

# Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2005

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May 2007

Bulletin 2585

# Preface

This bulletin provides occupational employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey. Included are national, State, and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) estimates across all industries, as well as by industry. The tables in the bulletin present cross-industry national estimates for Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) major occupational groups and detailed occupations, as well as selected industry-specific national estimates and cross-industry State and MSA estimates for selected detailed occupations. National industry estimates by industry sector and at the three-digit, four-digit, and selected five-digit industry level within the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) are available on the Internet at [www.bls.gov/oes/](http://www.bls.gov/oes/). Cross-industry estimates for all States and metropolitan areas are available on the same Web site.

The estimates are based on data collected during the 2002-05 surveys and are adjusted to full universe counts for the reference period, May 2005 for wage data and the average of May 2005 and November 2004 for employment data, based on information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Covered Employment and Wages program.

The OES program is a Federal-State cooperative effort between the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). BLS provides technical assistance and the statistical procedures for the survey; the SWAs col-

lect the data. For many years, the OES survey has been a major source of detailed occupational employment data by industry for the Nation, for States, and for metropolitan areas. This survey provides information for many data users, including individuals and organizations engaged in planning vocational education programs, higher education programs, and employment and training programs. OES data also are used to prepare information for career counseling, for job placement activities performed at State Workforce Agencies, and for personnel planning and market research conducted by private enterprises.

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# Contents

Introduction .....	1
Employment and Wages by Major Occupational Group and Industry	
<i>Fatemeh Hajiha</i> .....	2
Occupational Shares in Growing and Shrinking Establishments	
<i>Zachary Warren</i> .....	6
Wages and Employment of Workers in Automobile Manufacturing	
<i>Jeffrey Holt</i> .....	20
Wage and Employment Patterns in the Mining Sector	
<i>Dina Itkin</i> .....	23
Examining Social Science Occupations	
<i>Ben Cover</i> .....	31
A Concise Look at Occupations in the Life and Physical Sciences	
<i>John I. Jones</i> .....	38
Crime Fighters	
<i>Michael Soloy</i> .....	46
Occupational Composition of the Elder Care Industries, May 2005	
<i>Audrey Watson</i> .....	53
Employment Changes from 2001 to 2005 for Occupations Concentrated in the Finance Industries	
<i>Fatemeh Hajiha</i> .....	68
Tables:	
Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, May 2005 .....	73
Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry, May 2005 .....	85
Table 3. Industry, State, and MSA data for selected occupations, May 2005 .....	135
Appendixes:	
A. The Standard Occupational Classification System .....	250
B. Survey Methods and Reliability Statement for the May 2005 Occupational Employment Statistics Survey .....	252
C. Availability of Historical Occupational Employment Statistics Survey Data Nationally and from State Agencies .....	261

# Introduction

In 2005, approximately 133 million workers were employed in the United States. This bulletin provides information on the types of jobs held by these 133 million people and the wages they were paid for that work. For example, the two largest occupations, retail salespersons and cashiers, accounted for almost 8 million workers, or nearly 6 percent of all jobs, and earned average hourly wages of \$11.14 and \$8.32, respectively. (See table 1.) Registered nurses, with 2.4 million workers, made up the largest occupation paying above-average wages, with a mean wage of \$27.35 per hour.

Employment and wages for these and other occupations vary by industry. Even wage patterns vary by industry. This bulletin contains descriptions of two industries with distinct wage patterns. The automobile-manufacturing industries exhibit a compressed wage distribution, paying workers in low-paid occupations above the occupational average and workers in higher paid occupations below the occupational average. On the other hand, the mining industries display the opposite pattern and more wage dispersion, with the highest paid workers earning more than their counterparts in other industries and the lowest paid workers earning less than their counterparts in other industries.

Several factors may affect wages for an occupation, including where the workers are located. It is by no means surprising to find workers in New York City, Seattle, or the District of Columbia earning higher wages for the same work than workers in Jacksonville, Florida; Portland, Maine; or Omaha, Nebraska. Articles in this bulletin look at some of the reasons wages may vary by area, including the size of the area, the concentration of certain workers in the area, the industries present in the area, and the wages of other workers in the area.

Two articles contain descriptions of employment patterns for different occupations: life and physical science occupations and social science occupations. Employment in these occupations is not evenly distributed, but tends to be concentrated in certain industries and geographic areas.

Finally, while the data in this bulletin provide a detailed picture of static employment patterns in 2005, many people are interested in seeing how labor markets change over time. Although Occupational Employment Statistics data are not designed to be a time series, special applications of the data can provide information about the changing economy. One article compares specific employers surveyed at two points in time in order to analyze the types of workers they retain, hire, or let go as the establishment grows and shrinks. Two other articles look at important industries that are changing. The first of these examines staffing and wages in elder care services, which is becoming increasingly important as the population ages. The second examines the effects of economic changes on selected financial services occupations between 2001 and 2005.

The tables in the bulletin show a selection of the OES data that is available on Web pages or in database format from the BLS Web site. Table 1 shows the national, cross-industry employment for occupations in the Standard Occupational Classification system, along with mean and percentile wages. Industry information for all of the four-digit NAICS industries is shown in table 2. The largest occupations for each industry are listed. Table 3 presents occupational profiles for the five largest occupations in each SOC major group. The profiles show the industries and areas that have the highest employment and wages for those occupations.

Additional information about each occupation, industry, or geographic area is available on the OES Web site, [www.bls.gov/oes/](http://www.bls.gov/oes/).

# Employment and Wages by Major Occupational Group and Industry

Fatemeh Hajiha

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates of workers in all U.S. industries. The survey is based on a sample of 1.2 million business establishments and over 80 million workers. The data are collected in six semiannual panels over a 3-year period. This survey design permits estimation and analysis of wage distributions by occupational employment across all industries, as well as within individual industries and by detailed geographic areas. More information about the survey is found in appendix B of this bulletin.

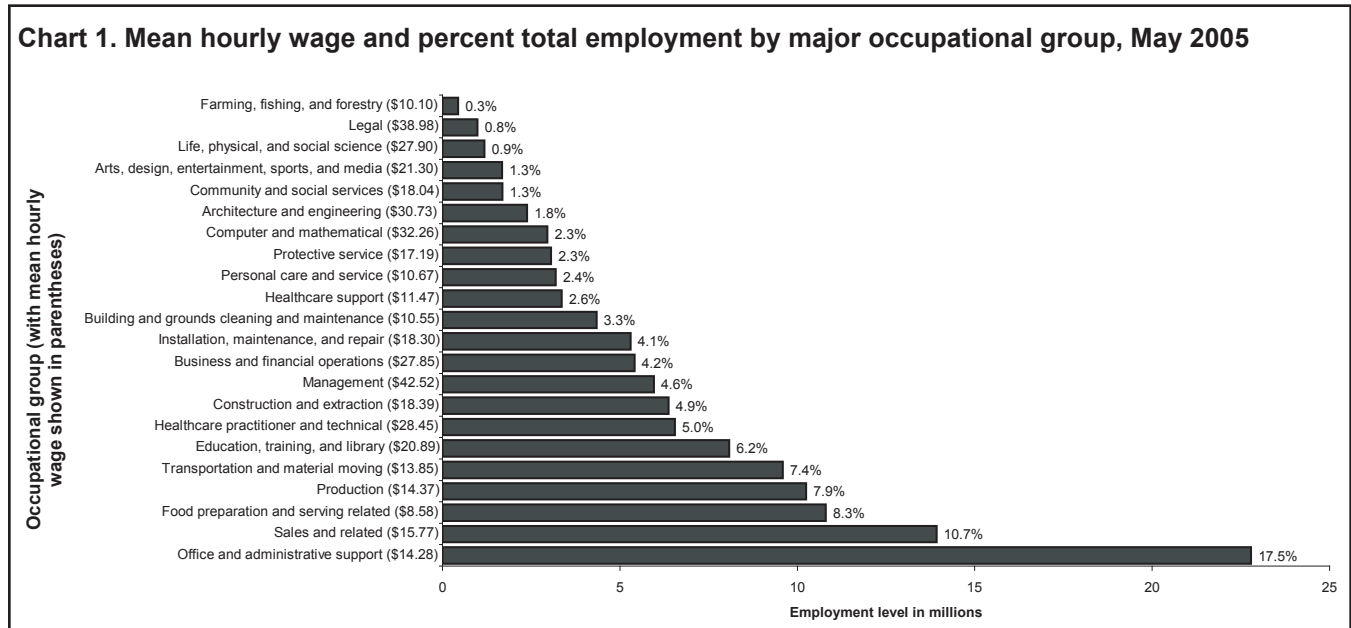
The following analysis examines employment and wages by major occupational group across all industries, as well as wages for detailed occupations in selected industries.

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## Employment and wages by major occupational group

The OES survey uses the Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC), which categorizes workers into 801 detailed occupations and aggregates these detailed occupations into 22 major occupational groups. Chart 1 displays total employment for millions of workers, the percentage of total employment, and the mean wage for each group. The chart is organized by employment, with the largest occupational group on the bottom and the smallest group on the top.

In terms of employment level, the 22 occupational groups can be placed into three broad categories. The first consists of five groups with the largest employment. They are office and administrative support; sales and related; food preparation and serving related; production; and transportation and material moving. These groups together account for more than half of total employment, or more than 67 million work-



ers. Of the five groups, the office and administrative support group, with about 22.8 million workers, is the largest, and the transportation and material-moving group, with about 9.6 million workers, is the smallest. The mean wage in each of these five major groups is less than the mean wage for all workers across occupational groups (\$18.21). The food preparation and serving related group has a mean wage of \$8.58 per hour, the lowest among all occupational groups.

The second category consists of six occupational groups with midsize employment. Accounting for about 29 percent of total employment, or about 38 million workers, these groups are education, training, and library; healthcare practitioner and technical; construction and extraction; management; business and financial operations; and installation, maintenance, and repair. The mean wage estimates in these groups range from more than twice the mean wage for all workers to wages that are about the same as the mean for all workers. The management group, with about 6.0 million workers, has the fourth largest employment among the midsize occupational groups and the highest mean wage among occupational groups. The installation, maintenance, and repair group, with 5.3 million workers, has the smallest employment and the lowest mean wage among midsize occupational groups.

The remaining 11 occupational groups account for 19.4 percent of total employment, or 25.3 million workers. Among these, the building and ground cleaning and maintenance group, with around 4.3 million workers, has the largest em-

ployment, and farming, fishing, and forestry, with fewer than 0.5 million workers, has the smallest. Three of the 11 smallest occupational groups—legal; computer and mathematical; and architecture and engineering—have the second, third, and fourth highest mean wage, respectively, among occupational groups. Another three—farming, fishing, and forestry; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; and personal care and service—have the second, third, and fourth lowest mean wage, respectively, among occupational groups.

### Percentile wages by occupational group

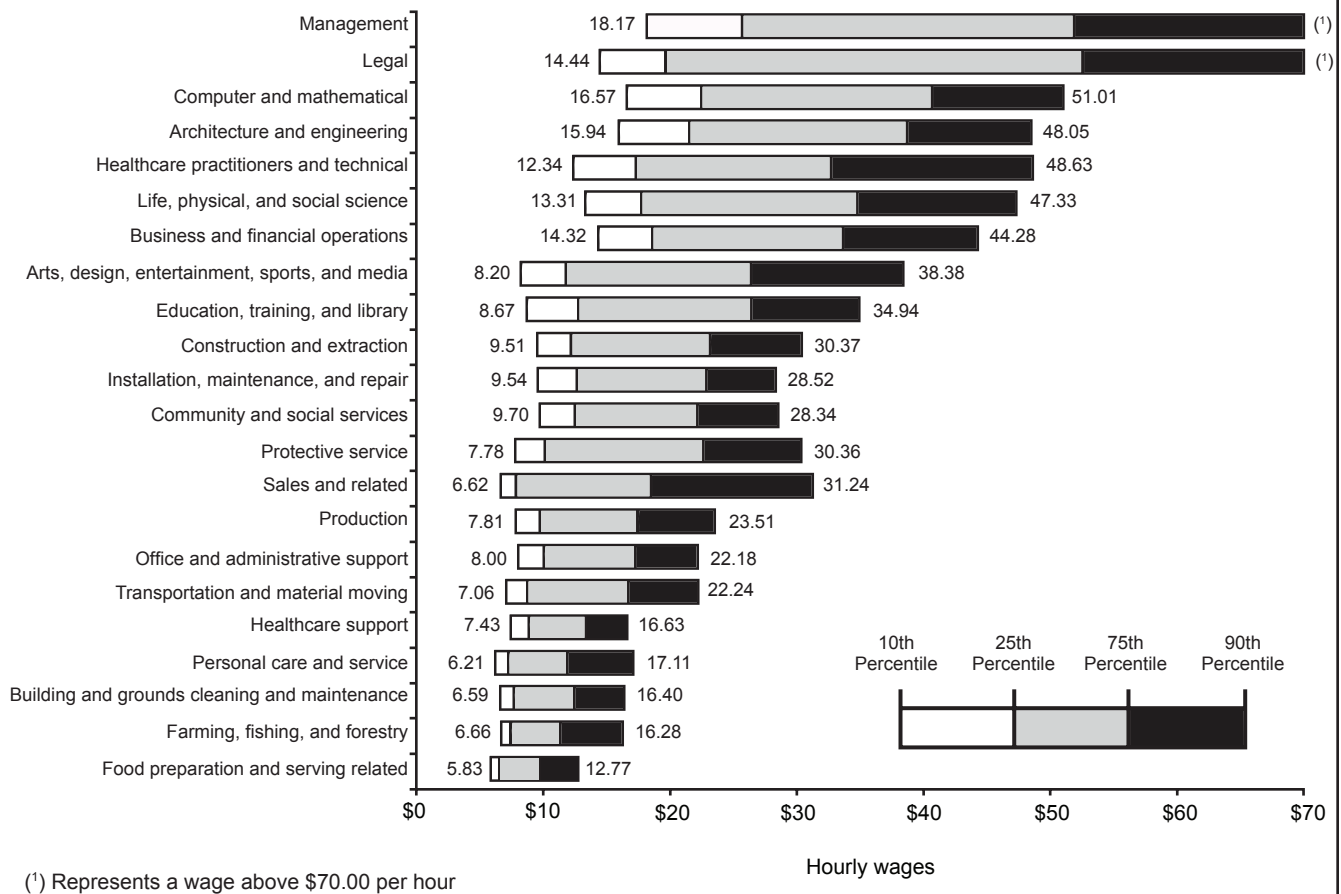
In addition to total employment and mean wage by major occupational group, table 1 displays the 10th-, 25th-, 50th-, 75th-, and 90th-percentile wages for each of the 22 major occupational groups. A percentile wage shows the percentage of workers in an occupation who earn less than a given wage and the percentage who earn more. For example, the 50th-percentile wage, or median wage, is the pay level at which 50 percent of workers earn more and 50 percent earn less. Likewise, 10 percent of workers earn the 10th-percentile wage or less, and 90 percent of workers earn the 90th-percentile wage or less. The middle 80 percent of workers in an occupational group earn wages between these two endpoints.

As indicated earlier, the lowest paid occupational group is food preparation and serving related occupations. This is clearly indicated by the fact that, for each percentile wage shown in the table, the food preparation and serving related group wage is lower than that for any of the other groups. In

Table 1. Percentile wages by major occupational group, May 2005

Major occupational group	Employment	Hourly earnings					
		10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	Mean wage
Total .....	130,307,840	7.26	9.46	14.15	22.20	33.74	18.21
Management.....	5,960,560	18.17	25.67	37.32	53.73	(1)	42.52
Legal.....	986,740	14.44	19.64	30.24	52.53	(1)	38.98
Computer and mathematical .....	2,952,740	16.57	22.47	30.74	40.64	51.01	32.26
Architecture and engineering.....	2,382,480	15.94	21.52	28.94	38.69	48.50	30.73
Healthcare practitioner and technical .....	6,547,350	12.34	17.30	23.83	32.69	48.63	28.45
Life, physical, and social science .....	1,185,730	13.31	17.71	24.78	34.77	47.33	27.90
Business and financial operations.....	5,410,410	14.32	18.58	24.88	33.62	44.28	27.85
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media .....	1,683,310	8.20	11.78	17.71	26.35	38.38	21.30
Education, training, and library .....	8,078,500	8.67	12.74	19.04	26.41	34.94	20.89
Construction and extraction .....	6,370,400	9.51	12.18	16.66	23.12	30.37	18.39
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	5,305,260	9.54	12.63	17.25	22.86	28.34	18.30
Community and social services .....	1,692,950	9.70	12.49	16.52	22.15	28.52	18.04
Protective service .....	3,056,660	7.78	10.11	15.00	22.60	30.36	17.19
Sales and related .....	13,930,320	6.62	7.84	10.64	18.48	31.24	15.77
Production .....	10,249,220	7.81	9.70	12.91	17.43	23.51	14.37
Office and administrative support .....	22,784,330	8.00	10.03	13.10	17.24	22.18	14.28
Transportation and material moving .....	9,594,920	7.06	8.74	11.90	16.70	22.24	13.85
Healthcare support .....	3,363,800	7.43	8.86	10.64	13.34	16.63	11.47
Personal care and service .....	3,188,850	6.21	7.22	8.89	11.88	17.11	10.67
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance .....	4,342,550	6.59	7.66	9.50	12.44	16.40	10.55
Farming, fishing, and forestry .....	443,070	6.66	7.41	8.41	11.34	16.28	10.10
Food preparation and serving related .....	10,797,700	5.83	6.53	7.73	9.72	12.77	8.58

**Chart 2. Wage distribution by occupational group, 10th percentile to 90th percentile, May 2005**



addition to being the lowest paid, the food preparation and serving related group has the narrowest distribution of wages of all occupational groups. Ten percent of the workers in this group, approximately 1 million, earn less than \$5.83 per hour, while 90 percent of the workers earn less than \$12.77 per hour, a difference of only \$6.94 per hour.

In addition to having the highest mean wage, management occupations have the highest wages in all percentile wage categories. Also, the group has the second widest distribution of wages between the 10th- and the 90th-percentile wage: 10 percent of workers in this group earn less than \$18.17 per hour, while at least 10 percent earn more than \$70.00 per hour, a difference of at least \$51.83 per hour. The widest distribution of wages is among legal occupations, with a difference of at least \$55.56 between the 10th- and 90th-percentile wages.

As shown in table 1, the mean wage in every occupational group is higher than the 50th-percentile, or median, wage for that group, suggesting that workers in the top half have a wider wage distribution than those in the lower half. In other words, the distribution of wages in each occupational group is skewed toward the higher end of the wage range.

Chart 2 uses the percentile wages from table A1 to depict the wage distribution for each major occupational group. Combined, the portions of the bars represent the middle 80 percent of the distribution for each group. The left endpoint of the bar indicates the 10th-percentile wage, and the right endpoint of the bar indicates the 90th-percentile wage. Similarly, the inner bar segment between the 25th and 75th percentiles shows the middle 50 percent of the distribution for each of the occupational groups.

As can be seen from chart 2, the width of the wage distribution for both the middle 80 percent and the middle 50 percent of workers in an occupational group declines with the mean wage of that group. Wages for the middle 50 percent of workers are skewed to varying degrees toward the lower end of the pay distribution for all occupational groups. Most noticeable in this regard are the farming, fishing, and forestry; personal care and service; and sales and related groups, with only 75 cents, \$1.01, and \$1.22, respectively, separating the 10th-percentile wage from the 25th-percentile wage; the amounts separating the 75th-percentile wage from the 90th-percentile wage in those three occupational groups are, respectively, \$4.94, \$5.23, and \$12.76—at least five times the



**Table 2. Mean wages for selected OES occupations and 3-digit NAICS industries, May 2005**

Occupation	Industry							
	Support activities for agriculture and forestry	Utilities	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	Food and beverage stores related activities	Credit intermediation and related	Social assistance	Food services and drinking places	Personal and laundry services
Chief executive .....	\$64.05	\$74.94	\$78.52	\$54.90	\$72.12	\$48.82	\$52.48	\$60.18
Computer support specialists.....	19.35	24.12	22.51	16.24	21.26	17.45	19.30	19.78
Accountants and auditors .....	27.28	28.22	30.63	23.92	26.73	22.61	22.74	27.93
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	24.42	30.64	32.14	24.02	29.08	22.42	19.72	23.48
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	10.91	14.79	14.63	11.08	14.02	12.01	11.41	11.34
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	9.26	12.28	11.38	9.26	9.28	8.93	8.70	8.57
Security guards.....	10.60	18.13	12.45	14.35	14.51	10.57	10.27	14.75
Receptionists and information clerks .....	10.15	12.32	11.50	9.73	11.06	10.27	10.77	8.85

amounts separating the 10th-percentile wage from the 25th-percentile wage.

By contrast, wages for the middle 50 percent of workers in the computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; and installation, maintenance, and repair groups are comparatively less skewed toward the lower end of the pay distribution. In these occupational groups, the amounts separating the 75th-percentile wage from the 90th-percentile wage are at most twice the amounts separating the 10th-percentile wage from the 25th-percentile wage.

Major occupational groups incorporate data from as many as 75 specific occupations in their mean hourly wages. Each of these major groups includes employees working in a wide range of occupations, requiring different degrees of training and skill, or involving different work environments. For example, the legal occupations group includes occupations such as lawyers and law clerks. The wages and employment levels for both are included in the overall wage and employment estimates for legal occupations, even though the mean hourly wage of lawyers is almost three times the wage of law clerks. The shares of employment accounted for by these occupations affect the wages for the entire legal occupations group. Because of these variations, comparative wages for detailed occupations in different major occupational groups might not follow the overall pattern of wage differences noted between their respective major groups. Table 1 of this publication shows these variations.

**Occupational wages by 3-digit NAICS industry codes**

The OES program also produces detailed occupational wages by industry sector and at the 3-digit, 4-digit, and selected 5-digit industry level within the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Table 2 shows the mean wage

for eight selected OES occupations in eight selected 3-digit industries. Wages for detailed occupations vary according to industry, as illustrated in the table. For example, while chief executives have high overall wages compared with those in other occupations, the mean wage for chief executives itself varies depending on the industry in which they are employed.

In fact, among the occupations for which data are given in table 2, chief executives show the largest variation in wages, with \$29.70 separating the highest paying industry from the lowest. The mean wage for chief executives ranges from \$48.82 per hour in the social assistance industry to \$78.52 per hour in the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry. Another large difference between industries, \$12.42, occurs for the occupation of wholesale and manufacturing sales representatives, except technical and scientific products workers. The hourly mean wage for these workers ranges from \$19.72 per hour in the food services and drinking places industry to \$32.14 per hour in the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry. The occupation of receptionists and information clerks exhibits a smaller variation among the selected industries, with \$3.47 separating the lowest wage from the highest. The mean wage of this occupation across the eight selected industries ranges from \$8.85 per hour in personal and laundry services to \$12.32 per hour in utilities.

Similarly, mean wages vary across occupations in an industry. The utilities industry has the highest wages for five occupations among industries shown in table 2. Because table 2 shows only a sample of industries and occupations, it may not reflect the overall wage pattern for a given industry.

Detailed information about occupational employment and wage estimates at the sector, 3-digit, and 4-digit industry levels, as well as for States and metropolitan areas, is available on the OES Web site at [www.bls.gov/oes/](http://www.bls.gov/oes/).



# Occupational Shares in Growing and Shrinking Establishments

By Zachary Warren

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Business Establishment Dynamics program indicates that there is a great deal of churning in the labor market. In fact, in the second quarter of 2005, gross job gains represented 7.2 percent of private employment while gross job losses represented 6.6 percent.<sup>1</sup> Hardly surprising, there is a lot of interest among economists and politicians in the kinds of jobs that are being created and destroyed. Data from the BLS Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, which collects detailed occupational information from 1.2 million establishments, can be used to see how individual establishments change their staffing over time.

For each establishment in its database, the OES survey collects information on the detailed occupation and the wages of each worker. Detailed occupational information on more than 80 million workers is collected over a 3-year survey cycle. Information on the employer includes the employer's industry, location, and size. This information is used to examine differences in staffing patterns between establishments that have experienced employment growth and establishments that have experienced employment decline over a 3- to 5-year period. Particularly of interest are changes in staffing that are a result of an expanding or a contracting workforce within an establishment. The matched data allow for a unique perspective on occupational employment—for example, by isolating differences in industry staffing patterns between growing and shrinking establishments and by showing which occupations are being hired in growing establishments and shed in contracting ones.

## Methodology:

The study presented in this article was conducted with the use of microdata from the OES. Establishment records from the 2000–02 survey were matched to establishment records in the 2003–05 survey in order to identify establishments that responded to the instrument at two separate points in time. These records cover private-sector establishments from the

50 U.S. States and the District of Columbia, as well as State and local government-owned hospitals and schools.

From this dataset, three subsets were drawn: establishments with an increase in employment of at least 5 workers and at least 33 percent; establishments with a decrease of at least 5 workers and at least 33 percent; and establishments whose workforce changed by fewer than 5 workers or less than 33 percent, or both. The weighted<sup>2</sup> employment from these subsets was used to generate measures of employment by occupation, for expanding and contracting establishments.

## Comparisons of initial staffing patterns

The first task carried out in the study was to use the 2000–02 data to compare the initial staffing pattern of establishments that subsequently shrink with the initial staffing pattern of establishments that subsequently grow, over the ensuing 3- to 5-year period.

Table 1 shows the share of employment in each occupation for establishments that are about to grow and for establishments that are about to shrink, as well as the difference of the two shares. The final column shows the occupational share for all establishments, whether they grew, shrank, or remained unchanged. For example, registered nurses accounted for 2.9 percent of total employment in growing establishments, but only 1.2 percent of employment in shrinking establishments. By contrast, establishments that grew employed relatively fewer flight attendants, who represented only 0.02 percent of employment in growing establishments, but 0.40 percent in shrinking ones.

One fact from table 1 that stands out is that many of the largest differences are in production worker occupations. This is likely an industry effect, because employment in goods-producing industries, which accounts for 73 percent of the employment of production workers, has declined from 23.6 million workers to 23.2 million workers over the 2000–02 period.<sup>3</sup> Similarly, occupations with higher concentrations in the establishments that are about to grow tend to be those

<sup>1</sup> Data from BLS Business Employment Dynamics program.

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<sup>2</sup> Employment is weighted to all establishments that existed at the reference date of the sample (either May 2002 or May 2005) and not to those establishments which existed at both times.

<sup>3</sup> Data from BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

prevalent in service industries: healthcare support workers, retail workers, restaurant workers, and protection workers. The nature of these occupations makes them less likely to be detrimentally affected by technological improvements or offshoring, so it stands to reason that they will be less common in establishments that are shrinking.

### Examination over time

Examining the occupational differences between establishments that are about to grow and establishments that are about to shrink, as in the previous section, is useful in establishing the staffing characteristics of the two kinds of establishments, but it does not explain what is happening when those establishments actually change. For this kind of analysis, a comparison of staffing patterns within each group at different points in time is necessary. Such an analysis provides information not only on the types of jobs that are being created in expanding establishments and eliminated in shrinking ones, but also on the types of jobs that are retained or expanded when establishments are eliminating other jobs. In addition, an analysis of this sort yields information on jobs that growing establishments are retaining at lower rates.

**Job changes in expanding establishments.** To see which types of jobs are being created by growing establishments, it is useful to examine their staffing patterns at two different points in time. Table 2 shows the percentage of total employment in each occupation in expanding establishments at the time of the initial observation and during a period 3 to 5 years later. The columns in table 2, from left to right, represent the occupational title, the percentage of total employment in the 2000–2002 period, the percentage in the 2003–2005 data, the percentage point difference between the two, and the percent difference. The last column shows the total share from 2003–2005, which is the employment share in all establishments, shrinking, growing and unchanging. For example, in expanding establishments, retail salespersons represented 2.7 percent of total employment in the 2000–02 period, but 3.1 percent of total employment in the period from 2003 to 2005. At the other end of the scale, the share of total employment composed of food-service-related occupations is smaller in the later period than it is in the earlier one, except for “all other cooks,” for which the situation is reversed. This does not necessarily mean that employment shrank in these occupations; it simply means that the occupation either declined or grew at a slower rate than did other occupations in expanding establishments. In interpreting the tables, one should remember that occupations whose shares *increase* in growing establishments represent new hires, and occupations whose shares *decrease* in shrinking establishments represent separations. However, occupations whose shares *decrease* in growing establishments or *increase* in shrinking ones do not represent absolute changes; rather, they must be interpreted as changes relative to employment in other occupations.

Probably the most interesting feature of the table is that it shows what types of jobs were created when establishments expanded during the last few years. At the national cross-in-

dustry level, the most noticeable hires in growing establishments were in the material-moving occupations. For example, freight handlers, truckdrivers, packers, industrial truck operators, and supervisors of material-moving workers all saw large increases in employment. These increases likely are due to the fact that a growing establishment probably will be expanding its output and those occupations heavily involved in the distribution of that output would be among the occupations the establishment needs to grow. More technically, material-moving occupations are among those which scale most directly with expansion. These occupations also require human involvement and so are less likely to be outsourced to foreign locations or replaced by technology. Among growing establishments, another occupational group that saw growth was the construction occupations, especially carpenters, laborers, painters, and roofers. Although the construction occupations did not show as dramatic an increase as did other occupations, nearly all the construction occupations increased somewhat. It is quite possible that their growth was the result of industry trends, because the construction occupations are heavily correlated with the construction industry, which saw an increase in employment from 6.7 million to 7.3 million over this period from 2000–02 to 2003–05.<sup>4</sup> Other occupations that showed a large increase in jobs created over this period were market research analysts, title examiners, and financial analysts.

Another interesting feature of this table is that it shows the type of occupations that either were cut back or remained stagnant in a particular establishment while the establishment hired workers into other occupations to achieve overall employment growth. Prominent on this list of occupations that were cut back or that stagnated is the number of food service occupations. From food service managers, to cooks, to waitresses, to dishwashers, the food service occupations all represented a much smaller percent of employment during the later period in establishments that grew. Other occupations that stagnated in growing establishments included registered nurses, licensed nurses, lawyers, and legal secretaries.

It is possible that these occupations declined in relative importance because, as with production workers, the industries that primarily employ them did not grow as fast as other industries. However, it may be that these support occupations are not directly related to the number of employees in the establishment. For instance, even if an establishment grows and thereby increases its output, it may not need more employees in its cafeteria, health unit, or legal department. These occupations do not scale directly with employment growth. As an example, counter to the rest of the material-moving occupations, conveyor operators did not show growth between 2000–02 and 2003–05. The reason is probably that conveyor operators are more like those in nursing occupations than they are like those in the other material-moving occupations, in the sense that they both grow in a stepwise fashion and only after large changes within the establishment, such as the

<sup>4</sup> Data from QCEW.

opening of new conveyor lines or shifts or the hiring of a great number of new workers.

**Job changes in contracting establishments.** Table 3 gives the same information as table 2, but for contracting establishments rather than growing ones. In table 3, occupations that increased in relative importance were those which were retained or expanded in a given establishment while the establishment was cutting employment, and those which decreased in relative importance were the occupations from which workers were cut. Occupations that saw high rates of retention in establishments that lost employment from 2000–02 to 2003–05 included retail salespersons, accountants, and flight attendants. Occupations that were cut dramatically from establishments that contracted included food service workers, teacher assistants, and amusement attendants.

The occupations that exhibited sizable differences in percentage of employment in shrinking establishments were relatively small in terms of total employment. Private detectives, archivists, and roustabouts all saw very large increases in employment relative to their shares of employment, but the absolute increases in employment in those occupations were relatively small.

The occupational groups with the two largest changes were food service workers and retail sales workers. Both growing and shrinking establishments give a low priority to employing or retaining food service workers. One possible explanation for this frame of mind is that it is due to a decrease in employment in the food services industry, in which the majority of these workers are employed; however, this explanation is clearly incorrect, because the food services industry actually grew by more than 600,000 workers over the period from 2000–02 to 2003–05.<sup>5</sup> Another possible explanation is that when establishments expand, they hire workers directly related to their core products and revenue streams—those which generate profits—and the hiring of support workers such as food service and clerical workers lags that of the more directly connected workers. Similarly, establishments that must reduce their workforce eliminate these support jobs before all others.

Nearly all of the retail occupations, but especially salespersons, sales representatives, cashiers, and retail managers, saw an increase in share between 2000–2002 and 2003–2005, likely reflecting the general trend toward service positions in the economy. The nature of retail establishments, as a service industry, also dictates that a minimum number of workers always are employed, as long as the business is in operation; and because retail workers are central to the activities of these establishments, they will be among the last to be removed. Note that all of the establishments represented in table 3, by definition, remained in business, but registered employment losses.

### Industry-specific analysis

The overall effect of nationwide job churning may be a result of varying growth rates among different sectors of the

economy. Accordingly, this section examines specific industries in order to isolate staffing pattern changes from industry economic shifts. Although an exhaustive list of the 290 four-digit NAICS industries present in the data set examined in this analysis is beyond the scope of this article, a brief analysis of three industries is useful. These industries are typical of those displaying the largest changes and coming from a variety of sectors of the economy.

The primary statistic for this staffing pattern analysis is the percent of industry employment in an occupation. Although unable to capture absolute changes in occupational employment, this statistic illustrates the “reshuffling” of occupations in the average growing or shrinking establishment. A shrinking establishment, for example, may reduce employment in occupations across the board when making layoffs, but it is likely that certain occupations will feel the reductions more heavily than other, “stickier” occupations.

Tables 4 through 6 present staffing patterns for each industry in growing and in shrinking establishments. The occupations listed account for at least 1 percent of industry employment in at least one of the two periods surveyed.

**Scheduled air transportation.** One interesting industry among those with the largest differences between growing and shrinking establishments is the scheduled air transportation industry (NAICS 4811). The staffing pattern of this industry is shown in the last column of table 4, which is the percent of industry employment in all establishments, which is the percent of industry employment in all establishments. The industry, which is composed of commercial passenger and cargo flight operations, has seen significant changes in the last few years, and the composition of its average staffing pattern reflects those changes. In this industry, growing establishments showed a total increase in employment of 30.7 percent, while shrinking establishments showed a decrease of 24.1 percent.

Arguably the most interesting change related by the data is the stability of aircraft mechanics and service technicians. Shrinking establishments saw a significant increase in the percent of industry employment in this occupation, from 6.4 percent to 10.2 percent, while growing establishments saw a huge decrease in share, from 23.5 percent to 12.5 percent. These percentages suggest that aircraft mechanics, represent a vital, relatively stable component of this industry across employment expansions and reductions.

The industry-related occupations aircraft mechanics, flight attendants, airline pilots, and ticket agents make up a significant portion of employment in both expanding and contracting establishments. These four occupations accounted for 53.7 percent of current employment in the former establishments and 64.1 percent in the latter. In all establishments, the four occupations were 61.7 percent of employment in the scheduled air transportation industry. The percentages suggest that expanding air transportation establishments expand by diversifying their employment, whereas contracting establishments in the industry tend to retain employment in these core occupations. In the growing establishments, be-

<sup>5</sup> Data from QCEW.

cause flight service increased, employment apparently rose significantly among pilots and flight attendants, suggesting that flight service increased in these establishments.

**Employment services.** Another industry that is often of great interest to economists is employment services (NAICS 5613), shown in table 5. This industry consists of employment agencies, temporary agencies, and professional employer organizations. In 2005, temporary agencies accounted for 70.4 percent of employment in the industry,<sup>6</sup> a fact that explains the unusual staffing pattern in the last column of the table. In the employment services industry, growing establishments showed an increase in employment of 126.4 percent, while shrinking establishments exhibited a decrease of -49.7 percent. Together, the two percentages indicate that the industry is more volatile than most.

One striking feature of table 5 is the large increase it shows in the relative employment of team assemblers in both growing and shrinking establishments, but especially the former. Because, by the very nature of the occupation, the team assembler learns new assembly tasks quickly, it is understandable that this occupation would be popular in employment services. Also, the decline of the manufacturing sector has coincided with an increase in employment of production workers in employment services in general.

Among both growing and shrinking establishments, telemarketers were a very small percentage of employment in the 2000–02 period. However, in shrinking establishments, telemarketers were among those with the highest retention rate, whereupon they became one of the larger occupations in such establishments. This transformation indicates that, in employment services, the establishments whose core business is supplying telemarketing workers did not shrink as much as others in the industry.

The other interesting feature the table shows about the employment services industry is the percentages of employment in the office and administrative support occupations in growing and shrinking establishments; these occupations are those most associated with the traditional role of the temporary services agency. Perhaps surprisingly, the office support occupations were more heavily concentrated in shrinking establishments, where they represented approximately one-third of employment in both periods studied, compared with growing establishments, where they were only approximately one-quarter of employment. These shares suggest that relatively successful employment service firms have branched out into more diverse staffing activities than relatively unsuccessful ones.

**Psychiatric hospitals.** The healthcare sector is another large piece of the economy that has seen enormous changes in the last few years. The industry of psychiatric hospitals (NAICS 6222) is an example of the staffing pattern changes in this sector. In psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals, growing establishments showed an increase in employment of 50.1

percent, while shrinking ones exhibited a decrease of 21.8 percent.

Table 6 shows the staffing patterns for both growing and shrinking psychiatric hospitals, and while each employs a variety of healthcare professions, such as nurses, in similar proportions, the most interesting occupations in this industry are the following seven directly related to psychiatry and substance abuse: psychiatrists, psychiatric technicians, psychiatric aides, mental health and substance abuse social workers, mental health counselors, rehabilitation counselors, and substance abuse counselors.

During 2000–02, these seven mental-health-specific occupations represented 31.1 percent of industry employment in hospitals that were about to shrink and only 17.0 percent of employment in hospitals that were about to grow. By 2003–05, the shares had grown to 38.6 percent and 21.3 percent, respectively. This increase appears to confirm the hypothesis that shrinking establishments tend to concentrate employment in occupations most closely related to their core mission. Growing establishments also increased employment in these core occupations, but not at the same rate, and still have smaller shares of these workers, indicating that growing establishments are more likely than shrinking establishments to diversify their workforce.

Among the seven occupations listed, the biggest difference in employment between growing and shrinking establishments is exhibited by psychiatric aides and psychiatric technicians, which together account for a full 30 percent of industry employment in shrinking hospitals, but only 5 percent in growing hospitals. Oddly, psychiatrists themselves run counter to the trend of these two support occupations: psychiatrists were hired in expanding hospitals and cut in contracting ones.

Another possible explanation of the hypothesis that contracting establishments tend to concentrate employment in core occupations while expanding establishments tend to diversify among occupations is that hospitals which focus on counseling are more likely to grow, while those which focus more on psychiatric activities are more likely to decline. The four mental health and substance abuse counseling occupations among the seven listed contributed 15.2 percent of industry employment in hospitals that grew, but only a 6.5-percent share in those which shrank. Because these shares are roughly reversed in the initial, 2000–02 period, there is no causal relationship between whether a hospital focused on counseling and its employment growth. Instead, it seems likely that the mix between psychiatric specialists and counselors can contribute to the fortunes of the hospital.

It is also possible that the difference is related to ownership: hospitals are unique in this study in that they include State and local government-owned hospitals along with private ones. If government-owned hospitals have been more likely to expand relative to private ones, the staffing pattern differences between government-owned and private hospitals would affect the findings of this article.

Interestingly, both registered nurses and licensed nurses had similar employment shares in shrinking and growing hos-

<sup>6</sup> Data from QCEW.



pitals, each of which saw licensed nurses double in share—an unusual situation in that the share of licensed nurses in all psychiatric hospitals did not change between 2000–02 and 2003–05.

### **Summary**

The tables in the appendix show the occupational employment trends in establishments that grew, and in those which shrank between 2002 and 2005. The transportation and material-moving occupations had the largest average increase of all occupations in growing establishments, while food preparation and serving workers exhibited the largest average decrease of all occupations in shrinking establishments.

The idea that shrinking establishments concentrate on occupations that are most central to their core activities while expanding establishments have more liberty to diversify their employment suggests an interesting conclusion: it is likely that expanding establishments utilize both newer occupations and occupations that were previously unusual to that industry, and such dual utilization may be a factor in those establishments' success. Also, as the analysis indicates, in expanding establishments support occupations tend to grow at a slower pace than both industry-specific occupations and occupations tied to production and distribution, each of which

tends to scale more directly. Both of these trends appeared in the small selection of industries examined here; whether they hold for the majority of industries must remain a subject for future research.

### **Extending the findings**

The analysis presented in this article creates more questions than it answers. Along with an examination of the core occupations mentioned in the article, two other topics ripe for further inquiry are occupational employment in new establishments, an examination of which would show the types of jobs being created when new firms begin operating, and the final staffing patterns of establishments that have recently closed. An examination of the latter topic could in turn be expanded by an investigation into the types of jobs that are destroyed when a firm cuts employment, but before it has shut down completely. The analysis presented here also ignores a major portion of OES survey data by neglecting wages, but the same data set could be used to examine wage differences among shrinking and growing establishments, as well as wage differences among workers in the same occupation in recently created establishments compared with long-running ones. Linked establishment data from the OES survey can provide a variety of unique results regarding occupations that are not

Table 1. Cross-industry occupational share in 2000-02

Occupation	Share in growing establishments	Share in contracting establishments	Share difference	Total share
Chief executives .....	0.344	0.319	0.025	0.278
General and operations managers .....	1.674	1.246	.428	1.397
Financial managers .....	.424	.417	.007	.342
Managers, all other .....	.357	.408	-.051	.271
Management analysts .....	.179	.368	-.189	.176
All other business operations and human resources specialists .....	.465	.669	-.204	.418
Accountants and auditors .....	.624	.525	.099	.521
Computer programmers .....	.352	.422	-.070	.278
Computer software engineers, applications .....	.272	.382	-.110	.222
Computer support specialists .....	.379	.461	-.082	.318
Computer systems analysts .....	.214	.413	-.199	.216
Social and human service assistants .....	.258	.408	-.150	.212
Lawyers .....	.381	.368	.013	.484
Postsecondary teachers, all other .....	.336	.343	-.007	.269
Elementary school teachers, except special education .....	1.268	.819	.449	2.182
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	.579	.276	.303	.855
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	.981	1.334	-.353	1.503
Teachers and instructors, all other .....	.337	.787	-.450	.688
Teacher assistants .....	.902	.862	.040	1.638
Registered nurses .....	2.859	1.187	1.672	2.207
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses .....	.684	.376	.308	.566
Home health aides .....	.725	.547	.178	.467
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants .....	1.033	.532	.501	1.058
Medical assistants .....	.467	.204	.263	.358
Security guards .....	1.383	1.035	.348	.850
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers .....	.596	.558	.038	.654
Cooks, fast food .....	.563	.527	.036	.625
Cooks, restaurant .....	.499	.472	.027	.585
Food preparation workers .....	.705	.652	.053	.789
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	1.635	2.304	-.669	2.067
Waiters and waitresses .....	1.545	1.318	.227	1.759
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers .....	.265	.387	-.122	.374
Dishwashers .....	.378	.314	.064	.430
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	1.805	1.674	.131	1.864
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	.726	.825	-.099	.819
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers .....	.734	.496	.238	.515
Flight attendants .....	.023	.395	-.372	.137
Personal and home care aides .....	1.024	.441	.583	.479
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers .....	.752	.561	.191	.865
Cashiers .....	2.426	2.007	.419	2.771
Retail salespersons .....	2.747	2.153	.594	3.081
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	.865	.784	.081	.884
Telemarketers .....	.369	.490	-.121	.222
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers .....	1.109	.996	.113	1.025
Bill and account collectors .....	.424	.320	.104	.260
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators .....	.501	.299	.202	.385
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	1.288	1.037	.251	1.227
Customer service representatives .....	1.395	1.904	-.509	1.299
Receptionists and information clerks .....	1.016	.759	.257	.902
Production, planning, and expediting clerks .....	.183	.343	-.160	.201
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks .....	.654	.724	-.070	.620
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	1.265	1.203	.062	1.371
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants .....	1.178	.963	.215	.960
Medical secretaries .....	.337	.126	.211	.394
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	1.323	.929	.394	1.431
Office clerks, general .....	1.895	1.903	-.008	1.960
Office and administrative support workers, all other .....	.309	.484	-.175	.377
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse .....	.343	.425	-.082	.167
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers .....	.576	.419	.157	.361
Carpenters .....	.945	.920	.025	.732
Construction laborers .....	.835	.832	.003	.574
Electricians .....	.590	.782	-.192	.529
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	.463	.446	.017	.372
Automotive service technicians and mechanics .....	.343	.283	.060	.518

Table 1. Cross-industry occupational share in 2000-02—Continued

Occupation	Share in growing establishments	Share in contracting establishments	Share difference	Total share
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	.809	.885	-.076	.915
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers ..	.532	.720	-.188	.565
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers .....	.130	.588	-.458	.210
Team assemblers .....	.937	1.494	-.557	1.029
Assemblers and fabricators, all other .....	.340	.614	-.274	.285
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	.177	.376	-.199	.253
Machinists.....	.239	.403	-.164	.291
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	.297	.449	-.152	.305
Sewing machine operators.....	.171	.355	-.184	.203
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	.332	.672	-.340	.399
Helpers—production workers .....	.281	.439	-.158	.336
Production workers, all other .....	.236	.757	-.521	.350
Bus drivers, school .....	.413	.307	.106	.573
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	1.554	.981	.573	1.079
Truck drivers, light or delivery services .....	.635	.552	.083	.686
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	.459	.564	-.105	.489
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	1.564	2.310	-.746	1.633
Packers and packagers, hand.....	.626	.993	-.367	.731



Table 2. Cross-industry occupational shares in growing establishments, 2000-02 and 2003-05

Occupation	2000-02 share	2003-05 share	Share difference	Percent difference	Total share
Chief executives .....	.344	.246	-.098	-28	.213
General and operations managers .....	1.674	1.174	-.500	-30	1.172
Financial managers .....	.424	.346	-.078	-18	.301
Managers, all other .....	.357	.280	-.077	-22	.185
All other business operations and human resources specialists .....	.465	.679	.214	46	.554
Accountants and auditors .....	.624	.680	.056	9	.682
Financial analysts .....	.076	.122	.046	61	.099
Computer programmers .....	.352	.274	-.078	-22	.228
Computer support specialists .....	.379	.435	.056	15	.332
Mathematicians .....	.001	.007	.006	600	.003
Market research analysts .....	.085	.147	.062	73	.134
Environmental science and protection technicians, including health .....	.009	.030	.021	233	.018
Lawyers .....	.381	.173	-.208	-55	.271
Court reporters .....	.001	.004	.003	300	.005
Postsecondary teachers, all other .....	.336	.483	.147	44	.310
Elementary school teachers, except special education .....	1.268	.899	-.369	-29	1.865
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	.579	.413	-.166	-29	.756
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	.981	.580	-.401	-41	1.237
Teachers and instructors, all other .....	.337	.727	.390	116	.663
Teacher assistants .....	.902	.928	.026	3	1.403
Registered nurses .....	2.859	2.700	-.159	-6	2.297
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses .....	.684	.581	-.103	-15	.509
Home health aides .....	.725	1.022	.297	41	.587
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants .....	1.033	.998	-.035	-3	1.002
Medical assistants .....	.467	.349	-.118	-25	.311
Security guards .....	1.383	1.391	.008	1	.866
Lifeguards, ski patrol, and other recreational protective service workers .....	.027	.095	.068	252	.059
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers .....	.596	.341	-.255	-43	.442
Cooks, fast food .....	.563	.384	-.179	-32	.347
Cooks, restaurant .....	.499	.281	-.218	-44	.438
Cooks, all other .....	.003	.012	.009	300	.008
Food preparation workers .....	.705	.434	-.271	-38	.610
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	1.635	1.370	-.265	-16	1.441
Waiters and waitresses .....	1.545	.854	-.691	-45	1.223
Dishwashers .....	.378	.213	-.165	-44	.295
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	1.805	1.686	-.119	-7	1.814
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	.726	.559	-.167	-23	.734
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers .....	.734	.851	.117	16	.584
Travel guides .....	.001	.005	.004	400	.002
Flight attendants .....	.023	.099	.076	330	.150
Child care workers .....	.306	.436	.130	42	.483
Personal and home care aides .....	1.024	1.068	.044	4	.484
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers .....	.752	.735	-.017	-2	.976
Cashiers .....	2.426	2.167	-.259	-11	2.963
Retail salespersons .....	2.747	3.111	.364	13	3.697
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	.865	.835	-.030	-3	1.032
Telemarketers .....	.369	.344	-.025	-7	.208
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers .....	1.109	.988	-.121	-11	.988
Bill and account collectors .....	.424	.423	-.001	0	.290
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators .....	.501	.449	-.052	-10	.387
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	1.288	1.117	-.171	-13	1.355
Tellers .....	.327	.475	.148	45	.627
Customer service representatives .....	1.395	1.779	.384	28	1.483
Receptionists and information clerks .....	1.016	.811	-.205	-20	.806
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks .....	.654	.624	-.030	-5	.628
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	1.265	1.364	.099	8	1.489
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants .....	1.178	1.025	-.153	-13	.989
Legal secretaries .....	.211	.071	-.140	-66	.161
Medical secretaries .....	.337	.298	-.039	-12	.357

Table 2. Cross-industry occupational shares in growing establishments, 2000-02 and 2003-05—Continued

Occupation	2000-02 share	2003-05 share	Share difference	Percent difference	Total share
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	1.323	.935	-.388	-29	1.311
Office clerks, general.....	1.895	2.063	.168	9	2.097
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	.343	.623	.280	82	.209
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers .....	.576	.563	-.013	-2	.414
Carpenters.....	.945	1.180	.235	25	.782
Construction laborers .....	.835	1.013	.178	21	.659
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators .....	.318	.365	.047	15	.262
Electricians .....	.590	.603	.013	2	.515
Painters, construction and maintenance .....	.187	.262	.075	40	.230
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	.463	.474	.011	2	.344
Roofers .....	.128	.150	.022	17	.116
Mine cutting and channeling machine operators.....	.001	.006	.005	500	.006
Electronic equipment installers and repairers, motor vehicles .....	.002	.010	.008	400	.015
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	.343	.266	-.077	-22	.525
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	.809	.862	.053	7	1.086
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	.532	.510	-.022	-4	.641
Aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging, and systems assemblers .....	.025	.076	.051	204	.041
Team assemblers .....	.937	1.441	.504	54	1.187
Assemblers and fabricators, all other .....	.340	.340	.000	0	.284
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	.297	.348	.051	17	.352
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	.011	.034	.023	209	.051
Power plant operators .....	.005	.017	.012	240	.027
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	.332	.495	.163	49	.471
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	.270	.365	.095	35	.329
Helpers--production workers .....	.281	.587	.306	109	.506
First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand.....	.117	.142	.025	21	.143
Commercial pilots.....	.012	.046	.034	283	.029
Bus drivers, school .....	.413	.433	.020	5	.528
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	1.554	1.707	.153	10	1.227
Truck drivers, light or delivery services .....	.635	.663	.028	4	.701
Conveyor operators and tenders .....	.056	.035	-.021	-100	.044
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	.459	.573	.114	25	.567
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ....	1.564	2.155	.591	38	1.745
Packers and packagers, hand.....	.626	.757	.131	21	.721

Table 3. Cross-industry occupational shares in shrinking establishments, 2000-02 and 2003-05

Occupation	2000-02 share	2003-05 share	Share difference	Percent difference	Total share
General and operations managers .....	1.246	1.460	0.214	17	1.172
Financial managers .....	.417	.394	-.023	-6	.301
Managers, all other .....	.408	.225	-.183	-45	.185
Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes .....	.001	.006	.005	500	.003
Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products .....	.226	.337	.111	49	.204
Management analysts .....	.368	.299	-.069	-19	.206
All other business operations and human resources specialists .....	.669	.755	.086	13	.554
Accountants and auditors .....	.525	.940	.415	79	.682
Computer programmers .....	.422	.309	-.113	-27	.228
Computer software engineers, applications .....	.382	.510	.128	34	.254
Computer software engineers, systems software .....	.327	.342	.015	5	.184
Computer support specialists .....	.461	.463	.002	0	.332
Computer systems analysts .....	.413	.401	-.012	-3	.244
Industrial engineers .....	.248	.336	.088	35	.169
Conservation scientists .....	.001	.005	.004	400	.002
Social and human service assistants .....	.408	.194	-.214	-52	.189
Lawyers .....	.368	.236	-.132	-36	.271
Arbitrators, mediators, and conciliators .....	.001	.006	.005	500	.003
Postsecondary teachers, all other .....	.343	.307	-.036	-10	.310
Elementary school teachers, except special education .....	.819	1.527	.708	86	1.865
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	1.334	.766	-.568	-43	1.237
Teachers and instructors, all other .....	.787	.265	-.522	-66	.663
Archivists, curators, and museum technicians .....	.006	.020	.014	233	.018
Teacher assistants .....	.862	.456	-.406	-47	1.403
Registered nurses .....	1.187	1.308	.121	10	2.297
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses .....	.376	.297	-.079	-21	.509
Home health aides .....	.547	.509	-.038	-7	.587
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants .....	.532	.466	-.066	-12	1.002
Private detectives and investigators .....	.019	.074	.055	289	.029
Security guards .....	1.035	.935	-.100	-10	.866
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers .....	.558	.412	-.146	-26	.442
Cooks, fast food .....	.527	.397	-.130	-25	.347
Cooks, restaurant .....	.472	.326	-.146	-31	.438
Food preparation workers .....	.652	.436	-.216	-33	.610
Bartenders .....	.237	.206	-.031	-13	.252
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	2.304	1.339	-.965	-42	1.441
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop .....	.254	.300	.046	18	.297
Waiters and waitresses .....	1.318	.884	-.434	-33	1.223
Food servers, nonrestaurant .....	.247	.100	-.147	-60	.151
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers .....	.387	.115	-.272	-70	.259
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	1.674	1.591	-.083	-5	1.814
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	.825	.721	-.104	-13	.734
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers .....	.496	.575	.079	16	.584
Slot key persons .....	.002	.011	.009	450	.013
Amusement and recreation attendants .....	.267	.115	-.152	-57	.126
Flight attendants .....	.395	.565	.170	43	.150
Child care workers .....	.286	.365	.079	28	.483
Personal and home care aides .....	.441	.368	-.073	-17	.484
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers .....	.561	.783	.222	40	.976
Cashiers .....	2.007	2.186	.179	9	2.963
Gaming change persons and booth cashiers .....	.016	.005	-.011	-69	.027
Counter and rental clerks .....	.234	.316	.082	35	.355
Parts salespersons .....	.142	.125	-.017	-12	.211
Retail salespersons .....	2.153	3.001	.848	39	3.697
Sales representatives, services, all other .....	.209	.446	.237	113	.291
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	.784	1.117	.333	42	1.032
Telemarketers .....	.490	.390	-.100	-20	.208
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers .....	.996	1.116	.120	12	.988

Table 3. Cross-industry occupational shares in shrinking establishments, 2000-02 and 2003-05—Continued

Occupation	2000-02 share	2003-05 share	Share difference	Percent difference	Total share
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators .....	.299	.348	.049	16	.387
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	1.037	1.446	.409	39	1.355
Tellers .....	.317	.606	.289	91	.627
Customer service representatives .....	1.904	1.724	-.180	-9	1.483
Eligibility interviewers, government programs .....	.001	.008	.007	700	.004
Receptionists and information clerks .....	.759	.738	-.021	-3	.806
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks .....	.326	.397	.071	22	.172
Production, planning, and expediting clerks .....	.343	.425	.082	24	.239
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks .....	.724	.871	.147	20	.628
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	1.203	1.282	.079	7	1.489
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants .....	.963	1.271	.308	32	.989
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	.929	1.027	.098	11	1.311
Office clerks, general .....	1.903	1.893	-.010	-1	2.097
Office and administrative support workers, all other .....	.484	.137	-.347	-72	.204
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse .....	.425	.222	-.203	-48	.209
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers .....	.419	.540	.121	29	.414
Carpenters .....	.920	.934	.014	2	.782
Construction laborers .....	.832	.794	-.038	-5	.659
Electricians .....	.782	.822	.040	5	.515
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	.446	.326	-.120	-27	.344
Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners .....	.002	.020	.018	900	.014
Roustabouts, oil and gas .....	.017	.056	.039	229	.021
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers .....	.283	.369	.086	30	.345
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers .....	.281	.412	.131	47	.144
Industrial machinery mechanics .....	.197	.345	.148	75	.237
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	.885	1.150	.265	30	1.086
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	.720	.939	.219	30	.641
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers .....	.588	.518	-.070	-12	.196
Team assemblers .....	1.494	1.647	.153	10	1.187
Assemblers and fabricators, all other .....	.614	.501	-.113	-18	.284
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	.376	.410	.034	9	.281
Machinists .....	.403	.636	.233	58	.381
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	.449	.454	.005	1	.352
Sewing machine operators .....	.355	.437	.082	23	.213
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	.672	.757	.085	13	.471
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders .....	.315	.352	.037	12	.329
Helpers—production workers .....	.439	.493	.054	12	.506
Production workers, all other .....	.757	.526	-.231	-31	.235
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	.981	1.036	.055	6	1.227
Truck drivers, light or delivery services .....	.552	.562	.010	2	.701
Industrial truck and tractor operators .....	.564	.669	.105	19	.567
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ....	2.310	1.924	-.386	-17	1.745
Packers and packagers, hand .....	.993	.862	-.131	-13	.721
Gas compressor and gas pumping station operators .....	.001	.006	.005	500	.003

Table 4. Occupational shares in scheduled air transportation (NAICS 4811)

Occupation	2000-02 share	2003-05 share	Share difference	Percent difference	Total share
<b>Growing establishments</b>					
Managers, all other.....	3.246	1.014	-2.232	-69	0.348
Management analysts .....	1.173	2.146	.973	83	.701
All other business operations and human resources specialists .....	4.170	1.482	-2.688	-64	1.205
Financial specialists, all other.....	1.257	.346	-.911	-72	.080
Computer programmers .....	.086	1.033	.947	1101	.236
Computer specialists, all other .....	1.587	.807	-.780	-49	.160
Baggage porters and bellhops.....	1.085	.305	-.780	-72	2.486
<b>Flight attendants.....</b>	<b>3.323</b>	<b>16.665</b>	<b>13.342</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>21.952</b>
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	1.769	1.451	-.318	-18	2.330
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	1.166	.909	-.257	-22	.434
Customer service representatives .....	4.580	1.390	-3.190	-70	1.194
<b>Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks.....</b>					
	16.653	12.982	-3.671	-22	17.302
Cargo and freight agents .....	1.089	1.831	.742	68	2.750
Production, planning, and expediting clerks.....	.680	1.125	.445	65	.920
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	1.926	1.155	-.771	-40	1.132
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	1.465	.069	-1.396	-95	.115
Office and administrative support workers, all other.....	3.588	1.307	-2.281	-64	.421
<b>Aircraft mechanics and service technicians.....</b>					
	23.473	12.506	-10.967	-47	9.495
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	1.281	1.413	.132	10	1.372
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	1.808	.163	-1.645	-91	.035
<b>Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers.....</b>					
	5.059	11.555	6.496	128	12.951
Commercial pilots.....	.040	2.202	2.162	5405	.508
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment .....	1.675	2.306	.631	38	1.083
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ....	.037	2.709	2.672	7222	1.631
Material moving workers, all other.....	1.511	7.289	5.778	382	2.010
<b>Shrinking establishments</b>					
All other business operations and human resources specialists .....	1.295	1.015	-.280	-22	1.205
Baggage porters and bellhops.....	4.825	4.921	.096	2	2.486
<b>Flight attendants.....</b>	<b>24.521</b>	<b>27.477</b>	<b>2.956</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21.952</b>
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	1.117	2.169	1.052	94	2.330
Customer service representatives .....	5.732	.858	-4.874	-85	1.194
<b>Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks.....</b>					
	15.813	15.713	-.100	-1	17.302
Cargo and freight agents .....	.795	1.244	.449	56	2.750
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	1.335	1.671	.336	25	1.132
<b>Aircraft mechanics and service technicians.....</b>					
	6.402	10.159	3.757	59	9.495
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	1.915	2.843	.928	48	1.372
Installation, maintenance, and repair workers, all other .....	7.984	.186	-7.798	-98	.128
<b>Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers.....</b>					
	10.962	10.761	-.201	-2	12.951
Transportation workers, all other .....	1.264	6.255	4.991	395	4.217
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment .....	1.743	1.827	.084	5	1.083
Material moving workers, all other.....	.596	2.634	2.038	342	2.010
Aerospace engineering and operations technicians.....	1.340	.000	1.340	-	.095

Bolded occupations are those specifically related to this industry and highlighted in the text.

Table 5. Occupational shares in employment services (NAICS 5613)

Occupation	2000-02 share	2003-05 share	Share difference	Percent difference	Total share
<b>Growing establishments</b>					
General and operations managers .....	1.043	0.415	-0.628	-60	0.495
Employment, recruitment, and placement specialists .....	1.773	1.119	-.654	-37	1.773
Registered nurses .....	1.231	2.182	.951	77	1.941
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	.509	1.001	.492	97	1.069
Security guards.....	.759	1.058	.299	39	.739
Cooks, short order.....	1.085	.010	-1.075	-99	.004
Waiters and waitresses .....	1.043	.234	-.809	-78	.207
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	1.850	1.334	-.516	-28	1.212
Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers.....	3.570	.402	-3.168	-89	.166
Telemarketers .....	.668	.346	-.322	-48	.611
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	1.177	.787	-.390	-33	.873
Customer service representatives .....	2.628	3.255	.627	24	3.170
Receptionists and information clerks.....	2.388	1.559	-.829	-35	2.114
Information and record clerks, all other .....	.347	1.345	.998	288	1.815
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks .....	.794	2.059	1.265	159	1.639
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	1.588	1.234	-.354	-22	1.220
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants .....	2.407	1.593	-.814	-34	2.370
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	2.122	1.628	-.494	-23	1.567
Data entry keyers .....	1.643	1.544	-.099	-6	1.932
Office clerks, general.....	4.412	6.182	1.770	40	6.121
Carpenters.....	1.587	.705	-.882	-56	.678
Construction laborers .....	1.664	1.575	-.089	-5	2.018
Team assemblers .....	.796	9.214	8.418	1058	7.676
Assemblers and fabricators, all other .....	3.267	1.122	-2.145	-66	.924
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	1.042	.150	-.892	-86	.073
Machinists.....	.899	1.097	.198	22	.731
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	.976	1.115	.139	14	.983
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	1.820	1.884	.064	4	1.645
Helpers--production workers .....	1.966	5.777	3.811	194	4.415
Production workers, all other .....	1.392	3.136	1.744	125	3.181
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	.993	1.310	.317	32	1.149
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ....	11.643	11.258	-.385	-3	12.342
Packers and packagers, hand.....	7.849	5.918	-1.931	-25	5.307
<b>Shrinking establishments</b>					
Employment, recruitment, and placement specialists .....	.643	2.604	1.961	305	1.773
All other life, physical, and social science technicians .....	1.003	.038	-.965	-96	.069
Registered nurses .....	1.416	2.581	1.165	82	1.941
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	1.873	1.560	-.313	-17	1.069
Home health aides.....	1.126	1.696	.570	51	.713
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	2.591	1.595	-.996	-38	.978
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	1.062	1.246	.184	17	1.212
Telemarketers .....	.288	1.531	1.243	432	.611
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	1.664	.919	-.745	-45	.873
Customer service representatives .....	1.546	2.565	1.019	66	3.170
File clerks .....	1.206	1.324	.118	10	.793
Receptionists and information clerks.....	2.331	3.188	.857	37	2.114
Information and record clerks, all other .....	.312	2.280	1.968	631	1.815
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	1.412	.865	-.547	-39	1.220
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants .....	2.184	4.562	2.378	109	2.370
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	4.079	1.870	-2.209	-54	1.567
Data entry keyers .....	2.358	2.158	-.200	-8	1.932
Office clerks, general.....	7.473	6.538	-.935	-13	6.121
Office and administrative support workers, all other.....	1.047	.200	-.847	-81	.403
Construction laborers .....	2.130	2.268	.138	6	2.018
Team assemblers .....	1.142	5.460	4.318	378	7.676
Assemblers and fabricators, all other .....	2.961	.271	-2.690	-91	.924
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	1.247	1.077	-.170	-14	1.220
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	1.598	1.186	-.412	-26	1.645
Helpers--production workers .....	1.480	2.697	1.217	82	4.415
Production workers, all other .....	3.379	3.569	.190	6	3.181
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	.567	1.160	.593	105	1.149
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ....	17.748	13.355	-4.393	-25	12.342
Packers and packagers, hand.....	5.839	3.611	-2.228	-38	5.307



Table 6. Occupational shares in psychiatric hospitals (NAICS 6222)

Occupation	2000-02 share	2003-05 share	Share difference	Percent difference	Total share
<b>Growing establishments</b>					
Medical and health services managers .....	2.538	1.456	-1.082	-43	1.753
<b>Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors</b>	1.190	3.922	2.732	230	1.524
<b>Mental health counselors</b> .....	2.247	5.762	3.515	156	1.635
<b>Rehabilitation counselors</b> .....	1.010	1.079	.069	7	.471
Child, family, and school social workers .....	.526	1.088	.562	107	.793
Medical and public health social workers .....	.568	2.341	1.773	312	1.166
<b>Mental health and substance abuse social workers</b> .....	4.308	4.401	.093	2	3.976
Social and human service assistants .....	3.513	2.115	-1.398	-40	2.632
Community and social service specialists, all other .....	.095	1.857	1.762	1855	.440
Teachers and instructors, all other .....	1.796	.754	-1.042	-58	.305
<b>Psychiatrists</b> .....	1.160	1.033	.873	546	1.819
Registered nurses .....	1.497	11.661	.164	1	12.796
Recreational therapists .....	1.302	.846	-.456	-35	1.228
<b>Psychiatric technicians</b> .....	4.100	3.413	-.687	-17	8.943
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses .....	2.141	4.849	2.708	126	3.757
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants .....	2.324	15.718	13.394	576	3.796
<b>Psychiatric aides</b> .....	3.999	1.662	-2.337	-58	12.012
Medical assistants .....	.410	1.956	1.546	377	.193
Healthcare support workers, all other .....	16.999	.249	-16.750	-99	.742
Cooks, institution and cafeteria .....	1.014	.651	-.363	-36	1.096
Food servers, nonrestaurant .....	4.163	.125	-4.038	-97	.850
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	4.545	2.946	-1.599	-35	1.449
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers .....	1.007	.633	-.374	-37	.667
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants .....	.725	1.209	.484	67	1.058
Office clerks, general .....	.623	1.025	.402	65	1.372
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	1.118	1.085	-.033	-3	1.510
Combined food preparation and serving workers, Including fast food .....	.000	1.655	1.655	-	.719
<b>Shrinking establishments</b>					
Medical and health services managers .....	1.643	1.599	-.044	-3	1.753
Managers, all other .....	1.081	.187	-.894	-83	.264
Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists .....	3.726	1.602	-2.124	-57	1.764
<b>Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors</b>	1.162	2.169	1.007	87	1.524
<b>Mental health counselors</b> .....	2.994	.552	-2.442	-82	1.635
<b>Rehabilitation counselors</b> .....	1.174	.277	-.897	-76	.471
<b>Mental health and substance abuse social workers</b> .....	6.139	3.469	-2.670	-43	3.976
Social and human service assistants .....	2.697	2.256	-.441	-16	2.632
Community and social service specialists, all other .....	3.154	.455	-2.699	-86	.440
<b>Psychiatrists</b> .....	2.384	1.445	-.939	-39	1.819
Registered nurses .....	11.092	10.744	-.348	-3	12.796
Recreational therapists .....	1.377	1.325	-.052	-4	1.228
All other health diagnosing and treating practitioners .....	1.150	.254	-.896	-78	.298
<b>Psychiatric technicians</b> .....	4.994	9.516	4.522	91	8.943
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses .....	2.944	4.496	1.552	53	3.757
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants .....	.609	1.535	.926	1522	3.796
<b>Psychiatric aides</b> .....	12.240	21.179	8.939	73	12.012
Healthcare support workers, all other .....	2.476	.216	-2.260	-91	.742
Security guards .....	5.382	1.793	-3.589	-67	2.151
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	.052	1.027	.975	1875	.719
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	2.415	2.395	-.020	-1	1.901
Recreation workers .....	.240	2.038	1.798	749	.407
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants .....	.412	1.506	1.094	266	1.058
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	3.565	.764	-2.801	-79	1.555
Word processors and typists .....	1.176	.145	-1.031	-88	.727
Office clerks, general .....	.940	2.778	1.838	196	1.372
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	1.096	2.135	1.039	95	1.510
Child, family, and school social workers .....	1.549	.000	-1.719	-	.793
Protective service workers, all other .....	.000	4.561	4.651	-	.262

Bolded occupations are those specifically related to this industry and highlighted in the text.



# Wages and Employment of Workers in Automobile Manufacturing

By Jeffrey Holt

The 1.1 million<sup>1</sup> workers employed in automobile manufacturing in the United States in 2005 received, on average, a wage that was 11 percent higher than the U.S. average. Autoworkers earned a mean hourly wage of \$20.53, whereas the U.S. mean hourly wage for all occupations across all industries was \$18.21. This wage premium, however, was not evenly distributed across all automobile manufacturing occupations: employees in less skilled occupations were paid more than their counterparts in other industries, while those in highly skilled occupations, such as engineers, were paid less than their counterparts in other industries. This article examines employment and wages in three groups of the automobile manufacturing industry—motor vehicle manufacturing (NAICS 3361), motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing (NAICS 3362), and motor vehicle parts manufacturing (NAICS 3363)—for various occupations.

Motor vehicle parts manufacturing (NAICS 3363), the largest industry group, accounted for 693,120 workers, or 62 percent of the industry's workforce. The mean hourly wage paid to these workers fell between the other two industry groups at \$19.79. The 256,700 workers in motor vehicle manufacturing (NAICS 3361) were paid the highest mean hourly wage of \$25.03. Finally, motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing (NAICS 3362) employed the fewest workers in automobile manufacturing and paid the lowest mean hourly wage. This industry group employed 168,840 workers, or 15 percent of the industry's workforce. These workers earned a mean hourly wage of \$16.73. The variation in employment and wages persisted when looking at individual occupations.

Engineering managers accounted for a small percentage of the automobile manufacturing industry with 5,140 workers. Their mean hourly wage of \$46.09 was very high in comparison to the rest of the industry. However, this wage was

lower than the cross-industry mean hourly wage of \$50.71. Engineering managers were an example of workers in higher skilled occupations who received a lower wage in automobile manufacturing than their counterparts in other industries.

The wages and employment of engineering managers fluctuated between the three industry groups. Motor vehicle manufacturing (NAICS 3361) employed a total of 610 engineering managers, earning a mean hourly wage of \$50.36, the highest of the three industry groups. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing (NAICS 3363) employed the largest number of engineering managers with a total of 3,960. These managers earned a mean hourly wage of \$46.18. Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing (NAICS 3362) employed the fewest engineering managers and paid the lowest wage. This industry group employed 570 engineering managers and paid a mean hourly wage of \$40.90.

Another well-paying occupation in the automobile manufacturing industry in 2005 was industrial production managers. According to the *Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 2000*, industrial production managers planned, directed, or coordinated the work activities and resources necessary for manufacturing products in accordance with cost, quality, and quantity specifications. As with engineering managers, they represented a small percentage of employment in the automobile manufacturing industry with total employment of 8,270. The wages that they earned were high, in comparison to the rest of the automobile manufacturing industry, with a mean hourly wage of \$38.29. Industrial production managers were another example of workers in a higher skilled position earning a lower wage in the automobile industry than across all industries. As mentioned, their mean hourly wage in automobile manufacturing was \$38.29, whereas in other industries, their mean hourly wage was slightly higher at \$39.41.

A more pronounced variation in wages and employment was present depending on which industry group employed industrial production managers. The industry group that paid the highest wages for this occupation was motor vehicle manufacturing (NAICS 3361). The 1,550 workers in this group earned a mean hourly wage of \$41.67. Motor vehicle parts

<sup>1</sup> This figure does not include company headquarters, sales, or distribution centers. This article was written with data collected in May 2005 by the Occupational Employment Statistics program.

manufacturing (NAICS 3363) employed the most industrial production managers with a total of 5,490. These managers earned a mean hourly wage of \$38.31. Finally, motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing (NAICS 3362) employed the fewest industrial production managers and paid the lowest mean hourly wage. These 1,230 managers earned a mean hourly wage of \$33.94.

An integral part of automobile manufacturing is the production of the vehicle's engine. In 2005, the automobile manufacturing industry employed 16,570 engine and other machine assemblers who earned a mean hourly wage of \$19.51. This wage surpassed the mean hourly wage of \$17.38 earned by engine and other machine assemblers who worked in other industries.

Another large employer of engine and other machine assemblers was agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing (NAICS 333100), which paid a mean hourly wage of \$16.11. Other general purpose machinery manufacturing (NAICS 333900) also employed a large number of engine and other machine assemblers and paid a mean hourly wage of \$15.04. This was an example of a lower skilled, lower paid occupation that received higher wages in the automobile manufacturing industry than in other industries.

In 2005, motor vehicle manufacturing (NAICS 3361) was the largest employer of engine and other machine assemblers with a total of 8,250 people employed. These workers were paid higher wages than their counterparts in the other two industry groups with a mean hourly wage of \$21.36. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing (NAICS 3363) employed 7,590 engine and other machine assemblers and paid a mean hourly wage of \$17.98. Finally, motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing (NAICS 3362) employed the fewest engine and other machine assemblers and, also, paid the lowest mean hourly wage. There were 730 engine and other machine assemblers working in this industry group who earned a mean hourly wage of \$14.47, in this case, less than the cross-industry average.

Employment and wages for engine and other machine assemblers varied dramatically by State. Kansas paid the highest mean hourly wage of \$22.61, while Nebraska paid the lowest mean hourly wage of \$11.04. Ohio was the largest employer of engine and other machine assemblers with 3,360 people employed, and Iowa employed the highest concentration of these workers with a total of 2,020.

Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers made up roughly 3 percent of the total automobile manufacturing employment with 36,490 workers. They earned a cross-industry group mean hourly wage of \$15.72. As seen previously in different occupations, employment and wages for welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers can vary widely across industry groups. Motor vehicle manufacturing (NAICS 3361) employed the fewest of these workers with an employment count of 3,250 yet paid the highest mean hourly wage of \$20.65. Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing (NAICS 3362) employed the highest number of welders, cutters, solderers, and

brazers, with a total of 18,650. This industry group also paid the lowest mean hourly wage, \$13.77. Finally, motor vehicle parts manufacturing (NAICS 3363) employed 14,590 welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers and paid a mean hourly wage of \$17.11.

The largest occupation by employment in the automobile manufacturing industry in 2005 was team assemblers. Team assemblers accounted for 211,100 workers, or roughly 19 percent of total industry employment. Team assemblers working in the automobile manufacturing industry earned a much higher wage than their counterparts working in other industries. The mean hourly automobile industry wage for these workers was \$15.31, roughly 18 percent higher than the cross-industry mean hourly wage of \$12.50.

Motor vehicle manufacturing (NAICS 3361) employed 60,530 team assemblers and paid the highest mean hourly wage, \$19.98. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing employed the most team assemblers with a total of 107,740, while motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing (NAICS 3362) employed the fewest assemblers with a total of 42,830. The wage level for team assemblers did not vary significantly between motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing and motor vehicle parts manufacturing; however, it was significantly lower than motor vehicle manufacturing.

The mean hourly wage and employment counts for team assemblers varied widely by State. Delaware paid the highest wage with a mean hourly wage of \$17.56, while Michigan placed second on the list paying a mean hourly wage of \$14.50 and employing a total of 54,110. California employed the most team assemblers with 95,710 of these workers.

Some occupations had a greater dispersion of wages than others. For instance, the mean hourly wage for electricians fluctuated by as much as \$11.18 between the three industry groups. Conversely, the mean hourly wage for helpers—production workers as well as fiberglass laminators and fabricators did not vary significantly between the three industry groups.

Employment concentration between industry groups varied widely by occupation in 2005. Employment for computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic, was heavily weighted towards one industry group, motor vehicle parts manufacturing, which employed 14,710 of these workers, or 91 percent of their total in the automobile manufacturing industry. Similarly, employment of electrical and electronic equipment assemblers was not equally divided between industry groups. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing (NAICS 3363) accounted for 8,790 workers, or 88 percent of electrical and electronic equipment assemblers' employment in the automobile manufacturing industry. Employment for industrial engineering technicians was also similarly distributed. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing (NAICS 3363) employed 4,140 technicians, or 82 percent of the auto manufacturing workers in this occupation.

Variations existed in the employment and wages of auto-workers across the three industry groups as well as in comparison to cross-industry employment and wages. On average,

workers in the automobile manufacturing industry earned a wage 11 percent higher than workers doing the same job in other industries. However, this increase did not extend to all occupations in the industry. Higher skilled occupations were often paid less than their cross-industry counterparts, while

lower skilled occupations received a higher wage than their counterparts in other industries. Mean wages also varied, sometimes dramatically, in the same occupation across different industry groups. Likewise, employment fluctuations were very common within the three industry groups.

# Wage and Employment Patterns in the Mining Sector

By Dina Itkin

The mining sector plays an important role in different areas of today's U.S. labor market, as it did historically during the Nation's development. As of May 2005, the mining sector employed a total of 539,960 people nationwide. The average hourly wage for all occupations, ranging from civil engineers to food preparation workers, is \$21.73, but varies by occupation. This average places the mining sector in the top third of all 20 sectors of the economy. Occupational wages within the mining sector vary by location and industry. Wages for the highest-paying occupations in mining are higher than average, while wages for the lowest-paying occupations in mining are lower than average. Wages for occupations such as mining laborers are generally higher than wages of laborers with similar skill levels who work in other industries.

## Occupations in the mining sector

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey reports data for 245 occupations in the mining sector, ranging from management and legal occupations to production and transportation occupations. Among the most important occupations in the sector are mining laborers. Fifteen occupations in particular perform the labor-intensive tasks that are vital to the structure of the mining industry and account for one-quarter of mining employment. One of them, roustabouts—found mainly in the oil and gas extraction industry—is the largest occupation in the mining sector. These workers, who assemble or repair oil field equipment, number 29,170 in the mining sector and slightly more than 4,000 in all other industries. The 15 mining laborer occupations consist of 13 occupations employing extraction workers and two occupations employing transportation and material moving workers. Mining laborers must be able to perform physical labor in dangerous conditions and are usually not required to possess a high school diploma. Most skills are learned on the job and are supplemented by a requisite 40 hours of formal safety training.<sup>1</sup> The mining laborer occupations are listed in

table 1 and include rotary drill operators, who have the highest laborer average hourly wage, \$19.34; continuous mining machine operators, who rip materials from the mine face and load it onto conveyors or into shuttle cars; mining roof bolters, who install roof support bolts in underground mines; explosives workers, ordnance handling experts, and blasters, who detonate explosives to demolish structures or to displace earth; mine cutting and channeling machine operators, who cut or channel along the faces or seams of mines or quarries to facilitate the blasting of materials from the mines; all other mining machine operators; earth drillers, except those drilling for oil or gas; all other extraction workers; oil and gas derrick operators, who rig derrick equipment and operate pumps to circulate mud through drill holes; oil, gas, and mining service unit operators; helpers of extraction workers, who help extraction craft workers by performing duties of lesser skill; quarry rock splitters; oil and gas roustabouts; shuttle car operators, who operate shuttle cars in underground mines to transport materials from working faces to mine cars or a conveyor; and loading machine operators in underground mining, who load coal, ore, or rock into cars or onto conveyors. The weighted mean wage for these 15 mining laborer occupations is \$16.21.

Wages for mining laborers vary by industry within the mining sector, which consists of three subsectors: oil and gas extraction (NAICS industry code 211000), mining, except oil and gas (NAICS code 212000), and support activities for mining (NAICS code 213000). Of these three subsectors, the largest is mining, except oil and gas, employing 39 percent of the mining sectors' workers. This subsector comprises the coal mining, metal ore mining, and nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying industries. The oil and gas extraction subsector has the highest mean hourly wage: \$30.34. Average wages in mining, except oil and gas, and in support activities for mining are \$19.29 and \$19.13, respectively. Table 1 breaks down mining laborer wages by subsector.

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<sup>1</sup> "Mining," Career Guide to Industries (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2006-07); on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/oco/cg/cgs004.htm#training>. (Visited on September 5, 2006.)

Table 1. Average hourly wages in mining subsectors

“--” indicates no employment or data not available.

Occupation	Average hourly wage					
	Mining sector	Oil and gas	Coal	Metal ore	Nonmetal	Support
Roustabouts, oil and gas.....	\$12.83	\$14.03	—	—	—	\$12.63
Helpers, extraction workers.....	14.21	12.31	16.93	15.24	12.33	13.46
Service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining.....	16.53	18.53	—	—	—	16.28
Rotary drill operators, oil and gas.....	19.34	20.89	—	—	—	19.15
Derrick operators, oil and gas.....	17.17	17.82	—	—	—	17.10
Continuous mining machine operators.....	18.89	—	19.03	21.73	16.52	16.02
Extraction workers, all other.....	17.62	20.47	15.21	20.67	15.88	17.89
Mine cutting and channeling machine operators..	18.31	—	19.80	20.90	16.03	15.45
Earth drillers, except oil and gas.....	17.64	—	17.26	21.44	16.25	17.49
Roof bolters, mining.....	18.85	—	18.69	23.70	22.79	18.49
Shuttle car operators.....	18.58	—	18.45	—	23.70	—
Rock splitters, quarry.....	13.59	—	16.29	—	13.50	—
Mining machine operators, all other.....	18.10	—	20.03	20.03	16.76	12.80
Loading machine operators in underground mining.....	17.44	—	17.65	—	16.88	—
Explosives workers, ordnance handling workers, and blasters.....	18.70	—	19.77	21.95	16.38	17.89

**Comparison of wages in mining sector with wages across all industries**

Although mining laborers are employed primarily by the mining industries, many other important mining occupations are found across numerous industries. Overall, more than half of all occupations in mining have average wages that exceed their national cross-industry averages. Separately examining the highest- and lowest-paid mining occupations produces interesting results.

Not surprisingly, the top-paying occupations in the industry are not labor intensive, but professional: lawyers, several types of managers, physicists, engineers, and geoscientists, among others. As an example, lawyers in mining establishments are among the highest-paid workers in mining occupations and earn more than the average in other industries. In the mining sector, they make an average of \$134,630 annually (among the highest they are paid by any industry), whereas the cross-industrial average annual salary for lawyers is \$110,520. The high wages paid by mining firms might result from a greater demand for lawyers, as reflected in the occupation’s employment levels. Mining has one of the five highest employment concentrations of lawyers, behind the professional services, public administration, and two business industries, as shown in table 2. In comparison with other laborer-intensive industries, mining employs the greatest proportion of lawyers. Almost 0.2 percent of the mining industry is composed of lawyers, while manufacturing employs only 0.03 percent, transportation and warehousing 0.02 percent, construction 0.01 percent, and agriculture less than 0.01 percent.

Besides lawyers, many mining occupations with the highest mean wages are paid more than they receive in any other industry. Among these occupations are geoscientists, natural sciences managers, public relations managers, and other man-

agers. The higher wages could represent a higher demand for these workers, as is the case with lawyers; an incentive to attract higher quality professional workers; or the sharing of relatively high mining industry profits.<sup>2</sup>

Measuring the absolute wage differences among the diverse set of mining occupations, however, does not take into account differences in earning levels. For a manager or engineer earning a high annual salary, a few cents or dollars deviating from the cross-industry hourly average might not seem substantial. On the other hand, for occupations earning close to the minimum wage, a difference of a few cents or \$1.00 per hour might be important. Therefore, a better measure of the wage difference is the percentage difference, or premium, between the mining industry wage and the cross-industry average. The occupations with the highest percent wage premiums are hazardous materials removal workers (with an 80% wage premium); sales workers; vehicle and equipment cleaners; stock clerks and order fillers; real estate sales agents; managers of property, real estate, and community associations; and geoscientists.

At the other end of the spectrum, many of the lowest-paid mining occupations are paid lower mean wages than their national cross-industry counterparts. Among the lowest-paying mining occupations—those earning under \$10 hourly, on average—are office machine workers; nursing aides; farm workers and laborers of crops or nurseries; tool grinders and filers; landscaping and groundskeeping workers; recreational

<sup>2</sup> Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining, and Trade Corporations: 2006, “Table D. Annual Rates of Profit on Stockholders’ Equity for Corporations in NAICS Manufacturing, Mining, and Trade, by Sector, Select Subsectors, and Select Industry Groups (U.S. Census Bureau, June 2006), p. 19; on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/qfr06q1.pdf>. (Visited on September 5, 2006.)



workers; and protective service workers. There is an overlap between these occupations and the occupations with the greatest negative wage premiums: office machine operators, medical assistants, nursing aides, assemblers and fabricators, and landscaping and groundskeeping workers. Notwithstanding this phenomenon, some relatively low-paying mining occupations have the highest percent wage premiums. For cleaners and stock clerks, for example, whose wages in min-

ing are otherwise low, the positive deviation from the cross-industry mean wage is valuable.

In between the high- and low-paying occupations lie the mining laborer occupations, with average wages as shown in table 1. Because mining laborers are rarely found in other industries, it is difficult to compare their wages with those of people doing the same work in other industries. Table 3 shows that, with the exception of two occupations (earth drillers; and explosives workers, ordnance handling experts,

Table 2. **Employment and mean wages of lawyers**

Industry sector*	Total employed employed in sector	Percentage employed as lawyers	Hourly mean wage of lawyers
54 - Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	6,928,030	5.23292%	\$55.99
92 - Public administration .....	9,439,900	1.11419%	41.30
55 - Management of companies and enterprises .....	1,739,370	0.68530%	62.22
52 - Finance and insurance .....	5,863,340	0.35578%	55.40
<b>21 - Mining</b> .....	<b>539,960</b>	<b>0.19533%</b>	<b>64.73</b>
22 - Utilities .....	552,440	0.12552%	62.08
81 - Other services (except public administration) .....	3,811,110	0.11281%	45.75
51 - Information .....	3,081,510	0.10971%	65.24
53 - Real estate and rental and leasing .....	2,108,600	0.08102%	62.28
56- Administrative and support, and waste management and remediation services .....	8,102,250	0.05929%	51.50
<b>31 - 33 Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>14,262,510</b>	<b>0.02691%</b>	<b>65.32</b>
42 - Wholesale trade .....	5,736,020	0.02447%	65.78
<b>48 and 49 - Transportation and warehousing</b> .....	<b>5,131,180</b>	<b>0.02325%</b>	<b>57.21</b>
62 - Healthcare and social assistance .....	15,233,920	0.02073%	39.25
71 - Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	1,843,720	0.01560%	56.19
61 - Educational services .....	12,137,420	0.01506%	47.44
<b>23 - Construction</b> .....	<b>7,215,240</b>	<b>0.00969%</b>	<b>57.19</b>
44 and 45 - Retail trade .....	15,369,450	0.00182%	55.18
<b>11 - Agricultural</b> .....	<b>369,310</b>	<b>0.00171%</b>	<b>51.62</b>
72 - Accommodation and food services .....	10,842,570	0.00055%	61.23

\* Boldface type indicates similar industries

Table 3. **Mining laborer employment, mean wage of sector, and cross-industry mean wage**

Mining laborer occupation	Employment			Mean wage	
	Mining sector	Cross-industry	Percent in mining sector	Mining sector	Cross-industry
Rotary drill operators, oil and gas .....	14,680	15,500	94.71	\$19.34	\$19.81
Continuous mining machine operators .....	8,490	9,000	94.33	18.89	18.67
Roof bolters, mining .....	4,130	4,140	99.76	18.85	18.84
Explosives workers, ordnance handling experts, and blasters .....	1,510	4,800	31.46	18.70	19.33
Shuttle car operators .....	2,920	3,100	94.19	18.58	18.28
Mine cutting and channeling machine operators .....	5,740	6,080	94.41	18.31	18.12
Mining machine operators, all other .....	2,160	2,450	88.16	18.10	18.26
Earth drillers, except oil and gas .....	5,090	18,800	27.07	17.64	17.20
Extraction workers, all other .....	6,810	9,060	75.17	17.62	17.32
Loading machine operators, underground mining .....	2,050	2,390	85.77	17.44	17.47
Derrick operators, oil and gas .....	12,960	13,270	97.66	17.17	17.16
Service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining .....	18,200	19,530	93.19	16.53	16.61
Helpers—extraction workers .....	19,670	25,550	76.99	14.21	13.76
Rock splitters, quarry .....	2,370	3,600	65.83	13.59	13.56
Roustabouts, oil and gas .....	29,170	33,570	86.89	12.83	12.71

Table 4. Employment and wages of mining laborers, by State

State	Statewide employment	Mining laborer employment	Percentage of mining laborers employed	Cross-industry mean wage	Mean wage paid to mining laborers	Percent wage difference
Wyoming.....	251,590	6,980	2.78	15.84	17.75	12.06
West Virginia.....	697,390	7,810	1.12	14.69	17.90	21.85
New Mexico.....	763,430	6,290	.82	15.95	15.95	.00
Oklahoma.....	1,455,940	8,160	.56	15.12	15.68	3.70
Louisiana.....	1,877,160	10,080	.54	15.11	17.16	13.57
Alaska.....	300,150	1,420	.47	20.55	23.35	13.63
Texas.....	9,424,510	40,060	.43	17.05	14.64	-14.13
North Dakota.....	328,520	1,320	.40	14.83	18.48	24.61
Montana.....	414,650	1,520	.37	14.53	18.46	27.05
Kentucky.....	1,754,590	6,180	.35	15.65	16.34	4.41
Utah.....	1,099,230	2,940	.27	16.48	17.87	8.43
Nevada.....	1,191,640	3,000	.25	16.71	21.04	25.91
Kansas.....	1,315,640	2,660	.20	16.33	13.31	-18.49
Colorado.....	2,151,520	3,910	.18	19.36	17.93	-7.39
Mississippi.....	1,108,540	1,980	.18	13.99	12.94	-7.51
Arkansas.....	1,142,370	1,330	.12	14.31	13.81	-3.49
Pennsylvania.....	5,569,310	6,270	.11	17.46	15.60	-10.65
Alabama.....	1,872,600	1,990	.11	15.54	17.73	14.09
Virginia.....	3,535,500	2,830	.08	19.11	16.02	-16.17
Idaho.....	597,490	440	.07	15.89	18.84	18.57
Vermont.....	297,650	190	.07	16.86	18.96	12.46
Illinois.....	5,767,100	3,120	.05	18.89	16.71	-11.54
Ohio.....	5,340,280	2,260	.04	17.44	14.64	-16.06
California.....	14,723,900	5,270	.04	20.44	19.03	-6.90
Michigan.....	4,334,870	1,190	.03	19.25	14.89	-22.65
Tennessee.....	2,686,580	570	.02	15.99	14.59	-8.76
New York.....	8,333,460	710	.01	21.18	15.43	-27.15

and blasters), mining laborers are employed primarily by the mining sector and therefore have cross-industry wages similar to their wages in the mining industry. The two exceptions have average wages that exceed the cross-industry averages by almost \$0.50 per hour. Although it is relatively easy to compare the wages of the highest- and lowest-paid occupations in mining with the wages of their counterparts in other industries, it remains difficult to do so for mining laborers because of their absence in other industries. Instead, a comparison with the wages of workers in similar laborer occupations is instructive. Also, an analysis at the national, State, and area levels indicates whether wage differences are a result of geographic location.

Because it is difficult to perform a cross-industry analysis of mining laborers, it is useful to compare mining laborer wages with wages of occupations with similar background training or education requirements or with similar physical demands. Although the nature of mining labor is unique to the mining industry in terms of the tasks performed and the work environment, many other occupations require comparable levels of training. Among these occupations are production workers (mean wage, \$14.37); transportation and material moving workers (mean wage, \$13.85); farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (mean wage, \$10.10); personal care and service workers (mean wage, \$10.67); building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers (mean wage, \$10.55); and food preparation and serving workers (mean wage, \$8.58). Occupations that require similar physical exertion include construction laborers (an occupation that requires more train-

ing); hazardous material removal workers; heavy truck and tractor trailer drivers; helpers of construction trades; and hand laborers and movers of freight, stock, and materials. Wages for these occupations range from \$17.90 for hazardous material movers to \$10.80 for hand laborers and movers of freight, stock, and materials. With an average wage of \$16.21, mining laborers are near the top. Although this comparison takes into account training and physical exertion, it does not account for differences in wages due to geographic location.

### Mining laborer wages at the State level

Wage disparities among mining laborer occupations may exist because the occupations are in different areas. Mining employment is found only in specific geographic locations. In 2005, the States employing the greatest number of workers in the overall privately owned mining sector were Texas (164,181), Louisiana (42,521), Oklahoma (36,060), West Virginia (24,862), California (22,077), Kentucky (20,911), Pennsylvania (18,843), New Mexico (16,860), Ohio (10,782), Nevada (10,559), Alaska (10,518), and Virginia (8,754).<sup>3</sup> The relative importance of mining and mining laborers is not reflected in the absolute numbers. For example, 22,000 workers in West Virginia may have a larger impact on the local economy than do 22,000 in California. The proportion of mining laborers employed in each State is a better indicator of the

<sup>3</sup> Data from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).



Table 5. States with highest employment and mean hourly wages for mining laborers

Mining laborer occupation	States with highest—	
	Employment	Mean cross-industry wages
Rotary drill operators, oil and gas	Texas, 6,010 Louisiana, 1,990 Oklahoma, 1,300 Pennsylvania, 700	Alaska, \$28.23 California, 23.69 Washington, 21.96 Utah, 21.60
Continuous mining machine operators	West Virginia, 1,750 Nevada, 1,370 Pennsylvania, 910 Virginia, 630	Illinois, 22.33 Nevada, 22.25 Wyoming, 21.59 California, 20.04
Roof bolters, mining	West Virginia, 1,200 Kentucky, 1,170 Pennsylvania, 510	Wyoming, 26.51 Colorado, 22.54 Pennsylvania, 20.11
Explosives workers, ordnance handling experts, blasters	Kentucky, 450 Indiana, 390 Oklahoma, 380 Virginia, 310	Connecticut, 24.37 Idaho, 23.96 Wyoming, 22.80 New Mexico, 22.55
Mine cutting and channeling machine operators	Virginia, 750 West Virginia, 620 Pennsylvania, 560 New Mexico, 390	Pennsylvania, 21.16 Kentucky, 19.58 West Virginia, 18.98 Indiana, 18.41
Mining machine operators, all other	California, 320 Alabama, 310 Nevada, 100 Virginia, 80	Nevada, 22.12 California, 21.17 Arkansas, 20.38 Alabama, 19.50
Earth drillers, except oil and gas	Texas, 1,430 California, 910 Illinois, 890 Pennsylvania, 730	Rhode Island, 25.99 Alaska, 24.62 California, 24.61
Extraction workers, all other	Texas, 1,790 Wyoming, 1,690 Louisiana, 1,130	Alaska, 27.42 Idaho, 22.68 California, 21.78
Derrick operators, oil and gas	Texas, 5,390 Louisiana, 1,160 Wyoming, 1,140 Oklahoma, 1,050	Alaska, 21.68 North Dakota, 20.93 Louisiana, 19.76 California, 19.61
Service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining	Texas, 7,870 Louisiana, 2,120 Oklahoma, 1,950 Wyoming, 970	New Mexico, 22.35 Alaska, 20.80 California, 19.65 Colorado, 19.44
Helpers—extraction workers	Texas, 5,640 West Virginia, 1,900 California, 1,790 Pennsylvania, 1,690	Alaska, 25.31 West Virginia, 17.29 Illinois, 16.79 California, 16.29
Rock splitters, quarry	Pennsylvania, 410 Ohio, 300 New York, 250	New York, 16.67 Virginia, 16.16 Missouri, 14.79
Roustabouts, oil and gas	Texas, 16,820 New Mexico, 3,290 Louisiana, 3,020 Oklahoma, 2,220	Alabama, 19.38 Alaska, 18.55 California, 16.38 Wyoming, 16.01

Table 5. States with highest employment and mean hourly wages for mining laborers—Continued

Mining laborer occupation	States with highest—	
	Employment	Mean cross-industry wages
Loading machine operators, underground	Kentucky, 380 North Carolina, 170 Illinois, 140	California, 21.46 Indiana, 20.38
Shuttle car operators	West Virginia, 960 Kentucky, 680	Wyoming, 26.60 Colorado, 21.87

prevalence and importance of the mining industry in those geographic areas. The States employing the largest proportion of mining laborers are shown in table 4.

The average wage for mining laborers is influenced by the average wage for all workers in the State, the proportion of the workforce they constitute, and the types of mining laborers in the area. Table 4 shows the relative wages in each State. In addition, as the mining laborers' share of employment increases, their wage, relative to other workers in the State, tends to increase. One exception to this trend is Texas.

The relatively low wages in Texas may be explained by the types of mining laborers in the State. Texas has the largest proportion of relatively low paid roustabouts, a situation that tends to bring down the mining laborer group's average wage. Table 5 shows the States with the highest employment and wages for each of the detailed mining laborer occupations. Contrary to the employment proportions, employment levels are not necessarily reflected in the States with the highest wages.

The 18 States that pay high wages to certain mining laborers, as shown in table 5, are Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Alaska pays the highest mean wages for 4 of the 15 occupations, each in the oil and gas extraction industry. In accordance with the earlier example, 13 of the high-paying States employ a large percentage of mining laborers relative to the percentage employed by the remaining States. The other States with high wages for miners—California, Connecticut, Indiana, New York, and Rhode Island—have relatively high wages for all occupations.

Although State-level evaluations provide valuable information, it may be useful to look at smaller areas because labor markets vary within a given State. The State of New York, for instance, includes New York City as well as rural areas, and wage and employment patterns might be different in each. Individual statewide mean wages also are influenced by the types of workers within the State. The analysis that follows includes a comparison of mining laborer occupations with similar laborer occupations in other industries, by specific geographic area.

### Comparison of mining laborers with laborers in similar occupations

In order to address variations within local labor markets and see how occupational composition affects average wages, a comparison of wages of particular occupations employed in specific geographic areas is useful. The laborer occupations selected for comparison are construction laborers; helpers of construction trades; heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers; laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand; and cashiers. All of these occupations require physical exertion, except perhaps cashiers, and all require minimal training, except construction laborers. Table 6 lists the 89 metropolitan areas for which the OES program publishes employment for all six occupations. Most often, truck drivers have the highest mean wages of the six. Slightly fewer than half of the areas pay higher mean wages to mining laborers than to the other occupations. Only 6 areas pay construction laborers the highest mean wages. A logical conclusion to draw is that mining laborers are paid higher wages than other, lesser skilled occupations, in part because physical exertion demands higher wages, but also because mine workers may be compensated for their unpleasant working conditions.

### Summary

Overall, mining is a relatively high wage sector. With the exception of the lowest-paid workers in the mining industry, most occupations are paid higher wages than their counterparts in other industries. The highest-paid workers, such as lawyers, managers, and engineers, are paid higher wages than people in the same occupations in other industries. Mining laborers are paid higher wages than workers in similar occupations in the same geographic area. Even States with low wages overall tend to pay higher wages to mining laborers if those States have a high concentration of such workers. The higher wages may serve as compensation for relatively adverse working conditions.

More information on jobs in the mining sector can be found at [http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics2\\_21.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics2_21.htm). Detailed information about occupational employment and wage estimates at the sector, three-digit, and four-digit industry levels, as well as for States and metropolitan areas, is available on the OES website at [www.bls.gov/oes/](http://www.bls.gov/oes/).

Table 6. Mean wages of occupations similar to mining laborers, by area

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Mean hourly wage					
	Mining laborers	Construction laborers	Truck drivers	Hand construction and movers of freight, stock, and material	Cashiers	Helpers of construction
Abilene, TX.....	\$17.60	\$9.56	\$15.62	\$8.11	\$7.08	\$11.46
Albuquerque, NM.....	12.36	10.19	17.53	9.34	8.30	10.29
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ.....	16.35	13.31	17.55	11.46	7.90	8.35
Amarillo, TX.....	14.44	9.56	15.70	8.53	7.32	9.82
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.....	14.70	11.85	18.12	10.67	8.18	8.69
Austin-Round Rock, TX.....	11.85	10.17	15.08	10.97	8.35	9.69
Baltimore-Towson, MD.....	15.08	13.35	17.72	11.54	8.79	12.90
Baton Rouge, LA.....	15.34	10.93	14.93	9.73	7.10	11.22
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX.....	11.42	10.19	14.25	10.34	6.90	10.88
Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metropolitan Division.....	8.11	13.62	17.17	11.36	9.34	13.50
Birmingham-Hoover, AL.....	17.03	10.37	16.45	10.05	7.44	13.30
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA.....	17.41	10.78	15.80	11.54	7.42	10.04
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY.....	22.55	16.59	16.64	11.07	7.75	14.04
Casper, WY.....	15.62	12.12	18.44	10.50	7.88	11.22
Charleston, WV.....	18.16	14.96	14.23	10.51	6.61	16.07
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC.....	15.79	11.47	17.86	11.01	8.07	10.50
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metropolitan Division.....	17.05	22.78	20.01	10.46	8.63	17.71
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN.....	16.39	14.96	17.67	10.63	8.32	11.21
College Station-Bryan, TX.....	16.63	10.04	14.26	7.80	7.33	10.19
Columbia, SC.....	12.63	11.10	17.39	9.67	7.29	9.35
Columbus, OH.....	15.05	15.78	17.92	11.14	8.34	11.15
Corpus Christi, TX.....	14.11	9.03	12.83	9.49	7.42	8.26
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metropolitan Division.....	13.98	10.58	18.70	9.82	8.15	9.82
Denver-Aurora, CO.....	19.09	13.04	18.47	11.29	9.85	11.02
Evansville, IN-KY.....	16.00	13.96	15.46	10.53	7.24	8.67
Farmington, NM.....	17.39	10.42	14.80	9.07	8.41	10.32
Fort Smith, AR-OK.....	13.89	10.82	18.22	9.39	7.18	9.82
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Division.....	14.19	10.04	16.84	10.01	8.07	11.07
Gary, IN Metropolitan Division.....	25.01	20.63	19.34	11.65	7.79	13.43
Grand Forks, ND-MN.....	11.42	12.23	14.17	10.23	7.41	8.86
Grand Junction, CO.....	17.25	11.70	15.22	10.58	9.15	16.64
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV.....	14.86	11.68	18.09	11.83	7.85	10.75
Harrisonburg, VA.....	13.51	11.00	17.39	10.57	7.54	11.79
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT.....	21.75	17.43	19.62	12.52	9.35	11.14
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA.....	18.62	11.35	13.10	8.85	6.86	9.70
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX.....	15.50	9.73	16.25	10.97	7.79	10.79
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH.....	17.27	12.58	14.76	9.56	6.87	11.06
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN.....	17.29	15.88	18.86	11.37	8.11	8.52
Jackson, MS.....	14.96	9.45	17.76	11.69	7.21	7.74
Jacksonville, FL.....	15.76	11.16	18.20	10.95	8.05	8.74
Kansas City, MO-KS.....	15.86	16.75	18.71	11.60	8.32	11.13
Knoxville, TN.....	14.95	12.06	15.63	10.53	7.67	8.93
Lafayette, LA.....	16.83	10.40	14.05	9.31	6.67	9.53
Lake Charles, LA.....	15.85	10.42	14.00	9.73	6.66	12.20
Lakeland, FL.....	18.12	9.66	16.22	9.29	7.59	8.83
Lexington-Fayette, KY.....	14.70	11.20	17.51	10.66	8.29	12.12
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division.....	18.58	14.97	17.08	10.66	9.61	12.00
Lubbock, TX.....	9.28	9.01	16.19	8.68	7.21	12.28
Memphis, TN-MS-AR.....	15.21	10.84	17.24	11.31	7.96	9.17
Midland, TX.....	13.61	9.51	13.57	8.56	8.45	9.88
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI.....	17.54	22.04	18.97	13.69	8.94	12.73
Nashua, NH-MA NECTA1 Division.....	17.33	12.80	19.22	14.15	8.69	11.28
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN.....	13.86	12.34	17.52	10.40	8.36	6.75
Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division.....	17.61	20.72	21.01	11.46	8.69	9.64
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA.....	16.81	11.01	13.72	9.64	7.04	10.07
New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division.....	17.88	21.35	19.84	11.48	8.96	17.44
Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division.....	20.58	20.49	18.82	11.21	8.56	11.36

See footnote at end of table.

Table 6. Mean wages of occupations similar to mining laborers, by area—Continued

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Mean hourly wage					
	Mining laborers	Construction laborers	Truck drivers	Hand construction and movers of freight, stock, and material	Cashiers	Helpers of construction
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division .....	20.32	19.35	19.67	12.68	10.78	10.77
Odessa, TX.....	74.10	8.81	15.28	9.90	6.94	9.47
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA .....	17.37	12.67	17.00	10.64	8.36	10.64
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL.....	15.26	10.51	15.51	9.96	8.13	14.63
Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division .....	18.10	17.40	18.42	12.38	8.36	9.93
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ .....	15.52	13.07	18.29	10.60	9.12	10.90
Pittsburgh, PA.....	16.24	16.49	16.27	11.22	7.21	13.26
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA .....	17.12	16.74	17.39	11.59	10.07	11.20
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA .....	19.74	17.24	17.99	11.13	8.73	10.58
Raleigh-Cary, NC.....	13.75	11.03	15.91	10.32	8.05	11.30
Richmond, VA.....	15.78	10.50	17.51	11.54	8.01	11.54
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA.....	17.88	15.55	18.09	11.19	10.09	15.03
Salem, OR.....	13.55	16.05	15.52	10.84	9.72	10.32
Salt Lake City, UT.....	20.19	11.85	18.74	10.40	8.65	9.79
San Antonio, TX.....	12.94	8.77	14.57	8.94	7.68	10.20
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA.....	20.71	16.50	18.31	10.39	9.69	12.63
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR.....	8.58	6.51	7.43	7.33	6.13	7.92
Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metropolitan Division .....	18.93	14.65	18.16	10.17	9.67	13.35
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA .....	15.44	14.05	17.09	11.23	7.46	10.00
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division.....	27.32	16.31	18.91	12.17	11.43	13.69
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA.....	17.20	9.80	16.10	8.85	6.98	9.34
Springfield, MA-CT .....	17.60	17.33	18.29	12.09	8.92	9.84
St. Louis, MO-IL.....	16.84	19.03	18.04	11.62	8.66	14.25
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL.....	15.09	11.33	15.27	9.09	7.94	8.90
Tucson, AZ .....	16.98	11.39	17.63	9.75	8.94	12.52
Tulsa, OK.....	15.42	10.67	16.85	9.95	7.64	8.57
Tyler, TX .....	15.79	9.38	16.52	10.23	7.25	10.58
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA .....	21.47	17.61	18.52	11.18	10.29	10.30
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC .....	18.11	10.42	15.36	9.94	7.41	10.53
Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metropolitan Division .....	17.22	17.33	19.41	14.74	9.06	16.16
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division .....	17.23	13.07	17.55	11.54	9.03	15.54
Wheeling, WV-OH .....	17.64	17.36	16.54	8.75	7.31	11.77
Wichita, KS.....	14.29	10.30	15.83	9.55	7.70	7.05

<sup>1</sup> NECTA = New England City and Town Area.

# Examining Social Science Occupations

By Ben Cover

According to *The Princeton Review*, the most popular college major is psychology, with three other social sciences—history, political science, and sociology— included in the top 10. However, employment in occupations such as psychology, history, political science, and other social science occupations together account for less than 1 percent of U.S. employment. This article examines employment and wages for workers in these and other social science occupations, pointing out where people in these occupations work and how their wages vary with the area, industry, and occupation in which they are employed.

## Employment

Social science occupations account for 416,980 of the more than 130 million workers in the United States. Almost half of the workers in those occupations (195,710) are market research analysts. All of the other social science occupations account for fewer than 100,000 employees each. Table 1 lists the national distribution of employment in social science occupations.

State-level estimates show that there are large differences

Table 1. National employment in social science occupations

Occupation	Employment
Market research analysts .....	195,710
Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists...	98,820
Social scientists and related workers, all other...	31,900
Urban and regional planners .....	31,650
Survey researchers .....	21,650
Economists .....	12,470
Psychologists, all other.....	6,750
Political scientists .....	5,010
Anthropologists and archeologists.....	4,790
Sociologists .....	3,500
Historians.....	2,850
Industrial-organizational psychologists.....	1,070
Geographers.....	810

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in numbers employed in social science occupations across States (including the District of Columbia). Indeed, numbers employed ranged from a low of 520 in North Dakota to a high of 52,830 in California. Chart 1 shows States with high social science employment.

As one might expect, in many cases the largest States have the most employment in social science occupations. Another way to look at social science occupational employment across States is to examine the employment shares, or concentrations, within each State. This approach renders the size of the State unimportant as a factor in the analysis of social science occupations. Nationally, social science workers account for 0.32 percent of all employees. However, the percent varies from State to State. For instance, in the District of Columbia, social science employees make up almost 3 percent of total employment, whereas in Mississippi, social science employees account for only one-tenth of 1 percent of total employment. Table 2 lists States with a high concentration of employment in social science occupations.

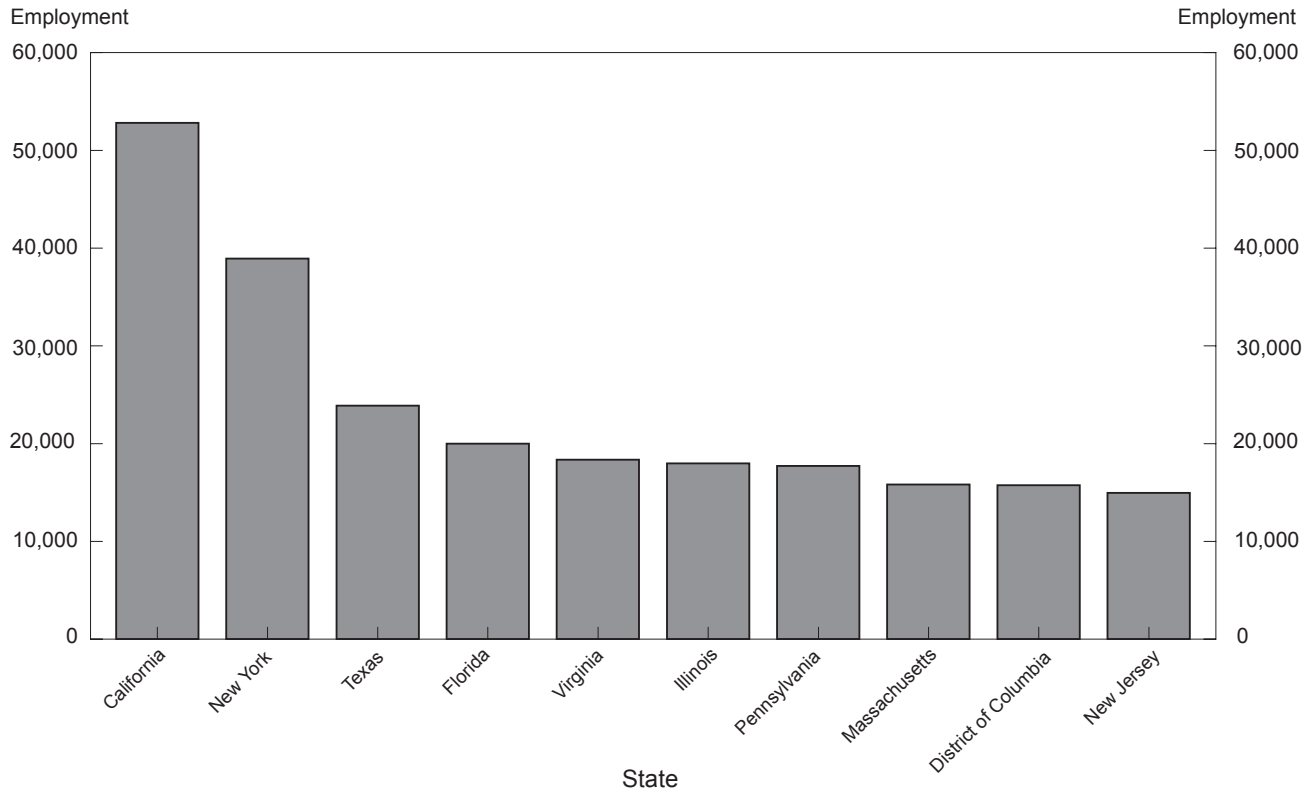
Because the District of Columbia has such a high concentration of social science workers, it is worthwhile to look into those occupations in the District that have a large percentage of social science employment. Although market research analysts are the largest social science occupation nationally, more notable in the District of Columbia is the large number of economists and political scientists. (See chart 2.)

Like the District of Columbia, many States show a differ-

Table 2. States with a high concentration of employment in social science occupations

Area	Percent
District of Columbia .....	2.58
Washington.....	.52
Virginia.....	.52
Massachusetts.....	.50
Vermont.....	.48
New York .....	.47
Minnesota.....	.47
Maryland.....	.43
Connecticut.....	.42
New Jersey.....	.38

**Chart 1. States with high social science employment**



**Chart 2. Social science occupational employment in the District of Columbia**

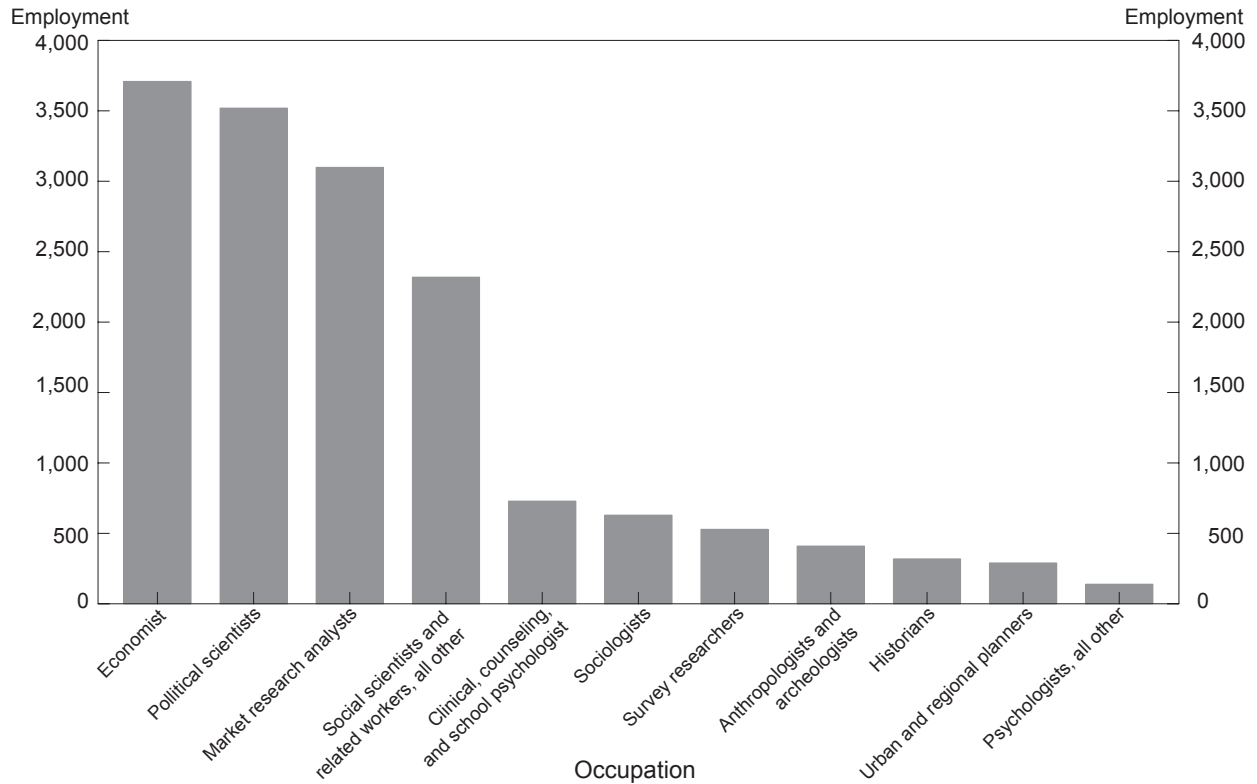




Table 3. Industries with high social science employment

Industry	Social science employment
Elementary and secondary schools.....	41,920
Local government (OES designation).....	30,750
Federal executive branch (OES designation).....	27,900
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services .....	22,510
Other professional, scientific, and technical services .....	20,230
Management of companies and enterprises .....	19,360
Scientific research and development services .....	17,110
State government (OES designation).....	14,650
Offices of other health practitioners.....	12,390
Colleges, universities, and professional schools....	11,100

ent employment distribution than that of the Nation. Some States have a large number of clinical, counseling, and school psychologists, while others have a large number of urban and regional planners or social scientists and related workers. Most States do, however, follow the national trend, with a large number of market research analysts.

The variation in social science occupations may be partially explained by the distribution of industries that employ social scientists. Elementary and secondary schools have high social science employment, with 41,920 workers. Federal, State, and local governments also have large numbers of social science employees. (See table 3.)

The industries with high social science employment get their large totals from different occupations. For instance, 41,720 clinical, counseling, and school psychologists account for almost the entire elementary and secondary school total. On the other hand, 22,310 urban and regional planners make up the majority of social science occupations in local government. Chart 3 shows each of the social science occupations and its share of employment in different industries. For example, 27 percent of anthropologists are employed by scientific research-and-development firms, while the Federal Government accounts for more than half of the employment of geographers.

**Wages**

Wages for social science occupations tend to be high, averaging \$30.34 across the Nation, compared with the national average wage of \$18.21 for all occupations. Social science wages range from \$43.26 for industrial-organizational psychologists to \$18.13 for survey researchers. The national mean wage for each of the social science occupations is depicted in table 7.

Across States, mean wages for all social scientists combined vary from \$19.38 in South Dakota to \$38.71 in the District of Columbia. (See table 4.) Because overall wages vary by State, it is useful to look at *wage premiums* in comparing occupational wages across States. This approach enables the comparison of State social science wages relative to State average wages. The State wage premium is calculated by sub-

Table 4. Mean wages and wage premiums for all social science occupations combined

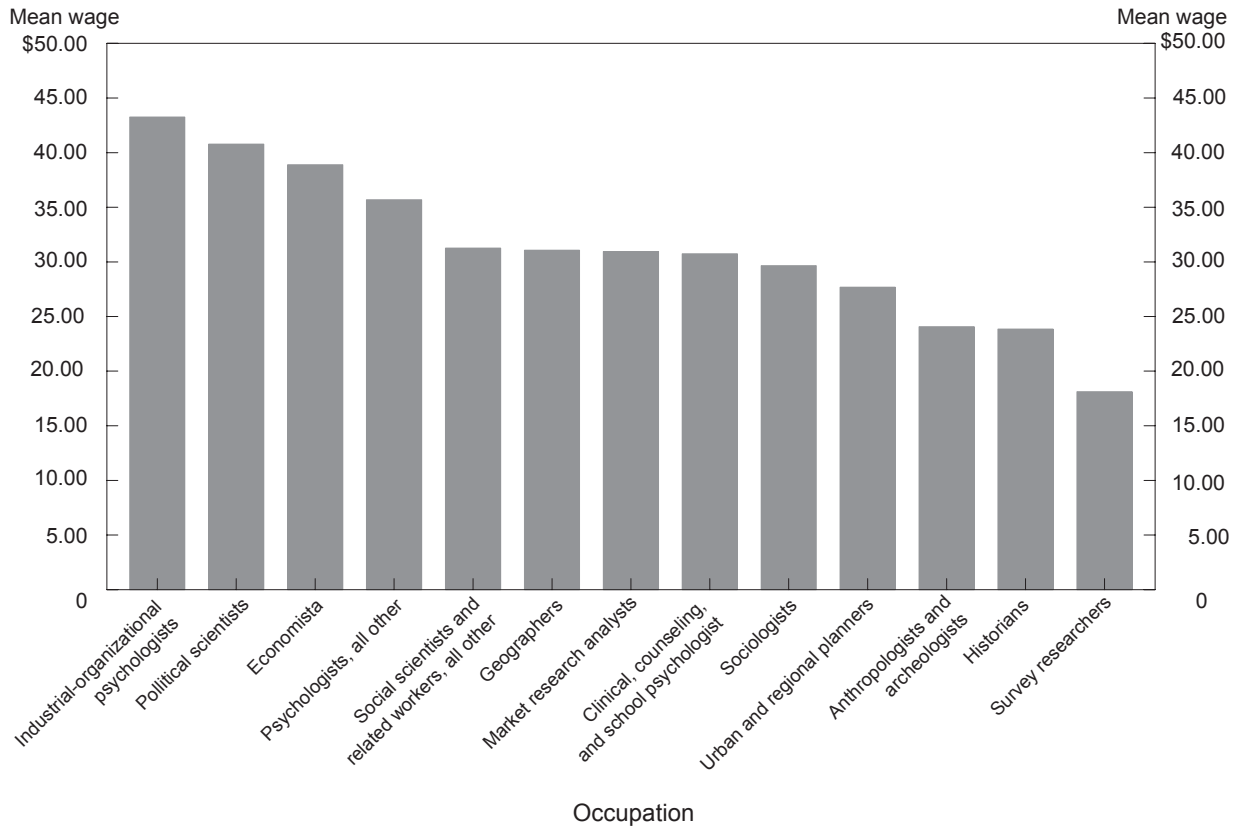
Area	Mean wage	State wage premium	Percent
Virginia.....	\$35.21	\$16.10	46
New Jersey.....	35.09	14.00	40
Rhode Island .....	32.62	13.88	43
Washington.....	33.62	13.69	41
North Carolina .....	29.80	13.23	44
Hawaii.....	30.95	13.14	42
Texas.....	30.14	13.09	43
Arkansas.....	27.22	12.91	47
California .....	33.09	12.65	38
Delaware.....	31.23	12.39	40
Connecticut.....	33.79	12.22	36
Michigan .....	31.43	12.18	39
Ohio .....	29.44	12.00	41
Wisconsin .....	29.07	11.92	41
Colorado .....	31.03	11.67	38
Georgia.....	29.11	11.66	40
Oregon.....	29.28	11.36	39
Alabama .....	26.79	11.25	42
Kansas.....	27.32	10.99	40
New York .....	31.91	10.73	34
Florida.....	27.09	10.54	39
District of Columbia .....	38.71	10.29	27
Minnesota .....	29.66	10.27	35
Tennessee .....	26.16	10.17	39
Pennsylvania .....	27.43	9.97	36
Missouri.....	26.60	9.94	37
North Dakota .....	24.68	9.85	40
New Hampshire.....	27.92	9.66	35
Nebraska .....	25.57	9.56	37
Kentucky.....	25.12	9.47	38
Illinois.....	28.30	9.41	33
Louisiana .....	24.47	9.36	38
Maryland.....	29.50	9.27	31
Iowa .....	24.81	9.26	37
New Mexico.....	25.10	9.15	36
Nevada .....	25.82	9.11	35
Maine.....	25.16	8.85	35
Vermont.....	25.60	8.74	34
South Carolina.....	23.84	8.34	35
Arizona .....	24.99	8.19	33
West Virginia .....	22.69	8.00	35
Oklahoma .....	22.93	7.81	34
Indiana.....	24.07	7.69	32
Mississippi.....	21.00	7.01	33
Massachusetts.....	29.02	6.92	24
South Dakota.....	20.33	6.31	31
Wyoming.....	22.01	6.17	28
Utah .....	22.61	6.13	27
Alaska.....	26.54	5.99	23
Idaho.....	21.80	5.91	27
Montana.....	19.38	4.85	25

tracting the average State wage from the occupational wage. For example, social scientists have a mean wage of \$35.21 in Virginia. The average mean wage in Virginia is \$19.11, making the State wage premium for social scientists in Virginia \$16.10. In addition to listing State wages for social science occupations, table 4 shows the wage premium and the percent wage premium for social science occupations in each State.

Wage premiums vary with the specific occupation and State. Each of the 13 social science occupations has a large wage premium in some States. A glance at the high-paying



**Chart 3. National mean wages for social occupations**



States for each occupation (see table 5) reveals that Virginia is near the top for a good number of the social science occupations. This observation goes along with the fact that Virginia has the largest wage premium for all the social science occupations combined.

As with employment, State wage trends for social science occupations may be explained in part by industry concentrations. Table 6 lists each social science occupation and some of the highest-paying industries in that occupation. The table illustrates the fact that industries which pay high wages are different for each of the social science occupations. In addition, table 6 shows the industry wage premium, which compares the wage of one occupation with that of other occupations within the same industry. This wage premium is calculated by subtracting the average wage for the occupation in the industry from the average industry wage. For example, anthropologists have a mean wage of \$24.52 in the local government industry. The average mean wage for the entire local government industry is \$18.79, making the wage premium for anthropologists in the local government industry \$5.73.

**Summary**

In spite of the large number of people with college majors in the social sciences, employment in specific social science fields is limited. This constraint suggests that people studying the subjects that offer entry into those fields tend to go into other, but perhaps related, fields. In addition, employment in most social science occupations tends to be concentrated in just a few industries. The exceptions, market research analysts and industrial-organizational psychologists, are found in many different industries.

Despite the large supply of college graduates who majored in the social sciences, the wages for these workers remain relatively high. Like employment, wages vary by industry, and although the largest employers sometimes pay the highest wages, that is not always the case. As regards particular jurisdictions, the District of Columbia had a high concentration of employment, while Virginia had high wages, for all social science occupations combined. Other States had a high concentration of employment or high wages for a particular social science occupation.

Table 5. States with a high wage premium, by social science occupation

Occupation	State	Mean wage	State wage premium	Percent
Anthropologists and archeologists.....	Montana	\$27.03	\$12.50	46
Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists.....	New Jersey	45.03	23.94	53
Economists.....	Delaware	45.64	26.80	59
Geographers.....	Virginia	39.24	20.13	51
Historians.....	Virginia	33.59	14.48	43
Industrial-organizational psychologists.....	Colorado	51.03	31.67	62
Market research analysts.....	Washington	37.22	17.29	46
Political scientists.....	Virginia	48.97	29.86	61
Psychologists, all other.....	Alabama	40.69	25.15	62
Social scientists and related workers, all other.....	Virginia	40.99	21.88	53
Sociologists.....	Florida	38.19	21.64	57
Survey researchers.....	Michigan	24.90	5.65	23
Urban and regional planners.....	Nevada	31.84	15.13	48

Table 6. Industries with high wages, by social science occupation

Industry	Mean wage	Industry wage premium	Employment
<b>Anthropologists and archeologists</b>			
Federal executive branch (OES designation).....	\$30.14	\$0.32	1,280
Local government (OES designation).....	24.52	5.73	40
Architectural, engineering, and related services.....	23.80	-4.04	390
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services.....	22.52	-6.33	1,120
Scientific research and development services.....	21.30	-11.55	1,280
<b>Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists</b>			
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services.....	\$64.79	\$35.94	n/a
Other ambulatory healthcare services.....	49.03	32.97	50
Offices of physicians.....	40.95	14.07	5,160
Offices of other health practitioners.....	39.21	18.71	10,920
Religious organizations.....	35.79	20.88	n/a
<b>Economists</b>			
Depository credit intermediation.....	\$51.21	\$32.17	50
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services.....	48.39	19.54	1,310
Scientific research and development services.....	47.15	14.30	1,620
Other financial investment activities.....	46.19	10.91	50
Monetary authorities, central bank.....	46.05	21.08	250
<b>Geographers</b>			
Federal executive branch (OES designation).....	\$32.12	\$2.30	580
Architectural, engineering, and related services.....	26.77	-1.07	80
<b>Historians</b>			
Federal executive branch (OES designation).....	\$35.07	\$5.25	560
Architectural, engineering, and related services.....	33.04	5.20	n/a
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions.....	25.20	10.12	150
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services.....	24.62	-4.23	240
Scientific research and development services.....	24.21	-8.64	520

Table 6. Industries with high wages, by social science occupation—Continued

Industry	Mean wage	Industry wage premium	Employment
<b>Industrial-organizational psychologists</b>			
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services .....	\$52.52	\$23.67	270
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing .....	40.67	15.81	n/a
Management of companies and enterprises .....	39.41	12.28	40
Scientific research and development services .....	37.65	4.80	190
Colleges, universities, and professional schools .....	29.96	6.41	50
<b>Market research analysts</b>			
Scenic and sightseeing transportation, water .....	\$62.29	\$47.99	30
Chemical and allied products merchant wholesalers .....	43.77	21.02	290
Software publishers .....	41.42	4.84	4,780
Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing .....	41.41	6.18	3,190
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers .....	40.50	20.06	120
<b>Political scientists</b>			
Federal executive branch (OES designation) .....	\$46.56	\$16.74	3,150
Scientific research and development services .....	37.97	5.12	550
Business, professional, labor, political, and similar organizations .....	31.95	10.71	560
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services .....	23.95	-4.90	n/a
<b>Psychologists, all other</b>			
Offices of physicians .....	\$45.88	\$19.00	440
Federal executive branch (OES designation) .....	37.66	7.84	3,600
Offices of other health practitioners .....	37.18	16.68	580
Management of companies and enterprises .....	35.46	8.33	120
Local government (OES designation) .....	33.90	15.11	150
<b>Social scientists and related workers, all other</b>			
Business, professional, labor, political, and similar organizations .....	\$40.63	\$19.39	n/a
Wired telecommunications carriers .....	35.62	8.96	n/a
Federal executive branch (OES designation) .....	33.85	4.03	12,850
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers .....	33.40	13.07	n/a
Offices of other health practitioners .....	32.40	11.90	680
<b>Sociologists</b>			
Federal executive branch (OES designation) .....	\$44.17	\$14.35	30
Social advocacy organizations .....	36.86	19.87	430
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services .....	33.71	4.86	110
Scientific research and development services .....	33.22	0.37	1,380
Local government (OES designation) .....	25.59	6.80	240
<b>Survey Researchers</b>			
Colleges, universities, and professional schools .....	\$24.37	\$0.82	1,280
Educational support services .....	24.09	4.08	100
State government (OES designation) .....	24.08	3.69	800
Employment services .....	22.24	8.32	120
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services .....	20.89	-7.96	1,100
<b>Urban and regional planners</b>			
Federal executive branch (OES designation) .....	\$37.50	\$7.68	520
Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution .....	34.77	8.02	50
Residential building construction .....	32.03	12.21	30
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services .....	31.47	2.62	840
Architectural, engineering, and related services .....	31.35	3.51	4,190

Table 7. Occupational employment of social science occupations, by industry

[In percent]

Occupation	Scientific research and development services	Federal executive branch (OES designation)	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	Local government (OES designation)	Other professional, scientific, and technical services	Elementary and secondary schools	Management of companies and enterprises
Anthropologists and archeologists.....	26.8	26.8	23.4	0.8	.7	–	–
Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists.....	.4	–	.3	4.5	–	41.8	.6
Economists.....	13.0	32.0	10.5	6.7	.2	–	2.2
Geographers.....	1.9	71.4	1.3	1.5	–	–	.1
Historians.....	18.4	19.7	8.4	22.9	.4	.1	.1
Industrial-organizational psychologists.....	17.3	–	25.2	1.1	.1	1.8	3.8
Market research analysts.....	1.7	.7	8.3	.5	3.9	.1	9.0
Political scientists.....	10.9	62.8	9.2	1.1	.4	–	.1
Psychologists, all other.....	1.9	53.3	.1	2.3	–	3.2	1.8
Social scientists and related workers, all other.....	14.7	40.3	1.7	3.0	.8	.2	.7
Sociologists.....	39.4	.9	3.1	7.0	.7	2.9	–
Survey researchers.....	13.0	–	5.1	.2	56.9	–	2.1
Urban and regional planners.....	.4	1.6	2.7	70.5	–	–	.3

NOTE: Dash indicates less than 0.1 percent.

# A Concise Look at Occupations in the Life and Physical Sciences

By John I. Jones

Some of the most exciting discoveries in recent years have come out of research in the life and physical sciences. From bioengineered crops to new medical treatments, a plethora of new products and technologies have been spawned by people working in these fields. This article uses Occupational Employment Statistics data to examine employment and wages of life and physical scientists. Following a national overview of these occupations, the paper looks at the distribution of employment for all life and physical science occupations across industries, as well as inter-industry wage differentials for these occupations. Finally, the last section examines state-level employment and wage information for selected life and physical science occupations.

## National Overview of the Life and Physical Science Occupations

The life sciences are those branches of science, such as biology, medicine, and ecology that focus on living organisms and their organization, life processes, and relationships to each other and their environment. The physical sciences, on the other hand, focus on energy and non-living matter, and include such scientific fields as physics, chemistry, astronomy, and geology. Occupations in these fields are listed in table 1, along with their employment and mean wages. Among the life sciences occupations, medical scientists, except epidemiologists, is the largest occupation, with employment of 73,670, followed by biochemists and biophysicists, with employment of 17,690. At the other end of the scale, the smallest occupations are animal scientists with employment of 3,000 and epidemiologists with employment of 3,630. The physical science occupations with the most employment are chemists, with employment of 76,540, and environmental scientists and specialists, including health, with employment of 72,000. Some of the smallest occupations in the physical science are astronomers with employment of 970 and atmospheric and space scientists with employment of 7,050.

Average wages for all of the life and physical science occupations are above average. These high wages reflect the high educational requirements for these occupations. The highest average hourly mean wage in the life sciences group is \$36.21 (\$75,320 annually) for biochemists and biophysicists. This is nearly twice the national average. Medical scientists, except epidemiologists, have the next highest wage, with an hourly mean of \$33.24 (\$69,140 annually). In the physical sciences group, the leading average hourly wage of \$48.64 (\$101,120 annually) belongs to astronomers. This is over two and half times the national average. The next highest average hourly wage belongs to physicists, whose wage is \$43.98 (\$91,480 annually). Conversely, the lowest average wage in the life sciences group is that of animal scientists, with an hourly wage of \$22.88 (\$47,590 annually). The lowest average hourly wage for the physical sciences group is that of environmental scientists and specialists, including health, with a wage of \$27.63 (\$57,470 annually).

## Employment and wages by industry

Employment of these occupations is concentrated in a few industries. Table 2 shows the industries with the highest employment for both groups. Tables 3 through 8 show the employment and wages for the life and physical science occupations for six selected industries. Scientific research and development services is the industry that employs the highest numbers of both types of scientists. Federal government, colleges and universities, state government, and pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing also employ large numbers of both types of scientists. All of these industries employ several different types of scientists, although employment tends to be concentrated in a few occupations. Every occupation in the life and physical sciences has employment in the government, and almost all are found in scientific research and development services. Government is the largest employer of over half of the occupations, including: soil and plant scientists; zoologists and wildlife biologists; all other biological scientists; conservation scientists; foresters; epidemiologists; astronomers; atmospheric and space scientists; environmental scientists and specialists, including health; hydrologists,

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and all other physical scientists. Science employment in state and local government is concentrated in environmental scientists and specialists, including health.

The three largest employers of environmental scientists and specialists, including health, are state government (18,300), management and technical consulting services (14,510), and architectural and engineering services (10,790). Different levels of government represent 3 of the 5 largest employers of this occupation. Local government (10,230) ranks fourth in employment, while federal government (5,170) ranks fifth. These rankings may reflect the rise in safety and environmental awareness and regulation in American society, as well as government's central role in regulatory issues.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, government is also the largest employer of conservation scientists, zoologists and wildlife biologists, and foresters accounting for 86, 63, and 60 percent of the occupation's employment respectively.

The occupations that aren't concentrated in government tend to be concentrated in three industries: scientific research and development services, colleges and universities, and pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing. For example, over three-quarters of biochemists and biophysicists are employed in three industries: scientific research and development services (8,110 workers), pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing (4,260 workers), and colleges and universities (1,140 workers). No other industry has employment of more than 1,000 in this occupation. High employment does not always translate into high pay, however, given that colleges and universities have one of the lowest average wages for this occupation out of all industries, at \$23.22 per hour. Scientific research and development services have a much higher mean wage of \$37.34 per hour, while of the three industries, the highest average wage is found in pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing, with an hourly mean of \$39.06. This may reflect the high potential profit levels in this industry, which have been shown to be correlated with high wages.<sup>2</sup>

Scientific research and development services, colleges and universities, and pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing are also the three largest employers of medical scientists, except epidemiologists, reflecting the research orientation of these industries. Occupational employment is 21,600 in scientific research and development services, 20,290 in colleges and universities, and 10,350 in pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing. There are six other industries that have an employment of greater than 1,000 in this occupation. Mean hourly wages for medical scientists, except epidemiologists, show considerable inter-industry variation, ranging from \$26 to \$48. Hourly means for the leading three industries are \$36.15 (scientific research and development services), \$26.04

(colleges and universities), and \$39.06 (pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing). As with biochemists and biophysicists, higher wages appear to be correlated with higher profits, while colleges and universities rank last in terms of wages among the 25 industries employing this occupation.

Physicists are primarily employed in three industries: scientific research and development services (5,320), federal government (3,210), and colleges and universities (2,030). No other 4-digit NAICS industry has employment over 1,000 for this occupation. The average hourly wages for the leading three industries are \$44.18 (scientific research and development services), \$48.69 (federal government), and \$31.35 (colleges and universities).

The leading three industries for chemists are similar to other scientists, however they may be found in a greater number of 4-digit NAICS industries than all other life and physical science occupations. The leading three industries in employment are pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing (12,920), scientific research and development services (12,890), and architectural and engineering services (9,890). These industries account for less than 47 percent of employment in this occupation. The average hourly wages for the leading three industries are \$29.93 (pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing), \$34.14 (scientific research and development services), and \$24.80 (architectural and engineering services). One of the highest paid industries for chemists is the federal government, which employs 5,560 workers with an average hourly wage of \$41.29.

### State Employment and Wage Estimates

Employment and wages for life and physical scientists vary considerably across states. States with the highest shares of employment in life science occupations include Alaska, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Wyoming. States with the highest concentrations of physical scientists include New Mexico, the District of Columbia, Delaware, Alaska, Wyoming, Colorado, and Maryland. The employment can largely be explained by looking at the shares of the science specialties in each state. For example, Delaware has the highest concentration of chemists, and Alaska has the highest concentration of environmental scientists. Tables 9 through 12 show state-level employment and wage information for the 2 largest life and physical science occupations. Wages for environmental scientists and specialists, including health, range from \$18.91 in Mississippi to nearly \$39 in the District of Columbia. California, with an employment of 8,970, is the state with the highest employment for this occupation. However, relative to total state employment it is the less populated states that have a larger share of employment, with Alaska, the District of Columbia, Montana, and Washington having the highest employment shares in this occupation.

Average wages for chemists range from \$20.47 in South Dakota to \$38.77 in Maryland. The states with the highest

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2006-07 Edition*, Environmental Scientists and Hydrologists, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos050.htm> (visited September 05, 2006).

<sup>2</sup> "The Fortune 500," *Fortune*, April 15, 2002, p. F.26.



paid chemists, including Maryland, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Delaware are also among the states with the highest concentration of this occupation.

California, New York, Massachusetts, and North Carolina have the highest employment of biochemists and biophysicists, while Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey have the highest concentrations. Average hourly wages vary from \$20.63 in Louisiana to \$50.42 in Indiana.

Finally, medical scientists, except epidemiologists, have a state average hourly wage range of \$20.45 in Mississippi to \$46.91 in Nevada; of the highest-paying states, New Jersey is the largest employer, with 3,680 workers.

It is interesting to note that the District of Columbia has one of the highest employment concentrations for each of the four occupations listed. Another interesting finding is that Alaska is ranked first in percent employment for environmental scientists and specialists, including health, although it is not among the states with the highest concentrations of the other occupations. This is due to strong employment of

this occupation by federal, state, and local governments in Alaska.

### Conclusion

In summary, the life and physical science occupations are generally higher paid than the average of all occupations, due to the education and skill required to work in these professions. All of the occupations have employment in government with some having the majority of their respective employment from government. For other occupations, the dominant employers were scientific research and development services, colleges and universities, and pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing, reflecting the focus of these industries and occupations on innovation and research. The geographic distribution of employment for these occupations is determined by the industries that employ them. For more information about other occupations in the life and physical sciences, please visit the OES homepage at <http://www.bls.gov/oes/home.htm>.

Table 1. National Employment and Wages for the Life and Physical Sciences

Occupation	Employment	Average hourly wage
<b>Life Scientists</b>		
Medical scientists, except epidemiologists.....	73,670	\$33.24
Biological scientists, all other .....	26,200	30.61
Biochemists and biophysicists .....	17,690	36.21
Zoologists and wildlife biologists .....	16,440	26.58
Conservation scientists .....	15,540	26.27
Microbiologists .....	15,250	30.46
Life scientists, all other.....	12,790	31.04
Foresters .....	10,750	24.53
Soil and plant scientists.....	10,100	27.90
Food scientists and technologists .....	7,570	27.33
Epidemiologists .....	3,630	27.09
Animal scientists .....	3,000	22.88
<b>Physical Scientists</b>		
Chemists .....	76,540	30.51
Environmental scientists and specialists, including health.....	72,000	27.63
Geoscientists, except hydrologists and geographers.....	27,430	38.46
Physical scientists, all other .....	23,800	40.57
Physicists .....	15,160	43.98
Hydrologists .....	8,360	32.33
Materials scientists.....	7,880	35.74
Atmospheric and space scientists.....	7,050	35.11
Astronomers.....	970	48.73

Table 2. **Employment by Industry for the Life and Physical Science Groups**

Industry	Employment
<b>Life Scientists</b>	
Scientific research and development services .....	45,530
Federal government.....	37,200
Colleges and universities .....	32,530
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing .....	21,480
State government.....	18,330
General medical and surgical hospitals .....	8,610
Local government.....	6,950
Management and technical consulting services.....	4,540
Management of companies and enterprises .....	3,300
Architectural and engineering services .....	3,270
<b>Physical Scientists</b>	
Scientific research and development services .....	32,220
Architectural and engineering services .....	31,890
Federal government.....	28,900
State government.....	26,680
Management and technical consulting services.....	22,550
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing .....	14,480
Local government.....	13,030
Colleges and universities .....	12,750
Oil and gas extraction .....	6,000

Table 3. **Scientific research and development services, Life and Physical Science Occupations by Employment**

Occupation	Employment	Average hourly wage
Medical scientists, except epidemiologists .....	21,600	\$36.15
Chemists .....	12,890	34.14
Biochemists and biophysicists .....	8,110	37.34
Physical scientists, all other .....	6,360	45.45
Physicists .....	5,320	44.18
Microbiologists .....	4,130	32.53
Zoologists and wildlife biologists .....	3,040	28.46
Biological scientists, all other .....	2,860	32.45
Life scientists, all other.....	2,810	35.83
Environmental scientists and specialists, including health.....	2,800	32.45
Materials scientists.....	2,680	36.55
Soil and plant scientists .....	1,360	27.45
Atmospheric and space scientists.....	1,240	37.44
Food scientists and technologists .....	930	32.75
Geoscientists, except hydrologists and geographers .....	590	33.75
Epidemiologists .....	290	36.57
Conservation scientists .....	200	29.75
Animal scientists .....	190	26.46

**Table 4. Federal government (OES designation), Life and Physical Science Occupations by Employment**

Occupation	Employment	Average hourly wage
Biological scientists, all other.....	15,760	\$32.00
Conservation scientists.....	7,630	29.66
Physical scientists, all other.....	6,930	43.73
Chemists.....	5,560	41.29
Environmental scientists and specialists, including health .....	5,170	36.62
Zoologists and wildlife biologists .....	4,100	33.03
Physicists.....	3,210	48.69
Atmospheric and space scientists .....	2,660	38.78
Geoscientists, except hydrologists and geographers.....	2,630	41.40
Soil and plant scientists.....	2,510	33.75
Foresters .....	2,410	29.80
Hydrologists.....	2,250	36.08
Microbiologists.....	2,210	39.96
Medical scientists, except epidemiologists.....	2,040	45.99
Astronomers .....	420	55.43
Biochemists and biophysicists.....	400	41.11
Food scientists and technologists.....	150	39.28
Materials scientists .....	80	51.61

**Table 5. Colleges and Universities, Life and Physical Science Occupations by Employment**

Occupation	Employment	Average hourly wage
Medical scientists, except epidemiologists.....	20,290	\$26.04
Environmental scientists and specialists, including health .....	3,500	22.35
Physical scientists, all other.....	2,990	28.31
Biological scientists, all other.....	2,650	21.95
Animal scientists.....	2,150	20.97
Life scientists, all other .....	2,120	25.48
Physicists.....	2,030	31.35
Chemists.....	1,820	21.86
Soil and plant scientists .....	1,510	24.70
Biochemists and biophysicists.....	1,140	23.22
Geoscientists, except hydrologists and geographers.....	1,140	28.26
Microbiologists.....	1,030	23.77
Zoologists and wildlife biologists .....	600	23.11
Atmospheric and space scientists .....	480	31.13
Materials scientists .....	440	25.79
Food scientists and technologists.....	370	24.05
Epidemiologists .....	320	24.07
Astronomers .....	290	40.30
Conservation scientists.....	180	23.49
Hydrologists.....	60	27.39

**Table 6. State government (OES designation), Life and Physical Science Occupations by Employment**

Occupation	Employment	Average hourly wage
Environmental scientists and specialists, including health .....	18,300	\$23.69
Zoologists and wildlife biologists .....	5,930	22.45
Foresters .....	2,980	21.50
Conservation scientists.....	2,930	23.72
Geoscientists, except hydrologists and geographers.....	2,630	24.67
Chemists.....	2,170	23.05
Physical scientists, all other.....	1,650	32.15
Life scientists, all other .....	1,430	27.83
Hydrologists.....	1,400	25.09
Microbiologists.....	1,370	21.93
Epidemiologists .....	1,320	24.24
Biological scientists, all other.....	740	25.56
Medical scientists, except epidemiologists.....	600	26.65
Soil and plant scientists.....	430	24.73
Biochemists and biophysicists.....	300	20.68
Physicists.....	280	28.04
Food scientists and technologists.....	160	23.68
Animal scientists.....	130	27.23

**Table 7. Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing, Life and Physical Science Occupations by Employment**

Occupation	Employment	Average hourly wage
Chemists.....	12,920	\$29.93
Medical scientists, except epidemiologists.....	10,350	39.06
Biochemists and biophysicists.....	4,260	39.06
Microbiologists.....	3,390	29.59
Biological scientists, all other.....	1,700	32.88
Life scientists, all other .....	1,680	36.74
Materials scientists .....	950	31.78
Physical scientists, all other.....	140	31.81
Environmental scientists and specialists, including health .....	110	36.49
Food scientists and technologists.....	40	21.61

**Table 8. Local government (OES designation), Life and Physical Science Occupations by Employment**

Occupation	Employment	Average hourly wage
Environmental scientists and specialists, including health .....	10,230	\$25.35
Conservation scientists.....	2,760	20.21
Chemists.....	1,880	26.43
Foresters .....	1,110	23.36
Epidemiologists .....	870	24.93
Hydrologists.....	520	30.52
Soil and plant scientists.....	510	22.72
Microbiologists.....	500	27.14
Zoologists and wildlife biologists .....	340	25.27
Medical scientists, except epidemiologists .....	310	35.38
Biological scientists, all other.....	240	27.32
Physical scientists, all other.....	240	29.00
Life scientists, all other .....	190	24.16
Geoscientists, except hydrologists and geographers.....	110	29.86
Animal scientists.....	60	22.14
Food scientists and technologists.....	50	22.54
Physicists.....	40	27.99
Biochemists and biophysicists.....	30	32.18

**Table 9. Environmental Scientists and Specialists, including Health by State Percent Employment**

State	Average hourly wage	Annual mean wage	Employment	Percent employment
Alaska.....	\$28.19	\$58,630	630	0.210
District of Columbia .....	38.81	80,730	1,210	0.199
Montana.....	20.10	41,810	630	0.152
Washington.....	30.20	62,810	3,330	0.125
Idaho.....	27.02	56,210	700	0.118
Maine.....	22.51	46,820	600	0.101
Hawaii.....	26.52	55,150	560	0.095
Vermont.....	25.42	52,870	270	0.092
Virginia.....	31.90	66,360	3,160	0.089
Wyoming.....	22.84	47,510	220	0.088
Massachusetts.....	34.72	72,210	2,360	0.075
Colorado.....	33.29	69,230	1,560	0.073
California .....	31.39	65,290	8,970	0.06
Nevada .....	34.28	71,310	520	0.044
<b>National .....</b>	<b>27.63</b>	<b>57,470</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>1.000</b>

**Table 10. Chemists by State Percent Employment**

State	Average hourly wage	Annual mean wage	Employment	Percent employment
Delaware .....	\$35.15	\$73,120	1,360	0.327
New Jersey.....	31.49	65,490	4,970	0.127
Maryland.....	38.77	80,640	3,140	0.126
Maryland.....	38.77	80,640	3,140	0.126
Massachusetts.....	35.17	73,160	2,850	0.091
District of Columbia .....	37.03	77,020	540	0.089
Indiana.....	36.46	75,840	2,410	0.083
<b>National .....</b>	<b>30.51</b>	<b>63,470</b>	<b>76,540</b>	<b>1.000</b>

Table 11. Biochemists and Biophysicists by State Percent Employment

State	Average hourly wage	Annual mean wage	Employment	Percent employment
Connecticut.....	\$44.37	\$92,290	830	0.050
Massachusetts.....	44.15	91,840	1,520	0.048
New Jersey.....	40.16	83,520	1,140	0.029
District of Columbia .....	27.19	56,560	140	0.023
California .....	36.72	76,380	3,390	0.023
Indiana.....	50.42	104,870	660	0.023
<b>National .....</b>	<b>36.21</b>	<b>75,320</b>	<b>17,690</b>	<b>1.000</b>

\*does not include non-releasable states

Table 12. Medical Scientists, except Epidemiologists by State Percent Employment

State	Average hourly wage	Annual mean wage	Employment	Percent employment
Massachusetts.....	\$35.93	\$74,740	4,800	0.153
District of Columbia .....	34.47	71,690	880	0.144
Connecticut.....	39.77	82,710	2,270	0.138
Washington.....	33.45	69,580	3,300	0.124
Pennsylvania .....	31.58	65,680	6,480	0.116
Maryland.....	35.37	73,560	2,820	0.113
California .....	36.02	74,920	15,470	0.105
New Jersey.....	40.08	83,370	3,680	0.094
Oklahoma .....	21.70	45,140	1,170	0.080
Missouri .....	28.80	59,910	1,940	0.073
<b>National .....</b>	<b>33.24</b>	<b>69,140</b>	<b>73,670</b>	<b>1.000</b>

\*does not include non-releasable states



# Crime Fighters

By Michael Soloy

**L**ock your doors. Be aware of your surroundings. Shoplifters will be prosecuted. Reminders of crime seem to surround Americans as they go about their everyday lives. Most of the crimes people hear about in the news tend to be the more serious violent crimes, such as assault, rape, and murder, because those crimes tend to be thought of as the most newsworthy. However, according to statistics from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, most crimes committed are actually property crimes. In 2005, U.S. residents 12 and older experienced 23 million crimes, according to findings from the National Crime Victimization Survey. Of these 23 million crimes, approximately 77 percent were property crimes, while 22 percent were violent crimes. The remaining one percent were personal thefts. With the U.S. population aged 12 and older in 2005 at about 240 million, this amounts to almost one crime per every ten people on average.

It is no surprise that many workers are employed in occupations directly related to fighting crime. These occupations range from those associated with crime prevention, such as security and fire alarm systems installers, to those related to punishing the offender, such as judges and correctional officers and jailers. This article uses May 2005 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) estimates to examine the occupations directly related to fighting crime.

## Overview of the crime-related occupations

Almost any occupation can be involved with crime prevention and enforcement if the profession is in a crime-related industry. For example, an accountant working in the security systems monitoring services industry would be involved in the crime prevention process. However, this article focuses on those occupations that are directly related to fighting crime, such that most workers in the given occupation would be forced to work in a different occupation if crime were to disappear completely. The 27 occupations selected as being directly related to crime are shown in table 1 and will be referred as *crime-related* occupations for this article. This table

also shows the national employment and annual mean wage for these occupations, along with their corresponding relative standard error. In addition, table 1 has a column called *Group* which contains *M&C* if the given occupation is mostly related to monitoring for crime or catching the criminal and *T&P* if the occupation is mostly related to trying the criminals or enforcing the punishment. These two group breakdowns will be used in analysis presented later in this article. It should be noted that not all workers in the 27 selected occupations are directly related to fighting crime. Many lawyers and other legal workers are involved in activities, such as tax or contract law, that are not directly related to crime. However, because the OES program does not classify each type of lawyer separately, all lawyers are included together as a crime-related occupation.

The 27 crime-related occupations collectively employ about 3.9 million workers nationally, with an average wage of \$22.94 per hour. The national average wage for all other occupations—other than these crime-related occupations—is \$18.11 per hour. The smallest of the 27 occupations, in terms of employment, is transit and railroad police with a little over 5,000 workers. The largest occupation, in terms of employment, is security guards with close to 1 million workers. The range of wages is also quite large, with lawyers earning the most—on average at slightly over \$53 per hour—and security guards earning the least—on average at slightly under \$11 per hour. These 3.9 million workers account for approximately 3 percent of the total U.S. employment.

## Private versus public industry

Fighting crime is generally considered the job of the federal, State, and local government.<sup>1</sup> Ultimately, only the government can arrest people, convict them of a crime, and jail or fine them. However, private industry still employs many workers in crime-related occupations. Approximately 51 percent of the employment in crime-related occupations is in private industry. Table 2 shows the private industry versus public industry percentage break-down for each of the 27

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<sup>1</sup> The OES estimates do not include data from the Federal Judicial Branch.

Table 1. Employment and wage estimates for the 27 crime-related occupations

Occupation	Group <sup>1</sup>	Total occupational employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage	Mean wage percent relative standard error	Employment percent relative standard error
Security guards.....	M&C	994,220	\$10.91	\$22,690	0.3	0.6
Gaming surveillance officers and gaming investigators .....	M&C	8,730	13.82	28,740	3.2	4.5
Parking enforcement workers.....	M&C	10,140	14.72	30,620	1.5	4.6
Locksmiths and safe repairers.....	M&C	16,080	15.67	32,600	.8	2.7
Protective service workers, all other.....	M&C	141,480	15.90	33,070	.6	1.3
Security and fire alarm systems installers .....	M&C	49,470	17.06	35,480	1.1	3.7
Private detectives and investigators.....	M&C	33,720	17.78	36,980	1.9	3.9
First-line supervisors/managers, protective service workers, all other.....	M&C	49,330	21.95	45,650	.7	1.1
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	M&C	624,130	22.73	47,270	.9	1.0
Forensic science technicians.....	M&C	11,030	22.79	47,390	1.5	4.7
Transit and railroad police .....	M&C	5,090	24.20	50,330	3.1	11.0
Criminal justice and law enforcement teachers, postsecondary .....	M&C	9,880	n/a	52,930	1.1	3.2
Detectives and criminal investigators .....	M&C	85,270	28.24	58,750	1.0	1.2
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives....	M&C	91,320	32.33	67,240	.8	.9
Bailiffs .....	T&P	17,160	16.90	35,160	1.3	1.9
Correctional officers and jailers .....	T&P	411,080	17.60	36,600	.5	.7
Law clerks.....	T&P	40,620	17.78	36,980	1.1	4.0
Legal secretaries .....	T&P	265,000	18.78	39,070	.6	1.6
Probation officers and correctional treatment specialists ....	T&P	90,600	20.92	43,510	.7	1.1
Paralegals and legal assistants.....	T&P	217,700	20.92	43,510	.5	1.7
Court reporters .....	T&P	17,130	21.84	45,420	2.8	7.2
Legal support workers, all other .....	T&P	71,060	22.54	46,890	.6	1.0
First-line supervisors/managers of correctional officers .....	T&P	37,530	24.37	50,700	1.0	.7
Administrative law judges, adjudicators, and hearing officers.....	T&P	15,350	36.89	76,730	1.5	.7
Judges, magistrate judges, and magistrates.....	T&P	25,330	43.99	91,500	1.3	1.6
Law teachers, postsecondary.....	T&P	13,560	n/a	95,570	1.9	6.7
Lawyers .....	T&P	529,190	53.13	110,520	.9	.9

<sup>1</sup> M&C stands for monitoring for crime and catching the criminal. T&P stands for trying the criminals or enforcing the punishment.

occupations, along with the respective annual mean wages. The public industry estimates presented in this article include government-owned schools and hospitals unless otherwise noted.

Some occupations, such as police and sheriff's officers, bailiffs, and judges, are almost exclusively found in the public sector. Only nine of the 27 crime-related occupations have a higher percentage of workers in private industry than in the public sector. One of the occupations with a higher percentage of workers in private industry is lawyers, with 80 percent of lawyers employed in private industry. Perhaps it is the approximately \$30,000 extra that the average lawyer in private industry earns per year, compared to their public sector counterpart, that encourages more lawyers to choose a career in private industry.

The crime-related occupation with the highest employment in private industry is security guards, with almost 900,000 employed by private industry to go along with the nearly 100,000 security guards found in the public sector. The main role of security guards is to prevent crime through patrol and monitoring. Security guards are employed in a variety of industries and are found in more than three quarters

of the industries identified by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The investigation and security services industry, which contracts out security services, employs over half of all security guards. Security guards themselves cannot make official arrests, but must turn suspected criminals over to the police and other workers in the public sector for official arrests and possible punishment.

The two largest crime-related occupations in the public sector are police and sheriff's patrol officers, with employment of about 620,000, and correctional officers and jailers, with an employment of about 395,000. These two occupations are almost entirely confined to the public sector. The small percentage of police and sheriff's patrol officers in private industry work for private colleges and universities, and the small percentage of correctional officers and jailers in private industry work for private prisons that contract out their services to the government. Police and sheriff's patrol officers is the largest occupation in local government (not including schools or hospitals) with an employment of 532,370—about twice as high as the next largest occupation in local government—firefighters. Police and sheriff's patrol officers make up almost 10 percent of the total local govern-

Table 2. Private industry and public industry employment and wages for the 27 crime related occupations

Occupation	Private industry employment	Public industry employment	Percent of occupational employment in private industry	Percent of occupational employment in public industry	Private industry mean annual wage	Public industry mean annual wage
Forensic science technicians.....	1,720	9,310	16	84	49,520	47,000
Probation officers and correctional treatment specialists ....	2,660	87,940	3	97	30,410	43,910
Lawyers .....	422,340	106,850	80	20	116,710	86,040
Administrative law judges, adjudicators, and hearing officers.....	0	15,350	0	100	n/a	76,730
Judges, magistrate judges, and magistrates.....	0	25,330	0	100	n/a	91,500
Paralegals and legal assistants.....	191,760	25,940	88	12	43,240	45,550
Court reporters.....	7,050	10,080	41	59	39,440	49,600
Law clerks.....	20,430	20,190	50	50	34,970	39,020
Legal support workers, all other.....	12,320	58,740	17	83	44,070	47,480
Criminal justice and law enforcement teachers, postsecondary.....	2,140	7,740	22	78	51,460	53,330
Law teachers, postsecondary.....	8,130	5,430	60	40	97,830	92,200
First-line supervisors/managers of correctional officers.....	1,220	36,310	3	97	42,260	50,980
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives.....	620	90,690	1	99	61,290	67,280
First-line supervisors/managers, protective service workers, all other.....	35,560	13,780	72	28	41,050	57,530
Bailiffs.....	0	17,160	0	100	n/a	35,160
Correctional officers and jailers.....	16,290	394,780	4	96	27,510	36,980
Detectives and criminal investigators.....	70	85,200	0	100	55,960	58,750
Parking enforcement workers.....	430	9,700	4	96	29,790	30,650
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	3,790	620,340	1	99	42,730	47,300
Transit and railroad police.....	1,350	3,740	27	74	50,270	50,350
Private detectives and investigators.....	29,690	4,030	88	12	35,890	45,040
Gaming surveillance officers and gaming investigators.....	4,140	4,590	47	53	27,900	29,510
Security guards.....	894,430	99,790	90	10	22,200	27,110
Protective service workers, all other.....	27,340	114,140	19	81	25,660	34,840
Legal secretaries.....	243,540	21,450	92	8	39,360	35,770
Security and fire alarm systems installers.....	49,030	440	99	1	35,440	40,100
Locksmiths and safe repairers.....	13,920	2,170	87	14	31,300	40,980

ment employment (not including schools or hospitals). Similarly, correctional officer and jailer is the largest occupation in state government (not including schools or hospitals), with an employment of 240,760. This is more than twice as high as the next largest employing occupation in State government: general office clerks. Correctional officers and jailers make up more than 10 percent of the total State government employment (not including schools or hospitals).

**Two occupation groups**

As mentioned at the beginning of this article, the 27 crime-related occupations can be broken down into two groups: the M&C group of occupations involved in monitoring for crime and catching the criminals and the T&P group of occupations involved in trying the criminals and enforcing the punishment. It is likely that some of the duties of occupations in one group cross over to the other group. For example, police officers often also testify at trial or help in trial security. However, occupations are assigned to each group based on where a majority of work for the given occupation is normally done.

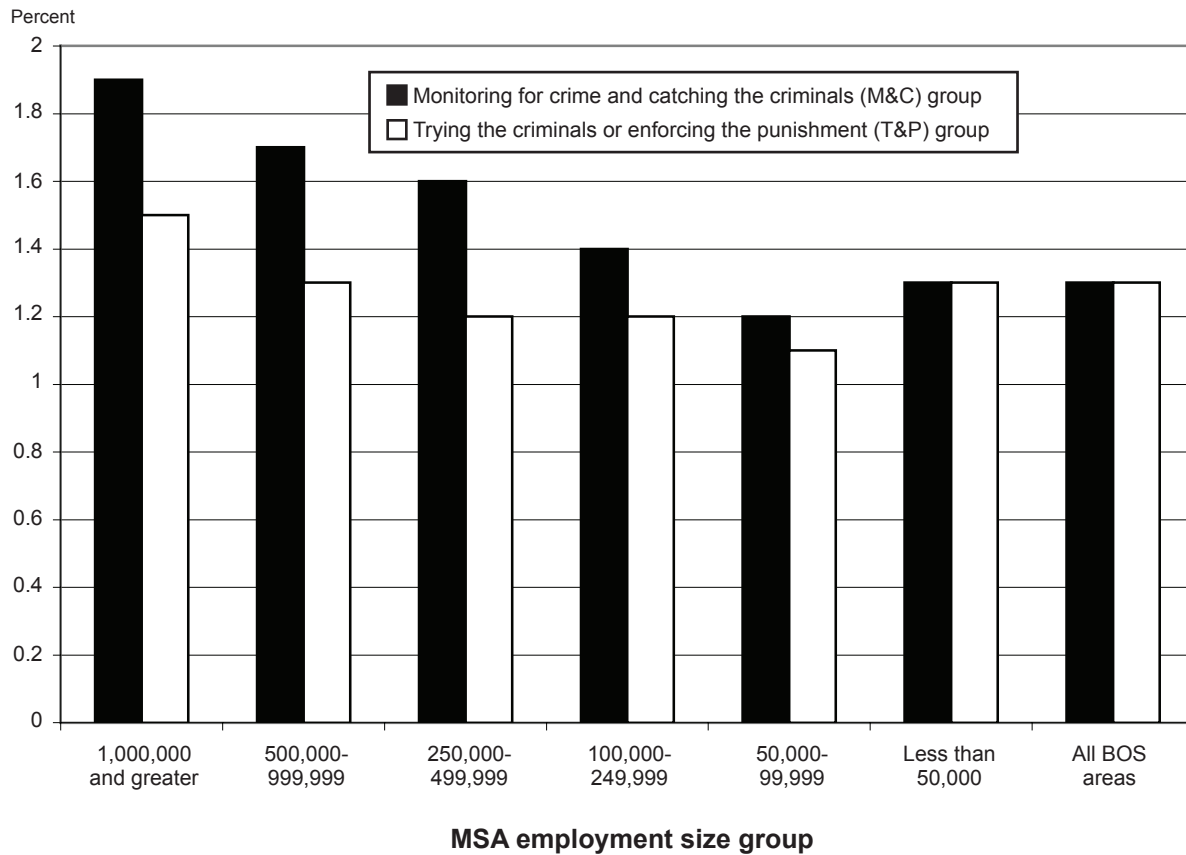
The groups where each of the 27 crime-related occupations are assigned are shown in table 1. The M&C group contains 14 occupations, with the T&P group containing the other 13

occupations. The M&C group contains approximately 55 percent of the total crime-related occupational employment, and as a group has an average wage of slightly more than \$17 per hour. The T&P group has a mean wage of slightly more than \$30 per hour—about 75 percent higher than the M&C group. However, as with the full crime-related occupational group as a whole, each of the two subgroups have a wide range of mean wages, when looking at the detail occupations making up each of the two groups. Detail occupations in the M&C group have mean hourly wages that range from a low of \$10.91 per hour for security guards to a high of \$32.33 per hour for first-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives—a difference of a little more than \$21 per hour. The P&E group has mean hourly wages that range from a low of \$16.90 per hour for bailiffs to a high of \$53.13 per hour for lawyers—a difference of a little more than \$36 per hour.

**MSA employment size**

Crime is usually thought to be a larger problem in the big cities than in the suburbs or rural areas. The most detailed estimates that the OES program produces are at the metropolitan statistical (MSA) level, which often includes larger cities, plus their surrounding suburbs. For this examination, MSAs were grouped into six size classes based on their total

Chart 1. Percent of employment in each crime-related occupation group by MSA size



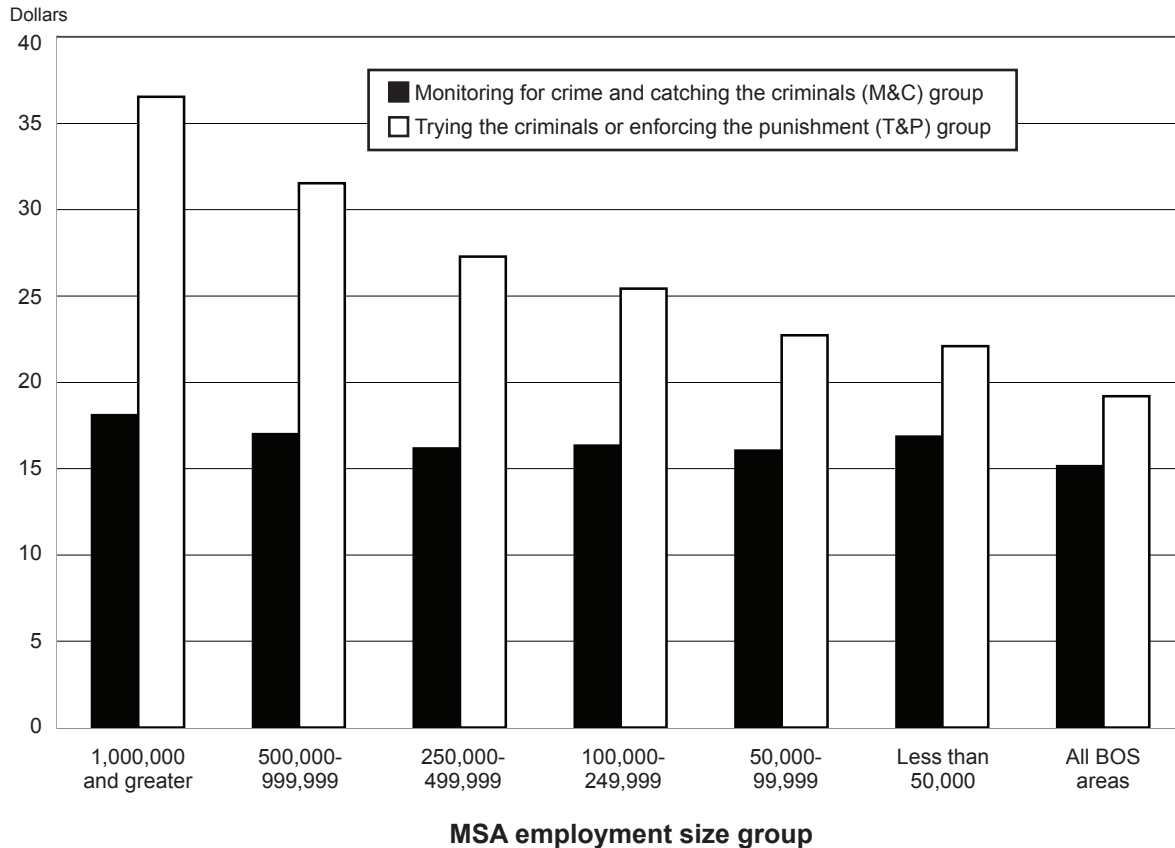
employment: MSA size group 1: 1,000,000 and greater; MSA size group 2: 500,000 – 999,999; MSA size group 3: 250,000 – 499,999; MSA size group 4: 100,000 – 249,999; MSA size group 5: 50,000 – 99,999; MSA size group 6: Less than 50,000 workers. In addition, data for all counties that are not part of a MSA, regardless of employment size, were put in their own group called the balance of state (BOS), or non-metropolitan areas. Chart 1 shows the percent of employment in each of the two crime-related occupation groups for each of the MSA size groups and the BOS. Generally, the percent of workers in each of the two occupation groups tends to increase as the size of the MSA increases. It is interesting to note, however, that the percent of workers in both groups is slightly higher in the smallest metropolitan areas and in non-metropolitan areas than in the second smallest areas. This increase might be due to the idea that a minimum number of crime-related workers might be needed, regardless of the area size.

Wages for the two crime-related occupation groups also vary for the different MSA size groups. For most occupations overall—not just the crime-related occupations—wages tend to be higher in MSAs with larger total employment than in MSAs with smaller employment, as shown in a previous

published in the 1999 OES bulletin entitled *An analysis of the correlation between occupational mean wage levels and the employment of a MSA*. Chart 2 shows the mean hourly wages for the two crime-related occupation groups for each of the six MSA size groups and the BOS. The T&P group average wages generally tend to decrease as the employment size of the MSA decrease, as would be expected. Average wages for the M&C group did not show this same type of relation, however. Although the largest MSA group—those with more than 1,000,000 workers—has the highest mean hourly wage for the M&C group; and the BOS group has the lowest mean hourly wage, there is no statistically significant wage difference between the other five MSA size groups.

One problem with looking at wages by occupational group is that the average wage can be influenced more by the share of each detailed occupation in the group than by the mean wages of individual detailed occupations. For example, if one MSA group has many more bailiffs relative to lawyers, this MSA group might have a lower average wage for this occupational group than another MSA group with a relatively high proportion of lawyers, even if the occupational wages for both bailiffs and lawyers are higher in the first set of MSAs.

**Chart 2. Hourly mean wages for each crime-related occupation group by MSA size**



Therefore, it might be more interesting to examine some of the larger occupations at the detailed occupational level to see how they vary by MSA size group. Hence, the two occupations with the largest employment from each of the two crime-related occupation groups were selected for further examination. The occupations are police and sheriff’s patrol officers and security guards from the M&C group, and lawyers and correctional officers and jailers from the T&P group.

Chart 3 shows the percent of MSA size group employment for each of the four detailed occupations. Lawyers and security guards generally increase as a percentage of the total area employment as the employment size of the MSA increases. Conversely, the percentage of correctional officers and jailers tend to decrease as the size of the MSA increases. The percent of employment of police and sheriff’s patrol officers does not seem to correspond to MSA size as do the other three occupations. The differences in the employment percentage among the different MSA sizes for this occupation are not statistically significant.

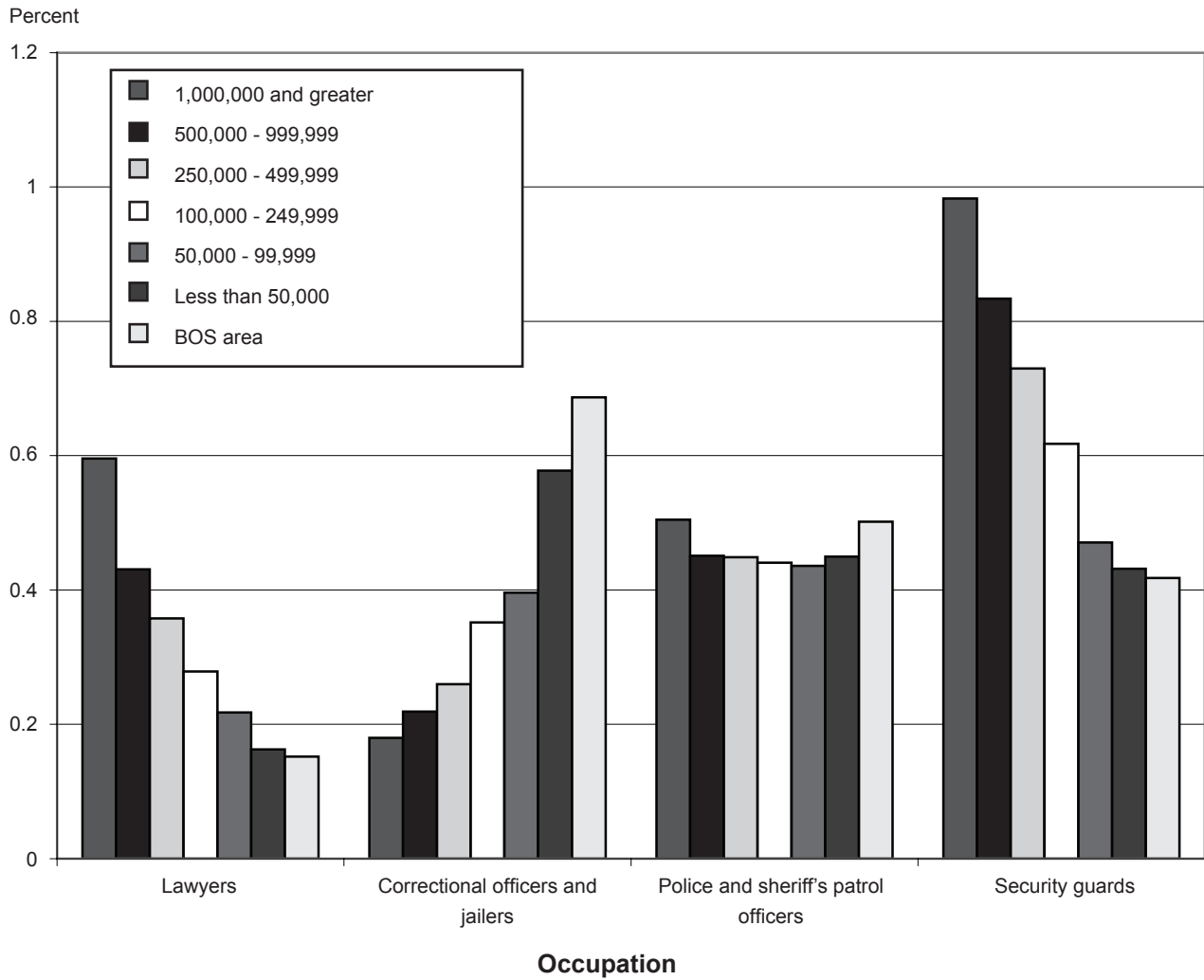
The mean hourly wages for each of the four detailed occupations are shown in chart 4. Wages for lawyers tend to

increase as the size of the MSA increases, although the wage difference between the smallest MSA size group and the BOS group is not statistically significant. Mean wages for police and sheriff’s patrol officers also generally tend to increase as the size of the MSA increases, although the relationship is not as strong as seen with lawyers. Other than the two largest MSA size groups, the wages are fairly similar for police and sheriff’s patrol officers across the other MSA size groups. The wages for correctional officers and jailers and security guards do not vary in a consistent manner according to the MSA size. This examination of the four detailed occupations shows that the characteristics seen in the two crime-related occupation groups as a whole do not always carry over to every detailed occupation in the group.

**Conclusion**

Crime prevention, prosecution, and punishment provides millions of jobs for Americans. The 27 crime-related occupations examined in this article together employ about 3 percent of U.S. workers. With a mean hourly wage of more than \$23 per hour, these crime-related jobs are also higher paying, on average, than other occupations.

Chart 3. Percent of MSA employment-size group for four detailed SOC occupations



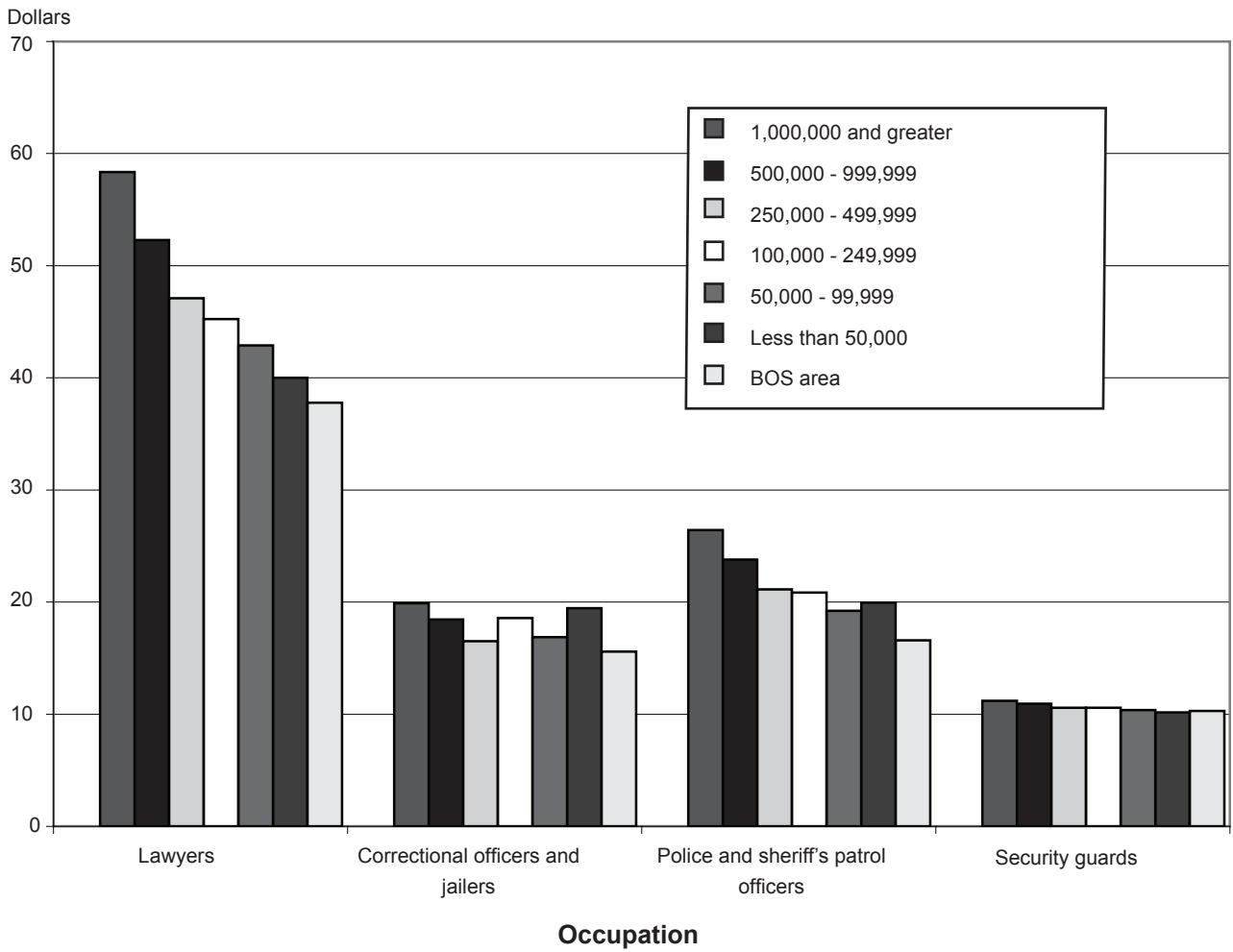
*The Occupation Outlook Handbook 2006-07 Edition* estimates that most of the 27 crime-related occupations examined in this article will grow about as fast as average. The reason that most of these occupations will not grow faster than average is not because crime is expected to decrease dramatically, but instead, is because of taxes. Although the total employment for these 27 occupations as a group is similar between private industry and the public sector, a strong majority of individual crime-related occupations are primarily employed in the public sector, and public sector wages must

be paid by taxes. One thing that people perhaps hate more than crime is higher taxes.

Most of this article centered on summary examination of the 27 crime-related occupations at aggregate group levels. For more detailed information about these occupations, the OES program offers detailed wage and employment statistics at the national, 3-, 4-, and select 5-digit NAICS industry level, as well as at the State and MSA cross-industry. This detailed data can be found on the OES Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/oes/>.



**Chart 4. Hourly mean wages for each crime-related occupation group by MSA size**



# Occupational Composition of the Elder Care Industries, May 2005

By Audrey Watson

As the first of the baby boomers turned 60 this year, the United States is in the midst of one of the most notable demographic trends of the past century: the aging of the U.S. population. The growth of the elderly population has significant economic implications for the coming decades. Among these implications are effects on the Nation's industrial and occupational structure, as the economy adapts to accommodate the special needs of the aged. This article looks at four industries: home health care services, nursing care facilities, community care facilities for the elderly, and services for the elderly and disabled—here collectively called the elder care industries. Due to their focus on a primarily elderly clientele, these industries are likely to be highly affected by this demographic trend. In particular, the article focuses on the occupational composition of these industries, examining both the general occupational structure and selected detailed occupations.

## The elderly population

The share of the U.S. population that is elderly has risen steadily throughout the last 100 years. In 1900, 4.1 percent of the U.S. population was age 65 or older. By 1950, the elderly made up 8.1 percent of the population, and by 2000, this share had risen to 12.4 percent. This demographic trend is expected to continue well into this century. By 2030, 19.7 percent of the population is projected to be 65 or older, and by 2050, nearly 21 percent of the population is projected to be in this age group. Within the older population, there has been an especially sharp rise in the share of the very old, those 85 or older. While this group made up only about 0.2 percent of the population in 1900 and 0.4 percent in 1950, the 2000 census showed 1.5 percent of the population to be in this age group, a figure that is expected to rise to 2.6 percent in 2030 and to nearly 5 percent in 2050.<sup>1</sup>

The needs of this growing elderly population differ from those of the population at large, particularly with respect to health status and physical and mental impairment. Illness and

disability are especially prevalent among the very old, who are also more likely than younger seniors to live in nontraditional residential settings, such as nursing care facilities.<sup>2</sup> Older Americans—and in particular the very old, with their more specialized needs—constitute the primary clientele for the four elder care industries: home health care services, nursing care facilities, community care facilities for the elderly, and services for the elderly and persons with disabilities. While companies in many industries will need to take the expanding elderly population into account as part of a successful business strategy, for these elder care industries the number and needs of older Americans serve as fundamental determinants of the industries' size, structure, and future.

## Overview of the elder care industries

The four elder care industries provide a variety of residential, health care, and other services to the elderly population. The first of these industries, *home health care services*, specializes in providing skilled nursing services in the patient's own home. In addition, establishments in this industry may provide personal care; homemaker and companion services; counseling; or physical, occupational, and vocational therapy. Home health care agencies, in-home hospice care, and visiting nurse associations are examples of establishments found in this industry. *Nursing care facilities* provide inpatient nursing and rehabilitative services, generally for an extended period of time. Nursing homes, homes for the elderly with nursing care, inpatient hospices, and convalescent homes or hospitals (except psychiatric) are classified in this industry. *Community care facilities* for the elderly provide residential and personal care services, including room, board, supervision, and assistance in activities of daily living, for

<sup>1</sup> Historical census data are from Frank Hobbs and Nicole Stoops, *Demographic Trends in the 20th Century* (U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Special Reports, Series CENSR-4, 2002), p. 56, figure 2–4. Population projections data are from U.S. Census Bureau, *U.S. Interim Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin*, table 2a, Projected Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 2000 to 2050. [Online, 2004]. Available at <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/usinterimproj/>.

<sup>2</sup> *Older Americans Update 2006: Key Indicators of Well-Being* (Washington, Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics, 2006), p. 54.

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the elderly and other persons who either are unable or prefer not to live independently. Establishments in this industry may also provide nursing care in separate onsite facilities. Assisted living facilities, continuing care retirement communities, and rest homes or homes for the elderly without nursing care are found in this industry. Finally, *services for the elderly and persons with disabilities* provide a variety of nonresidential social assistance services to the elderly and disabled. These services include adult day care, nonmedical home care or homemaker services, social activities, group support, and companionship.

With over 1.6 million employees in 2005, nursing care facilities have the highest employment among the elder care industries, nearly twice as high as employment in the next largest industry, home health care services. Nursing care facilities represent approximately 10 percent of healthcare and social assistance sector employment, and home health care services represent an additional 5 percent. Community care facilities for the elderly employed over 600,000 workers in 2005, or about 4 percent of total healthcare and social assistance employment. Services for the elderly and persons with disabilities has the smallest employment of the four industries; with just under 500,000 workers, this industry employs about 3 percent of all workers in the healthcare and social assistance sector.<sup>3</sup>

### Employment growth

With the exception of nursing care facilities, the elder care industries have experienced phenomenal employment growth over the last decade and a half. Total nonfarm employment grew by 22 percent between 1990 and 2005, and by only slightly more than 1 percent between 2000 and 2005.<sup>4</sup> In contrast, employment in home health care services grew by 183 percent between 1990 and 2005, and 29 percent between 2000 and 2005. Services for the elderly and disabled experienced a comparable employment growth rate of 173 percent over the 1990–2005 period, and in recent years has grown even more rapidly than home health care services: 56 percent between 2000 and 2005. While below the extraordinary growth rates of these two industries, the growth rate for community care facilities for the elderly has also been much higher than average: 85 percent between 1990 and 2005, and 28 percent between 2000 and 2005. Nursing care facilities,

<sup>3</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. [Online]. Available at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm/>. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program publishes a quarterly count of employment and wages reported by employers covering 98 percent of U.S. jobs, available at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by industry. Data are preliminary 2005 annual averages for all employees. Data represent all types of ownership, although 92 percent or more of employment in these industries is in the private sector.

<sup>4</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics. [Online]. Available at <http://www.bls.gov/ces/home.htm/>. The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program conducts a monthly survey of about 160,000 businesses and government agencies, representing approximately 400,000 individual worksites, in order to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls.

however, have grown at a rate much more comparable to that of total nonfarm employment. Between 1990 and 2005, employment in nursing care facilities grew by 35 percent, but between 2000 and 2005, it grew by only about 4 percent. The relatively slow growth rate of this industry may reflect the increased availability of alternative forms of care, such as home health care or community care facilities, which may be preferred to nursing care facilities by the elderly population. Trend data show that nursing home residents have become older and less independent since the 1970s, consistent with this interpretation of nursing homes as a “last resort” for the oldest and frailest of seniors.<sup>5</sup>

Building on this history of fast employment growth, several of the elder care industries are expected to continue to grow rapidly in the near future. While overall nonfarm employment is projected to grow 13 percent between 2004 and 2014, employment in the home health care services industry is projected to grow by nearly 70 percent, or over 537,000 workers, over this same period. Based on this projection, home health care services is expected to be the second-fastest-growing industry in percentage terms over this period, and the eighth largest in terms of absolute job growth. Similarly, community care facilities for the elderly are projected to grow by over 319,000 workers between 2004 and 2014; this projected 55-percent employment increase is sufficient to make it the fifth-fastest-growing industry in percentage terms. Services for the elderly and disabled are projected to grow by over 150,000 workers, or nearly 39 percent. Nursing care facilities are the exception: with projected employment growth of less than 12 percent (181,300 workers), this industry is expected to grow more slowly than employment as a whole.<sup>6</sup>

### Aging of the elderly

The elder care industries—at least those for which supplemental data are available—appear to serve a particularly vulnerable segment of the elderly population. According to data from the 2000 census, of the population 65 and older, approximately 53 percent were 65 to 74, 35 percent were 75 to 84, and the rest were 85 or older.<sup>7</sup> However, of the 71 percent of

<sup>5</sup> Decker, F. H. *Nursing homes, 1977–99: What has changed, what has not?* (Hyattsville, MD, National Center for Health Statistics, 2005), p. 5. For example, less than 6 percent of nursing home residents could bathe independently and less than 13 percent could dress independently in 1999, down from 13 percent and 30 percent, respectively, in 1977. However, disability rates in the general elderly population have fallen in recent years: an age-adjusted 20 percent of Medicare enrollees 65 and older were disabled in 1999, down from 25 percent in 1984 (*Older Americans Update 2006*, p. 28).

<sup>6</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2004–2014 employment projections. [Online]. Available at <http://www.bls.gov/emp/home.htm/>. Data on industries with the largest projected employment increases are from Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2004–2014 employment projections, “Fastest Growing Industries.” [Online, 2005]. Available at <http://www.bls.gov/emp/empfastestind1.htm/>. The Office of Occupational Statistics and Employment Projections develops information about the labor market for the Nation as a whole for 10 years in the future.

<sup>7</sup> Hetzel, Lisa, and Annetta Smith, *The 65 Years and Older Population: 2000* (U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-10, 2001), table 1.

home health care patients who are 65 or older, about 25 percent are in the 65 to 74 age group, 44 percent are 75 to 84, and 31 percent are 85 or older.<sup>8</sup> The nursing home population is skewed even more heavily towards the oldest seniors. Ninety percent of nursing home residents are 65 or over; of these, only 13 percent are 65 to 74, 35 percent are 75 to 84, and the majority—nearly 52 percent—are 85 or older.<sup>9</sup> Community care facilities are also disproportionately utilized by older seniors. While only about 1 percent of those 65 through 74 live in community housing with services, 8 percent of those 85 and older live in this type of residential setting.<sup>10</sup>

Users of these services are older than the general senior population and are more likely to have functional limitations. Of the population 65 and older who live in a traditional community, 27 percent have limitations in one or more activities of daily living (ADLs). However, about 47 percent of residents of community housing with services and 82 percent of residents of long term care facilities have ADL limitations.<sup>11</sup> Similarly, of users of home health care services 65 and over, 59 percent received help with one or more ADLs.<sup>12</sup> For both nursing home residents and clients of home health care services, bathing and dressing were the two activities most likely to require assistance.<sup>13</sup> In addition to assistance with ADLs, elderly clients also received a range of medical and other services. Of home health care patients 65 and older, 74 percent received skilled nursing services; 51 percent received personal care; and 36 percent received therapeutic services, such as occupational or physical therapy.<sup>14</sup> In nursing homes, nearly all patients 65 and older—over 96 percent—had received nursing services in the last 30 days. Nearly 91 percent

<sup>8</sup> National Center for Health Statistics, National Home and Hospice Care Survey, current home health care patients, p. 1, table 1, and author's calculations. [Online, 2004]. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhhcsd/curhomecare00.pdf>. NCHS surveys hospice care separately from nursing homes and home health care, although under the North American Industry Classification System, inpatient hospice care is classified in nursing care facilities and home hospice care is classified in home health care services.

<sup>9</sup> *The National Nursing Home Survey, 1999 Summary* [Hyattsville, MD, National Center for Health Statistics, DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 2002-1723, 2002], p. 12, table 7, and author's calculations.

<sup>10</sup> *Older Americans Update 2006*, p. 54.

<sup>11</sup> *Older Americans Update 2006*, p. 56. Persons with ADL limitations have difficulty performing or are unable to perform for health reasons one or more of the following: bathing, dressing, eating, getting in/out of chairs, walking, or using the toilet. Persons without ADL limitations may still require assistance with instrumental activities of daily living, such as using the telephone, light or heavy housework, meal preparation, shopping, or managing money.

<sup>12</sup> National Home and Hospice Care Survey, 2004, p. 10, table 9, and author's calculations. Note that these data measure the percentage of patients for whom home health care agencies provide help with a functional limitation; this may not be the same as the percentage who possess a functional limitation, since some patients may receive help from other sources, such as friends or relatives.

<sup>13</sup> National Home and Hospice Care Survey, 2004, p. 10, table 9; *National Nursing Home Survey, 1999 Summary*, 2002, p. 24, table 19; and author's calculations.

<sup>14</sup> National Home and Hospice Care Survey, 2004, p. 7, table 7; *National Nursing Home Survey, 1999 Summary*, 2002, p. 26, table 21; and author's calculations.

had received personal care, 71 percent had received social services, 26 percent had received physical therapy, and 18 percent had received occupational therapy.

The needs of this population, coupled with the types of services provided by these establishments, offer clues to the occupational composition of these industries. Because of the high levels of nursing and other health care services provided, healthcare workers are clearly a vital component of these industries. Social service and personal care occupations are also important, while nursing care and community care facilities must provide additional services associated with a residential setting, such as food service and housekeeping. The next section provides a broad overview of the staffing patterns in the four elder care industries, focusing on the breakdown among major occupational groups.

### General occupational composition

Because they serve the same general population and provide some overlap in services, the four elder care industries share some basic features of occupational composition. For example, health care workers make up a large percentage of employment in all four industries, while personal care and service occupations are also important in several of the industries. Similarly, employment of certain other occupational groups, such as computer and mathematical occupations and construction and extraction occupations, is negligible in all four industries. However, the four industries also exhibit some variation in occupational composition, with the industries providing the narrowest range of services or focusing strongly on a particular subset of the elderly population generally showing the least occupational diversity. This section provides a broad overview of occupational composition in the four elder care industries. Although the focus is on the distribution of employment across major occupational groups, key detailed occupations will also be highlighted, some of which will be discussed later in more detail.

Home health care, which provides the narrowest range of services—primarily health care and personal care services in the client's own home—appears to have the least varied occupational composition of the four industries. Nearly 84 percent of employment is concentrated in just three occupational groups: healthcare support occupations, healthcare practitioner and technical occupations, and personal care and service occupations. These occupations make up 33 percent, 26 percent, and 25 percent of industry employment, respectively. (See table 1 and chart 1.)

Employment also tends to be concentrated in only a few occupations within each of these groups. In the healthcare support occupational group, 84 percent of employment is in a single occupation, home health aides. Because of this occupation's close association with the home health care services industry, home health aides is also the industry's largest occupation, employing over 224,000 workers and making up nearly 28 percent of total industry employment. Almost all of the remaining employment in the healthcare support

**Table 1. Employment in elder care industries by major occupational group, May 2005**

Major occupational group	Home health care services		Nursing care facilities		Community care facilities for the elderly		Services for the elderly and persons with disabilities	
	Employment	Percent of industry total	Employment	Percent of industry total	Employment	Percent of industry total	Employment	Percent of industry total
Total.....	806,460		1,576,680		602,640		438,210	
Management occupations .....	24,890	3.1%	43,470	2.8%	20,540	3.4%	15,610	3.6%
Business and financial operations occupations.....	7,160	0.9	9,180	0.6	4,000	0.7	5,450	1.2
Computer and mathematical occupations .....	1,720	.2	640	.0	330	.1	660	0.2
Life, physical, and social science occupations .....	870	.1	1,080	.1	740	.1	1,200	.3
Community and social services occupations.....	19,260	2.4	24,700	1.6	10,260	1.7	48,300	11.0
Legal occupations.....	30	.0	110	.0	NA	NA	140	.0
Education, training, and library occupations.....	220	.0	470	.0	200	.0	10,810	2.5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations .....	880	.1	890	.1	610	.1	1,270	.3
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations .....	208,330	25.8	363,640	23.1	70,180	11.6	15,300	3.5
Healthcare support occupations .....	266,060	33.0	666,940	42.3	227,230	37.7	88,420	20.2
Protective service occupations .....	170	.0	3,020	.2	4,650	.8	430	.1
Food preparation and serving related occupations .....	1,430	.2	176,950	11.2	110,450	18.3	10,060	2.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations .....	3,330	.4	108,170	6.9	47,720	7.9	8,810	2.0
Personal care and service occupations.....	201,410	25.0	44,610	2.8	44,260	7.3	179,100	40.9
Sales and related occupations .....	2,460	.3	1,570	.1	1,690	.3	1,060	.2
Office and administrative support occupations.....	64,710	8.0	71,440	4.5	35,300	5.9	33,440	7.6
Construction and extraction occupations.....	NA	NA	190	.0	320	.1	NA	NA
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations .....	880	.1	21,100	1.3	12,830	2.1	1,660	.4
Production occupations .....	320	.0	34,950	2.2	6,470	1.1	NA	NA
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	2,310	.3	3,540	.2	4,810	.8	15,340	3.5

NOTE: Data may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.  
NA indicates data not available.

group is composed of nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. Employment in the personal care and services occupational group is even more concentrated, with over 98 percent of workers in this group employed as personal and home care aides. With over 198,000 workers, this is the second largest occupation in the industry.

Employment in the healthcare practitioner and technical occupations is slightly more diversified. About 56 percent of employees in this occupational group are registered nurses (117,050 workers), and an additional 25 percent are licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses (52,700 workers). In addition to nursing care, general home health care, and personal care, establishments in this industry may also provide more specialized services, including various types of therapy, nutrition services, and medications. Consequently, an additional 8 percent of employment in this group is made up of physical therapists (16,360 workers), and the industry also employs smaller but still significant numbers of occupational therapists, respiratory therapists, speech language pathologists, dietitians and nutritionists, pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, and medical records and health information technicians.

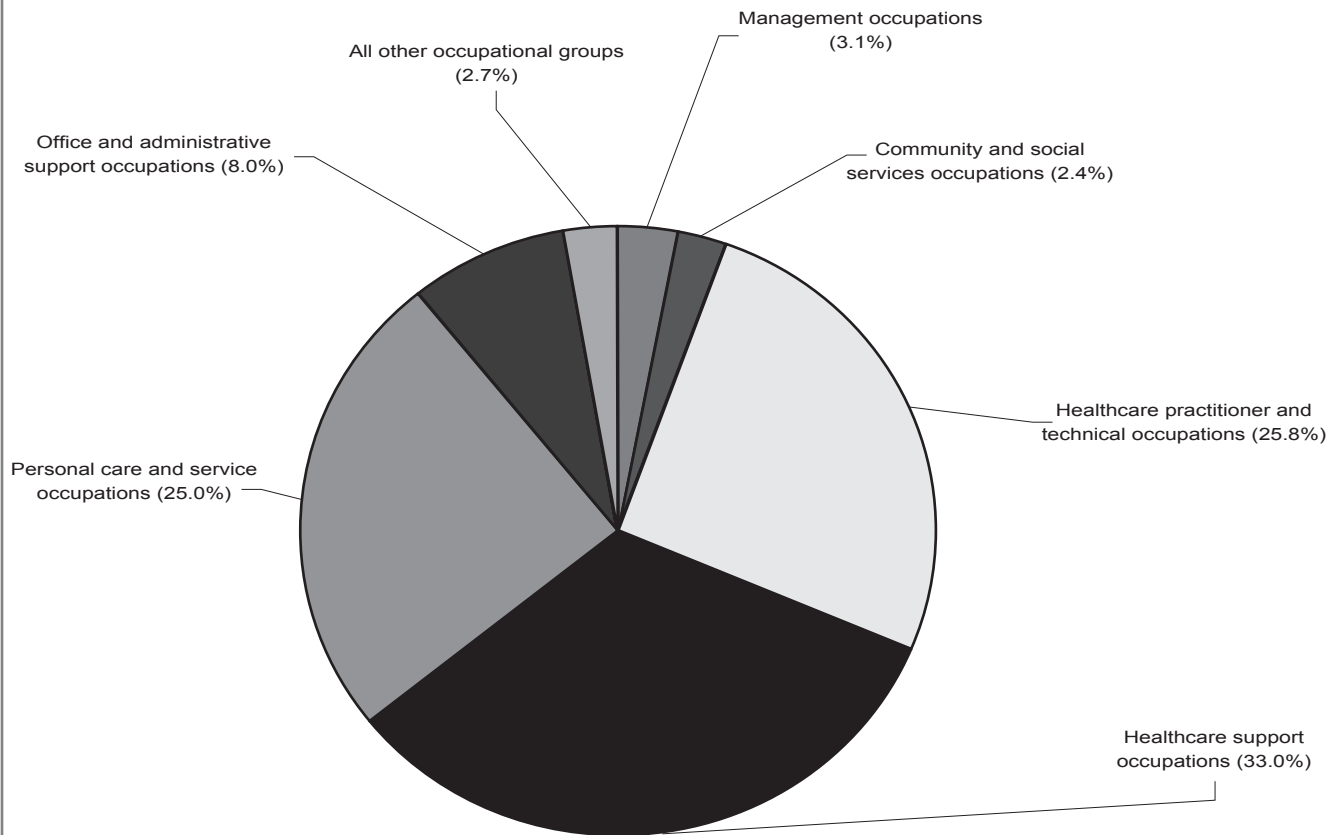
Outside of these healthcare and personal care occupations, only three other occupational groups make up more than 1

percent of employment in home health care services. Office and administrative support occupations make up about 8 percent of industry employment, with employment split across a variety of occupations in this group. Management occupations account for an additional 3 percent of industry employment. Within this occupational group, medical and health services managers make up about 42 percent of employment, and general and operations managers account for about another 32 percent. Finally, community and social service occupations make up 2 percent of industry employment. Medical and public health social workers, social and human service assistants, and clergy are the three largest occupations in this group.

Healthcare support and healthcare practitioner and technical workers are the two largest occupational groups in nursing care facilities. (See table 1 and chart 2.) Because nursing homes generally serve the oldest and most ill segment of the elderly population, healthcare occupations make up an even larger percentage of employment in this industry than in home health care services. Although healthcare practitioner and technical occupations make up only 23 percent of this industry, as compared with nearly 26 percent of the home health care industry, this is more than offset by a higher percentage of healthcare support workers, who make up 42



**Chart 1. Percent distribution of employment in home health care services by major occupational group, May 2005**



percent of nursing home employment, versus 33 percent in home health care services. In addition, the greater size of this industry means that it employs a larger absolute number of healthcare workers than do the other elder care industries. Nursing care facilities employ over 363,000 healthcare practitioner and technical workers and nearly 667,000 healthcare support workers, while home health care services, the second largest employer of both types of workers among the elder care industries, employs about 208,000 and 266,000 workers, respectively.

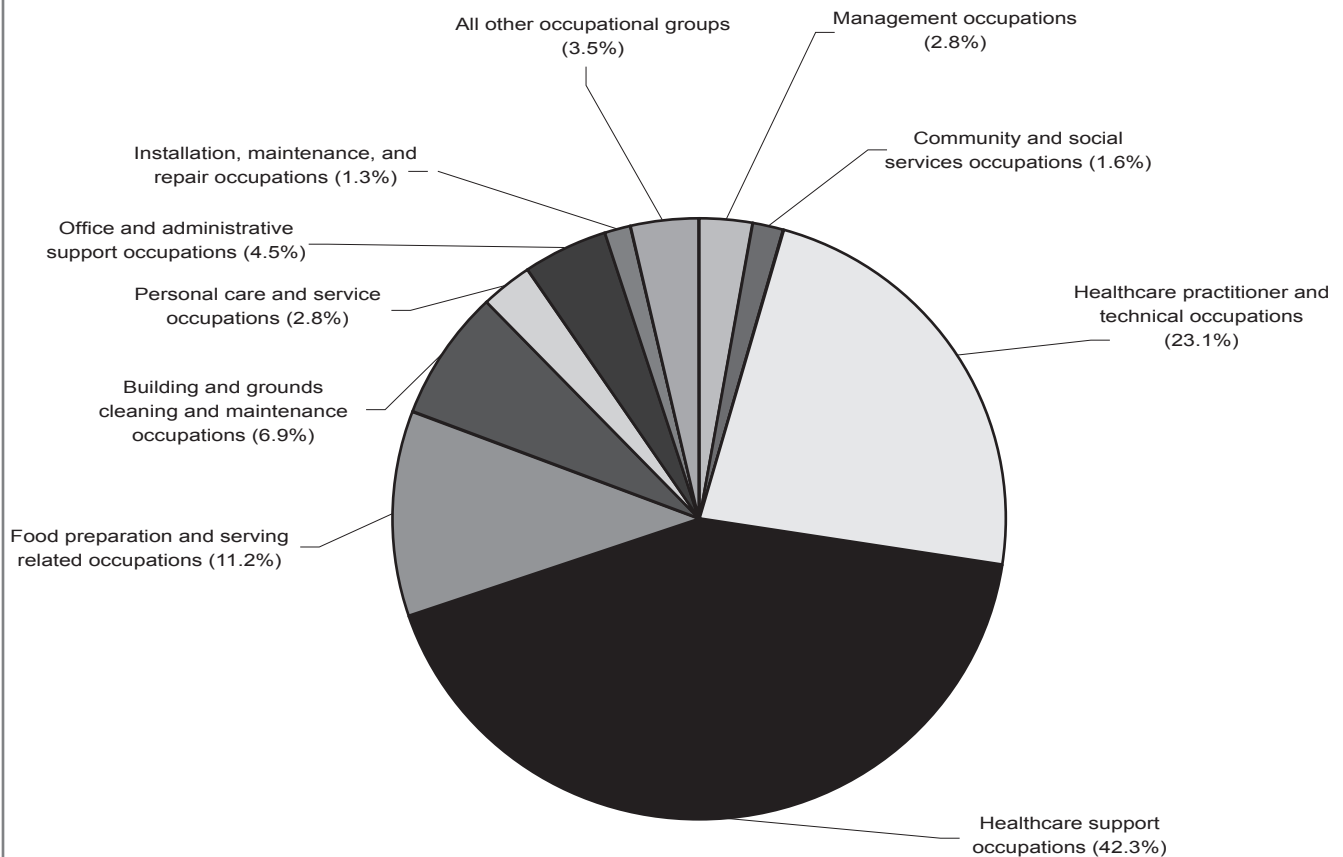
While home health aides constitute the largest occupation in the home health care services industry, nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants are the backbone of the nursing home workforce. This occupation makes up nearly 90 percent of healthcare support workers in nursing homes and, with over 599,000 workers, is the largest single occupation in this industry. Home health aides, who made up nearly the entire healthcare support occupational group in the home health care services industry, account for less than 7 percent of healthcare support employment in this industry. As in the home health care services industry, registered nurses and li-

censed practical and licensed vocational nurses are the two largest healthcare practitioner and technical occupations by a large margin, together making up about 84 percent of this occupational group. However, the relative importance of these two occupations differs between the two industries. Nursing homes employ about 120,000 registered nurses and nearly 187,000 licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, or about 1.6 licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses per registered nurse. This differs noticeably from the ratio of approximately 0.5 licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses per registered nurse found in home health care services. The third largest occupation in this group, medical records and health information technicians, employs 12,660 workers. Nursing homes also employ significant numbers of dietitians and nutritionists, dietetic technicians, physical therapists, occupational therapists, recreational therapists, respiratory therapists, and speech language pathologists.

Although personal care and service occupations, and in particular personal and home care aides, made up a large proportion of home health care services employment, this occupational group makes up less than 3 percent of employ-



**Chart 2. Percent distribution of employment in nursing care facilities by major occupational group, May 2005**



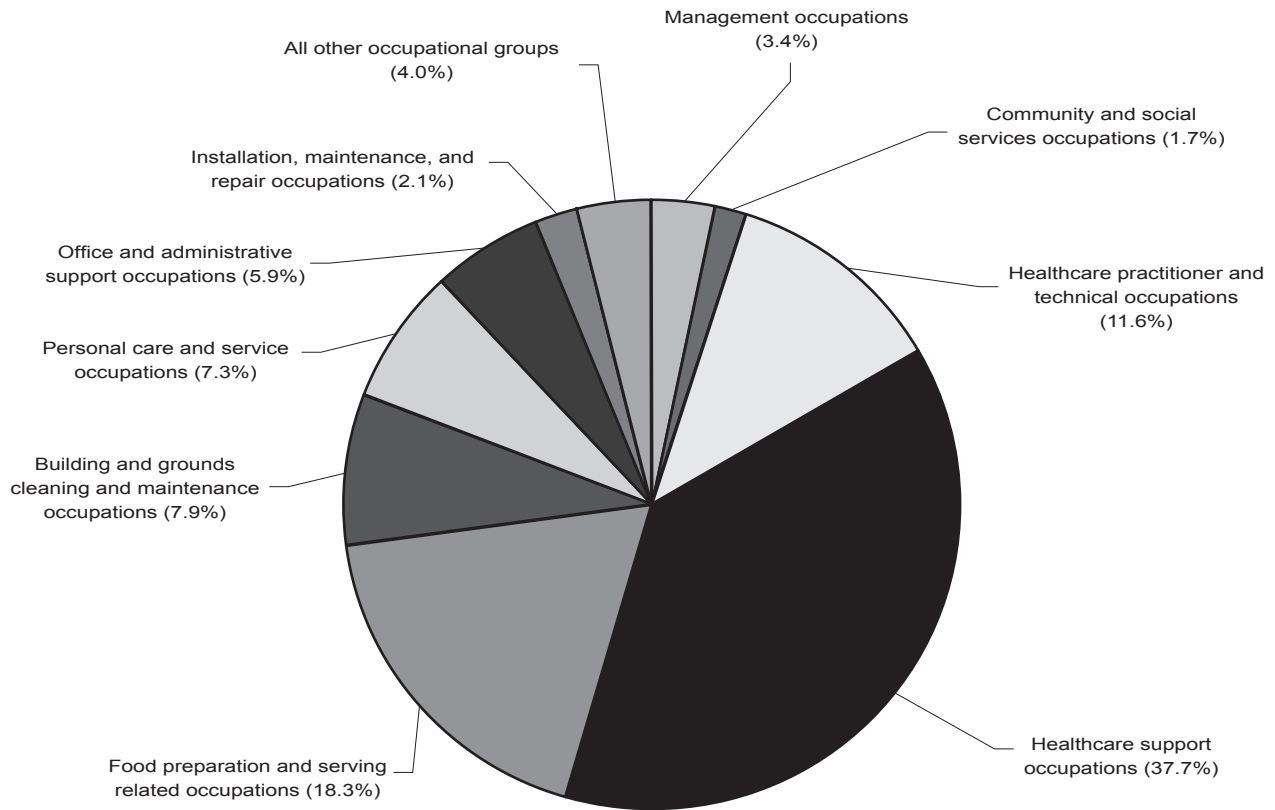
ment in nursing care facilities. Recreation workers make up about 69 percent of employment in this group, with personal and home care aides making up most of the remainder. The tasks carried out by personal and home care aides in a home care setting—such as cleaning, doing laundry, and preparing meals—are generally carried out by other staff in nursing homes. For example, over 11 percent of workers in nursing care facilities are in food preparation and serving related occupations, while nearly 7 percent are in building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations, primarily maids and housekeeping cleaners and janitors. Similarly, slightly over 2 percent of employment is made up of production workers, almost all of whom are laundry and dry-cleaning workers.

At nearly 3 percent of total employment, the proportion of management occupations in nursing homes is similar to that in home health care services, with medical and health services managers and general and operations managers the two largest occupations in this group. Office and administrative support workers make up about 4.5 percent of employment. Finally, community and social services occupations make up about 1.6 percent of industry employment. About

44 percent of these employees are medical and public health social workers, with social and human service assistants, rehabilitation counselors, and clergy making up most of the remaining employment in this group. Each of the remaining occupational groups makes up less than 1 percent of employment in this industry.

Like nursing care facilities, community care facilities provide the fuller variety of services associated with a residential environment, and therefore have a more diversified staffing pattern than found in home health care services. (See table 1 and chart 3.) The two healthcare occupational groups make up nearly half (49 percent) of employment; however, this is less than the corresponding shares of 59 percent in home health care services and 65 percent in nursing care facilities. Within the healthcare practitioner and healthcare support group, registered nurses and licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses are once again the two largest occupations, making up about 85 percent of employment in this group. The ratio of 1.5 licensed practical and vocational nurses to registered nurses is about the same as the ratio of 1.6 found in nursing homes. This is perhaps not surprising, since establishments in

**Chart 3. Percent distribution of employment in community care facilities for the elderly by major occupational group, May 2005**



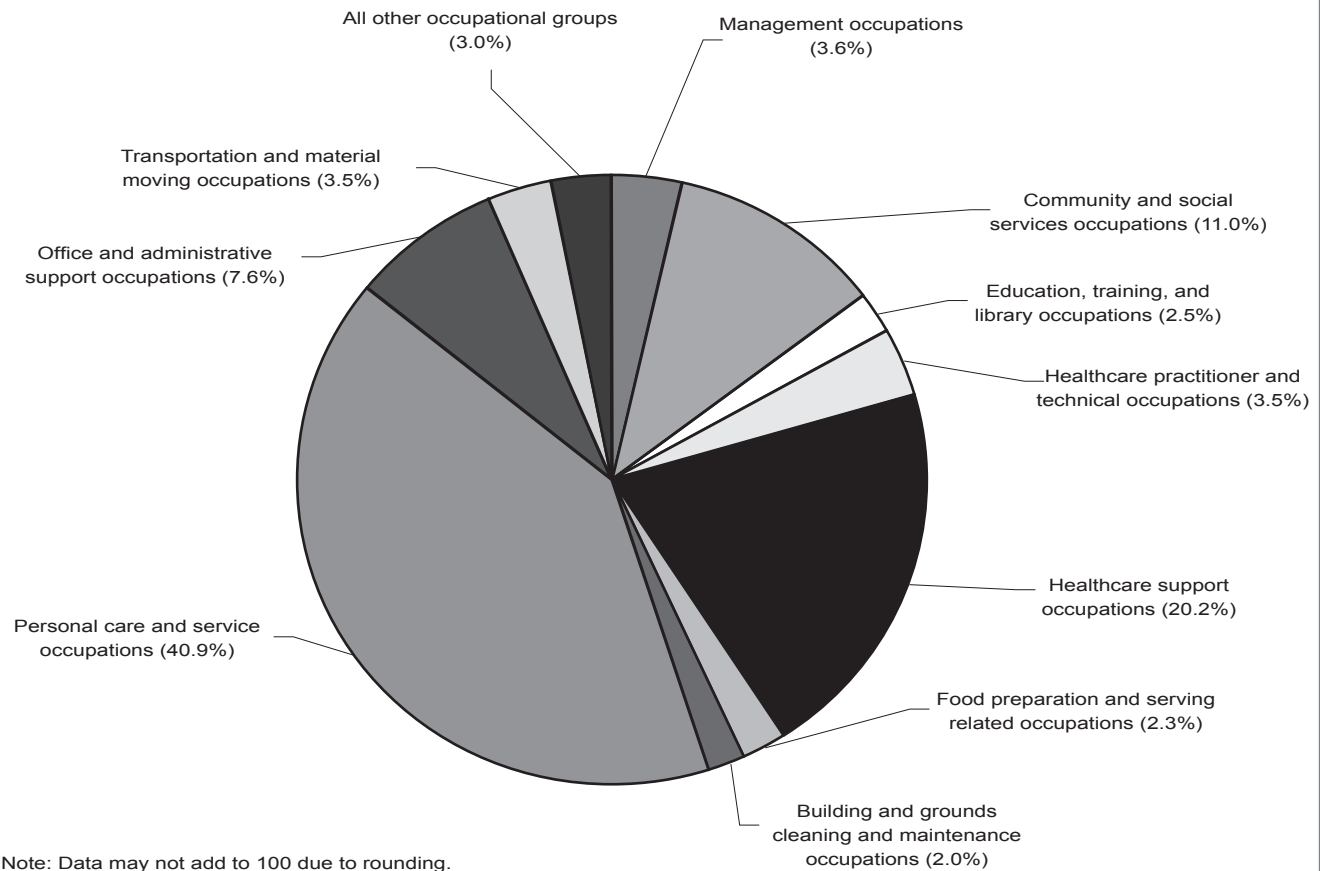
Note: Data may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

this industry may provide skilled nursing care in separate on-site facilities, which presumably use a staffing pattern similar to that found in stand-alone nursing homes. Dietitians and nutritionists, dietetic technicians, medical records and health information technicians, occupational therapists, physical therapists, and recreational therapists are among the other occupations with significant employment in this group, though at levels far below those for the nursing occupations.

Home health aides and nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants make up nearly 97 percent of the healthcare support group. While one or the other of these occupations dominated in the home health care and nursing care industries, both occupations are prevalent in this industry: community care facilities employ approximately 92,000 home health aides and 128,000 nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. The two occupations may be relatively similar in importance because these facilities can provide healthcare services both in home and in nursing facilities, with residents moving between the two settings as their needs dictate.

With over 18 percent of total employment, food preparation and serving related occupations are the second largest occupational group in this industry, after healthcare support occupations (38 percent of employment) and ahead of healthcare practitioner and technical occupations (12 percent of employment). Institutional and cafeteria cooks are the largest occupation in this group, followed by waiters and waitresses; nonrestaurant food servers; food preparation workers; and combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food. Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations, primarily maids and housekeeping cleaners, make up nearly 8 percent of industry employment. Personal care and service occupations make up over 7 percent of employment, with two occupations, personal and home care aides and recreation workers, making up about 84 percent of employment in this group. Office and administrative support occupations make up a further 6 percent of industry employment. At around 3 percent of industry employment, the proportion of management occupations in this industry is

**Chart 4. Percent distribution of employment in services for the elderly and persons with disabilities by major occupational group, May 2005**



roughly comparable to that in both nursing care facilities and home health care services. General and operations managers and medical and health services managers are the two largest occupations in this group, with about 6,000 workers each. Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations account for about 2 percent of industry employment, with about 92 percent of workers in this group classified as general maintenance and repair workers. Community and social service occupations also make up about 2 percent of industry employment. As in the nursing home industry, social and human service assistants, medical and public health social workers, rehabilitation counselors, and clergy are among the largest occupations in this group. Production workers are the only remaining group making up at least 1 percent of employment; this industry is similar to nursing care facilities in that almost all of the employees in this group are laundry and dry-cleaning workers.

The final industry, services for the elderly and persons with disabilities, provides a variety of primarily nonmedical services, including day care, homemaking, and social activities. Consequently, this industry has a much lower concentration of employment in healthcare occupations than do the other

elder care industries. Less than 25 percent of workers are employed in the two healthcare occupational groups, compared with nearly half or more in the other elder care industries. (See table 1 and chart 4.) With slightly over 20 percent of industry employment, healthcare support occupations remain a major source of employment, representing the second largest occupational group in this industry. However, healthcare practitioner and technical occupations make up less than 4 percent of industry employment, roughly comparable to the employment share of management occupations. Within the healthcare support group, home health aides make up about 90 percent of employment; nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants comprise most of the remainder. About 49 percent of healthcare practitioner and technical workers are registered nurses. Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses make up an additional 23 percent of employment in this group. Occupational therapists and speech-language pathologists are the third- and fourth-largest occupations, although the employment difference between these two occupations is not statistically significant.

Although healthcare support workers represent the largest occupational group in the other three eldercare industries,

personal care and service occupations have by far the largest employment share in services for the elderly and persons with disabilities. At nearly 41 percent of total employment, these occupations have more than twice the employment share of healthcare support workers. This employment share is also much higher than the 25 percent share of personal care and service occupations in the home health care industry. However, because of its larger size, the latter industry employs a larger absolute number of these workers. As in the home health care industry, the vast majority of workers in this group are personal and home care aides, who make up about 89 percent of occupational group employment. Recreation workers, child care workers, and first-line supervisors/managers of personal care and service workers are the next largest occupations in this group, each making up between 3 and 4 percent of occupational group employment.

Community and social service occupations represent the third largest occupational group in this industry, with 11 percent of industry employment. By comparison, this occupational group has an employment share of about 2 percent or less in the other elder care industries. No single occupation dominates in this major group. While social and human service assistants represent the largest occupation, with about 35 percent of group employment, the remaining employment is split among rehabilitation counselors, medical and public health social workers, mental health and substance abuse social workers, and several other occupations.

Office and administrative support occupations make up nearly 8 percent of industry employment, and transportation and material moving occupations account for nearly 4 percent. Of the four elder care industries, services for the elderly and persons with disabilities is the only industry to have an employment share of more than 1 percent in this occupational group. Bus drivers, school (including drivers of disabled and elderly clients); taxi drivers and chauffeurs; and truck drivers, light or delivery services make up about 83 percent of these workers. This industry is also the only one of the four to employ a significant number of education, training, and library workers. However, with the exception of self-enrichment education teachers, most of the workers in this group appear to be more likely to serve the industry's other constituency, persons with disabilities, than to serve the elderly. Within this group, teacher assistants are the largest occupation, representing about 43 percent of group employment; special education teachers, preschool, kindergarten, and elementary school; self-enrichment education teachers; and preschool teachers, except special education, make up most of the remaining employment.

Food preparation and serving related occupations and building and grounds maintenance and cleaning occupations each represent about 2 percent of industry employment. Reflecting the nonresidential nature of these establishments, these employment shares are lower than the corresponding shares in nursing care facilities and community care facilities for the elderly, although slightly higher than the shares in

home health care services. The remaining occupational groups each make up roughly 1 percent or less of this industry.

### **Selected detailed occupations in the elder care industries**

The preceding discussion illustrates the consistent importance of several occupations across the elder care industries, such as registered nurses and personal and home care aides. This section takes a closer look at these two occupations as well as licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses; nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants; home health aides; medical and public health social workers; occupational therapists; physical therapists; speech-language pathologists; physical therapist assistants; and physical therapist aides. These occupations were chosen either because they make up a large proportion of employment in the elder care industries, or because one or more of the elder care industries represent major employers of workers in the occupation. In addition, all are occupations having direct contact with elderly patients or clientele. Finally, these occupations represent a wide spectrum of skill and education requirements, ranging from jobs requiring a bachelor's or master's degree, such as registered nurses and the therapist professions, to those requiring only a short period of on-the-job training, such as personal and home care aides.

As a group, these occupations share some common features that are worth noting. First, they are highly female dominated. According to the 2005 Current Population Survey (CPS), with about 69 percent, physical therapists have the lowest proportion of women among the selected occupations<sup>15</sup> (By comparison, women make up about 46 percent of the overall labor force.) The remaining occupations have even higher percentages of women, with the two nursing occupations, occupational therapists, and speech-language pathologists, each employing over 90 percent.

Second, with some exceptions, black and Hispanic workers appear to be concentrated in the less skilled and lower paying of these occupations. CPS data show that about 13 percent of the overall labor force is Hispanic or Latino. However, the percentage of Hispanic workers is well below the labor force average in nearly all of the selected occupations. Of the 11 occupations under review, only personal and home care aides, nursing aides, and home health aides have higher-than-average percentages of Hispanic workers. For example, nearly 16 percent of personal and home care aides are Hispanic, and although no separate data are available for the other two occupations, the combination of nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides is 15 percent Hispanic. Similarly, these lower skilled occupations have a relatively high

<sup>15</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, table 11, Employed persons by detailed occupation, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. [Online, 2006]. Available at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>. The Current Population Survey is a monthly survey of households conducted by the Bureau of Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It provides a comprehensive body of data on the labor force, employment, unemployment, and persons not in the labor force.

proportion of black or African American workers. Over 24 percent of personal and home care aides and nearly 33 percent of nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides are black or African American, compared with nearly 11 percent of the overall labor force. However, unlike Hispanic workers, black or African American workers appear to be well represented in the highly skilled nursing professions. Nearly 22 percent of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses are black or African American, while the percentage of registered nurses who are black or African American is, at 10 percent, close to the labor force average. Although separate data are not available for medical and public health social workers, social workers as a whole have relatively high minority representation: 19 percent of them are black or African American and nearly 10 percent are Hispanic or Latino. This stands in sharp contrast to the similarly highly skilled therapist professions, which have low percentages of both black and Hispanic workers. The percentage of Asian workers in these selected occupations ranges from less than 1 percent for speech-language pathologists to 12 percent for occupational therapists, but most occupations are within 1 or 2 percentage points of the 4.4-percent labor force average.

Third, because of their association with the fast growing elder care industries, and with the health care sector in general, employment growth in several of the occupations is predicted to be extremely strong over the next few years. For example, home health aides have the fastest projected growth rate of any occupation, with an expected 56 percent employment increase between 2004 and 2014.<sup>16</sup> This occupation is also eighth in terms of projected employment increase, with an expected increase of 350,000 jobs over the same period.<sup>17</sup> Similarly, registered nurses are projected to add the second largest number of jobs between 2004 and 2014, approximately 703,000 workers. For some of these occupations, strong projected growth is compounded by high replacement needs due to the aging of the current workforce. In particular, the average age of registered nurses was nearly 47 in 2004, higher than the workforce average, and has been increasing steadily over the past two decades.<sup>18</sup>

The remainder of this section focuses on industry employment and wage information for these selected occupations, along with brief descriptions of the occupations' duties and education and training requirements.

**Registered nurses.** These workers provide direct patient care, but may also have supervisory and administrative duties. For example, in nursing homes, registered nurses may develop

treatment plans and supervise licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses and nursing aides. In home health care, on the other hand, they may supervise home health aides and instruct family members in patient care.<sup>19</sup> Registered nurses are employed in all four of the elder care industries, but are particularly important in nursing care facilities and home health care services. Registered nurses make up about 8 percent of total employment in the former industry, and about 15 percent of employment in the latter.

Approximately 57 percent of registered nurses are employed in a single industry, general medical and surgical hospitals, making this industry by far the largest employer of workers in this occupation. Other large employers are offices of physicians, which employ about 9 percent of registered nurses; nursing care facilities and home health care services, which each employ about 5 percent of registered nurses; and employment services, which employ about 4 percent. (See table 2.) By comparison, community care facilities for the elderly and services for the elderly and persons with disabilities are relatively small employers of registered nurses. This occupation makes up about 4 percent of employment in community care facilities and 1 percent of employment in services for the elderly and persons with disabilities, and each of these industries employs 1 percent or less of the total registered nurse workforce.

Registered nurses are the most skilled of the nursing and related healthcare support occupations. According to the 2004 National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses, the highest level of preparation was a diploma from a hospital-administered nursing program for 17.5 percent of registered nurses, an associate degree for 33.7 percent, a baccalaureate degree for 34.2 percent, and a master's or doctoral degree for 13.0 percent. Over the past 20 years, educational preparation has shifted away from diploma programs towards associate, baccalaureate, and higher degrees, with the highest percentage increase (339 percent from 1980 to 2004) occurring among those for whom the highest level of preparation was a master's or doctoral degree.<sup>20</sup> This trend reflects the greater professional opportunities for those with higher levels of education. A bachelor's degree is considered a prerequisite for many administrative positions and for admission into graduate nursing programs. Advanced practice nurses, such as nurse practitioners, nurse anesthetists, clinical nurse specialists, and nurse midwives, require at least a master's degree. These nurses often function as primary care specialists, especially in underserved areas.<sup>21</sup>

The mean wage across all industries for registered nurses was \$27.35 per hour, or \$56,880 annually. However, pay in all four of the elder care industries is below this average,

<sup>16</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2004–2014 employment projections, "Fastest growing occupations, 2004–2014." [Online, 2005]. Available at <http://www.bls.gov/emp/emptab21.htm/>.

<sup>17</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2004–2014 employment projections, "Occupations with the largest job growth, 2004–2014." [Online, 2005]. Available at <http://www.bls.gov/emp/emptab3.htm/>.

<sup>18</sup> *The Registered Nurse Population: National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses, March 2004, Preliminary Findings* (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Health Professions, 2005), p. 5.

<sup>19</sup> *The Impact of the Aging Population on the Health Workforce in the United States* (Albany, NY, Center for Workforce Studies, School of Public Health, University at Albany, 2005), p. 109.

<sup>20</sup> *The Registered Nurse Population*, 2005, pp. 3–4.

<sup>21</sup> *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2006–2007 Edition* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2006). [Online]. Available at <http://www.bls.gov/oco/home.htm/>.



Table 2. Occupational employment in elder care industries by selected detailed occupation, May 2005

Selected occupation	Home health care services	Percent of total occupational employment	Nursing care facilities	Percent of total occupational employment	Community care facilities for the elderly	Percent of total occupational employment	Services for the elderly and persons with disabilities	Percent of total occupational employment
Medical and public health social workers .....	10,720	9.6%	10,890	9.7%	2,190	2.0%	5,690	5.1%
Registered nurses .....	117,050	4.9	120,200	5.1	24,320	1.0	7,540	0.3
Occupational therapists .....	5,920	6.8	7,980	9.1	1,050	1.2	1,150	1.3
Physical therapists .....	16,360	10.8	9,870	6.5	1,350	0.9	590	.4
Speech-language pathologists .....	2,910	3.1	3,840	4.1	540	.6	940	1.0
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses .....	52,700	7.4	186,560	26.3	35,320	5.0	3,500	.5
Home health aides .....	224,410	33.8	44,010	6.6	92,170	13.9	80,020	12.1
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	35,170	2.5	599,310	43.1	128,150	9.2	6,180	.4
Physical therapist assistants .....	2,750	4.7	5,930	10.1	830	1.4	120	.2
Physical therapist aides .....	280	0.7	4,130	9.8	590	1.4	50	.1
Personal and home care aides.....	198,120	35.0	8,570	1.5	25,560	4.5	159,350	28.1

ranging from \$23.87 per hour in community care facilities for the elderly to \$26.23 in home health care services. (See table 3.) Of the five industries with the highest employment of registered nurses, employment services, which include temporary help services, has the highest pay, with a mean hourly wage of \$31.12. The two largest employers, general medical and surgical hospitals and offices of physicians, pay \$27.80 and \$27.03, respectively, near the cross-industry average and higher than all of the elder care industries.

**Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.** Providing basic patient care, these workers take vital signs, change dressings, take blood or other samples, give injections, and attend to patients' comfort by assisting with bathing, dressing, and personal hygiene. Depending on State law, they may also start intravenous fluids or give medications. To qualify as a licensed practical or licensed vocational nurse, workers must pass a state licensing exam after completing an approved training program, usually a 1-year program at a vocational or technical school.<sup>22</sup>

Nursing care facilities are the largest employer of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, employing over 186,000 workers, or 26 percent of this occupation. General medical and surgical hospitals are the second largest employer, employing an additional 24 percent of these workers. Of the other elder care industries, home health care services employ about 7 percent of the workers in this occupation. Community care facilities for the elderly employ another 5 percent, while services for the elderly and persons with disabilities employs less than 1 percent of these workers.

The mean hourly wage for licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses is \$17.41, or \$36,210 annually. Among the five largest employers of these workers, employment services

is again the highest paying, with an average wage of \$20.31. Although registered nurses received lower-than-average pay in all of the elder care industries, this is not the case for licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, where only services for the elderly and persons with disabilities pays below the cross-industry average. The mean hourly wage for nursing care facilities is \$18.06, and for home health care services it is \$18.18. Community care facilities for the elderly pay slightly above the cross-industry average, with a mean hourly wage of \$17.81.

**Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.** The core of the healthcare paraprofessional workforce is nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. Workers in these entry level jobs generally have a high school diploma or equivalent, although approximately 17 percent do not meet this requirement. Completing 75 hours of training offered by high schools, vocational and technical schools, and some community colleges and nursing care facilities and passing a state competency exam, qualifies workers as certified nurse assistants (CNAs). This certification is required by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for work in nursing care facilities.<sup>23</sup> Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants carry out basic patient care tasks under the supervision of nursing and other medical staff. These duties may include taking vital signs; helping patients bathe, eat, or dress; serving meals; and helping patients in and out of bed.

As with licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, nursing care facilities are the largest employer of nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, employing over 599,000 workers or 43 percent of this occupation. General medical and surgical hospitals are again the second largest employer, employing an additional 27 percent of these workers. Community care facilities for the elderly employ approximately

<sup>22</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, this and subsequent descriptions of occupational duties and qualifications are from Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2006–2007 Edition*, 2006.

<sup>23</sup> *The Impact of the Aging Population on the Health Workforce in the United States*, p. 113.



Table 3. Mean hourly wages in elder care industries by selected detailed occupations, May 2005

Selected occupation	Mean hourly wages				
	All industries	Home health care services	Nursing care facilities	Community care facilities for the elderly	Services for the elderly and persons with disabilities
Medical and public health social workers .....	\$20.52	\$23.01	\$18.57	\$18.04	\$16.43
Registered nurses .....	27.35	26.23	24.76	23.87	24.42
Occupational therapists .....	28.41	32.85	29.08	27.45	23.51
Physical therapists.....	31.42	34.65	31.12	31.40	26.84
Respiratory therapists.....	22.24	22.99	22.51	21.30	NA
Speech-language pathologists .....	27.89	31.82	32.57	32.63	27.50
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	17.41	18.18	18.06	17.81	16.28
Home health aides.....	9.34	9.06	9.40	8.89	9.12
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	10.67	10.00	10.33	9.91	9.36
Occupational therapist assistants.....	19.13	21.52	19.53	20.88	16.52
Occupational therapist aides .....	13.20	14.03	13.16	11.39	11.43
Physical therapist assistants .....	18.98	21.61	20.18	20.09	16.30
Physical therapist aides.....	11.01	10.70	11.84	11.60	12.01
Personal and home care aides.....	8.52	7.52	9.08	8.87	8.81

NA indicates data not available.

9 percent of nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, making this industry the third largest employer of this occupation. Home health care services employ about 2.5 percent of these workers, reflecting the fact that most of the routine health care tasks in this industry are instead performed by home health aides, while services for the elderly and disabled employs less than 1 percent of this occupation.

Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants is a relatively low paid occupation, with a mean hourly wage of \$10.67. Wages for all four elder care industries pay below this average, while of the five largest employers of these workers, the highest paying are local government (\$11.78) and employment services (\$11.56). Of the four elder care industries, the largest employer, nursing care facilities, also has the highest mean hourly wage, \$10.33. Community care facilities for the elderly pay an average of \$9.91 per hour, home health care services average \$10.00 per hour, and services for the elderly and persons with disabilities average \$9.36 per hour.

**Home health aides.** Like nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, home health aides are considered paraprofessional workers. These workers perform tasks similar to those performed by nursing aides, except they do so in the patient’s own home rather than in an institutional setting. Home health aides whose employers receive reimbursement from Medicare must pass a competency exam, and some States require a license. However, educational requirements for home health aides are generally low, and a high school diploma is not usually required.

Home health care services are the largest employer of home health aides, employing approximately 34 percent of workers in this occupation. Residential mental health facilities are the second largest employer, with about 16 percent of occupational employment. In addition to home health care

services, the other elder care industries are also significant employers of these workers: community care facilities employ nearly 14 percent of this occupation, services for the elderly and persons with disabilities employ about 12 percent, and nursing care facilities employ nearly 7 percent.

Pay for home health aides is somewhat lower than for nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, with a mean hourly wage of \$9.34. With the exception of nursing care facilities, which pay a wage similar to the cross-industry average, the elder care industries have below average pay for this occupation. Mean hourly wages are \$9.12 in services for the elderly and persons with disabilities, \$9.06 in home health care services, and \$8.89 in community care facilities for the elderly. However, none of the largest employers of this occupation pays a wage higher than that of nursing care facilities, and of these highest paid industries for this occupation, only one, State government, with a mean hourly wage of \$14.24, employs a significant number of workers (17,100).

**Personal and home care aides.** These workers provide a variety of services to clients to enable them to live outside of an institutional setting. These services may include doing laundry, shopping, housecleaning, planning and preparing meals, and assisting with bathing and dressing. Explicitly excluded are health care related services. While some States require formal training, in others, only on-the-job training is necessary. Voluntary certification is available through the National Association for Home Care and Hospice.

Of the four elder care industries, employment of personal and home care aides is highest in the industries that are associated with nonresidential settings: home health care services and services for the elderly and persons with disabilities. Over 198,000 personal and home care aides, or 35 percent of total occupational employment, are in home health

care services, making it the largest employer of this occupation. An additional 28 percent of these workers are employed in services for the elderly and persons with disabilities. In residential settings, many of these services, such as cleaning and laundry, are performed by workers specializing in these tasks. Consequently, community care facilities for the elderly employ less than 5 percent of personal and home care aides, and nursing care facilities employ less than 2 percent.

Of the occupations surveyed here, personal and home care aides are the lowest paid, with a mean hourly wage of \$8.52. Home health care services, the largest employer of these workers, pay \$7.52 per hour. The other elder care industries, however, pay somewhat above the cross-industry average, ranging from a mean hourly wage of \$8.81 in services for the elderly and persons with disabilities to \$9.08 in nursing care facilities. Of the five largest employers of personal and home care aides, residential mental health facilities and vocational rehabilitation services are the highest paying, with mean hourly wages of \$9.41 and \$9.35, respectively.

**Medical and public health social workers.** These professionals provide services for individuals, families, or populations faced with illness. Their services may include counseling, advising family members or caregivers, and arranging for services, such as physical therapy or home care, after discharge from a hospital or other facility. In a nursing care or home care setting, social workers may also supervise paraprofessional workers, such as nursing aides or home health aides. Medical and public health social workers are highly skilled. While a bachelor's degree is the minimum requirement for most entry level jobs, many jobs, including those in health care settings, typically require a master's degree in social work. In addition, licensing, certification, or registration is required in all States and the District of Columbia, although the exact requirements vary by State.

With total employment of around 112,000 workers, this occupation is numerically less important than those discussed above. However, the elder care industries are major employers of these workers. General medical and surgical hospitals are the largest employers of medical and public health social workers, with about 29 percent of occupational employment. Nursing care facilities and home health care services each employ about 10 percent of the occupation. Services for the elderly and persons with disabilities employ about 5 percent of this occupation, while community care facilities for the elderly employ about 2 percent.

Wages for medical and public health social workers, though below those for registered nurses and the therapy professions, are well above those for nursing aides, home care aides, and similar occupations. The mean hourly wage for this occupation is \$20.52, or \$42,690 annually. Of the largest employers of these workers, only home health care services and general medical and surgical hospitals pay above average wages. The remaining three elder care industries all pay below average wages; at only \$16.43, services for the elderly

and persons with disabilities has the lowest wage of the four industries.

**Physical therapists, occupational therapists, and speech-language pathologists.** The therapy professions help patients restore functions lost through disease, injury, or aging, and assist patients in finding ways of dealing with the loss of these functions. Physical therapists focus specifically on improving physical functioning, by increasing mobility, reducing pain, and preventing or limiting permanent physical disabilities. Treatment often includes exercise to restore strength, flexibility, balance, or coordination. Physical therapists may also use massage or other techniques to reduce pain, and instruct patients in the use of assistive devices, such as wheelchairs or prostheses.

Occupational therapists, on the other hand, focus on helping patients improve their ability to carry out tasks associated with daily living, such as dressing, preparing food, or bathing. Occupational therapy may include exercises to improve physical proficiency at these tasks, instruction in the use of assistive devices to replace lost physical abilities, and exercises and techniques to improve decision making, problem solving, and other mental skills. With respect to the elderly population, the goal of occupational therapy is to allow patients to maintain or recover the ability to live independently. Both physical and occupational therapists may work with assistants and aides; physical therapist assistants and physical therapist aides are profiled below. Although speech-language pathologists are often associated with helping young children overcome speech difficulties, in the older population, they may assist patients in reacquiring speech, language, or swallowing skills lost because of strokes or other medical conditions.

Like medical and public health social workers, the three therapy professions are not numerically as large as nursing or health care paraprofessional occupations. However, two of the elder care industries, home health care services and nursing care facilities, are among the largest employers of all three professions. Physical therapists are the largest of the three occupations, with total employment of approximately 151,000 workers. While offices of other health practitioners and general medical and surgical hospitals are the two largest employers of physical therapists, home health care services employ nearly 11 percent and nursing care facilities employ nearly 7 percent of physical therapists, making them the third- and fourth-largest employers of these workers. Total employment of speech-language pathologists is approximately 95,000, with over half of them working in elementary and secondary schools. Offices of other health practitioners employ about 14 percent of speech-language pathologists, and general medical and surgical hospitals employ an additional 11 percent. Nursing care facilities make up approximately 4 percent of occupational employment, and home health care services make up 3 percent of employment.

Finally, there are over 87,000 occupational therapists in the workforce. General medical and surgical hospitals em-

ploy about 26 percent of this occupation. Other significant employers are offices of other health practitioners, with 20 percent of occupational employment; and elementary and secondary schools, with 14 percent of occupational employment. Nursing care facilities employ about 9 percent of occupational therapists, and home health care services employ an additional 7 percent. The two remaining elder care industries each employ slightly over 1 percent of occupational therapists, and 1 percent or less of speech-language pathologists and physical therapists.

The therapy professions require high levels of education. All three of these occupations generally require at least a master's degree, and all States have some type of licensing or certification requirement for these occupations.<sup>24</sup> Reflecting their high educational requirements, these professions are relatively high paying. Physical therapists have the highest average wage of the three, with a mean hourly wage of \$31.42 or \$65,350 annually. Occupational therapists have a mean hourly wage of \$28.41 or \$59,100 annually. Wages for speech-language pathologists are slightly above those for registered nurses, at \$27.89 an hour or \$58,000 annually.

Although wages in the elder care industries have not been high for many of the occupations examined, these industries appear to have better relative wage levels for the therapy professions. Home health care services pay above average wages for all three occupations, and is one of the highest paying industries for both occupational therapists and physical therapists. Nursing care facilities pay above average wages for two of the three occupations (physical therapists are the exception). Community care facilities for the elderly have above average wages for speech language pathologists, although wages are near the cross-industry average for the other two occupations. Only in services for the elderly and persons with disabilities are wages for these workers consistently near or below the occupational averages.

### ***Physical therapist assistants and physical therapist aides.***

Workers in these occupations assist physical therapists in providing services to clients. Of the two occupations, physical therapist assistants are the more skilled; this occupation, like licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, represents an intermediate point between the highly skilled registered nurse and therapist occupations and lower skilled occupations like nursing aides. Physical therapist assistants typically have an associate degree, and may need to be licensed or registered in some States. Under supervision of a physical therapist, these workers perform treatment procedures with patients, such as exercises, massage, and ultrasound. Physical therapist aides, on the other hand, do not perform clinical tasks. Instead, they work under the supervision of a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant to keep the treatment area organized, prepare for upcoming therapy sessions, and

<sup>24</sup> *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2006. Although the current minimum education requirement for physical therapists is a bachelor's degree, a master's degree will be required beginning in 2007.

assist patients in moving to and from treatment areas. Physical therapist aides usually have a high school diploma, and learn their skills through on-the-job training.

Numerically, both occupations are relatively small: estimated employment for May 2005 was 58,670 for physical therapist assistants and 41,930 for physical therapist aides. Offices of other health practitioners and general medical and surgical hospitals are the largest employers for both occupations. However, nursing care facilities employ approximately 10 percent of each occupation, making them among the largest employers for both occupations. Home health care services are among the largest employers of physical therapist assistants, with nearly 5 percent of occupational employment, although this industry is not a significant employer of physical therapist aides. Community care facilities for the elderly and services for the elderly and persons with disabilities are not major employers of these workers.

Physical therapist assistants earn a mean hourly wage of \$18.98, roughly comparable to the \$17.41 earned by licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, who have similar skill requirements. With the exception of services for the elderly and persons with disabilities, the elder care industries have above average wages for physical therapist assistants. In fact, home health care services, nursing care facilities, and community care facilities for the elderly are among the highest paying industries for this occupation. Wages for physical therapist aides are comparable with, although somewhat above, those for the paraprofessional healthcare occupations such as home health aides and nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. The average hourly wage in this occupation is \$11.01. Although none of the elder care industries ranks among the highest paying industries for this occupation, home health care, with a mean hourly wage of \$10.70, is the only one of the four industries that does not have an above average wage.

### **Summary**

The growth of the elderly population has significant implications for the U.S. economy, particularly for those industries that primarily serve an elderly clientele. This article examines four such industries: home health care services, nursing care facilities, community care facilities for the elderly, and services for the elderly and persons with disabilities. In line with the expected growth in their client population, these industries are projected to be some of the Nation's fastest growing over the next several years. The exception is nursing care facilities, which are affected by consumer preference shifts towards other models of care.

For those industries for which data are available, evidence suggests that establishments in these industries serve a particularly aged and vulnerable subset of the elderly population. This is reflected in their staffing patterns, which contain a high proportion of healthcare practitioner and technical and healthcare support occupations. Personal care and service occupations, primarily personal and home care aides, are also a

significant source of employment in several of the industries. Overall, BLS Occupational Employment Statistics data suggest that among the four industries, home health care services has the least diversified staffing pattern, perhaps because it provides the narrowest range of services. Nursing care facilities and community care facilities for the elderly are the most similar in terms of staffing patterns of the four industries, despite the smaller number of healthcare practitioner and technical occupations in community care facilities. Both industries have heavy concentrations of healthcare workers, but also have workers associated with the demands of a residential setting, such as food service. Finally, services for the elderly and persons with disabilities appears to be least like the other industries in terms in its relatively low proportion of healthcare workers, though personal care and service occupations and community and social services occupations make up a large percentage of this industry.

Finally, the article examines selected detailed occupations that either make up a significant proportion of employment in one or more elder care industries, or for which the elder care industries are important employers. In keeping with the overall staffing patterns of these industries, most are healthcare occupations, although medical and public health social workers and personal and home care aides are also included. Occupational Employment Statistics data are used to look at the distribution of these occupations across industries and to compare occupational wages in the elder care industries to those of other industries.

The high projected growth rate of the elder care industries and of the health care sector in general, implies correspondingly high growth for key occupations in these industries. Many of the selected occupations are predicted to be among the fastest growing occupations in terms of growth rates, number of jobs added, or both, over the next several years. At the same time, some of these occupations are experiencing the aging of their own workforces, with high percentages of workers expected to retire in the near future. Most of these occupations are heavily dominated by women; for some occupations, such as registered nurses, changing employment opportunities for young women may present a barrier to recruiting new entrants. In other occupations—particularly lower skilled occupations such as home health aides and nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants—low pay and benefits, the unpleasant nature of some duties, and the lack of opportunity for advancement may create difficulties in recruiting and retaining employees.

Finally, although there are some exceptions—particularly in home health care services, which pays relatively high wages for several occupations—the elder care industries are generally not among the highest paid industries for these occupations. This suggests that these industries may have some difficulty recruiting scarce workers to these occupations from competing industries. Maintaining a sufficiently large workforce to care for the growing elderly population represents a potential challenge facing the U.S. economy over the next several decades.

# Employment Changes from 2001 to 2005 for Occupations Concentrated in the Finance Industries

By Fatemeh Hajiha

A healthy and vibrant economy requires a financial system that promotes economic efficiency. The finance industries provide a wide variety of financial services that facilitate aggregate economic performance and economic growth, such as channeling funds from lenders to borrowers; performing central banking functions; underwriting securities issues and/or making markets for securities and commodities; and pooling securities, or other assets, on behalf of shareholders or beneficiaries of employee benefit or other trust funds.

This article describes employment changes between 2001 and 2005 in occupations found primarily in the finance industries and the possible factors contributing to these trends. While finance industries added more than 200,000 jobs from 2001 to 2005—an increase of 6.1 percent—the employment for occupations in these industries changed disproportionately and/or in the opposite direction. For example, the number of loan officers grew 56 percent during the period, and employment of tellers increased 12.5 percent. On the other hand, employment of brokerage clerks and new accounts clerks showed declines of 15 and 17 percent, respectively (table 1).

The 2005 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) data show that more than 80 percent of workers in the occupations discussed in this article are found in the finance industries.

In recent years, online banks that provide services entirely over the Internet have entered the market. The wonders of modern computer technology have enabled banks to lower transactions costs by having the customer interact with an electronic banking (e-banking) service, rather than with a person. With the drop in telecommunications costs, banks have developed another financial innovation—home banking. It is now cost-efficient for a bank to set up an electronic banking facility that links the bank's customer with the bank's computer to carry out transactions using either a telephone or a personal computer.

During the 2001-2005 period, low interest rates and greater personal income drove employment gains in some com-

ponents of the finance industries. Mortgage rates also fell, leading to a surge in both home purchases and refinancing activity.

## Finance Industries

The finance industries described in this article, consist of four 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) subsector industries. Table 2 shows the distribution of employment across these subsector industries and some subgroups for the subsector 522, credit intermediation and related activities. As this table shows, in 2005, more than 76 percent of employment in the finance industries was concentrated in credit intermediation and related activities. This sub-sector industry is composed of three 4-digit industry groups. Of these, the subgroup depository credit intermediation is the leading industry group, with close to 62 percent of employment in the credit intermediation and related activities group industry. Commercial banking is the largest industry within depository credit intermediation, accounting for more than 71 percent of that industry group's 2005 employment and more than one-third of employment in the finance industries, as a whole.

According to Current Employment Statistics data, employment in finance increased from 3,539,400 in 2001 to 3,756,600 in 2005—an increase of 6.1 percent. This growth was faster than the overall employment growth of 3.1 percent for all private-service providing industries. Much of the employment gains came from credit intermediation and related activities (NAICS 522). Credit intermediation and related activities involve lending funds or facilitating lending. Most mortgage and refinance activity is classified in this industry group.

## Mergers and Acquisitions

A merger between two firms is an exercise in cost cutting. Duplicate job positions, departments, and even physical locations may be eliminated, in an effort to cut costs and take advantage of economies of scale. The Web and improved computer technology are major factors driving bank consolidation because large upfront investments are required to set

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Table 1. **Employment, 2001-2005**

Occupation	2001	2005	Percent change
All occupations .....	127,980,410	130,307,840	1.8
Business and financial operations occupations.....	4,676,680	5,410,410	15.7
Personal financial advisors .....	83,820	108,640	29.6
Loan officers.....	213,450	332,690	55.9
Sales and related occupations .....	13,418,240	13,930,320	3.8
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents.....	270,730	251,710	-7.0
Office and administrative support occupations.....	22,798,590	22,784,330	-0.1
Bill and account collectors.....	385,800	431,280	11.8
Tellers.....	532,740	599,220	12.5
Brokerage clerks .....	82,730	70,110	-15.3
Loan Interviewers and clerks .....	157,680	231,700	46.9
New accounts clerks .....	99,760	82,450	-17.4

Source: Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey

Table 2. **Employment in the finance industry, 2001-2005**

NAICS	Industry	2001	2005	Percent of employment (2005)	Percent change 2001-2005
521	Monetary authorities-central bank.....	23,000	20,800	0.6	-9.6
522	Credit intermediation and related activities .....	2,597,700	2,865,800	76.3	10.3
5221	Depository credit intermediation.....	1,701,200	1,774,400	61.9	4.3
52211	Commercial banking .....	1,258,400	1,297,900	73.1	3.1
52212	Saving institutions .....	233,600	239,600	13.5	2.6
52213; 52219	Credit unions and other depository .....	209,200	236,900	13.4	13.2
5222	Nondepository credit intermediation.....	660,700	766,100	26.7	16.0
5223	Activities related to credit intermediation.....	235,700	325,300	11.4	38.0
523	Securities commodity contracts and other financial investments and related activities ...	830,500	783,200	20.8	-5.7
525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles .....	88,300	86,800	2.3	-1.7
	Total finance employment.....	3,539,400	3,756,600	100.0	6.1

Source: Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey

up many information technology platforms for financial institutions. To take advantage of these economies of scale, banks have gotten bigger, and this development has led to additional consolidation. Information technology has also increased economies of scope—the ability to use one resource to provide many different products and services. The result is that consolidation is taking place not only to make financial institutions larger, but also to increase the combination of products and services that financial institutions can provide. Between 2001 and 2005 there were a total of 2,421 mergers and acquisitions.<sup>1</sup>

In 2001, there were 8,080 banks with 65,564 branches. By 2005, there were 7,527 banks with 71,716 branches—a

<sup>1</sup> Source: SNL Financial  
Includes number of announced mergers and acquisitions for securities, specialty finance, and banks

<sup>2</sup> Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

drop of 7 percent for banks and an increase of 9 percent for branches.<sup>2</sup> Mergers and acquisitions typically result in a decline in the number of banks and other financial firms. However, this decline is usually consistent with an increase in the number of branches. Financial firms maintain branches to obtain a competitive edge, as branches allow firms to provide a variety of personal services to customers and to maintain customer loyalty. Branches generally are located near where people live or work, and most consumers use them as the primary locations for their financial activities.

### Economic developments

The benchmark federal funds rate, which is charged on overnight loans between banks, was 6.5 percent in 2000, at the peak of the stock-market boom. By early 2001, with stock prices falling and the economy losing momentum, the Federal Reserve began lowering the federal funds rate. The rate



then continued to decline through June 2003, when the federal funds rate reached a 40-year historical low of only 1 percent, and remained at this level until June 2004. After June 2004, the federal funds rate underwent a series of 13 successive quarter-point increases, until it reached 4.25 percent by the end of 2005.

Mortgage rates also followed the declining trend. Historically low mortgage rates led to a substantial surge in both first-time mortgage loans and refinancing activity.<sup>3</sup> Total home mortgage loans increased from 1,139 billion dollars, in 2000, to 2,908 billion, in 2005—an increase of 155 percent. During this same period, first-time mortgage loans increased 67 percent, and refinance mortgage loans increased 497 percent. As a result, credit intermediation and related activities added workers to meet the increasing demand for refinancing, and employment in this industry group increased more than 10 percent during the same period.

While employment in credit intermediation and related activities increased, employment in securities, commodity contractors, and other financial investments and related activities declined by 5.7 percent from 2001 to 2005. The employment change in the securities industry was not evenly distributed across years. From 2001 to 2003, employment dropped by 72,800, or 8.8 percent, and from 2003 to 2005, employment increased by 25,000. The finance industries replenished only about one-third of the jobs lost during the study period.

A combination of factors likely played a role in the stock market decline that contributed to large job losses in securities, commodity contractors, and other financial investments and related activities. These factors include the late 1990s bull market run-up in stock prices, leading to fears that stocks were overpriced. Additionally, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and several financial scandals led to diminished confidence in the stock market. Finally, low mortgage rates and appreciating property values likely inspired some investors to put their funds in real estate.

### Technology change

Financial innovation has transformed the entire financial system and has led to the decline of traditional banking. Advances in technology have had a significant effect on the mix of occupations in the finance industries. Additionally, electronic banking has reduced the need for some office and administrative support occupations, such as bookkeeping occupations. On the other hand, demand for computer specialists has grown, as more banks make their services available electronically.

Falling telecommunications costs have spurred the development of another financial innovation, home banking, in which the bank's customer is linked with the bank's computer by either telephone or personal computer. With the decline in prices of personal computers and their increasing pres-

ence in the home, we have seen a further innovation in the home banking area, the appearance of a new type of banking institution—the *virtual bank*—a bank that has no physical location, but, rather, which exists only in cyberspace. The virtual bank takes home banking one step further, offering a full set of banking services, such as accepting checking and saving deposits; selling certificates of deposit (CDs); issuing ATM cards; and providing bill-paying facilities, available to customers at home 24 hours a day.

### Occupational employment<sup>4</sup>

The increase in finance employment of more than 200,000, or 6.1 percent, from 2001 to 2005 primarily occurred in depository credit intermediation. In contrast, other components of the finance industries lost workers during the same period. Because staffing patterns differ across components of the finance industries, these varying employment trends resulted in changes in occupational composition for finance as a whole.

Data used to analyze employment changes in finance-related occupations are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey. The OES Survey categorizes workers into 801 detailed occupations and aggregates these detailed occupations into 22 major occupational groups. The 2005 OES Survey shows that more than 80 percent of employment in the finance industries was concentrated in three of the major occupational groups: Business and financial operations, sales and related, and office and administrative support occupations. The data and analysis that follow relate to the detailed occupations in these three groups.

Table 3. **Select major occupational groups in the finance industries, 2005**

	Employment finance industries, 2005	Percent distribution
All occupations .....	3,733,410	100.0
Business and financial operations..	759,790	20.4
Sales and related occupations .....	383,440	10.3
Office and administrative support...	2,033,040	54.5
Remaining (19) groups.....	557,140	14.9

Source: Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey

**Business and financial operations:** Business and financial operations, the second-largest occupational group in the finance industries, accounted for 20 percent of finance employment in 2005. This group consists of workers, such as credit analysts, accountants and auditors, loan officers, and loan counselors. One of the detailed occupations in this group, loan officers, represented 8.1 percent of finance employment,

<sup>4</sup> In 2002, the OES survey switched from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). In order to avoid any comparability issues caused by this conversion, cross-industry employment is used to show the changes in highly concentrated occupations in the finance industries. Any changes in these occupations are likely to be relevant to the finance industries.

<sup>3</sup> Source: SNL Financial LC

in 2005. This was the second-largest occupation in the finance industries, after tellers. In 2005, more than 90 percent of all loan officers were employed in the finance industries. Employment of loan officers increased by 119,000—or 56 percent—over the 2001-2005 period. Another business and financial operations detailed occupation, personal financial advisors, increased by 30 percent during the period under study.

Employment of loan officers is mainly a function of interest rates. As long as interest rates decline, demand for loans increases. The increase in employment of loan officers and personal financial advisors, therefore, was a result of a sustained period of historically low interest rates and healthy housing markets that led to job gains in many industries, including depository and nondepository credit intermediation, as demand for loans increased. Because loan officers are more heavily concentrated in branch banks, the increase in numbers of loan officers can also be attributed to growth in the number of branches.

**Sales and related occupations:** Sales and related occupations, the third largest occupational group in the finance industries, accounted for 10 percent of finance industries employment, in 2005. Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents, one of the detailed occupations in this group, are found primarily in the finance industries. Approximately 93 percent of securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents are employed in finance and make up more than 6 percent of finance industries employment. Employment of this occupation declined from 270,730 to 251,710—a decrease of 7 percent.

**Office and administrative support occupations:** Office and administrative support occupations, the largest occupational group in the finance industries, made up about 55 percent of finance employment in 2005. Detailed occupations within this group with significant shares of finance employment are tellers, loan interviewers and clerks, new accounts clerks, and brokerage clerks.

Tellers receive and pay out money and keep records of transactions. Tellers had the largest portion of total finance employment: 15.6 percent in 2005. Employment of tellers grew from 532,740 in 2001 to 599,220 in 2005—an increase of more than 12 percent. Theoretically, technological advancement and automation should have led to a drop in demand for tellers, and, therefore, a decrease in the number of tellers. However, many of the remaining positions for tellers may have been converted from full-time to part-time positions. This could cost banks less than full-time positions would cost, because part-time tellers generally receive fewer benefits than full-time tellers. Shifting tellers from full-time to part-time positions also allows banks more flexibility in extending business hours, since part-time tellers can be scheduled to work only when customer traffic is high. This trend toward replacing full-time tellers with part-time tellers

may have prevented a decline in the employment of tellers. Because OES survey data do not distinguish between part-time and full-time workers, if a bank eliminated one full-time teller position and, instead, created two part-time positions, the bank’s employment of tellers—as measured by the OES survey—would increase. Data from the National Compensation survey (NCS) show that the number of part-time tellers has increased, from 31.1 percent in 2001, to 34.3 percent in 2005 (table 4). In addition, tellers are more highly concentrated in branch banks than they were previously, as most customers typically use branches for transactions and other account activities. The growth in employment of tellers between 2001 and 2005 could, therefore, also have resulted from the increase in the number of bank branches.

**Table 4. Mean weekly hours for full-time and part-time tellers, 2001-2005**

Year	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Percent of tellers who worked part-time(*)	Percent of tellers who worked full-time(*)
2001.....	33.9	39.2	21.6	30.1	69.9
2005.....	33.8	39.6	22.7	34.3	65.7

Source: National Compensation Survey (NCS)  
\* Calculated by the author

With 194,060 people working as loan interviewers and clerks, this occupation accounted for 5.2 percent of all workers in the finance industries, in 2005. Loan interviewers and clerks are involved in the processing of loan applications and forward their findings, reports, and documents to the appraisal department. A sustained period of historically low interest rates and healthy housing markets led to job gains for loan interviewers and clerks, as demand for loans increased. Cross-industry<sup>5</sup> employment of loan interviewers and clerks increased from 157,680 in 2001 to 231,700 in 2005—an increase of almost 47 percent.

Two other detailed occupations within the office and administrative support group are new accounts clerks and brokerage clerks, which accounted for 2.1 percent and 1.7 percent of workers in finance, respectively. Between 2001 and 2005, cross-industry employment in these occupations declined by 17.3 percent and 15.2 percent, respectively.

New account clerks interview prospective customers and explain services available at the bank. Increasing automation and on-line banking provide the most likely explanation for the decline in new account clerk employment. Consolidation is another likely factor in this employment decline, as simi-

<sup>5</sup> Cross-industry estimates are calculated with data collected from establishments in all the industries in which a particular occupation is reported. For example, the cross-industry occupational employment estimate for tellers is the sum of all the industry-specific estimates for tellers.

lar departments in different banks were probably centralized during mergers and acquisitions.

Brokerage clerks perform clerical duties involving the purchase or sale of securities. Declining employment of brokerage clerks was partly due to technological advances and increased computer use.

The combined effects of technology, deregulation, mergers, and the economic environment that affected the finance industries during the 2001-2005 period are reflected in employment fluctuations for finance-related occupations. While finance employment increased by 6.1 percent from 2001 to 2005, occupations discussed in this article show disproportionate changes. The increase in employment of some occupations has been offset by the decline in employment of others. For example, the number of loan officers in the finance industries grew 55.9 percent during the period, while securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents showed a decrease of 7 percent.

Employment and redistribution of occupations in the finance industry are currently at a crucial point. As mergers and acquisitions continue to sweep the industry and more advanced technological innovations are introduced to finance operations, employment could possibly change and the mix of occupations could change. Meanwhile—with the passage of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act, which repealed the Glass-Steagall Act;<sup>6</sup> and, thus, opened up competition among banks, securities companies and insurance companies—it is possible that new opportunities in the finance industry will lead to the creation of new occupations and increased employment.

Therefore, now is an interesting time for the United States finance industry.

<sup>6</sup> In 1933, in the aftermath of the Great Depression and its widespread bank failures, Congress enacted the Banking Act of 1933 (Glass-Steagall Act), which separated the activities of commercial banks from those of the securities industry. Likewise, this act prohibited investment banks from engaging in commercial banking activities.

**Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2005**

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles				
		Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th
<b>Management occupations</b>	<b>5,960,560</b>	<b>\$42.52</b>	<b>\$88,450</b>	<b>\$18.17</b>	<b>\$25.67</b>	<b>\$37.32</b>	<b>\$53.73</b>	<b>(<sup>2</sup>)</b>
Chief executives.....	321,300	67.22	139,810	28.84	44.19	68.48	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
General and operations managers.....	1,663,810	45.90	95,470	19.26	26.63	39.17	59.64	( <sup>2</sup> )
Legislators.....	61,060	( <sup>2</sup> )	31,320	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Advertising and promotions managers.....	41,710	39.06	81,250	16.50	22.11	33.10	50.35	( <sup>2</sup> )
Marketing managers.....	166,470	49.03	101,990	23.36	31.65	44.56	62.30	( <sup>2</sup> )
Sales managers.....	317,970	47.36	98,510	20.50	28.45	42.11	61.45	( <sup>2</sup> )
Public relations managers.....	43,770	41.26	85,820	19.65	26.42	36.75	51.17	( <sup>2</sup> )
Administrative services managers.....	239,410	33.44	69,540	15.76	21.85	30.78	41.70	54.40
Computer and information systems managers.....	259,330	49.21	102,360	27.55	36.17	46.41	59.20	( <sup>2</sup> )
Financial managers.....	471,950	46.45	96,620	23.03	30.36	41.48	56.80	( <sup>2</sup> )
Compensation and benefits managers.....	51,470	36.68	76,300	19.19	24.74	33.23	44.14	58.81
Training and development managers.....	28,720	38.55	80,180	19.63	26.29	35.66	47.12	61.91
Human resources managers, all other.....	57,830	43.24	89,950	23.95	31.03	40.47	52.14	67.11
Industrial production managers.....	153,950	39.41	81,960	22.26	28.01	36.34	47.03	61.62
Purchasing managers.....	69,300	39.16	81,440	21.17	27.56	36.67	47.74	61.08
Transportation, storage, and distribution managers.....	84,870	36.12	75,130	19.68	25.38	33.23	43.22	56.08
Farm, ranch, and other agricultural managers.....	4,070	26.81	55,760	14.66	19.10	24.60	31.95	41.70
Farmers and ranchers.....	350	19.09	39,720	9.88	13.21	16.41	20.83	27.27
Construction managers.....	192,610	39.31	81,760	20.63	26.45	34.74	46.30	65.70
Education administrators, preschool and child care center/program.....	47,670	20.51	42,670	11.29	13.90	17.79	24.35	33.52
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school.....	213,250	( <sup>2</sup> )	76,890	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Education administrators, postsecondary.....	105,360	37.78	78,590	19.00	24.71	33.82	46.17	63.10
Education administrators, all other.....	24,710	33.38	69,430	16.94	22.92	30.85	41.14	53.48
Engineering managers.....	187,410	50.71	105,470	31.32	38.80	48.44	59.98	( <sup>2</sup> )
Food service managers.....	191,420	21.60	44,930	12.49	15.72	19.87	25.39	32.72
Funeral directors.....	21,960	27.04	56,240	13.31	17.57	22.90	30.29	43.26
Gaming managers.....	3,310	31.69	65,920	15.77	21.31	28.82	39.12	50.94
Lodging managers.....	31,040	22.80	47,420	11.34	14.56	19.53	26.82	38.18
Medical and health services managers.....	230,130	37.09	77,140	20.98	26.26	33.51	43.30	58.27
Natural sciences managers.....	40,400	47.66	99,140	24.16	32.55	44.75	58.74	( <sup>2</sup> )
Postmasters and mail superintendents.....	26,120	25.83	53,740	16.86	22.33	25.34	30.07	34.99
Property, real estate, and community association managers.....	154,230	24.31	50,570	9.66	13.57	20.14	29.36	43.77
Social and community service managers.....	112,910	25.92	53,920	14.56	18.18	23.80	31.37	40.85
Managers, all other.....	340,720	40.16	83,530	20.27	27.34	38.06	50.49	63.94
<b>Business and financial operations occupations</b>	<b>5,410,410</b>	<b>27.85</b>	<b>57,930</b>	<b>14.32</b>	<b>18.58</b>	<b>24.88</b>	<b>33.62</b>	<b>44.28</b>
Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes.....	10,640	33.68	70,060	12.43	16.34	25.87	42.13	( <sup>2</sup> )
Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products.....	12,970	25.47	52,970	12.58	16.91	22.44	30.62	41.61
Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products.....	132,900	23.58	49,050	11.97	15.51	20.61	27.74	38.62
Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products.....	267,410	25.27	52,560	14.57	18.17	23.57	31.14	39.63
Claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators.....	234,030	23.66	49,210	13.80	17.21	22.21	28.73	35.73
Insurance appraisers, auto damage.....	12,900	23.43	48,740	15.53	18.93	23.12	27.23	32.57
Compliance officers, except agriculture, construction, health and safety, and transportation.....	161,810	25.63	53,320	14.70	18.37	23.73	31.53	40.13
Cost estimators.....	204,330	26.91	55,980	15.00	19.21	25.01	32.82	41.85
Emergency management specialists.....	11,240	23.90	49,720	11.39	16.03	22.10	30.51	39.20
Employment, recruitment, and placement specialists.....	181,260	23.31	48,470	12.48	15.44	20.08	27.25	37.95
Compensation, benefits, and job analysis specialists.....	97,740	24.88	51,750	14.89	18.38	23.49	29.82	37.20
Training and development specialists.....	206,860	23.58	49,060	12.79	16.65	22.05	28.70	36.68
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists, all other.....	171,880	24.27	50,480	8.13	17.05	23.29	30.84	40.00
Logisticians.....	52,220	30.30	63,010	17.62	22.60	28.90	36.80	44.87
Management analysts.....	441,000	36.06	75,000	18.58	23.85	31.91	43.31	59.28
Meeting and convention planners.....	40,040	21.44	44,590	12.11	15.41	19.85	25.88	33.34
Business operations specialists, all other.....	916,290	28.38	59,030	14.09	19.09	26.22	34.90	44.88
Accountants and auditors.....	1,051,220	27.89	58,020	15.95	19.66	25.10	32.90	43.06
Appraisers and assessors of real estate.....	63,800	23.96	49,830	11.07	14.90	20.88	29.86	40.14
Budget analysts.....	53,510	29.89	62,180	18.61	22.85	28.32	35.52	43.34
Credit analysts.....	61,500	27.94	58,110	14.49	18.16	24.22	33.69	45.98
Financial analysts.....	180,910	35.16	73,130	18.51	23.35	30.70	41.67	57.08
Personal financial advisors.....	108,640	39.89	82,970	14.93	20.25	30.53	51.67	( <sup>2</sup> )
Insurance underwriters.....	98,970	27.15	56,480	15.07	18.75	24.65	33.22	42.72
Financial examiners.....	22,160	32.74	68,090	16.32	21.66	30.33	41.94	53.46
Loan counselors.....	28,030	20.85	43,370	11.60	13.82	17.15	22.80	32.57
Loan officers.....	332,690	28.53	59,350	13.74	17.42	23.77	33.78	49.05
Tax examiners, collectors, and revenue agents.....	72,290	23.78	49,460	12.48	16.17	21.26	30.50	40.26
Tax preparers.....	58,850	14.90	31,000	7.59	9.33	12.36	17.98	25.41
Financial specialists, all other.....	122,320	27.47	57,130	14.65	18.60	24.64	33.23	43.48
<b>Computer and mathematical science occupations</b>	<b>2,952,740</b>	<b>32.26</b>	<b>67,100</b>	<b>16.57</b>	<b>22.47</b>	<b>30.74</b>	<b>40.64</b>	<b>51.01</b>
Computer and information scientists, research.....	25,890	45.21	94,030	25.33	33.70	43.86	54.73	67.19
Computer programmers.....	389,090	32.40	67,400	17.97	23.10	30.49	39.71	49.93
Computer software engineers, applications.....	455,980	38.24	79,540	22.77	29.05	37.06	45.66	55.84
Computer software engineers, systems software.....	320,720	40.54	84,310	24.95	31.28	39.48	48.94	57.89
Computer support specialists.....	499,860	20.86	43,380	11.65	14.94	19.52	25.41	32.52
Computer systems analysts.....	492,120	33.86	70,430	20.71	26.00	32.84	40.97	49.40
Database administrators.....	99,380	31.54	65,590	17.02	22.56	30.41	39.92	48.52

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2005- Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles				
		Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th
<b>Computer and mathematical science occupations — Continued</b>								
Network and computer systems administrators.....	270,330	\$30.39	\$63,210	\$18.17	\$22.78	\$28.81	\$36.63	\$44.84
Network systems and data communications analysts.....	185,190	31.23	64,970	17.74	22.69	29.69	38.66	47.42
Computer specialists, all other.....	116,760	30.38	63,190	14.31	20.00	28.57	38.72	49.61
Actuaries.....	15,770	43.63	90,760	21.95	27.76	39.25	54.02	( <sup>2</sup> )
Mathematicians.....	2,930	39.02	81,150	20.07	27.66	38.90	49.14	58.55
Operations research analysts.....	52,530	31.70	65,940	17.94	22.79	29.90	39.11	48.83
Statisticians.....	17,480	31.79	66,130	16.88	21.76	30.02	40.30	50.28
Mathematical technicians.....	1,430	22.23	46,230	12.26	14.42	17.54	26.76	34.32
Mathematical scientists, all other.....	7,320	29.60	61,560	16.75	23.25	29.74	35.51	42.44
<b>Architecture and engineering occupations</b>								
<b>Architects, except landscape and naval.....</b>	<b>2,382,480</b>	<b>30.73</b>	<b>63,910</b>	<b>15.94</b>	<b>21.52</b>	<b>28.94</b>	<b>38.69</b>	<b>48.50</b>
Landscape architects.....	96,740	32.96	68,560	18.81	23.40	30.22	39.27	50.72
Cartographers and photogrammetrists.....	20,220	28.62	59,540	16.14	20.27	26.07	34.24	44.38
Surveyors.....	11,260	24.68	51,340	14.24	17.62	23.20	30.70	38.43
	54,220	23.53	48,950	12.28	16.33	22.05	29.20	36.48
Aerospace engineers.....	81,100	41.08	85,450	27.53	33.03	40.43	49.02	56.58
Agricultural engineers.....	3,170	31.91	66,370	19.79	24.49	31.20	39.23	44.59
Biomedical engineers.....	11,660	36.24	75,380	21.18	26.47	34.54	43.66	54.61
Chemical engineers.....	27,550	38.09	79,230	23.73	29.32	37.09	45.58	54.79
Civil engineers.....	229,700	33.41	69,480	21.35	25.52	31.82	39.83	48.10
Computer hardware engineers.....	78,580	41.91	87,170	25.23	32.03	40.59	50.94	61.68
Electrical engineers.....	144,920	36.57	76,060	22.96	28.30	35.34	43.42	53.16
Electronics engineers, except computer.....	130,050	38.46	79,990	24.08	29.78	37.52	46.43	55.11
Environmental engineers.....	50,140	34.00	70,720	20.47	25.34	32.74	41.32	50.29
Health and safety engineers, except mining safety engineers and inspectors.....	25,330	32.33	67,240	19.34	24.45	31.35	39.21	46.22
Industrial engineers.....	191,640	32.93	68,500	20.97	25.71	32.05	39.66	46.68
Marine engineers and naval architects.....	6,550	35.73	74,320	20.06	26.61	35.06	43.31	53.68
Materials engineers.....	20,950	34.32	71,390	21.20	26.34	33.49	41.77	50.64
Mechanical engineers.....	220,750	33.65	70,000	21.42	25.93	32.49	40.62	48.88
Mining and geological engineers, including mining safety engineers.....	5,680	36.09	75,070	20.82	25.86	33.69	43.31	57.28
Nuclear engineers.....	14,290	43.60	90,690	30.65	37.03	42.45	50.42	57.95
Petroleum engineers.....	14,860	46.80	97,350	24.72	33.10	44.71	57.69	( <sup>2</sup> )
Engineers, all other.....	152,940	37.29	77,570	20.74	28.25	37.09	45.60	54.93
Architectural and civil drafters.....	101,040	20.24	42,110	12.57	15.56	19.42	24.07	28.65
Electrical and electronics drafters.....	30,270	23.27	48,410	13.96	17.39	21.90	28.07	34.85
Mechanical drafters.....	74,650	21.87	45,490	13.53	16.61	20.84	26.14	32.41
Drafters, all other.....	20,870	21.84	45,420	12.13	15.63	20.34	26.61	35.64
Aerospace engineering and operations technicians.....	9,950	26.31	54,720	16.88	20.97	25.22	30.17	36.84
Civil engineering technicians.....	90,390	19.61	40,780	11.78	14.64	18.85	23.96	28.54
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians.....	165,850	23.42	48,710	14.28	18.22	23.10	27.45	33.64
Electro-mechanical technicians.....	15,130	21.96	45,670	13.99	16.77	21.10	26.55	32.41
Environmental engineering technicians.....	19,900	20.16	41,940	11.80	14.76	19.14	24.76	30.56
Industrial engineering technicians.....	73,310	23.67	49,220	14.17	17.38	21.77	28.06	36.37
Mechanical engineering technicians.....	46,580	22.37	46,520	13.83	17.33	21.55	26.78	32.72
Engineering technicians, except drafters, all other.....	78,300	25.19	52,400	14.82	19.75	25.25	30.70	35.37
Surveying and mapping technicians.....	63,910	16.05	33,390	9.28	11.58	15.04	19.59	25.00
<b>Life, physical, and social science occupations</b>								
<b>Animal scientists.....</b>	<b>1,185,730</b>	<b>27.90</b>	<b>58,030</b>	<b>13.31</b>	<b>17.71</b>	<b>24.78</b>	<b>34.77</b>	<b>47.33</b>
Food scientists and technologists.....	3,000	22.88	47,600	14.35	16.79	20.76	26.64	34.37
Soil and plant scientists.....	7,570	27.33	56,840	13.90	17.53	24.73	35.13	44.55
Biochemists and biophysicists.....	10,100	27.90	58,040	15.56	19.51	26.22	34.05	44.00
Microbiologists.....	17,690	36.21	75,320	19.20	24.93	34.14	43.46	55.76
Zoologists and wildlife biologists.....	15,250	30.46	63,360	16.57	20.64	27.34	37.63	50.24
Biological scientists, all other.....	16,440	26.58	55,280	15.51	19.51	25.02	32.28	41.03
Conservation scientists.....	26,200	30.61	63,670	16.07	21.74	28.94	37.72	47.61
Foresters.....	15,540	26.27	54,640	14.77	19.22	25.65	32.19	39.38
Epidemiologists.....	10,750	24.53	51,030	14.96	18.33	23.40	29.64	35.84
Medical scientists, except epidemiologists.....	3,630	27.09	56,340	16.16	19.77	25.08	31.87	40.23
Life scientists, all other.....	73,670	33.24	69,140	17.03	21.59	29.68	41.49	54.73
	12,790	31.04	64,570	15.79	20.19	27.10	37.02	50.92
Astronomers.....	970	48.73	101,360	24.00	35.18	50.32	61.40	68.37
Physicists.....	15,160	43.98	91,480	23.59	32.05	43.18	54.11	65.80
Atmospheric and space scientists.....	7,050	35.11	73,020	17.91	25.20	35.55	43.03	52.71
Chemists.....	76,540	30.51	63,470	16.66	20.92	27.83	38.07	48.98
Materials scientists.....	7,880	35.74	74,350	19.93	25.72	34.35	44.42	55.15
Environmental scientists and specialists, including health.....	72,000	27.63	57,470	15.82	19.49	25.30	33.54	42.81
Geoscientists, except hydrologists and geographers.....	27,430	38.46	79,990	18.95	25.04	34.44	48.98	65.04
Hydrologists.....	8,360	32.33	67,260	19.32	23.64	30.68	39.43	49.11
Physical scientists, all other.....	23,800	40.57	84,380	19.84	28.58	40.05	52.15	60.53
Economists.....	12,470	38.90	80,900	19.62	25.53	35.43	48.04	63.66
Market research analysts.....	195,710	30.95	64,370	15.16	19.89	27.55	39.41	52.40
Survey researchers.....	21,650	18.13	37,710	7.73	10.19	14.97	23.23	33.87
Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists.....	98,820	30.75	63,960	16.37	21.01	27.49	35.81	47.73
Industrial-organizational psychologists.....	1,070	43.26	89,980	23.53	31.37	40.72	53.20	67.30
Psychologists, all other.....	6,750	35.70	74,250	15.94	24.77	35.70	45.13	53.66

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2005- Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles				
		Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th
<b>Life, physical, and social science occupations — Continued</b>								
Sociologists.....	3,500	\$29.66	\$61,700	\$15.87	\$19.53	\$25.37	\$36.83	\$52.57
Urban and regional planners.....	31,650	27.70	57,620	16.79	20.85	26.53	33.41	41.32
Anthropologists and archeologists.....	4,790	24.07	50,060	13.23	16.44	22.07	30.20	38.48
Geographers.....	810	31.07	64,620	18.77	24.20	30.56	37.62	44.37
Historians.....	2,850	23.86	49,620	11.70	15.86	21.35	30.28	40.37
Political scientists.....	5,010	40.78	84,820	19.18	27.00	40.43	52.37	63.75
Social scientists and related workers, all other.....	31,900	31.27	65,040	17.59	22.96	30.12	38.49	47.84
Agricultural and food science technicians.....	19,340	15.99	33,260	9.78	12.09	15.08	18.97	23.65
Biological technicians.....	67,080	17.54	36,480	10.81	13.14	16.47	20.94	26.21
Chemical technicians.....	59,790	19.29	40,120	11.37	14.41	18.51	23.44	28.17
Geological and petroleum technicians.....	11,130	23.82	49,550	10.40	14.79	21.03	29.36	40.70
Nuclear technicians.....	6,050	28.77	59,840	14.07	23.16	29.39	34.95	41.80
Social science research assistants.....	16,320	17.29	35,960	9.84	12.78	16.32	20.83	26.40
Environmental science and protection technicians, including health.....	32,460	18.52	38,520	11.03	13.73	17.43	22.49	27.65
Forensic science technicians.....	11,030	22.79	47,390	13.15	16.44	21.44	27.47	34.18
Forest and conservation technicians.....	29,940	15.13	31,480	9.83	11.52	13.72	17.93	21.97
Life, physical, and social science technicians, all other.....	63,810	21.72	45,180	11.17	14.32	19.25	26.44	35.21
<b>Community and social services occupations</b>								
Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors.....	72,210	16.73	34,800	10.35	12.58	15.66	19.72	24.56
Educational, vocational, and school counselors.....	214,160	23.33	48,530	13.00	17.05	22.33	28.50	35.30
Marriage and family therapists.....	18,500	21.90	45,550	12.67	16.12	20.34	25.90	32.65
Mental health counselors.....	87,220	18.01	37,470	10.46	12.71	16.35	21.53	28.02
Rehabilitation counselors.....	117,230	15.07	31,350	9.02	10.72	13.62	17.81	23.85
Counselors, all other.....	21,390	19.01	39,540	9.86	13.27	17.91	23.89	28.74
Child, family, and school social workers.....	256,430	18.65	38,780	11.35	13.79	17.00	22.25	28.46
Medical and public health social workers.....	112,220	20.52	42,690	12.56	15.68	19.77	24.69	29.27
Mental health and substance abuse social workers.....	120,140	17.75	36,920	10.57	13.00	16.54	21.43	26.63
Social workers, all other.....	60,940	20.54	42,720	11.77	15.07	19.85	25.80	31.23
Health educators.....	51,970	20.89	43,440	11.47	14.53	19.10	25.93	33.50
Probation officers and correctional treatment specialists.....	90,600	20.92	43,510	13.27	15.46	19.33	25.40	32.43
Social and human service assistants.....	313,210	12.79	26,600	7.61	9.54	12.03	15.30	19.51
Community and social service specialists, all other.....	99,860	16.85	35,060	9.71	12.41	15.83	20.26	25.94
Clergy.....	36,590	20.05	41,700	9.84	13.19	18.53	24.89	32.68
Directors, religious activities and education.....	13,610	17.09	35,540	8.50	11.70	15.64	20.63	27.17
Religious workers, all other.....	6,670	13.48	28,050	6.32	7.56	11.43	17.41	24.25
<b>Legal occupations</b>								
Lawyers.....	986,740	38.98	81,070	14.44	19.64	30.24	52.53	( <sup>2</sup> )
Administrative law judges, adjudicators, and hearing officers.....	529,190	53.13	110,520	23.65	32.47	47.56	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Arbitrators, mediators, and conciliators.....	15,350	36.89	76,730	17.34	23.38	33.98	46.87	61.37
Judges, magistrate judges, and magistrates.....	5,780	28.78	59,870	13.11	17.58	26.14	35.72	46.46
Paralegals and legal assistants.....	25,330	43.99	91,500	12.62	24.48	46.91	61.25	69.85
Court reporters.....	217,700	20.92	43,510	12.63	15.61	19.79	25.22	31.41
Law clerks.....	17,130	21.84	45,420	9.79	14.34	20.02	27.34	37.79
Title examiners, abstractors, and searchers.....	40,620	17.78	36,980	9.57	13.53	17.12	21.37	26.12
Legal support workers, all other.....	64,580	19.26	40,070	10.24	12.90	16.88	22.60	30.83
Legal support workers, all other.....	71,060	22.54	46,890	13.96	17.25	21.06	26.01	33.43
<b>Education, training, and library occupations</b>								
Business teachers, postsecondary.....	8,078,500	20.89	43,450	8.67	12.74	19.04	26.41	34.94
Computer science teachers, postsecondary.....	67,420	( <sup>2</sup> )	67,500	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Mathematical science teachers, postsecondary.....	38,520	( <sup>2</sup> )	60,330	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Architecture teachers, postsecondary.....	44,660	( <sup>2</sup> )	58,850	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Engineering teachers, postsecondary.....	6,110	( <sup>2</sup> )	65,740	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Agricultural sciences teachers, postsecondary.....	34,500	( <sup>2</sup> )	78,780	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Biological science teachers, postsecondary.....	11,460	( <sup>2</sup> )	73,680	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Forestry and conservation science teachers, postsecondary.....	59,540	( <sup>2</sup> )	77,690	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Atmospheric, earth, marine, and space sciences teachers, postsecondary.....	2,990	( <sup>2</sup> )	67,550	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Chemistry teachers, postsecondary.....	8,810	( <sup>2</sup> )	70,960	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Environmental science teachers, postsecondary.....	19,520	( <sup>2</sup> )	65,400	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Physics teachers, postsecondary.....	4,340	( <sup>2</sup> )	66,020	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Physics teachers, postsecondary.....	13,310	( <sup>2</sup> )	71,020	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Anthropology and archeology teachers, postsecondary.....	5,320	( <sup>2</sup> )	66,700	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Area, ethnic, and cultural studies teachers, postsecondary.....	7,970	( <sup>2</sup> )	62,480	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Economics teachers, postsecondary.....	12,670	( <sup>2</sup> )	74,600	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Geography teachers, postsecondary.....	4,250	( <sup>2</sup> )	61,790	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Political science teachers, postsecondary.....	13,710	( <sup>2</sup> )	65,760	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Psychology teachers, postsecondary.....	30,240	( <sup>2</sup> )	61,980	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Sociology teachers, postsecondary.....	14,980	( <sup>2</sup> )	59,030	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Social sciences teachers, postsecondary, all other.....	6,330	( <sup>2</sup> )	66,060	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Health specialties teachers, postsecondary.....	108,680	( <sup>2</sup> )	82,450	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Nursing instructors and teachers, postsecondary.....	37,020	( <sup>2</sup> )	56,840	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Education teachers, postsecondary.....	51,320	( <sup>2</sup> )	54,790	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Library science teachers, postsecondary.....	3,960	( <sup>2</sup> )	56,630	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Criminal justice and law enforcement teachers, postsecondary.....	9,880	( <sup>2</sup> )	52,930	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Law teachers, postsecondary.....	13,560	( <sup>2</sup> )	95,570	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Social work teachers, postsecondary.....	7,440	( <sup>2</sup> )	56,520	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Art, drama, and music teachers, postsecondary.....	69,260	( <sup>2</sup> )	55,340	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2005- Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles				
		Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th
<b>Education, training, and library occupations — Continued</b>								
Communications teachers, postsecondary.....	22,320	( <sup>2</sup> )	\$54,010	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
English language and literature teachers, postsecondary.....	58,710	( <sup>2</sup> )	53,950	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Foreign language and literature teachers, postsecondary.....	23,830	( <sup>2</sup> )	53,400	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
History teachers, postsecondary.....	20,520	( <sup>2</sup> )	59,450	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Philosophy and religion teachers, postsecondary.....	18,340	( <sup>2</sup> )	57,960	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Graduate teaching assistants.....	117,970	( <sup>2</sup> )	29,170	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Home economics teachers, postsecondary.....	4,010	( <sup>2</sup> )	51,760	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Recreation and fitness studies teachers, postsecondary.....	16,530	( <sup>2</sup> )	48,960	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Vocational education teachers, postsecondary.....	105,980	21.69	45,110	11.69	15.05	20.07	26.69	34.42
Postsecondary teachers, all other.....	267,280	( <sup>2</sup> )	67,540	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Preschool teachers, except special education.....	348,690	12.09	25,150	7.02	8.34	10.57	13.84	18.69
Kindergarten teachers, except special education.....	171,290	( <sup>2</sup> )	45,250	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Elementary school teachers, except special education.....	1,486,650	( <sup>2</sup> )	46,990	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education.....	637,340	( <sup>2</sup> )	47,890	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Vocational education teachers, middle school.....	15,380	( <sup>2</sup> )	46,080	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education.....	1,015,740	( <sup>2</sup> )	49,400	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Vocational education teachers, secondary school.....	96,600	( <sup>2</sup> )	49,240	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Special education teachers, preschool, kindergarten, and elementary school.....	214,060	( <sup>2</sup> )	47,820	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Special education teachers, middle school.....	103,480	( <sup>2</sup> )	50,340	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Special education teachers, secondary school.....	136,290	( <sup>2</sup> )	50,880	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Adult literacy, remedial education, and GED teachers and instructors.....	66,070	21.21	44,110	11.26	14.79	19.84	26.13	34.52
Self-enrichment education teachers.....	141,650	17.68	36,760	8.24	10.86	15.56	21.82	30.68
Teachers and instructors, all other.....	530,670	( <sup>2</sup> )	33,510	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Archivists.....	5,410	19.64	40,850	10.04	13.83	17.99	23.44	31.84
Curators.....	8,790	23.64	49,180	12.69	16.17	21.75	29.01	37.95
Museum technicians and conservators.....	9,370	17.94	37,320	9.48	12.27	16.39	21.88	28.93
Librarians.....	146,740	23.61	49,110	14.30	18.27	22.79	28.14	34.56
Library technicians.....	115,770	12.95	26,940	7.28	9.29	12.33	16.00	19.97
Audio-visual collections specialists.....	6,910	19.76	41,100	10.10	13.96	19.36	25.27	30.58
Farm and home management advisors.....	12,620	22.05	45,860	10.37	14.95	20.14	26.18	33.94
Instructional coordinators.....	112,880	25.66	53,360	13.73	17.81	24.24	32.39	40.65
Teacher assistants.....	1,260,400	( <sup>2</sup> )	21,100	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Education, training, and library workers, all other.....	72,450	16.33	33,970	6.93	8.96	14.37	20.61	29.00
<b>Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations</b>								
<b>Art directors.....</b>	<b>29,350</b>	<b>35.48</b>	<b>73,790</b>	<b>17.60</b>	<b>22.86</b>	<b>30.75</b>	<b>43.01</b>	<b>60.52</b>
Craft artists.....	4,300	13.15	27,360	6.41	8.67	10.78	16.51	22.27
Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators.....	10,390	22.44	46,670	9.41	13.92	19.85	27.38	38.44
Multi-media artists and animators.....	23,790	27.53	57,270	14.27	18.51	24.18	33.13	44.74
Artists and related workers, all other.....	5,290	17.73	36,880	7.25	10.25	15.01	21.74	31.31
Commercial and industrial designers.....	31,650	27.30	56,780	14.29	18.86	25.10	33.78	42.90
Fashion designers.....	12,980	32.39	67,370	14.71	19.78	29.26	41.97	54.29
Floral designers.....	63,920	10.77	22,410	7.07	8.29	10.12	12.67	15.85
Graphic designers.....	178,530	20.45	42,530	11.13	14.16	18.46	24.69	32.53
Interior designers.....	50,020	22.60	47,010	11.45	14.94	19.88	26.70	36.47
Merchandise displayers and window trimmers.....	64,320	12.10	25,170	7.21	8.57	10.86	14.02	18.84
Set and exhibit designers.....	8,380	20.15	41,920	10.13	13.35	17.98	25.43	33.49
Designers, all other.....	12,410	22.99	47,810	10.22	14.93	20.96	29.59	37.70
Actors.....	59,590	23.73	( <sup>2</sup> )	7.09	8.39	13.60	34.59	56.67
Producers and directors.....	59,070	33.16	68,970	12.92	17.62	25.89	40.68	68.03
Athletes and sports competitors.....	12,230	( <sup>2</sup> )	71,900	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Coaches and scouts.....	145,440	( <sup>2</sup> )	32,050	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Umpires, referees, and other sports officials.....	12,800	( <sup>2</sup> )	27,150	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Dancers.....	16,240	13.22	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.16	6.92	8.92	16.72	24.40
Choreographers.....	16,150	18.26	37,970	7.44	9.97	15.84	23.11	33.21
Music directors and composers.....	8,610	20.90	43,470	7.85	11.40	16.74	24.51	38.57
Musicians and singers.....	50,410	25.16	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.80	10.91	17.90	32.16	52.78
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers, all other.....	68,540	17.92	( <sup>2</sup> )	7.83	10.60	15.73	21.84	30.94
Radio and television announcers.....	41,090	17.11	35,600	6.39	7.98	11.60	18.37	32.68
Public address system and other announcers.....	8,150	14.98	31,160	6.53	8.01	11.20	17.66	27.15
Broadcast news analysts.....	6,680	30.73	63,920	9.91	13.31	20.58	38.44	( <sup>2</sup> )
Reporters and correspondents.....	52,920	19.41	40,370	8.80	11.23	15.52	24.32	34.24
Public relations specialists.....	191,430	24.56	51,080	12.92	16.32	21.64	29.77	40.53
Editors.....	96,270	24.88	51,750	12.94	16.48	21.88	30.28	40.98
Technical writers.....	46,250	27.75	57,720	15.98	20.52	26.52	33.86	42.09
Writers and authors.....	43,020	25.89	53,850	11.69	16.04	22.32	31.13	43.24
Interpreters and translators.....	29,240	18.41	38,300	9.88	12.97	16.73	22.08	29.70
Media and communication workers, all other.....	25,660	22.13	46,030	10.51	14.52	20.14	27.66	37.71
Audio and video equipment technicians.....	40,390	17.48	36,350	9.30	12.08	15.84	21.03	27.57
Broadcast technicians.....	30,730	17.00	35,350	7.46	9.83	14.62	21.61	31.41
Radio operators.....	1,190	18.21	37,880	9.74	13.04	17.42	22.86	27.41
Sound engineering technicians.....	12,680	22.98	47,790	9.47	13.17	18.46	29.55	42.49
Photographers.....	58,260	15.10	31,410	7.33	8.86	12.55	17.97	25.92
Camera operators, television, video, and motion picture.....	22,530	22.13	46,040	8.55	13.18	20.01	28.13	39.09
Film and video editors.....	15,200	26.31	54,730	10.70	14.76	22.56	34.38	48.96

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2005- Continued

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles				
		Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th
<b>Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (Continued)</b>								
Media and communication equipment workers, all other.....	17,200	\$24.81	\$51,610	\$8.72	\$13.66	\$22.95	\$33.25	\$42.66
<b>Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations</b>								
<b>Chiropractors.....</b>	<b>6,547,350</b>	<b>28.45</b>	<b>59,170</b>	<b>12.34</b>	<b>17.30</b>	<b>23.83</b>	<b>32.69</b>	<b>48.63</b>
Chiropractors.....	24,290	39.45	82,060	15.82	22.20	32.31	49.48	( <sup>2</sup> )
Dentists, general.....	86,270	64.27	133,680	31.14	43.71	60.24	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Oral and maxillofacial surgeons.....	5,120	77.24	160,660	31.22	49.75	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Orthodontists.....	4,820	78.56	163,410	35.24	56.49	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Prosthodontists.....	560	70.23	146,080	30.44	39.32	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Dentists, all other specialists.....	3,480	55.60	115,640	19.19	25.46	45.48	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Dietitians and nutritionists.....	48,850	22.09	45,950	13.97	17.77	21.61	26.31	31.63
Optometrists.....	23,720	45.91	95,500	20.60	30.96	42.33	55.10	( <sup>2</sup> )
Pharmacists.....	229,740	42.62	88,650	30.94	37.80	43.18	49.66	54.48
Anesthesiologists.....	27,970	83.77	174,240	51.94	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Family and general practitioners.....	112,150	67.49	140,370	27.25	48.76	67.50	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Internists, general.....	48,210	75.27	156,550	42.69	59.98	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Obstetricians and gynecologists.....	21,910	82.60	171,810	46.14	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Pediatricians, general.....	26,400	66.94	139,230	31.98	48.63	65.67	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Psychiatrists.....	23,450	70.26	146,150	30.68	54.75	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Surgeons.....	52,930	85.43	177,690	56.04	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Physicians and surgeons, all other.....	180,210	66.79	138,910	21.56	45.21	68.98	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Physician assistants.....	63,350	34.17	71,070	18.45	28.49	34.63	41.60	48.31
Podiatrists.....	8,290	53.49	111,250	21.15	32.22	48.34	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Registered nurses.....	2,368,070	27.35	56,880	18.59	21.98	26.28	32.04	38.20
Audiologists.....	10,330	27.72	57,660	17.27	21.34	25.72	31.59	39.70
Occupational therapists.....	87,430	28.41	59,100	18.67	22.88	27.34	33.53	41.08
Physical therapists.....	151,280	31.42	65,350	21.51	25.13	30.33	35.83	43.66
Radiation therapists.....	14,120	30.59	63,620	20.37	24.65	29.97	35.38	41.85
Recreational therapists.....	23,260	16.90	35,150	9.68	12.48	16.10	20.79	25.73
Respiratory therapists.....	95,320	22.24	46,270	16.19	18.78	21.70	25.68	28.98
Speech-language pathologists.....	94,660	27.89	58,000	17.49	21.19	26.38	33.20	41.53
Therapists, all other.....	9,730	21.96	45,680	10.06	14.42	20.22	26.45	34.83
Veterinarians.....	47,870	37.36	77,710	19.69	25.74	33.13	43.64	61.08
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners, all other.....	57,880	42.13	87,630	13.99	19.40	27.64	66.09	( <sup>2</sup> )
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists.....	155,250	23.37	48,600	16.09	19.23	22.94	26.94	31.98
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians.....	142,330	15.95	33,170	9.95	12.18	15.24	18.99	23.00
Dental hygienists.....	161,140	29.15	60,620	18.49	23.62	29.28	34.36	41.18
Cardiovascular technologists and technicians.....	43,560	19.99	41,580	10.97	13.91	19.43	25.23	30.29
Diagnostic medical sonographers.....	43,590	26.65	55,430	18.73	22.46	26.14	30.93	35.16
Nuclear medicine technologists.....	18,280	29.10	60,530	21.47	24.51	28.69	33.54	38.81
Radiologic technologists and technicians.....	184,580	22.60	47,010	15.04	18.39	22.09	26.49	31.36
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics.....	196,880	13.68	28,440	7.99	9.84	12.54	16.49	21.18
Dietetic technicians.....	23,780	12.20	25,380	7.16	8.59	11.28	14.78	17.98
Pharmacy technicians.....	266,790	12.19	25,350	8.22	9.66	11.73	14.26	16.90
Psychiatric technicians.....	62,040	14.04	29,210	8.93	10.27	12.87	16.94	21.53
Respiratory therapy technicians.....	22,060	18.57	38,620	12.34	15.11	18.37	21.65	25.83
Surgical technologists.....	83,680	17.27	35,920	11.79	14.10	16.75	20.20	23.42
Veterinary technologists and technicians.....	63,860	12.84	26,710	8.51	10.03	12.34	15.17	17.96
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	710,020	17.41	36,210	12.18	14.41	16.94	20.28	23.32
Medical records and health information technicians.....	160,450	13.81	28,720	8.85	10.33	12.83	16.45	20.65
Opticians, dispensing.....	70,090	14.80	30,770	8.89	10.80	13.94	17.75	21.98
Orthotists and prosthetists.....	5,190	28.87	60,050	14.00	18.90	25.85	34.26	44.86
Health technologists and technicians, all other.....	71,140	18.04	37,520	10.27	12.76	16.49	21.52	27.70
Occupational health and safety specialists.....	35,460	26.83	55,800	15.62	19.96	25.82	32.88	40.30
Occupational health and safety technicians.....	9,510	22.17	46,120	11.55	15.24	20.75	28.28	35.25
Athletic trainers.....	15,110	( <sup>2</sup> )	36,520	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Healthcare practitioners and technical workers, all other.....	50,880	19.03	39,590	9.39	11.92	16.12	23.01	32.77
<b>Healthcare support occupations</b>								
<b>Home health aides.....</b>	<b>3,363,800</b>	<b>11.47</b>	<b>23,850</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>8.86</b>	<b>10.64</b>	<b>13.34</b>	<b>16.63</b>
Home health aides.....	663,280	9.34	19,420	6.80	7.67	9.04	10.51	12.67
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	1,391,430	10.67	22,200	7.49	8.84	10.31	12.41	14.51
Psychiatric aides.....	56,150	11.47	23,860	7.53	8.82	11.02	13.69	16.39
Occupational therapist assistants.....	22,160	19.13	39,800	11.86	15.55	19.11	22.33	26.46
Occupational therapist aides.....	6,220	13.20	27,450	7.92	9.47	11.69	16.06	21.25
Physical therapist assistants.....	58,670	18.98	39,490	12.33	15.56	18.98	21.99	26.19
Physical therapist aides.....	41,930	11.01	22,900	7.49	8.76	10.34	12.67	15.64
Massage therapists.....	37,670	19.33	40,210	7.21	10.28	15.81	24.92	34.16
Dental assistants.....	270,720	14.41	29,970	9.46	11.53	14.19	16.92	20.21
Medical assistants.....	382,720	12.58	26,160	8.81	10.17	12.19	14.49	16.96
Medical equipment preparers.....	41,790	12.42	25,830	8.52	9.86	11.96	14.40	17.00
Medical transcriptionists.....	90,380	14.36	29,880	9.96	11.82	13.98	16.66	19.76
Pharmacy aides.....	46,610	9.76	20,310	6.66	7.58	9.09	11.22	14.18
Veterinary assistants and laboratory animal caretakers.....	69,890	9.90	20,590	6.76	7.81	9.43	11.32	13.77
Healthcare support workers, all other.....	184,200	13.05	27,150	8.41	10.07	12.51	15.56	18.80

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2005- Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles				
		Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th
<b>Protective service occupations</b>	<b>3,056,660</b>	<b>\$17.19</b>	<b>\$35,750</b>	<b>\$7.78</b>	<b>\$10.11</b>	<b>\$15.00</b>	<b>\$22.60</b>	<b>\$30.36</b>
First-line supervisors/managers of correctional officers.....	37,530	24.37	50,700	14.73	17.37	23.35	29.82	36.23
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives.....	91,320	32.33	67,240	18.58	24.44	31.52	39.90	49.16
First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers.....	53,490	30.06	62,510	17.80	23.11	29.25	35.86	44.61
First-line supervisors/managers, protective service workers, all other.....	49,330	21.95	45,650	11.68	14.76	19.78	27.60	35.25
Fire fighters.....	282,180	19.43	40,420	9.49	13.65	18.80	24.82	30.53
Fire inspectors and investigators.....	12,820	23.44	48,760	13.62	17.45	22.64	28.57	35.47
Forest fire inspectors and prevention specialists.....	1,720	18.44	38,360	9.34	11.98	16.48	23.47	31.03
Bailliffs.....	17,160	16.90	35,160	8.33	11.62	16.25	21.94	26.77
Correctional officers and jailers.....	411,080	17.60	36,600	11.06	13.03	16.39	21.57	26.70
Detectives and criminal investigators.....	85,270	28.24	58,750	15.83	20.23	26.82	36.25	42.58
Fish and game wardens.....	6,300	20.85	43,360	13.87	16.64	20.60	24.95	28.33
Parking enforcement workers.....	10,140	14.72	30,620	8.80	10.65	13.98	17.98	21.99
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	624,130	22.73	47,270	13.05	16.89	22.25	27.74	33.81
Transit and railroad police.....	5,090	24.20	50,330	15.24	18.61	23.49	29.33	34.60
Animal control workers.....	13,940	13.50	28,090	7.88	10.10	12.87	16.39	20.33
Private detectives and investigators.....	33,720	17.78	36,980	9.24	11.55	15.70	21.29	29.58
Gaming surveillance officers and gaming investigators.....	8,730	13.82	28,740	8.75	9.96	12.44	16.33	20.77
Security guards.....	994,220	10.91	22,690	6.99	8.16	9.98	12.67	16.57
Crossing guards.....	69,390	10.21	21,230	6.38	7.57	9.64	12.03	14.72
Lifeguards, ski patrol, and other recreational protective service workers.....	107,620	8.67	18,020	6.11	7.03	8.13	9.83	11.92
Protective service workers, all other.....	141,480	15.90	33,070	8.36	11.33	14.77	18.75	25.68
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b>	<b>10,797,700</b>	<b>8.58</b>	<b>17,840</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>6.53</b>	<b>7.73</b>	<b>9.72</b>	<b>12.77</b>
Chefs and head cooks.....	115,850	17.23	35,840	9.08	11.52	15.54	21.08	27.61
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers.....	748,550	13.44	27,960	8.06	9.78	12.53	16.30	20.43
Cooks, fast food.....	631,190	7.45	15,500	5.74	6.37	7.25	8.30	9.77
Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	393,500	9.88	20,550	6.23	7.46	9.44	11.77	14.23
Cooks, private household.....	830	11.18	23,250	6.35	7.63	10.01	14.17	16.81
Cooks, restaurant.....	791,450	9.86	20,510	6.82	7.91	9.54	11.32	13.44
Cooks, short order.....	203,350	8.64	17,980	6.05	6.98	8.28	10.09	12.00
Cooks, all other.....	12,100	11.40	23,720	7.19	8.60	10.48	13.33	17.13
Food preparation workers.....	880,360	8.68	18,060	6.18	7.04	8.19	10.02	12.23
Bartenders.....	480,010	8.48	17,640	5.84	6.51	7.62	9.55	12.73
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	2,298,010	7.48	15,550	5.69	6.28	7.11	8.29	10.00
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop.....	501,390	7.88	16,380	5.90	6.58	7.60	8.67	10.50
Waiters and waitresses.....	2,274,770	7.84	16,310	5.64	6.18	6.83	8.54	11.61
Food servers, nonrestaurant.....	188,750	8.98	18,680	6.09	6.91	8.28	10.37	13.16
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers.....	391,320	7.59	15,800	5.76	6.38	7.23	8.36	10.21
Dishwashers.....	498,620	7.58	15,760	5.85	6.53	7.45	8.41	9.92
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop.....	328,930	7.90	16,430	5.88	6.61	7.62	8.68	10.53
Food preparation and serving related workers, all other.....	58,730	9.14	19,000	6.37	7.16	8.38	10.57	13.12
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b>	<b>4,342,550</b>	<b>10.55</b>	<b>21,930</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>9.50</b>	<b>12.44</b>	<b>16.40</b>
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers.....	186,870	15.66	32,570	9.17	11.31	14.58	19.01	24.23
First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers.....	106,280	18.82	39,150	11.17	13.61	17.46	22.38	28.11
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	2,107,360	10.15	21,120	6.50	7.56	9.32	12.07	15.62
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	893,820	8.74	18,180	6.16	7.08	8.21	10.05	12.36
Building cleaning workers, all other.....	15,610	12.99	27,020	7.16	8.85	11.25	15.73	22.81
Pest control workers.....	62,400	13.89	28,880	8.46	10.45	13.06	16.53	20.88
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	896,690	10.74	22,350	7.08	8.14	9.94	12.53	16.06
Pesticide handlers, sprayers, and applicators, vegetation.....	25,770	13.22	27,500	8.61	10.24	12.56	15.63	19.03
Tree trimmers and pruners.....	29,790	14.35	29,850	9.03	10.77	13.42	17.36	21.12
Grounds maintenance workers, all other.....	17,960	11.78	24,510	6.79	8.02	10.04	13.57	22.26
<b>Personal care and service occupations</b>	<b>3,188,850</b>	<b>10.67</b>	<b>22,180</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>7.22</b>	<b>8.89</b>	<b>11.88</b>	<b>17.11</b>
Gaming supervisors.....	24,180	19.87	41,320	11.89	15.26	19.38	24.02	28.51
Slot key persons.....	14,700	11.65	24,230	7.63	9.07	10.64	13.47	16.86
First-line supervisors/managers of personal service workers.....	125,760	16.53	34,390	9.30	11.63	15.09	19.92	25.99
Animal trainers.....	8,320	14.19	29,510	7.37	8.70	11.92	16.76	22.07
Nonfarm animal caretakers.....	100,550	9.64	20,050	6.43	7.34	8.52	10.81	14.85
Gaming dealers.....	82,320	7.71	16,040	5.61	6.12	6.85	8.07	10.66
Gaming and sports book writers and runners.....	19,290	9.58	19,930	6.33	7.44	8.87	10.77	13.63
Gaming service workers, all other.....	16,070	11.53	23,980	7.42	8.56	10.37	13.14	17.72
Motion picture projectionists.....	10,230	9.30	19,340	5.95	6.77	8.07	10.26	14.20
Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers.....	102,330	8.05	16,740	5.79	6.45	7.41	8.61	10.90
Amusement and recreation attendants.....	232,030	8.15	16,950	5.90	6.59	7.65	8.98	11.03
Costume attendants.....	3,900	13.94	28,990	7.12	8.85	12.19	16.67	22.62
Locker room, coatroom, and dressing room attendants.....	20,340	9.02	18,760	6.46	7.38	8.63	10.32	12.25
Embalmers.....	9,840	19.01	39,550	10.83	13.60	17.77	21.79	28.57
Funeral attendants.....	30,220	10.39	21,600	6.40	7.69	9.48	11.50	15.70
Barbers.....	13,630	11.88	24,700	7.10	8.37	10.46	13.45	17.39

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2005- Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles				
		Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th
<b>Personal care and service occupations (Continued)</b>								
Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists.....	338,910	\$11.36	\$23,640	\$6.44	\$7.65	\$9.91	\$13.20	\$17.97
Makeup artists, theatrical and performance.....	1,070	15.70	32,660	6.67	7.68	11.29	20.83	33.13
Manicurists and pedicurists.....	42,960	9.81	20,400	6.56	7.45	8.79	11.21	14.82
Shampooers.....	16,040	7.85	16,320	5.87	6.53	7.49	8.84	10.49
Skin care specialists.....	22,740	12.90	26,830	6.67	8.03	11.22	15.98	21.43
Baggage porters and bellhops.....	51,300	10.03	20,870	6.17	6.81	8.46	11.92	17.34
Concierges.....	16,810	12.08	25,130	7.59	9.15	11.30	14.61	17.37
Tour guides and escorts.....	28,320	10.42	21,670	6.37	7.54	9.61	12.59	16.02
Travel guides.....	3,120	15.03	31,270	8.54	11.24	14.06	17.65	22.25
Flight attendants.....	99,590	( <sup>2</sup> )	53,740	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Transportation attendants, except flight attendants and baggage porters.....	24,810	9.88	20,550	6.58	7.53	9.28	11.16	14.56
Child care workers.....	557,680	8.74	18,180	6.03	6.88	8.20	10.22	12.59
Personal and home care aides.....	566,860	8.52	17,710	6.00	6.96	8.34	9.93	11.04
Fitness trainers and aerobics instructors.....	189,220	14.93	31,060	6.99	8.46	12.43	19.36	26.45
Recreation workers.....	264,840	10.78	22,420	6.64	7.77	9.67	12.66	16.84
Residential advisors.....	50,490	11.39	23,690	7.25	8.74	10.51	13.26	16.79
Personal care and service workers, all other.....		10.20	21,210	6.29	7.23	8.91	11.25	15.28
<b>Sales and related occupations</b>								
	<b>13,930,320</b>	<b>15.77</b>	<b>32,800</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>7.84</b>	<b>10.64</b>	<b>18.48</b>	<b>31.24</b>
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	1,083,890	18.08	37,600	9.86	12.26	15.79	20.68	27.61
First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers.....	294,010	35.42	73,670	15.62	22.09	29.79	43.52	63.58
Cashiers.....	3,481,420	8.32	17,300	5.98	6.75	7.82	9.17	11.20
Gaming change persons and booth cashiers.....	28,590	9.92	20,630	6.94	7.97	9.64	11.53	13.62
Counter and rental clerks.....	473,090	10.83	22,530	6.33	7.40	9.12	12.50	17.28
Parts salespersons.....	235,190	13.94	28,990	7.81	9.67	12.72	16.92	21.69
Retail salespersons.....	4,344,770	11.14	23,170	6.54	7.55	9.20	12.45	17.91
Advertising sales agents.....	153,890	24.23	50,400	10.14	13.86	20.08	29.77	43.13
Insurance sales agents.....	299,470	27.38	56,960	11.36	14.58	20.36	32.72	54.47
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents.....	251,710	42.30	87,990	14.49	20.35	32.28	59.57	( <sup>3</sup> )
Travel agents.....	88,590	14.78	30,750	8.73	10.78	13.78	17.37	21.73
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	439,450	26.07	54,230	11.47	15.73	22.50	32.51	44.66
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products.....	379,890	33.14	68,940	15.15	20.76	29.21	41.49	55.50
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	1,436,800	26.90	55,940	11.98	16.29	22.78	32.77	46.18
Demonstrators and product promoters.....	86,050	11.81	24,570	7.30	8.24	9.96	12.96	19.04
Models.....	1,430	13.26	27,570	7.47	9.19	10.92	14.34	17.35
Real estate brokers.....	41,760	36.98	76,930	11.82	16.98	27.49	48.55	( <sup>3</sup> )
Real estate sales agents.....	150,200	25.04	52,090	9.34	12.55	18.87	30.53	50.18
Sales engineers.....	69,790	38.16	79,370	21.03	27.10	35.68	45.88	58.49
Telemarketers.....	400,860	11.30	23,500	6.86	7.91	9.79	12.92	18.16
Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers.....	10,970	12.19	25,350	6.40	7.50	9.83	15.00	22.06
Sales and related workers, all other.....	178,480	19.05	39,610	8.00	10.81	15.77	23.00	33.52
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b>								
	<b>22,784,330</b>	<b>14.28</b>	<b>29,710</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>10.03</b>	<b>13.10</b>	<b>17.24</b>	<b>22.18</b>
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	1,352,130	21.89	45,540	12.47	15.82	20.38	26.27	33.53
Switchboard operators, including answering service.....	194,980	11.07	23,020	7.48	8.93	10.61	12.93	15.56
Telephone operators.....	29,290	14.92	31,030	8.52	10.54	15.09	19.54	21.34
Communications equipment operators, all other.....	3,870	16.36	34,030	8.52	12.15	15.64	19.78	24.45
Bill and account collectors.....	431,280	14.36	29,860	9.33	11.16	13.54	16.67	20.65
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators.....	513,020	13.87	28,860	9.31	11.12	13.36	16.25	19.52
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	1,815,340	14.76	30,700	9.15	11.35	14.18	17.48	21.34
Gaming cage workers.....	18,730	11.28	23,460	8.04	9.31	10.76	13.04	15.55
Payroll and timekeeping clerks.....	205,600	15.44	32,120	9.71	12.07	15.08	18.36	21.66
Procurement clerks.....	71,390	15.64	32,530	9.86	12.26	15.49	18.89	21.45
Tellers.....	599,220	10.59	22,020	7.82	9.02	10.24	12.06	13.64
Brokerage clerks.....	70,110	18.34	38,140	11.51	13.83	17.04	21.56	26.96
Correspondence clerks.....	17,990	14.51	30,180	9.58	11.40	13.66	17.04	20.85
Court, municipal, and license clerks.....	102,660	15.02	31,230	9.27	11.40	14.09	17.64	21.71
Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks.....	65,410	14.90	30,990	8.53	11.11	14.10	17.58	21.53
Customer service representatives.....	2,067,700	14.27	29,680	8.57	10.46	13.22	16.90	21.54
Eligibility interviewers, government programs.....	85,550	16.53	34,390	11.35	13.35	16.22	19.64	22.27
File clerks.....	229,830	10.98	22,840	7.07	8.40	10.30	12.90	16.15
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks.....	207,190	9.05	18,820	6.40	7.38	8.56	10.33	12.55
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan.....	201,790	12.54	26,070	8.02	9.70	12.07	14.74	17.55
Library assistants, clerical.....	104,650	10.76	22,380	6.52	7.87	10.16	13.07	16.32
Loan interviewers and clerks.....	231,700	15.33	31,880	9.56	11.70	14.52	18.20	21.97
New accounts clerks.....	82,450	13.69	28,460	9.66	11.31	13.18	15.78	18.39
Order clerks.....	259,760	13.18	27,410	7.95	9.63	12.30	15.88	20.22
Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping.....	161,870	16.24	33,790	10.61	12.78	15.74	19.28	22.57
Receptionists and information clerks.....	1,088,400	11.12	23,120	7.31	8.81	10.65	13.08	15.88

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2005- Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles				
		Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th
<b>Office and administrative support occupations (Continued)</b>								
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks.....	160,120	\$14.45	\$30,050	\$8.53	\$10.37	\$13.52	\$18.74	\$21.50
All other information and record clerks.....	288,730	19.10	39,720	9.42	11.87	16.16	21.97	33.76
Cargo and freight agents.....	78,730	17.97	37,380	10.40	12.85	17.24	21.65	26.99
Couriers and messengers.....	106,520	10.80	22,460	6.89	8.09	10.03	12.61	16.19
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers.....	94,060	15.03	31,270	9.19	11.46	14.45	17.86	21.79
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	172,550	16.15	33,590	9.18	11.53	15.09	19.82	25.17
Meter readers, utilities.....	46,920	14.92	31,030	8.90	10.88	14.09	18.43	22.71
Postal service clerks.....	78,710	22.51	46,820	17.78	20.79	23.23	25.24	26.45
Postal service mail carriers.....	347,180	21.38	44,460	15.42	18.50	22.27	24.79	26.29
Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators.....	208,600	20.01	41,620	11.85	17.65	20.88	24.07	25.98
Production, planning, and expediting clerks.....	287,980	18.71	38,920	10.99	13.82	18.07	22.93	27.33
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	759,910	12.80	26,620	7.94	9.62	12.10	15.34	18.97
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	1,625,430	10.60	22,060	6.82	7.84	9.66	12.51	16.23
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping.....	79,050	12.99	27,030	7.89	9.58	12.17	15.81	19.80
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	1,442,040	18.18	37,810	11.66	14.11	17.29	21.36	26.30
Legal secretaries.....	265,000	18.78	39,070	11.24	14.12	18.15	22.91	27.65
Medical secretaries.....	381,020	13.65	28,390	9.23	10.89	13.13	16.04	19.25
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	1,744,380	13.35	27,780	8.20	10.15	12.82	16.14	19.77
Computer operators.....	129,160	16.15	33,580	9.47	11.90	15.42	19.87	24.41
Data entry keyers.....	296,700	11.98	24,910	8.09	9.58	11.45	13.74	16.85
Word processors and typists.....	153,580	14.49	30,140	9.23	11.33	13.95	17.05	20.94
Desktop publishers.....	29,910	16.72	34,770	9.23	11.99	15.77	20.67	25.84
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks.....	239,120	15.24	31,700	9.95	11.93	14.49	17.69	21.62
Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service.....	148,330	11.59	24,120	7.41	9.03	10.99	13.64	16.65
Office clerks, general.....	2,997,370	11.82	24,580	6.98	8.79	11.09	14.15	17.53
Office machine operators, except computer.....	87,900	12.24	25,460	8.08	9.54	11.53	14.38	17.49
Proofreaders and copy markers.....	18,070	13.30	27,660	7.68	9.61	12.30	16.18	20.61
Statistical assistants.....	18,700	15.04	31,270	9.39	11.48	13.92	17.99	22.07
Office and administrative support workers, all other.....	287,270	13.50	28,070	7.55	9.62	12.52	16.37	20.81
<b>Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations</b>								
First-line supervisors/managers of farming, fishing, and forestry workers.....	443,070	10.10	21,010	6.66	7.41	8.41	11.34	16.28
Farm labor contractors.....	19,750	18.65	38,790	9.61	12.59	17.32	23.08	29.96
Farm labor contractors.....	2,310	12.14	25,240	6.62	7.68	9.52	14.54	19.36
Agricultural inspectors.....	11,730	16.75	34,840	9.66	11.80	15.79	20.92	25.74
Animal breeders.....	1,860	15.23	31,690	7.83	9.68	12.90	19.99	26.16
Graders and sorters, agricultural products.....	45,010	8.74	18,170	6.34	7.03	8.06	9.62	12.02
Agricultural equipment operators.....	19,940	10.06	20,930	6.44	7.54	9.36	11.81	14.96
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse.....	227,750	8.35	17,370	6.57	7.20	7.91	8.66	11.02
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.....	49,740	9.56	19,890	6.41	7.45	8.76	10.92	13.81
Agricultural workers, all other.....	8,970	11.60	24,140	7.10	8.37	10.61	13.47	17.60
Fishers and related fishing workers.....	770	13.94	29,000	7.35	8.85	12.08	17.90	22.73
Forest and conservation workers.....	8,700	11.19	23,280	7.08	7.81	9.46	13.39	18.12
Fallers.....	9,780	15.26	31,740	8.95	10.84	13.64	17.37	25.46
Logging equipment operators.....	26,880	14.28	29,700	8.88	10.99	13.91	16.97	20.59
Log graders and scalers.....	4,520	14.21	29,550	9.12	11.13	13.31	16.51	20.74
Logging workers, all other.....	5,330	15.04	31,290	9.38	12.23	15.24	17.81	20.67
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b>								
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	6,370,400	18.39	38,260	9.51	12.18	16.66	23.12	30.37
Boilermakers.....	555,380	26.79	55,720	15.80	19.58	24.98	32.18	40.83
Boilermakers.....	17,760	23.62	49,130	14.63	18.43	23.10	28.77	34.11
Brickmasons and blockmasons.....	115,950	20.60	42,850	11.54	15.42	20.13	25.43	31.15
Stonemasons.....	17,030	17.53	36,450	9.68	12.26	16.66	21.17	27.20
Carpenters.....	935,920	18.62	38,720	10.55	13.20	17.11	23.14	29.28
Carpet installers.....	37,050	17.84	37,100	9.12	11.88	16.13	22.82	29.93
Floor layers, except carpet, wood, and hard tiles.....	14,520	17.92	37,270	9.36	11.95	15.87	21.96	30.66
Floor sanders and finishers.....	5,950	14.34	29,830	8.69	10.25	13.14	16.82	21.58
Tile and marble setters.....	47,410	18.81	39,130	10.29	13.32	17.56	22.96	30.00
Cement masons and concrete finishers.....	204,720	16.64	34,610	9.68	11.97	15.40	20.30	26.05
Terrazzo workers and finishers.....	5,440	16.69	34,720	9.10	11.93	15.40	20.67	26.44
Construction laborers.....	934,000	13.97	29,050	7.90	9.58	12.22	16.90	23.63
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators.....	63,220	15.93	33,140	9.62	11.53	14.58	19.13	24.83
Pile-driver operators.....	4,410	24.27	50,490	13.17	17.16	23.51	31.87	35.77
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	378,720	18.85	39,210	11.16	13.44	17.23	23.04	29.69
Drywall and ceiling tile installers.....	126,810	18.07	37,580	10.35	13.05	16.70	22.03	28.04
Tapers.....	38,570	19.91	41,410	11.38	14.46	19.17	24.99	30.42
Electricians.....	606,500	21.94	45,630	12.44	15.74	20.57	27.10	33.88
Glaziers.....	49,310	17.75	36,920	9.92	12.53	16.12	21.38	29.60
Insulation workers, floor, ceiling, and wall.....	34,250	16.59	34,510	9.14	11.27	15.08	20.58	27.26
Insulation workers, mechanical.....	22,100	19.16	39,840	10.13	12.90	17.07	23.40	32.04
Painters, construction and maintenance.....	249,850	16.08	33,450	9.54	11.75	14.81	19.44	25.31
Paperhangers.....	7,710	17.65	36,720	11.13	13.62	16.08	20.55	27.88
Pipelayers.....	56,280	15.53	32,290	9.29	11.18	13.83	18.95	24.94
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters.....	420,770	21.56	44,850	11.89	15.29	20.27	26.86	33.83
Plasterers and stucco masons.....	47,760	17.40	36,200	10.12	12.82	16.08	20.83	26.93
Reinforcing iron and rebar workers.....	30,270	19.32	40,190	9.43	12.12	16.78	25.97	33.01
Roofers.....	120,070	16.14	33,570	9.41	11.65	15.01	19.76	25.12

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2005- Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles				
		Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th
<b>Construction and extraction occupations (Continued)</b>								
Sheet metal workers.....	174,550	\$19.03	\$39,570	\$9.98	\$12.90	\$17.50	\$24.35	\$31.23
Structural iron and steel workers.....	68,900	20.93	43,540	10.96	14.39	19.51	26.77	33.73
Helpers--brickmasons, blockmasons, stonemasons, and tile and marble setters.....	58,690	13.14	27,340	8.52	9.76	11.83	15.06	20.40
Helpers--carpenters.....	101,870	11.11	23,100	7.48	8.95	10.57	12.84	15.56
Helpers--electricians.....	90,370	11.86	24,670	7.84	9.28	11.17	13.72	16.82
Helpers--painters, paperhangers, plasterers, and stucco masons.....	21,820	10.61	22,070	7.20	8.26	9.88	12.06	15.09
Helpers--pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters.....	77,630	11.84	24,630	7.90	9.28	10.97	13.54	16.77
Helpers--roofers.....	20,510	10.41	21,660	7.36	8.60	9.97	11.84	14.23
Helpers, construction trades, all other.....	37,590	11.55	24,020	7.22	8.65	10.40	13.24	17.26
Construction and building inspectors.....	87,820	22.51	46,830	13.65	17.02	21.50	27.09	33.49
Elevator installers and repairers.....	21,000	28.12	58,500	16.86	22.76	28.46	33.78	40.16
Fence erectors.....	22,600	12.74	26,490	8.45	9.84	11.99	14.77	18.23
Hazardous materials removal workers.....	38,260	17.90	37,240	10.32	12.60	16.20	22.58	28.42
Highway maintenance workers.....	140,600	14.88	30,950	9.15	11.41	14.54	17.83	21.44
Rail-track laying and maintenance equipment operators.....	13,510	18.81	39,120	11.92	15.86	19.23	21.53	25.28
Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners.....	17,940	15.38	31,980	8.97	11.36	14.64	18.69	23.05
Segmental pavers.....	330	12.82	26,670	8.06	9.58	12.02	15.95	19.04
Construction and related workers, all other.....	63,340	15.50	32,230	8.71	10.98	14.36	18.81	24.40
Derrick operators, oil and gas.....	13,270	17.16	35,690	11.36	13.38	16.29	20.26	25.01
Rotary drill operators, oil and gas.....	15,500	19.18	39,880	11.64	13.84	18.03	23.66	28.98
Service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining.....	19,530	16.61	34,560	9.53	11.44	14.74	19.69	26.31
Earth drillers, except oil and gas.....	18,800	17.20	35,770	10.62	13.09	16.23	20.26	25.27
Explosives workers, ordnance handling experts, and blasters.....	4,800	19.33	40,210	13.60	15.47	18.65	22.25	26.49
Continuous mining machine operators.....	9,000	18.67	38,830	12.46	15.60	18.80	21.29	25.20
Mine cutting and channeling machine operators.....	6,080	18.12	37,680	11.16	15.16	18.64	21.00	24.16
Mining machine operators, all other.....	2,450	18.26	37,970	11.82	14.40	17.37	21.15	26.57
Rock splitters, quarry.....	3,600	13.56	28,200	8.16	9.98	13.10	16.04	19.75
Roof bolters, mining.....	4,140	18.84	39,180	15.04	16.80	18.91	20.87	22.28
Roustabouts, oil and gas.....	33,570	12.71	26,430	7.91	9.58	11.96	15.20	19.15
Helpers--extraction workers.....	25,550	13.76	28,620	8.79	10.43	13.19	16.75	20.11
Extraction workers, all other.....	9,060	17.32	36,010	9.45	12.26	16.35	20.58	27.95
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b>								
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	<b>5,305,260</b>	<b>18.30</b>	<b>38,050</b>	<b>9.54</b>	<b>12.63</b>	<b>17.25</b>	<b>22.86</b>	<b>28.34</b>
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers.....	455,690	26.15	54,390	15.24	19.36	24.99	31.88	39.41
Radio mechanics.....	138,210	18.10	37,640	10.75	13.60	17.34	21.92	26.83
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers.....	6,170	18.78	39,070	11.10	14.23	18.25	22.35	27.23
Avionics technicians.....	198,350	23.72	49,330	15.21	20.10	24.33	27.59	32.21
Electric motor, power tool, and related repairers.....	22,490	22.57	46,940	16.65	19.02	22.42	25.87	29.23
Electrical and electronics installers and repairers, transportation equipment.....	20,070	16.77	34,880	9.63	12.35	16.09	20.55	25.48
Electrical and electronics installers and repairers, commercial and industrial equipment.....	20,560	20.20	42,010	12.43	15.88	19.95	24.47	27.77
Electrical and electronics repairers, powerhouse, substation, and relay.....	69,620	21.32	44,350	13.12	16.64	21.21	25.80	30.11
Electronic equipment installers and repairers, motor vehicles.....	21,250	26.26	54,620	18.66	22.71	26.43	31.00	34.19
Electronic equipment installers and repairers, motor vehicles.....	17,650	14.94	31,080	8.77	10.39	13.19	17.43	24.06
Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers.....	35,360	14.83	30,840	8.95	11.18	13.91	17.60	21.95
Security and fire alarm systems installers.....	49,470	17.06	35,480	10.02	12.49	16.21	20.73	25.86
Aircraft mechanics and service technicians.....	115,120	23.68	49,260	14.60	18.39	22.74	28.15	35.38
Automotive body and related repairers.....	158,160	18.23	37,920	9.85	12.81	16.74	22.08	28.37
Automotive glass installers and repairers.....	17,760	14.67	30,510	8.60	10.87	14.18	17.84	21.27
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	654,800	16.90	35,140	8.90	11.58	15.89	20.95	26.45
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.....	248,280	17.96	37,360	11.44	14.15	17.61	21.35	25.74
Farm equipment mechanics.....	30,800	14.17	29,480	9.09	11.02	13.81	16.91	20.26
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines.....	117,500	19.32	40,190	12.38	15.36	18.95	22.57	26.95
Rail car repairers.....	24,270	20.32	42,270	12.82	17.28	20.45	24.08	27.02
Motorboat mechanics.....	18,190	16.31	33,920	9.64	12.31	15.76	19.89	24.28
Motorcycle mechanics.....	16,140	15.11	31,430	9.00	11.21	14.16	18.05	22.71
Outdoor power equipment and other small engine mechanics.....	24,680	12.95	26,930	7.93	9.84	12.41	15.57	19.03
Bicycle repairers.....	7,980	10.33	21,490	7.00	8.37	10.05	12.17	14.19
Recreational vehicle service technicians.....	13,540	15.43	32,100	9.42	11.71	14.65	18.60	21.68
Tire repairers and changers.....	100,860	10.72	22,300	7.29	8.42	10.08	12.45	15.44
Mechanical door repairers.....	14,400	15.81	32,890	9.71	11.79	14.57	19.09	23.72
Control and valve installers and repairers, except mechanical door.....	38,640	21.21	44,120	11.80	15.59	21.21	26.06	30.81
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers.....	241,380	18.64	38,770	11.04	13.79	17.81	22.73	27.46
Home appliance repairers.....	43,110	16.38	34,060	9.06	11.95	15.86	20.12	24.53
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	234,650	19.74	41,060	12.48	15.38	19.11	23.56	28.39
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	1,307,820	15.70	32,650	8.92	11.33	15.01	19.48	24.00
Maintenance workers, machinery.....	83,220	16.96	35,270	10.06	12.57	16.18	20.77	25.56
Millwrights.....	53,080	22.33	46,450	13.71	16.97	21.53	28.22	32.87
Refractory materials repairers, except brickmasons.....	3,250	19.74	41,070	12.78	15.90	19.35	23.09	27.90
Electrical power-line installers and repairers.....	106,060	23.65	49,200	14.00	18.84	24.11	28.25	33.24
Telecommunications line installers and repairers.....	142,560	20.66	42,970	11.35	14.70	20.39	26.58	31.47
Camera and photographic equipment repairers.....	3,160	17.37	36,130	9.52	13.97	16.78	20.25	25.78
Medical equipment repairers.....	27,940	20.04	41,680	11.00	14.29	19.02	24.76	30.19
Musical instrument repairers and tuners.....	4,830	15.33	31,880	8.07	10.66	13.73	19.50	24.94
Watch repairers.....	3,080	16.00	33,280	8.32	11.27	15.21	19.76	24.64
Precision instrument and equipment repairers, all other.....	12,870	22.11	45,980	12.03	16.04	21.37	27.37	33.52

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2005- Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles				
		Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (Continued)</b>								
Coin, vending, and amusement machine servicers and repairers.....	39,570	\$14.11	\$29,340	\$8.70	\$10.62	\$13.56	\$16.86	\$21.01
Commercial divers.....	2,310	20.15	41,910	11.58	14.33	18.25	23.69	31.26
Fabric menders, except garment.....	2,140	16.37	34,040	8.91	11.22	16.77	20.94	24.76
Locksmiths and safe repairers.....	16,080	15.67	32,600	8.81	11.28	14.85	19.63	24.23
Manufactured building and mobile home installers.....	10,120	12.05	25,070	8.04	9.30	11.09	13.66	16.98
Riggers.....	11,840	18.17	37,790	9.94	13.68	17.79	22.22	26.63
Signal and track switch repairers.....	6,100	23.25	48,370	17.58	20.55	23.65	26.27	28.55
Helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers.....	158,520	11.17	23,230	6.85	8.17	10.21	13.22	17.03
Installation, maintenance, and repair workers, all other.....	135,560	17.43	36,260	9.13	11.74	16.39	22.26	27.32
<b>Production occupations</b>								
<b>10,249,220</b>	<b>14.37</b>	<b>29,890</b>	<b>7.81</b>	<b>9.70</b>	<b>12.91</b>	<b>17.43</b>	<b>23.51</b>	
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	679,930	23.66	49,210	13.77	17.27	22.18	28.31	35.68
Aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging, and systems assemblers.....	22,820	20.45	42,530	11.61	15.84	21.15	25.30	27.72
Coil winders, tapers, and finishers.....	23,190	12.65	26,320	8.07	9.79	12.32	15.22	17.53
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers.....	207,270	13.05	27,150	8.19	9.74	12.08	15.48	19.68
Electromechanical equipment assemblers.....	57,200	13.71	28,520	8.56	10.19	12.97	16.72	20.44
Engine and other machine assemblers.....	49,430	17.38	36,150	9.70	12.16	16.72	23.11	26.33
Structural metal fabricators and fitters.....	93,490	15.09	31,390	9.50	11.66	14.56	17.63	21.54
Fiberglass laminators and fabricators.....	30,560	12.64	26,300	8.29	9.85	12.13	14.88	17.64
Team assemblers.....	1,242,370	12.50	26,000	7.64	9.20	11.60	14.85	19.04
Timing device assemblers, adjusters, and calibrators.....	2,460	14.23	29,600	8.58	11.08	13.54	16.51	21.20
Assemblers and fabricators, all other.....	258,240	14.49	30,140	7.62	9.34	12.62	19.04	25.29
Bakers.....	144,110	11.13	23,150	7.13	8.30	10.35	13.27	16.72
Butchers and meat cutters.....	128,660	13.37	27,810	7.74	9.76	12.78	16.64	20.37
Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers.....	136,690	9.99	20,780	6.96	7.95	9.53	11.25	13.73
Slaughterers and meat packers.....	132,000	10.33	21,490	7.47	8.68	10.20	11.94	13.44
Food and tobacco roasting, baking, and drying machine operators and tenders.....	18,160	12.15	25,280	7.17	8.73	11.17	15.07	18.70
Food batchmakers.....	89,400	11.61	24,140	7.11	8.39	10.82	13.96	17.49
Food cooking machine operators and tenders.....	43,100	11.03	22,950	7.05	8.27	10.29	13.16	16.73
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic.....	136,490	15.41	32,060	9.62	11.77	14.91	18.53	21.87
Numerical tool and process control programmers.....	17,860	21.15	43,990	12.82	15.96	20.11	25.23	31.34
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	87,290	13.84	28,790	9.03	10.87	13.46	16.38	19.56
Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	33,850	14.53	30,220	8.66	11.17	13.93	17.12	21.58
Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	37,500	15.02	31,240	9.24	11.46	14.65	18.06	21.50
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	265,480	13.13	27,310	8.31	9.98	12.49	15.68	19.39
Drilling and boring machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	43,180	14.72	30,610	9.18	11.14	13.85	17.43	22.06
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	101,530	14.23	29,600	8.57	10.39	13.34	16.98	21.52
Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	71,410	15.74	32,750	9.75	12.10	15.26	18.91	22.94
Milling and planing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	29,140	15.44	32,120	9.52	11.85	15.13	18.56	21.85
Machinists.....	368,380	17.00	35,350	10.26	13.09	16.51	20.53	24.87
Metal-refining furnace operators and tenders.....	17,960	16.26	33,820	10.60	12.76	15.83	19.41	22.77
Pourers and casters, metal.....	14,340	14.73	30,650	9.37	11.31	14.02	17.15	21.17
Model makers, metal and plastic.....	8,120	22.26	46,300	11.50	15.81	21.62	30.18	33.91
Patternmakers, metal and plastic.....	6,850	17.74	36,900	9.34	12.38	16.57	22.80	28.04
Foundry mold and coremakers.....	15,890	14.87	30,920	9.34	11.41	13.95	17.36	22.83
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	157,080	12.82	26,680	8.00	9.60	12.05	15.22	19.06
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	98,120	15.17	31,550	9.06	11.20	14.32	18.31	23.84
Tool and die makers.....	99,680	21.61	44,940	13.70	17.14	20.95	26.41	31.83
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	358,050	15.52	32,280	9.85	12.01	14.90	18.21	22.06
Welding, soldering, and brazing machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	45,220	15.55	32,350	9.59	11.74	14.63	18.36	24.17
Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	26,310	14.97	31,130	9.28	11.43	14.57	17.92	21.54
Lay-out workers, metal and plastic.....	10,970	16.56	34,440	9.79	12.71	16.03	19.80	23.92
Plating and coating machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	40,550	13.67	28,420	8.52	10.16	12.86	16.39	20.42
Tool grinders, filers, and sharpeners.....	18,180	15.64	32,530	9.37	11.62	15.05	19.11	23.01
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other.....	49,650	17.97	37,380	9.08	11.81	17.06	24.38	27.80
Bindery workers.....	64,330	12.92	26,880	7.78	9.46	12.04	15.75	19.94
Bookbinders.....	7,660	14.52	30,200	8.21	10.22	14.04	18.35	21.21
Job printers.....	50,580	16.02	33,320	9.45	11.92	15.35	19.44	24.09
Prepress technicians and workers.....	72,050	16.53	34,380	9.34	11.96	15.79	20.36	25.38
Printing machine operators.....	192,520	15.61	32,470	8.87	11.08	14.77	19.34	23.97
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers.....	218,360	8.87	18,450	6.33	7.21	8.38	10.17	12.30
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials.....	78,620	8.76	18,220	6.36	7.33	8.45	10.05	11.44
Sewing machine operators.....	233,130	9.55	19,860	6.67	7.53	8.82	10.90	13.50
Shoe and leather workers and repairers.....	7,680	10.11	21,030	6.93	7.98	9.62	11.33	13.92
Shoe machine operators and tenders.....	3,850	10.31	21,440	7.18	8.12	9.90	12.16	14.00
Sewers, hand.....	11,090	10.61	22,060	6.60	7.70	9.51	12.02	17.41
Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers.....	30,150	11.79	24,530	7.34	8.90	10.95	13.85	17.24
Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders.....	21,660	11.16	23,200	7.68	9.04	10.80	12.93	15.26
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	21,420	10.83	22,530	7.34	8.48	10.30	12.69	15.40
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	42,760	11.41	23,740	7.86	9.44	11.40	13.21	15.31
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	47,670	11.30	23,510	8.66	9.64	11.04	12.88	14.35

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2005- Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles				
		Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th
<b>Production occupations (Continued)</b>								
Extruding and forming machine setters, operators, and tenders, synthetic and glass fibers.....	23,040	\$14.20	\$29,540	\$9.22	\$11.19	\$13.82	\$16.86	\$20.24
Fabric and apparel patternmakers.....	9,650	17.62	36,660	8.52	10.94	15.07	22.83	31.87
Upholsterers.....	41,040	13.46	27,990	8.07	10.02	12.84	16.32	20.13
Textile, apparel, and furnishings workers, all other.....	24,740	11.35	23,610	7.16	8.64	11.01	13.42	16.29
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters.....	121,660	13.29	27,650	8.17	9.89	12.51	16.05	19.97
Furniture finishers.....	24,610	12.60	26,200	7.93	9.55	11.83	14.67	18.86
Model makers, wood.....	2,280	15.71	32,680	8.31	10.38	13.46	17.93	30.81
Patternmakers, wood.....	2,000	15.16	31,540	8.82	10.50	13.78	18.51	24.85
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood.....	60,280	11.72	24,380	7.57	9.09	11.15	13.78	16.74
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing.....	94,690	11.83	24,610	7.70	9.18	11.25	13.76	16.87
Woodworkers, all other.....	10,550	11.13	23,150	7.16	8.14	10.20	13.11	16.62
Nuclear power reactor operators.....	3,730	32.17	66,900	24.70	28.48	31.84	35.26	41.87
Power distributors and dispatchers.....	7,520	28.61	59,510	19.17	23.65	28.44	33.73	40.06
Power plant operators.....	33,650	25.65	53,350	16.47	20.87	25.56	30.65	34.53
Stationary engineers and boiler operators.....	43,110	21.94	45,640	13.39	16.99	21.44	26.71	32.15
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators.....	102,940	17.34	36,060	10.20	13.10	16.79	21.06	25.80
Chemical plant and system operators.....	58,640	22.55	46,900	15.13	18.57	22.45	26.46	30.77
Gas plant operators.....	10,530	25.15	52,310	18.23	21.59	24.96	28.94	33.50
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers.....	40,470	24.19	50,320	15.33	20.24	24.55	27.83	32.98
Plant and system operators, all other.....	13,920	21.50	44,730	12.19	16.66	21.57	25.87	31.06
Chemical equipment operators and tenders.....	50,610	19.05	39,620	12.04	15.01	18.77	23.34	26.83
Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitating, and still machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	41,250	17.15	35,680	10.03	12.97	16.66	20.86	25.17
Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	41,480	13.89	28,900	8.20	10.14	13.21	16.89	20.82
Grinding and polishing workers, hand.....	44,890	12.03	25,010	7.88	9.30	11.28	14.08	17.01
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	129,440	14.52	30,200	8.94	10.88	13.89	17.37	21.33
Cutters and trimmers, hand.....	28,360	11.57	24,070	7.33	8.42	10.50	13.85	17.49
Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	78,030	14.04	29,210	8.48	10.36	13.25	16.90	20.94
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	80,420	14.15	29,420	8.88	10.76	13.36	16.71	21.03
Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders.....	28,140	15.36	31,940	9.59	11.69	14.62	18.75	22.41
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	506,160	15.51	32,250	8.56	10.72	14.04	19.08	25.37
Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers.....	28,100	15.79	32,830	8.46	10.67	14.15	19.24	25.60
Dental laboratory technicians.....	45,600	16.47	34,260	9.02	11.54	15.50	20.13	25.38
Medical appliance technicians.....	10,810	15.61	32,460	8.40	10.52	13.98	19.04	25.00
Ophthalmic laboratory technicians.....	26,740	12.81	26,640	8.12	9.59	11.89	15.31	18.71
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	396,270	11.94	24,840	7.29	8.69	11.02	14.44	17.99
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	100,830	13.50	28,080	8.58	10.22	12.82	16.23	20.01
Painters, transportation equipment.....	52,650	18.14	37,720	10.35	12.86	16.75	22.33	27.54
Painting, coating, and decorating workers.....	27,830	12.15	25,280	7.47	8.92	10.89	13.95	18.91
Photographic process workers.....	28,000	12.05	25,070	7.16	8.22	10.51	14.24	19.69
Photographic processing machine operators.....	53,970	10.16	21,120	6.99	7.81	9.26	11.41	14.93
Semiconductor processors.....	44,720	15.80	32,870	10.00	12.16	14.92	18.16	21.88
Cementing and gluing machine operators and tenders.....	25,650	12.45	25,900	7.84	9.48	11.78	15.11	17.97
Cleaning, washing, and metal pickling equipment operators and tenders.....	15,250	12.19	25,350	7.54	8.89	10.95	14.92	19.01
Cooling and freezing equipment operators and tenders.....	9,640	12.16	25,290	7.49	9.03	11.13	14.90	18.67
Etchers and engravers.....	10,050	13.35	27,760	8.06	9.75	12.04	15.16	20.82
Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic.....	41,250	12.33	25,640	7.43	8.92	11.39	14.94	18.84
Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	107,560	15.32	31,870	9.21	11.87	14.98	18.08	22.03
Tire builders.....	19,860	17.80	37,020	9.96	12.81	17.68	22.83	26.15
Helpers--production workers.....	528,610	10.45	21,730	6.97	7.99	9.80	12.35	15.46
Production workers, all other.....	296,340	13.49	28,070	7.39	8.52	11.36	16.77	24.17
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b>								
Aircraft cargo handling supervisors.....	6,210	19.73	41,030	10.66	13.02	16.78	24.46	33.81
First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand.....	176,030	19.81	41,210	11.42	14.47	18.75	24.07	30.08
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	221,520	24.63	51,230	13.69	17.57	22.85	28.88	36.63
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers.....	76,240	(?)	135,040	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Commercial pilots.....	24,860	(?)	65,560	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Air traffic controllers.....	21,590	50.88	105,820	29.01	38.99	51.73	62.81	68.78
Airfield operations specialists.....	4,510	20.30	42,230	9.46	13.39	17.95	26.28	34.50
Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency medical technicians.....	18,320	9.72	20,220	6.55	7.47	9.03	11.02	13.72
Bus drivers, transit and intercity.....	183,450	15.37	31,960	9.03	11.26	14.91	19.43	22.86
Bus drivers, school.....	465,880	11.71	24,350	6.44	8.70	11.57	14.33	17.08
Driver/sales workers.....	400,530	11.44	23,800	6.05	6.94	9.67	14.64	20.02
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	1,624,740	17.05	35,460	10.51	12.98	16.48	20.55	24.89
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	938,280	12.99	27,020	7.35	9.11	11.92	16.01	20.93
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	144,280	10.36	21,550	6.68	7.81	9.60	11.99	15.23
Motor vehicle operators, all other.....	76,500	12.29	25,570	6.68	7.88	10.71	15.92	20.46
Locomotive engineers.....	37,390	28.96	60,230	16.81	20.31	26.69	37.34	44.49
Locomotive firers.....	540	20.54	42,710	14.11	15.81	18.65	21.48	34.47
Rail yard engineers, dinky operators, and hostlers.....	6,970	18.99	39,500	12.31	15.00	18.28	21.68	26.15

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2005- Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles				
		Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	10th	25th	50th (Median)	75th	90th
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations (Continued)</b>								
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators.....	20,700	\$25.07	\$52,150	\$14.68	\$18.40	\$23.89	\$31.69	\$37.55
Railroad conductors and yardmasters.....	38,330	27.50	57,200	16.26	19.65	25.98	34.93	42.26
Subway and streetcar operators.....	7,430	22.43	46,660	18.38	20.32	22.84	25.35	26.86
Rail transportation workers, all other.....	7,500	18.32	38,100	12.18	15.48	18.74	21.05	23.61
Sailors and marine oilers.....	31,090	15.19	31,590	8.70	10.93	14.11	18.35	23.00
Captains, mates, and pilots of water vessels.....	28,570	25.55	53,140	13.78	18.05	24.49	31.79	39.17
Motorboat operators.....	2,700	17.14	35,650	8.88	11.25	16.48	23.29	26.28
Ship engineers.....	13,240	27.54	57,290	16.04	19.24	25.38	34.49	43.01
Bridge and lock tenders.....	3,620	17.44	36,270	9.27	12.31	18.26	22.09	25.33
Parking lot attendants.....	124,250	8.64	17,970	6.26	6.99	8.14	9.87	11.94
Service station attendants.....	96,340	8.94	18,590	6.36	7.31	8.32	10.14	12.67
Traffic technicians.....	6,990	18.21	37,870	11.21	13.16	17.82	22.38	26.64
Transportation inspectors.....	25,570	25.59	53,230	10.87	16.83	23.79	33.83	44.09
Transportation workers, all other.....	54,010	15.98	33,240	8.37	10.47	15.68	20.49	25.06
Conveyor operators and tenders.....	49,220	13.24	27,530	8.20	10.25	12.81	15.85	19.16
Crane and tower operators.....	43,690	19.65	40,860	11.64	14.42	18.69	24.25	29.40
Dredge operators.....	1,720	16.08	33,450	10.11	12.10	14.92	17.94	24.50
Excavating and loading machine and dragline operators.....	66,030	16.64	34,610	10.38	12.52	15.57	19.78	25.23
Loading machine operators, underground mining.....	2,390	17.47	36,330	12.59	14.78	17.15	20.16	22.66
Hoist and winch operators.....	3,110	17.52	36,440	10.78	12.51	15.66	20.86	29.33
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	627,060	13.86	28,830	9.07	10.67	13.02	16.27	20.39
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment.....	333,350	9.48	19,720	6.22	7.17	8.47	10.64	14.08
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	2,363,960	10.80	22,460	6.88	7.99	9.91	12.72	16.35
Machine feeders and offbearers.....	145,740	11.41	23,730	7.37	8.75	10.74	13.36	16.58
Packers and packagers, hand.....	840,410	9.13	18,990	6.18	7.06	8.36	10.55	13.35
Gas compressor and gas pumping station operators.....	3,950	20.91	43,500	13.36	16.75	21.07	25.31	28.10
Pump operators, except wellhead pumpers.....	9,970	18.47	38,410	10.60	14.37	17.38	22.98	27.56
Wellhead pumpers.....	10,190	17.86	37,150	9.96	13.52	18.12	22.42	25.90
Refuse and recyclable material collectors.....	133,930	14.50	30,160	7.63	10.03	13.68	18.00	23.33
Shuttle car operators.....	3,100	18.28	38,030	14.43	16.03	18.42	20.65	22.14
Tank car, truck, and ship loaders.....	15,950	16.34	33,990	9.36	11.85	15.06	19.47	26.26
Material moving workers, all other.....	52,970	15.65	32,550	8.09	10.21	14.53	20.20	25.36

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Wages for some occupations that do not generally work year-round, full time, are reported either as hourly wages or annual salaries depending on how they are typically paid.

<sup>3</sup> Represents a wage above \$70.00 per hour.

<sup>4</sup> Estimates not released.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Logging (NAICS 113300)</b>						
Logging equipment operators.....	20,680	31.8	\$ 14.47	\$ 30,090	\$ 11.30	\$ 17.10
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	8,750	13.5	14.29	29,730	11.32	16.97
Fallers.....	8,300	12.8	15.39	32,010	10.90	17.56
Logging workers, all other.....	4,310	6.6	15.23	31,670	12.55	18.05
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood.....	2,560	3.9	11.04	22,960	8.78	12.97
First-line supervisors/managers of farming, fishing, and forestry workers.....	2,540	3.9	22.14	46,050	16.45	26.09
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	1,690	2.6	10.08	20,960	8.03	11.50
Office clerks, general.....	1,380	2.1	9.78	20,340	6.92	11.69
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	1,250	1.9	12.20	25,380	9.26	13.98
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	1,200	1.8	9.66	20,100	7.66	11.13
<b>Support activities for crop production (NAICS 115100)</b>						
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse.....	161,280	58.1	\$ 7.96	\$ 16,550	\$ 7.18	\$ 8.40
Graders and sorters, agricultural products.....	15,200	5.5	7.91	16,450	6.95	8.61
Packers and packagers, hand.....	14,700	5.3	8.26	17,180	7.09	8.74
Agricultural equipment operators.....	13,710	4.9	9.19	19,120	7.12	10.49
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	8,810	3.2	8.24	17,130	6.57	9.08
First-line supervisors/managers of farming, fishing, and forestry workers.....	6,090	2.2	14.62	30,410	9.66	18.34
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	4,220	1.5	12.68	26,380	9.24	15.26
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	3,480	1.3	10.00	20,790	7.89	11.36
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	2,540	0.9	13.37	27,810	10.21	15.93
Office clerks, general.....	2,380	0.9	10.26	21,330	7.70	11.87
<b>Support activities for animal production (NAICS 115200)</b>						
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.....	9,500	35.7	\$ 9.87	\$ 20,530	\$ 7.63	\$ 11.56
Nonfarm animal caretakers.....	3,300	12.4	9.55	19,870	7.51	10.60
Animal trainers.....	1,540	5.8	13.94	29,000	9.07	15.84
First-line supervisors/managers of farming, fishing, and forestry workers.....	860	3.2	17.68	36,780	13.02	21.01
Office clerks, general.....	590	2.2	10.24	21,290	7.77	11.93
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	540	2.0	11.91	24,770	8.08	13.84
Agricultural and food science technicians.....	530	2.0	13.55	28,180	9.70	16.31
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	470	1.8	10.40	21,620	8.36	11.92
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	470	1.8	13.46	28,000	9.55	16.38
Customer service representatives.....	380	1.4	13.27	27,600	11.45	15.17
<b>Oil and gas extraction (NAICS 211100)</b>						
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers.....	8,680	7.1	\$ 25.63	\$ 53,300	\$ 22.47	\$ 28.20
Petroleum engineers.....	7,280	5.9	51.92	107,990	38.94	63.16
Wellhead pumpers.....	6,400	5.2	18.74	38,980	14.65	23.79
Accountants and auditors.....	5,710	4.7	28.19	58,640	21.17	34.01
Geoscientists, except hydrologists and geographers.....	5,680	4.6	51.55	107,220	35.79	64.65
General and operations managers.....	5,210	4.3	57.79	120,200	32.09	(2)
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	5,100	4.2	15.68	32,610	11.88	19.19
Roustabouts, oil and gas.....	4,140	3.4	14.03	29,190	9.97	16.70
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	4,010	3.3	19.72	41,020	15.57	23.27
Office clerks, general.....	3,980	3.3	12.66	26,330	8.26	15.71
<b>Coal mining (NAICS 212100)</b>						
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	10,000	13.8	\$ 18.50	\$ 38,480	\$ 14.61	\$ 22.40
Helpers—extraction workers.....	4,860	6.7	16.93	35,210	14.56	19.95
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	4,040	5.6	30.30	63,030	22.63	36.05
Roof bolters, mining.....	3,950	5.5	18.69	38,870	16.77	20.78
Continuous mining machine operators.....	3,590	5.0	19.03	39,580	17.35	20.99
Excavating and loading machine and dragline operators.....	3,550	4.9	18.75	38,990	14.72	23.42
Electricians.....	3,400	4.7	20.95	43,580	18.21	23.50
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	2,840	3.9	18.33	38,130	14.58	21.85
Shuttle car operators.....	2,700	3.7	18.45	38,380	16.46	20.64
Mine cutting and channeling machine operators.....	2,350	3.2	19.80	41,190	17.92	21.49
<b>Metal ore mining (NAICS 212200)</b>						
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	3,150	11.1	\$ 19.58	\$ 40,720	\$ 17.02	\$ 21.76
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines.....	2,280	8.0	21.27	44,230	18.66	24.70
Continuous mining machine operators.....	2,100	7.4	21.73	45,190	19.23	24.52
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	1,470	5.2	19.67	40,900	17.15	22.71
Electricians.....	1,230	4.3	21.73	45,190	18.73	25.28
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	1,150	4.0	21.24	44,190	18.59	24.47
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	1,050	3.7	18.14	37,740	14.73	21.80
Installation, maintenance, and repair workers, all other.....	990	3.5	24.84	51,670	22.91	27.13
Mine cutting and channeling machine operators.....	900	3.2	20.90	43,480	19.20	22.16
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	820	2.9	28.35	58,970	23.67	33.32

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying (NAICS 212300)</b>						
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	12,540	11.4	\$ 15.73	\$ 32,720	\$ 12.38	\$ 18.48
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	9,080	8.3	17.41	36,220	13.19	20.76
Excavating and loading machine and dragline operators.....	7,310	6.7	15.09	31,390	11.87	17.56
Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	4,540	4.1	14.83	30,840	11.57	17.36
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	3,300	3.0	11.10	23,090	8.31	13.31
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	3,160	2.9	26.26	54,630	19.34	31.99
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	3,060	2.8	16.38	34,070	13.04	19.55
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	2,630	2.4	13.68	28,450	10.59	16.28
Continuous mining machine operators.....	2,550	2.3	16.52	34,350	13.02	19.13
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines.....	2,550	2.3	17.76	36,940	14.61	20.59
<b>Support activities for mining (NAICS 213100)</b>						
Roustabouts, oil and gas.....	25,030	12.1	\$ 12.63	\$ 26,270	\$ 9.67	\$ 15.09
Service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining.....	16,090	7.8	16.28	33,870	11.28	18.99
Rotary drill operators, oil and gas.....	12,960	6.3	19.15	39,820	14.00	23.53
Helpers—extraction workers.....	12,450	6.0	13.46	28,000	10.46	15.91
Derrick operators, oil and gas.....	11,630	5.6	17.10	35,570	13.50	20.03
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	10,210	4.9	27.35	56,890	19.81	33.50
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	6,950	3.4	15.14	31,500	11.42	17.37
General and operations managers.....	5,870	2.8	42.71	88,840	26.64	53.47
Extraction workers, all other.....	4,760	2.3	17.89	37,210	11.62	20.78
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	3,640	1.8	16.01	33,300	11.91	19.44
<b>Power generation and supply (NAICS 221100)</b>						
Electrical power-line installers and repairers.....	53,780	13.5	\$ 25.14	\$ 52,290	\$ 21.67	\$ 29.64
Power plant operators.....	23,210	5.8	26.90	55,950	22.72	31.49
Customer service representatives.....	20,810	5.2	16.88	35,110	12.62	20.51
Electrical and electronics repairers, powerhouse, substation, and relay.....	15,240	3.8	27.09	56,360	23.56	31.46
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	12,820	3.2	32.10	66,780	26.90	38.25
Electrical engineers.....	11,360	2.8	36.10	75,090	29.51	42.19
Meter readers, utilities.....	10,620	2.7	16.68	34,690	12.65	20.55
Control and valve installers and repairers, except mechanical door.....	9,170	2.3	25.87	53,820	21.30	29.69
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	7,520	1.9	22.36	46,520	17.23	27.69
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	7,520	1.9	32.45	67,500	24.35	40.76
<b>Natural gas distribution (NAICS 221200)</b>						
Customer service representatives.....	9,960	9.3	\$ 18.72	\$ 38,930	\$ 13.38	\$ 24.21
Control and valve installers and repairers, except mechanical door.....	7,260	6.7	23.21	48,270	19.54	26.93
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters.....	6,140	5.7	24.13	50,190	20.94	27.56
Meter readers, utilities.....	6,050	5.6	17.36	36,100	13.68	21.33
Electrical power-line installers and repairers.....	4,120	3.8	27.66	57,520	23.59	32.74
Gas plant operators.....	3,440	3.2	26.27	54,650	22.77	30.05
Office clerks, general.....	2,420	2.2	15.56	32,370	10.05	20.80
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	1,990	1.8	21.03	43,750	16.40	25.94
Business operations specialists, all other.....	1,860	1.7	33.84	70,390	28.12	40.47
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	1,820	1.7	27.07	56,310	19.75	33.30
<b>Water, sewage and other systems (NAICS 221300)</b>						
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators.....	9,930	21.7	\$ 16.77	\$ 34,890	\$ 12.44	\$ 20.72
Meter readers, utilities.....	2,600	5.7	14.35	29,840	9.51	19.08
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	2,030	4.4	16.13	33,560	11.78	20.58
Office clerks, general.....	1,910	4.2	11.27	23,440	7.90	13.33
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	1,870	4.1	10.99	22,860	7.74	13.78
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	1,710	3.7	13.43	27,940	10.47	16.05
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	1,550	3.4	26.33	54,770	19.94	32.21
Customer service representatives.....	1,430	3.1	15.15	31,520	11.27	18.71
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters.....	1,410	3.1	18.12	37,690	12.76	23.09
Control and valve installers and repairers, except mechanical door.....	1,400	3.1	16.53	34,390	11.45	20.64
<b>Residential building construction (NAICS 236100)</b>						
Carpenters.....	286,600	30.5	\$ 17.93	\$ 37,290	\$ 13.01	\$ 21.79
Construction laborers.....	117,920	12.5	13.29	27,630	9.74	15.69
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	82,470	8.8	26.16	54,420	19.02	31.20
Helpers—carpenters.....	42,280	4.5	10.99	22,860	8.92	12.76
Construction managers.....	37,440	4.0	38.69	80,480	24.38	46.42
Office clerks, general.....	33,400	3.6	11.24	23,370	7.67	13.40
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	27,960	3.0	15.20	31,620	11.30	18.73
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	24,370	2.6	12.50	25,990	9.58	15.20
Cost estimators.....	17,400	1.9	26.86	55,860	18.88	32.94
General and operations managers.....	16,950	1.8	53.59	111,460	32.09	(2)

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Nonresidential building construction (NAICS 236200)</b>						
Carpenters.....	146,870	19.8	\$ 20.55	\$ 42,740	\$ 14.79	\$ 25.89
Construction laborers.....	111,760	15.1	15.06	31,330	10.16	18.98
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	75,240	10.2	27.76	57,740	20.76	33.33
Construction managers.....	41,170	5.6	38.40	79,870	27.28	45.42
Cost estimators.....	19,380	2.6	30.27	62,960	22.01	37.55
Cement masons and concrete finishers.....	17,880	2.4	17.34	36,060	12.01	21.63
General and operations managers.....	16,200	2.2	50.90	105,870	31.37	66.13
Helpers--carpenters.....	15,150	2.0	11.96	24,880	9.40	13.53
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	14,580	2.0	20.43	42,500	14.70	25.53
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	14,250	1.9	16.28	33,850	12.40	19.75
<b>Utility system construction (NAICS 237100)</b>						
Construction laborers.....	74,760	18.9	\$ 14.50	\$ 30,160	\$ 9.78	\$ 17.79
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	41,950	10.6	20.19	41,990	14.26	25.33
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	25,230	6.4	26.03	54,150	19.15	31.23
Pipelayers.....	23,090	5.8	15.46	32,160	10.92	19.13
Electrical power-line installers and repairers.....	19,960	5.0	20.08	41,760	14.33	25.03
Telecommunications line installers and repairers.....	16,860	4.3	15.77	32,790	11.35	18.91
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters.....	11,950	3.0	21.39	44,490	14.71	26.79
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	10,160	2.6	16.84	35,020	12.81	19.91
Construction managers.....	8,410	2.1	38.39	79,860	26.71	44.43
Earth drillers, except oil and gas.....	7,860	2.0	16.80	34,950	12.54	19.80
<b>Land subdivision (NAICS 237200)</b>						
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	4,900	5.5	\$ 28.50	\$ 59,270	\$ 21.66	\$ 34.52
Property, real estate, and community association managers.....	4,900	5.5	38.80	80,700	20.61	52.26
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	4,620	5.2	19.52	40,610	15.21	22.51
Construction laborers.....	4,530	5.1	14.89	30,980	10.07	17.01
Real estate sales agents.....	4,240	4.8	27.64	57,500	13.42	34.79
Construction managers.....	3,720	4.2	45.04	93,690	29.28	56.48
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	3,680	4.1	16.85	35,050	13.00	20.62
Office clerks, general.....	3,540	4.0	11.92	24,780	7.69	14.39
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	3,500	3.9	13.90	28,900	10.88	16.68
General and operations managers.....	3,330	3.7	59.61	123,980	36.01	(2)
<b>Highway, street, and bridge construction (NAICS 237300)</b>						
Construction laborers.....	91,640	25.7	\$ 15.79	\$ 32,840	\$ 9.96	\$ 21.24
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	50,570	14.2	20.64	42,940	14.27	26.06
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	27,610	7.7	16.21	33,720	11.81	19.76
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	26,970	7.6	26.80	55,750	19.98	32.18
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators.....	21,340	6.0	16.71	34,750	11.63	20.57
Carpenters.....	15,350	4.3	20.00	41,600	13.71	25.64
Cement masons and concrete finishers.....	13,770	3.9	17.46	36,310	12.00	22.40
Construction managers.....	7,790	2.2	39.12	81,360	27.58	45.17
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines.....	6,520	1.8	19.35	40,260	14.87	23.21
Cost estimators.....	5,090	1.4	29.58	61,530	21.14	35.91
<b>Other heavy construction (NAICS 237900)</b>						
Construction laborers.....	20,670	19.8	\$ 13.97	\$ 29,060	\$ 9.44	\$ 16.62
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	14,850	14.2	19.53	40,620	13.07	25.00
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	6,160	5.9	25.68	53,410	18.97	30.99
Carpenters.....	5,020	4.8	19.95	41,490	13.50	26.72
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters.....	3,200	3.1	21.54	44,790	15.53	25.85
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	2,580	2.5	15.51	32,260	11.63	18.27
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	2,290	2.2	17.23	35,840	13.29	20.47
Office clerks, general.....	2,220	2.1	11.42	23,740	7.79	13.60
Construction managers.....	2,130	2.0	40.09	83,390	26.82	48.85
Cement masons and concrete finishers.....	1,990	1.9	17.13	35,640	11.52	21.65
<b>Building foundation and exterior contractors (NAICS 238100)</b>						
Carpenters.....	155,980	14.6	\$ 18.12	\$ 37,680	\$ 12.92	\$ 22.50
Construction laborers.....	127,870	12.0	13.70	28,500	9.67	16.12
Roofers.....	107,770	10.1	16.14	33,560	11.67	19.73
Cement masons and concrete finishers.....	94,180	8.8	16.46	34,230	12.00	19.85
Brickmasons and blockmasons.....	90,010	8.4	20.57	42,790	15.39	25.32
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	60,100	5.6	25.83	53,730	19.04	30.34
Helpers--brickmasons, blockmasons, stonemasons, and tile and marble setters.....	39,200	3.7	13.18	27,420	9.93	15.04
Structural iron and steel workers.....	32,760	3.1	22.08	45,920	15.24	28.45
Glaziers.....	31,880	3.0	18.03	37,500	12.77	21.59
Office clerks, general.....	20,070	1.9	11.10	23,080	7.44	13.57

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Building equipment contractors (NAICS 238200)</b>						
Electricians.....	427,540	22.7	\$ 21.73	\$ 45,200	\$ 15.25	\$ 26.91
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters.....	299,250	15.9	21.73	45,190	15.29	27.07
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers.....	159,950	8.5	18.13	37,710	13.32	21.81
Sheet metal workers.....	84,000	4.5	19.85	41,290	13.34	25.89
Helpers--electricians.....	82,320	4.4	11.75	24,450	9.26	13.60
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	75,300	4.0	29.78	61,940	21.65	35.72
Helpers--pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters.....	60,970	3.2	11.64	24,220	9.28	13.40
Office clerks, general.....	51,090	2.7	11.85	24,650	8.51	14.46
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	44,250	2.3	15.63	32,520	11.86	18.97
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	38,170	2.0	12.19	25,350	9.38	14.78
<b>Building finishing contractors (NAICS 238300)</b>						
Painters, construction and maintenance.....	170,090	17.6	\$ 15.82	\$ 32,900	\$ 11.64	\$ 18.83
Carpenters.....	135,150	14.0	19.59	40,740	13.47	24.96
Drywall and ceiling tile installers.....	110,110	11.4	17.99	37,430	13.03	21.90
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	44,100	4.6	26.15	54,380	18.70	31.03
Tile and marble setters.....	36,550	3.8	19.19	39,920	13.86	23.46
Tapers.....	34,920	3.6	19.84	41,270	14.50	24.89
Construction laborers.....	34,280	3.6	13.59	28,270	9.56	15.89
Plasterers and stucco masons.....	33,740	3.5	17.95	37,340	13.24	21.43
Insulation workers, floor, ceiling, and wall.....	24,520	2.5	16.30	33,910	11.02	20.25
Office clerks, general.....	21,810	2.3	11.41	23,740	7.63	14.07
<b>Other specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238900)</b>						
Construction laborers.....	145,390	21.8	\$ 14.10	\$ 29,330	\$ 9.80	\$ 17.01
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	96,980	14.5	19.14	39,800	13.63	23.68
Cement masons and concrete finishers.....	44,690	6.7	16.89	35,130	12.33	20.68
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	43,740	6.5	15.41	32,060	11.98	17.81
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	39,020	5.8	25.66	53,370	18.70	29.92
Excavating and loading machine and dragline operators.....	21,120	3.2	16.77	34,870	12.57	19.90
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators.....	17,920	2.7	15.90	33,080	11.77	18.52
Fence erectors.....	17,760	2.7	12.62	26,250	9.89	14.46
Office clerks, general.....	14,300	2.1	11.35	23,600	8.00	13.63
Carpenters.....	13,780	2.1	19.87	41,320	13.43	25.68
<b>Animal food manufacturing (NAICS 311100)</b>						
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	3,930	8.1	\$ 13.20	\$ 27,460	\$ 9.88	\$ 16.31
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	3,750	7.7	13.21	27,480	10.46	15.84
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	3,490	7.2	14.74	30,660	11.66	17.16
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	3,100	6.4	14.41	29,970	11.79	16.80
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	2,040	4.2	11.03	22,930	8.32	13.42
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	2,010	4.1	17.14	35,650	13.22	20.91
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	1,950	4.0	22.12	46,000	16.46	26.50
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	1,630	3.4	24.60	51,180	16.89	30.39
Food batchmakers.....	1,600	3.3	12.70	26,410	9.56	15.54
Helpers--production workers.....	1,580	3.3	10.95	22,770	8.01	13.49
<b>Grain and oilseed milling (NAICS 311200)</b>						
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	6,290	10.3	\$ 14.50	\$ 30,170	\$ 10.87	\$ 17.14
Food batchmakers.....	4,140	6.8	13.76	28,620	10.32	16.42
Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	2,950	4.9	14.77	30,720	11.80	17.44
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	2,910	4.8	22.84	47,520	17.21	27.48
Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitating, and still machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	2,900	4.8	16.47	34,250	13.51	20.07
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	2,760	4.5	12.78	26,580	9.44	15.79
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	2,280	3.8	18.43	38,330	14.76	21.48
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	2,070	3.4	15.10	31,400	12.03	17.48
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	1,780	2.9	14.82	30,830	12.27	17.05
Helpers--production workers.....	1,720	2.8	12.30	25,580	9.50	14.65
<b>Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing (NAICS 311300)</b>						
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	8,010	10.2	\$ 12.83	\$ 26,690	\$ 9.86	\$ 15.73
Food batchmakers.....	7,640	9.7	12.09	25,140	8.30	15.24
Packers and packagers, hand.....	6,440	8.2	9.73	20,240	7.73	11.03
Helpers--production workers.....	5,600	7.1	11.09	23,070	8.01	13.99
Retail salespersons.....	3,810	4.8	8.82	18,350	6.93	9.65
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	2,640	3.3	17.63	36,670	14.15	21.23
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	2,510	3.2	22.34	46,460	16.65	26.77
Food cooking machine operators and tenders.....	2,480	3.1	12.15	25,260	8.91	14.99
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	2,160	2.7	18.93	39,370	16.64	21.34
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	2,030	2.6	11.60	24,130	8.87	13.87

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty (NAICS 311400)</b>						
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders .....	24,320	14.2	\$ 11.61	\$ 24,150	\$ 8.70	\$ 13.90
Industrial truck and tractor operators .....	9,820	5.7	13.25	27,570	11.15	15.42
Helpers—production workers .....	9,730	5.7	10.69	22,220	8.37	12.78
Food batchmakers .....	8,880	5.2	12.34	25,670	9.40	14.97
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	8,120	4.7	10.78	22,420	8.58	12.43
Packers and packagers, hand .....	6,930	4.1	9.35	19,450	7.52	10.82
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	6,130	3.6	16.78	34,900	14.04	19.96
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	5,610	3.3	21.48	44,670	16.02	26.04
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	5,300	3.1	12.86	26,740	10.05	14.54
Team assemblers .....	5,220	3.1	12.52	26,050	9.39	15.23
<b>Dairy product manufacturing (NAICS 311500)</b>						
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders .....	13,340	10.1	\$ 13.25	\$ 27,570	\$ 10.26	\$ 16.11
Food batchmakers .....	9,330	7.1	13.33	27,730	10.23	16.10
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	8,210	6.2	13.40	27,870	10.87	16.06
Helpers—production workers .....	6,610	5.0	12.35	25,690	9.65	15.02
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	6,190	4.7	17.49	36,370	14.62	20.26
Driver/sales workers .....	4,850	3.7	15.95	33,170	12.49	19.54
Industrial truck and tractor operators .....	4,800	3.6	14.67	30,510	12.23	16.84
Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitating, and still machine setters, operators, and tenders .....	4,570	3.5	16.35	34,000	13.85	19.30
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	4,490	3.4	22.84	47,500	17.73	26.98
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	4,240	3.2	18.13	37,720	14.89	21.23
<b>Animal slaughtering and processing (NAICS 311600)</b>						
Slaughterers and meat packers .....	127,760	25.2	\$ 10.34	\$ 21,510	\$ 8.71	\$ 11.97
Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers .....	89,860	17.8	9.70	20,180	8.11	10.93
Helpers—production workers .....	25,060	5.0	9.60	19,970	8.02	10.67
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders .....	17,050	3.4	11.10	23,090	9.10	13.07
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	16,840	3.3	10.29	21,400	8.64	11.78
Packers and packagers, hand .....	16,380	3.2	9.52	19,800	7.54	11.04
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	15,530	3.1	20.59	42,830	15.99	24.31
Butchers and meat cutters .....	12,640	2.5	11.67	24,260	9.23	13.59
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	11,830	2.3	14.79	30,770	11.96	17.08
Production workers, all other .....	9,620	1.9	10.57	21,980	8.10	11.97
<b>Seafood product preparation and packaging (NAICS 311700)</b>						
Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers .....	10,470	26.7	\$ 9.87	\$ 20,530	\$ 7.05	\$ 11.21
Packers and packagers, hand .....	3,040	7.8	8.31	17,290	6.95	9.36
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	2,750	7.0	8.86	18,430	6.97	10.24
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders .....	2,380	6.1	9.45	19,660	7.62	10.78
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	1,470	3.8	20.38	42,390	13.74	26.05
Graders and sorters, agricultural products .....	1,120	2.9	8.22	17,110	6.98	8.97
Food batchmakers .....	730	1.9	10.23	21,270	8.08	12.14
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	720	1.8	27.18	56,540	17.67	34.75
Helpers—production workers .....	670	1.7	8.91	18,540	7.38	9.79
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	620	1.6	15.20	31,620	10.92	18.57
<b>Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing (NAICS 311800)</b>						
Bakers .....	46,890	16.5	\$ 11.57	\$ 24,060	\$ 8.40	\$ 13.94
Food batchmakers .....	20,280	7.2	10.82	22,510	7.85	13.07
Packers and packagers, hand .....	16,720	5.9	9.74	20,270	7.45	11.45
Helpers—production workers .....	14,220	5.0	11.14	23,180	8.14	13.46
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders .....	14,200	5.0	12.23	25,430	9.08	15.00
Cashiers .....	10,880	3.8	8.17	16,990	6.88	9.07
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	9,160	3.2	21.12	43,920	15.80	25.59
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop .....	9,120	3.2	7.98	16,600	6.82	8.73
Retail salespersons .....	8,890	3.1	8.98	18,680	7.12	10.24
Driver/sales workers .....	7,670	2.7	16.85	35,060	11.08	21.50
<b>Other food manufacturing (NAICS 311900)</b>						
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders .....	14,660	9.2	\$ 12.28	\$ 25,540	\$ 9.36	\$ 15.05
Packers and packagers, hand .....	12,680	7.9	11.27	23,440	8.42	13.83
Food batchmakers .....	10,680	6.7	11.97	24,900	8.46	14.77
Industrial truck and tractor operators .....	6,820	4.3	13.61	28,300	11.01	16.06
Helpers—production workers .....	5,400	3.4	10.41	21,660	7.86	12.04
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	4,910	3.1	22.64	47,090	16.47	27.25
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	4,900	3.1	18.20	37,850	14.63	21.88
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	4,700	2.9	11.18	23,260	8.21	13.65
Production workers, all other .....	4,120	2.6	13.15	27,350	9.40	16.11
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	3,720	2.3	14.10	29,320	9.97	16.73

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Beverage manufacturing (NAICS 312100)</b>						
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	18,650	11.3	\$ 14.20	\$ 29,540	\$ 9.83	\$ 18.00
Driver/sales workers.....	10,840	6.6	14.78	30,740	10.61	18.27
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	9,490	5.8	12.30	25,580	9.32	15.08
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	9,410	5.7	23.05	47,930	15.50	26.87
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	8,120	4.9	14.45	30,060	11.45	16.98
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	6,790	4.1	17.65	36,720	14.54	20.70
Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitating, and still machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	5,650	3.4	18.65	38,780	13.19	23.07
Retail salespersons.....	4,800	2.9	11.51	23,940	8.80	13.52
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	4,750	2.9	13.58	28,240	10.06	16.53
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	4,280	2.6	24.75	51,470	18.27	29.28
<b>Tobacco manufacturing (NAICS 312200)</b>						
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	2,530	9.7	\$ 18.61	\$ 38,710	\$ 10.26	\$ 28.37
Helpers—production workers.....	1,960	7.5	14.49	30,130	9.72	19.44
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	1,440	5.5	23.51	48,910	16.67	30.93
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	1,360	5.2	22.73	47,280	17.18	28.67
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	1,240	4.8	15.48	32,190	10.96	18.09
Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitating, and still machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	1,230	4.7	23.54	48,950	19.00	28.90
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	720	2.8	12.87	26,770	9.62	15.54
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	720	2.8	27.30	56,790	18.89	34.67
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	510	2.0	13.71	28,520	10.00	16.68
Team assemblers.....	440	1.7	9.68	20,140	7.66	10.61
<b>Fiber, yarn, and thread mills (NAICS 313100)</b>						
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	20,930	40.7	\$ 11.04	\$ 22,960	\$ 9.67	\$ 12.53
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	2,660	5.2	11.44	23,790	9.98	13.02
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	2,650	5.2	14.43	30,020	12.51	16.10
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	1,900	3.7	20.95	43,570	17.39	24.32
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	1,770	3.4	14.34	29,830	12.31	16.22
Helpers—production workers.....	1,620	3.2	10.03	20,860	9.03	11.07
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	1,420	2.8	11.63	24,180	9.99	13.04
Extruding and forming machine setters, operators, and tenders, synthetic and glass fibers.....	1,380	2.7	12.01	24,960	10.38	13.42
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	1,280	2.5	10.50	21,850	9.28	11.50
Packers and packagers, hand.....	1,070	2.1	9.67	20,120	8.91	10.92
<b>Fabric mills (NAICS 313200)</b>						
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	22,190	20.6	\$ 11.60	\$ 24,130	\$ 9.74	\$ 13.25
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	9,580	8.9	10.88	22,640	9.30	12.39
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	5,130	4.8	11.25	23,410	8.93	12.80
Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders.....	4,630	4.3	11.14	23,160	9.61	12.53
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	4,540	4.2	20.84	43,340	16.52	24.87
Helpers—production workers.....	3,930	3.6	10.26	21,340	8.84	11.54
Sewing machine operators.....	3,790	3.5	10.28	21,380	8.03	11.89
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	3,270	3.0	15.48	32,200	13.07	17.24
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	3,040	2.8	14.89	30,980	12.54	16.86
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	2,720	2.5	10.24	21,300	8.80	11.45
<b>Textile and fabric finishing mills (NAICS 313300)</b>						
Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders.....	9,210	14.1	\$ 10.89	\$ 22,650	\$ 8.75	\$ 12.77
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	3,620	5.6	11.81	24,560	9.43	13.34
Printing machine operators.....	3,310	5.1	11.04	22,960	8.41	13.12
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	2,920	4.5	21.19	44,080	16.17	25.24
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	2,410	3.7	10.05	20,890	8.93	10.98
Packers and packagers, hand.....	2,360	3.6	9.21	19,160	7.45	10.72
Helpers—production workers.....	2,100	3.2	9.48	19,720	7.80	10.92
Sewing machine operators.....	2,010	3.1	9.41	19,570	7.57	10.82
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	1,860	2.9	10.39	21,610	8.42	11.86
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	1,610	2.5	32.00	66,570	17.12	40.53
<b>Textile furnishings mills (NAICS 314100)</b>						
Sewing machine operators.....	19,220	19.6	\$ 9.87	\$ 20,530	\$ 7.94	\$ 11.16
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	7,140	7.3	11.92	24,800	10.59	13.33
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	5,390	5.5	12.16	25,300	10.16	14.08
Team assemblers.....	3,990	4.1	11.22	23,330	8.57	13.13
Packers and packagers, hand.....	3,630	3.7	9.06	18,840	7.49	10.55
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	3,620	3.7	11.30	23,500	9.32	13.13
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	3,570	3.6	20.80	43,260	15.76	24.88
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	3,440	3.5	11.74	24,420	10.44	13.07
Helpers—production workers.....	3,100	3.2	10.37	21,580	8.87	12.16
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	2,520	2.6	9.60	19,970	7.81	11.14

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Other textile product mills (NAICS 314900)</b>						
Sewing machine operators .....	21,060	28.1	\$ 9.78	\$ 20,340	\$ 7.90	\$ 11.04
Team assemblers.....	3,560	4.7	11.79	24,520	8.88	13.92
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	3,460	4.6	19.87	41,330	14.14	24.09
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	2,600	3.5	11.77	24,490	9.66	13.83
Packers and packagers, hand .....	2,270	3.0	8.80	18,310	6.89	10.32
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	2,210	2.9	24.21	50,360	14.96	30.24
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	1,890	2.5	10.16	21,140	8.01	11.89
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	1,510	2.0	9.78	20,350	7.29	11.67
Assemblers and fabricators, all other.....	1,480	2.0	9.58	19,920	6.82	11.83
Helpers—production workers.....	1,450	1.9	8.71	18,110	7.34	9.96
<b>Apparel knitting mills (NAICS 315100)</b>						
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	6,640	17.0	\$ 10.33	\$ 21,490	\$ 8.59	\$ 11.58
Sewing machine operators .....	6,020	15.5	8.72	18,130	7.30	10.11
Packers and packagers, hand .....	2,270	5.8	8.94	18,590	7.45	10.37
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	2,030	5.2	10.27	21,360	8.25	10.97
Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders.....	1,920	4.9	9.54	19,840	8.15	10.67
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	1,640	4.2	14.79	30,770	12.01	16.90
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials.....	1,440	3.7	9.44	19,630	8.12	10.69
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	1,360	3.5	18.05	37,540	12.61	21.57
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	1,240	3.2	9.63	20,030	8.35	10.51
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	1,070	2.7	10.52	21,880	8.43	12.01
<b>Cut and sew apparel manufacturing (NAICS 315200)</b>						
Sewing machine operators .....	96,560	46.3	\$ 8.85	\$ 18,410	\$ 7.23	\$ 9.86
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	6,750	3.2	10.54	21,930	7.46	12.03
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	6,340	3.0	17.98	37,410	11.85	22.04
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	5,960	2.9	11.29	23,480	8.30	12.96
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	5,900	2.8	10.61	22,070	8.22	12.35
Packers and packagers, hand .....	5,230	2.5	8.89	18,500	7.14	10.06
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials.....	4,460	2.1	8.57	17,820	7.32	9.69
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	4,290	2.1	8.91	18,520	7.36	9.87
Fabric and apparel patternmakers.....	4,050	1.9	21.23	44,160	12.84	29.29
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	4,000	1.9	29.55	61,460	14.23	38.96
<b>Accessories and other apparel manufacturing (NAICS 315900)</b>						
Sewing machine operators .....	7,590	35.0	\$ 9.23	\$ 19,200	\$ 7.28	\$ 10.55
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	790	3.6	18.75	38,990	12.94	23.01
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	710	3.3	11.27	23,440	8.84	13.06
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	690	3.2	10.24	21,310	8.18	11.75
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	610	2.8	10.51	21,860	7.74	11.37
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	560	2.6	9.32	19,390	7.72	10.53
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials.....	540	2.5	8.81	18,320	6.71	10.31
Packers and packagers, hand .....	540	2.5	9.15	19,040	6.87	10.54
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	530	2.4	28.62	59,540	18.82	33.81
Team assemblers.....	520	2.4	10.17	21,160	7.58	12.56
<b>Leather and hide tanning and finishing (NAICS 316100)</b>						
Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders.....	540	7.7	\$ 11.90	\$ 24,760	\$ 8.78	\$ 15.05
Shoe and leather workers and repairers.....	490	7.0	12.88	26,790	9.35	14.13
Production workers, all other.....	460	6.6	12.13	25,220	10.01	13.28
Machine feeders and offbearers .....	440	6.3	11.95	24,850	9.71	14.06
Textile, apparel, and furnishings workers, all other.....	400	5.7	12.04	25,050	11.02	13.27
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	320	4.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Painting, coating, and decorating workers.....	280	4.0	11.33	23,570	8.51	13.02
Team assemblers.....	270	3.9	13.49	28,070	9.33	19.34
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	260	3.7	22.19	46,150	17.59	26.56
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	170	2.4	12.44	25,870	9.83	14.91
<b>Footwear manufacturing (NAICS 316200)</b>						
Shoe machine operators and tenders .....	3,060	16.6	\$ 10.01	\$ 20,830	\$ 7.97	\$ 11.81
Shoe and leather workers and repairers.....	2,140	11.6	9.61	19,980	7.92	10.70
Sewing machine operators .....	1,930	10.5	10.06	20,920	7.77	12.07
Team assemblers.....	1,610	8.7	11.03	22,940	8.83	12.78
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	690	3.7	11.19	23,270	9.26	12.27
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	670	3.6	19.33	40,210	14.12	22.77
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	580	3.2	11.66	24,260	8.70	13.14
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	560	3.0	10.18	21,180	8.27	12.14
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	480	2.6	12.20	25,370	9.52	14.42
Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	360	2.0	12.88	26,780	8.61	14.75

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Other leather product manufacturing (NAICS 316900)</b>						
Sewing machine operators .....	3,450	22.7	\$ 9.47	\$ 19,700	\$ 7.41	\$ 10.81
Shoe and leather workers and repairers.....	1,730	11.4	9.59	19,950	7.38	11.08
Assemblers and fabricators, all other.....	1,260	8.3	9.72	20,220	7.86	10.57
Team assemblers.....	1,200	7.9	9.57	19,900	7.52	10.84
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	720	4.7	19.83	41,240	13.12	23.51
Helpers—production workers.....	520	3.4	8.41	17,490	7.07	8.76
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	340	2.2	21.06	43,810	12.88	25.37
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	310	2.0	11.44	23,790	8.76	13.40
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	300	2.0	9.64	20,060	7.43	10.96
Packers and packagers, hand.....	280	1.8	8.19	17,030	7.33	8.62
<b>Sawmills and wood preservation (NAICS 321100)</b>						
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood .....	15,920	13.3	\$ 12.50	\$ 26,000	\$ 9.52	\$ 15.22
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	13,340	11.1	9.45	19,660	7.50	10.97
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	8,580	7.2	12.53	26,060	10.17	14.67
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing.....	8,170	6.8	12.18	25,340	9.44	14.44
Machine feeders and offbearers .....	7,280	6.1	10.63	22,110	8.20	12.66
Helpers—production workers.....	5,900	4.9	9.78	20,350	7.73	11.43
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	3,720	3.1	23.05	47,950	16.48	27.12
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	3,480	2.9	14.39	29,930	11.40	16.76
Logging equipment operators.....	3,440	2.9	12.63	26,260	9.50	15.34
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	2,890	2.4	14.27	29,680	11.55	16.68
<b>Plywood and engineered wood product mfg. (NAICS 321200)</b>						
Team assemblers.....	15,700	12.9	\$ 11.21	\$ 23,310	\$ 8.97	\$ 13.19
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing.....	10,970	9.0	12.17	25,320	9.35	14.37
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood .....	7,740	6.4	11.88	24,710	9.55	13.99
Machine feeders and offbearers .....	6,420	5.3	11.58	24,080	9.17	13.71
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	5,620	4.6	10.76	22,370	8.06	13.17
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	5,620	4.6	13.09	27,220	11.04	15.22
Helpers—production workers.....	4,770	3.9	10.45	21,740	8.19	12.56
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	4,460	3.7	20.87	43,410	15.50	25.36
Carpenters.....	3,680	3.0	13.78	28,670	9.90	16.51
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	3,090	2.5	14.73	30,640	12.04	16.75
<b>Other wood product manufacturing (NAICS 321900)</b>						
Team assemblers.....	44,040	13.9	\$ 11.46	\$ 23,840	\$ 9.08	\$ 13.41
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing.....	33,850	10.7	11.50	23,920	8.83	13.43
Carpenters.....	20,770	6.6	15.07	31,340	11.13	17.58
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood .....	17,370	5.5	11.03	22,940	8.61	12.91
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters.....	14,300	4.5	12.95	26,930	9.40	15.83
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	13,760	4.4	9.99	20,780	7.84	11.56
Helpers—production workers.....	13,120	4.2	10.21	21,240	7.96	12.03
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	11,290	3.6	20.70	43,050	15.27	24.84
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	9,300	2.9	12.12	25,210	9.80	13.74
Machine feeders and offbearers .....	8,970	2.8	10.13	21,070	8.15	11.95
<b>Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (NAICS 322100)</b>						
Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders .....	23,650	16.7	\$ 19.43	\$ 40,420	\$ 15.71	\$ 23.06
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	6,070	4.3	23.08	48,010	18.89	27.44
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	5,800	4.1	22.92	47,670	19.66	26.57
Helpers—production workers.....	5,520	3.9	15.52	32,270	12.18	19.07
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	4,920	3.5	30.71	63,870	23.00	38.47
Production workers, all other.....	4,540	3.2	18.95	39,420	14.64	23.31
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	4,280	3.0	15.32	31,860	11.57	19.08
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	4,070	2.9	17.02	35,400	13.66	20.38
Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders .....	3,910	2.8	18.04	37,520	14.98	20.88
Millwrights.....	3,410	2.4	23.91	49,740	20.25	27.86
<b>Converted paper product manufacturing (NAICS 322200)</b>						
Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders .....	65,830	19.0	\$ 14.25	\$ 29,650	\$ 11.57	\$ 16.66
Helpers—production workers.....	23,250	6.7	11.40	23,710	8.98	13.57
Printing machine operators .....	14,990	4.3	16.45	34,220	13.06	19.72
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	14,090	4.1	14.25	29,650	11.91	16.43
Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders .....	13,870	4.0	14.70	30,570	11.58	17.14
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	13,770	4.0	24.70	51,390	19.26	28.98
Packers and packagers, hand .....	12,350	3.6	10.37	21,570	8.32	12.36
Machine feeders and offbearers .....	10,230	3.0	12.62	26,250	10.40	14.94
Team assemblers.....	9,910	2.9	13.93	28,980	9.80	16.79
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	9,620	2.8	33.44	69,550	20.72	40.70

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Printing and related support activities (NAICS 323100)</b>						
Printing machine operators.....	102,090	15.6	\$ 16.13	\$ 33,550	\$ 11.71	\$ 19.80
Bindery workers.....	49,540	7.6	13.06	27,160	9.63	15.90
Prepress technicians and workers.....	42,390	6.5	16.74	34,820	12.42	20.33
Job printers.....	33,600	5.2	16.00	33,270	12.15	19.40
Customer service representatives.....	26,980	4.1	16.43	34,170	12.14	20.05
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	26,160	4.0	24.32	50,580	18.34	29.16
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	25,220	3.9	30.36	63,140	17.55	36.43
Helpers--production workers.....	24,820	3.8	10.60	22,040	8.43	12.47
Graphic designers.....	19,480	3.0	18.18	37,810	12.91	20.44
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	13,130	2.0	13.19	27,440	10.52	15.60
<b>Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (NAICS 324100)</b>						
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers.....	21,060	18.7	\$ 24.73	\$ 51,430	\$ 21.46	\$ 28.42
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	5,200	4.6	29.90	62,180	21.49	38.90
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	3,880	3.4	18.66	38,800	13.56	24.01
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	3,840	3.4	16.58	34,480	12.17	20.32
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	3,620	3.2	16.52	34,370	12.43	19.94
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	3,030	2.7	25.45	52,930	21.00	30.94
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	2,250	2.0	14.10	29,320	11.02	16.45
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	2,120	1.9	13.60	28,300	8.86	16.33
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	1,970	1.8	32.69	67,980	25.60	40.58
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	1,800	1.6	13.05	27,150	9.84	15.42
<b>Basic chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325100)</b>						
Chemical plant and system operators.....	28,340	18.6	\$ 23.25	\$ 48,360	\$ 19.14	\$ 26.99
Chemical equipment operators and tenders.....	12,100	7.9	20.89	43,440	16.35	25.63
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	7,120	4.7	29.77	61,930	22.81	37.14
Chemical technicians.....	6,680	4.4	21.11	43,910	16.96	25.05
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	5,350	3.5	20.14	41,890	16.13	24.54
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	5,170	3.4	15.37	31,980	11.55	18.89
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	5,000	3.3	22.14	46,060	17.97	26.50
Chemical engineers.....	3,760	2.5	37.93	78,900	30.29	45.99
Chemists.....	3,710	2.4	30.20	62,810	22.02	36.45
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	3,040	2.0	14.45	30,060	11.12	18.12
<b>Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers mfg. (NAICS 325200)</b>						
Chemical plant and system operators.....	9,800	9.2	\$ 23.62	\$ 49,120	\$ 20.36	\$ 26.78
Chemical equipment operators and tenders.....	5,570	5.2	20.14	41,900	16.69	24.04
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	4,690	4.4	27.54	57,290	20.74	33.82
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	4,610	4.3	17.01	35,390	12.67	20.85
Chemical technicians.....	3,790	3.6	21.58	44,880	16.03	26.66
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	3,780	3.5	20.98	43,630	17.33	25.16
Extruding and forming machine setters, operators, and tenders, synthetic and glass fibers.....	3,570	3.3	16.53	34,380	12.65	20.08
Team assemblers.....	3,290	3.1	13.61	28,300	9.55	16.40
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	3,160	3.0	17.30	35,990	12.32	22.35
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	2,670	2.5	16.40	34,110	12.38	19.63
<b>Agricultural chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325300)</b>						
Chemical plant and system operators.....	4,990	12.1	\$ 22.13	\$ 46,020	\$ 18.33	\$ 25.99
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	3,510	8.5	13.48	28,040	9.83	16.37
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	2,460	6.0	17.51	36,420	13.90	21.05
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	2,000	4.8	27.17	56,510	19.56	33.90
Chemical equipment operators and tenders.....	1,900	4.6	20.40	42,430	17.95	23.35
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	1,330	3.2	10.64	22,130	7.96	12.67
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	1,290	3.1	11.40	23,720	8.36	13.45
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	1,160	2.8	14.33	29,810	10.51	17.49
Chemists.....	1,140	2.8	35.52	73,870	22.27	49.04
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	1,000	2.4	14.72	30,610	10.46	18.82
<b>Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing (NAICS 325400)</b>						
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	21,990	7.7	\$ 12.88	\$ 26,800	\$ 9.35	\$ 15.88
Chemists.....	12,920	4.5	29.93	62,250	21.15	36.45
Chemical equipment operators and tenders.....	10,820	3.8	16.82	35,000	13.94	20.23
Medical scientists, except epidemiologists.....	10,350	3.6	39.06	81,240	28.53	48.17
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	9,040	3.1	14.79	30,770	10.76	18.23
Biological technicians.....	8,640	3.0	18.53	38,550	13.56	22.18
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	8,620	3.0	17.24	35,850	11.98	21.04
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	7,420	2.6	27.27	56,730	20.50	32.72
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products.....	6,460	2.3	34.18	71,090	24.29	39.90
Business operations specialists, all other.....	6,140	2.1	29.28	60,900	20.48	35.54

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing (NAICS 325500)</b>						
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders .....	9,950	14.6	\$ 14.81	\$ 30,810	\$ 11.23	\$ 17.57
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders .....	4,450	6.5	13.53	28,140	10.45	16.45
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	2,860	4.2	25.11	52,230	19.11	29.99
Chemical technicians.....	2,570	3.8	18.91	39,330	15.41	21.78
Chemists.....	2,390	3.5	31.08	64,650	23.31	36.63
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	2,200	3.2	31.23	64,970	19.45	37.96
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	1,910	2.8	14.49	30,140	11.52	17.00
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	1,670	2.5	12.87	26,770	9.20	16.07
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	1,670	2.5	17.02	35,400	12.74	20.76
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	1,660	2.4	18.82	39,150	15.71	21.81
<b>Soap, cleaning compound, and toiletry mfg. (NAICS 325600)</b>						
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders .....	13,290	11.6	\$ 12.55	\$ 26,110	\$ 9.13	\$ 15.15
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders .....	10,740	9.4	14.76	30,700	11.00	18.07
Packers and packagers, hand .....	6,210	5.4	9.91	20,610	7.76	11.30
Team assemblers.....	4,980	4.4	11.50	23,930	8.09	13.62
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	4,500	3.9	12.35	25,690	9.36	14.32
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	4,000	3.5	14.01	29,140	11.42	16.48
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	3,850	3.4	24.55	51,070	18.21	29.66
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	3,070	2.7	14.74	30,670	11.20	17.69
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	2,700	2.4	19.85	41,280	16.36	23.73
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	2,650	2.3	19.30	40,140	15.70	23.13
<b>Other chemical product and preparation mfg. (NAICS 325900)</b>						
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders .....	9,730	9.2	\$ 14.70	\$ 30,570	\$ 10.93	\$ 17.66
Team assemblers.....	6,810	6.4	11.71	24,360	8.77	13.39
Chemical plant and system operators.....	5,570	5.3	20.06	41,720	16.12	23.91
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	4,250	4.0	25.29	52,600	19.19	30.27
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	3,920	3.7	15.39	32,010	11.41	17.78
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders .....	3,130	3.0	13.62	28,320	9.80	16.80
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	2,780	2.6	18.78	39,070	15.56	21.78
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	2,700	2.6	13.63	28,350	10.46	16.20
Helpers—production workers.....	2,500	2.4	11.59	24,100	9.15	13.67
Chemical technicians.....	2,490	2.4	19.67	40,920	15.45	23.47
<b>Plastics product manufacturing (NAICS 326100)</b>						
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	63,670	10.0	\$ 11.84	\$ 24,620	\$ 9.14	\$ 13.83
Team assemblers.....	43,970	6.9	11.32	23,550	8.90	13.26
Packers and packagers, hand .....	35,740	5.6	9.98	20,760	8.01	11.58
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	31,880	5.0	13.09	27,230	10.17	15.78
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	27,810	4.4	21.78	45,310	16.29	25.87
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	21,090	3.3	13.55	28,190	10.59	15.75
Helpers—production workers.....	18,860	3.0	10.65	22,150	8.34	12.66
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	18,050	2.8	11.30	23,510	8.97	13.12
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders .....	16,360	2.6	11.47	23,860	8.95	13.61
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	16,320	2.6	13.26	27,590	11.04	15.21
<b>Rubber product manufacturing (NAICS 326200)</b>						
Tire builders.....	18,380	10.8	\$ 18.05	\$ 37,540	\$ 13.29	\$ 23.01
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	14,820	8.7	14.49	30,150	11.26	17.00
Team assemblers.....	12,630	7.4	15.07	31,360	11.09	19.16
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	8,660	5.1	16.47	34,260	11.67	21.01
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	7,100	4.2	22.35	46,500	17.34	26.19
Helpers—production workers.....	5,960	3.5	14.06	29,240	10.37	17.38
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	5,350	3.1	19.40	40,360	15.42	23.83
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	4,310	2.5	12.45	25,890	9.36	14.36
Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic.....	4,260	2.5	10.21	21,230	7.69	12.40
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders .....	4,200	2.5	16.77	34,890	12.91	20.84
<b>Clay product and refractory manufacturing (NAICS 327100)</b>						
Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic.....	4,120	6.5	\$ 11.99	\$ 24,930	\$ 8.81	\$ 14.77
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	3,550	5.6	13.14	27,340	10.31	15.40
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	3,180	5.0	13.75	28,590	11.15	16.42
Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders.....	3,040	4.8	13.54	28,170	11.01	16.08
Helpers—production workers.....	2,890	4.6	11.49	23,910	9.02	13.61
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	2,700	4.3	22.40	46,600	17.14	26.38
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	2,470	3.9	11.36	23,620	8.54	13.52
Painting, coating, and decorating workers.....	1,850	2.9	11.01	22,900	8.20	13.38
Packers and packagers, hand .....	1,820	2.9	11.51	23,950	8.92	13.34
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	1,780	2.8	12.54	26,090	10.69	13.87

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Glass and glass product manufacturing (NAICS 327200)</b>						
Team assemblers.....	10,720	9.8	\$ 12.40	\$ 25,780	\$ 9.98	\$ 14.37
Packers and packagers, hand.....	5,840	5.3	11.07	23,020	8.40	13.37
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	4,890	4.5	15.67	32,600	12.16	18.98
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	4,860	4.4	15.33	31,900	11.92	17.61
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	4,110	3.8	23.01	47,860	17.54	27.39
Helpers--production workers.....	3,940	3.6	11.65	24,240	9.21	13.96
Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	3,710	3.4	14.39	29,930	11.04	17.17
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	3,620	3.3	11.16	23,210	8.53	13.67
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	3,450	3.2	14.09	29,310	10.45	17.11
Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders.....	3,380	3.1	14.85	30,880	11.70	17.52
<b>Cement and concrete product manufacturing (NAICS 327300)</b>						
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	74,430	31.0	\$ 15.83	\$ 32,930	\$ 12.30	\$ 18.85
Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic.....	10,870	4.5	11.66	24,250	9.00	13.96
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	7,800	3.3	11.37	23,660	8.67	13.42
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	7,290	3.0	12.58	26,170	9.73	15.02
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	7,070	2.9	13.43	27,940	10.22	15.85
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	6,870	2.9	26.47	55,060	17.98	31.11
Cement masons and concrete finishers.....	5,860	2.4	13.53	28,140	10.09	15.79
Helpers--production workers.....	5,840	2.4	11.30	23,500	8.63	13.16
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	5,520	2.3	13.41	27,900	10.86	15.56
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	5,450	2.3	23.17	48,200	17.43	27.53
<b>Lime and gypsum product manufacturing (NAICS 327400)</b>						
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	1,390	7.2	\$ 15.04	\$ 31,290	\$ 12.26	\$ 17.84
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	1,120	5.8	24.02	49,950	18.23	27.69
Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	1,010	5.2	13.60	28,290	10.80	16.42
Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders.....	920	4.8	16.41	34,130	13.67	19.36
Team assemblers.....	880	4.5	14.36	29,860	12.22	16.60
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	820	4.2	15.49	32,230	13.20	18.00
Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic.....	820	4.2	13.54	28,150	11.44	16.01
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	740	3.8	17.24	35,870	14.94	20.02
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	720	3.7	12.75	26,510	8.70	15.81
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	700	3.6	18.89	39,290	16.26	21.17
<b>Other nonmetallic mineral products (NAICS 327900)</b>						
Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	3,720	4.9	\$ 12.91	\$ 26,850	\$ 9.29	\$ 16.20
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	3,220	4.2	22.93	47,700	17.61	26.88
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	3,210	4.2	11.63	24,190	8.22	13.96
Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders.....	3,020	4.0	14.20	29,530	10.72	16.90
Team assemblers.....	3,000	4.0	12.32	25,620	9.27	15.34
Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic.....	2,620	3.5	13.81	28,720	10.06	17.18
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	2,060	2.7	18.08	37,610	14.97	21.11
Helpers--production workers.....	2,030	2.7	11.29	23,480	8.82	14.12
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	2,000	2.6	13.54	28,150	9.89	17.34
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	1,870	2.5	25.07	52,150	16.86	30.98
<b>Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy mfg. (NAICS 331100)</b>						
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	5,440	5.8	\$ 19.57	\$ 40,700	\$ 15.72	\$ 22.91
Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	4,530	4.8	18.34	38,150	14.67	21.43
Crane and tower operators.....	4,230	4.5	17.65	36,710	13.81	21.00
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	4,080	4.3	27.05	56,270	21.17	32.61
Metal-refining furnace operators and tenders.....	3,550	3.8	18.60	38,700	14.81	21.65
Electricians.....	3,540	3.7	23.66	49,220	19.44	27.16
Helpers--production workers.....	3,310	3.5	13.22	27,490	9.49	16.44
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	3,240	3.4	15.88	33,030	11.67	20.12
Millwrights.....	3,180	3.4	22.97	47,780	18.51	29.36
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	2,560	2.7	17.97	37,380	13.64	22.19
<b>Steel product mfg. from purchased steel (NAICS 331200)</b>						
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	4,760	8.0	\$ 14.07	\$ 29,260	\$ 11.47	\$ 16.52
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	3,770	6.3	14.87	30,930	12.10	16.97
Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	2,950	4.9	15.36	31,950	12.07	18.36
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	2,740	4.6	23.81	49,530	18.81	27.54
Team assemblers.....	2,690	4.5	12.97	26,970	11.02	14.77
Helpers--production workers.....	2,590	4.3	12.31	25,600	9.59	15.00
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	2,590	4.3	12.21	25,390	8.86	14.52
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	2,160	3.6	17.79	37,000	15.02	20.70
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	1,770	3.0	14.43	30,010	11.70	16.69
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	1,670	2.8	15.23	31,670	12.34	17.18

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Alumina and aluminum production (NAICS 331300)</b>						
Metal-refining furnace operators and tenders .....	4,110	5.6	\$ 16.35	\$ 34,000	\$ 13.52	\$ 19.28
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	3,660	5.0	13.21	27,480	10.44	16.05
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	3,400	4.6	13.41	27,890	10.74	15.91
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	3,280	4.5	24.34	50,630	18.66	28.38
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	3,100	4.2	14.41	29,980	11.35	17.06
Team assemblers .....	3,040	4.1	14.02	29,160	10.56	16.76
Industrial machinery mechanics .....	2,980	4.0	19.07	39,660	16.18	21.42
Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	2,600	3.5	16.39	34,090	13.95	19.32
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	2,500	3.4	17.23	35,830	14.70	19.98
Helpers—production workers .....	2,240	3.0	12.56	26,120	9.23	15.99
<b>Other nonferrous metal production (NAICS 331400)</b>						
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	6,290	8.7	\$ 14.88	\$ 30,950	\$ 12.26	\$ 16.90
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	3,540	4.9	24.36	50,660	19.05	27.77
Metal-refining furnace operators and tenders .....	3,350	4.6	15.85	32,980	12.73	18.72
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	2,540	3.5	17.43	36,250	13.29	21.57
Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	2,350	3.2	16.66	34,650	14.36	19.45
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	2,110	2.9	18.49	38,460	15.43	21.11
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	1,990	2.7	15.52	32,280	12.35	17.88
Helpers—production workers .....	1,930	2.7	13.19	27,440	10.40	15.81
Machinists .....	1,890	2.6	15.95	33,180	12.18	19.45
Industrial truck and tractor operators .....	1,730	2.4	15.77	32,810	12.22	18.87
<b>Foundries (NAICS 331500)</b>						
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	13,420	8.0	\$ 14.26	\$ 29,670	\$ 10.87	\$ 16.87
Foundry mold and coremakers .....	11,250	6.7	14.55	30,260	11.18	16.94
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	8,670	5.2	13.72	28,540	10.79	16.31
Pourers and casters, metal .....	7,980	4.8	13.64	28,370	10.87	16.12
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	7,830	4.7	15.37	31,970	12.09	17.58
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	7,740	4.6	23.65	49,190	18.22	27.62
Helpers—production workers .....	6,860	4.1	12.06	25,090	9.57	14.26
Grinding and polishing workers, hand .....	5,760	3.4	12.15	25,280	9.77	13.95
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	5,220	3.1	18.90	39,320	14.89	22.00
Metal-refining furnace operators and tenders .....	4,290	2.6	15.09	31,380	11.92	17.23
<b>Forging and stamping (NAICS 332100)</b>						
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	17,090	15.7	\$ 13.30	\$ 27,660	\$ 10.38	\$ 15.92
Tool and die makers .....	6,780	6.2	20.14	41,890	15.90	24.23
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	5,340	4.9	24.06	50,050	18.49	28.12
Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	4,880	4.5	15.96	33,190	12.84	18.82
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	4,210	3.9	14.88	30,950	11.85	17.10
Team assemblers .....	3,890	3.6	11.75	24,440	9.63	13.29
Machinists .....	3,680	3.4	15.52	32,280	11.96	18.93
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	3,190	2.9	14.90	31,000	11.84	17.59
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks .....	2,380	2.2	13.82	28,740	11.38	16.06
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	2,280	2.1	18.14	37,720	14.94	21.06
<b>Cutlery and handtool manufacturing (NAICS 332200)</b>						
Team assemblers .....	4,100	7.3	\$ 11.72	\$ 24,370	\$ 9.28	\$ 13.46
Machinists .....	3,390	6.0	16.59	34,500	12.25	19.78
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	2,670	4.7	13.35	27,770	10.50	15.88
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	2,430	4.3	14.00	29,120	10.53	16.51
Packers and packagers, hand .....	2,360	4.2	10.43	21,700	8.15	12.59
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	2,310	4.1	23.47	48,820	18.31	27.30
Tool and die makers .....	1,830	3.2	17.29	35,970	12.05	21.05
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks .....	1,690	3.0	12.98	27,000	10.26	15.51
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic .....	1,520	2.7	16.30	33,890	13.89	18.09
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	1,450	2.6	14.67	30,510	11.86	17.13
<b>Architectural and structural metals mfg. (NAICS 332300)</b>						
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	42,010	10.6	\$ 14.59	\$ 30,350	\$ 11.75	\$ 16.81
Team assemblers .....	35,310	8.9	11.86	24,680	9.19	13.89
Structural metal fabricators and fitters .....	28,070	7.1	14.79	30,770	11.47	17.16
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	22,640	5.7	12.91	26,850	9.92	15.52
Sheet metal workers .....	17,320	4.4	17.84	37,100	11.91	22.15
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	16,410	4.2	22.77	47,360	17.43	26.54
Helpers—production workers .....	13,530	3.4	10.09	20,980	8.06	11.86
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	10,430	2.6	10.86	22,600	8.46	12.74
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	9,610	2.4	27.25	56,680	17.81	32.25
General and operations managers .....	7,460	1.9	47.31	98,410	29.42	59.07

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Boiler, tank, and shipping container mfg. (NAICS 332400)</b>						
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	12,830	14.1	\$ 14.90	\$ 31,000	\$ 12.09	\$ 17.16
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	4,790	5.3	15.24	31,710	11.81	18.35
Team assemblers.....	4,040	4.4	13.01	27,050	10.02	15.77
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	3,850	4.2	24.39	50,740	18.62	28.08
Structural metal fabricators and fitters.....	3,260	3.6	14.73	30,630	12.03	17.13
Helpers--production workers .....	2,840	3.1	12.17	25,310	9.19	14.24
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders .....	2,620	2.9	15.39	32,020	11.28	18.91
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	2,550	2.8	16.11	33,510	12.82	19.25
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	2,320	2.5	16.21	33,720	12.87	19.38
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	2,190	2.4	17.97	37,380	14.99	21.04
<b>Hardware manufacturing (NAICS 332500)</b>						
Team assemblers.....	5,570	15.3	\$ 11.96	\$ 24,870	\$ 9.49	\$ 14.32
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	2,280	6.3	12.63	26,270	10.13	14.79
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	1,430	3.9	23.71	49,330	17.68	28.08
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	1,160	3.2	13.17	27,390	10.39	15.71
Packers and packagers, hand .....	1,140	3.1	10.95	22,780	8.73	13.04
Assemblers and fabricators, all other.....	930	2.6	11.64	24,220	8.94	13.24
Drilling and boring machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	880	2.4	13.33	27,720	11.38	15.42
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic .....	850	2.3	14.95	31,100	11.70	17.35
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	850	2.3	13.63	28,350	10.81	16.02
Machinists.....	830	2.3	16.35	34,000	13.02	19.72
<b>Spring and wire product manufacturing (NAICS 332600)</b>						
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	5,670	9.4	\$ 12.59	\$ 26,190	\$ 9.58	\$ 14.99
Team assemblers.....	3,450	5.7	11.47	23,860	8.96	13.79
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	2,930	4.8	13.99	29,090	11.31	15.96
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	2,870	4.7	13.51	28,090	10.01	16.30
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	2,670	4.4	22.33	46,440	17.06	26.27
Helpers--production workers .....	2,530	4.2	10.42	21,680	8.29	12.29
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	1,840	3.0	26.75	55,640	18.63	32.70
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	1,580	2.6	13.83	28,770	9.99	16.89
Machinists.....	1,570	2.6	15.90	33,080	12.29	18.69
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	1,420	2.3	13.36	27,790	10.75	15.59
<b>Machine shops and threaded product mfg. (NAICS 332700)</b>						
Machinists.....	78,000	23.0	\$ 16.29	\$ 33,890	\$ 12.75	\$ 19.54
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic.....	22,610	6.7	15.22	31,660	11.69	18.38
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	18,050	5.3	26.20	54,500	19.52	31.04
Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	16,840	5.0	15.27	31,770	11.86	18.14
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	11,240	3.3	15.39	32,010	12.05	17.82
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	9,390	2.8	15.71	32,670	11.98	18.90
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	8,870	2.6	14.35	29,850	10.82	17.16
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	8,420	2.5	13.87	28,860	10.70	16.55
Helpers--production workers.....	7,570	2.2	10.25	21,320	8.18	11.98
General and operations managers .....	7,280	2.1	48.15	100,160	30.49	61.10
<b>Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals (NAICS 332800)</b>						
Plating and coating machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	19,980	13.8	\$ 12.37	\$ 25,730	\$ 9.52	\$ 14.64
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders .....	10,500	7.2	12.62	26,250	9.82	15.02
Helpers--production workers.....	9,410	6.5	10.16	21,130	8.08	11.71
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	7,820	5.4	12.41	25,820	9.42	14.88
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	7,660	5.3	22.49	46,780	16.71	26.50
Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	6,060	4.2	13.24	27,530	10.34	15.93
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	5,220	3.6	11.02	22,930	8.63	12.76
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	5,190	3.6	13.68	28,460	10.40	16.09
Packers and packagers, hand .....	4,900	3.4	9.78	20,350	8.07	11.00
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	3,720	2.6	16.48	34,280	13.23	19.59
<b>Other fabricated metal product manufacturing (NAICS 332900)</b>						
Team assemblers.....	32,550	11.6	\$ 12.93	\$ 26,900	\$ 9.91	\$ 15.57
Machinists.....	12,120	4.3	17.41	36,200	14.29	20.47
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	10,810	3.9	15.15	31,510	11.94	17.92
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	10,790	3.9	24.70	51,380	18.20	28.48
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	9,390	3.4	13.19	27,430	10.20	15.66
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	8,600	3.1	15.37	31,970	11.94	17.94
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic.....	7,790	2.8	16.01	33,290	12.50	19.00
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	7,500	2.7	14.26	29,670	11.06	17.19
Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	6,910	2.5	14.35	29,840	10.95	17.07
Helpers--production workers.....	6,090	2.2	11.35	23,600	8.72	13.29

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Ag., construction, and mining machinery mfg. (NAICS 333100)</b>						
Team assemblers.....	22,530	11.2	\$ 13.58	\$ 28,250	\$ 10.83	\$ 16.22
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	20,330	10.1	14.68	30,540	12.08	16.82
Machinists.....	9,550	4.7	16.26	33,820	12.67	19.78
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic.....	7,290	3.6	16.70	34,740	13.60	20.09
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	6,740	3.3	23.41	48,700	18.16	27.37
Mechanical engineers.....	5,930	2.9	31.46	65,440	25.38	36.69
Engine and other machine assemblers .....	5,700	2.8	16.11	33,510	12.74	19.49
Structural metal fabricators and fitters.....	4,390	2.2	14.68	30,530	11.74	17.20
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	4,290	2.1	13.50	28,070	10.81	16.10
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	4,020	2.0	16.20	33,700	12.55	19.62
<b>Industrial machinery manufacturing (NAICS 333200)</b>						
Machinists.....	8,470	6.9	\$ 18.34	\$ 38,150	\$ 14.59	\$ 21.35
Team assemblers.....	6,870	5.6	13.79	28,690	10.89	16.43
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	5,020	4.1	15.69	32,640	12.82	18.34
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	4,480	3.7	26.41	54,940	19.75	31.74
Mechanical engineers.....	4,420	3.6	31.41	65,340	24.64	36.88
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	3,060	2.5	27.67	57,560	19.10	32.97
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic.....	2,680	2.2	15.58	32,410	11.53	19.56
Industrial engineers.....	2,530	2.1	36.14	75,170	27.48	44.30
General and operations managers.....	2,500	2.0	56.32	117,150	37.13	(2)
Electromechanical equipment assemblers.....	2,370	1.9	16.86	35,080	13.38	20.41
<b>Commercial and service industry machinery (NAICS 333300)</b>						
Team assemblers.....	13,910	12.4	\$ 12.99	\$ 27,020	\$ 10.08	\$ 15.29
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	3,650	3.3	25.48	52,990	18.65	30.59
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	3,330	3.0	14.80	30,780	12.07	17.11
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	2,880	2.6	16.59	34,500	12.96	19.68
Mechanical engineers.....	2,640	2.4	31.79	66,120	25.04	37.92
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	2,490	2.2	29.02	60,370	19.74	35.28
Computer software engineers, applications.....	2,440	2.2	40.55	84,350	32.54	48.72
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers.....	2,390	2.1	13.97	29,060	10.83	16.11
Industrial engineers.....	2,190	2.0	33.85	70,400	27.57	40.08
Machinists.....	1,960	1.8	17.34	36,060	13.98	20.75
<b>HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment (NAICS 333400)</b>						
Team assemblers.....	31,320	20.5	\$ 12.61	\$ 26,230	\$ 9.95	\$ 15.08
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	9,300	6.1	14.92	31,040	12.01	17.08
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	7,910	5.2	12.96	26,950	10.22	15.40
Sheet metal workers.....	4,880	3.2	15.62	32,490	11.59	17.31
Helpers--production workers.....	4,820	3.2	11.60	24,120	9.34	13.57
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	4,520	3.0	22.88	47,590	18.03	26.85
Assemblers and fabricators, all other.....	4,480	2.9	14.59	30,340	10.93	18.70
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	3,550	2.3	14.90	30,990	11.87	17.32
Structural metal fabricators and fitters.....	3,190	2.1	14.68	30,530	11.89	16.95
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	3,090	2.0	13.73	28,560	11.40	16.09
<b>Metalworking machinery manufacturing (NAICS 333500)</b>						
Machinists.....	24,280	12.1	\$ 17.34	\$ 36,060	\$ 14.06	\$ 20.41
Tool and die makers.....	22,730	11.3	20.26	42,140	16.50	24.17
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic.....	10,660	5.3	17.63	36,670	14.42	20.66
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	8,960	4.5	27.65	57,510	20.35	32.38
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	6,940	3.5	16.28	33,870	11.99	18.93
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	6,660	3.3	13.32	27,710	10.18	15.85
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	6,170	3.1	14.71	30,590	10.37	18.15
Team assemblers.....	5,780	2.9	13.59	28,270	9.99	16.63
Mechanical engineers.....	4,330	2.2	28.71	59,710	22.71	33.29
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	4,290	2.1	15.94	33,150	12.13	19.35
<b>Turbine and power transmission equipment mfg. (NAICS 333600)</b>						
Team assemblers.....	9,540	10.0	\$ 13.09	\$ 27,230	\$ 10.10	\$ 15.61
Engine and other machine assemblers .....	8,240	8.6	15.81	32,890	11.45	19.89
Machinists.....	6,350	6.6	17.88	37,190	14.85	20.86
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic.....	4,010	4.2	15.54	32,320	10.85	19.55
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	3,430	3.6	26.33	54,770	20.70	31.20
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	3,180	3.3	17.38	36,140	13.32	21.42
Mechanical engineers.....	3,100	3.2	32.44	67,480	25.88	38.28
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	2,980	3.1	18.76	39,020	15.13	22.17
Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	2,800	2.9	16.38	34,080	13.19	19.49
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	2,170	2.3	16.71	34,760	13.15	20.14

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Other general purpose machinery manufacturing (NAICS 333900)</b>						
Team assemblers.....	28,110	10.6	\$ 13.30	\$ 27,660	\$ 10.12	\$ 16.03
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	14,990	5.6	15.38	31,980	12.38	17.91
Machinists.....	13,850	5.2	16.76	34,850	13.56	20.00
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	9,420	3.5	24.87	51,730	19.05	29.60
Mechanical engineers.....	7,750	2.9	29.97	62,340	24.16	34.72
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic.....	6,640	2.5	16.37	34,050	13.16	19.54
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	5,960	2.2	27.87	57,960	19.90	32.52
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	5,200	2.0	14.61	30,390	11.41	17.05
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	5,060	1.9	16.76	34,860	13.02	20.01
Engine and other machine assemblers.....	4,950	1.9	15.04	31,280	11.87	17.40
<b>Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. (NAICS 334100)</b>						
Computer software engineers, systems software.....	18,240	8.9	\$ 44.25	\$ 92,030	\$ 35.07	\$ 53.35
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers.....	14,440	7.0	14.42	29,990	10.74	16.48
Computer hardware engineers.....	12,940	6.3	45.52	94,690	34.16	55.75
Computer software engineers, applications.....	12,800	6.2	45.56	94,760	36.75	53.40
Engineering managers.....	5,630	2.7	62.51	130,020	48.48	(2)
Computer systems analysts.....	4,880	2.4	39.46	82,090	29.66	48.12
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians.....	4,560	2.2	22.69	47,200	18.16	26.79
Computer support specialists.....	4,400	2.1	29.75	61,890	20.17	37.40
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products.....	4,050	2.0	39.64	82,440	25.84	50.73
Business operations specialists, all other.....	3,720	1.8	38.87	80,860	27.31	49.16
<b>Communications equipment manufacturing (NAICS 334200)</b>						
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers.....	14,340	9.7	\$ 12.79	\$ 26,610	\$ 9.65	\$ 15.34
Team assemblers.....	8,210	5.6	12.37	25,720	9.28	15.03
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians.....	5,890	4.0	21.82	45,390	16.58	25.86
Computer software engineers, applications.....	5,340	3.6	40.15	83,500	31.13	48.83
Computer software engineers, systems software.....	4,820	3.3	43.08	89,610	35.28	51.66
Electrical engineers.....	4,420	3.0	37.71	78,430	29.37	44.61
Electronics engineers, except computer.....	4,360	3.0	36.18	75,250	28.79	43.30
Industrial engineers.....	3,960	2.7	34.92	72,640	27.60	42.21
Engineering managers.....	3,520	2.4	55.98	116,440	44.64	65.45
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	3,390	2.3	16.18	33,660	11.81	19.80
<b>Audio and video equipment manufacturing (NAICS 334300)</b>						
Team assemblers.....	3,250	10.0	\$ 10.94	\$ 22,750	\$ 8.70	\$ 12.57
Assemblers and fabricators, all other.....	2,010	6.2	11.45	23,820	9.63	12.98
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	1,020	3.1	23.23	48,310	17.45	28.02
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	960	3.0	14.60	30,370	11.18	16.53
Electrical engineers.....	920	2.8	37.45	77,890	28.16	45.88
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	910	2.8	11.45	23,810	9.41	12.84
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians.....	770	2.4	20.56	42,770	15.90	24.95
Electronics engineers, except computer.....	740	2.3	37.35	77,690	28.64	46.77
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	640	2.0	13.05	27,140	10.18	14.66
Industrial engineers.....	600	1.8	33.46	69,600	25.86	40.57
<b>Semiconductor and electronic component mfg. (NAICS 334400)</b>						
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers.....	49,770	11.1	\$ 12.41	\$ 25,820	\$ 9.49	\$ 14.24
Semiconductor processors.....	38,450	8.5	15.76	32,770	12.04	18.21
Team assemblers.....	19,910	4.4	11.68	24,300	9.13	13.45
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	18,490	4.1	14.47	30,100	10.66	16.72
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians.....	17,560	3.9	21.29	44,280	16.47	25.66
Electronics engineers, except computer.....	15,700	3.5	39.63	82,430	30.72	47.57
Computer hardware engineers.....	14,440	3.2	43.21	89,870	34.36	51.49
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	12,930	2.9	25.50	53,030	18.45	30.93
Industrial engineers.....	11,030	2.5	35.70	74,250	28.48	42.65
Electrical engineers.....	10,620	2.4	39.62	82,400	30.89	47.44
<b>Electronic instrument manufacturing (NAICS 334500)</b>						
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers.....	28,670	6.6	\$ 13.51	\$ 28,100	\$ 10.26	\$ 16.02
Team assemblers.....	23,910	5.5	13.18	27,410	10.04	15.61
Electromechanical equipment assemblers.....	14,720	3.4	13.72	28,550	10.37	16.36
Electrical engineers.....	13,900	3.2	38.04	79,110	29.61	44.96
Computer software engineers, applications.....	13,380	3.1	40.39	84,010	32.24	48.74
Aerospace engineers.....	13,040	3.0	43.57	90,630	35.66	51.56
Mechanical engineers.....	12,440	2.9	35.79	74,440	27.93	42.76
Computer software engineers, systems software.....	12,230	2.8	39.62	82,410	30.99	47.50
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians.....	11,550	2.7	21.97	45,690	17.17	26.03
Industrial engineers.....	10,640	2.5	35.34	73,500	28.60	42.05

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Magnetic media manufacturing and reproducing (NAICS 334600)</b>						
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	2,280	5.0	\$ 11.05	\$ 22,990	\$ 8.94	\$ 12.80
Packers and packagers, hand .....	2,230	4.9	9.69	20,160	7.88	11.13
Team assemblers .....	2,080	4.6	11.92	24,800	9.40	13.87
Computer software engineers, applications .....	1,670	3.7	39.10	81,330	28.48	47.99
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	1,440	3.2	13.01	27,070	10.19	15.77
Customer service representatives .....	1,430	3.1	15.77	32,800	11.25	19.26
Production workers, all other .....	1,390	3.1	16.63	34,600	10.80	22.96
Computer software engineers, systems software .....	1,140	2.5	44.14	91,810	33.35	54.35
Machine feeders and offbearers .....	1,110	2.4	10.91	22,690	8.49	13.13
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	950	2.1	14.92	31,030	10.31	17.46
<b>Electric lighting equipment manufacturing (NAICS 335100)</b>						
Team assemblers .....	10,780	17.3	\$ 12.05	\$ 25,060	\$ 9.02	\$ 13.94
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers .....	5,300	8.5	11.85	24,660	9.11	13.91
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	2,180	3.5	23.15	48,140	17.44	27.14
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	2,090	3.4	14.62	30,410	11.54	16.92
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	1,970	3.2	11.69	24,300	9.04	13.55
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks .....	1,530	2.5	12.47	25,930	9.91	14.50
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	1,350	2.2	27.58	57,370	18.38	34.98
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders .....	1,280	2.1	15.65	32,550	11.35	18.16
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	1,260	2.0	12.43	25,850	9.64	14.59
Customer service representatives .....	1,230	2.0	15.62	32,490	12.23	18.24
<b>Household appliance manufacturing (NAICS 335200)</b>						
Team assemblers .....	24,790	28.4	\$ 12.97	\$ 26,970	\$ 10.17	\$ 15.65
Industrial truck and tractor operators .....	3,730	4.3	13.71	28,520	11.65	15.77
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	3,310	3.8	12.38	25,740	9.56	14.96
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	3,150	3.6	21.51	44,730	16.20	25.69
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	2,690	3.1	13.47	28,030	10.41	16.31
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	2,180	2.5	15.35	31,940	12.50	17.61
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	1,800	2.1	14.24	29,620	11.74	16.30
Production workers, all other .....	1,360	1.6	12.59	26,180	9.77	13.78
Customer service representatives .....	1,330	1.5	15.24	31,700	12.20	17.31
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	1,190	1.4	17.41	36,220	14.72	20.23
<b>Electrical equipment manufacturing (NAICS 335300)</b>						
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers .....	23,140	15.2	\$ 13.40	\$ 27,870	\$ 10.08	\$ 16.26
Team assemblers .....	16,040	10.5	12.85	26,730	10.03	15.26
Coil winders, tapers, and finishers .....	7,680	5.0	13.39	27,850	10.51	16.01
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	4,740	3.1	23.62	49,130	17.34	27.52
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	4,020	2.6	15.71	32,680	12.02	18.89
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	4,000	2.6	13.70	28,490	11.39	16.11
Electrical engineers .....	3,980	2.6	32.68	67,970	25.31	39.13
Electromechanical equipment assemblers .....	3,780	2.5	14.52	30,200	11.33	17.26
Machinists .....	3,060	2.0	16.12	33,530	13.29	18.69
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians .....	3,000	2.0	20.58	42,800	16.60	24.26
<b>Other electrical equipment and component mfg. (NAICS 335900)</b>						
Team assemblers .....	17,190	12.6	\$ 13.19	\$ 27,420	\$ 10.13	\$ 15.82
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers .....	11,710	8.6	12.81	26,650	9.77	14.71
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	5,500	4.0	14.53	30,210	12.27	16.65
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	4,900	3.6	24.14	50,220	18.32	28.09
Production workers, all other .....	4,400	3.2	17.70	36,810	15.31	21.12
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	3,990	2.9	15.27	31,770	12.17	17.79
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	3,640	2.7	13.79	28,690	10.67	16.92
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	3,610	2.6	18.13	37,710	15.31	20.86
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	3,030	2.2	14.53	30,210	11.51	17.11
Helpers—production workers .....	2,920	2.1	12.63	26,280	9.07	15.84
<b>Motor vehicle manufacturing (NAICS 336100)</b>						
Team assemblers .....	60,530	23.6	\$ 19.98	\$ 41,560	\$ 14.78	\$ 25.30
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers .....	8,420	3.3	23.58	49,040	22.63	26.89
Engine and other machine assemblers .....	8,250	3.2	21.36	44,430	18.30	25.77
Electricians .....	7,150	2.8	29.22	60,770	28.04	33.39
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	6,840	2.7	30.10	62,600	24.90	34.99
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	6,320	2.5	24.07	50,070	20.41	28.27
Painters, transportation equipment .....	5,770	2.2	21.28	44,270	16.20	25.90
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	5,080	2.0	21.03	43,740	17.60	25.77
Industrial truck and tractor operators .....	4,200	1.6	22.20	46,190	17.08	26.39
Millwrights .....	3,570	1.4	29.26	60,860	28.18	33.06

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing (NAICS 336200)</b>						
Team assemblers.....	42,830	25.4	\$ 13.29	\$ 27,650	\$ 10.22	\$ 15.33
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	18,650	11.0	13.77	28,650	11.23	16.08
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	6,720	4.0	21.25	44,190	15.81	25.17
Assemblers and fabricators, all other.....	6,170	3.7	13.33	27,740	10.13	16.16
Structural metal fabricators and fitters.....	5,260	3.1	14.45	30,060	11.42	16.74
Helpers—production workers.....	4,750	2.8	10.88	22,630	8.87	12.78
Painters, transportation equipment.....	4,580	2.7	14.86	30,900	11.59	17.16
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	3,570	2.1	14.43	30,010	11.12	16.53
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	3,470	2.1	25.68	53,410	17.01	31.39
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	3,190	1.9	14.78	30,740	11.73	16.94
<b>Motor vehicle parts manufacturing (NAICS 336300)</b>						
Team assemblers.....	107,740	15.5	\$ 13.48	\$ 28,040	\$ 10.45	\$ 15.85
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	29,480	4.3	14.88	30,950	11.18	17.15
Machinists.....	26,160	3.8	18.42	38,300	14.11	23.32
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	24,970	3.6	17.88	37,190	12.70	23.99
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	23,270	3.4	24.20	50,350	17.65	29.95
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	19,930	2.9	18.11	37,660	12.38	24.60
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	18,660	2.7	16.70	34,730	12.15	22.87
Assemblers and fabricators, all other.....	17,590	2.5	20.37	42,360	14.07	25.89
Tool and die makers.....	17,440	2.5	25.58	53,200	20.14	31.83
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic.....	14,710	2.1	14.27	29,680	11.28	16.69
<b>Aerospace product and parts manufacturing (NAICS 336400)</b>						
Aerospace engineers.....	40,860	9.1	\$ 38.91	\$ 80,920	\$ 31.60	\$ 45.60
Aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging, and systems assemblers .....	20,510	4.6	20.37	42,360	15.70	25.26
Aircraft mechanics and service technicians.....	18,070	4.0	21.83	45,400	17.55	26.14
Machinists.....	16,290	3.6	18.85	39,220	14.81	22.49
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	14,930	3.3	20.21	42,030	15.04	25.09
Mechanical engineers.....	13,270	3.0	36.10	75,090	29.05	43.07
Industrial engineers.....	13,020	2.9	32.73	68,080	26.95	38.67
Engineering managers.....	10,000	2.2	52.42	109,030	41.54	60.54
Computer software engineers, applications.....	9,890	2.2	39.38	81,910	32.14	46.58
Management analysts.....	8,750	2.0	33.07	68,790	25.67	39.45
<b>Railroad rolling stock manufacturing (NAICS 336500)</b>						
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	3,860	14.7	\$ 15.04	\$ 31,280	\$ 12.28	\$ 17.52
Rail car repairers.....	1,210	4.6	13.65	28,400	11.11	15.60
Team assemblers.....	1,160	4.4	14.47	30,100	12.01	16.58
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	1,000	3.8	24.25	50,440	18.27	27.33
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	850	3.2	18.40	38,280	14.31	22.52
Painters, transportation equipment.....	740	2.8	16.71	34,750	13.40	19.47
Mechanical engineers.....	680	2.6	30.60	63,650	24.85	34.94
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	600	2.3	19.39	40,330	15.25	23.75
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	550	2.1	12.24	25,460	8.67	15.84
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	500	1.9	16.56	34,440	13.42	19.81
<b>Ship and boat building (NAICS 336600)</b>						
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	12,570	8.2	\$ 16.26	\$ 33,820	\$ 13.75	\$ 19.36
Fiberglass laminators and fabricators .....	12,020	7.8	12.91	26,840	10.33	15.03
Team assemblers.....	10,450	6.8	12.29	25,560	10.03	13.68
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	6,310	4.1	17.71	36,850	14.69	20.43
Carpenters.....	6,020	3.9	15.48	32,210	12.36	18.02
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	6,020	3.9	24.16	50,240	19.25	27.78
Electricians.....	4,140	2.7	18.87	39,250	15.53	21.35
Machinists.....	4,080	2.7	17.34	36,060	14.91	20.16
Structural metal fabricators and fitters.....	3,790	2.5	15.87	33,000	12.73	18.96
Mechanical drafters.....	3,300	2.2	22.45	46,690	18.55	26.16
<b>Other transportation equipment manufacturing (NAICS 336900)</b>						
Team assemblers.....	6,270	16.1	\$ 14.28	\$ 29,690	\$ 11.70	\$ 16.92
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	3,400	8.7	15.99	33,270	12.97	18.96
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	1,470	3.8	14.17	29,480	10.85	16.97
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .....	1,300	3.3	22.87	47,560	16.87	27.47
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .....	1,220	3.1	16.20	33,690	9.87	23.22
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	1,140	2.9	16.15	33,590	12.92	18.69
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	1,040	2.7	14.39	29,940	10.72	18.44
Machinists.....	950	2.4	18.24	37,940	13.63	21.99
Structural metal fabricators and fitters.....	810	2.1	14.61	30,390	11.65	16.59
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic.....	750	1.9	18.80	39,110	13.62	23.61

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Household and institutional furniture mfg. (NAICS 337100)</b>						
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters.....	72,190	18.9	\$ 12.94	\$ 26,900	\$ 9.80	\$ 15.39
Team assemblers.....	26,630	7.0	11.75	24,440	9.14	13.68
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing.....	21,760	5.7	11.53	23,990	9.32	13.34
Upholsterers.....	20,890	5.5	13.27	27,590	9.92	16.01
Sewing machine operators.....	15,920	4.2	11.22	23,350	8.67	13.27
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	14,750	3.9	20.61	42,860	15.61	24.44
Helpers--production workers.....	13,250	3.5	9.49	19,740	7.89	10.70
Carpenters.....	12,440	3.3	16.12	33,540	11.57	19.55
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	12,280	3.2	10.40	21,640	8.25	11.87
Furniture finishers.....	11,840	3.1	11.71	24,360	9.26	13.44
<b>Office furniture and fixtures manufacturing (NAICS 337200)</b>						
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters.....	13,540	10.1	\$ 14.98	\$ 31,170	\$ 11.17	\$ 18.38
Team assemblers.....	13,250	9.9	12.44	25,870	9.78	14.52
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing.....	6,370	4.8	12.16	25,290	9.93	14.02
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	5,430	4.1	22.37	46,520	16.71	26.40
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	4,690	3.5	13.21	27,480	10.71	15.48
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	3,880	2.9	13.49	28,050	10.19	16.39
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	3,570	2.7	11.95	24,850	8.86	14.82
Assemblers and fabricators, all other.....	3,560	2.7	13.41	27,890	10.01	16.44
Helpers--production workers.....	3,500	2.6	10.23	21,290	8.06	11.86
Furniture finishers.....	3,360	2.5	13.01	27,060	10.12	14.99
<b>Other furniture related product manufacturing (NAICS 337900)</b>						
Team assemblers.....	11,830	22.6	\$ 11.11	\$ 23,100	\$ 8.36	\$ 12.93
Sewing machine operators.....	4,510	8.6	11.11	23,120	8.65	12.79
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	1,830	3.5	21.44	44,590	16.01	25.48
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	1,790	3.4	11.29	23,480	8.38	13.06
Assemblers and fabricators, all other.....	1,750	3.3	11.09	23,070	8.46	12.92
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	1,720	3.3	28.33	58,930	17.81	34.33
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	1,510	2.9	11.78	24,490	9.22	13.51
Customer service representatives.....	1,290	2.5	14.82	30,830	11.62	16.77
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	1,120	2.1	16.82	34,980	12.74	20.41
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	1,060	2.0	12.19	25,350	9.57	14.41
<b>Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing (NAICS 339100)</b>						
Dental laboratory technicians.....	36,040	11.9	\$ 16.10	\$ 33,480	\$ 11.11	\$ 19.70
Team assemblers.....	33,160	11.0	11.91	24,780	9.30	14.00
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	9,710	3.2	25.32	52,670	18.13	30.26
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	8,960	3.0	15.40	32,030	11.78	17.95
Customer service representatives.....	6,780	2.2	15.95	33,180	11.99	18.97
Medical appliance technicians.....	6,600	2.2	15.33	31,880	9.88	18.90
Packers and packagers, hand.....	5,500	1.8	10.49	21,820	8.11	12.50
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	5,480	1.8	12.88	26,790	10.05	15.39
Machinists.....	5,220	1.7	17.37	36,130	13.94	20.55
Assemblers and fabricators, all other.....	5,090	1.7	13.25	27,560	10.10	15.49
<b>Other miscellaneous manufacturing (NAICS 339900)</b>						
Team assemblers.....	35,190	10.0	\$ 11.64	\$ 24,200	\$ 8.70	\$ 13.43
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	13,650	3.9	22.10	45,960	15.99	26.48
Assemblers and fabricators, all other.....	12,280	3.5	12.27	25,510	8.94	14.68
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	11,890	3.4	26.26	54,630	16.75	32.45
Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers.....	10,650	3.0	14.04	29,200	9.45	17.17
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	9,030	2.6	11.83	24,600	9.22	13.97
Packers and packagers, hand.....	8,580	2.4	9.68	20,140	7.57	11.08
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	8,290	2.4	12.79	26,600	10.59	15.05
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	8,220	2.3	12.47	25,950	9.74	14.78
Helpers--production workers.....	8,000	2.3	9.97	20,750	7.88	11.33
<b>Motor vehicle and parts merchant wholesalers (NAICS 423100)</b>						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	33,760	9.8	\$ 23.45	\$ 48,770	\$ 14.11	\$ 28.28
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	31,040	9.0	10.00	20,800	7.83	11.61
Parts salespersons.....	22,150	6.4	14.37	29,880	10.33	17.15
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	21,320	6.2	11.30	23,500	8.78	13.10
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.....	18,120	5.3	18.19	37,840	14.82	21.28
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	14,080	4.1	12.50	25,990	9.09	14.68
Office clerks, general.....	11,450	3.3	11.81	24,560	8.90	13.89
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	10,110	2.9	13.69	28,470	9.92	16.03
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	9,810	2.8	15.80	32,860	11.37	19.35
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	7,920	2.3	14.27	29,680	10.95	16.77

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Furniture and furnishing merchant wholesalers (NAICS 423200)</b>						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	19,540	17.3	\$ 28.27	\$ 58,810	\$ 16.24	\$ 34.01
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	9,340	8.3	10.70	22,250	8.72	12.37
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	6,010	5.3	12.26	25,490	9.57	14.40
Customer service representatives .....	4,970	4.4	14.86	30,910	11.79	17.27
Team assemblers .....	3,970	3.5	10.88	22,630	8.33	12.85
Industrial truck and tractor operators .....	3,490	3.1	12.99	27,020	10.69	14.22
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	3,400	3.0	11.43	23,770	8.97	13.49
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	3,400	3.0	16.23	33,750	12.70	19.10
Office clerks, general.....	3,320	2.9	11.99	24,930	9.00	14.41
Packers and packagers, hand .....	3,310	2.9	10.14	21,090	8.25	11.93
<b>Lumber and const. supply merchant wholesalers (NAICS 423300)</b>						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	41,550	16.5	\$ 25.75	\$ 53,570	\$ 17.00	\$ 30.65
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	30,180	12.0	11.16	23,220	8.86	13.03
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	23,600	9.4	15.91	33,080	12.66	18.54
Industrial truck and tractor operators .....	12,480	5.0	13.27	27,610	10.80	15.50
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	10,560	4.2	13.05	27,140	10.69	15.15
Team assemblers .....	10,450	4.2	11.98	24,910	9.35	13.92
General and operations managers .....	6,960	2.8	50.33	104,690	30.36	67.37
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	6,300	2.5	15.53	32,300	12.32	18.29
Office clerks, general.....	6,190	2.5	11.91	24,770	8.89	14.51
Customer service representatives .....	5,540	2.2	15.68	32,610	12.31	18.47
<b>Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers (NAICS 423400)</b>						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	57,930	9.1	\$ 27.15	\$ 56,470	\$ 16.55	\$ 33.32
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products .....	53,570	8.5	33.71	70,120	20.14	42.87
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers .....	49,530	7.8	19.28	40,110	15.01	23.18
Customer service representatives .....	27,590	4.4	15.34	31,910	11.86	17.75
Computer systems analysts .....	19,560	3.1	37.87	78,760	29.17	45.33
Office clerks, general.....	16,820	2.7	13.04	27,120	9.68	15.71
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	15,910	2.5	13.09	27,240	10.25	15.28
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	15,240	2.4	11.47	23,860	9.09	13.28
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	13,430	2.1	15.56	32,370	12.27	18.22
Computer support specialists .....	13,000	2.1	23.32	48,500	16.38	27.50
<b>Metal and mineral merchant wholesalers (NAICS 423500)</b>						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	17,180	14.0	\$ 29.65	\$ 61,670	\$ 18.17	\$ 34.89
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	12,800	10.5	11.99	24,930	9.44	14.17
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	6,230	5.1	15.83	32,920	12.90	18.19
Machinists .....	4,850	4.0	15.48	32,190	12.31	17.97
Industrial truck and tractor operators .....	4,520	3.7	13.21	27,470	10.57	15.40
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.....	4,190	3.4	13.75	28,600	11.13	16.17
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	3,880	3.2	13.72	28,540	10.44	16.36
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	3,720	3.0	14.38	29,910	11.56	16.74
General and operations managers .....	3,590	2.9	53.09	110,430	31.65	(2)
Office clerks, general.....	3,130	2.6	11.90	24,740	9.26	14.20
<b>Electric goods merchant wholesalers (NAICS 423600)</b>						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	45,920	13.6	\$ 26.13	\$ 54,350	\$ 16.48	\$ 32.58
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products .....	24,850	7.4	30.87	64,200	19.90	37.84
Customer service representatives .....	16,210	4.8	16.05	33,390	12.40	19.16
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	13,080	3.9	13.11	27,270	10.19	15.44
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	12,800	3.8	11.20	23,290	8.80	13.10
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	9,360	2.8	12.25	25,470	9.43	14.04
General and operations managers .....	9,300	2.8	54.55	113,460	34.62	(2)
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	9,040	2.7	16.03	33,330	12.39	18.89
Office clerks, general.....	9,000	2.7	12.47	25,930	9.50	15.02
First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers .....	7,830	2.3	37.86	78,760	24.62	44.47
<b>Hardware and plumbing merchant wholesalers (NAICS 423700)</b>						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	47,100	19.5	\$ 25.19	\$ 52,400	\$ 16.03	\$ 30.01
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	15,930	6.6	11.47	23,870	9.15	13.47
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	12,120	5.0	11.88	24,710	9.67	13.57
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	11,720	4.9	12.66	26,340	10.08	14.38
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	10,850	4.5	12.19	25,350	9.88	13.82
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers .....	9,130	3.8	20.38	42,390	14.94	25.36
Customer service representatives .....	7,410	3.1	15.92	33,110	12.34	18.82
Office clerks, general.....	7,070	2.9	11.82	24,590	9.18	14.06
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	6,830	2.8	15.20	31,610	12.10	17.66
First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers .....	6,260	2.6	33.93	70,570	21.69	40.98

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers (NAICS 423800)</b>						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	101,540	15.5	\$ 26.31	\$ 54,730	\$ 16.66	\$ 31.53
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines.....	31,690	4.8	19.06	39,630	15.65	21.91
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	23,980	3.7	11.01	22,910	8.68	12.94
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products .....	23,930	3.7	28.79	59,880	18.93	35.35
Parts salespersons.....	23,340	3.6	14.73	30,640	11.38	17.39
Farm equipment mechanics.....	23,100	3.5	14.27	29,670	11.23	16.91
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	21,730	3.3	14.83	30,840	11.52	17.44
Office clerks, general.....	21,080	3.2	11.45	23,810	8.67	13.56
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	20,240	3.1	13.07	27,180	10.28	15.38
General and operations managers .....	19,180	2.9	49.92	103,840	30.51	66.08
<b>Misc. durable goods merchant wholesalers (NAICS 423900)</b>						
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	40,340	14.5	\$ 10.08	\$ 20,960	\$ 7.92	\$ 11.75
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	38,090	13.7	24.95	51,890	14.01	30.19
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	10,620	3.8	15.13	31,460	12.02	17.29
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	10,240	3.7	11.62	24,160	8.98	13.48
Office clerks, general.....	9,810	3.5	10.68	22,210	7.27	13.05
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	8,350	3.0	11.27	23,450	8.77	13.30
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	8,270	3.0	12.14	25,250	9.75	13.76
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	7,580	2.7	15.11	31,430	11.48	17.98
General and operations managers .....	7,430	2.7	49.75	103,470	28.03	68.58
Customer service representatives.....	7,020	2.5	14.65	30,480	11.37	16.97
<b>Paper and paper product merchant wholesalers (NAICS 424100)</b>						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	29,640	19.4	\$ 30.14	\$ 62,700	\$ 16.62	\$ 37.95
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	10,280	6.7	11.65	24,230	8.68	14.32
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	9,640	6.3	11.28	23,450	8.68	13.37
Customer service representatives .....	9,550	6.2	15.22	31,650	11.92	17.57
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	8,240	5.4	13.64	28,370	11.00	16.18
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	5,360	3.5	12.93	26,890	10.00	15.27
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	5,240	3.4	16.93	35,200	13.78	19.97
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	4,610	3.0	15.13	31,460	12.00	17.77
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	4,430	2.9	13.96	29,040	11.18	16.33
Office clerks, general.....	4,130	2.7	11.83	24,610	8.86	14.28
<b>Druggists' goods merchant wholesalers (NAICS 424200)</b>						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products .....	43,760	20.2	\$ 33.09	\$ 68,820	\$ 22.37	\$ 40.49
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	21,810	10.0	28.82	59,950	17.21	34.79
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	11,730	5.4	11.71	24,370	9.14	13.64
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	11,050	5.1	11.30	23,500	8.47	13.49
Customer service representatives.....	8,150	3.8	14.50	30,160	11.63	16.80
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	7,190	3.3	13.19	27,440	10.29	15.60
Packers and packagers, hand .....	6,330	2.9	10.44	21,720	8.12	12.33
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	5,450	2.5	14.88	30,960	11.58	17.55
Pharmacy technicians.....	4,710	2.2	12.48	25,960	10.10	14.28
Pharmacists.....	3,970	1.8	41.86	87,070	37.65	47.90
<b>Apparel and piece goods merchant wholesalers (NAICS 424300)</b>						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	23,960	16.3	\$ 30.06	\$ 62,530	\$ 16.05	\$ 38.73
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	17,590	12.0	9.81	20,410	7.95	11.36
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	8,770	6.0	11.46	23,840	8.67	13.52
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	6,150	4.2	10.18	21,170	7.94	11.97
Customer service representatives.....	5,890	4.0	14.81	30,800	11.27	17.57
Retail salespersons.....	5,120	3.5	12.89	26,800	8.29	15.73
Packers and packagers, hand .....	5,080	3.5	9.10	18,920	7.19	10.36
Office clerks, general.....	5,020	3.4	11.71	24,350	8.91	14.37
Fashion designers.....	4,300	2.9	30.37	63,170	20.79	35.54
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	3,840	2.6	16.54	34,410	12.07	20.40
<b>Grocery and Related Product Wholesalers (NAICS 424400)</b>						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	88,010	12.6	\$ 25.60	\$ 53,260	\$ 16.15	\$ 30.10
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	74,060	10.6	11.63	24,190	8.70	13.91
Driver/sales workers.....	62,220	8.9	13.74	28,570	9.57	17.29
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	61,640	8.9	18.11	37,670	14.30	21.17
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	36,350	5.2	13.33	27,730	10.01	16.08
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	34,330	4.9	12.20	25,370	9.34	14.70
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	25,940	3.7	14.23	29,600	11.22	17.00
Packers and packagers, hand .....	18,350	2.6	9.25	19,240	7.30	10.69
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	16,130	2.3	13.27	27,600	10.21	15.88
Office clerks, general.....	12,720	1.8	11.17	23,240	8.18	13.44

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Farm product raw material merch. whls. (NAICS 424500)</b>						
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	10,230	13.7	\$ 9.16	\$ 19,050	\$ 7.16	\$ 10.66
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals .....	8,190	11.0	8.35	17,370	6.58	9.55
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	5,320	7.1	13.19	27,440	10.17	15.62
Conveyor operators and tenders .....	3,980	5.3	11.49	23,890	9.12	13.13
Office clerks, general .....	3,890	5.2	9.52	19,790	7.31	10.82
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	3,830	5.1	22.39	46,570	14.25	26.11
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	3,420	4.6	12.80	26,630	10.04	14.98
Graders and sorters, agricultural products .....	3,000	4.0	10.65	22,160	7.85	12.46
General and operations managers .....	1,910	2.6	36.08	75,060	21.58	43.64
Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products .....	1,710	2.3	25.20	52,420	17.21	29.13
<b>Chemical merchant wholesalers (NAICS 424600)</b>						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	17,940	13.8	\$ 30.89	\$ 64,260	\$ 18.31	\$ 38.18
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	8,620	6.6	17.22	35,820	13.95	20.13
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products .....	8,510	6.5	34.68	72,130	23.02	41.79
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	7,410	5.7	11.91	24,770	9.02	14.49
Customer service representatives .....	4,600	3.5	15.83	32,930	12.61	18.50
Truck drivers, light or delivery services .....	4,500	3.5	13.21	27,480	10.49	15.64
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders .....	4,480	3.4	12.73	26,490	9.88	15.24
Office clerks, general .....	4,050	3.1	12.28	25,540	9.07	15.10
General and operations managers .....	3,910	3.0	51.77	107,670	32.04	68.13
Team assemblers .....	3,740	2.9	11.82	24,580	8.94	14.33
<b>Petroleum merchant wholesalers (NAICS 424700)</b>						
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	20,710	20.5	\$ 16.99	\$ 35,340	\$ 12.87	\$ 20.49
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	8,410	8.3	25.74	53,530	16.77	30.49
Cashiers .....	6,390	6.3	7.97	16,570	6.64	8.60
Truck drivers, light or delivery services .....	5,390	5.3	12.81	26,650	10.02	15.15
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	4,280	4.2	13.71	28,510	10.40	16.15
Office clerks, general .....	3,920	3.9	11.41	23,720	8.21	13.36
General and operations managers .....	3,300	3.3	43.16	89,780	24.32	54.95
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	2,480	2.5	11.24	23,370	8.23	13.36
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	2,450	2.4	15.19	31,600	11.51	18.60
Retail salespersons .....	2,410	2.4	11.11	23,100	6.88	11.51
<b>Alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers (NAICS 424800)</b>						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	35,650	24.7	\$ 24.29	\$ 50,520	\$ 16.07	\$ 27.63
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	13,310	9.2	17.65	36,710	14.18	20.73
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	12,990	9.0	11.58	24,090	9.10	13.45
Driver/sales workers .....	10,800	7.5	16.70	34,740	12.15	20.37
Truck drivers, light or delivery services .....	8,680	6.0	14.21	29,550	10.82	16.98
Industrial truck and tractor operators .....	7,170	5.0	14.21	29,550	10.84	17.20
First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers .....	5,800	4.0	31.63	65,790	22.55	36.15
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	3,480	2.4	11.95	24,860	9.27	13.95
Merchandise displayers and window trimmers .....	3,150	2.2	12.47	25,950	9.63	14.26
Sales managers .....	3,140	2.2	45.52	94,690	28.90	57.16
<b>Misc. nondurable goods merchant wholesalers (NAICS 424900)</b>						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	49,000	13.4	\$ 23.18	\$ 48,210	\$ 14.36	\$ 27.11
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	35,210	9.6	9.87	20,520	7.76	11.38
Truck drivers, light or delivery services .....	19,460	5.3	11.55	24,030	8.96	13.31
Stock clerks and order fillers .....	18,540	5.1	10.61	22,070	8.51	12.14
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	17,360	4.8	14.25	29,640	10.64	16.79
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse .....	15,900	4.4	8.80	18,300	7.09	10.03
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks .....	13,600	3.7	12.29	25,550	9.32	14.69
Office clerks, general .....	11,400	3.1	11.34	23,580	8.53	13.36
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	10,420	2.9	14.05	29,220	10.74	16.61
Customer service representatives .....	9,130	2.5	14.01	29,130	11.04	16.54
<b>Electronic markets and agents and brokers (NAICS 425100)</b>						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	184,990	25.4	\$ 29.93	\$ 62,250	\$ 16.65	\$ 37.61
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products .....	41,440	5.7	36.48	75,880	22.76	46.10
Office clerks, general .....	33,210	4.6	11.76	24,450	8.30	14.19
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	30,070	4.1	10.64	22,140	7.96	12.61
Customer service representatives .....	24,800	3.4	15.65	32,540	12.02	18.82
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	18,690	2.6	15.14	31,480	11.67	18.49
First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers .....	15,650	2.1	43.12	89,680	24.89	53.79
General and operations managers .....	14,900	2.0	54.00	112,310	31.75	(2)
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	14,530	2.0	13.03	27,100	9.77	15.85
Truck drivers, light or delivery services .....	13,840	1.9	11.91	24,760	9.09	14.05

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Automobile dealers (NAICS 441100)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	281,360	22.4	\$ 20.65	\$ 42,950	\$ 12.35	\$ 26.21
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	221,730	17.6	19.39	40,330	13.90	23.75
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment.....	81,080	6.4	9.64	20,060	7.58	10.87
Parts salespersons.....	63,860	5.1	16.65	34,640	11.67	20.43
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	48,320	3.8	35.32	73,470	21.86	44.20
Automotive body and related repairers.....	38,530	3.1	18.96	39,440	13.55	23.51
Office clerks, general.....	36,580	2.9	11.16	23,210	8.46	13.28
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	33,580	2.7	14.04	29,190	11.04	16.55
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	33,030	2.6	29.04	60,400	19.93	35.21
Counter and rental clerks.....	32,410	2.6	20.18	41,970	12.58	25.62
<b>Other motor vehicle dealers (NAICS 441200)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	37,470	22.5	\$ 17.68	\$ 36,780	\$ 10.49	\$ 21.71
Motorcycle mechanics.....	14,390	8.6	15.08	31,360	11.24	17.89
Parts salespersons.....	13,990	8.4	12.59	26,180	9.23	15.09
Recreational vehicle service technicians.....	9,840	5.9	15.36	31,950	11.76	18.69
Motorboat mechanics.....	9,210	5.5	15.83	32,930	12.09	19.29
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	6,780	4.1	26.46	55,030	16.57	32.09
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	5,330	3.2	14.27	29,680	11.16	16.82
Office clerks, general.....	5,280	3.2	11.12	23,120	8.30	13.14
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment.....	5,100	3.1	9.58	19,920	7.81	10.70
General and operations managers.....	4,200	2.5	46.16	96,010	25.71	61.04
<b>Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores (NAICS 441300)</b>						
Tire repairers and changers.....	70,740	14.5	\$ 10.44	\$ 21,720	\$ 8.27	\$ 12.01
Parts salespersons.....	68,700	14.1	11.39	23,690	8.44	13.10
Retail salespersons.....	64,520	13.2	13.17	27,390	8.56	15.98
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	57,720	11.8	14.70	30,580	10.63	17.47
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	36,100	7.4	8.85	18,410	7.32	9.92
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	28,500	5.8	19.79	41,160	13.73	22.93
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	14,960	3.1	22.08	45,930	16.24	25.17
Counter and rental clerks.....	11,890	2.4	11.66	24,260	8.59	13.45
General and operations managers.....	10,960	2.2	34.18	71,100	21.12	39.70
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	10,400	2.1	10.11	21,040	7.95	11.90
<b>Furniture stores (NAICS 442100)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	114,280	38.3	\$ 14.39	\$ 29,930	\$ 9.06	\$ 17.42
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	25,940	8.7	10.61	22,070	8.30	12.24
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	24,010	8.1	9.99	20,770	7.86	11.55
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	16,770	5.6	22.66	47,130	15.37	26.85
Office clerks, general.....	10,000	3.4	10.49	21,810	8.08	12.30
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	7,960	2.7	13.05	27,150	9.77	15.87
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	6,740	2.3	10.04	20,890	8.11	11.24
Cashiers.....	6,510	2.2	9.28	19,300	7.62	10.47
General and operations managers.....	6,330	2.1	38.53	80,140	22.85	46.87
Customer service representatives.....	6,070	2.0	11.99	24,930	9.28	13.89
<b>Home furnishings stores (NAICS 442200)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	119,380	42.5	\$ 12.50	\$ 26,010	\$ 8.07	\$ 14.48
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	18,410	6.5	21.79	45,320	14.75	25.55
Cashiers.....	17,870	6.4	8.40	17,480	7.13	9.34
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	12,420	4.4	9.83	20,440	7.82	10.95
Carpet installers.....	12,110	4.3	16.36	34,030	11.39	19.95
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	9,600	3.4	10.00	20,810	8.01	11.58
Office clerks, general.....	7,660	2.7	10.64	22,120	8.02	12.79
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	7,310	2.6	14.73	30,640	10.82	17.08
General and operations managers.....	5,690	2.0	39.92	83,040	23.51	48.42
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	5,220	1.9	11.92	24,790	9.13	14.04
<b>Electronics and appliance stores (NAICS 443100)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	201,040	37.3	\$ 12.09	\$ 25,140	\$ 8.07	\$ 13.48
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	30,910	5.7	20.31	42,240	14.10	23.34
Cashiers.....	24,080	4.5	8.83	18,360	7.33	9.91
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers.....	18,920	3.5	15.97	33,230	11.59	19.58
Customer service representatives.....	16,700	3.1	12.05	25,070	8.88	13.95
Home appliance repairers.....	14,510	2.7	15.60	32,450	11.30	19.28
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	14,080	2.6	10.14	21,080	7.97	11.65
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	12,580	2.3	11.14	23,180	8.63	13.01
Office clerks, general.....	12,580	2.3	10.79	22,450	8.34	12.83
Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers.....	12,040	2.2	14.49	30,150	11.22	17.05

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Building material and supplies dealers (NAICS 444100)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	426,130	37.9	\$ 12.19	\$ 25,360	\$ 8.99	\$ 13.84
Cashiers.....	123,510	11.0	9.07	18,870	7.55	10.32
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	78,360	7.0	18.99	39,510	13.92	21.46
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	47,260	4.2	10.29	21,400	7.98	12.00
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	40,730	3.6	10.93	22,730	8.62	12.84
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	35,680	3.2	11.71	24,360	9.39	13.58
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	25,930	2.3	12.53	26,060	9.75	14.93
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	23,960	2.1	23.72	49,350	15.08	28.06
General and operations managers.....	20,800	1.9	35.41	73,650	21.43	41.62
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	20,690	1.8	13.10	27,250	9.88	15.65
<b>Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores (NAICS 444200)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	35,690	22.9	\$ 10.94	\$ 22,740	\$ 7.81	\$ 12.55
Cashiers.....	13,530	8.7	8.34	17,340	6.96	9.56
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse.....	11,860	7.6	9.33	19,410	7.54	10.54
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	11,800	7.6	8.68	18,060	6.95	10.05
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	10,870	7.0	10.24	21,300	7.75	12.11
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	6,930	4.5	18.36	38,180	13.27	21.33
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	4,600	3.0	11.06	22,990	8.91	12.88
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	3,910	2.5	12.87	26,780	9.76	15.48
Office clerks, general.....	3,660	2.4	10.70	22,260	7.99	12.83
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	3,440	2.2	14.06	29,250	10.93	16.23
<b>Grocery stores (NAICS 445100)</b>						
Cashiers.....	823,330	33.7	\$ 8.76	\$ 18,220	\$ 6.72	\$ 9.81
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	392,810	16.1	9.86	20,500	7.30	11.64
Packers and packagers, hand.....	185,450	7.6	7.57	15,740	6.33	8.28
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	123,270	5.0	16.68	34,700	12.03	19.55
Food preparation workers.....	111,670	4.6	9.46	19,670	7.43	11.09
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	91,310	3.7	9.07	18,850	7.24	10.59
Butchers and meat cutters.....	88,800	3.6	13.62	28,330	10.03	16.85
Customer service representatives.....	54,570	2.2	9.74	20,270	7.05	11.66
Retail salespersons.....	51,020	2.1	10.33	21,480	7.74	11.95
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	46,470	1.9	9.31	19,360	6.80	10.76
<b>Specialty food stores (NAICS 445200)</b>						
Cashiers.....	41,430	17.1	\$ 8.23	\$ 17,130	\$ 6.77	\$ 9.16
Retail salespersons.....	28,540	11.8	9.98	20,760	7.26	10.74
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	15,520	6.4	8.42	17,520	6.99	9.44
Food preparation workers.....	12,520	5.2	9.06	18,850	7.41	10.44
Butchers and meat cutters.....	11,870	4.9	12.21	25,400	8.69	14.79
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	11,020	4.5	9.17	19,080	6.99	10.41
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	9,980	4.1	16.04	33,360	11.68	18.84
Driver/sales workers.....	9,880	4.1	14.86	30,900	9.80	19.28
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop.....	8,890	3.7	7.50	15,590	6.34	8.32
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	8,210	3.4	11.68	24,300	8.93	13.68
<b>Beer, wine, and liquor stores (NAICS 445300)</b>						
Cashiers.....	63,730	46.5	\$ 8.28	\$ 17,220	\$ 6.97	\$ 9.28
Retail salespersons.....	19,900	14.5	10.37	21,560	7.48	11.80
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	12,580	9.2	17.28	35,950	12.05	20.70
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	10,770	7.8	8.90	18,520	7.29	9.91
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	2,690	2.0	9.90	20,590	7.49	11.74
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	2,400	1.7	27.46	57,120	17.44	32.04
General and operations managers.....	2,380	1.7	37.07	77,110	21.83	44.38
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	2,230	1.6	13.75	28,590	10.14	16.78
Driver/sales workers.....	2,010	1.5	16.72	34,780	11.69	20.69
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	1,820	1.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
<b>Health and personal care stores (NAICS 446100)</b>						
Cashiers.....	231,330	24.4	\$ 8.19	\$ 17,030	\$ 6.77	\$ 9.18
Pharmacy technicians.....	148,550	15.7	11.50	23,920	9.21	13.30
Retail salespersons.....	115,380	12.2	10.40	21,630	7.35	11.55
Pharmacists.....	103,230	10.9	43.57	90,620	37.64	50.51
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	58,210	6.1	17.21	35,790	13.33	20.05
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	36,390	3.8	8.78	18,260	7.22	9.98
Pharmacy aides.....	32,500	3.4	9.17	19,080	7.35	10.51
Opticians, dispensing.....	25,740	2.7	15.76	32,780	11.24	19.32
General and operations managers.....	21,810	2.3	30.35	63,130	16.17	34.97
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	12,530	1.3	9.96	20,710	7.82	11.74

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Gasoline stations (NAICS 447100)</b>						
Cashiers.....	541,780	62.2	\$ 7.67	\$ 15,950	\$ 6.63	\$ 8.46
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	82,660	9.5	14.13	29,380	10.47	16.59
Service station attendants.....	35,160	4.0	8.16	16,970	7.01	8.82
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	25,880	3.0	14.98	31,160	10.04	18.45
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	24,390	2.8	7.39	15,370	6.33	8.25
Retail salespersons.....	16,250	1.9	9.06	18,850	6.95	9.77
Waiters and waitresses.....	10,500	1.2	6.85	14,250	5.88	7.23
Cooks, fast food.....	10,110	1.2	7.25	15,070	6.17	8.23
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	9,790	1.1	11.42	23,750	8.61	13.54
Food preparation workers.....	9,260	1.1	7.56	15,730	6.39	8.42
<b>Clothing stores (NAICS 448100)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	684,040	63.8	\$ 9.44	\$ 19,620	\$ 7.05	\$ 10.33
Cashiers.....	115,760	10.8	8.02	16,680	6.63	8.76
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	105,830	9.9	16.91	35,160	12.15	19.63
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	41,240	3.8	8.94	18,600	7.19	10.13
General and operations managers.....	12,390	1.2	32.16	66,900	19.46	36.91
Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers.....	12,150	1.1	12.42	25,820	9.61	14.87
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	11,110	1.0	10.88	22,630	8.14	13.09
Customer service representatives.....	7,110	0.7	11.86	24,670	8.96	13.42
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	6,960	0.6	13.17	27,390	10.01	15.88
Office clerks, general.....	6,170	0.6	11.15	23,200	8.62	13.18
<b>Shoe stores (NAICS 448200)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	122,440	68.9	\$ 9.00	\$ 18,710	\$ 7.03	\$ 9.92
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	25,100	14.1	16.24	33,790	12.04	18.70
Cashiers.....	13,620	7.7	7.78	16,180	6.84	8.49
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	4,970	2.8	9.15	19,030	7.17	10.07
General and operations managers.....	2,470	1.4	30.31	63,050	18.07	34.26
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	1,180	0.7	14.05	29,230	10.82	16.61
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	740	0.4	11.93	24,810	8.45	14.01
Sales managers.....	680	0.4	33.46	69,600	19.63	43.82
Customer service representatives.....	460	0.3	11.06	23,010	8.39	12.62
Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products.....	370	0.2	21.39	44,490	14.83	24.90
<b>Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores (NAICS 448300)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	108,000	62.9	\$ 11.64	\$ 24,200	\$ 7.96	\$ 13.25
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	18,140	10.6	20.29	42,210	13.10	23.73
Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers.....	12,100	7.0	16.83	35,010	11.89	20.10
Cashiers.....	5,060	2.9	8.29	17,250	6.74	9.11
Office clerks, general.....	3,840	2.2	10.97	22,810	8.39	12.97
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	3,240	1.9	13.68	28,460	10.17	16.78
General and operations managers.....	2,760	1.6	42.71	88,840	22.99	56.20
Watch repairers.....	1,520	0.9	16.44	34,180	12.01	19.59
Customer service representatives.....	1,250	0.7	13.09	27,220	9.51	16.19
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	1,100	0.6	12.04	25,050	9.29	14.05
<b>Sporting goods and musical instrument stores (NAICS 451100)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	220,400	48.5	\$ 9.40	\$ 19,540	\$ 7.23	\$ 10.44
Cashiers.....	78,560	17.3	7.98	16,590	6.91	8.75
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	38,110	8.4	16.63	34,590	11.72	19.48
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	9,080	2.0	9.12	18,960	7.39	10.31
General and operations managers.....	8,090	1.8	32.57	67,740	21.80	37.40
Bicycle repairers.....	7,360	1.6	10.21	21,230	8.29	11.94
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	6,680	1.5	12.72	26,460	9.46	15.63
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	6,310	1.4	9.20	19,140	7.58	10.55
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	6,290	1.4	10.57	21,990	8.29	11.95
Office clerks, general.....	5,830	1.3	10.27	21,360	8.00	12.08
<b>Book, periodical, and music stores (NAICS 451200)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	89,130	43.3	\$ 8.50	\$ 17,670	\$ 6.78	\$ 9.36
Cashiers.....	46,080	22.4	7.63	15,860	6.56	8.42
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	20,010	9.7	15.23	31,690	11.37	17.78
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	6,830	3.3	9.09	18,900	7.29	10.40
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	4,390	2.1	10.29	21,400	8.05	11.87
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	4,110	2.0	8.64	17,980	7.29	9.52
General and operations managers.....	3,050	1.5	31.08	64,650	20.65	35.36
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop.....	2,710	1.3	8.24	17,140	7.05	9.23
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	2,610	1.3	12.69	26,400	9.86	15.01
Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products.....	2,250	1.1	17.37	36,120	11.73	20.78

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Department stores (NAICS 452100)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	610,360	37.3	\$ 9.31	\$ 19,370	\$ 7.42	\$ 10.50
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	274,390	16.8	9.29	19,330	7.68	10.56
Cashiers.....	231,550	14.1	8.08	16,810	7.09	8.78
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	60,830	3.7	8.91	18,520	7.40	10.07
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	58,270	3.6	15.99	33,250	11.69	19.20
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	37,220	2.3	9.57	19,900	7.62	11.00
Customer service representatives.....	22,480	1.4	9.85	20,480	7.94	11.03
Security guards.....	20,990	1.3	10.47	21,770	8.36	11.29
General and operations managers.....	12,950	0.8	36.81	76,560	26.28	44.70
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	12,810	0.8	8.52	17,730	7.25	9.42
<b>Other general merchandise stores (NAICS 452900)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	332,180	24.8	\$ 9.02	\$ 18,760	\$ 7.26	\$ 10.32
Cashiers.....	319,210	23.8	8.27	17,210	6.63	9.14
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	158,220	11.8	9.65	20,080	7.67	10.97
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	84,730	6.3	14.31	29,770	10.90	16.82
Customer service representatives.....	28,530	2.1	11.40	23,700	8.62	13.37
Packers and packagers, hand.....	18,580	1.4	8.80	18,300	6.59	10.26
Pharmacy technicians.....	13,120	1.0	11.94	24,830	9.34	13.71
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	12,910	1.0	12.73	26,480	9.35	16.16
General and operations managers.....	11,070	0.8	31.97	66,500	19.43	40.43
Pharmacists.....	10,130	0.8	41.94	87,240	38.71	50.69
<b>Florists (NAICS 453100)</b>						
Floral designers.....	44,140	41.4	\$ 10.61	\$ 22,060	\$ 8.19	\$ 12.42
Retail salespersons.....	19,430	18.2	8.94	18,580	7.03	9.98
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	15,420	14.4	8.66	18,020	7.18	9.89
Cashiers.....	4,360	4.1	7.85	16,340	6.79	8.69
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	2,920	2.7	11.85	24,640	9.20	13.61
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	2,800	2.6	16.66	34,640	12.10	18.79
Office clerks, general.....	2,230	2.1	9.52	19,790	7.33	11.58
Driver/sales workers.....	2,010	1.9	9.05	18,820	6.78	10.22
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse.....	1,790	1.7	8.81	18,330	6.78	10.27
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	1,520	1.4	9.09	18,900	7.32	10.21
<b>Office supplies, stationery, and gift stores (NAICS 453200)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	151,970	37.8	\$ 9.10	\$ 18,930	\$ 7.10	\$ 10.10
Cashiers.....	88,620	22.0	8.00	16,640	6.86	8.82
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	30,960	7.7	16.04	33,370	11.59	18.80
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	14,400	3.6	9.24	19,230	7.48	10.65
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers.....	10,620	2.6	16.23	33,750	12.89	19.47
General and operations managers.....	7,340	1.8	35.81	74,490	22.39	41.95
Customer service representatives.....	6,620	1.6	12.38	25,760	9.37	15.01
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	6,420	1.6	24.84	51,660	14.44	29.43
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	5,940	1.5	11.28	23,460	8.92	13.19
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	5,800	1.4	13.33	27,740	10.25	16.04
<b>Used merchandise stores (NAICS 453300)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	39,870	35.1	\$ 9.13	\$ 18,990	\$ 6.80	\$ 10.12
Cashiers.....	21,540	18.9	7.70	16,010	6.56	8.51
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	8,680	7.6	8.14	16,920	6.70	9.13
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	8,420	7.4	14.77	30,720	10.56	16.97
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	7,270	6.4	8.35	17,370	6.79	9.11
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	2,960	2.6	10.58	22,010	8.20	12.58
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	1,930	1.7	8.86	18,440	7.03	10.05
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	1,700	1.5	7.90	16,430	6.11	8.57
General and operations managers.....	1,560	1.4	34.25	71,240	19.61	40.84
Office clerks, general.....	1,490	1.3	9.92	20,630	7.22	11.72
<b>Other miscellaneous store retailers (NAICS 453900)</b>						
Retail salespersons.....	107,380	35.8	\$ 10.51	\$ 21,870	\$ 7.49	\$ 11.43
Cashiers.....	35,910	12.0	7.74	16,110	6.66	8.50
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	22,070	7.4	17.68	36,780	11.76	19.99
Nonfarm animal caretakers.....	12,350	4.1	8.29	17,240	7.21	9.05
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	8,100	2.7	8.74	18,190	7.16	10.02
Office clerks, general.....	6,340	2.1	10.13	21,060	7.22	12.24
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	6,190	2.1	13.69	28,480	10.63	16.11
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	5,880	2.0	9.76	20,290	7.75	10.88
General and operations managers.....	5,640	1.9	36.27	75,430	21.20	44.00
Assemblers and fabricators, all other.....	5,390	1.8	12.16	25,280	8.89	13.23

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Electronic shopping and mail-order houses (NAICS 454100)</b>						
Customer service representatives.....	34,610	14.6	\$ 11.73	\$ 24,390	\$ 9.40	\$ 13.35
Order clerks.....	26,410	11.1	11.14	23,160	8.87	12.70
Telemarketers.....	14,180	6.0	11.21	23,320	7.84	12.87
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	12,290	5.2	10.73	22,330	8.52	12.69
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	11,750	4.9	11.26	23,430	8.66	13.25
Packers and packagers, hand.....	11,210	4.7	10.09	20,990	7.78	12.11
Retail salespersons.....	8,250	3.5	12.66	26,340	7.97	14.28
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	6,840	2.9	11.04	22,960	8.45	13.16
Office clerks, general.....	5,690	2.4	11.84	24,630	9.33	13.78
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	5,600	2.4	20.29	42,210	14.51	23.59
<b>Vending machine operators (NAICS 454200)</b>						
Coin, vending, and amusement machine servicers and repairers.....	11,810	22.6	\$ 12.98	\$ 26,990	\$ 9.80	\$ 15.73
Driver/sales workers.....	9,390	18.0	12.58	26,160	9.43	15.44
Food preparation workers.....	2,670	5.1	8.50	17,680	6.94	9.91
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	2,480	4.8	8.56	17,800	7.23	9.73
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	2,080	4.0	12.65	26,320	9.48	14.96
Office clerks, general.....	1,860	3.6	10.35	21,530	7.87	12.28
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	1,210	2.3	13.24	27,530	10.15	15.92
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	1,160	2.2	9.56	19,890	7.50	10.99
Cashiers.....	1,130	2.2	8.59	17,880	7.31	9.87
General and operations managers.....	1,120	2.1	36.40	75,720	22.03	44.51
<b>Direct selling establishments (NAICS 454300)</b>						
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	19,380	13.3	\$ 16.29	\$ 33,880	\$ 12.91	\$ 19.26
Driver/sales workers.....	14,790	10.1	14.52	30,200	10.70	17.50
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers.....	12,290	8.4	19.19	39,910	14.98	22.97
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	7,850	5.4	13.56	28,200	10.50	16.18
Telemarketers.....	7,000	4.8	12.19	25,350	8.00	13.14
Office clerks, general.....	6,550	4.5	11.03	22,940	8.38	13.03
Customer service representatives.....	6,250	4.3	12.38	25,750	10.07	14.03
Retail salespersons.....	5,110	3.5	13.86	28,820	8.09	16.01
Cashiers.....	4,990	3.4	7.96	16,550	6.73	8.76
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	4,220	2.9	22.28	46,340	13.29	27.00
<b>Scheduled air transportation (NAICS 481100)</b>						
Flight attendants.....	95,900	20.7	(3)	\$ 54,200	(3)	(3)
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks.....	95,870	20.7	15.91	33,090	12.02	19.92
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers.....	64,510	13.9	(3)	144,280	(3)	(3)
Aircraft mechanics and service technicians.....	34,630	7.5	28.07	58,390	22.36	34.23
Transportation workers, all other.....	21,280	4.6	17.97	37,380	13.99	21.38
Cargo and freight agents.....	16,050	3.5	16.89	35,140	12.58	20.74
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	10,200	2.2	23.41	48,700	18.54	27.00
Baggage porters and bellhops.....	9,170	2.0	14.64	30,460	10.69	18.54
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	8,200	1.8	11.18	23,260	8.96	12.75
Customer service representatives.....	7,070	1.5	14.11	29,360	10.45	16.71
<b>Nonscheduled air transportation (NAICS 481200)</b>						
Aircraft mechanics and service technicians.....	6,290	14.4	\$ 23.13	\$ 48,120	\$ 17.61	\$ 27.35
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers.....	4,890	11.2	(3)	89,060	(3)	(3)
Flight attendants.....	3,130	7.2	(3)	40,300	(3)	(3)
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks.....	2,100	4.8	13.74	28,580	9.69	17.71
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	1,620	3.7	12.07	25,100	8.81	14.16
Transportation workers, all other.....	1,510	3.5	13.74	28,580	10.16	16.50
Customer service representatives.....	1,130	2.6	13.34	27,740	10.29	15.54
General and operations managers.....	940	2.1	54.58	113,530	31.03	(2)
Office clerks, general.....	860	2.0	12.32	25,630	9.00	15.31
Cargo and freight agents.....	760	1.7	16.03	33,340	11.32	19.80
<b>Rail transportation (NAICS 482100)</b>						
Railroad conductors and yardmasters.....	35,560	16.7	\$ 27.56	\$ 57,320	\$ 19.53	\$ 35.36
Locomotive engineers.....	35,410	16.6	29.23	60,790	20.35	37.80
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators.....	18,680	8.8	25.99	54,060	19.27	32.27
Rail car repairers.....	13,390	6.3	21.26	44,220	18.60	24.21
Rail-track laying and maintenance equipment operators.....	10,740	5.0	19.35	40,260	17.34	21.52
Rail transportation workers, all other.....	6,040	2.8	18.53	38,550	16.11	21.07
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	5,130	2.4	27.75	57,720	22.60	32.50
Office clerks, general.....	5,120	2.4	16.05	33,390	10.75	20.86
Electrical and electronics installers and repairers, transportation equipment.....	5,010	2.4	22.64	47,100	19.22	25.88
Machinists.....	4,490	2.1	19.24	40,020	17.66	21.39

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Sea, coastal, and Great Lakes transportation (NAICS 483100)</b>						
Sailors and marine oilers.....	6,460	17.7	\$ 16.09	\$ 33,460	\$ 11.72	\$ 18.51
Ship engineers.....	5,110	14.0	29.15	60,630	19.25	38.58
Captains, mates, and pilots of water vessels.....	4,780	13.1	28.02	58,280	19.22	34.09
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	1,350	3.7	11.84	24,620	8.81	13.97
Customer service representatives.....	790	2.2	15.65	32,550	12.14	18.84
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	780	2.1	18.02	37,490	13.17	22.65
Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	690	1.9	14.73	30,650	10.05	16.48
Travel agents.....	600	1.6	13.76	28,620	10.28	16.63
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	560	1.5	15.38	32,000	10.55	20.24
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	550	1.5	23.88	49,670	16.22	29.11
<b>Inland water transportation (NAICS 483200)</b>						
Sailors and marine oilers.....	5,770	26.8	\$ 15.03	\$ 31,260	\$ 10.88	\$ 18.75
Captains, mates, and pilots of water vessels.....	5,040	23.4	25.54	53,120	17.98	32.29
Ship engineers.....	2,190	10.2	27.79	57,800	19.91	34.48
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	1,110	5.2	11.33	23,570	6.60	15.08
Pump operators, except wellhead pumps.....	810	3.8	17.20	35,770	15.08	17.38
General and operations managers.....	670	3.1	44.41	92,380	29.37	52.54
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	330	1.5	18.54	38,560	14.45	22.82
Motorboat operators.....	300	1.4	15.73	32,710	11.53	20.77
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	290	1.3	15.05	31,300	11.81	17.17
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	250	1.2	9.88	20,540	6.65	13.02
<b>General freight trucking (NAICS 484100)</b>						
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	567,710	58.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	63,870	6.6	13.23	27,510	9.67	16.86
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	37,930	3.9	14.60	30,370	10.43	18.91
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.....	31,070	3.2	16.62	34,560	13.15	20.04
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	24,430	2.5	15.03	31,270	11.87	18.41
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	24,300	2.5	17.29	35,960	13.08	21.02
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	23,680	2.4	24.47	50,900	18.65	27.81
Office clerks, general.....	23,310	2.4	11.90	24,740	8.81	14.21
General and operations managers.....	11,150	1.1	40.32	83,870	24.96	47.74
Customer service representatives.....	10,960	1.1	14.69	30,560	11.51	17.31
<b>Specialized freight trucking (NAICS 484200)</b>						
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	208,220	50.3	\$ 16.77	\$ 34,880	\$ 12.55	\$ 20.18
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	39,430	9.5	10.97	22,830	8.87	12.73
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	26,290	6.3	13.21	27,470	10.14	15.75
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.....	12,960	3.1	16.30	33,900	12.37	19.74
Office clerks, general.....	11,770	2.8	11.03	22,950	8.11	13.38
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	9,550	2.3	23.99	49,900	17.49	27.77
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	8,600	2.1	17.61	36,630	13.51	21.04
General and operations managers.....	6,720	1.6	40.27	83,770	24.17	50.51
Packers and packagers, hand.....	6,300	1.5	10.21	21,230	8.07	11.93
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	6,220	1.5	13.74	28,570	10.26	16.70
<b>Urban transit systems (NAICS 485100)</b>						
Bus drivers, transit and intercity.....	20,250	56.4	\$ 14.83	\$ 30,850	\$ 11.46	\$ 18.17
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.....	2,030	5.7	19.11	39,750	16.58	21.66
Bus drivers, school.....	1,140	3.2	13.25	27,560	11.16	15.61
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	950	2.6	22.83	47,490	16.53	27.46
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	840	2.3	15.37	31,960	11.54	18.83
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment.....	810	2.3	12.46	25,920	9.96	15.03
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	440	1.2	27.39	56,980	21.77	31.80
Office clerks, general.....	430	1.2	12.80	26,620	9.67	14.86
Customer service representatives.....	420	1.2	13.20	27,460	10.23	14.06
General and operations managers.....	410	1.1	36.91	76,770	22.89	43.44
<b>Interurban and rural bus transportation (NAICS 485200)</b>						
Bus drivers, transit and intercity.....	9,780	48.1	\$ 15.67	\$ 32,590	\$ 12.14	\$ 19.59
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.....	1,310	6.4	19.44	40,430	17.33	22.54
Bus drivers, school.....	540	2.7	11.33	23,560	8.44	13.02
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	370	1.8	19.05	39,630	15.04	21.77
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	350	1.7	14.82	30,820	11.59	17.47
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment.....	270	1.3	9.43	19,610	7.59	10.91
Cashiers.....	210	1.0	8.11	16,870	6.94	9.20
Office clerks, general.....	210	1.0	10.94	22,750	9.24	12.77
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	160	0.8	25.22	52,460	22.13	28.52
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	120	0.6	15.11	31,430	10.78	18.74

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Taxi and limousine service (NAICS 485300)</b>						
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	39,620	58.9	\$ 11.46	\$ 23,830	\$ 8.32	\$ 13.80
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	8,070	12.0	11.75	24,430	8.23	14.11
Office clerks, general.....	1,470	2.2	9.79	20,360	7.05	11.50
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	1,460	2.2	24.29	50,530	15.02	34.78
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	1,390	2.1	14.36	29,880	10.38	16.88
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks.....	1,220	1.8	12.99	27,020	10.03	15.03
Customer service representatives.....	1,210	1.8	10.98	22,840	8.52	12.94
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	940	1.4	13.58	28,240	10.53	16.38
General and operations managers.....	920	1.4	37.69	78,400	22.66	45.79
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment.....	900	1.3	9.22	19,170	7.43	10.70
<b>School and employee bus transportation (NAICS 485400)</b>						
Bus drivers, school.....	145,460	77.0	\$ 12.28	\$ 25,540	\$ 9.95	\$ 14.31
Child care workers.....	12,780	6.8	8.71	18,130	7.26	10.07
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.....	5,490	2.9	16.51	34,340	13.05	19.73
Bus drivers, transit and intercity.....	3,300	1.7	12.57	26,140	9.66	15.24
Transportation attendants, except flight attendants and baggage porters.....	3,020	1.6	8.63	17,950	7.21	9.72
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	2,540	1.3	21.70	45,140	15.70	25.89
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	2,380	1.3	8.74	18,170	6.80	10.62
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	2,350	1.2	14.65	30,480	11.38	17.15
Office clerks, general.....	1,380	0.7	11.84	24,620	8.85	13.82
General and operations managers.....	1,190	0.6	41.07	85,420	23.27	53.27
<b>Charter bus industry (NAICS 485500)</b>						
Bus drivers, transit and intercity.....	18,940	57.0	\$ 11.75	\$ 24,440	\$ 9.48	\$ 13.35
Bus drivers, school.....	2,620	7.9	11.13	23,160	9.12	13.10
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.....	1,580	4.8	17.06	35,490	13.14	20.74
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment.....	1,510	4.5	9.13	18,990	7.59	10.38
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	930	2.8	8.25	17,150	6.48	9.91
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	680	2.0	14.63	30,430	11.17	16.94
Office clerks, general.....	670	2.0	10.64	22,130	8.31	12.68
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	660	2.0	21.10	43,890	15.34	25.23
General and operations managers.....	480	1.4	36.34	75,580	22.07	42.88
Tour guides and escorts.....	450	1.4	9.79	20,370	6.46	13.18
<b>Other ground passenger transportation (NAICS 485900)</b>						
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	18,100	29.8	\$ 9.59	\$ 19,940	\$ 7.70	\$ 10.99
Bus drivers, school.....	8,990	14.8	11.18	23,240	8.86	13.10
Bus drivers, transit and intercity.....	8,650	14.2	11.97	24,900	9.59	13.68
Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency medical technicians.....	3,410	5.6	9.23	19,200	7.46	10.78
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	2,610	4.3	13.03	27,110	9.76	14.79
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	1,720	2.8	18.41	38,290	13.01	22.07
Transportation attendants, except flight attendants and baggage porters.....	1,410	2.3	9.40	19,550	7.61	10.52
Office clerks, general.....	1,350	2.2	10.04	20,890	7.97	11.69
Driver/sales workers.....	1,140	1.9	14.20	29,530	8.42	17.23
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics.....	960	1.6	12.99	27,010	9.93	15.19
<b>Pipeline transportation of crude oil (NAICS 486100)</b>						
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers.....	1,740	24.2	\$ 25.28	\$ 52,580	\$ 22.48	\$ 27.35
Business operations specialists, all other.....	530	7.4	36.86	76,670	28.02	46.21
Control and valve installers and repairers, except mechanical door.....	250	3.5	23.03	47,900	17.13	29.21
Gas plant operators.....	230	3.2	24.58	51,120	21.05	28.05
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	220	3.1	21.60	44,920	15.78	26.78
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	160	2.2	16.92	35,190	9.95	24.47
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	160	2.2	29.26	60,860	20.17	38.73
Engineering technicians, except drafters, all other.....	120	1.7	25.87	53,800	22.73	29.54
General and operations managers.....	120	1.7	40.20	83,610	28.31	50.80
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	120	1.7	17.56	36,530	14.95	20.03
<b>Pipeline transportation of natural gas (NAICS 486200)</b>						
Gas plant operators.....	2,530	10.2	\$ 23.57	\$ 49,020	\$ 19.99	\$ 26.71
Gas compressor and gas pumping station operators.....	1,550	6.3	23.25	48,350	19.78	26.83
Control and valve installers and repairers, except mechanical door.....	1,210	4.9	22.87	47,570	17.37	27.54
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	1,060	4.3	22.29	46,360	18.82	26.03
Accountants and auditors.....	890	3.6	26.02	54,120	19.48	31.81
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers.....	840	3.4	22.54	46,870	19.27	26.25
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	830	3.4	18.22	37,900	14.71	21.32
General and operations managers.....	650	2.6	49.05	102,020	31.21	63.95
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	590	2.4	29.04	60,410	20.34	36.91
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	560	2.3	21.09	43,860	15.57	26.08

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Other pipeline transportation (NAICS 486900)</b>						
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers .....	1,950	33.3	\$ 24.60	\$ 51,180	\$ 20.50	\$ 27.67
Gas plant operators.....	290	4.9	29.31	60,960	26.80	32.87
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	270	4.6	24.39	50,740	19.82	28.25
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	200	3.4	29.46	61,270	19.69	38.87
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	190	3.2	19.30	40,130	17.87	21.80
General and operations managers.....	170	2.9	44.36	92,260	31.39	53.59
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	150	2.6	12.96	26,970	8.41	16.20
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	120	2.0	19.58	40,740	14.04	25.20
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	110	1.9	19.76	41,090	13.69	25.17
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians.....	110	1.9	26.26	54,610	21.98	30.96
<b>Scenic and sightseeing transportation, land (NAICS 487100)</b>						
Bus drivers, transit and intercity.....	2,410	26.1	\$ 11.65	\$ 24,230	\$ 9.59	\$ 13.28
Tour guides and escorts.....	1,510	16.3	10.35	21,530	7.84	12.62
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	530	5.7	9.89	20,580	7.90	11.39
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks.....	440	4.8	13.74	28,580	11.57	15.66
Office clerks, general.....	260	2.8	10.67	22,200	8.18	12.49
Cashiers.....	230	2.5	8.76	18,220	7.36	9.96
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	200	2.2	13.01	27,060	9.51	15.33
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.....	180	1.9	17.22	35,820	13.62	19.71
Amusement and recreation attendants.....	160	1.7	8.36	17,380	6.90	8.95
Transportation attendants, except flight attendants and baggage porters.....	160	1.7	9.22	19,190	6.72	11.43
<b>Scenic and sightseeing transportation, water (NAICS 487200)</b>						
Captains, mates, and pilots of water vessels.....	2,870	18.0	\$ 18.66	\$ 38,810	\$ 12.40	\$ 22.63
Sailors and marine oilers.....	2,000	12.5	12.05	25,070	7.94	14.35
Transportation attendants, except flight attendants and baggage porters.....	1,370	8.6	10.30	21,410	7.67	12.24
Waiters and waitresses.....	970	6.1	10.15	21,120	6.86	12.73
Tour guides and escorts.....	680	4.3	12.57	26,160	8.35	14.75
Motorboat operators.....	640	4.0	13.76	28,610	9.69	16.76
Bartenders.....	600	3.8	9.90	20,580	7.60	11.04
Cashiers.....	590	3.7	8.81	18,320	7.39	9.84
Office clerks, general.....	410	2.6	10.34	21,510	8.74	11.42
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks.....	400	2.5	12.42	25,830	9.34	15.24
<b>Scenic and sightseeing transportation, other (NAICS 487900)</b>						
Commercial pilots.....	610	26.3	(3)	\$ 59,630	(3)	(3)
Aircraft mechanics and service technicians.....	220	9.5	24.10	50,140	19.23	28.70
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	170	7.3	10.34	21,500	8.78	10.85
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks.....	90	3.9	12.01	24,990	9.71	13.85
Transportation attendants, except flight attendants and baggage porters.....	70	3.0	11.35	23,600	9.87	12.71
Transportation workers, all other.....	70	3.0	13.89	28,880	9.54	16.25
Cashiers.....	60	2.6	16.50	34,320	9.52	24.25
Amusement and recreation attendants.....	60	2.6	8.81	18,330	7.46	10.09
Office clerks, general.....	60	2.6	12.79	26,610	11.05	15.00
General and operations managers.....	60	2.6	51.42	106,950	25.93	(2)
<b>Support activities for air transportation (NAICS 488100)</b>						
Aircraft mechanics and service technicians.....	26,060	18.1	\$ 19.08	\$ 39,680	\$ 15.17	\$ 22.28
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	11,180	7.8	11.20	23,300	8.41	12.41
Transportation workers, all other.....	7,960	5.5	11.30	23,500	9.06	13.03
Baggage porters and bellhops.....	6,110	4.2	8.65	17,980	6.42	9.82
Cargo and freight agents.....	5,430	3.8	13.24	27,540	9.17	14.94
Customer service representatives.....	4,280	3.0	12.02	24,990	9.40	14.02
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks.....	3,870	2.7	11.51	23,940	9.22	13.02
Avionics technicians.....	3,470	2.4	19.67	40,910	16.38	22.98
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	3,180	2.2	26.98	56,130	20.94	31.42
Transportation attendants, except flight attendants and baggage porters.....	3,030	2.1	9.33	19,420	7.36	10.57
<b>Support activities for rail transportation (NAICS 488200)</b>						
Rail car repairers.....	4,000	18.6	\$ 15.97	\$ 33,210	\$ 12.78	\$ 19.04
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	2,530	11.8	14.91	31,010	9.79	14.31
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	1,520	7.1	14.39	29,930	11.64	16.57
Rail yard engineers, dinky operators, and hostlers.....	890	4.1	15.87	33,020	12.41	17.90
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators.....	870	4.0	13.27	27,600	10.90	15.10
Rail transportation workers, all other.....	660	3.1	15.78	32,820	12.12	19.47
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	500	2.3	24.25	50,440	18.88	27.74
Office clerks, general.....	460	2.1	11.88	24,710	9.22	13.70
Painters, transportation equipment.....	460	2.1	15.64	32,540	11.94	17.49
Motor vehicle operators, all other.....	440	2.0	13.98	29,080	10.04	17.84

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Support activities for water transportation (NAICS 488300)</b>						
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	16,820	17.3	\$ 19.31	\$ 40,160	\$ 10.58	\$ 28.83
Captains, mates, and pilots of water vessels.....	8,310	8.6	27.22	56,620	19.98	33.31
Sailors and marine oilers.....	7,440	7.7	15.26	31,740	11.54	17.60
Material moving workers, all other.....	4,960	5.1	22.70	47,220	16.10	29.43
Tank car, truck, and ship loaders.....	3,720	3.8	19.11	39,750	11.87	27.08
Crane and tower operators.....	3,300	3.4	26.59	55,310	20.54	32.36
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	2,630	2.7	32.12	66,810	24.92	40.24
Ship engineers.....	2,550	2.6	26.75	55,650	20.37	32.10
Transportation workers, all other.....	1,620	1.7	22.96	47,760	16.60	30.91
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	1,520	1.6	19.31	40,160	13.51	25.46
<b>Support activities for road transportation (NAICS 488400)</b>						
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	30,040	38.4	\$ 14.15	\$ 29,430	\$ 10.11	\$ 16.99
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	5,830	7.5	12.77	26,560	9.39	15.66
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	4,540	5.8	11.99	24,940	8.86	13.83
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	4,080	5.2	11.26	23,430	8.58	13.37
Office clerks, general.....	2,780	3.6	10.77	22,410	7.78	13.17
Motor vehicle operators, all other.....	2,380	3.0	9.49	19,740	7.17	9.84
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	2,300	2.9	23.99	49,900	16.76	27.62
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	1,920	2.5	14.25	29,650	10.25	17.17
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	1,700	2.2	13.44	27,950	10.93	15.55
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	1,600	2.0	10.52	21,880	8.18	12.27
<b>Freight transportation arrangement (NAICS 488500)</b>						
Cargo and freight agents.....	26,190	14.9	\$ 18.39	\$ 38,260	\$ 13.21	\$ 21.85
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	12,180	6.9	11.26	23,430	8.51	13.04
Customer service representatives.....	11,270	6.4	15.07	31,350	11.93	17.61
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	11,150	6.3	17.25	35,880	13.91	20.61
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	8,570	4.9	12.84	26,700	9.34	15.54
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	7,620	4.3	31.90	66,350	19.45	37.54
Office clerks, general.....	7,600	4.3	11.66	24,260	8.08	14.32
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	7,430	4.2	25.14	52,280	19.14	29.42
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	6,600	3.8	15.02	31,240	11.88	17.30
General and operations managers.....	6,280	3.6	51.90	107,950	30.24	(2)
<b>Other support activities for transportation (NAICS 488900)</b>						
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	6,200	20.5	\$ 10.26	\$ 21,350	\$ 8.03	\$ 12.08
Packers and packagers, hand.....	5,360	17.7	9.61	19,980	7.36	11.46
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	1,540	5.1	13.31	27,680	8.92	17.34
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	1,060	3.5	12.22	25,420	9.59	13.31
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	1,040	3.4	16.90	35,160	12.76	20.51
Customer service representatives.....	940	3.1	13.63	28,340	10.38	15.69
Office clerks, general.....	840	2.8	12.09	25,150	8.71	13.60
First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand.....	790	2.6	19.97	41,540	15.07	23.29
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	650	2.2	11.22	23,340	7.14	14.32
General and operations managers.....	650	2.2	42.05	87,450	26.58	52.69
<b>Postal service (NAICS 491100)</b>						
Postal service mail carriers.....	347,180	43.4	\$ 21.38	\$ 44,460	\$ 18.50	\$ 24.79
Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators.....	208,600	26.1	20.01	41,620	17.65	24.07
Postal service clerks.....	78,710	9.8	22.51	46,820	20.79	25.24
Postmasters and mail superintendents.....	26,120	3.3	25.83	53,740	22.33	30.07
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	16,060	2.0	18.41	38,300	17.42	20.18
First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers.....	13,220	1.7	26.24	54,580	23.59	28.86
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	10,260	1.3	22.47	46,730	20.32	25.11
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	7,920	1.0	27.95	58,130	24.88	31.45
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians.....	7,550	0.9	24.28	50,500	22.94	25.82
Data entry keyers.....	7,440	0.9	13.93	28,960	11.67	14.60
<b>Couriers (NAICS 492100)</b>						
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	154,670	29.8	\$ 17.65	\$ 36,710	\$ 13.42	\$ 22.48
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	120,940	23.3	11.92	24,800	9.62	13.43
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	26,840	5.2	20.67	42,990	17.38	24.78
Couriers and messengers.....	20,090	3.9	11.05	22,980	8.02	12.66
Customer service representatives.....	16,370	3.2	15.56	32,350	12.47	18.64
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	14,510	2.8	14.46	30,090	10.72	17.12
Conveyor operators and tenders.....	14,210	2.7	13.62	28,330	11.58	15.73
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	12,600	2.4	27.66	57,540	22.56	33.09
First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand.....	9,550	1.8	19.11	39,750	12.05	24.43
Packers and packagers, hand.....	9,270	1.8	10.65	22,160	8.61	11.90

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Local messengers and local delivery (NAICS 492200)</b>						
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	14,320	31.1	\$ 12.96	\$ 26,950	\$ 8.72	\$ 16.02
Couriers and messengers.....	12,460	27.0	10.30	21,410	7.51	12.09
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	2,100	4.6	9.68	20,140	7.75	10.87
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	2,020	4.4	15.11	31,430	11.12	18.25
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	1,740	3.8	17.11	35,600	12.55	21.11
Customer service representatives.....	1,440	3.1	13.25	27,570	9.94	16.02
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	1,080	2.3	20.07	41,740	14.01	23.79
Office clerks, general.....	970	2.1	11.24	23,380	8.20	13.19
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	910	2.0	21.23	44,160	15.31	25.81
General and operations managers.....	870	1.9	42.48	88,360	25.41	55.16
<b>Warehousing and storage (NAICS 493100)</b>						
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	123,690	21.2	\$ 12.20	\$ 25,380	\$ 9.45	\$ 14.61
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	76,060	13.1	13.49	28,060	10.96	15.72
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	55,340	9.5	13.57	28,230	10.01	16.33
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	37,300	6.4	13.80	28,700	10.46	16.45
Packers and packagers, hand.....	32,890	5.6	10.34	21,500	7.80	12.26
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	25,990	4.5	18.12	37,690	14.01	21.65
First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand.....	15,270	2.6	19.54	40,630	14.42	23.86
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	14,770	2.5	14.06	29,250	9.46	17.93
Office clerks, general.....	10,870	1.9	12.66	26,330	9.78	15.03
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	9,900	1.7	17.29	35,960	13.52	20.89
<b>Newspaper, book, and directory publishers (NAICS 511100)</b>						
Editors.....	55,790	8.3	\$ 24.53	\$ 51,030	\$ 16.03	\$ 29.92
Advertising sales agents.....	51,340	7.7	21.11	43,910	12.28	26.10
Reporters and correspondents.....	39,520	5.9	17.68	36,770	10.87	21.95
Graphic designers.....	25,190	3.8	17.72	36,850	12.37	21.13
Customer service representatives.....	20,420	3.0	14.17	29,480	10.04	17.12
Printing machine operators.....	19,510	2.9	17.44	36,280	12.13	22.09
Office clerks, general.....	19,190	2.9	12.13	25,240	8.84	14.67
Prepress technicians and workers.....	17,310	2.6	16.14	33,560	10.92	20.67
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	15,530	2.3	10.76	22,380	7.75	12.36
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	14,190	2.1	12.96	26,950	8.12	16.60
<b>Software publishers (NAICS 512200)</b>						
Computer software engineers, applications.....	40,340	17.1	\$ 40.09	\$ 83,390	\$ 30.92	\$ 48.00
Computer support specialists.....	19,840	8.4	24.33	50,610	16.45	30.15
Computer software engineers, systems software.....	19,420	8.2	42.22	87,820	33.65	50.16
Computer programmers.....	18,350	7.8	37.22	77,420	27.82	45.55
Computer systems analysts.....	10,940	4.6	35.76	74,370	27.50	43.00
Computer and information systems managers.....	8,140	3.5	56.42	117,350	41.02	68.34
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products.....	7,640	3.2	38.79	80,680	24.70	47.84
General and operations managers.....	4,800	2.0	61.23	127,360	41.56	(2)
Network and computer systems administrators.....	4,800	2.0	33.87	70,440	25.00	40.91
Market research analysts.....	4,780	2.0	41.42	86,140	29.58	52.34
<b>Motion picture and video industries (NAICS 512100)</b>						
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers, all other.....	54,300	14.9	\$ 18.24	(3)	\$ 11.59	\$ 21.95
Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers.....	39,150	10.7	7.03	14,630	6.17	7.92
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop.....	33,110	9.1	7.09	14,740	6.06	7.94
Actors.....	24,770	6.8	24.74	(3)	8.21	39.12
Cashiers.....	23,130	6.3	7.71	16,030	6.32	8.38
Producers and directors.....	15,610	4.3	43.28	90,010	21.57	58.09
Motion picture projectionists.....	9,490	2.6	9.21	19,160	6.73	10.15
Camera operators, television, video, and motion picture.....	9,020	2.5	26.05	54,180	17.25	34.48
Film and video editors.....	8,830	2.4	29.02	60,370	17.06	38.98
Audio and video equipment technicians.....	8,250	2.3	18.33	38,130	12.70	21.21
<b>Sound recording industries (NAICS 512200)</b>						
Sound engineering technicians.....	2,530	11.7	\$ 19.02	\$ 39,560	\$ 11.48	\$ 23.04
Audio and video equipment technicians.....	980	4.5	20.01	41,610	12.19	24.22
General and operations managers.....	860	4.0	53.43	111,130	30.42	(2)
Office clerks, general.....	840	3.9	11.66	24,250	8.46	13.76
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	750	3.5	17.95	37,330	13.73	21.87
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	610	2.8	25.27	52,550	16.36	30.20
Customer service representatives.....	570	2.6	18.23	37,920	12.25	22.18
Producers and directors.....	560	2.6	48.22	100,310	21.00	(2)
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	560	2.6	12.97	26,980	11.25	14.55
Editors.....	550	2.5	23.46	48,800	18.09	26.49

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Radio and television broadcasting (NAICS 515100)</b>						
Radio and television announcers .....	38,270	16.0	\$ 16.63	\$ 34,580	\$ 7.90	\$ 17.92
Advertising sales agents.....	30,640	12.8	24.89	51,350	13.17	30.68
Broadcast technicians.....	21,730	9.1	15.86	32,980	9.09	19.96
Producers and directors .....	17,930	7.5	27.98	58,210	15.74	34.33
Reporters and correspondents .....	9,290	3.9	24.04	49,990	12.46	28.77
Camera operators, television, video, and motion picture .....	7,650	3.2	17.59	36,580	9.60	24.18
General and operations managers .....	6,870	2.9	49.04	102,010	26.81	68.58
Office clerks, general.....	6,490	2.7	11.88	24,700	8.49	14.66
Broadcast news analysts.....	5,510	2.3	32.31	67,210	13.77	41.25
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants .....	4,280	1.8	17.52	36,440	13.65	20.89
<b>Cable and other subscription programming (NAICS 515200)</b>						
Telecommunications line installers and repairers .....	12,550	14.5	\$ 18.60	\$ 38,690	\$ 13.56	\$ 23.14
Customer service representatives .....	10,910	12.6	15.48	32,200	11.23	18.21
Producers and directors .....	5,310	6.2	31.04	64,560	18.39	38.22
Sales representatives, services, all other .....	3,350	3.9	23.21	48,270	12.36	31.55
Office clerks, general.....	2,970	3.4	14.55	30,250	11.38	18.15
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers .....	2,930	3.4	20.97	43,610	15.55	26.04
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants .....	2,260	2.6	19.18	39,890	15.57	21.97
Computer support specialists .....	2,160	2.5	22.09	45,950	16.20	26.45
Advertising sales agents.....	2,100	2.4	30.08	62,560	17.83	35.23
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance .....	1,980	2.3	16.03	33,330	12.39	18.63
<b>Internet publishing and broadcasting (NAICS 516100)</b>						
Computer software engineers, applications.....	2,190	7.2	\$ 37.78	\$ 78,580	\$ 29.51	\$ 45.01
Editors .....	1,650	5.4	25.01	52,020	16.52	29.80
Computer programmers .....	1,570	5.1	32.33	67,240	21.81	39.37
Network systems and data communications analysts .....	1,460	4.8	31.79	66,130	20.97	40.90
Customer service representatives.....	1,410	4.6	16.88	35,110	12.37	20.82
Market research analysts.....	1,220	4.0	31.15	64,790	20.70	39.88
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	1,150	3.8	27.73	57,670	17.17	34.20
Business operations specialists, all other .....	1,050	3.4	28.18	58,620	20.14	33.54
Computer support specialists .....	1,040	3.4	19.99	41,580	14.44	24.51
General and operations managers .....	820	2.7	60.16	125,140	37.07	(2)
<b>Wired telecommunications carriers (NAICS 517100)</b>						
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers .....	93,080	18.0	\$ 25.03	\$ 52,070	\$ 22.48	\$ 28.05
Telecommunications line installers and repairers .....	43,030	8.3	25.55	53,150	22.58	30.63
Customer service representatives.....	42,250	8.2	19.77	41,120	14.59	24.96
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	32,920	6.4	27.42	57,020	18.94	34.16
Telephone operators .....	16,820	3.3	15.85	32,970	11.31	20.12
Telemarketers .....	15,520	3.0	17.65	36,710	11.09	23.66
Electronics engineers, except computer.....	14,730	2.9	34.74	72,250	28.36	41.08
Computer software engineers, systems software .....	14,660	2.8	39.51	82,180	32.09	45.78
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers .....	12,090	2.3	32.42	67,430	27.65	37.92
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	10,300	2.0	28.10	58,450	22.75	33.57
<b>Wireless telecommunications carriers (NAICS 517200)</b>						
Customer service representatives.....	52,950	27.7	\$ 15.13	\$ 31,470	\$ 11.10	\$ 17.15
Retail salespersons .....	20,750	10.9	13.08	27,220	8.99	15.33
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	16,570	8.7	21.60	44,930	13.02	26.68
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers.....	6,960	3.6	22.76	47,330	18.77	26.85
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	5,950	3.1	23.98	49,890	18.23	28.30
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	5,070	2.7	20.91	43,480	14.74	25.60
Electronics engineers, except computer.....	4,920	2.6	36.02	74,920	29.22	42.93
Computer support specialists .....	3,940	2.1	21.66	45,060	16.63	25.36
Office clerks, general.....	3,650	1.9	12.91	26,860	9.47	16.08
Bill and account collectors .....	3,420	1.8	14.76	30,700	12.43	16.83
<b>Telecommunications resellers (NAICS 517300)</b>						
Customer service representatives.....	14,360	10.3	\$ 15.47	\$ 32,170	\$ 11.39	\$ 18.42
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	11,360	8.2	24.33	50,610	14.38	30.75
Telecommunications line installers and repairers .....	6,330	4.6	24.98	51,960	22.94	28.20
Retail salespersons .....	5,260	3.8	11.83	24,600	8.08	13.45
Electronics engineers, except computer.....	3,470	2.5	36.08	75,040	29.71	42.64
Computer software engineers, systems software .....	3,340	2.4	35.44	73,710	28.13	42.57
Office clerks, general.....	3,310	2.4	16.71	34,760	12.42	20.87
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	3,170	2.3	25.22	52,470	19.81	29.90
Network systems and data communications analysts .....	3,120	2.2	33.39	69,460	26.07	40.31
Computer software engineers, applications.....	2,740	2.0	38.13	79,320	31.00	45.03

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Satellite telecommunications (NAICS 517400)</b>						
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers.....	1,750	10.8	\$ 26.05	\$ 54,180	\$ 23.50	\$ 27.86
Customer service representatives.....	1,600	9.9	22.00	45,760	18.75	26.74
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	1,150	7.1	30.52	63,490	24.23	35.61
Telecommunications line installers and repairers.....	1,050	6.5	25.59	53,240	23.59	28.82
Order clerks.....	980	6.0	21.69	45,110	17.06	26.38
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	530	3.3	32.80	68,230	26.37	38.58
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	450	2.8	24.76	51,500	24.01	27.40
Office clerks, general.....	310	1.9	17.33	36,050	10.15	22.86
Computer software engineers, systems software.....	270	1.7	33.09	68,830	26.53	39.49
Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers.....	220	1.4	16.55	34,430	11.09	22.63
<b>Cable and other program distribution (NAICS 517500)</b>						
Customer service representatives.....	26,730	20.0	\$ 15.50	\$ 32,250	\$ 10.83	\$ 17.79
Telecommunications line installers and repairers.....	25,990	19.5	18.05	37,530	13.41	21.97
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers.....	8,020	6.0	20.46	42,560	15.02	26.68
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	3,770	2.8	26.94	56,040	21.34	32.22
Telemarketers.....	3,710	2.8	12.27	25,530	8.15	14.69
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	3,530	2.6	15.13	31,470	11.74	17.57
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	3,460	2.6	23.48	48,840	17.79	27.93
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	3,300	2.5	22.25	46,270	14.11	27.44
Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers.....	2,800	2.1	15.40	32,020	12.44	17.82
Computer support specialists.....	2,430	1.8	18.72	38,930	12.70	22.41
<b>Other telecommunications (NAICS 517900)</b>						
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	220	4.0	\$ 31.48	\$ 65,480	\$ 24.74	\$ 36.94
Office clerks, general.....	180	3.3	12.15	25,270	9.03	14.54
General and operations managers.....	170	3.1	58.81	122,320	38.47	(2)
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	170	3.1	30.09	62,600	16.88	33.92
Electrical and electronics repairers, commercial and industrial equipment.....	150	2.7	22.34	46,460	18.40	26.15
Customer service representatives.....	120	2.2	16.33	33,970	11.28	20.24
Computer support specialists.....	120	2.2	21.18	44,050	15.50	27.37
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	110	2.0	20.90	43,460	15.44	24.16
Computer software engineers, systems software.....	100	1.8	36.55	76,030	29.45	42.57
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products.....	100	1.8	46.05	95,770	24.84	60.93
<b>ISPs and web search portals (NAICS 518100)</b>						
Customer service representatives.....	11,150	9.6	\$ 15.29	\$ 31,800	\$ 10.23	\$ 18.50
Computer support specialists.....	11,080	9.6	18.70	38,890	12.14	22.90
Computer software engineers, applications.....	6,510	5.6	39.51	82,180	30.10	48.43
Network and computer systems administrators.....	5,080	4.4	32.24	67,060	22.92	40.12
Computer software engineers, systems software.....	4,920	4.2	40.63	84,510	31.25	49.87
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	4,790	4.1	31.82	66,190	17.47	39.96
Network systems and data communications analysts.....	4,350	3.8	29.49	61,340	19.54	38.06
Telemarketers.....	3,870	3.3	11.19	23,270	8.25	13.55
Computer programmers.....	3,790	3.3	30.88	64,220	21.39	39.28
Computer and information systems managers.....	3,540	3.1	52.78	109,780	37.98	65.58
<b>Data processing and related services (NAICS 518200)</b>						
Data entry keyers.....	16,990	6.4	\$ 11.03	\$ 22,950	\$ 8.66	\$ 12.79
Computer systems analysts.....	15,980	6.0	33.49	69,660	26.02	40.91
Computer software engineers, systems software.....	15,010	5.7	37.00	76,950	28.72	43.99
Customer service representatives.....	14,310	5.4	15.79	32,830	10.97	18.82
Computer software engineers, applications.....	12,710	4.8	36.51	75,940	28.26	43.86
Computer programmers.....	11,950	4.5	32.22	67,030	23.79	40.05
Office clerks, general.....	11,580	4.4	12.36	25,700	9.03	14.65
Computer support specialists.....	10,210	3.8	20.81	43,280	15.03	25.34
Computer and information systems managers.....	8,280	3.1	50.52	105,090	38.33	59.52
Network and computer systems administrators.....	7,660	2.9	31.01	64,500	23.49	37.62
<b>Other information services (NAICS 519100)</b>						
Library assistants, clerical.....	6,950	14.0	\$ 10.15	\$ 21,120	\$ 7.51	\$ 12.44
Librarians.....	6,100	12.3	20.40	42,430	15.34	24.80
Library technicians.....	5,810	11.7	12.13	25,230	8.52	14.85
Office clerks, general.....	2,730	5.5	13.29	27,650	9.84	16.27
Reporters and correspondents.....	1,800	3.6	26.64	55,410	17.80	32.93
Editors.....	1,610	3.2	23.70	49,290	16.12	29.05
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	1,100	2.2	23.81	49,530	16.10	30.21
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	960	1.9	11.59	24,100	8.89	13.21
Computer support specialists.....	860	1.7	20.72	43,090	15.45	25.30
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	820	1.6	18.51	38,490	14.40	21.77

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Monetary authorities - central bank (NAICS 521100)</b>						
Office machine operators, except computer .....	2,680	13.1	\$ 14.45	\$ 30,060	\$ 11.47	\$ 16.75
Security guards.....	1,640	8.0	14.70	30,580	11.58	17.11
Financial examiners.....	1,520	7.4	37.35	77,690	28.56	45.39
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	980	4.8	15.85	32,960	12.87	18.11
Tellers.....	900	4.4	13.67	28,440	10.30	16.68
Financial analysts.....	770	3.8	31.30	65,110	23.11	37.28
Office clerks, general.....	730	3.6	14.46	30,080	11.61	16.96
Customer service representatives.....	700	3.4	16.06	33,400	12.80	19.05
Computer systems analysts.....	700	3.4	34.84	72,460	28.74	41.27
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	630	3.1	25.68	53,420	20.01	30.15
<b>Depository credit intermediation (NAICS 522100)</b>						
Tellers.....	535,730	30.5	\$ 10.56	\$ 21,970	\$ 9.02	\$ 12.02
Loan officers.....	128,490	7.3	26.08	54,240	16.86	31.40
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	105,880	6.0	20.43	42,490	15.38	23.92
Customer service representatives.....	103,510	5.9	13.64	28,370	11.00	15.79
Loan interviewers and clerks.....	76,990	4.4	14.66	30,480	11.44	17.21
New accounts clerks.....	73,250	4.2	13.58	28,250	11.26	15.67
Financial managers.....	72,450	4.1	40.07	83,350	24.59	49.32
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	56,550	3.2	13.50	28,090	10.69	15.85
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents.....	43,920	2.5	28.96	60,230	16.52	34.21
Office clerks, general.....	40,140	2.3	11.98	24,910	9.22	14.00
<b>Nondepository credit intermediation (NAICS 522200)</b>						
Loan officers.....	110,940	14.6	\$ 29.76	\$ 61,900	\$ 17.24	\$ 34.90
Customer service representatives.....	78,080	10.3	14.78	30,740	11.29	16.70
Loan interviewers and clerks.....	77,370	10.2	15.53	32,310	11.83	18.66
Bill and account collectors.....	45,770	6.0	14.75	30,680	11.70	16.86
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	31,540	4.1	22.98	47,800	16.80	26.85
Office clerks, general.....	29,550	3.9	12.27	25,530	9.14	14.83
Financial managers.....	18,480	2.4	48.49	100,870	29.85	61.69
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	17,040	2.2	15.67	32,600	12.30	18.25
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents.....	16,780	2.2	32.71	68,030	16.47	41.15
Telemarketers.....	16,660	2.2	12.92	26,870	9.54	15.06
<b>Activities related to credit intermediation (NAICS 522300)</b>						
Loan officers.....	59,310	18.3	\$ 31.17	\$ 64,830	\$ 18.76	\$ 36.40
Loan interviewers and clerks.....	35,820	11.1	15.59	32,420	11.25	18.78
Tellers.....	34,350	10.6	10.48	21,800	8.80	12.10
Customer service representatives.....	25,710	7.9	14.10	29,330	10.76	16.42
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	15,670	4.8	20.64	42,930	14.81	24.84
Office clerks, general.....	11,950	3.7	11.52	23,970	8.91	13.58
Cashiers.....	9,360	2.9	9.37	19,490	7.77	10.72
Bill and account collectors.....	9,260	2.9	13.74	28,580	11.13	15.59
Telemarketers.....	8,380	2.6	11.62	24,170	8.37	13.60
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	7,610	2.3	14.91	31,010	11.47	17.35
<b>Securities and commodity contracts brokerage (NAICS 523100)</b>						
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents.....	143,160	29.3	\$ 46.45	\$ 96,620	\$ 22.35	\$ 67.82
Brokerage clerks.....	45,350	9.3	18.72	38,940	13.98	22.17
Office clerks, general.....	28,380	5.8	12.66	26,330	9.47	14.96
Personal financial advisors.....	27,560	5.6	40.21	83,640	20.67	51.98
Customer service representatives.....	25,050	5.1	16.92	35,200	12.76	19.94
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	19,920	4.1	21.92	45,580	15.68	26.57
Financial managers.....	18,660	3.8	63.79	132,680	41.86	(2)
Financial analysts.....	17,850	3.7	40.62	84,490	25.42	49.71
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	11,810	2.4	26.16	54,410	18.51	32.45
Computer software engineers, applications.....	9,310	1.9	43.73	90,950	33.54	52.68
<b>Securities and commodity exchanges (NAICS 523200)</b>						
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents.....	670	7.5	\$ 48.75	\$101,410	\$ 26.65	(2)
Computer systems analysts.....	620	6.9	34.09	70,900	25.98	40.59
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	560	6.3	24.94	51,880	18.47	28.76
Computer support specialists.....	360	4.0	24.65	51,270	17.94	29.62
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	350	3.9	16.12	33,540	12.04	19.71
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	330	3.7	26.85	55,850	18.60	32.00
Brokerage clerks.....	320	3.6	19.94	41,480	15.11	22.71
Accountants and auditors.....	290	3.2	32.91	68,460	23.52	37.13
Financial managers.....	290	3.2	65.50	136,230	44.90	(2)
Compliance officers, except agriculture, construction, health and safety, and transportation.....	270	3.0	34.65	72,070	23.05	41.29

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Other financial investment activities (NAICS 523900)</b>						
Personal financial advisors.....	36,160	12.7	\$ 48.16	\$100,160	\$ 23.97	(2)
Financial analysts.....	23,000	8.1	47.20	98,180	26.00	64.65
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	19,880	7.0	21.71	45,160	16.17	26.21
Office clerks, general.....	15,130	5.3	11.90	24,750	8.13	14.46
Financial managers.....	12,380	4.4	67.08	139,520	43.14	(2)
Accountants and auditors.....	12,170	4.3	31.66	65,860	22.09	37.48
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	10,790	3.8	17.80	37,010	13.82	21.02
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	10,590	3.7	14.63	30,420	10.28	17.63
Customer service representatives.....	10,090	3.6	17.51	36,420	13.30	20.89
Brokerage clerks.....	7,980	2.8	19.42	40,390	15.02	22.60
<b>Insurance carriers (NAICS 524100)</b>						
Claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators.....	136,740	10.9	\$ 23.91	\$ 49,740	\$ 17.61	\$ 29.20
Customer service representatives.....	124,460	9.9	15.26	31,730	12.25	17.38
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks.....	118,930	9.4	15.37	31,980	12.16	17.76
Insurance sales agents.....	83,170	6.6	27.29	56,770	15.29	33.16
Insurance underwriters.....	63,400	5.0	27.61	57,430	19.10	33.79
Office clerks, general.....	44,580	3.5	12.69	26,400	9.85	15.19
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	37,150	2.9	25.39	52,810	19.36	30.34
Computer systems analysts.....	30,300	2.4	33.36	69,380	26.79	40.01
Business operations specialists, all other.....	29,330	2.3	27.90	58,030	19.78	34.28
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	28,610	2.3	19.34	40,220	15.50	22.55
<b>Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related (NAICS 524200)</b>						
Insurance sales agents.....	204,940	23.6	\$ 27.58	\$ 57,360	\$ 14.34	\$ 32.74
Customer service representatives.....	110,870	12.7	15.06	31,320	11.45	17.72
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks.....	90,790	10.4	15.04	31,290	11.62	17.58
Claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators.....	63,120	7.3	23.51	48,900	16.64	28.38
Office clerks, general.....	54,430	6.3	10.80	22,460	8.13	12.94
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	38,860	4.5	11.85	24,660	9.25	13.92
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	23,620	2.7	18.20	37,850	14.30	21.37
Insurance underwriters.....	21,970	2.5	26.87	55,890	17.82	33.07
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	21,720	2.5	15.60	32,450	12.06	18.80
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	21,580	2.5	24.05	50,030	17.40	28.32
<b>Insurance and employee benefit funds (NAICS 525100)</b>						
Customer service representatives.....	4,720	9.9	\$ 15.80	\$ 32,870	\$ 12.62	\$ 17.89
Claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators.....	4,270	8.9	21.27	44,240	15.86	25.41
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks.....	3,070	6.4	15.16	31,540	12.08	17.69
Office clerks, general.....	2,280	4.8	12.94	26,920	9.85	15.63
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	2,220	4.6	20.93	43,540	16.52	25.00
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	1,700	3.6	16.15	33,580	12.45	19.21
Insurance underwriters.....	1,060	2.2	26.15	54,400	17.33	32.64
Personal financial advisors.....	1,010	2.1	36.04	74,970	24.16	43.39
Financial analysts.....	910	1.9	37.35	77,690	24.87	44.71
General and operations managers.....	860	1.8	54.37	113,080	33.06	(2)
<b>Other investment pools and funds (NAICS 525900)</b>						
Customer service representatives.....	2,920	7.2	\$ 16.05	\$ 33,390	\$ 12.83	\$ 18.59
Financial analysts.....	2,690	6.6	33.30	69,270	19.90	37.20
Personal financial advisors.....	2,520	6.2	33.28	69,230	16.17	40.85
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents.....	1,710	4.2	44.77	93,130	21.91	67.73
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	1,690	4.2	17.28	35,940	13.21	21.17
Office clerks, general.....	1,660	4.1	12.51	26,020	8.77	16.00
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	1,620	4.0	20.65	42,950	15.86	24.70
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	1,200	2.9	15.97	33,230	12.10	19.98
General and operations managers.....	1,200	2.9	53.30	110,870	32.02	(2)
Financial managers.....	1,070	2.6	59.43	123,600	41.15	(2)
<b>Lessors of real estate (NAICS 531100)</b>						
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	126,150	21.1	\$ 13.36	\$ 27,790	\$ 9.87	\$ 16.21
Property, real estate, and community association managers.....	48,850	8.2	20.83	43,320	12.19	24.65
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	45,750	7.7	11.39	23,680	8.43	13.90
Office clerks, general.....	34,360	5.8	10.26	21,350	7.22	12.18
Counter and rental clerks.....	32,270	5.4	10.61	22,070	8.24	12.45
Real estate sales agents.....	31,730	5.3	20.45	42,530	11.00	24.26
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	21,040	3.5	10.17	21,160	7.76	11.73
Security guards.....	18,790	3.1	12.42	25,820	8.34	16.62
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	16,360	2.7	9.07	18,870	7.36	10.29
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	15,530	2.6	14.87	30,930	11.64	17.62

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Offices of real estate agents and brokers (NAICS 531200)</b>						
Real estate sales agents.....	55,720	16.1	\$ 26.32	\$ 54,750	\$ 12.93	\$ 31.93
Office clerks, general.....	42,820	12.4	11.14	23,170	8.56	13.17
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	30,130	8.7	11.81	24,570	9.01	14.24
Real estate brokers.....	23,690	6.8	39.73	82,630	18.18	56.45
Receptionists and information clerks.....	22,660	6.5	10.67	22,190	8.76	12.33
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	20,360	5.9	16.96	35,270	12.96	20.34
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	19,130	5.5	13.72	28,550	10.58	16.49
Property, real estate, and community association managers.....	14,890	4.3	24.72	51,410	12.81	30.10
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	13,790	4.0	14.92	31,030	11.70	17.82
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	8,150	2.4	19.91	41,420	14.80	23.02
<b>Activities related to real estate (NAICS 531300)</b>						
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	70,730	14.3	\$ 13.72	\$ 28,550	\$ 10.40	\$ 16.49
Property, real estate, and community association managers.....	51,240	10.4	23.09	48,030	13.32	27.57
Office clerks, general.....	30,220	6.1	11.59	24,110	8.68	13.66
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	28,100	5.7	10.92	22,720	8.05	13.04
Real estate sales agents.....	27,430	5.5	23.92	49,750	11.80	28.10
Appraisers and assessors of real estate.....	24,880	5.0	26.35	54,810	15.60	32.42
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	20,590	4.2	15.85	32,960	12.41	18.87
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	18,190	3.7	13.32	27,710	10.10	16.09
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	15,930	3.2	18.07	37,580	14.15	21.08
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	14,510	2.9	9.26	19,270	7.55	10.45
<b>Automotive equipment rental and leasing (NAICS 532100)</b>						
Counter and rental clerks.....	46,070	23.4	\$ 11.52	\$ 23,960	\$ 8.41	\$ 13.48
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment.....	22,840	11.6	9.56	19,890	7.65	10.63
Parking lot attendants.....	15,990	8.1	8.06	16,750	7.00	8.80
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.....	10,420	5.3	17.59	36,580	14.56	20.64
Customer service representatives.....	8,770	4.5	12.40	25,790	9.41	14.66
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	7,080	3.6	16.74	34,820	12.09	20.81
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	7,030	3.6	9.32	19,380	7.57	10.45
Motor vehicle operators, all other.....	6,850	3.5	10.38	21,580	7.32	12.57
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	6,560	3.3	19.15	39,840	14.78	21.32
Office clerks, general.....	5,300	2.7	11.65	24,230	9.05	13.82
<b>Consumer goods rental (NAICS 532200)</b>						
Counter and rental clerks.....	105,480	37.9	\$ 8.82	\$ 18,340	\$ 6.74	\$ 9.96
Retail salespersons.....	24,150	8.7	9.33	19,400	6.96	10.40
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	22,220	8.0	15.36	31,950	11.02	18.21
Cashiers.....	20,950	7.5	7.34	15,280	6.29	8.21
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	14,560	5.2	11.46	23,840	8.90	13.29
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	9,010	3.2	9.52	19,800	7.68	10.84
Customer service representatives.....	8,520	3.1	12.30	25,590	9.57	14.05
General and operations managers.....	4,430	1.6	38.00	79,030	20.81	47.55
Bill and account collectors.....	3,940	1.4	12.46	25,910	9.68	14.50
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	3,850	1.4	12.68	26,380	9.78	14.96
<b>General rental centers (NAICS 532300)</b>						
Counter and rental clerks.....	12,940	20.8	\$ 12.57	\$ 26,150	\$ 9.12	\$ 15.13
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	6,080	9.7	10.30	21,420	7.89	11.70
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	5,210	8.4	12.17	25,320	9.48	14.66
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	2,750	4.4	13.67	28,430	10.55	15.99
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	2,350	3.8	20.96	43,600	15.50	24.89
General and operations managers.....	1,890	3.0	40.31	83,850	23.30	49.24
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	1,760	2.8	14.03	29,170	10.85	16.69
Audio and video equipment technicians.....	1,760	2.8	19.07	39,670	13.37	21.98
Outdoor power equipment and other small engine mechanics.....	1,690	2.7	13.00	27,050	10.11	15.48
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	1,500	2.4	27.33	56,850	16.46	33.04
<b>Machinery and equipment rental and leasing (NAICS 532400)</b>						
Counter and rental clerks.....	8,830	8.2	\$ 14.23	\$ 29,600	\$ 9.56	\$ 17.39
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines.....	6,460	6.0	18.72	38,930	14.29	21.76
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	5,700	5.3	11.76	24,460	8.82	13.47
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	5,620	5.2	16.13	33,560	12.47	19.33
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	4,300	4.0	26.95	56,050	17.89	32.46
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	4,260	4.0	15.51	32,260	11.55	19.06
General and operations managers.....	3,870	3.6	46.59	96,900	27.80	58.74
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	3,710	3.5	13.15	27,360	10.08	15.55
Office clerks, general.....	2,790	2.6	11.37	23,650	8.61	13.55
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	2,590	2.4	14.96	31,120	11.60	17.49

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (NAICS 533100)</b>						
Office clerks, general.....	1,620	6.2	\$ 10.86	\$ 22,580	\$ 7.81	\$ 13.33
General and operations managers.....	1,510	5.8	54.75	113,880	32.53	(2)
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	1,410	5.4	19.57	40,690	15.55	22.42
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	1,080	4.1	28.92	60,150	19.09	32.74
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	960	3.7	14.10	29,330	10.68	17.59
Customer service representatives.....	940	3.6	15.55	32,340	11.98	18.13
Business operations specialists, all other.....	920	3.5	30.85	64,170	16.76	36.98
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	920	3.5	12.35	25,690	9.90	14.41
Accountants and auditors.....	770	2.9	27.35	56,890	18.95	32.41
Compliance officers, except agriculture, construction, health and safety, and transportation.....	760	2.9	27.91	58,040	18.82	34.91
<b>Legal services (NAICS 541100)</b>						
Lawyers.....	355,860	30.6	\$ 55.92	\$ 116,310	\$ 33.05	(2)
Legal secretaries.....	230,200	19.8	18.87	39,250	14.11	23.17
Paralegals and legal assistants.....	162,540	14.0	20.34	42,300	15.29	24.33
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	49,180	4.2	13.00	27,050	9.92	15.54
Office clerks, general.....	47,570	4.1	11.22	23,340	8.50	13.29
Receptionists and information clerks.....	33,540	2.9	11.67	24,260	8.91	13.90
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	27,540	2.4	16.51	34,340	12.57	20.10
Title examiners, abstractors, and searchers.....	26,890	2.3	17.43	36,260	12.03	20.64
File clerks.....	22,050	1.9	11.18	23,260	8.63	13.30
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	19,090	1.6	25.71	53,480	18.57	31.05
<b>Accounting and bookkeeping services (NAICS 541200)</b>						
Accountants and auditors.....	237,750	29.7	\$ 30.93	\$ 64,340	\$ 20.10	\$ 35.75
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	90,330	11.3	14.43	30,010	10.82	17.31
Tax preparers.....	56,170	7.0	14.58	30,320	9.27	17.51
Office clerks, general.....	42,580	5.3	11.20	23,300	8.18	13.48
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	30,040	3.8	12.87	26,770	9.92	15.40
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators.....	25,560	3.2	13.61	28,300	10.72	15.89
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	24,530	3.1	18.96	39,430	15.07	22.06
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	18,580	2.3	22.43	46,650	16.10	27.47
Customer service representatives.....	17,040	2.1	15.38	31,990	11.22	17.65
Financial managers.....	16,010	2.0	53.36	110,990	36.60	66.90
<b>Architectural and engineering services (NAICS 541300)</b>						
Civil engineers.....	115,810	9.0	\$ 34.14	\$ 71,010	\$ 25.19	\$ 40.97
Architects, except landscape and naval.....	82,150	6.4	32.85	68,330	23.21	38.94
Architectural and civil drafters.....	80,460	6.2	20.06	41,730	15.47	23.80
Mechanical engineers.....	47,060	3.6	35.43	73,690	26.45	43.05
Surveying and mapping technicians.....	45,060	3.5	15.22	31,670	10.89	18.40
Surveyors.....	41,860	3.2	23.31	48,480	16.07	28.72
Civil engineering technicians.....	41,830	3.2	19.87	41,320	14.62	24.35
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	37,440	2.9	19.00	39,520	15.32	21.91
Engineering managers.....	36,240	2.8	51.01	106,100	38.46	60.29
Office clerks, general.....	34,450	2.7	12.83	26,680	9.58	15.48
<b>Specialized design services (NAICS 541400)</b>						
Graphic designers.....	24,800	19.5	\$ 22.90	\$ 47,620	\$ 15.12	\$ 26.71
Interior designers.....	16,750	13.2	23.70	49,290	14.87	27.83
Office clerks, general.....	4,850	3.8	11.68	24,290	8.28	14.09
General and operations managers.....	4,060	3.2	52.75	109,720	31.20	(2)
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	3,910	3.1	15.58	32,400	11.56	18.90
Printing machine operators.....	3,900	3.1	13.91	28,930	9.59	17.20
Commercial and industrial designers.....	3,540	2.8	27.67	57,560	18.13	30.98
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	3,300	2.6	18.69	38,880	14.88	21.46
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	2,990	2.4	29.49	61,330	18.77	35.50
Art directors.....	2,810	2.2	39.29	81,730	26.34	46.55
<b>Computer systems design and related services (NAICS 541500)</b>						
Computer software engineers, applications.....	149,290	12.6	\$ 38.36	\$ 79,790	\$ 27.87	\$ 46.20
Computer programmers.....	114,580	9.7	33.93	70,570	23.38	41.38
Computer software engineers, systems software.....	86,710	7.3	40.69	84,630	30.78	49.68
Computer support specialists.....	85,760	7.3	21.59	44,900	15.13	26.43
Computer systems analysts.....	85,020	7.2	35.27	73,360	25.96	42.50
Network and computer systems administrators.....	40,280	3.4	32.78	68,180	23.93	40.01
Computer and information systems managers.....	37,030	3.1	54.42	113,190	39.72	66.10
General and operations managers.....	31,920	2.7	60.03	124,860	38.73	(2)
Network systems and data communications analysts.....	31,550	2.7	32.46	67,510	23.14	40.68
Customer service representatives.....	31,210	2.6	15.88	33,030	11.06	19.03

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Management and technical consulting services (NAICS 541600)</b>						
Management analysts.....	103,640	12.5	\$ 42.67	\$ 88,740	\$ 24.35	\$ 55.56
Office clerks, general.....	36,600	4.4	11.67	24,270	8.02	14.31
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	31,980	3.9	19.55	40,650	14.96	22.60
Customer service representatives.....	30,280	3.7	15.76	32,780	11.33	18.79
General and operations managers.....	27,250	3.3	59.66	124,100	36.36	(2)
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	23,080	2.8	13.24	27,540	9.65	16.16
Employment, recruitment, and placement specialists.....	20,560	2.5	32.04	66,650	18.56	38.66
Business operations specialists, all other.....	20,430	2.5	31.46	65,440	18.31	38.75
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	19,540	2.4	15.79	32,830	12.02	19.21
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	17,170	2.1	29.47	61,300	16.95	36.70
<b>Scientific research and development services (NAICS 541700)</b>						
Medical scientists, except epidemiologists.....	21,600	3.8	\$ 36.15	\$ 75,190	\$ 24.49	\$ 43.63
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	20,900	3.7	20.77	43,200	16.46	24.55
Computer software engineers, systems software.....	18,750	3.3	46.75	97,240	36.40	55.07
Biological technicians.....	18,460	3.2	19.55	40,660	14.69	23.53
Chemists.....	12,890	2.3	34.14	71,020	22.53	42.49
General and operations managers.....	12,720	2.2	63.49	132,060	43.98	(2)
Office clerks, general.....	12,470	2.2	14.32	29,780	10.57	16.98
Business operations specialists, all other.....	11,760	2.1	33.27	69,210	23.36	41.69
Mechanical engineers.....	10,660	1.9	36.61	76,150	28.82	43.42
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	10,310	1.8	16.30	33,910	13.02	19.56
<b>Advertising and related services (NAICS 541800)</b>						
Advertising sales agents.....	48,860	11.1	\$ 26.63	\$ 55,400	\$ 16.02	\$ 32.10
Public relations specialists.....	27,520	6.2	27.48	57,160	16.58	32.36
Graphic designers.....	23,470	5.3	21.04	43,760	14.34	25.76
Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service.....	20,080	4.6	10.59	22,030	8.22	12.19
Demonstrators and product promoters.....	17,900	4.1	10.51	21,850	7.77	10.86
Office clerks, general.....	16,080	3.6	11.60	24,120	8.72	13.87
Customer service representatives.....	15,440	3.5	15.82	32,910	11.45	19.09
General and operations managers.....	12,870	2.9	61.32	127,540	38.03	(2)
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	11,260	2.6	19.48	40,520	15.22	22.76
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	11,220	2.5	16.23	33,750	12.57	19.54
<b>Other professional and technical services (NAICS 541900)</b>						
Veterinary assistants and laboratory animal caretakers.....	61,550	11.7	\$ 9.57	\$ 19,910	\$ 7.68	\$ 10.86
Veterinary technologists and technicians.....	58,730	11.2	12.61	26,230	9.93	14.84
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan.....	46,330	8.8	10.62	22,090	8.03	12.50
Veterinarians.....	43,980	8.4	37.56	78,130	25.67	43.90
Photographers.....	39,010	7.4	13.83	28,770	8.23	15.81
Receptionists and information clerks.....	35,310	6.7	10.51	21,860	8.68	12.22
Nonfarm animal caretakers.....	21,710	4.1	8.62	17,930	6.97	9.65
Office clerks, general.....	19,250	3.7	10.62	22,100	8.14	12.50
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	12,600	2.4	11.45	23,820	9.10	13.30
Survey researchers.....	12,310	2.3	16.50	34,320	9.21	19.46
<b>Management of companies and enterprises (NAICS 551100)</b>						
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	70,210	4.0	\$ 15.08	\$ 31,370	\$ 11.98	\$ 17.39
Customer service representatives.....	66,960	3.8	14.74	30,670	11.35	17.15
Accountants and auditors.....	62,360	3.6	27.65	57,510	20.25	33.14
General and operations managers.....	58,210	3.3	55.90	116,280	33.57	(2)
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	57,020	3.3	19.75	41,080	15.46	23.28
Office clerks, general.....	56,440	3.2	12.82	26,670	9.57	15.60
Business operations specialists, all other.....	49,800	2.9	31.29	65,080	20.54	38.23
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	40,450	2.3	24.33	50,610	18.32	28.89
Financial managers.....	37,340	2.1	52.77	109,760	36.55	65.51
Computer systems analysts.....	30,890	1.8	33.78	70,260	26.58	40.85
<b>Office administrative services (NAICS 561100)</b>						
Customer service representatives.....	22,680	6.6	\$ 13.91	\$ 28,930	\$ 10.55	\$ 16.12
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	16,800	4.9	15.87	33,010	12.01	18.50
General and operations managers.....	16,490	4.8	50.44	104,920	28.27	69.92
Office clerks, general.....	16,080	4.7	11.50	23,920	8.64	13.68
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	15,490	4.5	18.50	38,470	13.86	21.75
Accountants and auditors.....	13,150	3.8	30.58	63,600	20.43	34.32
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	12,520	3.6	22.38	46,550	16.13	26.58
Management analysts.....	9,540	2.8	41.40	86,120	23.59	52.34
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	7,980	2.3	13.86	28,830	10.39	16.67
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators.....	7,700	2.2	13.89	28,900	11.04	16.32

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Facilities support services (NAICS 561200)</b>						
Correctional officers and jailers.....	15,030	13.0	\$ 13.13	\$ 27,310	\$ 9.29	\$ 15.93
Security guards.....	9,600	8.3	11.21	23,320	8.93	12.67
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	7,240	6.3	18.09	37,630	13.22	22.76
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	6,280	5.4	9.28	19,310	7.53	10.56
Office clerks, general.....	3,660	3.2	13.44	27,950	9.37	15.58
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	2,890	2.5	12.40	25,790	9.06	15.33
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	2,660	2.3	8.59	17,870	6.70	10.08
General and operations managers.....	1,960	1.7	39.35	81,840	25.58	45.74
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	1,320	1.1	15.36	31,950	11.57	19.12
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	1,320	1.1	16.51	34,340	13.17	18.87
<b>Employment services (NAICS 561300)</b>						
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	501,600	14.2	\$ 9.28	\$ 19,310	\$ 7.36	\$ 10.37
Office clerks, general.....	171,510	4.8	10.82	22,500	8.58	12.53
Team assemblers.....	166,420	4.7	10.13	21,070	7.68	11.43
Packers and packagers, hand.....	144,320	4.1	8.43	17,540	6.95	9.52
Production workers, all other.....	106,510	3.0	10.72	22,300	7.84	11.26
Helpers--production workers.....	101,330	2.9	8.95	18,620	7.22	10.16
Registered nurses.....	93,500	2.6	31.12	64,720	24.49	37.26
Customer service representatives.....	93,400	2.6	12.31	25,610	9.69	13.84
Construction laborers.....	77,220	2.2	10.73	22,320	7.52	12.14
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	65,250	1.8	16.13	33,550	12.50	18.88
<b>Business support services (NAICS 561400)</b>						
Telemarketers.....	155,660	20.3	\$ 9.87	\$ 20,530	\$ 7.60	\$ 10.80
Customer service representatives.....	117,040	15.3	11.03	22,950	8.67	12.59
Bill and account collectors.....	97,010	12.7	13.04	27,120	9.90	15.20
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	26,910	3.5	19.42	40,390	14.03	23.15
Switchboard operators, including answering service.....	24,500	3.2	9.69	20,160	7.83	11.00
Office clerks, general.....	23,930	3.1	10.82	22,510	8.55	12.55
Office machine operators, except computer.....	20,650	2.7	11.62	24,160	9.23	13.47
Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service.....	18,480	2.4	10.44	21,700	8.02	12.27
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	15,370	2.0	23.46	48,800	14.19	28.56
General and operations managers.....	14,290	1.9	45.36	94,360	26.13	58.70
<b>Travel arrangement and reservation services (NAICS 561500)</b>						
Travel agents.....	82,800	36.4	\$ 14.75	\$ 30,670	\$ 10.75	\$ 17.33
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks.....	26,650	11.7	12.01	24,970	8.78	13.84
Customer service representatives.....	11,670	5.1	12.16	25,290	9.34	14.20
Office clerks, general.....	6,650	2.9	11.12	23,130	8.45	13.18
First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers.....	6,300	2.8	28.12	58,500	17.52	32.14
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	6,230	2.7	14.26	29,670	11.35	16.68
Telemarketers.....	5,340	2.3	10.29	21,400	8.67	10.93
General and operations managers.....	4,600	2.0	44.89	93,370	26.55	56.39
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	4,380	1.9	22.56	46,920	14.35	27.04
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	4,200	1.8	20.10	41,800	15.13	23.82
<b>Investigation and security services (NAICS 561600)</b>						
Security guards.....	547,680	74.5	\$ 9.99	\$ 20,780	\$ 7.81	\$ 11.20
Security and fire alarm systems installers.....	24,140	3.3	16.35	34,010	12.18	19.90
First-line supervisors/managers, protective service workers, all other.....	16,060	2.2	18.30	38,060	12.63	21.46
Private detectives and investigators.....	14,040	1.9	16.56	34,440	10.64	20.02
Locksmiths and safe repairers.....	11,600	1.6	14.68	30,520	10.55	17.89
Office clerks, general.....	7,790	1.1	10.67	22,200	8.01	12.72
General and operations managers.....	7,680	1.0	37.86	78,740	22.53	46.41
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance.....	7,290	1.0	12.36	25,700	9.38	14.51
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	4,540	0.6	12.29	25,570	9.70	14.42
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	3,670	0.5	20.40	42,440	14.61	24.57
<b>Services to buildings and dwellings (NAICS 561700)</b>						
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	717,560	40.9	\$ 8.96	\$ 18,640	\$ 7.09	\$ 10.26
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	442,390	25.2	10.50	21,840	8.22	12.12
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	87,910	5.0	8.62	17,940	7.06	9.94
Pest control workers.....	58,590	3.3	13.84	28,780	10.45	16.44
First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers.....	54,840	3.1	18.15	37,740	13.28	21.43
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers.....	53,300	3.0	15.29	31,800	10.77	18.17
Office clerks, general.....	26,290	1.5	10.67	22,180	7.82	12.44
General and operations managers.....	25,730	1.5	36.93	76,810	22.36	44.50
Tree trimmers and pruners.....	24,480	1.4	14.09	29,310	10.60	17.01
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	19,750	1.1	11.27	23,440	8.52	13.28

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Other support services (NAICS 561900)</b>						
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	16,050	5.5	\$ 11.46	\$ 23,840	\$ 8.15	\$ 13.54
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping .....	15,290	5.3	11.70	24,340	8.66	13.92
Packers and packagers, hand .....	14,180	4.9	8.45	17,580	6.94	9.65
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders .....	10,420	3.6	9.52	19,790	7.19	11.11
Customer service representatives .....	9,840	3.4	13.08	27,200	9.54	15.64
Business operations specialists, all other .....	8,760	3.0	30.11	62,620	18.99	38.83
Team assemblers .....	8,160	2.8	10.78	22,420	8.07	12.00
Office clerks, general .....	7,850	2.7	10.93	22,720	8.52	12.75
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .....	7,300	2.5	24.30	50,550	14.71	30.69
General and operations managers .....	6,450	2.2	44.24	92,020	25.78	55.83
<b>Waste collection (NAICS 562100)</b>						
Refuse and recyclable material collectors .....	41,240	33.8	\$ 14.58	\$ 30,320	\$ 10.31	\$ 17.98
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	28,750	23.5	16.62	34,570	12.64	19.98
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	5,320	4.4	10.10	21,010	7.77	11.64
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists .....	4,470	3.7	17.48	36,350	14.03	20.67
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators .....	3,380	2.8	25.52	53,070	19.00	29.81
Office clerks, general .....	2,910	2.4	10.90	22,660	8.07	13.16
Customer service representatives .....	2,590	2.1	13.61	28,320	10.98	15.61
General and operations managers .....	2,500	2.0	40.80	84,860	25.97	48.63
Truck drivers, light or delivery services .....	2,060	1.7	13.40	27,870	10.08	16.50
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	1,930	1.6	12.73	26,480	9.35	15.69
<b>Waste treatment and disposal (NAICS 562200)</b>						
Refuse and recyclable material collectors .....	20,380	19.2	\$ 15.42	\$ 32,080	\$ 11.32	\$ 19.01
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	12,190	11.5	17.01	35,380	13.16	20.41
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	4,990	4.7	10.88	22,640	8.36	12.73
Hazardous materials removal workers .....	4,040	3.8	18.17	37,790	13.06	22.65
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators .....	3,950	3.7	16.54	34,400	12.68	19.53
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists .....	3,290	3.1	17.80	37,030	14.34	21.00
Maintenance and repair workers, general .....	3,000	2.8	19.59	40,740	13.99	25.39
General and operations managers .....	2,280	2.2	45.52	94,680	28.61	56.15
Customer service representatives .....	2,240	2.1	14.03	29,180	11.22	16.32
Office clerks, general .....	2,180	2.1	13.43	27,930	9.85	16.79
<b>Remediation and other waste services (NAICS 562900)</b>						
Hazardous materials removal workers .....	26,130	24.3	\$ 17.72	\$ 36,850	\$ 12.54	\$ 22.66
Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners .....	9,740	9.1	14.66	30,490	10.84	17.60
Construction laborers .....	5,210	4.9	15.94	33,160	11.13	19.78
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	4,990	4.6	16.53	34,390	12.66	19.73
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers .....	4,710	4.4	25.96	54,000	19.28	31.24
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	4,520	4.2	11.43	23,780	8.34	13.11
Office clerks, general .....	2,850	2.7	11.27	23,440	8.33	13.49
General and operations managers .....	2,670	2.5	44.45	92,460	27.55	55.98
Refuse and recyclable material collectors .....	2,620	2.4	14.23	29,590	10.34	16.94
Truck drivers, light or delivery services .....	2,280	2.1	13.29	27,650	9.77	16.34
<b>Elementary and secondary schools (NAICS 611100)</b>						
Elementary school teachers, except special education .....	1,466,440	17.8	(3)	\$ 47,040	(3)	(3)
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	1,005,880	12.2	(3)	49,430	(3)	(3)
Teacher assistants .....	992,900	12.0	(3)	21,060	(3)	(3)
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	630,410	7.6	(3)	47,910	(3)	(3)
Teachers and instructors, all other .....	383,610	4.7	(3)	31,250	(3)	(3)
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	351,240	4.3	11.81	24,560	8.66	14.57
Bus drivers, school .....	256,640	3.1	11.55	24,030	7.69	14.62
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	222,670	2.7	13.48	28,030	10.32	16.38
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school .....	208,180	2.5	(3)	77,110	(3)	(3)
Special education teachers, preschool, kindergarten, and elementary school .....	202,710	2.5	(3)	48,210	(3)	(3)
<b>Junior colleges (NAICS 611200)</b>						
Postsecondary teachers, all other .....	91,800	13.0	(3)	\$ 65,850	(3)	(3)
Office clerks, general .....	42,660	6.1	11.05	22,990	7.95	13.46
Vocational education teachers, postsecondary .....	39,680	5.6	23.09	48,020	16.67	27.80
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	23,650	3.4	13.31	27,670	10.36	15.99
English language and literature teachers, postsecondary .....	21,750	3.1	(3)	52,680	(3)	(3)
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	19,370	2.8	11.14	23,180	8.41	13.36
Education administrators, postsecondary .....	19,350	2.7	34.15	71,040	24.44	41.88
Mathematical science teachers, postsecondary .....	18,820	2.7	(3)	52,910	(3)	(3)
Teacher assistants .....	17,990	2.6	(3)	25,460	(3)	(3)
Business teachers, postsecondary .....	16,540	2.4	(3)	53,950	(3)	(3)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Colleges and universities (NAICS 611300)</b>						
Postsecondary teachers, all other .....	165,840	6.3	(3)	\$ 68,690	(3)	(3)
Office clerks, general.....	128,810	4.9	12.06	25,080	8.73	14.76
Graduate teaching assistants.....	113,510	4.3	(3)	29,230	(3)	(3)
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	99,380	3.8	13.80	28,710	11.03	16.33
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	90,990	3.5	17.85	37,120	14.15	20.88
Health specialties teachers, postsecondary.....	84,430	3.2	(3)	89,080	(3)	(3)
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	78,670	3.0	11.26	23,420	8.84	13.27
Education administrators, postsecondary.....	78,600	3.0	39.17	81,480	25.26	48.64
Business operations specialists, all other.....	50,290	1.9	23.68	49,250	16.88	28.12
Biological science teachers, postsecondary.....	50,150	1.9	(3)	81,490	(3)	(3)
<b>Business, computer and management training (NAICS 611400)</b>						
Vocational education teachers, postsecondary.....	6,030	7.2	\$ 20.23	\$ 42,080	\$ 14.22	\$ 24.22
Self-enrichment education teachers.....	5,960	7.1	21.92	45,590	13.33	25.74
Teachers and instructors, all other.....	4,660	5.6	(3)	39,620	(3)	(3)
Office clerks, general.....	3,500	4.2	11.85	24,660	8.71	14.02
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	2,900	3.5	16.94	35,230	13.42	19.77
Training and development specialists.....	2,770	3.3	28.98	60,270	18.38	34.91
Instructional coordinators.....	2,340	2.8	25.17	52,350	17.89	31.49
General and operations managers.....	2,290	2.7	45.33	94,280	27.75	58.64
Sales representatives, services, all other.....	2,130	2.5	26.97	56,090	17.35	32.95
Business teachers, postsecondary.....	2,050	2.4	(3)	46,130	(3)	(3)
<b>Technical and trade schools (NAICS 611500)</b>						
Vocational education teachers, postsecondary.....	38,620	29.9	\$ 20.74	\$ 43,140	\$ 13.96	\$ 25.83
Office clerks, general.....	4,950	3.8	10.88	22,640	8.28	13.06
Self-enrichment education teachers.....	4,830	3.7	18.41	38,300	12.26	22.20
Commercial pilots.....	4,260	3.3	(3)	49,300	(3)	(3)
Teachers and instructors, all other.....	3,510	2.7	(3)	42,070	(3)	(3)
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	3,340	2.6	12.64	26,290	9.73	14.97
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	3,190	2.5	16.47	34,270	13.01	19.40
Receptionists and information clerks.....	2,820	2.2	10.04	20,880	7.96	11.88
Education administrators, postsecondary.....	2,600	2.0	28.42	59,110	19.43	33.92
Health specialties teachers, postsecondary.....	2,350	1.8	(3)	41,810	(3)	(3)
<b>Other schools and instruction (NAICS 611600)</b>						
Self-enrichment education teachers.....	48,360	18.7	\$ 17.76	\$ 36,950	\$ 10.75	\$ 22.04
Teachers and instructors, all other.....	33,210	12.8	(3)	33,620	(3)	(3)
Coaches and scouts.....	28,020	10.8	(3)	26,770	(3)	(3)
Choreographers.....	14,960	5.8	18.15	37,750	9.89	23.10
Fitness trainers and aerobics instructors.....	10,490	4.0	12.39	25,780	7.64	15.19
Teacher assistants.....	9,310	3.6	(3)	21,890	(3)	(3)
Office clerks, general.....	9,030	3.5	10.52	21,890	7.98	12.56
Adult literacy, remedial education, and GED teachers and instructors.....	7,040	2.7	18.46	38,390	12.33	23.41
Art, drama, and music teachers, postsecondary.....	6,600	2.5	(3)	61,580	(3)	(3)
Receptionists and information clerks.....	4,670	1.8	10.16	21,130	8.16	11.70
<b>Educational support services (NAICS 611700)</b>						
Teacher assistants.....	9,240	10.3	(3)	\$ 24,420	(3)	(3)
Teachers and instructors, all other.....	7,150	7.9	(3)	32,950	(3)	(3)
Child care workers.....	5,880	6.5	10.15	21,120	7.95	11.07
Instructional coordinators.....	4,860	5.4	27.80	57,830	17.72	33.91
Office clerks, general.....	4,300	4.8	12.82	26,670	9.31	15.02
Educational, vocational, and school counselors.....	3,500	3.9	22.43	46,650	14.91	28.85
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	2,740	3.0	15.53	32,310	10.19	16.65
Elementary school teachers, except special education.....	2,290	2.5	(3)	49,700	(3)	(3)
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	2,260	2.5	17.57	36,550	13.91	20.63
General and operations managers.....	2,080	2.3	44.08	91,680	29.22	54.86
<b>Offices of physicians (NAICS 621100)</b>						
Medical assistants.....	234,960	11.3	\$ 12.68	\$ 26,370	\$ 10.35	\$ 14.68
Registered nurses.....	202,790	9.8	27.03	56,230	19.43	31.80
Medical secretaries.....	162,690	7.8	13.33	27,730	10.75	15.67
Receptionists and information clerks.....	162,170	7.8	11.35	23,600	9.39	13.09
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators.....	91,980	4.4	13.94	28,990	11.39	16.18
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	89,170	4.3	15.63	32,500	12.81	17.54
Office clerks, general.....	85,280	4.1	11.39	23,690	8.95	13.42
Physicians and surgeons, all other.....	80,640	3.9	81.01	168,500	66.93	(2)
Family and general practitioners.....	73,250	3.5	72.25	150,280	54.01	(2)
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	62,720	3.0	20.48	42,600	16.06	23.97

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Offices of dentists (NAICS 621200)</b>						
Dental assistants.....	254,890	33.2	\$ 14.42	\$ 30,000	\$ 11.53	\$ 16.93
Dental hygienists.....	155,380	20.2	29.19	60,710	23.71	34.38
Dentists, general.....	79,010	10.3	65.55	136,340	44.63	(2)
Receptionists and information clerks.....	62,070	8.1	12.88	26,800	9.89	15.55
Medical secretaries.....	52,560	6.8	16.07	33,430	12.73	19.32
Office clerks, general.....	33,690	4.4	12.43	25,850	9.34	15.29
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	22,280	2.9	15.06	31,330	12.00	17.37
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.....	16,320	2.1	22.17	46,110	17.20	25.40
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	13,090	1.7	15.87	33,010	12.06	19.41
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	13,020	1.7	19.02	39,560	15.12	22.24
<b>Offices of other health practitioners (NAICS 621300)</b>						
Physical therapists.....	47,310	8.7	\$ 31.89	\$ 66,320	\$ 24.73	\$ 36.60
Medical assistants.....	43,930	8.1	11.19	23,270	9.24	12.92
Receptionists and information clerks.....	36,250	6.6	10.42	21,670	8.50	12.20
Office clerks, general.....	32,950	6.0	10.84	22,540	8.53	12.83
Medical secretaries.....	28,730	5.3	12.49	25,970	10.01	14.60
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	23,900	4.4	12.11	25,200	9.71	14.05
Chiropractors.....	21,980	4.0	39.14	81,420	21.97	48.26
Opticians, dispensing.....	21,570	4.0	14.23	29,590	11.02	16.75
Physical therapist assistants.....	21,190	3.9	18.84	39,180	15.08	22.26
Physical therapist aides.....	19,290	3.5	10.37	21,570	8.38	11.81
<b>Outpatient care centers (NAICS 621400)</b>						
Registered nurses.....	66,200	14.2	\$ 26.91	\$ 55,960	\$ 22.15	\$ 31.14
Mental health counselors.....	18,100	3.9	18.04	37,520	13.19	21.18
Social and human service assistants.....	18,030	3.9	12.25	25,480	9.53	14.22
Mental health and substance abuse social workers.....	17,980	3.9	17.48	36,360	12.96	20.35
Medical assistants.....	17,590	3.8	12.94	26,920	10.71	14.86
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	16,580	3.6	17.53	36,460	14.65	20.30
Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors.....	15,530	3.3	16.74	34,830	13.02	19.40
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	12,820	2.8	11.84	24,620	9.56	13.59
Office clerks, general.....	11,690	2.5	11.78	24,490	9.24	13.70
Receptionists and information clerks.....	11,620	2.5	11.42	23,750	9.47	13.17
<b>Medical and diagnostic laboratories (NAICS 621500)</b>						
Healthcare support workers, all other.....	23,540	12.1	\$ 12.97	\$ 26,980	\$ 10.66	\$ 14.99
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists.....	21,960	11.3	24.28	50,500	19.33	27.52
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians.....	19,580	10.1	15.12	31,450	11.49	17.97
Radiologic technologists and technicians.....	17,020	8.8	24.35	50,660	19.65	28.36
Couriers and messengers.....	8,480	4.4	10.88	22,620	9.05	12.54
Customer service representatives.....	7,770	4.0	13.84	28,780	11.34	16.07
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators.....	6,320	3.3	13.98	29,070	11.58	16.27
Medical secretaries.....	5,310	2.7	13.32	27,710	10.98	15.60
Receptionists and information clerks.....	4,590	2.4	12.09	25,150	9.93	14.02
Office clerks, general.....	4,510	2.3	11.71	24,360	9.13	13.68
<b>Home health care services (NAICS 621600)</b>						
Home health aides.....	224,410	27.8	\$ 9.06	\$ 18,850	\$ 7.36	\$ 10.39
Personal and home care aides.....	198,120	24.6	7.52	15,640	6.17	8.66
Registered nurses.....	117,050	14.5	26.23	54,550	20.99	29.94
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	52,700	6.5	18.18	37,810	15.11	20.85
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	35,170	4.4	10.00	20,800	8.13	11.45
Physical therapists.....	16,360	2.0	34.65	72,070	26.35	42.26
Office clerks, general.....	12,690	1.6	11.50	23,910	9.08	13.41
Medical and public health social workers.....	10,720	1.3	23.01	47,860	17.55	25.89
Medical and health services managers.....	10,670	1.3	34.45	71,660	25.06	39.03
General and operations managers.....	7,860	1.0	39.13	81,400	25.27	46.21
<b>Other ambulatory health care services (NAICS 621900)</b>						
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics.....	82,730	40.5	\$ 12.54	\$ 26,080	\$ 9.49	\$ 14.83
Healthcare support workers, all other.....	11,500	5.6	12.76	26,540	9.88	15.06
Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency medical technicians.....	8,590	4.2	9.67	20,120	7.40	10.67
Registered nurses.....	8,580	4.2	26.07	54,230	20.92	30.50
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians.....	6,190	3.0	14.38	29,910	10.94	17.09
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers.....	4,940	2.4	13.42	27,910	10.12	16.14
Medical assistants.....	4,340	2.1	12.22	25,410	10.12	13.70
Office clerks, general.....	3,700	1.8	11.55	24,020	8.97	13.66
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists.....	3,690	1.8	21.56	44,840	16.86	25.48
General and operations managers.....	3,630	1.8	38.85	80,800	23.84	46.97

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>General medical and surgical hospitals (NAICS 622100)</b>						
Registered nurses.....	1,354,020	28.1	\$ 27.80	\$ 57,820	\$ 22.78	\$ 32.41
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	377,080	7.8	11.08	23,060	9.13	12.83
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	171,270	3.5	16.65	34,640	13.84	19.28
Office clerks, general.....	115,760	2.4	12.35	25,680	9.77	14.63
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	115,540	2.4	9.75	20,290	7.87	11.10
Radiologic technologists and technicians.....	108,790	2.3	22.64	47,090	18.69	26.56
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists.....	94,690	2.0	23.36	48,590	19.56	26.87
Medical secretaries.....	89,730	1.9	13.24	27,540	10.87	15.40
Medical and health services managers.....	85,290	1.8	38.27	79,590	28.68	44.09
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan.....	78,850	1.6	12.54	26,080	10.32	14.33
<b>Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals (NAICS 622200)</b>						
Registered nurses.....	30,590	13.0	\$ 25.95	\$ 53,980	\$ 22.16	\$ 29.55
Psychiatric technicians.....	26,040	11.1	14.13	29,390	10.46	17.08
Psychiatric aides.....	23,140	9.8	11.86	24,660	9.32	14.05
Mental health and substance abuse social workers.....	9,860	4.2	19.14	39,820	14.51	23.15
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	9,260	3.9	16.99	35,340	14.23	19.83
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	8,900	3.8	10.66	22,170	8.65	12.30
Security guards.....	5,310	2.3	15.23	31,680	11.08	19.21
Social and human service assistants.....	5,260	2.2	14.20	29,530	10.25	17.67
Mental health counselors.....	4,620	2.0	18.56	38,610	13.14	22.66
Office clerks, general.....	4,550	1.9	12.99	27,020	10.28	15.66
<b>Other hospitals (NAICS 622300)</b>						
Registered nurses.....	40,250	21.8	\$ 27.89	\$ 58,000	\$ 22.79	\$ 32.36
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	17,520	9.5	11.33	23,560	9.12	13.25
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	6,900	3.7	17.46	36,320	14.66	20.28
Physical therapists.....	5,400	2.9	29.83	62,050	24.90	34.09
Occupational therapists.....	3,710	2.0	28.63	59,550	23.89	33.17
Medical and health services managers.....	3,600	1.9	39.00	81,130	29.11	44.46
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	3,260	1.8	9.51	19,780	7.69	11.04
Office clerks, general.....	3,110	1.7	13.02	27,090	10.15	15.82
Respiratory therapists.....	3,090	1.7	22.29	46,360	19.07	25.51
Medical assistants.....	3,020	1.6	12.18	25,320	9.58	14.14
<b>Nursing care facilities (NAICS 623100)</b>						
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	599,310	38.0	\$ 10.33	\$ 21,480	\$ 8.64	\$ 11.94
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	186,560	11.8	18.06	37,570	15.14	20.85
Registered nurses.....	120,200	7.6	24.76	51,510	20.53	28.14
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	76,130	4.8	8.70	18,100	7.18	9.96
Food preparation workers.....	51,550	3.3	8.69	18,070	7.19	9.88
Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	46,490	2.9	9.95	20,700	7.93	11.50
Home health aides.....	44,010	2.8	9.40	19,550	7.85	10.65
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers.....	34,390	2.2	8.74	18,180	7.28	10.03
Recreation workers.....	30,680	1.9	10.72	22,290	8.49	12.42
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	23,050	1.5	8.76	18,220	7.26	10.01
<b>Residential mental health facilities (NAICS 623200)</b>						
Home health aides.....	106,560	21.5	\$ 9.25	\$ 19,240	\$ 7.79	\$ 10.44
Personal and home care aides.....	60,750	12.3	9.41	19,580	8.09	10.52
Social and human service assistants.....	31,780	6.4	10.86	22,590	8.83	12.58
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	29,160	5.9	9.75	20,270	7.97	10.95
Rehabilitation counselors.....	21,890	4.4	12.47	25,930	9.75	14.35
Mental health and substance abuse social workers.....	17,050	3.4	15.33	31,900	11.27	18.16
Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors.....	14,620	2.9	14.37	29,890	11.33	16.85
Child care workers.....	14,470	2.9	10.40	21,630	8.61	12.04
Mental health counselors.....	12,190	2.5	13.81	28,730	10.65	15.74
Registered nurses.....	11,290	2.3	23.80	49,490	19.50	27.26
<b>Community care facilities for the elderly (NAICS 623300)</b>						
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	128,150	21.3	\$ 9.91	\$ 20,610	\$ 8.39	\$ 11.21
Home health aides.....	92,170	15.3	8.89	18,490	7.55	10.10
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	35,320	5.9	17.81	37,050	15.07	20.55
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	33,690	5.6	8.56	17,810	7.37	9.79
Personal and home care aides.....	25,560	4.2	8.87	18,450	7.53	10.16
Registered nurses.....	24,320	4.0	23.87	49,650	19.90	27.19
Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	24,000	4.0	9.98	20,760	8.11	11.52
Waiters and waitresses.....	17,910	3.0	8.16	16,980	6.91	8.95
Food servers, nonrestaurant.....	16,280	2.7	8.24	17,150	7.22	9.08
Food preparation workers.....	13,720	2.3	8.33	17,330	7.14	9.48

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Other residential care facilities (NAICS 623900)</b>						
Child care workers.....	33,500	20.3	\$ 9.88	\$ 20,540	\$ 8.03	\$ 11.40
Home health aides.....	11,610	7.0	9.56	19,880	7.79	10.61
Social and human service assistants.....	11,290	6.8	11.31	23,530	9.11	13.05
Child, family, and school social workers.....	9,870	6.0	15.80	32,860	12.42	18.28
Personal and home care aides.....	7,300	4.4	9.23	19,200	7.78	10.43
Residential advisors.....	6,100	3.7	11.35	23,610	9.08	12.92
Rehabilitation counselors.....	4,940	3.0	12.34	25,660	9.83	13.74
Social and community service managers.....	3,630	2.2	23.83	49,560	17.81	28.10
Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors.....	3,320	2.0	14.66	30,490	10.70	17.28
Mental health counselors.....	3,170	1.9	14.08	29,280	10.78	16.56
<b>Individual and family services (NAICS 624100)</b>						
Personal and home care aides.....	177,550	19.7	\$ 8.82	\$ 18,340	\$ 7.51	\$ 10.08
Home health aides.....	86,910	9.6	9.14	19,000	7.78	10.24
Social and human service assistants.....	59,520	6.6	11.88	24,710	9.42	13.77
Child, family, and school social workers.....	48,970	5.4	15.68	32,610	12.27	18.19
Social and community service managers.....	26,770	3.0	24.87	51,740	17.86	29.28
Office clerks, general.....	22,950	2.5	10.57	21,990	8.15	12.54
Mental health and substance abuse social workers.....	21,210	2.4	17.48	36,370	13.08	20.89
Child care workers.....	20,990	2.3	9.72	20,220	7.63	11.51
Rehabilitation counselors.....	17,590	1.9	13.71	28,510	10.47	16.18
Recreation workers.....	17,280	1.9	10.42	21,680	7.94	12.18
<b>Emergency and other relief services (NAICS 624200)</b>						
Social and human service assistants.....	16,810	13.0	\$ 11.68	\$ 24,290	\$ 9.27	\$ 13.64
Child, family, and school social workers.....	6,510	5.0	14.47	30,100	11.63	16.72
Social and community service managers.....	6,380	4.9	23.40	48,670	17.01	27.95
Office clerks, general.....	4,610	3.6	10.53	21,910	8.03	12.72
Child care workers.....	3,390	2.6	9.03	18,780	7.30	10.49
Mental health and substance abuse social workers.....	3,320	2.6	15.42	32,070	11.65	17.94
Community and social service specialists, all other.....	3,280	2.5	14.95	31,090	11.23	17.84
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	3,140	2.4	14.63	30,430	11.71	16.88
General and operations managers.....	2,880	2.2	32.28	67,150	21.16	38.61
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	2,680	2.1	10.20	21,220	7.58	11.95
<b>Vocational rehabilitation services (NAICS 624300)</b>						
Rehabilitation counselors.....	28,200	9.2	\$ 14.60	\$ 30,370	\$ 10.21	\$ 16.97
Personal and home care aides.....	24,950	8.1	9.35	19,450	7.78	10.49
Social and human service assistants.....	17,940	5.8	11.25	23,410	8.90	13.15
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	15,860	5.2	8.68	18,050	6.85	10.15
Educational, vocational, and school counselors.....	12,540	4.1	15.35	31,920	11.14	17.94
Home health aides.....	12,470	4.1	9.06	18,840	7.73	10.24
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	10,620	3.5	9.23	19,190	6.48	10.02
Office clerks, general.....	7,670	2.5	10.21	21,250	7.77	12.09
Social and community service managers.....	6,130	2.0	25.15	52,300	17.83	29.64
Team assemblers.....	5,620	1.8	8.65	17,980	6.39	10.02
<b>Child day care services (NAICS 624400)</b>						
Preschool teachers, except special education.....	236,480	31.8	\$ 10.45	\$ 21,740	\$ 7.94	\$ 12.27
Child care workers.....	234,970	31.6	7.84	16,320	6.47	8.77
Teacher assistants.....	99,770	13.4	(3)	18,200	(3)	(3)
Education administrators, preschool and child care center/program.....	30,480	4.1	18.66	38,820	13.32	21.46
Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	16,390	2.2	8.53	17,750	6.97	9.92
First-line supervisors/managers of personal service workers.....	12,230	1.6	12.98	26,990	9.52	15.60
Office clerks, general.....	7,950	1.1	10.11	21,020	7.92	11.72
Kindergarten teachers, except special education.....	7,640	1.0	(3)	27,170	(3)	(3)
Child, family, and school social workers.....	7,440	1.0	14.27	29,690	11.00	16.48
Bus drivers, school.....	7,390	1.0	9.53	19,820	7.50	11.24
<b>Performing arts companies (NAICS 711100)</b>						
Musicians and singers.....	29,980	25.1	\$ 25.89	(3)	\$ 12.31	\$ 33.64
Actors.....	9,340	7.8	22.40	(3)	10.39	28.10
Dancers.....	4,380	3.7	18.72	(3)	9.25	22.25
Producers and directors.....	4,310	3.6	24.11	50,160	13.40	27.98
Waiters and waitresses.....	4,220	3.5	8.34	17,350	6.28	9.72
Office clerks, general.....	3,650	3.1	11.49	23,900	7.79	13.67
Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers.....	3,540	3.0	9.07	18,860	7.10	10.46
Music directors and composers.....	2,790	2.3	23.31	48,490	13.34	27.31
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	2,490	2.1	13.94	29,000	9.16	16.30
Cashiers.....	2,450	2.1	9.27	19,280	7.39	10.51

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Spectator sports (NAICS 711200)</b>						
Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers.....	8,250	6.4	\$ 8.78	\$ 18,270	\$ 6.60	\$ 9.21
Athletes and sports competitors.....	7,750	6.1	(3)	86,600	(3)	(3)
Nonfarm animal caretakers.....	6,860	5.4	9.75	20,280	7.45	10.63
Security guards.....	6,450	5.0	11.27	23,440	8.28	13.00
Cashiers.....	5,240	4.1	10.08	20,960	7.41	12.04
Coaches and scouts.....	4,880	3.8	(3)	53,400	(3)	(3)
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	3,680	2.9	9.55	19,860	7.45	10.72
Amusement and recreation attendants.....	3,490	2.7	8.38	17,440	6.61	9.66
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.....	3,190	2.5	9.60	19,960	7.81	11.16
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop.....	3,030	2.4	7.68	15,980	6.43	8.39
<b>Promoters of performing arts and sports (NAICS 711300)</b>						
Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers.....	14,840	18.9	\$ 7.97	\$ 16,570	\$ 6.34	\$ 8.69
Security guards.....	6,030	7.7	10.99	22,870	8.09	12.65
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	3,340	4.2	14.10	29,320	9.35	17.16
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	2,690	3.4	10.12	21,040	7.60	11.94
Parking lot attendants.....	2,560	3.3	9.10	18,920	7.24	9.97
Cashiers.....	2,550	3.2	9.58	19,920	7.22	10.48
Office clerks, general.....	2,400	3.1	10.99	22,860	7.98	13.09
Musicians and singers.....	1,840	2.3	28.55	(3)	14.07	39.61
Public relations specialists.....	1,640	2.1	18.96	39,440	13.53	21.99
Audio and video equipment technicians.....	1,600	2.0	16.81	34,960	11.96	20.46
<b>Agents and managers for public figures (NAICS 711400)</b>						
Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes.....	5,420	34.9	\$ 37.11	\$ 77,180	\$ 17.13	\$ 45.40
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	1,330	8.6	17.46	36,310	13.70	20.58
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	1,320	8.5	13.12	27,290	10.18	15.23
Office clerks, general.....	1,120	7.2	11.58	24,080	8.70	13.95
Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers.....	570	3.7	6.96	14,470	6.10	7.81
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	510	3.3	17.05	35,470	13.04	20.48
Receptionists and information clerks.....	430	2.8	12.69	26,400	8.28	18.36
General and operations managers.....	320	2.1	62.12	129,200	32.91	(2)
Business operations specialists, all other.....	290	1.9	53.55	111,390	21.59	(2)
Public relations specialists.....	250	1.6	22.25	46,270	15.36	27.22
<b>Independent artists, writers, and performers (NAICS 711500)</b>						
Actors.....	4,750	10.9	\$ 20.55	(3)	\$ 7.56	\$ 14.84
Office clerks, general.....	2,500	5.7	10.22	21,250	7.52	11.95
Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators.....	2,180	5.0	20.70	43,050	11.04	24.71
Public address system and other announcers.....	1,870	4.3	18.22	37,900	8.98	23.55
Producers and directors.....	1,720	3.9	35.44	73,710	15.83	44.08
Writers and authors.....	1,710	3.9	36.13	75,140	12.86	48.38
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	1,500	3.4	11.85	24,650	8.31	14.66
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	1,450	3.3	19.63	40,830	14.18	24.27
Musicians and singers.....	1,310	3.0	32.97	(3)	11.87	41.15
Artists and related workers, all other.....	1,170	2.7	13.09	27,230	8.53	14.98
<b>Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks (NAICS 712100)</b>						
Tour guides and escorts.....	10,320	8.7	\$ 9.45	\$ 19,650	\$ 7.24	\$ 10.81
Security guards.....	7,100	6.0	10.94	22,760	8.79	12.56
Nonfarm animal caretakers.....	4,780	4.0	11.49	23,890	8.00	14.36
Curators.....	4,610	3.9	22.62	47,050	15.36	27.53
Retail salespersons.....	4,500	3.8	9.40	19,550	7.37	10.50
Museum technicians and conservators.....	3,690	3.1	16.00	33,280	11.11	19.61
Cashiers.....	3,530	3.0	8.30	17,260	6.94	9.30
Office clerks, general.....	3,370	2.8	11.28	23,460	8.52	13.38
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	3,350	2.8	9.67	20,110	7.63	11.13
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	3,270	2.7	11.71	24,360	8.74	13.67
<b>Amusement parks and arcades (NAICS 713100)</b>						
Amusement and recreation attendants.....	36,060	24.3	\$ 7.64	\$ 15,890	\$ 6.51	\$ 8.44
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	14,020	9.4	8.67	18,040	6.60	9.40
Retail salespersons.....	6,910	4.6	9.30	19,350	6.95	10.07
Cashiers.....	6,650	4.5	8.23	17,130	6.87	8.90
Security guards.....	4,390	3.0	10.84	22,550	7.95	12.54
Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers.....	3,920	2.6	8.37	17,400	6.52	9.19
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop.....	2,680	1.8	7.68	15,980	6.60	8.54
Cooks, fast food.....	2,660	1.8	8.22	17,090	7.32	8.61
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	2,550	1.7	10.10	21,010	7.83	11.61
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	2,470	1.7	14.68	30,530	10.48	18.38

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Gambling industries (NAICS 713200)</b>						
Gaming dealers.....	24,030	17.0	\$ 8.24	\$ 17,140	\$ 6.31	\$ 8.31
Gaming change persons and booth cashiers.....	8,700	6.1	9.45	19,660	7.44	10.96
Waiters and waitresses.....	8,610	6.1	7.57	15,750	6.10	8.34
Security guards.....	7,490	5.3	11.11	23,120	9.01	12.67
Gaming cage workers.....	6,520	4.6	10.91	22,700	9.15	12.55
Gaming supervisors.....	5,460	3.9	19.91	41,410	15.82	23.91
Gaming and sports book writers and runners.....	4,750	3.4	9.25	19,250	7.39	10.53
Bartenders.....	4,550	3.2	8.07	16,780	6.38	9.02
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	3,910	2.8	9.29	19,310	7.60	10.54
Cashiers.....	3,810	2.7	9.26	19,260	7.23	10.59
<b>Other amusement and recreation industries (NAICS 713900)</b>						
Fitness trainers and aerobics instructors.....	120,490	11.5	\$ 15.73	\$ 32,720	\$ 8.62	\$ 20.48
Amusement and recreation attendants.....	103,140	9.8	7.84	16,300	6.46	8.56
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	102,390	9.8	9.86	20,510	7.77	11.14
Waiters and waitresses.....	70,440	6.7	8.92	18,550	6.50	10.67
Receptionists and information clerks.....	31,020	3.0	9.09	18,910	7.37	10.41
Bartenders.....	29,830	2.8	8.79	18,290	6.68	10.12
Child care workers.....	29,650	2.8	8.03	16,710	6.70	8.73
Lifeguards, ski patrol, and other recreational protective service workers.....	28,850	2.7	8.31	17,280	6.89	9.41
Cashiers.....	28,740	2.7	8.09	16,830	6.70	9.06
Coaches and scouts.....	23,640	2.3	(3)	31,620	(3)	(3)
<b>Traveler accommodation (NAICS 721100)</b>						
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	408,500	23.5	\$ 8.41	\$ 17,490	\$ 6.79	\$ 9.49
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks.....	193,210	11.1	9.00	18,720	7.36	10.28
Waiters and waitresses.....	126,260	7.3	8.50	17,690	6.38	9.68
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	62,850	3.6	12.96	26,950	9.23	15.65
Cooks, restaurant.....	54,620	3.1	11.46	23,830	9.18	13.36
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	46,680	2.7	10.05	20,900	7.76	11.97
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers.....	43,920	2.5	8.50	17,680	6.66	9.85
Food servers, nonrestaurant.....	41,080	2.4	9.14	19,000	6.70	10.51
Bartenders.....	36,690	2.1	9.97	20,740	6.71	12.18
Dishwashers.....	34,610	2.0	8.78	18,270	7.09	10.29
<b>RV parks and recreational camps (NAICS 721200)</b>						
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	4,400	10.4	\$ 10.93	\$ 22,730	\$ 8.12	\$ 12.84
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	4,390	10.4	8.91	18,530	7.01	10.24
Recreation workers.....	4,360	10.3	9.67	20,120	6.63	11.45
Office clerks, general.....	2,790	6.6	10.61	22,060	7.69	12.44
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks.....	2,360	5.6	8.95	18,620	7.38	10.13
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	1,690	4.0	8.22	17,090	6.96	9.49
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	1,590	3.7	8.24	17,140	6.73	9.28
General and operations managers.....	1,030	2.4	32.89	68,420	20.35	41.19
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	940	2.2	12.94	26,920	9.19	16.18
Lodging managers.....	890	2.1	22.42	46,630	12.88	26.21
<b>Rooming and boarding houses (NAICS 721300)</b>						
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	2,050	17.7	\$ 9.24	\$ 19,230	\$ 7.13	\$ 10.68
Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	1,140	9.9	9.71	20,200	7.67	11.09
Residential advisors.....	710	6.1	10.40	21,640	7.25	11.52
Waiters and waitresses.....	680	5.9	7.83	16,280	6.20	9.00
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	570	4.9	9.35	19,440	6.91	10.87
Personal and home care aides.....	440	3.8	8.56	17,810	7.04	9.94
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers.....	440	3.8	7.17	14,910	6.37	7.96
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks.....	400	3.5	9.35	19,450	7.44	10.71
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	370	3.2	14.14	29,400	9.48	18.23
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	360	3.1	7.53	15,670	6.53	8.24
<b>Full-service restaurants (NAICS 722100)</b>						
Waiters and waitresses.....	1,643,370	38.4	\$ 7.75	\$ 16,120	\$ 6.15	\$ 8.42
Cooks, restaurant.....	607,700	14.2	9.72	20,220	7.86	11.10
Dishwashers.....	307,750	7.2	7.42	15,430	6.49	8.30
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop.....	267,540	6.3	7.76	16,130	6.58	8.56
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers.....	210,960	4.9	7.25	15,090	6.27	8.05
Food preparation workers.....	204,680	4.8	8.39	17,460	7.05	9.70
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers.....	189,600	4.4	14.74	30,650	10.80	17.90
Bartenders.....	178,960	4.2	8.77	18,250	6.58	10.10
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	123,660	2.9	7.14	14,840	6.06	8.03
Cooks, short order.....	91,290	2.1	8.80	18,300	7.22	10.24

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Limited-service eating places (NAICS 722200)</b>						
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	1,625,820	42.0	\$ 7.05	\$ 14,670	\$ 6.18	\$ 7.96
Cooks, fast food.....	526,990	13.6	7.36	15,300	6.35	8.22
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers.....	327,760	8.5	12.05	25,070	9.14	14.08
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop .....	259,200	6.7	7.55	15,710	6.53	8.39
Cashiers.....	183,870	4.8	7.25	15,090	6.27	8.12
Food preparation workers.....	182,270	4.7	7.62	15,850	6.55	8.36
Waiters and waitresses.....	162,020	4.2	7.15	14,880	6.01	7.78
Driver/sales workers.....	129,760	3.4	7.65	15,910	6.16	8.21
Food service managers.....	68,170	1.8	19.30	40,150	14.68	21.83
Cooks, restaurant.....	54,780	1.4	8.94	18,600	7.15	10.31
<b>Special food services (NAICS 722300)</b>						
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	85,250	15.7	\$ 8.63	\$ 17,950	\$ 6.77	\$ 9.82
Waiters and waitresses.....	56,080	10.3	9.76	20,300	6.66	11.39
Food preparation workers.....	50,420	9.3	9.07	18,860	7.44	10.44
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop .....	36,730	6.8	8.61	17,900	6.96	9.82
Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	35,260	6.5	10.55	21,940	8.36	12.46
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers.....	27,910	5.1	15.16	31,530	11.11	18.41
Dishwashers.....	27,100	5.0	7.97	16,570	6.69	9.05
Food servers, nonrestaurant.....	23,740	4.4	9.92	20,630	7.16	11.87
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers .....	21,950	4.0	8.12	16,900	6.58	9.31
Cashiers.....	20,280	3.7	8.63	17,950	7.03	9.94
<b>Drinking places, alcoholic beverages (NAICS 722400)</b>						
Bartenders.....	144,380	39.7	\$ 7.87	\$ 16,370	\$ 6.36	\$ 8.67
Waiters and waitresses.....	77,950	21.5	7.33	15,240	6.04	7.91
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers.....	21,390	5.9	13.46	28,010	9.59	16.18
Cooks, restaurant.....	14,990	4.1	9.77	20,320	8.01	11.04
Security guards.....	13,780	3.8	9.70	20,180	7.38	10.88
Cooks, short order.....	12,960	3.6	8.58	17,850	7.11	9.96
Dishwashers.....	7,980	2.2	7.32	15,220	6.34	8.26
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers .....	7,290	2.0	7.23	15,040	6.25	8.03
Food preparation workers.....	6,180	1.7	8.81	18,320	6.80	9.88
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	6,110	1.7	7.34	15,260	6.16	8.22
<b>Automotive repair and maintenance (NAICS 811100)</b>						
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	228,680	25.8	\$ 15.21	\$ 31,630	\$ 10.80	\$ 18.74
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment.....	129,130	14.6	8.03	16,700	6.59	8.72
Automotive body and related repairers.....	103,470	11.7	18.08	37,600	12.69	21.62
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers .....	44,340	5.0	24.29	50,520	17.46	29.47
Service station attendants.....	38,090	4.3	8.78	18,270	7.41	10.00
Office clerks, general.....	28,730	3.2	10.25	21,320	7.49	12.01
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists .....	24,390	2.8	17.23	35,840	13.61	20.54
Painters, transportation equipment.....	22,550	2.5	18.09	37,620	12.66	21.60
Helpers—installation, maintenance, and repair workers.....	22,040	2.5	8.98	18,670	7.15	10.41
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	18,180	2.1	12.96	26,960	9.50	15.83
<b>Electronic equipment repair and maintenance (NAICS 811200)</b>						
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers.....	18,890	18.1	\$ 16.75	\$ 34,830	\$ 12.50	\$ 20.29
Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers.....	6,610	6.3	14.00	29,120	10.17	16.88
Medical equipment repairers.....	5,780	5.5	21.17	44,040	14.36	25.44
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers .....	3,960	3.8	26.50	55,110	19.51	31.80
Office clerks, general.....	3,850	3.7	10.90	22,670	8.02	13.13
Electrical and electronics repairers, commercial and industrial equipment.....	3,690	3.5	19.89	41,370	15.15	24.19
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers.....	3,480	3.3	18.37	38,210	13.39	23.59
General and operations managers.....	2,710	2.6	46.83	97,410	28.27	60.71
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.....	2,680	2.6	12.45	25,890	9.77	14.79
Customer service representatives.....	2,600	2.5	14.01	29,140	9.79	16.82
<b>Commercial machinery repair and maintenance (NAICS 811300)</b>						
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	16,740	10.1	\$ 14.93	\$ 31,060	\$ 11.51	\$ 17.34
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	15,090	9.1	18.14	37,740	13.25	21.37
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	7,570	4.6	16.79	34,930	11.74	20.39
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers .....	7,510	4.5	19.79	41,160	14.34	24.59
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers .....	6,580	4.0	25.76	53,590	19.10	31.39
Electric motor, power tool, and related repairers.....	6,550	4.0	16.14	33,580	12.26	19.28
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines.....	5,660	3.4	18.52	38,510	14.38	21.76
Machinists.....	5,650	3.4	16.91	35,170	13.50	20.05
Office clerks, general.....	5,420	3.3	10.19	21,190	7.19	12.34
General and operations managers.....	4,340	2.6	40.68	84,610	25.87	49.14

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Household goods repair and maintenance (NAICS 811400)</b>						
Home appliance repairers.....	11,150	14.4	\$ 17.03	\$ 35,420	\$ 12.54	\$ 20.70
Upholsterers.....	7,390	9.5	13.17	27,400	9.45	16.23
Furniture finishers.....	3,760	4.9	13.01	27,070	9.45	15.57
Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers.....	3,320	4.3	9.98	20,760	7.70	11.63
Motorboat mechanics.....	2,910	3.8	16.61	34,550	12.03	20.47
Office clerks, general.....	2,860	3.7	10.16	21,130	7.70	12.02
Retail salespersons.....	2,480	3.2	11.81	24,560	8.17	13.06
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers.....	2,160	2.8	16.56	34,450	12.04	20.51
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	1,870	2.4	24.37	50,690	17.85	28.63
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	1,700	2.2	10.83	22,530	8.11	12.86
<b>Personal care services (NAICS 812100)</b>						
Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists.....	303,580	53.1	\$ 11.50	\$ 23,910	\$ 7.73	\$ 13.32
Receptionists and information clerks.....	50,810	8.9	8.74	18,190	7.00	10.13
Manicurists and pedicurists.....	40,610	7.1	9.84	20,460	7.49	11.25
First-line supervisors/managers of personal service workers.....	18,470	3.2	18.02	37,470	12.06	21.32
Skin care specialists.....	16,730	2.9	12.76	26,530	7.82	15.85
Shampooers.....	16,010	2.8	7.85	16,330	6.53	8.84
Massage therapists.....	15,910	2.8	20.02	41,630	9.36	24.62
Counter and rental clerks.....	13,990	2.4	7.88	16,390	6.62	8.66
Barbers.....	13,260	2.3	11.83	24,600	8.34	13.40
Personal care and service workers, all other.....	12,460	2.2	9.17	19,080	6.52	10.17
<b>Death care services (NAICS 812200)</b>						
Funeral attendants.....	30,070	22.1	\$ 10.38	\$ 21,590	\$ 7.69	\$ 11.50
Funeral directors.....	21,860	16.0	27.04	56,230	17.56	30.28
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.....	18,060	13.2	10.86	22,590	7.83	12.98
Embalmers.....	9,750	7.2	19.04	39,610	13.63	21.80
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	7,510	5.5	11.37	23,650	8.90	13.60
Office clerks, general.....	6,700	4.9	9.98	20,760	7.66	11.68
Receptionists and information clerks.....	4,220	3.1	9.67	20,110	7.71	11.03
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	3,790	2.8	10.84	22,550	7.09	12.47
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	2,940	2.2	13.03	27,100	9.49	16.29
General and operations managers.....	2,820	2.1	40.49	84,230	25.06	49.68
<b>Drycleaning and laundry services (NAICS 812300)</b>						
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers.....	109,800	31.3	\$ 8.58	\$ 17,850	\$ 7.00	\$ 9.84
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials.....	61,100	17.4	8.63	17,950	7.28	9.97
Counter and rental clerks.....	54,220	15.5	8.13	16,910	6.70	8.75
Driver/sales workers.....	17,070	4.9	14.62	30,400	10.64	17.69
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	13,250	3.8	17.45	36,300	11.92	21.28
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	8,390	2.4	13.13	27,320	9.57	16.20
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	6,240	1.8	10.63	22,110	7.81	11.36
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	5,750	1.6	9.67	20,110	7.63	10.73
Cashiers.....	4,930	1.4	7.62	15,850	6.42	8.51
General and operations managers.....	4,650	1.3	35.89	74,640	21.39	44.69
<b>Other personal services (NAICS 812900)</b>						
Parking lot attendants.....	62,420	28.5	\$ 8.56	\$ 17,810	\$ 6.98	\$ 9.74
Photographic processing machine operators.....	11,500	5.3	11.53	23,990	8.62	13.95
Photographic process workers.....	11,430	5.2	11.61	24,150	8.16	14.16
Cashiers.....	10,070	4.6	8.65	18,000	7.25	9.92
Customer service representatives.....	5,480	2.5	12.68	26,380	9.27	15.58
Office clerks, general.....	5,130	2.3	10.77	22,410	8.33	12.89
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	4,290	2.0	9.41	19,560	7.51	10.58
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators.....	4,170	1.9	18.05	37,550	12.13	21.18
Personal and home care aides.....	3,810	1.7	7.78	16,180	6.41	8.93
Retail salespersons.....	3,000	1.4	11.97	24,890	8.67	13.05
<b>Religious organizations (NAICS 813100)</b>						
Clergy.....	20,180	11.3	\$ 20.26	\$ 42,140	\$ 12.34	\$ 25.46
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	14,010	7.8	11.83	24,600	9.62	13.43
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	11,770	6.6	9.61	19,990	7.52	11.28
Directors, religious activities and education.....	11,420	6.4	16.72	34,780	11.73	20.29
Office clerks, general.....	8,170	4.6	9.52	19,810	6.98	10.82
Preschool teachers, except special education.....	7,470	4.2	12.12	25,210	8.63	14.71
Musicians and singers.....	7,390	4.1	17.85	(3)	6.87	22.64
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	6,690	3.7	12.93	26,890	10.17	15.35
Self-enrichment education teachers.....	6,300	3.5	15.14	31,480	9.74	18.69
Child care workers.....	5,910	3.3	8.75	18,200	7.40	9.78

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Grantmaking and giving services (NAICS 813200)</b>						
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants .....	8,080	6.8	\$ 17.67	\$ 36,760	\$ 14.33	\$ 20.49
Business operations specialists, all other .....	7,050	5.9	26.84	55,820	17.69	33.11
Public relations specialists.....	6,050	5.1	24.29	50,520	16.35	29.33
Office clerks, general.....	5,810	4.9	11.09	23,070	8.26	13.44
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	5,400	4.5	13.92	28,960	11.22	16.31
General and operations managers .....	4,570	3.8	48.30	100,460	28.99	62.72
Sales and related workers, all other.....	4,220	3.5	21.82	45,380	14.54	27.24
Social and human service assistants.....	3,940	3.3	13.52	28,110	10.09	15.95
Social and community service managers.....	3,610	3.0	31.30	65,090	19.04	34.92
Telemarketers.....	3,420	2.9	9.84	20,470	7.48	10.61
<b>Social advocacy organizations (NAICS 813300)</b>						
Social and human service assistants.....	8,710	5.2	\$ 12.82	\$ 26,660	\$ 9.70	\$ 15.39
Nonfarm animal caretakers.....	8,420	5.0	8.91	18,530	7.04	10.29
Office clerks, general.....	7,810	4.7	11.50	23,910	8.03	13.59
Personal and home care aides.....	6,700	4.0	8.04	16,730	6.82	9.14
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants .....	6,160	3.7	17.16	35,700	13.26	19.96
Community and social service specialists, all other .....	5,750	3.4	16.37	34,050	11.19	19.36
Social and community service managers.....	5,720	3.4	25.31	52,640	17.99	30.40
Public relations specialists.....	5,700	3.4	23.69	49,280	15.78	27.76
Child, family, and school social workers .....	5,490	3.3	14.77	30,730	11.66	16.86
General and operations managers .....	5,330	3.2	39.36	81,880	24.87	48.81
<b>Civic and social organizations (NAICS 813400)</b>						
Bartenders.....	42,290	10.3	\$ 7.64	\$ 15,900	\$ 6.49	\$ 8.41
Child care workers.....	32,860	8.0	8.06	16,760	6.63	8.93
Fitness trainers and aerobics instructors .....	31,620	7.7	12.84	26,700	8.07	15.84
Recreation workers.....	30,200	7.4	9.26	19,260	7.00	10.56
Lifeguards, ski patrol, and other recreational protective service workers .....	21,360	5.2	8.09	16,840	6.82	8.94
Waiters and waitresses .....	14,970	3.7	8.57	17,830	6.24	10.07
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	14,260	3.5	8.61	17,900	6.78	9.99
Office clerks, general.....	12,570	3.1	9.59	19,940	6.93	11.37
Receptionists and information clerks.....	8,900	2.2	9.05	18,820	7.00	10.55
Customer service representatives.....	8,830	2.2	10.79	22,440	7.58	13.15
<b>Professional and similar organizations (NAICS 813900)</b>						
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists, all other .....	54,150	12.7	\$ 20.47	\$ 42,580	\$ 7.01	\$ 27.82
Business operations specialists, all other .....	38,710	9.1	22.16	46,090	11.09	29.61
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	24,220	5.7	14.15	29,440	10.29	17.53
Office clerks, general.....	22,740	5.3	12.11	25,190	8.51	15.20
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants .....	20,810	4.9	18.58	38,650	14.21	21.54
General and operations managers .....	17,290	4.1	47.06	97,880	29.05	60.93
Public relations specialists.....	15,050	3.5	26.67	55,470	17.12	33.64
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	14,650	3.4	15.48	32,190	11.66	19.26
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	13,840	3.3	13.52	28,130	10.47	16.01
Security guards.....	11,120	2.6	10.39	21,600	8.30	11.72
<b>Federal government (OES designation) (NAICS 999100)</b>						
All other information and record clerks .....	139,860	7.8	\$ 24.16	\$ 50,250	\$ 15.65	\$ 29.18
Business operations specialists, all other .....	136,280	7.6	32.98	68,590	25.42	39.35
Protective service workers, all other.....	67,710	3.8	18.34	38,150	14.35	21.08
Computer systems analysts.....	57,650	3.2	36.54	76,000	30.38	42.45
Managers, all other.....	57,530	3.2	43.25	89,960	33.51	53.46
Registered nurses.....	49,130	2.7	32.32	67,230	26.79	37.91
Legal support workers, all other.....	46,610	2.6	23.46	48,790	18.30	26.16
Management analysts.....	42,780	2.4	36.14	75,170	28.62	43.09
Tax examiners, collectors, and revenue agents.....	35,010	1.9	28.21	58,680	19.11	37.29
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	32,030	1.8	19.49	40,540	17.11	21.69
<b>State government (OES designation) (NAICS 999200)</b>						
Correctional officers and jailers.....	240,760	10.7	\$ 17.90	\$ 37,220	\$ 13.28	\$ 21.47
Office clerks, general.....	100,610	4.5	13.30	27,670	10.17	16.16
Business operations specialists, all other .....	62,390	2.8	24.78	51,540	19.26	30.19
Child, family, and school social workers .....	58,090	2.6	18.58	38,650	14.64	21.81
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	57,950	2.6	24.12	50,180	18.81	29.25
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants .....	57,500	2.6	16.99	35,330	12.78	20.29
Probation officers and correctional treatment specialists .....	49,010	2.2	21.44	44,590	15.58	25.88
Social and human service assistants.....	47,130	2.1	14.19	29,510	9.51	18.90
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	39,440	1.8	15.16	31,530	11.87	18.08
Registered nurses.....	38,740	1.7	24.69	51,350	20.30	28.94

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2005—Continued**

Occupation	Employment	Percent of Industry Employment	Mean wages		Percentiles	
			Hourly	Annual <sup>1</sup>	25th	75th
<b>Local government (OES designation) (NAICS 999300)</b>						
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	532,370	9.9	\$ 22.64	\$ 47,090	\$ 16.63	\$ 27.76
Fire fighters.....	261,070	4.8	19.62	40,810	13.75	25.13
Office clerks, general.....	205,740	3.8	13.01	27,070	9.95	15.79
Correctional officers and jailers.....	139,410	2.6	17.12	35,620	12.65	21.35
Highway maintenance workers.....	100,630	1.9	14.69	30,550	11.15	17.67
Recreation workers.....	96,230	1.8	11.13	23,140	7.73	13.22
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	94,780	1.8	16.00	33,280	11.70	19.89
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	91,030	1.7	14.52	30,210	11.38	17.32
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	82,780	1.5	11.60	24,120	8.71	13.98
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators.....	81,970	1.5	17.25	35,890	13.13	20.92

<sup>1</sup> Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a 'year-round, full-time' hours figure of 2,080 hours; for occupations for which an hourly mean wage is not published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

<sup>2</sup> Represents a wage above \$70.00 an hour.

<sup>3</sup> Wages for some occupations that do not generally work year-round, full time, are reported either as hourly wages or annual salaries depending on how they are typically paid.

<sup>4</sup> Estimates not released.

**Table 3. Industry, State, and MSA data for selected occupations, May 2005****Contents**

	<i>Page</i>
11-0000 Management Occupations	
11-1011 Chief executives .....	139
11-1021 General and operations managers .....	140
11-2022 Sales Managers.....	141
11-3021 Computer and information systems managers .....	142
11-3031 Financial managers .....	143
13-0000 Business and Financial Operations Occupations	
13-1023 Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products.....	144
13-1031 Claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators .....	145
13-1111 Management analysts.....	146
13-2011 Accountants and auditors .....	147
13-2072 Loan officers .....	148
15-0000 Computer and Mathematical Occupations	
15-1021 Computer programmers.....	149
15-1031 Computer software engineers, applications.....	150
15-1032 Computer software engineers, systems software.....	151
15-1041 Computer support specialists .....	152
15-1051 Computer systems analysts.....	153
17-0000 Architecture and Engineering Occupations	
17-2051 Civil engineers .....	154
17-2071 Electrical engineers .....	155
17-2112 Industrial engineers .....	156
17-2141 Mechanical engineers.....	157
17-3023 Electrical and electronic engineering technicians.....	158
19-0000 Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	
19-1042 Medical scientists, except epidemiologists .....	159
19-2031 Chemists.....	160
19-2041 Environmental scientists and specialists, including health .....	161
19-3021 Market research analysts.....	162
19-3031 Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists .....	163
21-0000 Community and Social Services Occupations	
21-1012 Educational, vocational, and school counselors .....	164
21-1015 Rehabilitation counselors.....	165
21-1021 Child, family, and school social workers .....	166
21-1023 Mental health and substance abuse social workers .....	167
21-1093 Social and human service assistants.....	168
23-0000 Legal Occupations	
23-1011 Lawyers .....	169
23-1023 Judges, magistrate judges, and magistrates .....	170
23-2011 Paralegals and legal assistants .....	171
23-2092 Law clerks.....	172
23-2093 Title examiners, abstractors, and searchers.....	173



**Table 3. Industry, State, and MSA data for selected occupations, May 2005****Contents—Continued**

	<i>Page</i>
25-0000 Education, Training, and Library Occupations	
25-2011 Preschool teachers, except special education.....	174
25-2021 Elementary school teachers, except special education .....	175
25-2022 Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	176
25-2031 Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education.....	177
25-9041 Teacher assistants.....	178
27-0000 Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	
27-1024 Graphic designers.....	179
27-1026 Merchandise displayers and window trimmers .....	180
27-2022 Coaches and scouts .....	181
27-3031 Public relations specialists.....	182
27-3041 Editors.....	183
29-0000 Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Occupations	
29-1051 Pharmacists .....	184
29-1111 Registered nurses.....	185
29-2041 Emergency medical technicians and paramedics.....	186
29-2052 Pharmacy technicians.....	187
29-2061 Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.....	188
31-0000 Healthcare Support Occupations	
31-1011 Home health aides.....	189
31-1012 Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants .....	190
31-9091 Dental assistants .....	191
31-9092 Medical assistants .....	192
31-9094 Medical transcriptionists .....	193
33-0000 Protective Service Occupations	
33-2011 Fire fighters.....	194
33-3012 Correctional officers and jailers .....	195
33-3051 Police and sheriff's patrol officers .....	196
33-9032 Security guards.....	197
33-9092 Lifeguards, ski patrol, and other recreational protective service workers .....	198
35-0000 Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	
35-1012 First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers .....	199
35-2014 Cooks, restaurant .....	200
35-2021 Food preparation workers.....	201
35-3021 Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	202
35-3031 Waiters and waitresses.....	203
37-0000 Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	
37-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers .....	204
37-1012 First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers.....	205
37-2011 Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	206
37-2012 Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	207
37-3011 Landscaping and groundskeeping workers .....	208

**Table 3. Industry, State, and MSA data for selected occupations, May 2005****Contents—Continued**

	<i>Page</i>
39-0000 Personal Care and Service Occupations	
39-3091 Amusement and recreation attendants.....	209
39-5012 Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists.....	210
39-9011 Child care workers.....	211
39-9021 Personal and home care aides.....	212
39-9032 Recreation workers.....	213
41-0000 Sales and Related Occupations	
41-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	214
41-2011 Cashiers.....	215
41-2021 Counter and rental clerks.....	216
41-2031 Retail salespersons.....	217
41-4012 Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products.....	218
43-0000 Office and Administrative Support Occupations	
43-3031 Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.....	219
43-4051 Customer service representatives.....	220
43-5081 Stock clerks and order fillers.....	221
43-6014 Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.....	222
43-9061 Office clerks, general.....	223
45-0000 Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	
45-2041 Graders and sorters, agricultural products.....	224
45-2091 Agricultural equipment operators.....	225
45-2092 Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse.....	226
45-2093 Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.....	227
45-4022 Logging equipment operators.....	228
47-0000 Construction and Extraction Occupations	
47-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	229
47-2031 Carpenters.....	230
47-2061 Construction laborers.....	231
47-2111 Electricians.....	232
47-2152 Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters.....	233
49-0000 Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	
49-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	234
49-3023 Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	235
49-3031 Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.....	236
49-9021 Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers.....	237
49-9042 Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	238
51-0000 Production Occupations	
51-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.....	239
51-2092 Team assemblers.....	240
51-9061 Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.....	241
51-9111 Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	242
51-9198 Helpers--production workers.....	243

**Table 3. Industry, State, and MSA data for selected occupations, May 2005**

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**Contents—Continued**

	<i>Page</i>
53-0000 Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	
53-3032 Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	244
53-3033 Truck drivers, light or delivery services .....	245
53-7051 Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	246
53-7062 Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	247
53-7064 Packers and packagers, hand .....	248

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005**

**11-1011 Chief executives**

*Determine and formulate policies and provide the overall direction of companies or private and public sector organizations within the guidelines set up by a board of directors or similar governing body. Plan, direct, or coordinate operational activities at the highest level of management with the help of subordinate executives and staff managers.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Local government (OES designation)	20,670	\$40.35	\$83,930
2. Management of companies and enterprises	20,110	76.93	160,020
3. Elementary and secondary schools	10,030	53.36	110,990
4. Depository credit intermediation	8,030	71.72	149,170
5. Architectural and engineering services	7,730	73.26	152,380
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Securities and commodity exchanges	30	89.24	185,620
2. Department stores	40	86.96	180,880
3. Agents and managers for public figures	80	86.52	179,970
4. Other financial investment activities	1,760	86.08	179,050
5. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	730	85.42	177,680

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. New Hampshire	4,700	\$60.82	\$126,500	0.76
2. Idaho	4,380	43.03	89,500	0.73
3. Massachusetts	21,950	67.21	139,800	0.70
4. Oklahoma	8,090	48.80	101,500	0.56
5. District of Columbia	3,100	74.14	154,220	0.51
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New Jersey	2,510	82.88	172,390	0.06
2. Washington	1,850	78.52	163,320	0.07
3. California	35,880	78.15	162,540	0.24
4. Connecticut	2,720	76.90	159,950	0.17
5. North Carolina	2,530	76.15	158,390	0.07

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Portsmouth, NH-ME	540	\$64.39	\$133,930	0.98
2. Taunton-Norton-Raynham, MA NECTA Division	420	58.94	122,590	0.91
3. Haverhill-North Andover-Amesbury, MA-NH NECTA Division	660	61.83	128,610	0.88
4. Leominster-Fitchburg-Gardner, MA	420	60.52	125,890	0.85
5. Pocatello, ID	310	41.16	85,600	0.84
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	2,860	86.40	179,720	0.33
2. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division	690	85.15	177,100	0.07
3. Winston-Salem, NC	190	85.14	177,090	0.09
4. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division	1,090	85.02	176,840	0.08
5. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	690	84.88	176,550	0.16

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**11-1021 General and operations managers**

*Plan, direct, or coordinate the operations of companies or public and private sector organizations. Duties and responsibilities include formulating policies, managing daily operations, and planning the use of materials and human resources, but are too diverse and general in nature to be classified in any one functional area of management or administration, such as personnel, purchasing, or administrative services. Include owners and managers who head small business establishments whose duties are primarily managerial.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Management of companies and enterprises	58,210	\$55.90	\$116,280
2. Local government (OES designation)	47,570	36.07	75,030
3. Building equipment contractors	33,010	46.67	97,070
4. Depository credit intermediation	32,620	46.59	96,910
5. Computer systems design and related services	31,920	60.03	124,860
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Other financial investment activities	7,070	64.86	134,900
2. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage	7,830	64.81	134,800
3. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	2,030	64.65	134,470
4. Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3,500	64.34	133,820
5. Scientific research and development services	12,720	63.49	132,060

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Alaska	7,690	\$33.65	\$69,990	2.56
2. Montana	10,610	28.84	59,980	2.56
3. Idaho	13,410	28.22	58,690	2.24
4. District of Columbia	12,650	51.27	106,650	2.07
5. Wyoming	5,190	32.78	68,190	2.06
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New Jersey	40,600	63.76	132,620	1.04
2. Washington	16,860	57.87	120,370	0.64
3. Connecticut	20,350	57.57	119,750	1.24
4. New York	84,790	56.17	116,840	1.02
5. Virginia	33,230	53.26	110,780	0.94

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Billings, MT	2,300	\$30.93	\$64,340	2.96
2. Missoula, MT	1,520	27.63	57,470	2.78
3. Great Falls, MT	910	31.56	65,650	2.68
4. Anchorage, AK	4,130	35.26	73,340	2.56
5. Coeur d'Alene, ID	1,280	27.65	57,510	2.54
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	6,440	67.49	140,370	1.53
2. Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division	10,020	64.44	134,040	1.02
3. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	53,980	63.76	132,620	1.10
4. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division	11,160	63.68	132,460	1.12
5. Trenton-Ewing, NJ	2,040	63.08	131,210	0.93

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**11-2022 Sales managers**

*Direct the actual distribution or movement of a product or service to the customer. Coordinate sales distribution by establishing sales territories, quotas, and goals and establish training programs for sales representatives. Analyze sales statistics gathered by staff to determine sales potential and inventory requirements and monitor the preferences of customers.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Automobile dealers	21,980	\$51.45	\$107,020
2. Management of companies and enterprises	21,190	50.14	104,290
3. Electronic markets and agents and brokers	9,740	55.13	114,660
4. Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers	8,400	47.52	98,850
5. Computer systems design and related services	7,970	60.32	125,460
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Pipeline transportation of natural gas	30	66.06	137,410
2. Other financial investment activities	1,340	64.13	133,390
3. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage	3,210	62.97	130,980
4. Accessories and other apparel manufacturing	50	62.76	130,530
5. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	1,280	62.52	130,040

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Georgia	17,960	\$46.78	\$97,300	0.46
2. North Carolina	13,170	44.41	92,380	0.35
3. Massachusetts	10,710	53.02	110,290	0.34
4. California	48,770	52.86	109,950	0.33
5. Arizona	7,920	39.53	82,230	0.33
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New York	13,430	64.56	134,280	0.16
2. New Jersey	11,690	55.55	115,540	0.30
3. Connecticut	4,790	54.45	113,250	0.29
4. Washington	5,070	54.36	113,080	0.19
5. Massachusetts	10,710	53.02	110,290	0.34

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	13,780	\$48.80	\$101,500	0.61
2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	4,580	66.24	137,770	0.53
3. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	750	56.01	116,500	0.48
4. Taunton-Norton-Raynham, MA NECTA Division	220	55.00	114,400	0.48
5. Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	390	30.55	63,540	0.47
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	50	67.43	140,240	0.06
2. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division	1,630	66.51	138,340	0.13
3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	4,580	66.24	137,770	0.53
4. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	11,150	66.09	137,470	0.23
5. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	1,580	62.33	129,650	0.38

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**11-3021 Computer and Information Systems Managers**

*Plan, direct, or coordinate activities in such fields as electronic data processing, information systems, systems analysis, and computer programming.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Computer systems design and related services	37,030	\$54.42	\$113,190
2. Management of companies and enterprises	21,060	52.50	109,200
3. Insurance carriers	10,720	50.44	104,920
4. Colleges and universities	8,380	40.20	83,620
5. Data processing and related services	8,280	50.52	105,090
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	2,810	61.98	128,910
2. Securities and commodity exchanges	190	60.44	125,710
3. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage	4,940	59.81	124,410
4. Other financial investment activities	2,110	58.02	120,680
5. Sound recording industries	30	57.84	120,310

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	3,010	\$49.41	\$102,780	0.49
2. New Jersey	13,440	60.02	124,840	0.34
3. Massachusetts	10,330	53.26	110,780	0.33
4. Minnesota	8,420	50.21	104,440	0.32
5. Connecticut	5,020	51.87	107,890	0.31
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New Jersey	13,440	60.02	124,840	0.34
2. New York	18,410	57.85	120,320	0.22
3. California	35,080	56.40	117,320	0.24
4. Virginia	10,100	54.64	113,640	0.29
5. Massachusetts	10,330	53.26	110,780	0.33

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	5,700	\$67.45	\$140,290	0.66
2. Portsmouth, NH-ME	340	52.12	108,410	0.62
3. Trenton-Ewing, NJ	1,210	47.11	97,990	0.55
4. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	4,960	62.95	130,930	0.52
5. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	11,540	54.80	113,980	0.52
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	5,700	67.45	140,290	0.66
2. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division	3,220	64.21	133,550	0.32
3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	4,960	62.95	130,930	0.52
4. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	14,610	62.20	129,380	0.30
5. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	1,430	62.13	129,220	0.34

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**11-3031 Financial managers**

*Plan, direct, and coordinate accounting, investing, banking, insurance, securities, and other financial activities of a branch, office, or department of an establishment.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Depository credit intermediation	72,450	\$40.07	\$83,350
2. Management of companies and enterprises	37,340	52.77	109,760
3. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage	18,660	63.79	132,680
4. Nondepository credit intermediation	18,480	48.49	100,870
5. Local government (OES designation)	18,010	33.47	69,620
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Other financial investment activities	12,380	67.08	139,520
2. Securities and commodity exchanges	290	65.50	136,230
3. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage	18,660	63.79	132,680
4. Other information services	100	60.10	125,010
5. Other investment pools and funds	1,070	59.43	123,600

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	4,360	\$46.75	\$97,240	0.71
2. Massachusetts	19,040	50.89	105,850	0.61
3. Connecticut	9,920	52.28	108,750	0.60
4. New York	48,590	61.38	127,660	0.58
5. New Hampshire	3,150	39.13	81,390	0.51
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New York	48,590	61.38	127,660	0.58
2. New Jersey	18,540	56.44	117,390	0.47
3. Connecticut	9,920	52.28	108,750	0.60
4. Massachusetts	19,040	50.89	105,850	0.61
5. Minnesota	11,240	50.84	105,750	0.43

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	39,070	\$66.00	\$137,280	0.79
2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	7,210	57.88	120,390	0.76
3. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA NECTA Division	12,110	57.02	118,600	0.74
4. Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	4,090	50.26	104,540	0.74
5. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	6,360	60.64	126,130	0.73
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	39,070	66.00	137,280	0.79
2. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	3,070	63.91	132,930	0.73
3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	6,360	60.64	126,130	0.73
4. Danbury, CT	270	59.53	123,810	0.39
5. Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division	4,310	58.81	122,320	0.44

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**13-1023 Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products**

*Purchase machinery, equipment, tools, parts, supplies, or services necessary for the operation of an establishment. Purchase raw or semi-finished materials for manufacturing. Include contract specialists, field contractors, purchasers, price analysts, tooling coordinators, and media buyers.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Federal government (OES designation)	26,510	\$32.01	\$66,580
2. Management of companies and enterprises	15,170	27.19	56,560
3. Local government (OES designation)	9,390	22.77	47,350
4. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	8,600	28.04	58,320
5. Electronic instrument manufacturing	7,880	26.96	56,090
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Remediation and other waste services	150	34.80	72,380
2. Pipeline transportation of crude oil	40	33.62	69,930
3. Software publishers	550	33.54	69,760
4. Federal government (OES designation)	26,510	32.01	66,580
5. Telecommunications resellers	560	31.08	64,640

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	2,780	\$36.95	\$76,850	0.46
2. Virginia	11,840	29.02	60,360	0.34
3. Wisconsin	7,680	23.25	48,350	0.28
4. Michigan	11,960	28.32	58,910	0.28
5. Washington	6,600	27.10	56,360	0.25
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	2,780	36.95	76,850	0.46
2. Virginia	11,840	29.02	60,360	0.34
3. New Jersey	7,620	28.72	59,730	0.20
4. Maryland	6,110	28.59	59,470	0.25
5. Michigan	11,960	28.32	58,910	0.28

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Huntsville, AL	1,470	\$30.93	\$64,330	0.77
2. Warner Robins, GA	330	28.78	59,860	0.65
3. Elkhart-Goshen, IN	620	20.41	42,460	0.49
4. Ogden-Clearfield, UT	900	26.09	54,270	0.48
5. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	3,690	31.78	66,100	0.43
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	340	35.37	73,570	0.40
2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	9,310	34.06	70,850	0.42
3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	3,690	31.78	66,100	0.43
4. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	1,700	31.28	65,060	0.18
5. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metropolitan Division	4,830	31.25	65,000	0.40

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**13-1031 Claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators**

*Review settled claims to determine that payments and settlements have been made in accordance with company practices and procedures, ensuring that proper methods have been followed. Report overpayments, underpayments, and other irregularities. Confer with legal counsel on claims requiring litigation.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Insurance carriers	136,740	\$23.91	\$49,740
2. Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related	63,120	23.51	48,900
3. Management of companies and enterprises	7,520	22.32	46,430
4. State government (OES designation)	7,450	22.88	47,590
5. Insurance and employee benefit funds	4,270	21.27	44,240
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Rail transportation	280	30.64	63,730
2. Other professional and technical services	-	28.73	59,750
3. Power generation and supply	-	28.28	58,830
4. Architectural and engineering services	60	27.08	56,330
5. Federal government (OES designation)	70	26.51	55,150

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Connecticut	5,520	\$24.97	\$51,930	0.34
2. Kansas	3,350	22.69	47,200	0.26
3. Pennsylvania	14,010	21.70	45,130	0.25
4. New York	20,390	25.76	53,590	0.25
5. Nebraska	2,140	19.46	40,480	0.24
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	220	30.14	62,680	0.07
2. Hawaii	800	26.89	55,930	0.14
3. Louisiana	3,520	26.68	55,490	0.19
4. New Hampshire	1,100	26.57	55,260	0.18
5. California	26,880	26.48	55,080	0.18

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	4,280	\$24.91	\$51,810	0.78
2. Columbia, SC	2,090	19.21	39,960	0.63
3. Lakeland, FL	1,280	20.96	43,590	0.62
4. Worcester, MA-CT	1,500	24.39	50,740	0.62
5. Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	1,720	20.59	42,840	0.55
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Ann Arbor, MI	-	32.14	66,860	-
2. Anchorage, AK	220	30.21	62,830	0.14
3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	970	30.08	62,560	0.11
4. Greeley, CO	-	29.90	62,180	-
5. New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	1,510	29.48	61,320	0.25

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**13-1111 Management analysts**

*Conduct organizational studies and evaluations, design systems and procedures, conduct work simplifications and measurement studies, and prepare operations and procedures manuals to assist management in operating more efficiently and effectively. Include program analysts and management consultants.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Management and technical consulting services	103,640	\$42.67	\$88,740
2. Federal government (OES designation)	42,780	36.14	75,170
3. State government (OES designation)	27,930	24.60	51,170
4. Computer systems design and related services	26,520	39.40	81,950
5. Management of companies and enterprises	26,140	34.92	72,630
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. General rental centers	70	52.49	109,170
2. Lessors of real estate	370	50.22	104,460
3. Consumer goods rental	-	46.83	97,410
4. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers	4,930	44.28	92,100
5. Management and technical consulting services	103,640	42.67	88,740

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	16,560	\$38.21	\$79,470	2.71
2. Virginia	31,760	38.42	79,920	0.90
3. Delaware	3,090	38.19	79,440	0.74
4. Maryland	16,560	36.41	75,730	0.66
5. Massachusetts	16,940	42.67	88,750	0.54
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Massachusetts	16,940	42.67	88,750	0.54
2. New Jersey	15,130	40.54	84,320	0.39
3. New Hampshire	1,190	40.12	83,440	0.19
4. Georgia	16,960	40.06	83,330	0.43
5. California	55,860	39.29	81,730	0.38

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Tallahassee, FL	3,910	\$24.45	\$50,860	2.39
2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	41,360	39.43	82,010	1.85
3. Trenton-Ewing, NJ	2,680	35.46	73,760	1.22
4. Carson City, NV	370	28.08	58,400	1.18
5. Austin-Round Rock, TX	6,670	26.49	55,100	0.97
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Taunton-Norton-Raynham, MA NECTA Division	-	82.14	170,840	-
2. Punta Gorda, FL	40	53.09	110,430	0.11
3. Gainesville, GA	110	48.92	101,760	0.17
4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	5,240	47.12	98,010	0.61
5. West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL Metropolitan Division	1,740	46.19	96,080	0.32

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**13-2011 Accountants and auditors**

*Examine, analyze, and interpret accounting records for the purpose of giving advice or preparing statements. Install or advise on systems of recording costs or other financial and budgetary data.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Accounting and bookkeeping services	237,750	\$30.93	\$64,340	
2. Management of companies and enterprises	62,360	27.65	57,510	
3. Local government (OES designation)	37,330	24.20	50,330	
4. State government (OES designation)	35,120	22.48	46,760	
5. Federal government (OES designation)	29,660	29.89	62,170	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Postal service	640	33.17	68,990	
2. Securities and commodity exchanges	290	32.91	68,460	
3. Metal and mineral merchant wholesalers	1,390	32.56	67,730	
4. Internet publishing and broadcasting	410	32.12	66,820	
5. Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	790	31.79	66,130	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	10,780	\$31.69	\$65,910	1.76
2. Delaware	4,600	25.79	53,630	1.10
3. Connecticut	17,980	31.76	66,050	1.09
4. New York	88,310	32.88	68,390	1.06
5. Colorado	22,390	28.06	58,360	1.04
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New York	88,310	32.88	68,390	1.06
2. New Jersey	35,750	32.29	67,160	0.91
3. Connecticut	17,980	31.76	66,050	1.09
4. District of Columbia	10,780	31.69	65,910	1.76
5. Rhode Island	4,340	31.14	64,780	0.91

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Tallahassee, FL	3,030	\$21.10	\$43,880	1.85
2. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	6,930	34.89	72,580	1.64
3. Trenton-Ewing, NJ	2,890	32.56	67,730	1.31
4. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	28,930	32.21	66,990	1.30
5. Bismarck, ND	710	19.98	41,550	1.28
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Odessa, TX	260	38.92	80,960	0.51
2. Fresno, CA	1,580	36.13	75,150	0.50
3. Haverhill-North Andover-Amesbury, MA-NH NECTA Division	340	35.66	74,180	0.45
4. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	6,930	34.89	72,580	1.64
5. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	61,480	34.88	72,560	1.25

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**13-2072 Loan officers**

*Evaluate, authorize, or recommend approval of commercial, real estate, or credit loans. Advise borrowers on financial status and methods of payments. Include mortgage loan officers and agents, collection analysts, loan servicing officers, and loan underwriters.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Depository credit intermediation	128,490	\$26.08	\$54,240
2. Nondepository credit intermediation	110,940	29.76	61,900
3. Activities related to credit intermediation	59,310	31.17	64,830
4. Management of companies and enterprises	7,090	28.58	59,450
5. Insurance carriers	6,590	30.88	64,220
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Lessors of real estate	180	36.17	75,230
2. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage	1,810	36.10	75,090
3. Machinery and equipment rental and leasing	40	35.16	73,130
4. Activities related to real estate	2,210	32.95	68,540
5. Other investment pools and funds	100	32.70	68,020

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Utah	4,880	\$22.53	\$46,850	0.44
2. South Dakota	1,470	20.45	42,540	0.39
3. Rhode Island	1,780	33.49	69,660	0.37
4. Colorado	7,880	28.40	59,070	0.37
5. Minnesota	9,280	31.79	66,120	0.35
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Massachusetts	7,300	39.17	81,470	0.23
2. Connecticut	3,220	38.03	79,100	0.20
3. New Hampshire	1,130	36.95	76,850	0.18
4. New York	13,330	35.19	73,180	0.16
5. California	40,170	34.51	71,790	0.27

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Carson City, NV	340	\$14.47	\$30,090	1.09
2. Danville, VA	270	16.64	34,610	0.63
3. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metropolitan Division	8,370	39.29	81,730	0.56
4. Great Falls, MT	180	16.57	34,470	0.53
5. Roanoke, VA	790	16.64	34,610	0.52
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Lima, OH	-	48.68	101,250	-
2. Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division	210	45.83	95,320	0.16
3. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	590	45.71	95,080	0.38
4. Greeley, CO	240	44.99	93,580	0.33
5. Haverhill-North Andover-Amesbury, MA-NH NECTA Division	200	44.35	92,250	0.27

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**15-1021 Computer programmers**

*Convert project specifications and statements of problems and procedures to detailed logical flow charts for coding into computer language. Develop and write computer programs to store, locate, and retrieve specific documents, data, and information. May program web sites.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Computer systems design and related services	114,580	\$33.93	\$70,570
2. Software publishers	18,350	37.22	77,420
3. Management of companies and enterprises	16,710	31.47	65,460
4. Insurance carriers	15,980	32.14	66,850
5. Employment services	13,060	37.30	77,580
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	3,680	44.52	92,600
2. Satellite telecommunications	50	42.41	88,220
3. Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	40	39.49	82,140
4. Postal service	90	37.72	78,460
5. Employment services	13,060	37.30	77,580

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Utah	5,760	\$30.78	\$64,010	0.52
2. New Jersey	19,640	38.41	79,880	0.50
3. District of Columbia	2,910	31.48	65,480	0.48
4. Virginia	16,400	32.39	67,370	0.46
5. Washington	11,760	40.19	83,590	0.44
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Washington	11,760	40.19	83,590	0.44
2. Massachusetts	11,170	38.73	80,550	0.36
3. New Jersey	19,640	38.41	79,880	0.50
4. California	35,330	36.11	75,100	0.24
5. Texas	30,840	35.19	73,190	0.33

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Jefferson City, MO	890	\$31.33	\$65,160	1.20
2. Carson City, NV	250	30.76	63,990	0.80
3. Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	3,350	28.07	58,380	0.78
4. Huntsville, AL	1,440	38.05	79,150	0.76
5. Bloomington, IN	540	24.05	50,030	0.73
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	800	47.14	98,050	0.32
2. Haverhill-North Andover-Amesbury, MA-NH NECTA Division	-	44.82	93,230	-
3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	5,460	43.69	90,880	0.63
4. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division	4,760	41.85	87,040	0.48
5. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	3,340	41.65	86,630	0.35

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**15-1031 Computer software engineers, applications**

*Develop, create, and modify general computer applications software or specialized utility programs. Analyze user needs and develop software solutions. Design software or customize software for client use with the aim of optimizing operational efficiency. May analyze and design databases within an application area, working individually or coordinating database development as part of a team.*

Industry	Employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Computer systems design and related services	149,290	\$38.36	\$79,790
2. Software publishers	40,340	40.09	83,390
3. Management of companies and enterprises	21,330	36.64	76,210
4. Management and technical consulting services	16,310	39.40	81,950
5. Insurance carriers	14,950	35.26	73,330
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	12,800	45.56	94,760
2. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage	9,310	43.73	90,950
3. Securities and commodity exchanges	100	43.16	89,780
4. Other financial investment activities	2,670	42.84	89,100
5. Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	450	42.63	88,670

State	Employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage	Percent of State employment
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Virginia	29,320	\$38.09	\$79,230	0.83
2. Massachusetts	21,340	42.49	88,380	0.68
3. Washington	18,020	39.63	82,430	0.68
4. Colorado	14,510	39.36	81,870	0.67
5. New Hampshire	3,870	38.17	79,400	0.62
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. California	90,210	42.66	88,720	0.61
2. Massachusetts	21,340	42.49	88,380	0.68
3. New Jersey	17,340	41.33	85,970	0.44
4. New York	26,580	40.36	83,940	0.32
5. Washington	18,020	39.63	82,430	0.68

MSA	Employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage	Percent of MSA employment
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	22,470	\$47.72	\$99,250	2.59
2. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	3,060	45.31	94,240	1.98
3. Boulder, CO	2,510	40.14	83,490	1.61
4. Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division	1,970	36.12	75,130	1.46
5. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	1,550	43.81	91,120	1.32
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. York-Hanover, PA	160	54.86	114,110	0.09
2. Salinas, CA	150	48.47	100,810	0.10
3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	22,470	47.72	99,250	2.59
4. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	10,970	46.81	97,360	1.15
5. Chattanooga, TN-GA	270	45.92	95,510	0.12

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**15-1032 Computer software engineers, systems software**

*Research, design, develop, and test operating systems-level software, compilers, and network distribution software for medical, industrial, military, communications, aerospace, business, scientific, and general computing applications. Set operational specifications and formulate and analyze software requirements. Apply principles and techniques of computer science, engineering, and mathematical analysis.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Computer systems design and related services	86,710	\$40.69	\$84,630	
2. Software publishers	19,420	42.22	87,820	
3. Scientific research and development services	18,750	46.75	97,240	
4. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	18,240	44.25	92,030	
5. Data processing and related services	15,010	37.00	76,950	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Scientific research and development services	18,750	46.75	97,240	
2. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	18,240	44.25	92,030	
3. Druggists' goods merchant wholesalers	60	44.18	91,900	
4. Magnetic media manufacturing and reproducing	1,140	44.14	91,810	
5. Specialized design services	60	44.09	91,700	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Virginia	24,190	\$43.67	\$90,830	0.68
2. Massachusetts	18,530	42.63	88,680	0.59
3. Maryland	13,200	44.86	93,310	0.53
4. Colorado	9,570	40.79	84,850	0.45
5. District of Columbia	2,500	39.79	82,770	0.41
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New Jersey	15,930	46.53	96,780	0.41
2. Maryland	13,200	44.86	93,310	0.53
3. California	45,430	44.44	92,440	0.31
4. Oregon	2,000	44.10	91,740	0.13
5. Virginia	24,190	43.67	90,830	0.68

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	1,890	\$45.04	\$93,680	1.60
2. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	2,450	45.01	93,630	1.58
3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	13,480	50.37	104,760	1.56
4. Colorado Springs, CO	3,010	38.51	80,110	1.24
5. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	23,930	44.45	92,470	1.07
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Fort Smith, AR-OK	40	62.44	129,880	0.03
2. Barnstable Town, MA	40	54.18	112,680	0.04
3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	13,480	50.37	104,760	1.56
4. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division	3,560	49.75	103,470	0.36
5. Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	-	49.19	102,310	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**15-1041 Computer support specialists**

*Provide technical assistance to computer system users. Answer questions or resolve computer problems for clients in person, via telephone or from remote location. May provide assistance concerning the use of computer hardware and software, including printing, installation, word processing, electronic mail, and operating systems.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Computer systems design and related services	85,760	\$21.59	\$44,900
2. Elementary and secondary schools	26,780	18.67	38,820
3. Colleges and universities	24,900	19.12	39,760
4. Management of companies and enterprises	23,270	21.80	45,350
5. Software publishers	19,840	24.33	50,610
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	4,400	29.75	61,890
2. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage	4,380	26.84	55,830
3. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	2,210	26.22	54,540
4. Natural gas distribution	360	26.19	54,480
5. Monetary authorities - central bank	610	26.18	54,450

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	4,060	\$22.38	\$46,550	0.66
2. Virginia	22,710	22.05	45,870	0.64
3. Colorado	12,820	23.45	48,780	0.60
4. Vermont	1,550	19.08	39,680	0.52
5. Maryland	12,500	21.23	44,160	0.50
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Massachusetts	15,500	26.52	55,170	0.49
2. Delaware	2,080	24.37	50,690	0.50
3. Connecticut	6,530	23.85	49,610	0.40
4. Colorado	12,820	23.45	48,780	0.60
5. New York	30,730	23.42	48,710	0.37

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	1,840	\$33.67	\$70,030	1.19
2. Boulder, CO	1,650	25.72	53,500	1.06
3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	7,890	29.72	61,810	0.91
4. Raleigh-Cary, NC	4,150	20.59	42,830	0.91
5. Springfield, IL	960	21.86	45,470	0.87
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	1,840	33.67	70,030	1.19
2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	7,890	29.72	61,810	0.91
3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	5,340	28.99	60,290	0.56
4. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	2,080	27.57	57,340	0.49
5. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA NECTA Division	9,570	26.87	55,890	0.59

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**15-1051 Computer systems analysts**

*Analyze science, engineering, business, and all other data processing problems for application to electronic data processing systems. Analyze user requirements, procedures, and problems to automate or improve existing systems and review computer system capabilities, workflow, and scheduling limitations. May analyze or recommend commercially available software.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Computer systems design and related services	85,020	\$35.27	\$73,360	
2. Federal government (OES designation)	57,650	36.54	76,000	
3. Management of companies and enterprises	30,890	33.78	70,260	
4. Insurance carriers	30,300	33.36	69,380	
5. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers	19,560	37.87	78,760	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	4,880	39.46	82,090	
2. Automotive equipment rental and leasing	110	38.17	79,400	
3. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers	19,560	37.87	78,760	
4. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage	5,450	37.73	78,470	
5. Scientific research and development services	6,570	37.65	78,310	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	10,350	\$39.36	\$81,870	1.69
2. Virginia	31,750	36.17	75,230	0.90
3. Maryland	20,780	36.72	76,380	0.83
4. Connecticut	10,110	35.60	74,040	0.61
5. Colorado	12,280	35.13	73,060	0.57
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	10,350	39.36	81,870	1.69
2. New Jersey	19,500	37.43	77,850	0.50
3. Maryland	20,780	36.72	76,380	0.83
4. Virginia	31,750	36.17	75,230	0.90
5. Illinois	19,030	35.79	74,450	0.33

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Huntsville, AL	3,540	\$34.47	\$71,690	1.86
2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	37,730	37.99	79,020	1.69
3. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metropolitan Division	6,120	39.54	82,240	1.10
4. Durham, NC	2,660	37.33	77,650	1.05
5. Warner Robins, GA	520	31.51	65,550	1.02
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	5,370	41.11	85,510	0.62
2. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division	4,670	40.05	83,290	0.47
3. Atlantic City, NJ	540	39.97	83,130	0.37
4. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metropolitan Division	6,120	39.54	82,240	1.10
5. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	840	39.49	82,140	0.54

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**17-2051 Civil engineers**

*Perform engineering duties in planning, designing, and overseeing construction and maintenance of building structures, and facilities, such as roads, railroads, airports, bridges, harbors, channels, dams, irrigation projects, pipelines, power plants, water and sewage systems, and waste disposal units. Include architectural, structural, traffic, ocean, and geo-technical engineers.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Architectural and engineering services	115,810	\$34.14	\$71,010
2. State government (OES designation)	31,280	29.86	62,100
3. Local government (OES designation)	28,960	33.29	69,240
4. Nonresidential building construction	10,640	31.70	65,940
5. Federal government (OES designation)	8,880	37.13	77,230
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers	130	46.90	97,560
2. Other professional and technical services	-	40.32	83,870
3. Building foundation and exterior contractors	740	39.04	81,190
4. Electronic instrument manufacturing	100	37.89	78,810
5. Residential building construction	1,860	37.88	78,790

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Washington	13,340	\$33.87	\$70,460	0.50
2. Colorado	7,530	33.05	68,730	0.35
3. Hawaii	1,860	30.85	64,170	0.32
4. Alaska	920	35.80	74,470	0.31
5. Wyoming	680	25.60	53,250	0.27
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	870	39.91	83,010	0.14
2. California	38,530	36.57	76,070	0.26
3. Nevada	2,620	36.54	76,000	0.22
4. New Jersey	6,220	36.33	75,560	0.16
5. Nebraska	1,420	36.06	75,000	0.16

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Yuba City, CA	380	\$32.18	\$66,940	0.96
2. Carson City, NV	260	29.43	61,220	0.83
3. Jefferson City, MO	480	25.96	53,990	0.65
4. Ames, IA	250	32.20	66,970	0.62
5. Redding, CA	380	40.09	83,380	0.59
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Cleveland, TN	40	48.01	99,860	0.10
2. Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	-	41.47	86,250	-
3. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metropolitan Division	1,420	41.38	86,070	0.26
4. Burlington, NC	-	41.33	85,970	-
5. Glens Falls, NY	-	41.10	85,480	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**17-2071 Electrical engineers**

*Design, develop, test, or supervise the manufacturing and installation of electrical equipment, components, or systems for commercial, industrial, military, or scientific use.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Architectural and engineering services	30,570	\$36.26	\$75,420	
2. Electronic instrument manufacturing	13,900	38.04	79,110	
3. Power generation and supply	11,360	36.10	75,090	
4. Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	10,620	39.62	82,400	
5. Scientific research and development services	6,970	39.77	82,710	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Satellite telecommunications	-	54.77	113,920	
2. Motion picture and video industries	250	44.46	92,480	
3. Activities related to real estate	-	43.71	90,920	
4. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	2,900	40.78	84,820	
5. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers	1,100	40.28	83,790	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Arizona	5,490	\$37.27	\$77,520	0.23
2. Massachusetts	6,650	41.23	85,750	0.21
3. Alabama	3,080	35.37	73,570	0.16
4. Virginia	5,770	35.84	74,550	0.16
5. New Hampshire	980	36.02	74,930	0.16
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Massachusetts	6,650	41.23	85,750	0.21
2. California	18,840	40.58	84,410	0.13
3. Texas	12,900	40.47	84,180	0.14
4. District of Columbia	870	40.03	83,260	0.14
5. Alaska	200	40.03	83,260	0.07

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	1,210	\$45.84	\$95,350	0.78
2. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Divisior	790	39.48	82,120	0.67
3. Huntsville, AL	1,030	35.88	74,630	0.54
4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	4,560	45.35	94,330	0.53
5. Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	490	29.31	60,960	0.40
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	170	47.96	99,760	0.11
2. Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	-	47.87	99,570	-
3. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	1,210	45.84	95,350	0.78
4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	4,560	45.35	94,330	0.53
5. Austin-Round Rock, TX	2,450	44.70	92,970	0.36

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**17-2112 Industrial engineers**

*Design, develop, test, and evaluate integrated systems for managing industrial production processes including human work factors, quality control, inventory control, logistics and material flow, cost analysis, and production coordination.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	14,460	\$31.47	\$65,460	
2. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	13,020	32.73	68,080	
3. Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	11,030	35.70	74,250	
4. Electronic instrument manufacturing	10,640	35.34	73,500	
5. Architectural and engineering services	9,360	34.17	71,070	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Specialized design services	200	42.57	88,550	
2. Magnetic media manufacturing and reproducing	430	38.91	80,930	
3. Oil and gas extraction	910	38.48	80,040	
4. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers	1,310	38.44	79,950	
5. ISPs and web search portals	250	38.08	79,210	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Michigan	19,190	\$33.72	\$70,130	0.44
2. South Carolina	4,500	31.06	64,600	0.25
3. Connecticut	3,930	33.33	69,320	0.24
4. Ohio	12,180	31.63	65,790	0.23
5. Minnesota	5,640	33.46	69,590	0.21
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	80	45.21	94,040	0.03
2. District of Columbia	-	41.95	87,260	-
3. California	20,400	38.13	79,300	0.14
4. Delaware	670	38.11	79,270	0.16
5. Massachusetts	6,290	36.13	75,150	0.20

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Holland-Grand Haven, MI	820	\$28.70	\$59,710	0.73
2. Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Metropolitan Division	5,360	36.40	75,720	0.66
3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	5,330	44.28	92,100	0.62
4. Wichita, KS	1,690	28.43	59,140	0.59
5. Spartanburg, SC	660	33.67	70,040	0.55
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	5,330	44.28	92,100	0.62
2. Bakersfield, CA	270	42.25	87,890	0.11
3. Dover, DE	-	41.02	85,320	-
4. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division	1,550	40.50	84,250	0.15
5. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	660	39.86	82,900	0.07

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**17-2141 Mechanical engineers**

*Perform engineering duties in planning and designing tools, engines, machines, and other mechanically functioning equipment. Oversee installation, operation, maintenance, and repair of such equipment as centralized heat, gas, water, and steam systems.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Architectural and engineering services	47,060	\$35.43	\$73,690
2. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	13,270	36.10	75,090
3. Electronic instrument manufacturing	12,440	35.79	74,440
4. Scientific research and development services	10,660	36.61	76,150
5. Federal government (OES designation)	9,720	38.91	80,930
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Spectator sports	150	41.00	85,270
2. Software publishers	120	39.43	82,010
3. Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related	-	38.97	81,070
4. Federal government (OES designation)	9,720	38.91	80,930
5. Oil and gas extraction	150	38.86	80,820

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Michigan	19,840	\$33.41	\$69,490	0.46
2. Connecticut	6,080	33.25	69,160	0.37
3. Rhode Island	1,270	37.36	77,700	0.27
4. Ohio	13,810	31.23	64,970	0.26
5. Wisconsin	6,990	30.17	62,750	0.26
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	600	42.39	88,180	0.10
2. Delaware	580	39.00	81,130	0.14
3. New Mexico	1,040	38.06	79,170	0.14
4. New Jersey	5,590	38.06	79,160	0.14
5. Alaska	380	37.90	78,830	0.13

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Peoria, IL	1,660	\$32.13	\$66,830	0.95
2. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metropolitan Division	9,050	33.87	70,460	0.76
3. Ann Arbor, MI	1,180	34.20	71,130	0.59
4. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	460	35.77	74,400	0.57
5. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Divisior	610	37.95	78,940	0.52
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Tuscaloosa, AL	-	47.46	98,720	-
2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	3,470	43.97	91,470	0.40
3. Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	50	42.17	87,700	0.04
4. San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	110	41.64	86,610	0.11
5. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division	2,120	40.57	84,390	0.21

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**17-3023 Electrical and electronic engineering technicians**

*Apply electrical and electronic theory and related knowledge, usually under the direction of engineering staff, to design, build, repair, calibrate, and modify electrical components, circuitry, controls, and machinery for subsequent evaluation and use by engineering staff in making engineering design decisions.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	17,560	\$21.29	\$44,280
2. Architectural and engineering services	15,360	22.71	47,240
3. Electronic instrument manufacturing	11,550	21.97	45,690
4. Wired telecommunications carriers	9,500	24.83	51,640
5. Employment services	9,140	20.03	41,660
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Federal government (OES designation)	7,930	31.86	66,270
2. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	170	31.07	64,620
3. Motion picture and video industries	550	29.74	61,860
4. Oil and gas extraction	450	28.25	58,770
5. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	2,790	28.08	58,400

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. New Mexico	1,970	\$24.21	\$50,360	0.26
2. Arizona	5,720	21.40	44,520	0.24
3. Idaho	1,290	21.78	45,310	0.22
4. Massachusetts	6,480	23.46	48,790	0.21
5. Oregon	3,250	21.18	44,060	0.20
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	280	29.41	61,180	0.09
2. District of Columbia	530	29.15	60,630	0.09
3. Hawaii	490	26.05	54,180	0.08
4. Michigan	3,840	25.54	53,130	0.09
5. Washington	3,180	25.42	52,870	0.12

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Huntsville, AL	1,300	\$22.03	\$45,810	0.68
2. Warner Robins, GA	330	26.00	54,090	0.65
3. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	690	21.72	45,170	0.59
4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	4,780	26.46	55,030	0.55
5. Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	1,080	21.16	44,020	0.53
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Abilene, TX	30	34.34	71,430	0.05
2. Bakersfield, CA	630	32.97	68,580	0.26
3. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	220	31.20	64,900	0.27
4. Dover, DE	50	29.69	61,760	0.09
5. Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	50	29.54	61,430	0.06

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**19-1042 Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists**

*Conduct research dealing with the understanding of human diseases and the improvement of human health. Engage in clinical investigation or other research, production, technical writing, or related activities. Include medical scientists such as physicians, dentists, public health specialists, pharmacologists, and medical pathologists. Exclude practitioners who provide medical or dental care or dispense drugs.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Scientific research and development services	21,600	\$36.15	\$75,190
2. Colleges and universities	20,290	26.04	54,160
3. Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	10,350	39.06	81,240
4. General medical and surgical hospitals	6,060	30.17	62,750
5. Offices of physicians	2,520	33.24	69,140
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Computer systems design and related services	-	48.75	101,400
2. Federal government (OES designation)	2,040	45.99	95,660
3. Electronic markets and agents and brokers	60	45.38	94,380
4. Outpatient care centers	70	44.97	93,550
5. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	-	41.33	85,960

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Massachusetts	4,800	\$35.93	\$74,740	0.15
2. District of Columbia	880	34.47	71,690	0.14
3. Connecticut	2,270	39.77	82,710	0.14
4. Washington	3,300	33.45	69,580	0.12
5. Pennsylvania	6,480	31.58	65,680	0.12
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Nevada	60	46.91	97,570	0.01
2. Colorado	760	44.11	91,740	0.04
3. Georgia	430	41.91	87,180	0.01
4. West Virginia	140	40.57	84,390	0.02
5. New Jersey	3,680	40.08	83,370	0.09

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Madison, WI	1,120	\$24.12	\$50,160	0.34
2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	3,270	42.64	88,680	0.34
3. Pittsburgh, PA	3,430	29.62	61,600	0.31
4. Worcester, MA-CT	740	36.84	76,630	0.31
5. Gainesville, FL	320	29.31	60,960	0.26
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Lubbock, TX	-	88.88	184,870	-
2. Tallahassee, FL	-	82.75	172,110	-
3. Lincoln, NE	40	69.39	144,320	0.03
4. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metropolitan Division	1,300	44.78	93,140	0.23
5. Springfield, MO	-	44.65	92,860	-

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**19-2031 Chemists**

*Conduct qualitative and quantitative chemical analyses or chemical experiments in laboratories for quality or process control or to develop new products or knowledge.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	12,920	\$29.93	\$62,250
2. Scientific research and development services	12,890	34.14	71,020
3. Architectural and engineering services	9,890	24.80	51,580
4. Federal government (OES designation)	5,560	41.29	85,890
5. Basic chemical manufacturing	3,710	30.20	62,810
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Federal government (OES designation)	5,560	41.29	85,890
2. Misc. nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	-	38.70	80,500
3. Other food manufacturing	170	37.15	77,260
4. Agricultural chemical manufacturing	1,140	35.52	73,870
5. Industrial machinery manufacturing	100	34.17	71,070

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Delaware	1,360	\$35.15	\$73,120	0.33
2. New Jersey	4,970	31.49	65,490	0.13
3. Maryland	3,140	38.77	80,640	0.13
4. North Carolina	3,660	28.36	58,990	0.10
5. West Virginia	670	27.64	57,480	0.10
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Maryland	3,140	38.77	80,640	0.13
2. District of Columbia	540	37.03	77,020	0.09
3. Indiana	2,410	36.46	75,840	0.08
4. Massachusetts	2,850	35.17	73,160	0.09
5. Delaware	1,360	35.15	73,120	0.33

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division	1,350	\$35.29	\$73,410	0.40
2. Durham, NC	990	33.37	69,400	0.39
3. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metropolitan Division	1,720	43.33	90,120	0.31
4. Boulder, CO	480	36.63	76,190	0.31
5. Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	210	28.87	60,040	0.24
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Lafayette, IN	-	47.84	99,510	-
2. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metropolitan Division	1,720	43.33	90,120	0.31
3. Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	1,120	41.89	87,130	0.13
4. Barnstable Town, MA	-	41.72	86,780	-
5. Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	70	41.47	86,260	0.06

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**19-2041 Environmental scientists and specialists, including health**

*Conduct research or perform investigation for the purpose of identifying, abating, or eliminating sources of pollutants or hazards that affect either the environment or the health of the population. Utilizing knowledge of various scientific disciplines may collect, synthesize, study, report, and take action based on data derived from measurements or observations of air, food, soil, water, and other sources.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. State government (OES designation)	18,300	\$23.69	\$49,280
2. Management and technical consulting services	14,510	29.59	61,550
3. Architectural and engineering services	10,790	27.72	57,660
4. Local government (OES designation)	10,230	25.35	52,730
5. Federal government (OES designation)	5,170	36.62	76,160
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Other professional and technical services	-	37.91	78,850
2. Computer systems design and related services	-	36.77	76,490
3. Federal government (OES designation)	5,170	36.62	76,160
4. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	170	36.52	75,960
5. Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	110	36.49	75,900

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Alaska	630	\$28.19	\$58,630	0.21
2. District of Columbia	1,210	38.81	80,730	0.20
3. Montana	630	20.10	41,810	0.15
4. Washington	3,330	30.20	62,810	0.13
5. Idaho	700	27.02	56,210	0.12
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	1,210	38.81	80,730	0.20
2. Massachusetts	2,360	34.72	72,210	0.08
3. Nevada	520	34.28	71,310	0.04
4. Colorado	1,560	33.29	69,230	0.07
5. Virginia	3,160	31.90	66,360	0.09

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	430	\$38.82	\$80,750	0.50
2. Trenton-Ewing, NJ	960	33.32	69,300	0.44
3. Tallahassee, FL	630	23.19	48,240	0.39
4. Carson City, NV	120	27.00	56,150	0.38
5. Jefferson City, MO	260	18.69	38,860	0.35
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Charlottesville, VA	60	46.49	96,690	0.07
2. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	130	39.32	81,780	0.04
3. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	300	39.16	81,460	0.04
4. Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	430	38.82	80,750	0.50
5. Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metropolitan Division	160	38.53	80,140	0.02

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**19-3021 Market research analysts**

*Research market conditions in local, regional, or national areas to determine potential sales of a product or service. May gather information on competitors, prices, sales, and methods of marketing and distribution. May use survey results to create a marketing campaign based on regional preferences and buying habits.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Management of companies and enterprises	17,570	\$31.19	\$64,870
2. Management and technical consulting services	16,190	30.93	64,330
3. Insurance carriers	7,810	28.60	59,490
4. Other professional and technical services	7,550	28.30	58,870
5. Computer systems design and related services	7,120	35.85	74,570
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Scenic and sightseeing transportation, water	30	62.29	129,560
2. Chemical merchant wholesalers	290	43.77	91,040
3. Software publishers	4,780	41.42	86,140
4. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	3,190	41.41	86,140
5. Metal and mineral merchant wholesalers	120	40.50	84,230

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	3,100	\$34.76	\$72,290	0.51
2. Virginia	10,090	35.24	73,290	0.29
3. Washington	7,160	37.22	77,420	0.27
4. Minnesota	7,070	30.88	64,240	0.27
5. New York	21,630	32.14	66,840	0.26
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Washington	7,160	37.22	77,420	0.27
2. Virginia	10,090	35.24	73,290	0.29
3. Connecticut	3,500	34.99	72,780	0.21
4. District of Columbia	3,100	34.76	72,290	0.51
5. Colorado	2,800	33.37	69,420	0.13

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division	5,990	\$39.07	\$81,260	0.46
2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	9,630	37.40	77,800	0.43
3. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	6,090	31.64	65,810	0.35
4. Austin-Round Rock, TX	2,400	37.58	78,170	0.35
5. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	17,060	33.44	69,560	0.35
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Ann Arbor, MI	370	52.20	108,570	0.19
2. Durham, NC	780	41.68	86,690	0.31
3. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division	2,340	40.20	83,610	0.23
4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	2,690	39.60	82,370	0.31
5. Sherman-Denison, TX	-	39.24	81,610	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**19-3031 Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists**

*Diagnose and treat mental disorders; learning disabilities; and cognitive, behavioral, and emotional problems using individual, child, family, and group therapies. May design and implement behavior modification programs.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Elementary and secondary schools	41,270	\$29.80	\$61,980
2. Offices of other health practitioners	10,920	39.21	81,560
3. Individual and family services	6,510	26.03	54,140
4. Outpatient care centers	5,230	26.42	54,960
5. Offices of physicians	5,160	40.95	85,180
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Management and technical consulting services	-	64.79	134,760
2. Other ambulatory health care services	50	49.03	101,970
3. Offices of physicians	5,160	40.95	85,180
4. Offices of other health practitioners	10,920	39.21	81,560
5. Religious organizations	-	35.79	74,440

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Montana	580	\$21.02	\$43,730	0.14
2. Rhode Island	660	37.49	77,980	0.14
3. New York	10,030	34.44	71,640	0.12
4. District of Columbia	730	28.70	59,690	0.12
5. New Jersey	4,650	45.03	93,660	0.12
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New Jersey	4,650	45.03	93,660	0.12
2. Rhode Island	660	37.49	77,980	0.14
3. California	13,930	35.34	73,510	0.10
4. New York	10,030	34.44	71,640	0.12
5. Utah	820	32.95	68,530	0.08

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Lebanon, PA	170	\$29.49	\$61,340	0.37
2. Napa, CA	190	56.00	116,470	0.30
3. Lawrence, KS	120	-	-	0.25
4. Kankakee-Bradley, IL	110	26.74	55,620	0.24
5. Prescott, AZ	120	25.04	52,070	0.20
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division	2,030	57.99	120,610	0.20
2. Napa, CA	190	56.00	116,470	0.30
3. San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	150	53.78	111,870	0.15
4. Ogden-Clearfield, UT	150	52.91	110,050	0.08
5. Morgantown, WV	40	48.97	101,860	0.07

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**21-1012 Educational, vocational, and school counselors**

*Counsel individuals and provide group educational and vocational guidance services.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Elementary and secondary schools	119,370	\$25.95	\$53,970
2. Colleges and universities	31,290	20.44	42,510
3. Junior colleges	14,120	24.97	51,950
4. Vocational rehabilitation services	12,540	15.35	31,920
5. Individual and family services	6,490	16.57	34,460
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Federal government (OES designation)	720	28.45	59,180
2. Elementary and secondary schools	119,370	25.95	53,970
3. Management and technical consulting services	590	25.51	53,060
4. Professional and similar organizations	120	25.01	52,010
5. Junior colleges	14,120	24.97	51,950

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Louisiana	5,760	\$20.90	\$43,480	0.31
2. Vermont	770	22.06	45,890	0.26
3. Alaska	760	21.74	45,220	0.25
4. Oklahoma	3,370	17.14	35,660	0.23
5. New York	18,640	25.79	53,640	0.22
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New Jersey	6,200	29.28	60,900	0.16
2. Illinois	8,100	27.57	57,350	0.14
3. Virginia	5,320	27.46	57,120	0.15
4. Michigan	5,850	26.59	55,300	0.14
5. Ohio	7,770	26.08	54,250	0.15

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Duluth, MN-WI	600	\$18.35	\$38,170	0.49
2. Barnstable Town, MA	440	18.58	38,640	0.45
3. Johnstown, PA	240	21.28	44,270	0.42
4. Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	670	22.11	45,990	0.41
5. Yuba City, CA	160	22.35	46,480	0.40
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	110	38.21	79,470	0.12
2. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metropolitan Division	1,050	35.10	73,020	0.09
3. Bakersfield, CA	380	34.26	71,270	0.16
4. Visalia-Porterville, CA	140	33.08	68,810	0.11
5. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division	1,830	31.79	66,130	0.15

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**21-1015 Rehabilitation counselors**

*Counsel individuals to maximize the independence and employability of persons coping with personal, social, and vocational difficulties that result from birth defects, illness, disease, accidents, or the stress of daily life. Coordinate activities for residents of care and treatment facilities. Assess client needs and design and implement rehabilitation programs that may include personal and vocational counseling, training, and job placement.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Vocational rehabilitation services	28,200	\$14.60	\$30,370
2. Residential mental health facilities	21,890	12.47	25,930
3. Individual and family services	17,590	13.71	28,510
4. State government (OES designation)	16,410	19.35	40,250
5. Local government (OES designation)	6,960	17.22	35,820
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related	80	21.26	44,210
2. Employment services	310	21.21	44,110
3. General medical and surgical hospitals	1,840	20.97	43,610
4. Colleges and universities	110	20.00	41,600
5. Management and technical consulting services	60	19.88	41,350

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Washington	10,670	\$15.53	\$32,310	0.40
2. Connecticut	3,460	17.28	35,950	0.21
3. Idaho	1,160	15.03	31,270	0.19
4. Maine	1,020	13.15	27,340	0.17
5. New Hampshire	990	14.93	31,050	0.16
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Vermont	180	20.88	43,420	0.06
2. District of Columbia	390	19.54	40,650	0.06
3. Hawaii	240	19.21	39,960	0.04
4. Ohio	3,160	19.05	39,620	0.06
5. Michigan	1,850	18.95	39,410	0.04

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	260	\$12.09	\$25,140	0.60
2. Longview, WA	190	13.76	28,610	0.54
3. Bellingham, WA	390	18.66	38,820	0.52
4. Idaho Falls, ID	230	17.52	36,430	0.45
5. Olympia, WA	370	16.43	34,180	0.41
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Jackson, MS	-	25.23	52,480	-
2. Norwich-New London, CT-RI	80	24.75	51,480	0.06
3. Brockton-Bridgewater-Easton, MA NECTA Division	40	23.86	49,620	0.05
4. Bay City, MI	-	23.75	49,410	-
5. Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	90	23.75	49,390	0.02

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**21-1021 Child, family, and school social workers**

*Provide social services and assistance to improve the social and psychological functioning of children and their families and to maximize the family well-being and the academic functioning of children. May assist single parents, arrange adoptions, and find foster homes for abandoned or abused children. In schools, they address such problems as teenage pregnancy, misbehavior, and truancy. May also advise teachers on how to deal with problem children.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. State government (OES designation)	58,090	\$18.58	\$38,650
2. Local government (OES designation)	49,950	20.79	43,250
3. Individual and family services	48,970	15.68	32,610
4. Elementary and secondary schools	37,370	23.80	49,500
5. Other residential care facilities	9,870	15.80	32,860
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Junior colleges	470	24.13	50,190
2. Elementary and secondary schools	37,370	23.80	49,500
3. Colleges and universities	820	21.82	45,380
4. Office administrative services	140	21.15	44,000
5. Local government (OES designation)	49,950	20.79	43,250

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Oklahoma	5,700	\$14.46	\$30,080	0.39
2. Maine	2,330	17.02	35,390	0.39
3. Vermont	1,150	18.23	37,910	0.39
4. Delaware	1,580	18.09	37,620	0.38
5. Alaska	1,080	18.49	38,460	0.36
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Connecticut	4,660	25.27	52,560	0.28
2. Rhode Island	1,580	23.40	48,670	0.33
3. New Jersey	8,250	23.34	48,550	0.21
4. Michigan	9,140	23.16	48,170	0.21
5. Massachusetts	8,520	22.61	47,020	0.27

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Bangor, ME	570	\$15.17	\$31,550	0.88
2. Kankakee-Bradley, IL	290	22.71	47,240	0.63
3. Williamsport, PA	290	17.30	35,990	0.55
4. Wheeling, WV-OH	350	14.50	30,160	0.54
5. Lynchburg, VA	520	16.99	35,340	0.53
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Danbury, CT	110	26.62	55,380	0.16
2. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division	1,440	26.35	54,800	0.12
3. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	160	26.34	54,780	0.10
4. Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	890	26.27	54,640	0.23
5. New Haven, CT	790	26.02	54,120	0.29

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**21-1023 Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers**

*Assess and treat individuals with mental, emotional, or substance abuse problems, including abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and/or other drugs. Activities may include individual and group therapy, crisis intervention, case management, client advocacy, prevention, and education.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Individual and family services	21,210	\$17.48	\$36,370
2. Outpatient care centers	17,980	17.48	36,360
3. Residential mental health facilities	17,050	15.33	31,900
4. Local government (OES designation)	12,240	18.77	39,040
5. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	9,860	19.14	39,820
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Colleges and universities	200	22.27	46,330
2. Offices of other health practitioners	3,260	22.05	45,860
3. Professional and similar organizations	80	21.55	44,820
4. General medical and surgical hospitals	7,940	20.07	41,740
5. Offices of physicians	4,130	20.03	41,650

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Rhode Island	1,340	\$19.48	\$40,510	0.28
2. Maine	1,620	17.78	36,980	0.27
3. Pennsylvania	11,890	15.52	32,270	0.21
4. Connecticut	3,340	21.18	44,050	0.20
5. Vermont	530	19.48	40,510	0.18
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Nevada	260	25.83	53,730	0.02
2. New Jersey	2,600	22.88	47,590	0.07
3. Wisconsin	1,920	22.38	46,540	0.07
4. District of Columbia	740	21.85	45,460	0.12
5. Maryland	2,130	21.32	44,350	0.09

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	1,070	\$14.34	\$29,820	0.58
2. Kankakee-Bradley, IL	200	14.31	29,760	0.44
3. Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	840	14.63	30,420	0.33
4. New Bedford, MA	200	15.85	32,970	0.31
5. Eugene-Springfield, OR	420	18.52	38,520	0.29
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division	-	40.38	83,990	-
2. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	-	32.75	68,120	-
3. San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	-	30.40	63,240	-
4. Rochester, MN	70	27.14	56,450	0.07
5. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	180	27.13	56,430	0.02

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**21-1093 Social and human service assistants**

*Assist professionals from a wide variety of fields, such as psychology, rehabilitation, or social work, to provide client services, as well as support for families. May assist clients in identifying available benefits and social and community services and help clients obtain them. May assist social workers with developing, organizing, and conducting programs to prevent and resolve problems relevant to substance abuse, human relationships, rehabilitation, or adult daycare.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Individual and family services	59,520	\$11.88	\$24,710
2. State government (OES designation)	47,130	14.19	29,510
3. Local government (OES designation)	40,740	14.73	30,650
4. Residential mental health facilities	31,780	10.86	22,590
5. Outpatient care centers	18,030	12.25	25,480
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related	130	18.01	37,460
2. Management and technical consulting services	360	17.82	37,070
3. Federal government (OES designation)	950	16.93	35,210
4. Office administrative services	-	16.59	34,510
5. Other hospitals	500	16.00	33,290

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Vermont	2,740	\$13.40	\$27,860	0.92
2. Maine	4,680	11.20	23,300	0.78
3. Rhode Island	3,070	12.56	26,120	0.64
4. Minnesota	15,490	13.04	27,120	0.59
5. Nebraska	5,000	11.10	23,090	0.56
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Connecticut	7,590	18.02	37,490	0.46
2. District of Columbia	1,640	17.16	35,690	0.27
3. Michigan	9,720	15.82	32,900	0.22
4. Alaska	820	14.59	30,360	0.27
5. California	27,100	14.52	30,200	0.18

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Bangor, ME	770	\$11.51	\$23,940	1.19
2. Lewiston-Auburn, ME	540	11.87	24,690	1.13
3. Abilene, TX	670	6.59	13,700	1.10
4. St. George, UT	500	9.53	19,820	1.10
5. Duluth, MN-WI	1,280	11.28	23,460	1.04
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	170	20.14	41,880	0.19
2. Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	140	19.44	40,440	0.21
3. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	1,960	19.04	39,610	0.47
4. Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	2,400	18.79	39,070	0.44
5. Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	30	18.63	38,760	0.19

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**23-1011 Lawyers**

*Represent clients in criminal and civil litigation and other legal proceedings, draw up legal documents, and manage or advise clients on legal transactions. May specialize in a single area or may practice broadly in many areas of law.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Legal services	355,860	\$55.92	\$116,310
2. Local government (OES designation)	48,010	38.86	80,840
3. State government (OES designation)	32,960	35.56	73,970
4. Federal government (OES designation)	24,210	53.95	112,210
5. Management of companies and enterprises	11,920	62.22	129,410
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Sound recording industries	-	78.73	163,760
2. Lessors of real estate	550	73.04	151,920
3. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers	380	72.92	151,670
4. Machinery and equipment rental and leasing	50	72.31	150,400
5. Communications equipment manufacturing	130	72.05	149,870

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	26,930	\$64.23	\$133,600	4.41
2. New York	63,030	58.85	122,410	0.76
3. Delaware	2,210	57.89	120,410	0.53
4. New Jersey	20,520	54.10	112,530	0.52
5. Illinois	28,710	59.56	123,890	0.50
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	26,930	64.23	133,600	4.41
2. California	60,350	61.25	127,390	0.41
3. Illinois	28,710	59.56	123,890	0.50
4. New York	63,030	58.85	122,410	0.76
5. Massachusetts	14,130	58.72	122,150	0.45

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	34,110	\$63.26	\$131,590	1.53
2. Tallahassee, FL	1,830	44.70	92,970	1.12
3. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	48,740	62.51	130,030	0.99
4. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	8,810	64.24	133,630	0.93
5. Trenton-Ewing, NJ	1,970	48.33	100,520	0.89
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	3,970	73.85	153,610	0.46
2. Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	70	67.44	140,270	0.11
3. Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	250	66.92	139,200	0.28
4. Longview, TX	160	66.50	138,330	0.19
5. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division	20,150	64.38	133,910	0.50

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**23-1023 Judges, magistrate judges, and magistrates**

*Arbitrate, advise, adjudicate, or administer justice in a court of law. May sentence defendant in criminal cases according to government statutes. May determine liability of defendant in civil cases. May issue marriage licenses and perform wedding ceremonies.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Local government (OES designation)	13,280	\$35.99	\$74,860
2. State government (OES designation)	12,050	52.80	109,830
3.			
4.			
5.			
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. State government (OES designation)	12,050	52.80	109,830
2. Local government (OES designation)	13,280	35.99	74,860
3.			
4.			
5.			

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. West Virginia	520	\$20.87	\$43,410	0.08
2. South Carolina	910	29.31	60,970	0.05
3. Alaska	130	42.22	87,820	0.04
4. New York	3,240	56.04	116,560	0.04
5. New Mexico	270	29.23	60,800	0.04
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Rhode Island	90	77.03	160,220	0.02
2. Illinois	1,100	75.23	156,480	0.02
3. Idaho	100	66.14	137,570	0.02
4. California	1,550	65.13	135,470	0.01
5. Nevada	150	61.98	128,930	0.01

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Elmira, NY	50	\$50.45	\$104,930	0.13
2. Glens Falls, NY	50	51.45	107,020	0.10
3. Binghamton, NY	100	46.18	96,050	0.09
4. Utica-Rome, NY	100	55.88	116,230	0.08
5. Kingston, NY	40	55.61	115,670	0.07
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA	100	72.86	151,540	0.02
2. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metropolitan Division	640	72.20	150,180	0.02
3. Kansas City, MO-KS	150	70.22	146,050	0.02
4. Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	110	68.48	142,440	0.01
5. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	50	68.04	141,510	0.01

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**23-2011 Paralegals and legal assistants**

*Assist lawyers by researching legal precedent, investigating facts, or preparing legal documents. Conduct research to support a legal proceeding, to formulate a defense, or to initiate legal action.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Legal services	162,540	\$20.34	\$42,300	
2. Local government (OES designation)	11,720	20.51	42,650	
3. State government (OES designation)	8,040	19.00	39,510	
4. Federal government (OES designation)	5,600	29.17	60,680	
5. Insurance carriers	4,590	22.59	46,980	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	-	31.08	64,650	
2. Federal government (OES designation)	5,600	29.17	60,680	
3. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	130	28.45	59,170	
4. ISPs and web search portals	-	28.04	58,320	
5. Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	100	27.89	58,020	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	6,170	\$23.12	\$48,100	1.01
2. Delaware	1,180	21.71	45,150	0.28
3. West Virginia	1,970	15.35	31,930	0.28
4. New York	22,930	23.11	48,070	0.28
5. Connecticut	3,970	22.57	46,940	0.24
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. California	24,360	24.43	50,810	0.17
2. Massachusetts	7,220	23.48	48,850	0.23
3. District of Columbia	6,170	23.12	48,100	1.01
4. New York	22,930	23.11	48,070	0.28
5. Connecticut	3,970	22.57	46,940	0.24

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Tallahassee, FL	830	\$16.77	\$34,890	0.51
2. Charleston, WV	620	16.42	34,140	0.44
3. Cheyenne, WY	160	11.37	23,660	0.41
4. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	8,710	23.96	49,830	0.39
5. Jackson, MS	860	17.31	36,000	0.37
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Salinas, CA	250	31.65	65,830	0.16
2. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metropolitan Division	2,590	29.12	60,580	0.17
3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	1,730	27.13	56,420	0.20
4. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	3,080	26.88	55,910	0.32
5. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division	830	26.30	54,700	0.08

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**23-2092 Law clerks**

*Assist lawyers or judges by researching or preparing legal documents. May meet with clients or assist lawyers and judges in court.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Legal services	18,550	\$16.67	\$34,670
2. Local government (OES designation)	8,800	16.89	35,130
3. Federal government (OES designation)	8,300	20.47	42,580
4. State government (OES designation)	3,070	19.52	40,600
5. Management of companies and enterprises	340	18.03	37,510
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Employment services	-	20.63	42,900
2. Federal government (OES designation)	8,300	20.47	42,580
3. State government (OES designation)	3,070	19.52	40,600
4. Depository credit intermediation	70	18.99	39,490
5. Office administrative services	30	18.79	39,070

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	1,180	\$22.63	\$47,060	0.19
2. Louisiana	1,090	17.36	36,100	0.06
3. New York	4,430	17.93	37,300	0.05
4. Delaware	210	20.15	41,910	0.05
5. Virginia	1,690	17.68	36,780	0.05
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Nevada	300	23.30	48,450	0.03
2. District of Columbia	1,180	22.63	47,060	0.19
3. Alaska	140	22.33	46,440	0.05
4. Massachusetts	520	20.97	43,610	0.02
5. Rhode Island	50	20.64	42,920	0.01

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Tallahassee, FL	200	\$15.64	\$32,530	0.12
2. Dover, DE	70	18.73	38,960	0.12
3. Columbia, SC	390	22.00	45,760	0.12
4. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	2,400	20.59	42,820	0.11
5. Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	320	14.62	30,420	0.10
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	40	27.47	57,130	0.02
2. Trenton-Ewing, NJ	90	27.15	56,480	0.04
3. Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	50	26.89	55,940	0.01
4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	90	26.10	54,300	0.01
5. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA NECTA Division	310	24.40	50,740	0.02

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**23-2093 Title examiners, abstractors, and searchers**

*Search real estate records, examine titles, or summarize pertinent legal or insurance details for a variety of purposes. May compile lists of mortgages, contracts, and other instruments pertaining to titles by searching public and private records for law firms, real estate agencies, or title insurance companies.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Legal services	26,890	\$17.43	\$36,260
2. Activities related to real estate	3,340	29.45	61,260
3. Oil and gas extraction	1,520	20.94	43,550
4. Offices of real estate agents and brokers	1,160	18.73	38,960
5. Nondepository credit intermediation	1,050	15.98	33,250
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Support activities for mining	-	33.31	69,280
2. Activities related to real estate	3,340	29.45	61,260
3. Support activities for water transportation	-	25.53	53,110
4. Residential building construction	120	23.95	49,820
5. Other professional and technical services	40	21.74	45,210

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Utah	1,540	\$21.25	\$44,190	0.14
2. South Dakota	450	16.48	34,290	0.12
3. Oklahoma	1,590	17.59	36,600	0.11
4. Nevada	1,280	19.39	40,320	0.11
5. Idaho	600	17.94	37,310	0.10
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Vermont	-	32.46	67,510	-
2. California	8,260	28.83	59,960	0.06
3. New Mexico	600	26.74	55,610	0.08
4. District of Columbia	-	24.27	50,470	-
5. Oregon	870	23.06	47,970	0.05

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Salt Lake City, UT	930	\$18.44	\$38,340	0.16
2. Provo-Orem, UT	240	29.04	60,400	0.15
3. Pittsburgh, PA	1,610	13.81	28,720	0.15
4. Charlottesville, VA	130	17.72	36,850	0.14
5. Danville, IL	40	13.69	28,480	0.14
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	930	39.25	81,640	0.07
2. Albuquerque, NM	330	36.40	75,710	0.09
3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	210	35.30	73,430	0.02
4. San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	-	32.68	67,970	-
5. Fresno, CA	130	29.72	61,820	0.04

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**25-2011 Preschool teachers, except special education**

*Instruct children (normally up to 5 years of age) in activities designed to promote social, physical, and intellectual growth needed for primary school in preschool, day care center, or other child development facility. May be required to hold State certification.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Child day care services	236,480	\$10.45	\$21,740
2. Elementary and secondary schools	62,100	17.85	37,130
3. Individual and family services	12,100	12.39	25,760
4. Civic and social organizations	8,340	11.16	23,220
5. Religious organizations	7,470	12.12	25,210
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Elementary and secondary schools	62,100	17.85	37,130
2. Junior colleges	1,720	16.89	35,120
3. Other schools and instruction	850	14.80	30,790
4. Technical and trade schools	160	14.72	30,620
5. Educational support services	-	14.60	30,360

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. North Carolina	20,770	\$9.02	\$18,760	0.55
2. Oklahoma	6,680	10.02	20,850	0.46
3. Massachusetts	14,350	13.39	27,850	0.46
4. New Hampshire	2,590	11.69	24,320	0.42
5. Connecticut	5,930	13.58	28,250	0.36
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New York	26,340	17.77	36,960	0.32
2. New Jersey	11,150	14.89	30,960	0.29
3. Michigan	8,390	14.40	29,960	0.19
4. Minnesota	6,490	14.38	29,910	0.25
5. Connecticut	5,930	13.58	28,250	0.36

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Goldsboro, NC	420	\$7.38	\$15,360	0.98
2. New Bedford, MA	520	12.26	25,500	0.81
3. Madera, CA	300	12.46	25,910	0.80
4. Clarksville, TN-KY	610	7.88	16,390	0.78
5. Merced, CA	460	13.70	28,490	0.76
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	15,840	22.71	47,230	0.32
2. Farmington, NM	30	20.05	41,700	0.06
3. Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	880	17.85	37,130	0.23
4. Duluth, MN-WI	350	17.42	36,240	0.29
5. Spartanburg, SC	110	17.32	36,020	0.09

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**25-2021 Elementary school teachers, except special education**

*Teach pupils in public or private schools at the elementary level basic academic, social, and other formative skills.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Elementary and secondary schools	1,466,440	-	\$47,040	
2. Employment services	8,780	-	45,450	
3. Religious organizations	4,240	-	39,720	
4. Educational support services	2,290	-	49,700	
5. Child day care services	1,280	-	28,360	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Educational support services	2,290	-	49,700	
2. Elementary and secondary schools	1,466,440	-	47,040	
3. Employment services	8,780	-	45,450	
4. Local government (OES designation)	710	-	44,680	
5. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	30	-	44,560	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. North Dakota	5,910	-	\$36,170	1.80
2. Idaho	9,950	-	42,170	1.67
3. Louisiana	29,600	-	37,910	1.58
4. Arizona	37,220	-	34,520	1.53
5. Montana	5,850	-	35,770	1.41
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New York	93,540	-	66,500	1.12
2. Michigan	47,320	-	57,360	1.09
3. Connecticut	21,010	-	55,980	1.28
4. Rhode Island	4,600	-	54,710	0.96
5. New Jersey	48,130	-	54,500	1.23

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Merced, CA	1,830	-	\$48,370	3.00
2. McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	5,120	-	41,260	2.62
3. Bakersfield, CA	6,130	-	49,550	2.52
4. Yuba City, CA	960	-	51,350	2.42
5. Kankakee-Bradley, IL	1,080	-	48,600	2.35
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	1,330	-	78,390	1.46
2. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	53,700	-	74,790	1.09
3. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division	12,980	-	68,950	1.07
4. Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	430	-	64,760	0.66
5. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metropolitan Division	11,770	-	64,500	0.98

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**25-2022 Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education**

*Teach students in public or private schools in one or more subjects at the middle, intermediate, or junior high level, which falls between elementary and senior high school as defined by applicable State laws and regulations.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Elementary and secondary schools	630,410	-	\$47,910
2. Employment services	3,960	-	47,730
3. Other schools and instruction	770	-	39,540
4. Religious organizations	310	-	38,940
5. Local government (OES designation)	130	-	42,560
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Elementary and secondary schools	630,410	-	47,910
2. Employment services	3,960	-	47,730
3. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	30	-	44,660
4. Local government (OES designation)	130	-	42,560
5. Other schools and instruction	770	-	39,540

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Texas	70,110	-	\$42,950	0.74
2. New Mexico	5,610	-	38,580	0.74
3. New Jersey	28,510	-	55,420	0.73
4. Connecticut	11,220	-	56,400	0.68
5. Kansas	8,820	-	35,320	0.67
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New York	40,020	-	67,260	0.48
2. Michigan	20,200	-	60,550	0.47
3. California	52,740	-	56,780	0.36
4. Connecticut	11,220	-	56,400	0.68
5. New Jersey	28,510	-	55,420	0.73

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	1,560	-	\$41,860	1.36
2. Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	780	-	48,460	1.27
3. McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	2,390	-	43,590	1.22
4. Waterbury, CT	840	-	56,850	1.20
5. Las Cruces, NM	750	-	37,590	1.19
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metropolitan Division	6,470	-	75,680	0.54
2. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	23,730	-	74,920	0.48
3. Stockton, CA	1,320	-	73,370	0.62
4. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division	5,810	-	67,290	0.48
5. San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	6,320	-	64,290	0.49

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**25-2031 Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education**

*Instruct students in secondary public or private schools in one or more subjects at the secondary level, such as English, mathematics, or social studies. May be designated according to subject matter specialty, such as typing instructors, commercial teachers, or English teachers.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Elementary and secondary schools	1,005,880	-	\$49,430
2. Employment services	3,780	-	48,060
3. Other schools and instruction	1,480	-	49,420
4. Local government (OES designation)	850	-	44,640
5. State government (OES designation)	610	-	37,600
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Technical and trade schools	260	-	55,730
2. Elementary and secondary schools	1,005,880	-	49,430
3. Other schools and instruction	1,480	-	49,420
4. Residential mental health facilities	250	-	48,990
5. Employment services	3,780	-	48,060

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Idaho	9,320	-	\$43,150	1.56
2. Rhode Island	5,400	-	54,280	1.13
3. Hawaii	5,860	-	45,940	1.00
4. Ohio	53,400	-	47,860	1.00
5. Montana	4,090	-	35,640	0.99
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New York	77,880	-	68,240	0.94
2. New Jersey	36,820	-	57,680	0.94
3. California	113,550	-	57,230	0.77
4. Connecticut	14,630	-	57,000	0.89
5. Michigan	27,400	-	55,810	0.63

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Waterbury, CT	1,570	-	\$52,980	2.24
2. El Centro, CA	840	-	54,940	1.77
3. Lebanon, PA	800	-	40,680	1.76
4. Williamsport, PA	840	-	53,060	1.61
5. Racine, WI	1,210	-	43,590	1.59
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	37,630	-	80,060	0.77
2. Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	470	-	71,900	0.52
3. Kingston, NY	710	-	68,170	1.17
4. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division	14,520	-	67,360	1.19
5. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metropolitan Division	7,000	-	64,590	0.58

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**25-9041 Teacher assistants**

*Perform duties that are instructional in nature or deliver direct services to students or parents. Serve in a position for which a teacher or another professional has ultimate responsibility for the design and implementation of educational programs and services.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Elementary and secondary schools	992,900	-	\$21,060
2. Child day care services	99,770	-	18,200
3. Colleges and universities	39,220	-	25,140
4. Junior colleges	17,990	-	25,460
5. Individual and family services	15,950	-	20,360
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Scientific research and development services	210	-	33,030
2. Accounting and bookkeeping services	-	-	33,010
3. Offices of other health practitioners	950	-	27,510
4. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	-	-	25,880
5. State government (OES designation)	2,110	-	25,840

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Vermont	5,840	-	\$21,890	1.96
2. New York	145,900	-	22,000	1.75
3. New Hampshire	10,140	-	21,790	1.63
4. Wyoming	3,850	-	19,040	1.53
5. Connecticut	24,920	-	24,380	1.51
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	4,400	-	29,470	1.47
2. California	165,960	-	26,010	1.13
3. Delaware	3,560	-	25,360	0.85
4. Washington	29,540	-	24,960	1.11
5. Rhode Island	5,130	-	24,760	1.07

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Merced, CA	1,400	-	\$25,160	2.30
2. Binghamton, NY	2,470	-	20,380	2.25
3. Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division	2,980	-	21,610	2.20
4. Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	1,330	-	20,030	2.17
5. Kingston, NY	1,300	-	19,600	2.14
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. State College, PA	960	-	34,430	1.48
2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	6,550	-	31,160	0.69
3. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metropolitan Division	12,030	-	28,850	0.80
4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	7,660	-	28,720	0.88
5. Bay City, MI	370	-	27,620	0.98

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**27-1024 Graphic designers**

*Design or create graphics to meet specific commercial or promotional needs, such as packaging, displays, or logos. May use a variety of mediums to achieve artistic or decorative effects.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	25,190	\$17.72	\$36,850	
2. Specialized design services	24,800	22.90	47,620	
3. Advertising and related services	23,470	21.04	43,760	
4. Printing and related support activities	19,480	18.18	37,810	
5. Architectural and engineering services	6,310	23.07	47,980	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Nursing care facilities	-	37.49	77,980	
2. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage	370	28.45	59,170	
3. Accounting and bookkeeping services	370	26.92	56,000	
4. Machinery and equipment rental and leasing	60	26.20	54,490	
5. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	140	26.13	54,350	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. New York	17,800	\$26.55	\$55,230	0.21
2. Utah	2,170	17.01	35,370	0.20
3. District of Columbia	1,130	28.29	58,840	0.19
4. Rhode Island	890	19.23	39,990	0.19
5. Montana	760	12.70	26,420	0.18
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	1,130	28.29	58,840	0.19
2. New York	17,800	26.55	55,230	0.21
3. Massachusetts	4,930	23.76	49,430	0.16
4. California	23,530	22.81	47,450	0.16
5. Connecticut	2,490	22.48	46,760	0.15

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Dubuque, IA	260	\$18.22	\$37,900	0.49
2. Lawrence, KS	210	17.13	35,630	0.43
3. Bismarck, ND	180	13.56	28,200	0.32
4. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	14,040	28.87	60,050	0.29
5. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	1,200	23.97	49,860	0.29
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	1,470	29.76	61,890	0.17
2. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	14,040	28.87	60,050	0.29
3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	2,380	28.56	59,400	0.25
4. Haverhill-North Andover-Amesbury, MA-NH NECTA Division	80	28.43	59,130	0.11
5. Salinas, CA	-	26.96	56,070	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**27-1026 Merchandise displayers and window trimmers**

*Plan and erect commercial displays, such as those in windows and interiors of retail stores and at trade exhibitions.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Grocery and Related Product Wholesalers	5,120	\$13.13	\$27,320
2. Advertising and related services	4,310	12.78	26,590
3. Clothing stores	3,390	15.09	31,390
4. Misc. nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	3,200	10.61	22,060
5. Alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers	3,150	12.47	25,950
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	80	18.96	39,430
2. Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	80	18.93	39,380
3. Management of companies and enterprises	1,110	18.37	38,220
4. Office furniture and fixtures manufacturing	-	16.63	34,600
5. Apparel and piece goods merchant wholesalers	390	16.35	34,010

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Nevada	1,290	\$10.24	\$21,290	0.11
2. Oregon	1,450	12.56	26,130	0.09
3. Alabama	1,480	10.12	21,060	0.08
4. South Dakota	280	10.88	22,620	0.08
5. Rhode Island	350	14.18	29,500	0.07
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New York	3,860	15.78	32,820	0.05
2. New Hampshire	200	15.34	31,910	0.03
3. Massachusetts	1,450	14.74	30,650	0.05
4. Rhode Island	350	14.18	29,500	0.07
5. Washington	1,580	14.17	29,470	0.06

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Corpus Christi, TX	440	\$11.69	\$24,320	0.26
2. Waco, TX	150	6.56	13,640	0.15
3. Longview, WA	50	12.32	25,620	0.14
4. Sioux Falls, SD	170	11.99	24,940	0.14
5. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	1,010	9.99	20,790	0.12
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Worcester, MA-CT	90	18.83	39,160	0.04
2. Manchester, NH	-	18.78	39,060	-
3. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	2,180	17.85	37,120	0.04
4. Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	160	17.28	35,940	0.04
5. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	120	16.74	34,820	0.06

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**27-2022 Coaches and scouts**

*Instruct or coach groups or individuals in the fundamentals of sports. Demonstrate techniques and methods of participation. May evaluate athletes' strengths and weaknesses as possible recruits or to improve the athletes' technique to prepare them for competition. Those required to hold teaching degrees should be reported in the appropriate teaching category. Excludes "Athletic Trainers" (29-9091).*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Elementary and secondary schools	42,590	-	\$27,380
2. Other schools and instruction	28,020	-	26,770
3. Colleges and universities	27,460	-	41,910
4. Other amusement and recreation industries	23,640	-	31,620
5. Civic and social organizations	7,410	-	25,320
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Professional and similar organizations	980	-	55,510
2. Spectator sports	4,880	-	53,400
3. Colleges and universities	27,460	-	41,910
4. Grantmaking and giving services	-	-	39,940
5. Junior colleges	2,660	-	37,960

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Wyoming	720	-	\$26,910	0.29
2. Maine	1,530	-	20,590	0.26
3. Washington	5,590	-	32,430	0.21
4. Montana	870	-	20,160	0.21
5. Vermont	590	-	32,710	0.20
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	480	-	55,050	0.08
2. Nevada	990	-	47,720	0.08
3. Rhode Island	490	-	43,680	0.10
4. Mississippi	1,350	-	41,950	0.12
5. Missouri	4,020	-	40,760	0.15

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Muncie, IN	210	-	\$16,740	0.43
2. Wenatchee, WA	140	-	-	0.36
3. Coeur d'Alene, ID	180	-	19,430	0.36
4. Lawrence, KS	170	-	36,500	0.35
5. Bangor, ME	220	-	25,190	0.34
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Waco, TX	100	-	57,800	0.10
2. Tallahassee, FL	280	-	55,660	0.17
3. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metropolitan Division	1,010	-	53,530	0.10
4. Lincoln, NE	150	-	51,100	0.09
5. Columbia, MO	140	-	50,970	0.17

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**27-3031 Public relations specialists**

*Engage in promoting or creating good will for individuals, groups, or organizations by writing or selecting favorable publicity material and releasing it through various communications media. May prepare and arrange displays, and make speeches.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Advertising and related services	27,520	\$27.48	\$57,160	
2. Professional and similar organizations	15,050	26.67	55,470	
3. Colleges and universities	11,910	21.36	44,420	
4. Local government (OES designation)	8,670	23.30	48,460	
5. Management of companies and enterprises	7,570	27.39	56,970	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	70	64.70	134,580	
2. Postal service	50	38.49	80,060	
3. Paper and paper product merchant wholesalers	150	36.50	75,930	
4. Federal government (OES designation)	3,870	34.90	72,600	
5. Rail transportation	90	34.52	71,800	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	6,990	\$37.89	\$78,820	1.14
2. South Dakota	1,090	17.67	36,760	0.29
3. Vermont	760	22.30	46,380	0.26
4. Florida	17,860	22.15	46,070	0.24
5. Massachusetts	7,120	28.58	59,440	0.23
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	6,990	37.89	78,820	1.14
2. Virginia	7,560	31.40	65,310	0.21
3. Nevada	840	28.58	59,450	0.07
4. Massachusetts	7,120	28.58	59,440	0.23
5. Maryland	2,820	27.87	57,970	0.11

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	11,780	\$37.51	\$78,020	0.53
2. Olympia, WA	420	32.77	68,150	0.47
3. Jefferson City, MO	320	21.67	45,080	0.43
4. Tallahassee, FL	690	25.15	52,320	0.42
5. Madison, WI	1,140	24.20	50,330	0.35
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	390	44.20	91,930	0.13
2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	11,780	37.51	78,020	0.53
3. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	440	35.47	73,790	0.28
4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	1,370	34.60	71,960	0.16
5. Olympia, WA	420	32.77	68,150	0.47

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**27-3041 Editors**

*Perform variety of editorial duties, such as laying out, indexing, and revising content of written materials, in preparation for final publication. Include technical editors.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	55,790	\$24.53	\$51,030	
2. Professional and similar organizations	3,810	25.95	53,980	
3. Motion picture and video industries	3,680	28.57	59,420	
4. Colleges and universities	3,530	22.36	46,510	
5. Radio and television broadcasting	3,140	22.96	47,750	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	-	41.73	86,800	
2. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	70	37.53	78,060	
3. Independent artists, writers, and performers	320	36.36	75,630	
4. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage	40	33.85	70,400	
5. Misc. durable goods merchant wholesalers	70	32.08	66,730	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	3,170	\$26.31	\$54,720	0.52
2. New York	14,860	31.88	66,300	0.18
3. New Jersey	4,820	26.28	54,660	0.12
4. Vermont	360	19.44	40,440	0.12
5. Massachusetts	3,780	25.32	52,660	0.12
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New York	14,860	31.88	66,300	0.18
2. Washington	1,940	28.07	58,390	0.07
3. Hawaii	280	27.64	57,490	0.05
4. Delaware	190	27.47	57,130	0.05
5. California	11,190	27.17	56,510	0.08

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	11,990	\$33.74	\$70,180	0.24
2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	4,840	26.89	55,940	0.22
3. Colorado Springs, CO	510	19.25	40,040	0.21
4. Ithaca, NY	90	19.77	41,110	0.18
5. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA NECTA Division	2,800	25.94	53,950	0.17
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Naples-Marco Island, FL	90	35.07	72,950	0.07
2. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	120	34.98	72,770	0.06
3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	660	33.93	70,580	0.08
4. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	11,990	33.74	70,180	0.24
5. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division	1,440	33.63	69,940	0.12

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**29-1051 Pharmacists**

*Dispense drugs prescribed by physicians and other health practitioners and provide information to patients about medications and their use. May advise physicians and other health practitioners on the selection, dosage, interactions, and side effects of medications.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Health and personal care stores	103,230	\$43.57	\$90,620
2. General medical and surgical hospitals	51,430	41.93	87,220
3. Grocery stores	18,770	42.45	88,290
4. Department stores	11,890	41.84	87,040
5. Other general merchandise stores	10,130	41.94	87,240
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Insurance and employee benefit funds	50	47.83	99,480
2. Other ambulatory health care services	80	45.98	95,630
3. Medical and diagnostic laboratories	70	45.41	94,460
4. Management of companies and enterprises	850	44.95	93,490
5. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers	600	44.67	92,920

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. West Virginia	1,670	\$43.29	\$90,040	0.24
2. Alabama	4,300	40.69	84,640	0.23
3. Montana	920	37.88	78,780	0.22
4. Louisiana	3,950	40.21	83,650	0.21
5. South Dakota	780	39.03	81,170	0.21
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. California	23,360	47.90	99,630	0.16
2. Alaska	360	46.95	97,650	0.12
3. Maine	1,040	46.64	97,010	0.17
4. Vermont	400	45.67	95,000	0.13
5. Minnesota	4,140	45.42	94,470	0.16

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Lima, OH	270	\$42.95	\$89,330	0.48
2. Dothan, AL	240	35.54	73,930	0.41
3. Decatur, AL	210	37.54	78,090	0.37
4. Johnson City, TN	270	47.59	98,990	0.36
5. Alexandria, LA	220	37.57	78,150	0.36
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Merced, CA	70	55.92	116,320	0.12
2. Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	170	54.43	113,220	0.15
3. Chico, CA	210	54.40	113,150	0.29
4. Salinas, CA	170	54.10	112,540	0.11
5. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division	1,750	52.36	108,910	0.17

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**29-1111 Registered nurses**

*Assess patient health problems and needs, develop and implement nursing care plans, and maintain medical records. Administer nursing care to ill, injured, convalescent, or disabled patients. May advise patients on health maintenance and disease prevention or provide case management. Licensing or registration required. Include advance practice nurses such as: nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, certified nurse midwives, and certified registered nurse anesthetists. Advanced practice nursing is practiced by RNs who have specialized formal, post-basic education and who function in highly autonomous and specialized roles.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>		
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>					
1. General medical and surgical hospitals	1,354,020	\$27.80	\$57,820		
2. Offices of physicians	202,790	27.03	56,230		
3. Nursing care facilities	120,200	24.76	51,510		
4. Home health care services	117,050	26.23	54,550		
5. Employment services	93,500	31.12	64,720		
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>					
1. Other professional and technical services	150	36.14	75,170		
2. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage	40	33.10	68,850		
3. Federal government (OES designation)	49,130	32.32	67,230		
4. Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	160	32.10	66,770		
5. Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers mfg.	50	31.15	64,790		
<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>	
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>					
1. Massachusetts	76,870	\$31.85	\$66,250	2.45	
2. South Dakota	9,040	22.84	47,500	2.42	
3. Mississippi	25,970	23.30	48,460	2.34	
4. West Virginia	15,640	23.24	48,340	2.24	
5. Maine	13,330	25.40	52,840	2.23	
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>					
1. California	226,350	33.86	70,430	1.54	
2. Maryland	49,010	32.37	67,330	1.96	
3. Massachusetts	76,870	31.85	66,250	2.45	
4. Hawaii	9,240	31.49	65,490	1.58	
5. New Jersey	80,940	30.32	63,070	2.07	
<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>	
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>					
1. Iowa City, IA	3,460	\$23.82	\$49,550	4.67	
2. Kankakee-Bradley, IL	1,710	26.32	54,750	3.72	
3. Ann Arbor, MI	6,810	29.16	60,660	3.43	
4. Alexandria, LA	2,070	23.69	49,280	3.41	
5. Lima, OH	1,870	24.23	50,410	3.34	
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>					
1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	13,350	42.28	87,950	1.54	
2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	15,600	38.64	80,370	1.64	
3. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division	16,680	38.59	80,270	1.65	
4. Salinas, CA	2,330	38.53	80,140	1.49	
5. Modesto, CA	3,340	35.19	73,190	2.03	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**29-2041 Emergency medical technicians and paramedics**

*Assess injuries, administer emergency medical care, and extricate trapped individuals. Transport injured or sick persons to medical facilities.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Other ambulatory health care services	82,730	\$12.54	\$26,080
2. Local government (OES designation)	65,460	14.79	30,750
3. General medical and surgical hospitals	37,870	14.05	29,210
4. Offices of physicians	1,280	14.72	30,620
5. Other support services	1,190	12.05	25,060
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. State government (OES designation)	1,110	19.15	39,830
2. Waste treatment and disposal	70	17.46	36,320
3. Colleges and universities	370	16.35	34,000
4. Offices of other health practitioners	420	16.21	33,710
5. Other amusement and recreation industries	30	16.11	33,510

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Oklahoma	4,370	\$9.78	\$20,340	0.30
2. Wisconsin	7,140	11.72	24,380	0.26
3. Missouri	6,700	13.74	28,570	0.25
4. Kentucky	4,140	11.35	23,610	0.24
5. Maine	1,410	12.25	25,470	0.24
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	220	22.00	45,750	0.07
2. District of Columbia	890	19.58	40,730	0.15
3. Washington	2,740	18.58	38,650	0.10
4. Maryland	4,320	18.44	38,340	0.17
5. Nevada	890	18.26	37,980	0.08

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Johnstown, PA	640	\$8.12	\$16,890	1.12
2. Albany, GA	370	11.23	23,350	0.59
3. Gainesville, GA	370	13.16	27,370	0.56
4. Anderson, IN	240	12.24	25,470	0.55
5. Ocean City, NJ	190	12.69	26,400	0.47
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Tacoma, WA Metropolitan Division	70	29.61	61,580	0.03
2. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	-	26.55	55,210	-
3. Reno-Sparks, NV	-	25.23	52,480	-
4. Anchorage, AK	110	22.66	47,130	0.07
5. Fairbanks, AK	60	20.87	43,400	0.17

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**29-2052 Pharmacy technicians**

*Prepare medications under the direction of a pharmacist. May measure, mix, count out, label, and record amounts and dosages of medications.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Health and personal care stores	148,550	\$11.50	\$23,920
2. General medical and surgical hospitals	46,840	13.61	28,310
3. Grocery stores	17,630	12.28	25,530
4. Other general merchandise stores	13,120	11.94	24,830
5. Department stores	11,850	11.25	23,400
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Federal government (OES designation)	4,190	16.59	34,510
2. Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	170	15.87	33,010
3. Local government (OES designation)	660	15.64	32,540
4. Other ambulatory health care services	260	15.24	31,700
5. Consumer goods rental	-	15.18	31,570

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Kentucky	5,830	\$10.47	\$21,780	0.33
2. West Virginia	2,150	10.25	21,320	0.31
3. Alabama	5,620	10.26	21,340	0.30
4. Missouri	8,000	10.58	22,000	0.30
5. Tennessee	7,420	11.46	23,830	0.28
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. California	22,140	16.01	33,290	0.15
2. Alaska	440	15.88	33,040	0.15
3. Washington	4,800	15.46	32,150	0.18
4. District of Columbia	690	14.62	30,420	0.11
5. Nevada	1,880	14.06	29,240	0.16

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Gadsden, AL	190	\$9.76	\$20,310	0.52
2. Springfield, MO	810	9.87	20,520	0.44
3. Johnson City, TN	310	10.22	21,260	0.42
4. Dothan, AL	240	10.56	21,960	0.41
5. Peoria, IL	710	10.93	22,730	0.41
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	1,190	19.09	39,700	0.13
2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	990	18.71	38,910	0.11
3. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division	1,350	18.34	38,140	0.13
4. Salinas, CA	240	17.90	37,240	0.15
5. Napa, CA	70	17.49	36,390	0.11

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**29-2061 Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses**

*Care for ill, injured, convalescent, or disabled persons in hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, private homes, group homes, and similar institutions. May work under the supervision of a registered nurse. Licensing required.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Nursing care facilities	186,560	\$18.06	\$37,570
2. General medical and surgical hospitals	171,270	16.65	34,640
3. Offices of physicians	89,170	15.63	32,500
4. Employment services	52,770	20.31	42,250
5. Home health care services	52,700	18.18	37,810
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	-	24.24	50,420
2. Other personal services	40	21.75	45,230
3. Professional and similar organizations	80	21.06	43,800
4. Employment services	52,770	20.31	42,250
5. Health and personal care stores	-	19.83	41,250

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Arkansas	12,340	\$14.42	\$30,000	1.08
2. Louisiana	19,380	14.84	30,870	1.03
3. West Virginia	6,650	13.92	28,950	0.95
4. Oklahoma	13,770	14.91	31,020	0.95
5. Mississippi	9,950	13.53	28,140	0.90
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Connecticut	8,320	23.67	49,240	0.51
2. District of Columbia	1,900	22.67	47,160	0.31
3. New Jersey	17,870	22.10	45,960	0.46
4. Massachusetts	16,710	22.01	45,780	0.53
5. Rhode Island	1,930	21.38	44,470	0.40

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Wichita Falls, TX	1,140	\$13.02	\$27,080	1.97
2. Abilene, TX	1,150	14.00	29,110	1.89
3. Pine Bluff, AR	680	15.08	31,360	1.75
4. Hot Springs, AR	620	13.66	28,410	1.73
5. Alexandria, LA	1,040	13.59	28,270	1.71
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	2,610	25.05	52,100	0.27
2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	2,170	24.84	51,670	0.25
3. New Haven, CT	1,710	24.41	50,770	0.63
4. Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	2,780	23.95	49,820	0.51
5. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division	3,330	23.86	49,630	0.33

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**31-1011 Home health aides**

*Provide routine, personal healthcare, such as bathing, dressing, or grooming, to elderly, convalescent, or disabled persons in the home of patients or in a residential care facility.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Home health care services	224,410	\$9.06	\$18,850
2. Residential mental health facilities	106,560	9.25	19,240
3. Community care facilities for the elderly	92,170	8.89	18,490
4. Individual and family services	86,910	9.14	19,000
5. Nursing care facilities	44,010	9.40	19,550
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. State government (OES designation)	17,100	14.24	29,620
2. Insurance carriers	120	11.65	24,230
3. Grantmaking and giving services	120	11.54	24,000
4. Other financial investment activities	-	11.30	23,500
5. Religious organizations	-	11.25	23,400

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. New York	114,690	\$9.75	\$20,290	1.38
2. North Carolina	43,680	8.58	17,850	1.15
3. Minnesota	20,010	10.61	22,060	0.76
4. Rhode Island	3,590	11.61	24,160	0.75
5. West Virginia	5,060	7.45	15,500	0.73
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Connecticut	10,860	12.30	25,580	0.66
2. Alaska	1,640	11.94	24,840	0.55
3. Rhode Island	3,590	11.61	24,160	0.75
4. Massachusetts	13,060	11.33	23,580	0.42
5. Minnesota	20,010	10.61	22,060	0.76

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	3,400	\$6.26	\$13,010	2.96
2. McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	5,650	6.40	13,320	2.89
3. Goldsboro, NC	1,070	8.58	17,840	2.50
4. Utica-Rome, NY	2,790	-	-	2.16
5. Greenville, NC	1,150	8.39	17,450	1.66
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	450	13.54	28,170	0.73
2. Norwich-New London, CT-RI	800	13.17	27,390	0.59
3. Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	4,290	12.78	26,590	0.78
4. Barnstable Town, MA	900	12.64	26,300	0.91
5. Glens Falls, NY	560	12.31	25,600	1.07

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**31-1012 Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants**

*Provide basic patient care under direction of nursing staff. Perform duties, such as feed, bathe, dress, groom, or move patients, or change linens.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Nursing care facilities	599,310	\$10.33	\$21,480
2. General medical and surgical hospitals	377,080	11.08	23,060
3. Community care facilities for the elderly	128,150	9.91	20,610
4. Employment services	60,430	11.56	24,050
5. Local government (OES designation)	38,090	11.78	24,500
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Federal government (OES designation)	10,650	15.25	31,720
2. Offices of dentists	80	14.67	30,510
3. Scientific research and development services	210	13.87	28,840
4. Management and technical consulting services	-	12.76	26,530
5. Other personal services	-	12.31	25,610

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. North Dakota	6,510	\$9.85	\$20,490	1.98
2. South Dakota	6,400	9.40	19,560	1.71
3. Rhode Island	8,210	12.32	25,630	1.71
4. Kansas	21,210	9.95	20,690	1.61
5. Maine	9,080	10.27	21,370	1.52
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	1,910	14.23	29,600	0.64
2. New York	100,660	13.33	27,720	1.21
3. Connecticut	23,730	13.23	27,510	1.44
4. Massachusetts	41,340	12.66	26,330	1.32
5. Maryland	25,030	12.39	25,780	1.00

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Springfield, OH	1,400	\$10.08	\$20,970	2.72
2. Weirton-Stuebenville, WV-OH	1,140	9.14	19,000	2.38
3. Wheeling, WV-OH	1,520	9.34	19,420	2.35
4. Punta Gorda, FL	880	10.45	21,730	2.32
5. La Crosse, WI-MN	1,540	11.03	22,940	2.11
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	4,820	15.55	32,340	0.56
2. Fairbanks, AK	190	15.53	32,290	0.52
3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	5,440	15.48	32,190	0.57
4. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division	13,950	15.01	31,220	1.15
5. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	58,130	14.20	29,540	1.18

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**31-9091 Dental assistants**

*Assist dentist, set up patient and equipment, and keep records.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Offices of dentists	254,890	\$14.42	\$30,000
2. Offices of physicians	2,740	12.92	26,870
3. Federal government (OES designation)	2,660	16.18	33,650
4. Colleges and universities	1,760	13.79	28,670
5. Outpatient care centers	1,700	14.54	30,240
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Federal government (OES designation)	2,660	16.18	33,650
2. Junior colleges	50	16.03	33,330
3. Employment services	1,230	15.89	33,040
4. Other hospitals	80	14.74	30,660
5. Individual and family services	110	14.72	30,620

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Utah	4,110	\$12.09	\$25,140	0.37
2. Washington	8,810	16.39	34,090	0.33
3. Idaho	1,800	13.11	27,270	0.30
4. California	42,100	15.31	31,840	0.29
5. Oregon	4,220	16.14	33,580	0.26
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	460	17.97	37,370	0.08
2. New Hampshire	1,160	17.21	35,810	0.19
3. Alaska	710	16.70	34,740	0.24
4. Massachusetts	6,070	16.69	34,710	0.19
5. Connecticut	3,040	16.62	34,580	0.18

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	460	\$13.98	\$29,080	0.57
2. Yuba City, CA	220	14.24	29,620	0.56
3. Fairbanks, AK	200	16.62	34,570	0.55
4. Provo-Orem, UT	790	13.03	27,100	0.51
5. Logan, UT-ID	200	10.26	21,340	0.45
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Manchester, NH	150	20.33	42,280	0.15
2. Rochester-Dover, NH-ME	110	19.31	40,160	0.21
3. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division	3,500	18.95	39,410	0.35
4. Napa, CA	150	18.89	39,280	0.24
5. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	500	18.85	39,200	0.27

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**31-9092 Medical assistants**

*Perform administrative and certain clinical duties under the direction of physician. Administrative duties may include scheduling appointments, maintaining medical records, billing, and coding for insurance purposes. Clinical duties may include taking and recording vital signs and medical histories, preparing patients for examination, drawing blood, and administering medications as directed by physician.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Offices of physicians	234,960	\$12.68	\$26,370	
2. General medical and surgical hospitals	47,540	12.93	26,890	
3. Offices of other health practitioners	43,930	11.19	23,270	
4. Outpatient care centers	17,590	12.94	26,920	
5. Other ambulatory health care services	4,340	12.22	25,410	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. State government (OES designation)	2,680	18.20	37,860	
2. Local government (OES designation)	1,580	14.76	30,700	
3. Professional and similar organizations	-	14.35	29,840	
4. Accounting and bookkeeping services	-	14.29	29,730	
5. Management of companies and enterprises	1,070	13.71	28,520	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Utah	4,460	\$11.14	\$23,170	0.41
2. Oklahoma	5,680	11.27	23,440	0.39
3. Pennsylvania	20,940	12.27	25,530	0.38
4. New Mexico	2,860	11.86	24,660	0.38
5. Rhode Island	1,780	13.44	27,950	0.37
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	810	15.82	32,900	0.13
2. Alaska	560	15.07	31,340	0.19
3. Connecticut	4,600	14.92	31,040	0.28
4. Massachusetts	7,860	14.87	30,930	0.25
5. Washington	9,200	14.42	29,990	0.35

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Hanford-Corcoran, CA	380	\$15.28	\$31,790	1.10
2. Madera, CA	360	13.64	28,360	0.96
3. Chico, CA	660	12.86	26,760	0.90
4. McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	1,750	10.54	21,930	0.90
5. Yuba City, CA	320	11.94	24,840	0.81
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Danbury, CT	250	17.75	36,920	0.36
2. Fairbanks, AK	100	17.29	35,970	0.28
3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	1,870	17.15	35,670	0.20
4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	2,340	16.47	34,260	0.27
5. Lawrence-Methuen-Salem, MA-NH NECTA Division	-	16.42	34,150	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**31-9094 Medical transcriptionists**

*Use transcribing machines with headset and foot pedal to listen to recordings by physicians and other healthcare professionals dictating a variety of medical reports, such as emergency room visits, diagnostic imaging studies, operations, chart reviews, and final summaries. Transcribe dictated reports and translate medical jargon and abbreviations into their expanded forms. Edit as necessary and return reports in either printed or electronic form to the dictator for review and signature, or correction.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. General medical and surgical hospitals	39,650	\$14.55	\$30,270
2. Offices of physicians	29,360	14.13	29,380
3. Business support services	8,260	14.31	29,770
4. Offices of other health practitioners	2,160	12.31	25,610
5. Outpatient care centers	2,060	13.92	28,940
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related	-	18.28	38,030
2. Local government (OES designation)	300	16.61	34,540
3. Management and technical consulting services	450	16.20	33,690
4. Accounting and bookkeeping services	270	16.20	33,690
5. Office administrative services	360	16.06	33,410

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. South Dakota	680	\$12.22	\$25,420	0.18
2. North Dakota	500	12.12	25,200	0.15
3. Iowa	2,160	12.71	26,430	0.15
4. West Virginia	1,010	11.38	23,670	0.15
5. Wisconsin	3,760	14.35	29,860	0.14
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	160	18.88	39,280	0.05
2. California	7,550	17.92	37,270	0.05
3. New Jersey	2,600	16.73	34,800	0.07
4. Massachusetts	1,910	16.64	34,600	0.06
5. Nevada	660	16.60	34,520	0.06

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Rochester, MN	350	\$16.04	\$33,360	0.35
2. Casper, WY	110	10.64	22,130	0.30
3. Eau Claire, WI	210	14.06	29,240	0.28
4. Racine, WI	200	14.80	30,790	0.26
5. Duluth, MN-WI	320	14.17	29,470	0.26
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	340	21.43	44,580	0.04
2. Reno-Sparks, NV	110	21.03	43,750	0.05
3. Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	-	20.23	42,080	-
4. Salinas, CA	90	19.84	41,260	0.06
5. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	200	19.51	40,580	0.02

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**33-2011 Fire fighters**

*Control and extinguish fires or respond to emergency situations where life, property, or the environment is at risk. Duties may include fire prevention, emergency medical service, hazardous material response, search and rescue, and disaster management.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Local government (OES designation)	261,070	\$19.62	\$40,810
2. Federal government (OES designation)	7,730	18.82	39,140
3. Other support services	5,830	14.30	29,740
4. State government (OES designation)	4,740	16.96	35,270
5. Facilities support services	300	16.23	33,760
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	50	26.15	54,390
2. Colleges and universities	100	23.22	48,300
3. Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	110	21.52	44,760
4. Scientific research and development services	240	21.22	44,130
5. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	170	20.58	42,810

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Alaska	2,940	\$14.14	\$29,420	0.98
2. Massachusetts	12,270	22.07	45,900	0.39
3. Rhode Island	1,800	21.05	43,790	0.38
4. Ohio	19,890	16.27	33,840	0.37
5. Wisconsin	8,350	14.69	30,550	0.31
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. California	29,630	27.02	56,210	0.20
2. New Jersey	4,870	26.64	55,400	0.12
3. Washington	6,280	24.30	50,550	0.24
4. Connecticut	3,950	23.36	48,590	0.24
5. New York	10,700	23.19	48,240	0.13

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Fairbanks, AK	680	\$13.56	\$28,190	1.87
2. Topeka, KS	960	20.50	42,640	0.89
3. Anchorage, AK	1,350	14.26	29,650	0.84
4. Barnstable Town, MA	670	21.71	45,150	0.68
5. Grand Forks, ND-MN	320	14.18	29,490	0.66
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division	2,120	37.07	77,100	0.21
2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	1,650	36.68	76,290	0.19
3. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division	6,160	31.52	65,560	0.15
4. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metropolitan Division	-	30.52	63,480	-
5. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division	1,210	29.39	61,140	0.12

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**33-3012 Correctional officers and jailers**

*Guard inmates in penal or rehabilitative institution in accordance with established regulations and procedures. May guard prisoners in transit between jail, courtroom, prison, or other point. Include deputy sheriffs and police who spend the majority of their time guarding prisoners in correctional institutions.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>				
1. State government (OES designation)	240,760	\$17.90	\$37,220	
2. Local government (OES designation)	139,410	17.12	35,620	
3. Facilities support services	15,030	13.13	27,310	
4. Federal government (OES designation)	14,150	22.09	45,960	
5. Other residential care facilities	420	10.79	22,430	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Federal government (OES designation)	14,150	22.09	45,960	
2. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	-	21.25	44,200	
3. State government (OES designation)	240,760	17.90	37,220	
4. Local government (OES designation)	139,410	17.12	35,620	
5. Facilities support services	15,030	13.13	27,310	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Louisiana	9,140	\$11.96	\$24,870	0.49
2. Mississippi	5,200	10.80	22,450	0.47
3. Texas	44,100	13.87	28,840	0.47
4. New York	36,980	23.16	48,170	0.44
5. Georgia	16,670	12.91	26,860	0.43
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New Jersey	11,510	26.35	54,800	0.29
2. California	33,760	26.12	54,320	0.23
3. Massachusetts	5,580	24.40	50,760	0.18
4. New York	36,980	23.16	48,170	0.44
5. Connecticut	4,230	22.15	46,080	0.26

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Pine Bluff, AR	1,330	\$13.02	\$27,080	3.41
2. Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	2,010	28.17	58,600	3.28
3. Cumberland, MD-WV	760	18.44	38,350	2.03
4. Abilene, TX	1,110	13.20	27,450	1.83
5. Punta Gorda, FL	690	16.63	34,580	1.82
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	2,010	28.17	58,600	3.28
2. Trenton-Ewing, NJ	1,430	28.09	58,420	0.65
3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	1,130	28.02	58,280	0.12
4. Stockton, CA	990	27.28	56,750	0.47
5. Bakersfield, CA	3,360	27.18	56,530	1.38

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**33-3051 Police and sheriff's patrol officers**

*Maintain order, enforce laws and ordinances, and protect life and property in an assigned patrol district. Perform combination of following duties: patrol a specific area on foot or in a vehicle; direct traffic; issue traffic summonses; investigate accidents; apprehend and arrest suspects, or serve legal processes of courts.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Local government (OES designation)	532,370	\$22.64	\$47,090
2. State government (OES designation)	57,950	24.12	50,180
3. Federal government (OES designation)	19,640	22.89	47,620
4. Colleges and universities	9,950	19.79	41,160
5. Junior colleges	1,610	20.57	42,780
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. State government (OES designation)	57,950	24.12	50,180
2. Postal service	800	23.01	47,850
3. Federal government (OES designation)	19,640	22.89	47,620
4. Local government (OES designation)	532,370	22.64	47,090
5. Junior colleges	1,610	20.57	42,780

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	5,570	\$27.28	\$56,740	0.91
2. New Mexico	5,030	17.37	36,120	0.66
3. Mississippi	6,830	13.23	27,520	0.62
4. New York	50,880	26.54	55,200	0.61
5. New Jersey	22,630	31.61	65,740	0.58
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New Jersey	22,630	31.61	65,740	0.58
2. California	72,090	30.81	64,090	0.49
3. District of Columbia	5,570	27.28	56,740	0.91
4. Illinois	30,850	27.20	56,570	0.54
5. Washington	7,880	27.00	56,160	0.30

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. El Centro, CA	770	\$24.00	\$49,920	1.62
2. Ocean City, NJ	560	29.57	61,500	1.38
3. Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	200	13.80	28,700	1.27
4. Yuma, AZ	700	20.07	41,750	1.18
5. Las Cruces, NM	640	19.07	39,670	1.01
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division	4,910	35.35	73,530	0.49
2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	4,020	34.75	72,290	0.46
3. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metropolitan Division	5,010	33.39	69,460	0.33
4. Trenton-Ewing, NJ	1,780	32.68	67,980	0.81
5. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division	20,050	32.49	67,570	0.50

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**33-9032 Security guards**

*Guard, patrol, or monitor premises to prevent theft, violence, or infractions of rules.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Investigation and security services	547,680	\$9.99	\$20,780
2. Local government (OES designation)	35,520	12.63	26,260
3. General medical and surgical hospitals	33,070	12.60	26,210
4. Elementary and secondary schools	31,330	12.69	26,390
5. Traveler accommodation	29,760	11.40	23,710
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Architectural and engineering services	750	20.66	42,970
2. Couriers	360	19.12	39,760
3. Power generation and supply	2,630	17.43	36,260
4. Rubber product manufacturing	120	17.27	35,920
5. Beer, wine, and liquor stores	150	17.12	35,600

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	10,270	\$12.75	\$26,530	1.68
2. Nevada	17,260	11.09	23,070	1.45
3. Hawaii	7,680	10.45	21,730	1.32
4. New York	99,200	11.50	23,920	1.19
5. New Mexico	8,290	10.73	22,310	1.09
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	2,500	13.24	27,540	0.83
2. Washington	14,950	12.96	26,960	0.56
3. District of Columbia	10,270	12.75	26,530	1.68
4. New Hampshire	1,880	12.50	26,000	0.30
5. Minnesota	12,280	12.38	25,740	0.47

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Atlantic City, NJ	3,360	\$10.34	\$21,500	2.29
2. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metropolitan Division	18,220	9.16	19,060	1.81
3. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	14,500	11.09	23,070	1.70
4. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	77,610	11.62	24,160	1.58
5. Memphis, TN-MS-AR	9,080	9.06	18,850	1.47
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	510	19.83	41,240	0.60
2. San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	770	19.30	40,150	0.76
3. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	220	16.19	33,680	0.14
4. Trenton-Ewing, NJ	2,210	15.56	32,360	1.00
5. Olympia, WA	100	15.45	32,140	0.11

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**33-9092 Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Protective Service Workers**

*Monitor recreational areas, such as pools, beaches, or ski slopes to provide assistance and protection to participants.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Local government (OES designation)	40,350	\$9.18	\$19,100	
2. Other amusement and recreation industries	28,850	8.31	17,280	
3. Civic and social organizations	21,360	8.09	16,840	
4. Traveler accommodation	2,650	8.77	18,240	
5. Elementary and secondary schools	1,940	9.03	18,790	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Lessors of real estate	-	10.62	22,090	
2. General medical and surgical hospitals	360	10.36	21,560	
3. State government (OES designation)	270	10.10	21,010	
4. Other hospitals	40	10.05	20,910	
5. Employment services	350	9.62	20,000	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Wyoming	420	\$6.70	\$13,930	0.17
2. Alaska	460	11.30	23,500	0.15
3. Illinois	8,000	8.16	16,970	0.14
4. Colorado	2,950	9.11	18,940	0.14
5. Nebraska	1,230	7.33	15,240	0.14
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Hawaii	530	13.76	28,610	0.09
2. Alaska	460	11.30	23,500	0.15
3. California	11,510	10.92	22,720	0.08
4. Massachusetts	2,620	10.08	20,960	0.08
5. Florida	4,930	10.02	20,840	0.07

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Danbury, CT	180	\$10.45	\$21,740	0.26
2. Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	170	6.88	14,320	0.24
3. Lynn-Peabody-Salem, MA NECTA Division	230	9.88	20,550	0.22
4. Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	400	7.26	15,110	0.22
5. Mansfield, OH	120	6.87	14,290	0.21
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metropolitan Division	420	13.39	27,860	0.04
2. Honolulu, HI	330	13.35	27,770	0.08
3. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metropolitan Division	1,090	12.46	25,910	0.07
4. West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL Metropolitan Division	450	12.10	25,170	0.08
5. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metropolitan Division	2,430	11.99	24,940	0.06

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**35-1012 First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers**

*Supervise workers engaged in preparing and serving food.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Limited-service eating places	327,760	\$12.05	\$25,070
2. Full-service restaurants	189,600	14.74	30,650
3. Elementary and secondary schools	41,140	12.62	26,250
4. Special food services	27,910	15.16	31,530
5. Traveler accommodation	21,400	15.42	32,080
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Sea, coastal, and Great Lakes transportation	-	19.25	40,030
2. Offices of real estate agents and brokers	40	18.64	38,780
3. Drycleaning and laundry services	50	17.55	36,500
4. Professional and similar organizations	290	17.54	36,480
5. Outpatient care centers	80	17.44	36,280

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Nevada	9,440	\$14.26	\$29,660	0.79
2. New Mexico	6,030	10.51	21,860	0.79
3. Kentucky	13,700	11.35	23,600	0.78
4. Texas	73,090	11.88	24,710	0.78
5. Hawaii	4,430	15.93	33,140	0.76
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Washington	12,950	16.73	34,800	0.49
2. District of Columbia	1,790	16.72	34,780	0.29
3. New Jersey	18,720	16.36	34,020	0.48
4. Connecticut	7,650	16.23	33,760	0.46
5. Hawaii	4,430	15.93	33,140	0.76

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Jacksonville, NC	490	\$12.33	\$25,650	1.23
2. Ocean City, NJ	500	15.75	32,770	1.23
3. Abilene, TX	670	9.66	20,090	1.10
4. Wilmington, NC	1,400	12.39	25,780	1.10
5. Gadsden, AL	380	11.15	23,200	1.05
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	1,670	19.37	40,300	0.40
2. Danbury, CT	210	17.93	37,300	0.30
3. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division	6,250	17.88	37,180	0.48
4. Ocala, FL	460	17.58	36,560	0.48
5. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	410	17.47	36,330	0.51

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**35-2014 Cooks, restaurant**

*Prepare, season, and cook soups, meats, vegetables, desserts, or other foodstuffs in restaurants. May order supplies, keep records and accounts, price items on menu, or plan menu.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Full-service restaurants	607,700	\$9.72	\$20,220
2. Limited-service eating places	54,780	8.94	18,600
3. Traveler accommodation	54,620	11.46	23,830
4. Other amusement and recreation industries	19,380	11.04	22,970
5. Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	14,990	9.77	20,320
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Clothing stores	50	12.73	26,480
2. Traveler accommodation	54,620	11.46	23,830
3. Rooming and boarding houses	90	11.40	23,720
4. Beverage manufacturing	330	11.38	23,670
5. Other food manufacturing	40	11.38	23,660

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Hawaii	6,330	\$11.87	\$24,700	1.09
2. Nevada	12,890	12.01	24,980	1.08
3. Wyoming	2,310	8.69	18,060	0.92
4. Colorado	19,170	10.08	20,970	0.89
5. Montana	3,410	8.45	17,580	0.82
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Connecticut	6,380	12.49	25,990	0.39
2. Alaska	1,810	12.32	25,630	0.60
3. Nevada	12,890	12.01	24,980	1.08
4. Massachusetts	16,870	11.99	24,950	0.54
5. Hawaii	6,330	11.87	24,700	1.09

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	1,990	\$9.49	\$19,750	1.81
2. Brunswick, GA	660	9.10	18,920	1.62
3. Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	1,640	8.65	17,980	1.50
4. Naples-Marco Island, FL	1,750	11.37	23,640	1.44
5. Atlantic City, NJ	2,110	11.48	23,880	1.44
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	1,520	13.99	29,110	0.36
2. Danbury, CT	230	13.71	28,520	0.33
3. Charlottesville, VA	670	13.25	27,560	0.74
4. Anchorage, AK	1,030	13.01	27,060	0.64
5. Waterbury, CT	200	13.01	27,050	0.29

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**35-2021 Food preparation workers**

*Perform a variety of food preparation duties other than cooking, such as preparing cold foods and shellfish, slicing meat, and brewing coffee or tea.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Full-service restaurants	204,680	\$8.39	\$17,460
2. Limited-service eating places	182,270	7.62	15,850
3. Grocery stores	111,670	9.46	19,670
4. Elementary and secondary schools	72,810	9.59	19,960
5. Nursing care facilities	51,550	8.69	18,070
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Legal services	140	13.81	28,730
2. Facilities support services	-	13.24	27,530
3. Scientific research and development services	40	11.64	24,220
4. Clothing stores	60	11.59	24,120
5. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	3,050	10.74	22,350

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Mississippi	14,270	\$6.78	\$14,100	1.29
2. Louisiana	21,160	6.79	14,110	1.13
3. South Dakota	4,020	7.50	15,600	1.08
4. Maine	6,080	9.04	18,810	1.02
5. New York	80,470	9.47	19,690	0.97
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	1,930	11.22	23,330	0.64
2. Connecticut	13,760	10.46	21,760	0.84
3. Nevada	8,230	10.23	21,270	0.69
4. Washington	12,240	10.01	20,820	0.46
5. Hawaii	5,620	9.98	20,760	0.96

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	2,170	\$6.68	\$13,900	1.99
2. Hattiesburg, MS	950	7.53	15,670	1.78
3. Utica-Rome, NY	1,910	7.37	15,340	1.48
4. Napa, CA	900	10.62	22,090	1.44
5. Rome, GA	540	7.06	14,680	1.35
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Florence, SC	990	13.46	28,000	1.20
2. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	800	12.26	25,500	0.52
3. Danbury, CT	690	11.67	24,260	0.99
4. Waterbury, CT	540	11.28	23,450	0.77
5. Fairbanks, AK	190	11.22	23,340	0.52

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**35-3021 Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food**

*Perform duties which combine both food preparation and food service.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Limited-service eating places	1,625,820	\$7.05	\$14,670
2. Full-service restaurants	123,660	7.14	14,840
3. Elementary and secondary schools	111,370	8.85	18,400
4. Grocery stores	91,310	9.07	18,850
5. Special food services	85,250	8.63	17,950
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Federal government (OES designation)	8,370	13.13	27,300
2. Rail transportation	490	12.65	26,310
3. Depository credit intermediation	-	11.49	23,900
4. Scientific research and development services	80	10.97	22,830
5. Other schools and instruction	400	10.83	22,520

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Texas	245,080	\$6.78	\$14,100	2.60
2. West Virginia	17,130	6.49	13,510	2.46
3. Kentucky	42,920	6.56	13,640	2.45
4. North Carolina	91,950	6.88	14,310	2.41
5. Missouri	63,170	7.17	14,910	2.37
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	7,190	9.31	19,360	1.18
2. Connecticut	18,320	9.22	19,170	1.11
3. Washington	60,290	8.96	18,640	2.27
4. Alaska	4,470	8.78	18,260	1.49
5. Massachusetts	48,730	8.74	18,180	1.55

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. San Angelo, TX	1,640	\$6.31	\$13,130	3.96
2. Jacksonville, NC	1,570	6.40	13,300	3.95
3. Laredo, TX	3,120	6.16	12,820	3.94
4. Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	4,270	6.51	13,540	3.84
5. Ames, IA	1,540	7.16	14,890	3.79
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	11,580	9.72	20,220	1.22
2. Napa, CA	960	9.69	20,150	1.54
3. New Haven, CT	3,460	9.45	19,650	1.28
4. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	2,520	9.40	19,560	1.35
5. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division	24,580	9.34	19,420	1.87

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**35-3031 Waiters and waitresses**

*Take orders and serve food and beverages to patrons at tables in dining establishment.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Full-service restaurants	1,643,370	\$7.75	\$16,120
2. Limited-service eating places	162,020	7.15	14,880
3. Traveler accommodation	126,260	8.50	17,690
4. Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	77,950	7.33	15,240
5. Other amusement and recreation industries	70,440	8.92	18,550
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Sea, coastal, and Great Lakes transportation	-	10.76	22,380
2. Travel arrangement and reservation services	290	10.49	21,820
3. Scenic and sightseeing transportation, water	970	10.15	21,120
4. General medical and surgical hospitals	170	10.00	20,800
5. Other personal services	320	9.87	20,530

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Nevada	36,360	\$8.12	\$16,890	3.05
2. Hawaii	15,690	10.50	21,830	2.69
3. Florida	190,170	7.95	16,540	2.50
4. Rhode Island	10,980	8.61	17,910	2.29
5. Wyoming	5,480	6.71	13,960	2.18
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Massachusetts	54,530	10.78	22,430	1.73
2. Hawaii	15,690	10.50	21,830	2.69
3. New York	133,370	10.40	21,640	1.60
4. Washington	43,860	10.38	21,600	1.65
5. Alaska	3,590	9.88	20,550	1.20

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	4,680	\$7.53	\$15,660	5.55
2. Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	6,030	6.79	14,130	5.47
3. Ocean City, NJ	1,740	10.20	21,220	4.30
4. Naples-Marco Island, FL	4,270	8.76	18,210	3.51
5. Jacksonville, NC	1,360	6.96	14,470	3.43
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	71,090	11.62	24,170	1.45
2. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	1,970	11.11	23,110	1.27
3. Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	910	11.06	23,010	2.10
4. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA NECTA Division	27,020	11.01	22,890	1.66
5. New Bedford, MA	1,130	10.99	22,860	1.76

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**37-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers**

*Supervise work activities of cleaning personnel in hotels, hospitals, offices, and other establishments.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Services to buildings and dwellings	53,300	\$15.29	\$31,800	
2. Traveler accommodation	30,980	13.40	27,860	
3. Elementary and secondary schools	26,530	17.28	35,940	
4. Nursing care facilities	9,320	14.75	30,670	
5. Local government (OES designation)	8,550	17.96	37,350	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Scheduled air transportation	40	23.27	48,400	
2. Architectural and structural metals mfg.	30	20.49	42,610	
3. Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	250	20.44	42,510	
4. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	30	20.30	42,230	
5. Educational support services	30	20.29	42,210	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Nevada	3,670	\$13.97	\$29,050	0.31
2. Hawaii	1,530	16.59	34,510	0.26
3. District of Columbia	1,470	16.31	33,930	0.24
4. Delaware	970	15.09	31,390	0.23
5. Wyoming	570	12.93	26,890	0.23
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Connecticut	2,470	19.08	39,690	0.15
2. New Jersey	6,680	19.02	39,560	0.17
3. New York	13,520	18.80	39,100	0.16
4. Massachusetts	4,680	18.50	38,480	0.15
5. Rhode Island	530	17.87	37,170	0.11

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Brunswick, GA	210	\$14.56	\$30,280	0.52
2. Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	500	12.95	26,940	0.45
3. Elizabethtown, KY	180	12.42	25,840	0.42
4. Syracuse, NY	1,210	-	-	0.39
5. Atlantic City, NJ	570	16.84	35,030	0.39
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	140	25.58	53,210	0.11
2. Trenton-Ewing, NJ	370	23.19	48,230	0.17
3. Waterbury, CT	70	22.48	46,760	0.10
4. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division	1,720	21.92	45,590	0.14
5. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	120	21.55	44,820	0.10

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**37-1012 First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers**

*Plan, organize, direct, or coordinate activities of workers engaged in landscaping or groundskeeping activities, such as planting and maintaining ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, and lawns, and applying fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals, according to contract specifications. May also coordinate activities of workers engaged in terracing hillsides, building retaining walls, constructing pathways, installing patios, and similar activities in following a landscape design plan. Work may involve reviewing contracts to ascertain service, machine, and work force requirements; answering inquiries from potential customers regarding methods, material, and price ranges; and preparing estimates according to labor, material, and machine costs.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Services to buildings and dwellings	54,840	\$18.15	\$37,740	
2. Other amusement and recreation industries	12,320	20.94	43,550	
3. Local government (OES designation)	11,620	20.72	43,090	
4. Traveler accommodation	3,000	17.20	35,770	
5. Colleges and universities	2,320	18.90	39,310	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Federal government (OES designation)	160	27.48	57,170	
2. Highway, street, and bridge construction	50	23.81	49,530	
3. Spectator sports	370	22.34	46,480	
4. Grantmaking and giving services	60	22.27	46,320	
5. Management of companies and enterprises	230	21.41	44,530	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Nevada	1,750	\$17.83	\$37,090	0.15
2. Hawaii	780	21.08	43,840	0.13
3. Arizona	2,920	17.26	35,900	0.12
4. Georgia	4,670	16.96	35,280	0.12
5. South Carolina	2,160	16.75	34,830	0.12
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Connecticut	1,390	24.66	51,300	0.08
2. Delaware	370	23.24	48,340	0.09
3. New York	4,410	22.82	47,460	0.05
4. Massachusetts	2,720	22.77	47,370	0.09
5. Washington	1,370	22.04	45,850	0.05

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	310	\$17.21	\$35,790	0.25
2. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division	970	19.22	39,980	0.25
3. Anniston-Oxford, AL	120	15.25	31,730	0.24
4. Naples-Marco Island, FL	290	19.67	40,920	0.24
5. Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	100	17.85	37,140	0.22
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Danbury, CT	60	30.15	62,710	0.09
2. Anderson, SC	-	26.99	56,140	-
3. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	510	26.74	55,630	0.12
4. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	40	26.15	54,390	0.05
5. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division	1,140	25.85	53,760	0.09

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**37-2011 Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners**

*Keep buildings in clean and orderly condition. Perform heavy cleaning duties, such as cleaning floors, shampooing rugs, washing walls and glass, and removing rubbish. Duties may include tending furnace and boiler, performing routine maintenance activities, notifying management of need for repairs, and cleaning snow or debris from sidewalk.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Services to buildings and dwellings	717,560	\$8.96	\$18,640
2. Elementary and secondary schools	351,240	11.81	24,560
3. Local government (OES designation)	82,780	11.60	24,120
4. Colleges and universities	78,670	11.26	23,420
5. General medical and surgical hospitals	53,400	10.45	21,730
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Motor vehicle manufacturing	810	19.61	40,780
2. Postal service	16,060	18.41	38,300
3. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	4,050	15.65	32,550
4. Basic chemical manufacturing	580	14.77	30,730
5. Other transportation equipment manufacturing	200	14.32	29,790

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	16,430	\$10.70	\$22,260	2.69
2. Nevada	26,390	10.52	21,890	2.22
3. Hawaii	12,720	10.37	21,570	2.18
4. New York	177,130	11.87	24,680	2.13
5. Alaska	6,250	13.04	27,110	2.08
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	6,250	13.04	27,110	2.08
2. Massachusetts	53,450	12.43	25,860	1.70
3. New York	177,130	11.87	24,680	2.13
4. Washington	38,100	11.80	24,550	1.44
5. Michigan	69,750	11.71	24,350	1.61

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Champaign-Urbana, IL	2,840	\$12.18	\$25,340	2.89
2. Binghamton, NY	2,960	9.37	19,490	2.70
3. Florence, SC	2,060	7.61	15,820	2.49
4. Holland-Grand Haven, MI	2,760	10.57	21,980	2.47
5. Lawton, OK	950	8.63	17,960	2.42
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Kokomo, IN	720	14.50	30,160	1.55
2. Brockton-Bridgewater-Easton, MA NECTA Division	1,060	13.80	28,690	1.18
3. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	2,180	13.63	28,360	1.85
4. Lynn-Peabody-Salem, MA NECTA Division	1,710	13.36	27,800	1.65
5. Fairbanks, AK	630	13.15	27,350	1.73

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**37-2012 Maids and housekeeping cleaners**

*Perform any combination of light cleaning duties to maintain private households or commercial establishments, such as hotels, restaurants, and hospitals, in a clean and orderly manner. Duties include making beds, replenishing linens, cleaning rooms and halls, and vacuuming.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Traveler accommodation	408,500	\$8.41	\$17,490
2. General medical and surgical hospitals	115,540	9.75	20,290
3. Services to buildings and dwellings	87,910	8.62	17,940
4. Nursing care facilities	76,130	8.70	18,100
5. Community care facilities for the elderly	33,690	8.56	17,810
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Scientific research and development services	240	14.04	29,210
2. Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	120	12.15	25,280
3. Other investment pools and funds	-	12.08	25,140
4. Other financial investment activities	180	11.56	24,040
5. Educational support services	40	11.37	23,660

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Nevada	23,200	\$10.50	\$21,830	1.95
2. Hawaii	10,760	12.16	25,280	1.84
3. Wyoming	2,950	7.97	16,580	1.17
4. Montana	4,690	7.44	15,470	1.13
5. South Dakota	4,090	7.55	15,700	1.10
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	4,890	12.34	25,660	0.80
2. New York	46,680	12.29	25,560	0.56
3. Hawaii	10,760	12.16	25,280	1.84
4. Connecticut	9,290	10.64	22,130	0.56
5. Nevada	23,200	10.50	21,830	1.95

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	4,040	\$7.89	\$16,420	3.67
2. Atlantic City, NJ	3,570	9.25	19,250	2.43
3. Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	1,850	8.75	18,190	2.20
4. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	18,680	11.02	22,930	2.19
5. Brunswick, GA	890	7.92	16,470	2.19
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	28,900	14.10	29,320	0.59
2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	9,270	12.53	26,060	0.98
3. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division	4,730	11.98	24,920	0.39
4. Honolulu, HI	5,410	11.95	24,860	1.27
5. Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	310	11.18	23,250	0.51

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**37-3011 Landscaping and groundskeeping workers**

*Landscape or maintain grounds of property using hand or power tools or equipment. Workers typically perform a variety of tasks, which may include any combination of the following: sod laying, mowing, trimming, planting, watering, fertilizing, digging, raking, sprinkler installation, and installation of mortarless segmental concrete masonry wall units.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Services to buildings and dwellings	442,390	\$10.50	\$21,840
2. Other amusement and recreation industries	102,390	9.86	20,510
3. Local government (OES designation)	81,060	12.39	25,780
4. Employment services	30,900	9.75	20,280
5. Elementary and secondary schools	22,990	13.42	27,920
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Power generation and supply	380	18.03	37,500
2. Federal government (OES designation)	1,150	17.60	36,610
3. Technical and trade schools	60	17.05	35,460
4. Electronic instrument manufacturing	40	15.00	31,190
5. State government (OES designation)	7,100	14.52	30,210

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Hawaii	7,910	\$12.02	\$25,000	1.36
2. Nevada	13,320	11.38	23,660	1.12
3. Florida	81,740	9.82	20,430	1.07
4. Arizona	25,840	9.60	19,970	1.06
5. California	125,300	11.75	24,430	0.85
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	850	14.11	29,340	0.14
2. Connecticut	13,040	13.25	27,570	0.79
3. Massachusetts	20,550	13.15	27,350	0.65
4. Washington	16,490	12.31	25,600	0.62
5. Rhode Island	3,160	12.23	25,440	0.66

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Naples-Marco Island, FL	3,450	\$10.72	\$22,300	2.84
2. West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL Metropolitan Division	11,150	9.86	20,500	2.03
3. Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	2,450	9.41	19,580	2.01
4. Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	920	9.82	20,430	2.01
5. Barnstable Town, MA	1,780	13.01	27,070	1.80
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	690	15.51	32,260	0.59
2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	5,130	15.47	32,180	0.54
3. Danbury, CT	630	15.26	31,750	0.91
4. Haverhill-North Andover-Amesbury, MA-NH NECTA Division	750	14.92	31,040	1.00
5. New Bedford, MA	450	14.68	30,540	0.70

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**39-3091 Amusement and recreation attendants**

*Perform variety of attending duties at amusement or recreation facility. May schedule use of recreation facilities, maintain and provide equipment to participants of sporting events or recreational pursuits, or operate amusement concessions and rides.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Other amusement and recreation industries	103,140	\$7.84	\$16,300
2. Local government (OES designation)	42,970	9.05	18,820
3. Amusement parks and arcades	36,060	7.64	15,890
4. Traveler accommodation	8,750	8.55	17,780
5. Civic and social organizations	6,960	7.97	16,580
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Independent artists, writers, and performers	-	11.72	24,380
2. Junior colleges	-	11.15	23,190
3. Colleges and universities	1,000	10.43	21,700
4. Elementary and secondary schools	600	10.13	21,070
5. Community care facilities for the elderly	150	9.73	20,230

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Florida	31,520	\$8.12	\$16,900	0.41
2. Minnesota	9,270	8.30	17,270	0.35
3. Nevada	3,950	7.93	16,500	0.33
4. Alaska	940	9.93	20,650	0.31
5. Hawaii	1,720	9.62	20,020	0.30
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Connecticut	1,810	10.48	21,790	0.11
2. Alaska	940	9.93	20,650	0.31
3. Massachusetts	3,180	9.77	20,330	0.10
4. Hawaii	1,720	9.62	20,020	0.30
5. Vermont	620	9.48	19,720	0.21

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	13,530	\$7.97	\$16,580	1.38
2. Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	430	8.65	17,990	0.94
3. Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	1,030	7.62	15,840	0.93
4. Valdosta, GA	480	6.59	13,720	0.90
5. Ocean City, NJ	310	9.18	19,090	0.77
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division	280	12.62	26,250	0.07
2. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	510	11.12	23,130	0.12
3. Lynn-Peabody-Salem, MA NECTA Division	120	10.98	22,840	0.12
4. Ann Arbor, MI	-	10.60	22,050	-
5. Flagstaff, AZ	-	10.56	21,970	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**39-5012 Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists**

*Provide beauty services, such as shampooing, cutting, coloring, and styling hair, and massaging and treating scalp. May also apply makeup, dress wigs, perform hair removal, and provide nail and skin care services.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Personal care services	303,580	\$11.50	\$23,910
2. Health and personal care stores	2,000	9.86	20,510
3. Technical and trade schools	1,850	10.86	22,600
4. Employment services	1,530	13.18	27,410
5. Clothing stores	1,020	12.10	25,180
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Death care services	480	13.72	28,540
2. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	90	13.37	27,820
3. State government (OES designation)	110	13.23	27,510
4. Employment services	1,530	13.18	27,410
5. Amusement parks and arcades	50	12.55	26,100

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Pennsylvania	22,790	\$9.36	\$19,470	0.41
2. New Jersey	15,820	12.25	25,480	0.40
3. Wisconsin	10,810	11.00	22,870	0.40
4. North Dakota	1,250	10.52	21,880	0.38
5. Maryland	9,450	11.33	23,560	0.38
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	750	23.61	49,120	0.12
2. Delaware	1,170	14.54	30,240	0.28
3. Vermont	760	13.89	28,900	0.26
4. Connecticut	6,130	13.63	28,340	0.37
5. Massachusetts	10,140	13.27	27,610	0.32

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Ocean City, NJ	310	\$10.68	\$22,220	0.77
2. Lewiston, ID-WA	180	8.00	16,640	0.72
3. Sandusky, OH	260	7.61	15,820	0.66
4. Fond du Lac, WI	290	10.05	20,910	0.64
5. Punta Gorda, FL	230	10.55	21,950	0.61
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Birmingham-Hoover, AL	740	16.54	34,400	0.15
2. Memphis, TN-MS-AR	1,270	16.35	34,000	0.21
3. Burlington-South Burlington, VT	230	16.27	33,830	0.21
4. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	1,180	16.07	33,430	0.12
5. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	5,910	15.49	32,220	0.27

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**39-9011 Child care workers**

*Attend to children at schools, businesses, private households, and child care institutions. Perform a variety of tasks, such as dressing, feeding, bathing, and overseeing play.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Child day care services	234,970	\$7.84	\$16,320
2. Elementary and secondary schools	113,330	9.85	20,490
3. Other residential care facilities	33,500	9.88	20,540
4. Civic and social organizations	32,860	8.06	16,760
5. Other amusement and recreation industries	29,650	8.03	16,710
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	490	16.24	33,780
2. State government (OES designation)	600	15.25	31,710
3. Other hospitals	290	12.35	25,690
4. Residential mental health facilities	14,470	10.40	21,630
5. Furniture stores	60	10.37	21,560

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Montana	3,360	\$7.81	\$16,240	0.81
2. New York	61,730	10.51	21,850	0.74
3. New Jersey	27,530	9.08	18,890	0.70
4. Rhode Island	3,300	9.78	20,350	0.69
5. South Dakota	2,390	7.32	15,220	0.64
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Connecticut	6,310	10.56	21,970	0.38
2. Massachusetts	12,780	10.52	21,890	0.41
3. New York	61,730	10.51	21,850	0.74
4. California	48,140	10.08	20,970	0.33
5. Alaska	1,300	10.08	20,960	0.43

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Lawrence, KS	770	\$8.42	\$17,510	1.57
2. Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	2,910	10.29	21,410	1.18
3. Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	180	7.40	15,390	1.15
4. Billings, MT	880	8.40	17,470	1.13
5. Elizabethtown, KY	480	7.12	14,800	1.11
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	2,840	12.38	25,740	0.30
2. Waterbury, CT	230	11.63	24,200	0.33
3. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	36,760	11.30	23,510	0.75
4. Worcester, MA-CT	1,100	10.97	22,810	0.46
5. New Haven, CT	1,110	10.96	22,800	0.41

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**39-9021 Personal and home care aides**

*Assist elderly or disabled adults with daily living activities at the person's home or in a daytime non-residential facility. Duties performed at a place of residence may include keeping house (making beds, doing laundry, washing dishes) and preparing meals. May provide meals and supervised activities at non-residential care facilities. May advise families, the elderly, and disabled on such things as nutrition, cleanliness, and household utilities.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Home health care services	198,120	\$7.52	\$15,640
2. Individual and family services	177,550	8.82	18,340
3. Residential mental health facilities	60,750	9.41	19,580
4. Community care facilities for the elderly	25,560	8.87	18,450
5. Vocational rehabilitation services	24,950	9.35	19,450
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Other investment pools and funds	60	12.41	25,820
2. State government (OES designation)	6,680	11.85	24,660
3. Traveler accommodation	60	11.75	24,440
4. Professional and similar organizations	-	11.19	23,270
5. Religious organizations	250	10.25	21,310

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. New Mexico	10,790	\$8.51	\$17,700	1.41
2. Texas	114,740	6.43	13,380	1.22
3. Minnesota	27,690	10.17	21,160	1.05
4. Alaska	3,040	13.58	28,260	1.01
5. Maine	4,760	8.75	18,190	0.80
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	3,040	13.58	28,260	1.01
2. New Jersey	9,380	11.32	23,550	0.24
3. Delaware	-	10.71	22,280	-
4. Massachusetts	9,080	10.69	22,240	0.29
5. Rhode Island	1,700	10.66	22,180	0.35

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	7,310	\$6.15	\$12,800	6.37
2. McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	10,650	6.21	12,920	5.45
3. Laredo, TX	4,260	6.64	13,810	5.38
4. Sherman-Denison, TX	1,020	6.39	13,290	2.41
5. Abilene, TX	1,390	6.10	12,690	2.29
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Anchorage, AK	2,300	13.76	28,620	1.43
2. Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	540	13.44	27,940	0.88
3. Haverhill-North Andover-Amesbury, MA-NH NECTA Division	60	12.76	26,540	0.08
4. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	610	12.43	25,850	0.15
5. Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division	2,360	11.83	24,600	0.24

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**39-9032 Recreation workers**

*Conduct recreation activities with groups in public, private, or volunteer agencies or recreation facilities. Organize and promote activities, such as arts and crafts, sports, games, music, dramatics, social recreation, camping, and hobbies, taking into account the needs and interests of individual members.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Local government (OES designation)	96,230	\$11.13	\$23,140
2. Nursing care facilities	30,680	10.72	22,290
3. Civic and social organizations	30,200	9.26	19,260
4. Other amusement and recreation industries	17,330	9.84	20,470
5. Individual and family services	17,280	10.42	21,680
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Performing arts companies	220	19.68	40,940
2. Other support services	40	17.37	36,120
3. State government (OES designation)	3,380	17.17	35,720
4. Accounting and bookkeeping services	-	16.39	34,080
5. Federal government (OES designation)	3,100	15.42	32,070

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Vermont	1,250	\$11.33	\$23,560	0.42
2. Connecticut	5,660	13.04	27,120	0.34
3. Iowa	4,390	9.10	18,920	0.30
4. New York	23,000	11.23	23,360	0.28
5. Rhode Island	1,290	9.80	20,390	0.27
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	510	15.26	31,730	0.08
2. Hawaii	1,310	13.78	28,660	0.22
3. Connecticut	5,660	13.04	27,120	0.34
4. Alaska	360	12.83	26,690	0.12
5. Oregon	3,930	12.52	26,050	0.25

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Springfield, IL	1,360	\$18.78	\$39,070	1.24
2. Auburn-Opelika, AL	490	6.33	13,160	1.07
3. Danville, IL	170	8.76	18,220	0.61
4. Bend, OR	370	10.19	21,200	0.61
5. Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	1,120	8.16	16,970	0.60
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Springfield, IL	1,360	18.78	39,070	1.24
2. Charlottesville, VA	170	15.43	32,080	0.19
3. Danbury, CT	90	15.36	31,950	0.13
4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	2,720	14.82	30,830	0.31
5. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	1,520	14.70	30,580	0.36

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**41-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers**

*Directly supervise sales workers in a retail establishment or department. Duties may include management functions, such as purchasing, budgeting, accounting, and personnel work, in addition to supervisory duties.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Grocery stores	123,270	\$16.68	\$34,700
2. Clothing stores	105,830	16.91	35,160
3. Other general merchandise stores	84,730	14.31	29,770
4. Gasoline stations	82,660	14.13	29,380
5. Building material and supplies dealers	78,360	18.99	39,510
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Software publishers	70	43.63	90,750
2. Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	50	35.70	74,260
3. Automobile dealers	48,320	35.32	73,470
4. Computer systems design and related services	850	32.48	67,550
5. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage	190	31.84	66,240

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. New Hampshire	7,790	\$17.63	\$36,680	1.25
2. Maine	6,890	15.52	32,290	1.15
3. North Carolina	43,410	16.00	33,280	1.14
4. Alabama	20,750	15.44	32,120	1.11
5. Mississippi	11,880	14.39	29,930	1.07
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Washington	20,230	22.05	45,860	0.76
2. Delaware	3,160	22.05	45,860	0.76
3. New Jersey	30,580	21.54	44,810	0.78
4. Florida	56,000	20.47	42,590	0.74
5. Connecticut	14,180	20.27	42,170	0.86

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Jacksonville, NC	700	\$16.06	\$33,410	1.76
2. Dothan, AL	920	14.12	29,360	1.56
3. Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	1,690	16.27	33,830	1.53
4. Rochester-Dover, NH-ME	780	17.90	37,220	1.49
5. Hattiesburg, MS	770	14.59	30,340	1.44
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	400	27.06	56,280	0.92
2. Monroe, MI	370	26.76	55,660	0.77
3. Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	-	23.84	49,580	-
4. Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division	2,370	23.39	48,650	0.71
5. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	3,320	23.27	48,390	0.79

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**41-2011 Cashiers**

*Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Usually involves use of electronic scanners, cash registers, or related equipment. Often involved in processing credit or debit card transactions and validating checks.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Grocery stores	823,330	\$8.76	\$18,220
2. Gasoline stations	541,780	7.67	15,950
3. Other general merchandise stores	319,210	8.27	17,210
4. Department stores	231,550	8.08	16,810
5. Health and personal care stores	231,330	8.19	17,030
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Postal service	3,690	24.18	50,300
2. Depository credit intermediation	290	17.71	36,830
3. Scenic and sightseeing transportation, other	60	16.50	34,320
4. Urban transit systems	80	13.51	28,100
5. Telecommunications resellers	380	13.38	27,840

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Mississippi	41,980	\$7.15	\$14,860	3.79
2. Louisiana	68,540	6.95	14,460	3.65
3. Vermont	9,950	8.71	18,110	3.34
4. New Hampshire	20,740	8.66	18,020	3.34
5. West Virginia	22,870	6.77	14,080	3.28
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Washington	72,630	10.81	22,490	2.74
2. Alaska	6,750	10.42	21,670	2.25
3. District of Columbia	6,860	10.10	21,000	1.12
4. California	362,920	9.88	20,540	2.47
5. Oregon	34,680	9.80	20,370	2.17

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Ocean City, NJ	2,090	\$8.88	\$18,460	5.16
2. Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	800	6.49	13,500	5.10
3. Hattiesburg, MS	2,700	7.41	15,400	5.06
4. Bay City, MI	1,690	7.69	15,990	4.47
5. Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	2,860	7.89	16,420	4.37
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Napa, CA	1,300	11.82	24,590	2.08
2. Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	1,520	11.59	24,100	3.51
3. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division	31,580	11.43	23,760	2.40
4. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	22,760	10.98	22,830	2.39
5. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	2,630	10.84	22,550	3.28

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**41-2021 Counter and rental clerks**

*Receive orders for repairs, rentals, and services. May describe available options, compute cost, and accept payment.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Consumer goods rental	105,480	\$8.82	\$18,340
2. Drycleaning and laundry services	54,220	8.13	16,910
3. Automotive equipment rental and leasing	46,070	11.52	23,960
4. Automobile dealers	32,410	20.18	41,970
5. Lessors of real estate	32,270	10.61	22,070
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Automobile dealers	32,410	20.18	41,970
2. Accounting and bookkeeping services	280	17.82	37,070
3. Chemical merchant wholesalers	280	17.56	36,520
4. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	-	17.42	36,230
5. Building finishing contractors	40	16.87	35,090

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Washington	18,890	\$11.73	\$24,410	0.71
2. North Dakota	1,770	8.07	16,780	0.54
3. Colorado	11,380	10.77	22,410	0.53
4. California	72,560	12.45	25,890	0.49
5. New Hampshire	3,050	10.75	22,360	0.49
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. California	72,560	12.45	25,890	0.49
2. Connecticut	3,660	12.40	25,790	0.22
3. Maryland	10,720	12.38	25,760	0.43
4. New Jersey	12,340	11.89	24,730	0.32
5. Washington	18,890	11.73	24,410	0.71

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Mobile, AL	1,570	\$9.30	\$19,350	0.94
2. Danville, IL	260	7.56	15,720	0.94
3. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division	10,650	12.05	25,060	0.81
4. Bellingham, WA	590	10.23	21,280	0.79
5. Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	980	10.76	22,380	0.78
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	650	16.40	34,120	0.15
2. Lynn-Peabody-Salem, MA NECTA Division	360	15.23	31,690	0.35
3. Greeley, CO	190	15.15	31,520	0.26
4. Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	60	14.08	29,280	0.09
5. Portsmouth, NH-ME	240	13.93	28,970	0.44

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**41-2031 Retail salespersons**

*Sell merchandise, such as furniture, motor vehicles, appliances, or apparel in a retail establishment.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Clothing stores	684,040	\$9.44	\$19,620	
2. Department stores	610,360	9.31	19,370	
3. Building material and supplies dealers	426,130	12.19	25,360	
4. Other general merchandise stores	332,180	9.02	18,760	
5. Automobile dealers	281,360	20.65	42,950	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Other electrical equipment and component mfg.	-	23.87	49,660	
2. Computer systems design and related services	850	22.67	47,150	
3. Magnetic media manufacturing and reproducing	-	21.92	45,590	
4. Advertising and related services	710	21.10	43,880	
5. Residential building construction	1,080	20.88	43,430	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Hawaii	25,990	\$10.73	\$22,320	4.45
2. Delaware	18,180	11.88	24,720	4.35
3. New Hampshire	25,220	11.33	23,580	4.06
4. Montana	16,680	10.20	21,210	4.02
5. New Mexico	30,190	9.98	20,750	3.96
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Washington	85,000	12.81	26,640	3.20
2. Connecticut	52,060	12.67	26,360	3.16
3. Alaska	9,850	12.22	25,430	3.28
4. New Jersey	119,190	12.17	25,320	3.04
5. Colorado	79,380	11.95	24,860	3.69

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Lawrence-Methuen-Salem, MA-NH NECTA Division	3,530	\$11.08	\$23,060	6.09
2. Barnstable Town, MA	5,810	12.12	25,210	5.87
3. Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	6,320	10.73	22,310	5.73
4. Punta Gorda, FL	2,130	12.77	26,570	5.63
5. Santa Fe, NM	3,100	10.43	21,700	5.53
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Carson City, NV	510	15.05	31,310	1.63
2. Fairbanks, AK	1,200	13.64	28,370	3.30
3. Yakima, WA	2,380	13.51	28,090	3.09
4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	24,570	13.34	27,760	2.84
5. Tacoma, WA Metropolitan Division	8,790	13.29	27,630	3.50

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**41-4012 Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products**

*Sell goods for wholesalers or manufacturers to businesses or groups of individuals. Work requires substantial knowledge of items sold.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Electronic markets and agents and brokers	184,990	\$29.93	\$62,250
2. Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers	101,540	26.31	54,730
3. Grocery and Related Product Wholesalers	88,010	25.60	53,260
4. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers	57,930	27.15	56,470
5. Misc. nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	49,000	23.18	48,210
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Basic chemical manufacturing	1,440	35.77	74,410
2. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	880	35.69	74,240
3. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	1,910	35.50	73,850
4. Independent artists, writers, and performers	160	34.94	72,670
5. Converted paper product manufacturing	9,620	33.44	69,550

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. New York	119,130	\$30.78	\$64,010	1.43
2. Florida	104,270	24.79	51,570	1.37
3. Colorado	29,120	27.17	56,520	1.35
4. Illinois	77,630	28.31	58,880	1.35
5. Utah	14,360	24.56	51,080	1.31
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Connecticut	18,300	33.90	70,500	1.11
2. New Jersey	42,870	32.00	66,560	1.09
3. New York	119,130	30.78	64,010	1.43
4. Massachusetts	32,410	30.65	63,760	1.03
5. Minnesota	32,050	29.33	61,010	1.22

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	3,850	\$28.64	\$59,580	2.07
2. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metropolitan Division	20,050	22.47	46,740	2.00
3. Odessa, TX	960	20.38	42,390	1.87
4. Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	1,550	25.82	53,700	1.76
5. Brockton-Bridgewater-Easton, MA NECTA Division	1,570	34.57	71,900	1.75
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	5,390	41.42	86,150	1.28
2. Danbury, CT	950	38.31	79,690	1.37
3. Salinas, CA	1,030	37.54	78,070	0.66
4. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division	5,650	34.64	72,060	1.44
5. Brockton-Bridgewater-Easton, MA NECTA Division	1,570	34.57	71,900	1.75

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**43-3031 Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks**

*Compute, classify, and record numerical data to keep financial records complete. Perform any combination of routine calculating, posting, and verifying duties to obtain primary financial data for use in maintaining accounting records. May also check the accuracy of figures, calculations, and postings pertaining to business transactions recorded by other workers.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Accounting and bookkeeping services	90,330	\$14.43	\$30,010
2. Local government (OES designation)	74,710	15.04	31,290
3. Management of companies and enterprises	70,210	15.08	31,370
4. Depository credit intermediation	56,550	13.50	28,090
5. Building equipment contractors	44,250	15.63	32,520
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Postal service	1,470	24.43	50,810
2. Rail transportation	550	19.48	40,520
3. Federal government (OES designation)	6,540	18.03	37,500
4. Natural gas distribution	1,170	17.94	37,320
5. Other financial investment activities	10,790	17.80	37,010

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. South Dakota	8,460	\$11.38	\$23,660	2.27
2. Montana	8,550	12.13	25,230	2.06
3. Wyoming	5,070	12.16	25,290	2.02
4. Nebraska	17,870	12.77	26,570	2.00
5. Vermont	5,710	14.14	29,400	1.92
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	5,640	18.29	38,040	0.92
2. Alaska	4,920	18.08	37,600	1.64
3. Connecticut	24,650	17.80	37,030	1.50
4. Massachusetts	44,270	17.25	35,880	1.41
5. New Jersey	54,820	17.00	35,360	1.40

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Idaho Falls, ID	1,190	\$13.58	\$28,240	2.34
2. Bend, OR	1,400	13.38	27,840	2.30
3. Rapid City, SD	1,320	11.60	24,130	2.28
4. Casper, WY	800	11.83	24,610	2.20
5. Bellingham, WA	1,630	15.50	32,240	2.18
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	13,930	18.99	39,490	1.46
2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	10,850	18.76	39,010	1.25
3. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	8,180	18.47	38,430	1.94
4. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division	14,120	18.27	38,010	1.40
5. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA NECTA Division	22,310	18.25	37,960	1.37

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**43-4051 Customer service representatives**

*Interact with customers to provide information in response to inquiries about products and services and to handle and resolve complaints.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Insurance carriers	124,460	\$15.26	\$31,730
2. Business support services	117,040	11.03	22,950
3. Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related	110,870	15.06	31,320
4. Depository credit intermediation	103,510	13.64	28,370
5. Employment services	93,400	12.31	25,610
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Postal service	390	25.69	53,420
2. Satellite telecommunications	1,600	22.00	45,760
3. Support activities for water transportation	1,050	21.39	44,490
4. Federal government (OES designation)	50	20.58	42,810
5. Inland water transportation	160	20.34	42,300

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Arizona	60,820	\$13.59	\$28,260	2.50
2. Delaware	10,190	15.48	32,210	2.44
3. South Dakota	8,570	11.19	23,270	2.29
4. Utah	22,660	12.33	25,640	2.06
5. Georgia	78,910	13.78	28,660	2.02
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Massachusetts	50,220	17.35	36,080	1.60
2. Connecticut	28,430	16.87	35,090	1.73
3. District of Columbia	6,340	16.37	34,050	1.04
4. New York	129,180	16.15	33,600	1.55
5. Washington	39,070	15.96	33,200	1.47

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Sioux Falls, SD	5,250	\$11.26	\$23,410	4.23
2. Lubbock, TX	4,410	10.38	21,600	3.67
3. Pocatello, ID	1,320	9.46	19,690	3.58
4. Jacksonville, FL	18,180	13.04	27,110	3.18
5. Bloomington-Normal, IL	2,460	12.68	26,370	3.02
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	10,420	21.60	44,930	1.20
2. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA NECTA Division	28,000	18.92	39,350	1.72
3. Taunton-Norton-Raynham, MA NECTA Division	990	18.06	37,560	2.14
4. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	11,960	17.75	36,930	1.26
5. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	83,050	17.74	36,890	1.69

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**43-5081 Stock clerks and order fillers**

*Receive, store, and issue sales floor merchandise, materials, equipment, and other items from stockroom, warehouse, or storage yard to fill shelves, racks, tables, or customers' orders. May mark prices on merchandise and set up sales displays.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Grocery stores	392,810	\$9.86	\$20,500	
2. Department stores	274,390	9.29	19,330	
3. Other general merchandise stores	158,220	9.65	20,080	
4. Warehousing and storage	55,340	13.57	28,230	
5. Clothing stores	41,240	8.94	18,600	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Postal service	3,400	23.58	49,050	
2. Motor vehicle manufacturing	940	20.98	43,640	
3. Wired telecommunications carriers	990	20.43	42,500	
4. Federal government (OES designation)	7,970	19.58	40,730	
5. Natural gas distribution	580	19.49	40,540	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Florida	123,810	\$9.70	\$20,170	1.63
2. Kentucky	26,520	10.86	22,580	1.51
3. New Hampshire	9,300	11.09	23,070	1.50
4. Georgia	57,450	10.46	21,760	1.47
5. Arkansas	16,700	9.02	18,750	1.46
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	3,400	13.84	28,780	1.13
2. Washington	30,250	12.66	26,340	1.14
3. District of Columbia	1,260	12.49	25,970	0.21
4. Connecticut	20,550	12.11	25,190	1.25
5. Oregon	17,260	12.00	24,950	1.08

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Punta Gorda, FL	910	\$9.37	\$19,480	2.40
2. Cleveland, TN	850	9.81	20,400	2.18
3. Danville, IL	590	9.73	20,240	2.12
4. El Centro, CA	970	9.20	19,130	2.04
5. Rochester-Dover, NH-ME	1,010	11.24	23,380	1.93
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Fairbanks, AK	320	15.66	32,570	0.88
2. Battle Creek, MI	950	15.35	31,920	1.62
3. Ann Arbor, MI	1,920	13.45	27,970	0.97
4. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division	14,870	13.44	27,950	1.13
5. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	8,700	13.28	27,630	0.92

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**43-6014 Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive**

*Perform routine clerical and administrative functions such as drafting correspondence, scheduling appointments, organizing and maintaining paper and electronic files, or providing information to callers.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Elementary and secondary schools	222,670	\$13.48	\$28,030
2. Colleges and universities	99,380	13.80	28,710
3. Local government (OES designation)	91,030	14.52	30,210
4. General medical and surgical hospitals	65,380	13.65	28,400
5. Employment services	54,490	12.97	26,990
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Postal service	1,120	23.77	49,450
2. Federal government (OES designation)	32,030	19.49	40,540
3. Monetary authorities - central bank	350	19.04	39,600
4. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	670	18.34	38,150
5. Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	4,510	17.37	36,120

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. District of Columbia	13,240	\$19.30	\$40,140	2.17
2. Wyoming	5,330	10.81	22,490	2.12
3. New York	168,590	14.57	30,300	2.02
4. Louisiana	37,820	10.95	22,770	2.02
5. Mississippi	22,020	10.80	22,450	1.99
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	13,240	19.30	40,140	2.17
2. New Jersey	74,050	16.46	34,240	1.89
3. Massachusetts	39,360	16.37	34,060	1.25
4. Connecticut	24,120	16.30	33,910	1.46
5. Alaska	3,330	16.22	33,740	1.11

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Carson City, NV	1,240	\$15.09	\$31,380	3.96
2. San Angelo, TX	1,030	10.76	22,370	2.48
3. Trenton-Ewing, NJ	5,390	17.90	37,220	2.44
4. Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	1,210	10.74	22,340	2.38
5. Odessa, TX	1,210	10.18	21,170	2.35
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	9,010	18.45	38,370	0.95
2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	28,160	18.19	37,830	1.26
3. Trenton-Ewing, NJ	5,390	17.90	37,220	2.44
4. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	5,880	17.79	37,000	1.40
5. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division	7,140	17.77	36,960	0.71

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**43-9061 Office clerks, general**

*Perform duties too varied and diverse to be classified in any specific office clerical occupation, requiring limited knowledge of office management systems and procedures. Clerical duties may be assigned in accordance with the office procedures of individual establishments and may include a combination of answering telephones, bookkeeping, typing or word processing, stenography, office machine operation, and filing.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Local government (OES designation)	205,740	\$13.01	\$27,070
2. Employment services	171,510	10.82	22,500
3. Colleges and universities	128,810	12.06	25,080
4. Elementary and secondary schools	117,920	11.87	24,690
5. General medical and surgical hospitals	115,760	12.35	25,680
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Postal service	3,720	23.87	49,640
2. Wired telecommunications carriers	9,510	17.54	36,480
3. Satellite telecommunications	310	17.33	36,050
4. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	3,120	17.04	35,450
5. Telecommunications resellers	3,310	16.71	34,760

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Delaware	16,110	\$11.77	\$24,480	3.86
2. Missouri	87,230	11.18	23,250	3.28
3. Virginia	114,920	13.03	27,100	3.25
4. West Virginia	20,930	9.90	20,590	3.00
5. North Dakota	9,170	9.93	20,650	2.79
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	6,990	14.64	30,440	2.33
2. Massachusetts	64,080	14.12	29,380	2.04
3. Connecticut	32,920	14.04	29,200	2.00
4. District of Columbia	16,150	13.77	28,630	2.64
5. New Hampshire	13,360	13.16	27,380	2.15

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. St. Joseph, MO-KS	2,150	\$10.41	\$21,650	4.10
2. Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division	13,780	11.89	24,740	4.10
3. Olympia, WA	3,580	13.04	27,120	3.98
4. Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	33,990	13.59	28,260	3.91
5. Springfield, MO	7,080	9.76	20,300	3.88
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	2,790	15.81	32,880	2.37
2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	20,030	15.59	32,440	2.31
3. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA NECTA Division	32,730	14.90	30,980	2.01
4. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Division	66,320	14.67	30,510	2.97
5. Anchorage, AK	3,920	14.65	30,470	2.43

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**45-2041 Graders and sorters, agricultural products**

*Grade, sort, or classify unprocessed food and other agricultural products by size, weight, color, or condition.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Support activities for crop production	15,200	\$7.91	\$16,450
2. Grocery and Related Product Wholesalers	6,590	7.95	16,540
3. Grocery stores	5,730	10.22	21,250
4. Employment services	3,030	7.24	15,060
5. Farm product raw material merch. whls.	3,000	10.65	22,160
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Other professional and technical services	50	15.08	31,360
2. Dairy product manufacturing	-	14.79	30,770
3. State government (OES designation)	290	14.07	29,270
4. Grain and oilseed milling	230	12.92	26,880
5. Support activities for animal production	40	12.07	25,110

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Idaho	1,720	\$7.09	\$14,760	0.29
2. Washington	4,710	8.72	18,130	0.18
3. South Dakota	620	9.80	20,380	0.17
4. North Dakota	370	8.87	18,460	0.11
5. Vermont	310	9.27	19,280	0.10
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Minnesota	310	12.90	26,820	0.01
2. Missouri	90	12.16	25,300	-
3. Iowa	320	11.75	24,430	0.02
4. Indiana	220	11.55	24,030	0.01
5. Wisconsin	510	11.24	23,380	0.02

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Wenatchee, WA	1,420	\$8.33	\$17,320	3.66
2. Salinas, CA	2,200	9.03	18,780	1.41
3. Yakima, WA	980	9.05	18,830	1.27
4. Merced, CA	680	8.17	16,990	1.12
5. Idaho Falls, ID	470	6.50	13,530	0.92
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Raleigh-Cary, NC	70	18.81	39,130	0.02
2. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	50	16.73	34,800	-
3. Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	-	12.99	27,010	-
4. Salt Lake City, UT	90	12.72	26,450	0.02
5. Kansas City, MO-KS	40	12.39	25,760	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**45-2091 Agricultural equipment operators**

*Drive and control farm equipment to till soil and to plant, cultivate, and harvest crops. May perform tasks, such as crop baling or hay bucking. May operate stationary equipment to perform post-harvest tasks, such as husking, shelling, threshing, and ginning.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Support activities for crop production	13,710	\$9.19	\$19,120
2. Misc. nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	2,150	12.61	26,230
3. Farm product raw material merch. whls.	990	12.56	26,130
4. Employment services	260	11.63	24,180
5. Colleges and universities	200	12.48	25,970
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. State government (OES designation)	50	14.86	30,900
2. Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	60	13.32	27,700
3. Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	-	12.73	26,470
4. Beverage manufacturing	160	12.65	26,300
5. Misc. nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	2,150	12.61	26,230

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. North Dakota	210	\$11.99	\$24,930	0.06
2. Kansas	820	13.83	28,760	0.06
3. Idaho	310	9.73	20,240	0.05
4. Nebraska	410	11.26	23,410	0.05
5. California	6,640	9.61	19,990	0.05
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Pennsylvania	170	16.46	34,230	-
2. Washington	180	14.33	29,820	0.01
3. Kansas	820	13.83	28,760	0.06
4. Illinois	550	13.61	28,310	0.01
5. Maryland	90	13.53	28,140	-

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. El Centro, CA	460	\$8.60	\$17,880	0.97
2. Visalia-Porterville, CA	1,100	9.01	18,740	0.89
3. Merced, CA	350	9.06	18,840	0.57
4. Hanford-Corcoran, CA	170	9.59	19,940	0.49
5. Bakersfield, CA	700	8.82	18,340	0.29
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division	-	20.29	42,200	-
2. Kansas City, MO-KS	-	16.21	33,710	-
3. Evansville, IN-KY	90	14.06	29,250	0.05
4. Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	320	13.78	28,660	0.04
5. Napa, CA	140	13.11	27,260	0.22

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**45-2092 Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse**

*Manually plant, cultivate, and harvest vegetables, fruits, nuts, horticultural specialties, and field crops. Use hand tools, such as shovels, trowels, hoes, tampers, pruning hooks, shears, and knives. Duties may include tilling soil and applying fertilizers; transplanting, weeding, thinning, or pruning crops; applying pesticides; cleaning, grading, sorting, packing and loading harvested products. May construct trellises, repair fences and farm buildings, or participate in irrigation activities.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Support activities for crop production	161,280	\$7.96	\$16,550
2. Misc. nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	15,900	8.80	18,300
3. Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	11,860	9.33	19,410
4. Beverage manufacturing	4,200	10.53	21,910
5. Services to buildings and dwellings	3,240	10.31	21,450
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Federal government (OES designation)	140	16.18	33,660
2. Elementary and secondary schools	-	15.43	32,100
3. State government (OES designation)	180	12.85	26,720
4. Local government (OES designation)	840	12.04	25,050
5. Specialized freight trucking	-	12.02	25,010

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. California	135,200	\$8.30	\$17,260	0.92
2. New Mexico	3,330	6.49	13,490	0.44
3. Florida	28,020	7.92	16,470	0.37
4. Arizona	8,720	6.71	13,960	0.36
5. Idaho	990	9.56	19,880	0.17
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Massachusetts	890	11.51	23,930	0.03
2. Nebraska	510	11.25	23,410	0.06
3. North Dakota	320	10.85	22,560	0.10
4. Ohio	2,060	10.77	22,410	0.04
5. Washington	3,000	10.77	22,390	0.11

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Salinas, CA	19,950	\$8.32	\$17,300	12.77
2. El Centro, CA	5,840	8.09	16,830	12.31
3. Yuma, AZ	6,700	6.67	13,870	11.25
4. Madera, CA	4,120	8.18	17,010	11.01
5. Visalia-Porterville, CA	12,540	8.21	17,080	10.14
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	150	13.67	28,420	0.04
2. Champaign-Urbana, IL	-	13.43	27,940	-
3. Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division	60	13.24	27,540	0.02
4. Charlottesville, VA	40	13.16	27,380	0.04
5. Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	130	13.05	27,140	0.03

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**45-2093 Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals**

*Attend to live farm, ranch, or aquacultural animals that may include cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses and other equines, poultry, finfish, shellfish, and bees. Attend to animals produced for animal products, such as meat, fur, skins, feathers, eggs, milk, and honey. Duties may include feeding, watering, herding, grazing, castrating, branding, de-beaking, weighing, catching, and loading animals. May maintain records on animals; examine animals to detect diseases and injuries; assist in birth deliveries; and administer medications, vaccinations, or insecticides as appropriate. May clean and maintain animal housing areas. Include workers who shear wool from sheep, and collect eggs in hatcheries.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Employment services	9,850	\$9.97	\$20,730	
2. Support activities for animal production	9,500	9.87	20,530	
3. Farm product raw material merch. whls.	8,190	8.35	17,370	
4. Animal slaughtering and processing	4,950	9.83	20,450	
5. Spectator sports	3,190	9.60	19,960	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Federal government (OES designation)	330	16.59	34,520	
2. Other financial investment activities	60	13.24	27,540	
3. Local government (OES designation)	140	13.03	27,110	
4. Scientific research and development services	50	12.49	25,980	
5. Animal food manufacturing	670	12.28	25,550	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Kentucky	2,500	\$9.71	\$20,200	0.14
2. Montana	570	8.53	17,750	0.14
3. Nebraska	980	8.77	18,230	0.11
4. Iowa	1,360	10.44	21,700	0.09
5. Mississippi	950	9.09	18,910	0.09
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Wyoming	40	14.15	29,420	0.02
2. Arizona	280	11.67	24,270	0.01
3. New Jersey	830	11.39	23,700	0.02
4. Connecticut	150	11.19	23,270	0.01
5. Massachusetts	230	11.18	23,260	0.01

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Lexington-Fayette, KY	1,560	\$9.99	\$20,780	0.66
2. Harrisonburg, VA	210	10.43	21,700	0.37
3. College Station-Bryan, TX	160	6.81	14,160	0.19
4. Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	80	10.21	21,250	0.19
5. Visalia-Porterville, CA	190	9.33	19,400	0.15
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Stockton, CA	100	14.23	29,590	0.05
2. Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	-	13.79	28,670	-
3. Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	40	13.00	27,030	0.03
4. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	140	12.97	26,980	-
5. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metropolitan Division	-	12.75	26,520	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**45-4022 Logging equipment operators**

*Drive logging tractor or wheeled vehicle equipped with one or more accessories, such as bulldozer blade, frontal shear, grapple, logging arch, cable winches, hoisting rack, or crane boom, to fell tree; to skid, load, unload, or stack logs; or to pull stumps or clear brush.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Logging	20,680	\$14.47	\$30,090
2. Sawmills and wood preservation	3,440	12.63	26,260
3. Specialized freight trucking	580	14.03	29,190
4. Plywood and engineered wood product mfg.	430	13.55	28,180
5. Other wood product manufacturing	390	12.70	26,420
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Electronic markets and agents and brokers	-	21.92	45,590
2. General freight trucking	-	20.65	42,940
3. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	280	17.73	36,880
4. Logging	20,680	14.47	30,090
5. Employment services	280	14.18	29,500

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Maine	1,460	\$15.37	\$31,980	0.24
2. Mississippi	1,800	12.24	25,460	0.16
3. Idaho	800	16.36	34,020	0.13
4. Montana	530	16.37	34,040	0.13
5. Oregon	2,050	17.11	35,600	0.13
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Washington	1,830	18.82	39,140	0.07
2. Alaska	200	17.39	36,170	0.07
3. Oregon	2,050	17.11	35,600	0.13
4. California	980	16.72	34,790	0.01
5. Montana	530	16.37	34,040	0.13

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Corvallis, OR	90	\$20.57	\$42,790	0.26
2. Redding, CA	150	16.24	33,780	0.23
3. Missoula, MT	120	16.22	33,740	0.22
4. Hattiesburg, MS	100	15.67	32,590	0.19
5. Alexandria, LA	110	14.49	30,140	0.18
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Corvallis, OR	90	20.57	42,790	0.26
2. Bellingham, WA	60	19.87	41,330	0.08
3. Monroe, LA	-	19.70	40,980	-
4. Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	60	19.42	40,400	0.01
5. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metropolitan Division	460	18.96	39,440	0.04

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**47-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers**

*Directly supervise and coordinate activities of construction or extraction workers.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Residential building construction	82,470	\$26.16	\$54,420	
2. Building equipment contractors	75,300	29.78	61,940	
3. Nonresidential building construction	75,240	27.76	57,740	
4. Building foundation and exterior contractors	60,100	25.83	53,730	
5. Building finishing contractors	44,100	26.15	54,380	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Computer systems design and related services	-	37.84	78,700	
2. Turbine and power transmission equipment mfg.	-	36.16	75,210	
3. Death care services	60	33.82	70,340	
4. Pipeline transportation of crude oil	40	32.92	68,480	
5. Basic chemical manufacturing	70	32.68	67,980	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Wyoming	2,960	\$26.22	\$54,540	1.18
2. Nevada	8,710	28.06	58,360	0.73
3. Florida	53,090	24.70	51,380	0.70
4. Virginia	23,350	26.80	55,740	0.66
5. New Mexico	4,920	22.05	45,850	0.64
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	1,520	35.99	74,870	0.51
2. New Jersey	14,650	34.26	71,260	0.37
3. Illinois	14,470	33.59	69,870	0.25
4. New York	27,120	32.28	67,140	0.33
5. Hawaii	2,140	32.23	67,040	0.37

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	2,810	\$21.61	\$44,940	1.35
2. Naples-Marco Island, FL	1,640	26.47	55,060	1.35
3. Farmington, NM	550	23.06	47,960	1.15
4. Victoria, TX	530	23.82	49,540	1.12
5. Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	740	24.76	51,510	1.11
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	3,250	39.14	81,420	0.34
2. Waterbury, CT	130	38.79	80,690	0.19
3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	3,000	38.45	79,970	0.35
4. Lynn-Peabody-Salem, MA NECTA Division	350	37.95	78,940	0.34
5. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	14,190	36.72	76,380	0.29

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**47-2031 Carpenters**

*Construct, erect, install, or repair structures and fixtures made of wood, such as concrete forms; building frameworks, including partitions, joists, studding, and rafters; wood stairways, window and door frames, and hardwood floors. May also install cabinets, siding, drywall and batt or roll insulation. Include brattice builders who build doors or brattices (ventilation walls or partitions) in underground passageways to control the proper circulation of air through the passageways and to the working places.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Residential building construction	286,600	\$17.93	\$37,290
2. Building foundation and exterior contractors	155,980	18.12	37,680
3. Nonresidential building construction	146,870	20.55	42,740
4. Building finishing contractors	135,150	19.59	40,740
5. Employment services	28,870	16.36	34,040
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. General freight trucking	-	27.79	57,810
2. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	350	27.00	56,160
3. Power generation and supply	140	26.34	54,800
4. Motion picture and video industries	250	25.63	53,320
5. Department stores	100	25.36	52,750

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Nevada	19,680	\$19.78	\$41,140	1.65
2. Arizona	32,010	16.21	33,720	1.31
3. Montana	4,950	15.68	32,620	1.19
4. Vermont	3,550	16.20	33,690	1.19
5. Missouri	27,070	19.92	41,440	1.02
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	2,980	25.83	53,730	0.99
2. Hawaii	4,870	25.27	52,570	0.83
3. Illinois	39,270	24.03	49,970	0.68
4. New Jersey	20,940	23.83	49,570	0.54
5. Massachusetts	21,010	22.82	47,460	0.67

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	3,120	\$24.35	\$50,650	2.49
2. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	15,060	19.87	41,330	1.76
3. Napa, CA	1,080	22.51	46,830	1.73
4. St. George, UT	770	13.22	27,500	1.69
5. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	20,290	20.83	43,330	1.68
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Fairbanks, AK	430	29.42	61,190	1.18
2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	4,680	26.73	55,600	0.54
3. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division	3,280	26.37	54,850	0.84
4. Brockton-Bridgewater-Easton, MA NECTA Division	720	25.63	53,300	0.80
5. Honolulu, HI	3,370	25.59	53,220	0.79

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**47-2061 Construction laborers**

*Perform tasks involving physical labor at building, highway, and heavy construction projects, tunnel and shaft excavations, and demolition sites. May operate hand and power tools of all types: air hammers, earth tampers, cement mixers, small mechanical hoists, surveying and measuring equipment, and a variety of other equipment and instruments. May clean and prepare sites, dig trenches, set braces to support the sides of excavations, erect scaffolding, clean up rubble and debris, and remove asbestos, lead, and other hazardous waste materials. May assist other craft workers.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Other specialty trade contractors	145,390	\$14.10	\$29,330
2. Building foundation and exterior contractors	127,870	13.70	28,500
3. Residential building construction	117,920	13.29	27,630
4. Nonresidential building construction	111,760	15.06	31,330
5. Highway, street, and bridge construction	91,640	15.79	32,840
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Professional and similar organizations	-	23.89	49,700
2. Junior colleges	180	19.59	40,740
3. Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers	110	18.31	38,080
4. General medical and surgical hospitals	-	18.06	37,570
5. Grain and oilseed milling	270	18.04	37,520

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Idaho	7,450	\$11.66	\$24,240	1.25
2. New Mexico	8,990	10.09	20,980	1.18
3. Arizona	26,340	12.62	26,250	1.08
4. Alaska	3,140	20.69	43,040	1.05
5. Texas	97,180	9.72	20,220	1.03
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Illinois	31,220	21.49	44,700	0.54
2. Alaska	3,140	20.69	43,040	1.05
3. Hawaii	4,140	20.61	42,870	0.71
4. Minnesota	11,380	19.87	41,330	0.43
5. Massachusetts	16,300	19.67	40,900	0.52

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Farmington, NM	1,370	\$10.42	\$21,670	2.86
2. Odessa, TX	1,340	8.81	18,320	2.61
3. Greeley, CO	1,360	12.98	27,010	1.86
4. Prescott, AZ	1,070	12.15	25,270	1.82
5. Boise City-Nampa, ID	4,290	11.80	24,540	1.69
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Springfield, IL	400	24.71	51,400	0.36
2. Bloomington-Normal, IL	380	23.17	48,200	0.47
3. Leominster-Fitchburg-Gardner, MA	410	22.93	47,690	0.83
4. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metropolitan Division	19,050	22.78	47,380	0.52
5. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	7,280	22.04	45,840	0.42

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**47-2111 Electricians**

*Install, maintain, and repair electrical wiring, equipment, and fixtures. Ensure that work is in accordance with relevant codes. May install or service street lights, intercom systems, or electrical control systems.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Building equipment contractors	427,540	\$21.73	\$45,200
2. Local government (OES designation)	15,720	22.99	47,820
3. Nonresidential building construction	9,920	21.78	45,300
4. Employment services	9,760	17.96	37,370
5. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	9,010	28.59	59,460
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Monetary authorities - central bank	50	32.04	66,640
2. Natural gas distribution	990	29.38	61,100
3. Motor vehicle manufacturing	7,150	29.22	60,770
4. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	9,010	28.59	59,460
5. Misc. durable goods merchant wholesalers	-	28.35	58,970

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Wyoming	2,020	\$21.02	\$43,720	0.80
2. Alaska	2,050	28.09	58,430	0.68
3. Nevada	7,720	22.97	47,780	0.65
4. West Virginia	4,460	19.52	40,590	0.64
5. Delaware	2,330	22.73	47,290	0.56
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. New Jersey	16,030	28.38	59,030	0.41
2. Alaska	2,050	28.09	58,430	0.68
3. New York	36,790	27.65	57,500	0.44
4. Hawaii	2,050	27.40	56,980	0.35
5. Illinois	26,890	27.19	56,560	0.47

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Appleton, WI	1,430	\$20.73	\$43,130	1.25
2. Victoria, TX	590	17.94	37,320	1.24
3. Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	500	25.95	53,980	1.15
4. Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	540	21.78	45,310	1.13
5. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	830	23.73	49,370	1.04
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Ocean City, NJ	-	35.76	74,380	-
2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	2,770	32.98	68,610	0.29
3. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division	4,370	31.48	65,480	0.44
4. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division	22,600	31.34	65,190	0.46
5. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	3,730	30.70	63,860	0.43

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**47-2152 Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters**

*Assemble, install, alter, and repair pipelines or pipe systems that carry water, steam, air, or other liquids or gases. May install heating and cooling equipment and mechanical control systems.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Building equipment contractors	299,250	\$21.73	\$45,190	
2. Local government (OES designation)	15,200	18.53	38,540	
3. Nonresidential building construction	12,590	21.98	45,710	
4. Utility system construction	11,950	21.39	44,490	
5. Ship and boat building	6,310	17.71	36,850	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	310	30.16	62,720	
2. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3,410	29.30	60,940	
3. Foundries	190	27.97	58,170	
4. Technical and trade schools	-	27.88	57,990	
5. Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	30	27.83	57,880	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Louisiana	10,500	\$18.05	\$37,550	0.56
2. Utah	5,350	20.10	41,800	0.49
3. Alaska	1,370	26.98	56,130	0.46
4. Delaware	1,840	22.79	47,400	0.44
5. Nevada	5,140	21.79	45,320	0.43
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Illinois	18,500	28.77	59,830	0.32
2. New York	25,790	28.31	58,890	0.31
3. New Jersey	10,440	27.11	56,390	0.27
4. Alaska	1,370	26.98	56,130	0.46
5. Minnesota	9,590	25.96	53,990	0.36

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Jefferson City, MO	850	\$17.40	\$36,200	1.15
2. Baton Rouge, LA	3,750	18.89	39,290	1.10
3. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	810	24.90	51,790	1.01
4. Fond du Lac, WI	440	23.24	48,340	0.97
5. Decatur, IL	510	29.11	60,550	0.97
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	-	36.99	76,940	-
2. Lynn-Peabody-Salem, MA NECTA Division	530	33.56	69,800	0.51
3. Missoula, MT	190	33.09	68,820	0.35
4. Gary, IN Metropolitan Division	1,350	32.10	66,760	0.50
5. Fairbanks, AK	200	31.10	64,700	0.55

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**49-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers**

*Supervise and coordinate the activities of mechanics, installers, and repairers.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Automotive repair and maintenance	44,340	\$24.29	\$50,520
2. Automobile dealers	33,030	29.04	60,400
3. Building equipment contractors	23,820	27.23	56,630
4. Local government (OES designation)	23,750	25.50	53,030
5. Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	14,960	22.08	45,930
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Motion picture and video industries	-	36.87	76,680
2. Legal services	30	35.57	73,990
3. Motor vehicle manufacturing	1,650	34.99	72,780
4. Clothing stores	40	33.90	70,510
5. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	250	33.47	69,630

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Wyoming	1,430	\$24.73	\$51,430	0.57
2. West Virginia	3,500	23.58	49,050	0.50
3. Alabama	9,330	22.84	47,510	0.50
4. Georgia	18,950	25.24	52,500	0.49
5. North Carolina	17,890	24.40	50,750	0.47
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	1,050	31.65	65,830	0.35
2. Connecticut	4,850	30.81	64,080	0.29
3. Massachusetts	8,230	29.94	62,280	0.26
4. New Jersey	14,050	29.73	61,840	0.36
5. Washington	9,230	29.42	61,190	0.35

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	620	\$32.56	\$67,720	0.77
2. Warner Robins, GA	370	25.79	53,640	0.73
3. Sheboygan, WI	430	24.71	51,400	0.70
4. Savannah, GA	1,010	22.37	46,540	0.69
5. Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	1,010	27.43	57,060	0.66
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	940	34.95	72,690	0.22
2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	2,170	33.67	70,030	0.23
3. Danbury, CT	220	33.43	69,530	0.32
4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	2,520	32.99	68,620	0.29
5. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division	1,300	32.90	68,440	0.33

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**49-3023 Automotive service technicians and mechanics**

*Diagnose, adjust, repair, or overhaul automotive vehicles.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Automotive repair and maintenance	228,680	\$15.21	\$31,630
2. Automobile dealers	221,730	19.39	40,330
3. Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	57,720	14.70	30,580
4. Gasoline stations	25,880	14.98	31,160
5. Local government (OES designation)	20,350	19.34	40,220
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Scientific research and development services	330	28.08	58,400
2. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	240	26.60	55,330
3. Satellite telecommunications	110	26.40	54,920
4. Accounting and bookkeeping services	50	24.97	51,930
5. Wired telecommunications carriers	770	24.01	49,940

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Vermont	2,040	\$14.66	\$30,480	0.69
2. New Hampshire	3,990	17.41	36,220	0.64
3. Pennsylvania	34,980	15.61	32,470	0.63
4. West Virginia	4,190	11.77	24,480	0.60
5. Virginia	21,160	18.21	37,870	0.60
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	1,370	21.60	44,930	0.46
2. California	69,740	19.21	39,950	0.47
3. Massachusetts	14,710	19.03	39,590	0.47
4. Connecticut	9,090	19.00	39,510	0.55
5. Michigan	22,600	18.92	39,350	0.52

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	220	\$20.21	\$42,040	1.40
2. Lebanon, PA	460	15.17	31,560	1.01
3. Idaho Falls, ID	500	17.39	36,170	0.98
4. Abilene, TX	570	13.94	29,000	0.94
5. Merced, CA	570	14.87	30,940	0.94
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	3,910	24.36	50,670	0.41
2. Danbury, CT	520	23.32	48,510	0.75
3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	3,220	22.52	46,850	0.37
4. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metropolitan Division	6,130	22.49	46,780	0.51
5. Durham, NC	960	21.83	45,410	0.38

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**49-3031 Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists**

*Diagnose, adjust, repair, or overhaul trucks, buses, and all types of diesel engines. Include mechanics working primarily with automobile diesel engines.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. General freight trucking	31,070	\$16.62	\$34,560	
2. Automotive repair and maintenance	24,390	17.23	35,840	
3. Local government (OES designation)	22,590	20.46	42,570	
4. Motor vehicle and parts merchant wholesalers	18,120	18.19	37,840	
5. Elementary and secondary schools	13,340	16.61	34,540	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Support activities for water transportation	580	25.74	53,540	
2. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	550	24.27	50,480	
3. Power generation and supply	2,590	24.03	49,970	
4. Natural gas distribution	240	24.02	49,960	
5. Technical and trade schools	90	23.71	49,310	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Nebraska	3,990	\$18.49	\$38,470	0.45
2. Wyoming	750	19.59	40,740	0.30
3. Arkansas	3,260	15.37	31,970	0.29
4. North Dakota	930	16.12	33,530	0.28
5. Iowa	4,010	16.06	33,410	0.28
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	660	23.63	49,140	0.22
2. Hawaii	830	23.31	48,490	0.14
3. Massachusetts	4,190	20.86	43,380	0.13
4. Connecticut	2,290	20.68	43,020	0.14
5. Rhode Island	510	20.60	42,860	0.11

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Texarkana-Texarkana, TX-AR	360	\$18.64	\$38,770	0.69
2. Lima, OH	340	18.47	38,410	0.61
3. Farmington, NM	280	15.14	31,490	0.59
4. Albany, GA	350	15.05	31,290	0.56
5. Pocatello, ID	200	16.66	34,650	0.54
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Napa, CA	80	27.68	57,580	0.13
2. Lynn-Peabody-Salem, MA NECTA Division	80	25.12	52,250	0.08
3. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metropolitan Division	2,260	25.08	52,170	0.22
4. Anchorage, AK	370	24.52	50,990	0.23
5. Honolulu, HI	650	24.41	50,760	0.15

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**49-9021 Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers**

*Install or repair heating, central air conditioning, or refrigeration systems, including oil burners, hot-air furnaces, and heating stoves.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Building equipment contractors	159,950	\$18.13	\$37,710
2. Direct selling establishments	12,290	19.19	39,910
3. Hardware and plumbing merchant wholesalers	9,130	20.38	42,390
4. Commercial machinery repair and maintenance	7,510	19.79	41,160
5. Elementary and secondary schools	5,210	18.86	39,240
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg.	-	27.52	57,240
2. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	280	25.57	53,190
3. Power generation and supply	320	24.90	51,790
4. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	430	24.61	51,180
5. Wired telecommunications carriers	240	24.55	51,070

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Maryland	8,200	\$20.78	\$43,220	0.33
2. New Hampshire	2,010	18.51	38,510	0.32
3. South Dakota	1,180	16.02	33,330	0.32
4. Maine	1,710	17.47	36,330	0.29
5. Delaware	1,140	17.64	36,690	0.27
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	320	25.36	52,760	0.11
2. District of Columbia	370	23.71	49,320	0.06
3. Massachusetts	6,730	23.69	49,270	0.21
4. Hawaii	460	23.48	48,840	0.08
5. Connecticut	4,050	22.50	46,810	0.25

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Lebanon, PA	330	\$21.16	\$44,010	0.73
2. Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	470	15.03	31,250	0.71
3. Charlottesville, VA	490	15.27	31,750	0.54
4. Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	960	16.45	34,210	0.46
5. Prescott, AZ	270	16.52	34,350	0.46
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	280	30.97	64,410	0.24
2. Ann Arbor, MI	330	28.02	58,280	0.17
3. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	380	26.61	55,350	0.25
4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	800	26.52	55,160	0.09
5. Fairbanks, AK	-	26.09	54,260	-

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**49-9042 Maintenance and repair workers, general**

*Perform work involving the skills of two or more maintenance or craft occupations to keep machines, mechanical equipment, or the structure of an establishment in repair. Duties may involve pipe fitting; boiler making; insulating; welding; machining; carpentry; repairing electrical or mechanical equipment; installing, aligning, and balancing new equipment; and repairing buildings, floors, or stairs.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Lessors of real estate	126,150	\$13.36	\$27,790
2. Local government (OES designation)	94,780	16.00	33,280
3. Activities related to real estate	70,730	13.72	28,550
4. Traveler accommodation	62,850	12.96	26,950
5. Elementary and secondary schools	57,200	15.89	33,060
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Satellite telecommunications	450	24.76	51,500
2. Scheduled air transportation	5,820	24.64	51,250
3. Telecommunications resellers	390	24.32	50,580
4. Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,320	24.07	50,070
5. Support activities for water transportation	1,300	23.58	49,040

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. South Carolina	26,830	\$15.22	\$31,650	1.49
2. Louisiana	24,260	13.36	27,780	1.29
3. Indiana	36,920	15.77	32,810	1.28
4. Alaska	3,710	20.14	41,900	1.24
5. Wyoming	3,080	17.02	35,390	1.22
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	3,710	20.14	41,900	1.24
2. Connecticut	11,140	18.30	38,060	0.68
3. Massachusetts	22,540	18.08	37,600	0.72
4. Illinois	51,140	18.03	37,510	0.89
5. Michigan	45,160	17.80	37,010	1.04

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Danville, VA	890	\$15.39	\$32,000	2.08
2. Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	2,090	10.90	22,670	1.88
3. Sumter, SC	700	13.38	27,840	1.85
4. Weirton-Stuebenville, WV-OH	870	13.41	27,890	1.81
5. Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	3,770	17.69	36,790	1.81
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Bloomington-Normal, IL	830	21.98	45,710	1.02
2. Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Metropolitan Division	7,790	21.91	45,570	0.96
3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metropolitan Division	7,240	20.97	43,620	0.76
4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	7,580	20.45	42,540	0.88
5. Danbury, CT	480	19.83	41,250	0.69

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**51-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers**

*Supervise and coordinate the activities of production and operating workers, such as inspectors, precision workers, machine setters and operators, assemblers, fabricators, and plant and system operators.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Plastics product manufacturing	27,810	\$21.78	\$45,310
2. Printing and related support activities	26,160	24.32	50,580
3. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	23,270	24.20	50,350
4. Machine shops and threaded product mfg.	18,050	26.20	54,500
5. Architectural and structural metals mfg.	16,410	22.77	47,360
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Scheduled air transportation	40	33.09	68,820
2. Natural gas distribution	1,530	33.01	68,670
3. Power generation and supply	7,520	32.45	67,500
4. Oil and gas extraction	1,250	32.22	67,030
5. Scientific research and development services	1,680	31.89	66,320

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Indiana	25,850	\$23.01	\$47,850	0.89
2. Wisconsin	21,680	23.98	49,890	0.80
3. Alabama	14,410	21.87	45,490	0.77
4. Mississippi	8,460	19.69	40,960	0.76
5. North Carolina	28,930	22.08	45,930	0.76
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	770	30.84	64,160	0.26
2. Delaware	1,370	27.56	57,330	0.33
3. Connecticut	9,350	27.40	56,990	0.57
4. Washington	11,250	27.23	56,640	0.42
5. Michigan	29,530	27.05	56,270	0.68

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Elkhart-Goshen, IN	2,900	\$21.85	\$45,450	2.27
2. Dalton, GA	1,330	21.12	43,930	1.79
3. Morristown, TN	850	19.28	40,090	1.76
4. Hickory-Lenoir-Morgantown, NC	2,690	19.98	41,560	1.66
5. Gainesville, GA	850	20.02	41,640	1.30
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Fairbanks, AK	60	34.52	71,810	0.17
2. Monroe, MI	350	33.85	70,420	0.73
3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	4,370	32.17	66,920	0.50
4. Ann Arbor, MI	910	30.71	63,870	0.46
5. Longview, WA	290	30.57	63,580	0.83

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**51-2092 Team assemblers**

*Work as part of a team having responsibility for assembling an entire product or component of a product. Team assemblers can perform all tasks conducted by the team in the assembly process and rotate through all or most of them rather than being assigned to a specific task on a permanent basis. May participate in making management decisions affecting the work. Team leaders who work as part of the team should be included.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Employment services	166,420	\$10.13	\$21,070
2. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	107,740	13.48	28,040
3. Motor vehicle manufacturing	60,530	19.98	41,560
4. Other wood product manufacturing	44,040	11.46	23,840
5. Plastics product manufacturing	43,970	11.32	23,550
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Motor vehicle manufacturing	60,530	19.98	41,560
2. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1,350	16.37	34,050
3. Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy mfg.	640	16.20	33,700
4. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	6,820	15.49	32,220
5. Rubber product manufacturing	12,630	15.07	31,360

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Tennessee	69,840	\$13.14	\$27,330	2.60
2. Indiana	68,980	14.23	29,590	2.39
3. Iowa	29,730	12.81	26,640	2.06
4. Kentucky	33,640	13.73	28,550	1.92
5. South Carolina	31,450	13.22	27,500	1.75
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Delaware	3,080	17.56	36,520	0.74
2. Michigan	54,110	14.50	30,160	1.25
3. Indiana	68,980	14.23	29,590	2.39
4. Ohio	87,260	13.84	28,800	1.63
5. Missouri	41,920	13.74	28,570	1.57

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Elkhart-Goshen, IN	13,790	\$13.48	\$28,040	10.81
2. Battle Creek, MI	2,560	13.17	27,390	4.36
3. Spartanburg, SC	5,200	18.67	38,830	4.33
4. Elizabethtown, KY	1,670	15.38	32,000	3.87
5. Springfield, OH	1,990	19.21	39,960	3.87
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Springfield, OH	1,990	19.21	39,960	3.87
2. Lexington-Fayette, KY	7,360	18.69	38,880	3.09
3. Spartanburg, SC	5,200	18.67	38,830	4.33
4. Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division	2,700	18.49	38,460	0.80
5. Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Metropolitan Division	5,330	18.21	37,880	0.65

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**51-9061 Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers**

*Inspect, test, sort, sample, or weigh nonagricultural raw materials or processed, machined, fabricated, or assembled parts or products for defects, wear, and deviations from specifications. May use precision measuring instruments and complex test equipment.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Employment services	36,580	\$13.52	\$28,110
2. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	24,970	17.88	37,190
3. Plastics product manufacturing	21,090	13.55	28,190
4. Semiconductor and electronic component mfg.	18,490	14.47	30,100
5. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	14,930	20.21	42,030
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Federal government (OES designation)	12,600	26.93	56,010
2. Power generation and supply	1,220	26.23	54,550
3. Scheduled air transportation	220	25.55	53,140
4. Oil and gas extraction	100	25.16	52,340
5. Natural gas distribution	980	23.63	49,150

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. South Carolina	15,100	\$13.47	\$28,020	0.84
2. Wisconsin	20,550	13.95	29,010	0.75
3. Indiana	20,190	15.29	31,810	0.70
4. Michigan	29,690	18.12	37,690	0.69
5. North Carolina	23,890	13.60	28,280	0.63
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	340	25.33	52,680	0.11
2. District of Columbia	260	21.23	44,160	0.04
3. Washington	7,330	19.26	40,070	0.28
4. Massachusetts	9,890	18.46	38,390	0.32
5. Michigan	29,690	18.12	37,690	0.69

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Dalton, GA	1,220	\$12.95	\$26,940	1.65
2. Burlington, NC	870	10.58	22,010	1.46
3. Spartanburg, SC	1,720	12.22	25,420	1.43
4. Columbus, IN	580	12.98	27,000	1.42
5. Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	9,650	13.36	27,790	1.17
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Fairbanks, AK	60	28.84	59,990	0.17
2. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	200	28.67	59,640	0.25
3. Anchorage, AK	130	24.37	50,680	0.08
4. Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	550	24.07	50,070	0.61
5. Kankakee-Bradley, IL	190	23.66	49,220	0.41

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**51-9111 Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders**

*Operate or tend machines to prepare industrial or consumer products for storage or shipment. Include cannery workers who pack food products.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>				
1. Employment services	62,810	\$10.04	\$20,890	
2. Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	24,320	11.61	24,150	
3. Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	21,990	12.88	26,800	
4. Beverage manufacturing	18,650	14.20	29,540	
5. Animal slaughtering and processing	17,050	11.10	23,090	
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>				
1. Federal government (OES designation)	100	20.76	43,190	
2. Tobacco manufacturing	2,530	18.61	38,710	
3. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2,360	18.57	38,630	
4. Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	100	15.45	32,130	
5. Management of companies and enterprises	1,280	14.58	30,330	

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Arkansas	6,440	\$10.96	\$22,790	0.56
2. Wisconsin	15,220	12.52	26,040	0.56
3. Kentucky	8,760	12.84	26,700	0.50
4. North Carolina	18,270	12.51	26,020	0.48
5. New Jersey	18,580	11.64	24,200	0.47
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Michigan	10,690	13.74	28,580	0.25
2. Wyoming	330	13.33	27,730	0.13
3. Delaware	740	13.30	27,670	0.18
4. Indiana	11,010	13.20	27,450	0.38
5. Iowa	5,470	13.19	27,430	0.38

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Decatur, IL	1,330	\$12.76	\$26,540	2.53
2. Battle Creek, MI	1,040	14.36	29,870	1.77
3. Merced, CA	1,010	11.41	23,730	1.66
4. Yakima, WA	1,210	12.82	26,670	1.57
5. Burlington, NC	930	8.68	18,060	1.56
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Columbus, OH	2,030	18.42	38,310	0.23
2. Winston-Salem, NC	1,910	18.16	37,770	0.91
3. Sandusky, OH	130	17.40	36,200	0.33
4. Terre Haute, IN	430	16.99	35,350	0.62
5. Pocatello, ID	-	16.87	35,080	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**51-9198 Helpers--production workers**

*Help production workers by performing duties of lesser skill. Duties include supplying or holding materials or tools, and cleaning work area and equipment.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Employment services	101,330	\$8.95	\$18,620
2. Animal slaughtering and processing	25,060	9.60	19,970
3. Printing and related support activities	24,820	10.60	22,040
4. Converted paper product manufacturing	23,250	11.40	23,710
5. Plastics product manufacturing	18,860	10.65	22,150
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Rail transportation	330	17.03	35,420
2. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	5,520	15.52	32,270
3. Metal ore mining	260	15.50	32,240
4. Power generation and supply	550	15.20	31,620
5. Coal mining	630	14.58	30,340

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Arkansas	17,610	\$10.05	\$20,900	1.54
2. Delaware	4,370	8.72	18,130	1.05
3. Indiana	22,380	10.86	22,580	0.77
4. Tennessee	18,920	10.54	21,920	0.70
5. South Carolina	12,440	10.22	21,250	0.69
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. District of Columbia	90	12.53	26,060	0.02
2. Oregon	6,670	12.15	25,280	0.42
3. Alaska	270	12.10	25,160	0.09
4. Massachusetts	7,170	11.69	24,320	0.23
5. Wisconsin	16,060	11.58	24,090	0.59

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Fort Smith, AR-OK	3,020	\$9.36	\$19,470	2.59
2. Columbus, IN	1,010	9.76	20,310	2.47
3. Jackson, TN	1,320	11.00	22,870	2.30
4. Jonesboro, AR	890	10.80	22,460	1.88
5. Elkhart-Goshen, IN	2,310	10.53	21,910	1.81
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Monroe, MI	-	14.44	30,020	-
2. Visalia-Porterville, CA	310	14.43	30,010	0.25
3. Cedar Rapids, IA	330	14.39	29,940	0.25
4. Decatur, AL	880	14.35	29,840	1.56
5. Tacoma, WA Metropolitan Division	710	14.13	29,400	0.28

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**53-3032 Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer**

*Drive a tractor-trailer combination or a truck with a capacity of at least 26,000 GVW, to transport and deliver goods, livestock, or materials in liquid, loose, or packaged form. May be required to unload truck. May require use of automated routing equipment. Requires commercial drivers' license.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. General freight trucking	567,710	-	-
2. Specialized freight trucking	208,220	16.77	34,880
3. Cement and concrete product manufacturing	74,430	15.83	32,930
4. Grocery and Related Product Wholesalers	61,640	18.11	37,670
5. Other specialty trade contractors	43,740	15.41	32,060
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Wired telecommunications carriers	190	23.53	48,930
2. Other transportation equipment manufacturing	230	23.22	48,290
3. Motor vehicle manufacturing	-	23.13	48,120
4. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	710	23.06	47,970
5. Spectator sports	250	22.74	47,290

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Nebraska	28,010	\$15.83	\$32,920	3.13
2. Arkansas	34,230	15.99	33,260	3.00
3. Tennessee	66,100	16.39	34,090	2.46
4. Iowa	35,250	15.40	32,030	2.44
5. Wyoming	5,500	17.34	36,080	2.19
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	3,020	21.14	43,960	1.01
2. Massachusetts	25,150	19.46	40,490	0.80
3. Connecticut	12,980	18.88	39,270	0.79
4. New Jersey	45,500	18.84	39,180	1.16
5. New York	55,190	18.71	38,920	0.66

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Joplin, MO	3,660	\$16.36	\$34,040	4.82
2. Cedar Rapids, IA	5,410	12.69	26,390	4.16
3. Columbus, IN	1,480	14.19	29,520	3.61
4. Green Bay, WI	5,500	19.14	39,810	3.34
5. Laredo, TX	2,580	15.41	32,050	3.26
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Ogden-Clearfield, UT	2,560	23.64	49,170	1.37
2. Fairbanks, AK	470	22.73	47,280	1.29
3. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	1,440	22.05	45,860	1.22
4. Framingham, MA NECTA Division	1,090	21.41	44,520	0.70
5. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metropolitan Division	8,880	21.01	43,690	0.73

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**53-3033 Truck drivers, light or delivery services**

*Drive a truck or van with a capacity of under 26,000 GVW, primarily to deliver or pick up merchandise or to deliver packages within a specified area. May require use of automatic routing or location software. May load and unload truck.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Couriers	154,670	\$17.65	\$36,710
2. General freight trucking	37,930	14.60	30,370
3. Grocery and Related Product Wholesalers	36,350	13.33	27,730
4. Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	36,100	8.85	18,410
5. Building material and supplies dealers	35,680	11.71	24,360
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Wired telecommunications carriers	260	22.29	46,360
2. Postal service	2,920	22.28	46,340
3. Support activities for water transportation	130	21.51	44,740
4. Professional and similar organizations	320	21.38	44,460
5. Motor vehicle manufacturing	130	20.30	42,230

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Rhode Island	4,330	\$14.01	\$29,140	0.90
2. Hawaii	5,010	12.82	26,670	0.86
3. Colorado	18,040	13.55	28,170	0.84
4. Mississippi	9,210	11.64	24,200	0.83
5. Florida	63,190	12.80	26,630	0.83
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Massachusetts	20,280	15.27	31,760	0.65
2. Alaska	1,910	15.17	31,550	0.64
3. District of Columbia	1,330	14.66	30,500	0.22
4. Illinois	43,120	14.63	30,420	0.75
5. New Jersey	29,630	14.52	30,190	0.76

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Bay City, MI	530	\$11.45	\$23,810	1.40
2. Leominster-Fitchburg-Gardner, MA	640	13.85	28,820	1.30
3. Lakeland, FL	2,660	12.80	26,620	1.30
4. Kingston, NY	770	-	-	1.27
5. Roanoke, VA	1,890	12.96	26,950	1.25
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Brockton-Bridgewater-Easton, MA NECTA Division	990	17.99	37,420	1.11
2. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	800	17.97	37,380	0.68
3. Lynn-Peabody-Salem, MA NECTA Division	880	17.95	37,340	0.85
4. Worcester, MA-CT	1,580	16.93	35,210	0.66
5. Lawrence-Methuen-Salem, MA-NH NECTA Division	440	16.82	34,980	0.76

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**53-7051 Industrial truck and tractor operators**

*Operate industrial trucks or tractors equipped to move materials around a warehouse, storage yard, factory, construction site, or similar location.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Warehousing and storage	76,060	\$13.49	\$28,060
2. Employment services	32,580	11.61	24,140
3. Grocery and Related Product Wholesalers	25,940	14.23	29,600
4. General freight trucking	24,430	15.03	31,270
5. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	18,660	16.70	34,730
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Natural gas distribution	60	25.78	53,620
2. Motor vehicle manufacturing	4,200	22.20	46,190
3. Power generation and supply	620	21.00	43,680
4. Oil and gas extraction	40	20.01	41,620
5. Local government (OES designation)	-	19.38	40,310

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Arkansas	10,310	\$12.01	\$24,970	0.90
2. Kentucky	14,380	13.56	28,210	0.82
3. Tennessee	21,550	13.14	27,340	0.80
4. Georgia	30,370	12.63	26,270	0.78
5. Indiana	21,560	14.33	29,810	0.75
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Michigan	23,420	17.51	36,420	0.54
2. Hawaii	1,380	17.25	35,880	0.24
3. Wyoming	610	16.94	35,240	0.24
4. Washington	14,130	15.89	33,060	0.53
5. Minnesota	10,540	15.54	32,320	0.40

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Dalton, GA	2,350	\$12.09	\$25,150	3.17
2. Jackson, TN	900	12.04	25,040	1.57
3. Cleveland, TN	600	12.60	26,220	1.54
4. Laredo, TX	1,140	9.59	19,940	1.44
5. Joplin, MO	1,090	10.75	22,360	1.43
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Ann Arbor, MI	550	21.24	44,170	0.28
2. Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	350	20.63	42,910	0.39
3. Longview, WA	320	20.35	42,320	0.92
4. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metropolitan Division	6,900	20.15	41,900	0.58
5. Barnstable Town, MA	190	19.51	40,580	0.19

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**53-7062 Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand**

*Manually move freight, stock, or other materials or perform other unskilled general labor. Include all unskilled manual laborers not elsewhere classified.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation<sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Employment services	501,600	\$9.28	\$19,310
2. Warehousing and storage	123,690	12.20	25,380
3. Couriers	120,940	11.92	24,800
4. Grocery and Related Product Wholesalers	74,060	11.63	24,190
5. General freight trucking	63,870	13.23	27,510
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Motor vehicle manufacturing	5,080	21.03	43,740
2. Support activities for water transportation	16,820	19.31	40,160
3. Satellite telecommunications	30	18.63	38,750
4. Metal ore mining	150	17.71	36,850
5. Nondepository credit intermediation	230	16.69	34,710

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>2</sup></i>				
1. Illinois	150,560	\$10.58	\$22,010	2.61
2. Tennessee	68,400	10.72	22,290	2.55
3. Nevada	30,290	11.64	24,210	2.54
4. Ohio	131,990	11.19	23,280	2.47
5. South Carolina	42,830	10.55	21,950	2.38
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	3,680	14.00	29,110	1.23
2. Michigan	69,100	13.09	27,240	1.59
3. Hawaii	7,070	12.94	26,920	1.21
4. Minnesota	33,320	12.70	26,430	1.26
5. Connecticut	19,710	12.44	25,870	1.20

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation<sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	3,270	\$8.85	\$18,400	3.93
2. Danville, VA	1,650	9.40	19,560	3.86
3. Dalton, GA	2,600	10.58	22,000	3.51
4. Rocky Mount, NC	2,170	9.82	20,430	3.44
5. Memphis, TN-MS-AR	20,800	11.31	23,520	3.36
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metropolitan Division	16,340	14.74	30,650	1.36
2. Charleston-North Charleston, SC	6,090	14.42	29,990	2.25
3. Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Metropolitan Division	14,510	14.18	29,490	1.78
4. Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division	2,690	14.15	29,440	1.99
5. Danville, IL	-	14.15	29,430	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005 - Continued**

**53-7064 Packers and packagers, hand**

*Pack or package by hand a wide variety of products and materials.*

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>
<i>Top industries by employment for this occupation <sup>1</sup></i>			
1. Grocery stores	185,450	\$7.57	\$15,740
2. Employment services	144,320	8.43	17,540
3. Plastics product manufacturing	35,740	9.98	20,760
4. Warehousing and storage	32,890	10.34	21,500
5. Other general merchandise stores	18,580	8.80	18,300
<i>Top paying industries for this occupation</i>			
1. Support activities for water transportation	310	20.63	42,910
2. Federal government (OES designation)	940	19.16	39,850
3. Postal service	60	18.99	39,500
4. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	430	15.21	31,630
5. Motor vehicle and parts merchant wholesalers	3,950	13.65	28,400

<b>State</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of State employment</b>
<i>States with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>2</sup></i>				
1. New Jersey	38,620	\$8.83	\$18,360	0.99
2. Wisconsin	26,680	10.17	21,160	0.98
3. Indiana	27,070	9.84	20,470	0.94
4. Ohio	46,340	9.37	19,500	0.87
5. Illinois	48,650	9.55	19,870	0.84
<i>Top paying States for this occupation</i>				
1. Alaska	1,290	10.85	22,560	0.43
2. Connecticut	8,780	10.20	21,210	0.53
3. Wisconsin	26,680	10.17	21,160	0.98
4. Maryland	9,670	10.13	21,070	0.39
5. Pennsylvania	39,680	10.10	21,000	0.71

<b>MSA</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Hourly mean wage</b>	<b>Annual mean wage</b>	<b>Percent of MSA employment</b>
<i>MSAs with the highest concentration of workers in this occupation <sup>3</sup></i>				
1. Wenatchee, WA	1,350	\$10.14	\$21,090	3.48
2. Yakima, WA	2,340	10.11	21,020	3.03
3. Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	1,570	9.96	20,720	2.56
4. Burlington, NC	1,370	8.46	17,600	2.30
5. Janesville, WI	1,320	11.68	24,300	1.94
<i>Top paying MSAs for this occupation</i>				
1. Danville, IL	140	13.86	28,830	0.50
2. Kokomo, IN	370	13.36	27,790	0.80
3. Texarkana-Texarkana, TX-AR	210	12.38	25,750	0.40
4. Sheboygan, WI	930	12.27	25,520	1.52
5. Fairbanks, AK	160	12.07	25,110	0.44

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Employment and Wages for Selected Occupations by Industry, State, and MSA, May 2005—Continued**

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<sup>1</sup> This table shows occupational employment and wage estimates for 10 industries: the 5 with the highest employment and the 5 with the highest wages for this occupation. Industries are shown at the four-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code level.

<sup>2</sup> These are the States with the highest percentages of workers in this occupation. The percent of employment is calculated by dividing the State

employment for the detailed occupation by the total State employment for all occupations.

<sup>3</sup> These are the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) with the highest percentages of workers in this occupation. The percent of workers is calculated by dividing the MSA employment for the detailed occupation by the total MSA employment for all occupations.



# Appendix A. The Standard Occupational Classification System

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey fully implemented the Standard Occupational Classification System (SOC) in 2000. The SOC fulfilled a growing need for a universal occupational classification system that permits government agencies and private industry to produce comparable data.

OMB requires all Federal statistical agencies collecting occupational data to use the SOC. The new classification system is designed to cover all occupations in which work is performed for pay or profit, reflecting the current occupational structure in the United States.

The OES survey uses 22 of the 23 major occupational groups from the SOC to categorize workers who work for pay in one of 801 detailed occupations. The major group excluded is military-specific occupations, which are not covered in the OES survey.

## Description of the SOC structure

The SOC is an empirically based, economy-wide occupational classification system. The occupations are identified by codes and titles, and by definitions that describe primary job duties. The skill level required for some of the occupations is implicit in the definition. The classification system emphasizes occupations of special interest to many data users, such as technology-related occupations and those requiring substantial training.

The SOC system has four levels of classification: Major group, minor group, broad occupational detail, and detailed occupation. Occupation codes consist of six digits, with a hyphen between the 2nd and 3rd digits for presentation clarity. The first two digits represent the major group; the third, the minor group; and the fourth and fifth, the broad occupational detail. The last digit, along with the preceding five, identifies the detailed occupation.

Major group codes end with 0000 (for example, 33-0000, Protective service occupations), minor groups end with 000 (33-2000, Fire fighting workers), and broad occupations end with 0 (33-2020, Fire inspectors). All residuals (“Other,” “Miscellaneous,” or “All other”), whether at the detailed or broad occupation or minor group level, contain a 9 at the level of the residual. Detailed residual occupations will end

in 9 (for example, 33-9099, Protective service workers, All Other); broad occupations that are minor group residuals will end in 90 (33-9090, Miscellaneous Protective Service Workers); and minor groups that are major group residuals will end in 9000 (33-9000, Other Protective Service Workers).

There are residual categories within the various levels of the system to permit the reporting of occupations not identified at the detailed level. The following sections examine the first level of the system (major group), as well as the residual occupational categories.

## Major groups

The major groups and numbers of detailed occupations of the SOC surveyed in the OES program in May 2005 are as follows:

SOC code	Major occupational group	Number of detailed occupations
	Total . . . . .	801
11-0000	Management . . . . .	34
13-0000	Business and financial operations . . .	30
15-0000	Computer and mathematical . . . . .	16
17-0000	Architecture and engineering . . . . .	35
19-0000	Life, physical, and social science . . .	44
21-0000	Community and social services . . . . .	17
23-0000	Legal . . . . .	9
25-0000	Education, training, and library . . . . .	61
27-0000	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and Media . . . . .	41
29-0000	Healthcare practitioner and technical . . . . .	53
31-0000	Healthcare support . . . . .	15
33-0000	Protective service . . . . .	21
35-0000	Food preparation and serving related . . . . .	18
37-0000	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance . . . . .	10
39-0000	Personal care and service . . . . .	34
41-0000	Sales and related . . . . .	22
43-0000	Office and administrative support . . . . .	55
45-0000	Farming, fishing, and forestry . . . . .	16
47-0000	Construction and extraction . . . . .	59
49-0000	Installation, maintenance, and repair . . . . .	51
51-0000	Production . . . . .	110
53-0000	Transportation and material moving . . . . .	50

## Classification guidelines

To ensure that all users of occupational data classify workers in the same way, the following classification principles apply:

1. The classification covers all occupations in which work is performed for pay or profit, including work performed in family-operated enterprises by family members who are not directly compensated. It excludes occupations unique to volunteers. Each occupation is assigned to only one occupation at the lowest level of the classification. OES does not cover the self-employed. For additional information, see appendix B.
2. Occupations are classified based upon work performed and skills, education, training, and credentials required.
3. Supervisors of professional and technical workers usually have qualifications similar to those of the workers they supervise, and are therefore classified with the workers supervised. Likewise, team leaders, lead workers, and supervisors of production, sales, and service workers who spend at least 20 percent of their time performing work similar to that of the workers they supervise are classified with the workers they supervise.
4. First-line managers and supervisors of production, service, and sales workers who spend 80 percent or more of their time performing supervisory activities are classified separately in the appropriate supervisor category, because their work activities are distinct from those of the workers they supervise. First-line managers generally are found in smaller establishments where they perform both supervisory and management functions, such as accounting, marketing, and personnel work.
5. Apprentices and trainees are classified with the occupations for which they are being trained, while helpers and aides are classified separately.
6. If an occupation is not included as a distinct detailed occupation in the SOC structure, it is classified in the appropriate residual occupation. Residual occupations contain all occupations within a major, minor, or broad group that are not classified separately.
7. When workers may be classified in more than one occupation, they are classified in the occupation that requires the highest level of skill. If there is no measurable difference in skill requirements, workers are included in the occupation at which they spend the most time.
8. OES data collection and reporting agencies classify workers at the most detailed level possible. Different agencies may use different levels of aggregation, depending on their ability to collect data and the requirements of data users.

First-line managers and supervisors are included in the last 11 major occupational groups. Professional, paraprofessional, and technical supervisors are classified with the workers they supervise due to the extensive subject matter knowledge required. First-line managers and supervisors may be supervised by top and middle managers in the managerial and administrative major groups.

## Residual occupational categories

The SOC has detailed categories for occupations that are numerically significant, either in one industry or across all industries. For less populous occupations, residual categories (that is, “All other...”) have been created within most levels of the SOC system. Residual categories provide a complete accounting of all workers employed within an establishment and allow aggregation and analysis of occupational employment data at various levels of detail. Some examples of residual categories are: “All other sales and related workers” at the major group level, and “All other machinery maintenance mechanics” at the detailed level.

For more information about the SOC, see the Bureau of Labor Statistics Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/soc/>.

# Appendix B. Survey Methods and Reliability Statement for the May 2005 Occupational Employment Statistics Survey

## Introduction

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in non-farm establishments in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also surveyed but their data are not included in national estimates.

About 6.5 million in scope establishments are stratified within State by substate area, industry, and employment size class. Substate areas include all officially defined metropolitan areas and one or more residual balance-of-State areas (MSA/BOS areas). The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used to stratify establishments by industry.

Probability sample panels of about 200,000 establishments are selected semiannually. Responses are obtained through mail and telephone contact. Respondents report their number of employees by occupation across 12 wage bands. The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is used to define occupations.

Estimates of occupational employment and occupational wage rates are based on a rolling six-panel (or 3-year) cycle. The total sample size when six panels are combined is approximately 1.2 million establishments.

## Occupational and industrial classification systems

### *The occupational classification system*

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget's Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is used to define occupations. The survey uses the system to categorize workers across 22 major occupation groups spanning 801 detailed occupations. See appendix A for a detailed description of the system.

### *The industrial classification system*

The OES survey uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). More information about NAICS can be found at the BLS Web site <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm> or in the *2002 North American Industry Classification System* manual. Each establishment in the survey is

assigned a six-digit NAICS code based on its primary economic activity.

### *Industrial scope and stratification*

The survey covers the following NAICS industry sectors:

11	Logging (1133), support activities for crop production (1151), and support activities for animal production (1152) <i>only</i>
21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and warehousing
51	Information
52	Finance and insurance
53	Real estate and rental and leasing
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services
55	Management of companies and enterprises
56	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services
61	Educational services
62	Health care and social assistance
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation
72	Accommodation and food service
81	Other services, except public administration [private households (814) are excluded]
99	Federal Government (assigned industry code 999100) State government (assigned industry code 999200) Local government (assigned industry code 999300)

These sectors are stratified into 343 industry groups. Most groups are entire four-digit NAICS codes. The rest are either *stand-alone* five-digit NAICS codes or residual four-digit NAICS codes with the *stand-alone* five-digit codes removed. "NAICS4/5" is a short term that is used to describe this particular grouping of industries.

## Concepts

An **establishment** is generally a single physical location at which economic activity occurs (e.g., store, factory, farm, etc.). Each establishment is assigned a six-digit NAICS code. When a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct economic activities, it is treated as two or more separate establishments if separate payroll records are available and certain other criteria are met.

**Employment** refers to the number of workers who can be classified as full- and part-time employees, including workers on paid vacations or other types of leave; salaried officers, executives, and staff members of incorporated firms; employees temporarily assigned to other units; and non-contract employees for whom the reporting unit is their permanent duty station regardless of whether that unit prepares their paychecks.

The OES survey includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonfarm industries. Self-employed owners, partners in unincorporated firms, household workers, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

**Occupations** are classified based on work performed and on required skills. Employees are assigned to an occupation based on the work they perform and not on their education or training. For example, an employee trained as an engineer but working as a drafter is reported as a drafter. Employees who perform the duties of two or more occupations are reported in the occupation that requires the highest level of skill or in the occupation where the most time is spent if there is no measurable difference in skill requirements. **Working supervisors** (those spending 20 percent or more of their time doing work similar to the workers they supervise) are classified with the workers they supervise. **Workers receiving on-the-job training, apprentices, and trainees** are classified with the occupations for which they are being trained.

A **wage** is money that is paid or received for work or services performed in a specified period. Base rate pay, cost-of-living allowances, guaranteed pay, hazardous-duty pay, incentive

pay such as commissions and production bonuses, tips, and on-call pay are included in a wage. Back pay, jury duty pay, overtime pay, severance pay, shift differentials, non-production bonuses, employer costs for supplementary benefits, and tuition reimbursements are excluded. Employers are asked to classify each of their workers into an SOC occupation and one of the following 12 wage intervals:

### 3-year survey cycle of data collection

The survey is based on a probability sample drawn from a universe of about 6.5 million in-scope establishments stratified by geography, industry, and employment size. The sample is designed to represent all non-farm establishments in the United States.

The OES survey allocates and selects a sample of approximately 200,000 establishments semiannually. Semiannual samples are referred to as *panels*. To the extent possible, private sector units selected in any one panel are not sampled again in the next five succeeding panels.

The survey is conducted over a rolling six-panel (or 3-year) cycle. This is done in order to provide adequate geographic, industrial, and occupational coverage. Over the course of a six-panel (or 3-year) cycle, approximately 1.2 million establishments are sampled. In this cycle, data collected in May 2005 are combined with data collected in November 2004, May 2004, November 2003, May 2003, and November 2002.

For a given panel, survey questionnaires are initially mailed out to almost all sampled establishments. State workforce agency staff may make personal visits to some of the larger establishments. Three additional mailings are sent to nonrespondents at approximately 3-week intervals. Telephone or personal visit follow-ups are made to nonrespondents considered critical to the survey because of their size.

Periodic censuses are taken of Federal and State Government.

- A census of the executive branch of Federal Government and the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) is conducted semiannually in June and December. Employment and wage data for these industries are collected from the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM). Data from only the most recent panel is retained for use in OES estimates.
- A census of State government establishments is conducted annually each November, except for schools and hospitals. In most States, a consolidated report of employment and wage data is obtained for each MSA/BOS level.
- A probability sample is taken of local government establishments, except for hospitals, in every State except Hawaii.
- A census of Hawaii's local government is conducted annually each November. All Hawaii-local-government-owned establishments are included, except for schools.

Interval	Wages	
	Hourly rate Intervals	Annual rate Intervals
Range A. . . . .	Under \$6.75	Under \$14,040
Range B. . . . .	\$6.75 to \$8.49	\$14,040 to \$17,679
Range C. . . . .	\$8.50 to \$10.74	\$17,680 to \$22,359
Range D. . . . .	\$10.75 to \$13.49	\$22,360 to \$28,079
Range E. . . . .	\$13.50 to \$16.99	\$28,080 to \$35,359
Range F. . . . .	\$17.00 to \$21.49	\$35,360 to \$44,719
Range G. . . . .	\$21.50 to \$27.24	\$44,720 to \$56,679
Range H. . . . .	\$27.25 to \$34.49	\$56,680 to \$71,759
Range I. . . . .	\$34.50 to \$43.74	\$71,760 to \$90,999
Range J. . . . .	\$43.75 to \$55.49	\$91,000 to \$115,439
Range K. . . . .	\$55.50 to \$69.99	\$115,440 to \$145,599
Range L. . . . .	\$70.00 and over	\$145,600 and over



- A census of hospitals owned by State or local government is taken over the 3-year period, along with their counterparts in the private sector.

## Sampling procedures

### *The frame*

The sampling frame, or universe, is a list of about 6.5 million in-scope non-farm establishments that file unemployment insurance (UI) reports to the State workforce agencies. Virtually all establishments are required to file these reports with the exception of Guam establishments and rail transportation (NAICS 4821) establishments. Every quarter a national sampling frame list is created by combining all of the State lists into a single file called the Longitudinal Data Base (LDB). The following frame files were used to select each sample beginning with the May 2005 survey.

- 2004 2nd quarter LDB file (for May 2005 panel),
- 2003 4th quarter LDB file (for November 2004 panel),
- 2003 2nd quarter LDB file (for May 2004 panel),
- 2002 4th quarter LDB file (for November 2003 panel),
- 2002 2nd quarter LDB file (for May 2003 panel), and
- 2001 4th quarter LDB file (for November 2002 panel).

In addition, the LDB files were supplemented with frame files covering Guam and rail transportation (NAICS 4821).

### *Stratification*

Establishments on the frame are stratified by geographic area and industry group (size class is eventually used during the sample selection process).

- Geographic stratification—686 MSA/BOS areas are specified. Each officially defined metropolitan area in a State is specified as a substate area. In addition, States may specify up to four residual balance-of-State areas (Note: Cross-State MSAs are split among several States). With the selection of the May 2005 sample, the OES survey shifted to using the revised MSA definitions based on the 2000 Census.
- Industry stratification—343 industry groups are defined at the NAICS 4/5-digit level.
- Size class definition—An establishment’s size is defined as the maximum of its 12 monthly employment levels on the sampling frame. Establishments are classified into one of the following seven employment size class (SC) ranges: 1-4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-99, 100-249, and 250 or more.

At any given time there are about 172,000 nonempty MSA/BOS-by-NAICS4/5 strata on the frame. When comparing nonempty strata between frames, there may be sub-

stantial frame-to-frame differences. The differences are due primarily to normal birth and death processes and normal establishment growth and shrinkage. Other differences are due to NAICS reclassification and changes in geographic location.

### *Allocation of the sample to strata*

Each State is assigned a fixed overall sample size. Beginning in 2005, the frame was stratified into 172,000 non-empty MSA/BOS-by-NAICS4/5 strata. A set of minimum sample size requirements based on the number of establishments in each cell was established to ensure coverage for industry and MSAs. For each MSA/BOS-by-NAICS4/5 stratum a sample allocation is calculated proportional to the employment in that stratum; the actual sample allocation is the larger of the minimum sample allocation and the proportional allocation. In general, strata with large employment are allocated more sample than strata with less employment.

Prior to 2005, each State cell was stratified by MSA/BOS-by-NAICS4/5-by-Employment Size class<sup>1</sup>. The additional Employment Size class stratification created approximately 575,000 non-empty strata for each prior frame. At least one unit was selected from each stratum. Because nearly the entire sample was used to meet the minimum allocation requirements for each stratum, very little sample was left for optimal allocation.

### *Sample selection*

Sample selection within strata is approximately proportional to size. In order to provide the most occupational coverage, larger employers are more likely to be selected than smaller employers; some of the largest employers are selected with certainty. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments makes up approximately 65 percent of total employment.

Permanent random numbers (PRNs) are used in the sample selection process. To minimize sample overlap between the OES survey and other large surveys conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, each establishment is assigned a PRN. For each stratum, a specific PRN value is designated as the “starting” point to select a sample. From this “starting” point, we sequentially select the first ‘*n*’ eligible establishments in the frame into the sample where ‘*n*’ denotes the number of establishments to be sampled.

### *Panel weights (sampling weights)*

Sampling weights are computed so that each panel will roughly represent the entire universe of establishments.

<sup>1</sup> Employment Size class definitions

Number of employees	Size class
1-4	1
5-9	2
10-19	3
20-49	4
50-99	5
100-249	6
250+	7

Federal Government, USPS, and State government units are assigned a panel weight of 1. Other sampled establishments are assigned a design-based panel weight, which reflects the inverse of the probability of selection.

### ***National sample counts***

The combined sample for the May 2005 survey is the equivalent of six panels. The sample allocations for the panels in this cycle are:

- 204,507 establishments for May 2005
- 206,002 establishments for November 2004
- 204,197 establishments for May 2004
- 204,881 establishments for November 2003
- 199,587 establishments for May 2003
- 201,016 establishments for November 2002

The combined sample size for the May 2005 estimates is approximately 1.2 million establishments, which includes only the most recent data for Federal and State Government. Federal and State Government units from older panels are deleted to avoid double counting these industries.

## **Response and nonresponse**

### ***Response***

Of the approximately 1.2 million establishments in the combined initial sample, 1,115,817 were viable establishments (that is, establishments that are not out-of-scope or out-of-business). Of the viable establishments, 874,761 responded and 241,056 did not. The establishment response rate is 78.4 percent (874,761/1,115,817). The response rate in terms of weighted sample employment is 73.2 percent.

### ***Nonresponse***

Establishments that did not report occupational employment data are “unit” nonrespondents. Establishments that reported employment data but failed to break out employment by wage intervals are “partial” nonrespondents. Missing data for unit nonrespondents are imputed through a two-step imputation process. Missing data for partial nonrespondents are imputed through the second step of the process only.

- Step 1, Impute an occupational employment staffing pattern

For each unit nonrespondent, a staffing pattern is imputed using a nearest-neighbor “hot deck” imputation method. The procedure links a responding donor establishment to each nonrespondent. Possible donors were respondents from the current panel and any of the five previous panels. The nearest-neighbor hot deck procedure searches within defined cells for a donor that most closely resembles the nonrespondent by geographic area, industry, and employment size. The procedure initially searches for a donor whose reported employment is approxi-

mately the same as the nonrespondent’s frame employment within the same MSA-BOS and 5-digit NAICS. If the search is unsuccessful, the pool of donors is enlarged in incremental steps by expanding geographic area and industry until a suitable donor is found. Limits are placed on the number of times a donor can be used.

After a donor has been found, its occupational staffing pattern is used to prorate the nonrespondent’s frame employment by occupation. The prorated employment is the nonrespondent’s imputed occupational employment.

Note: At the end of step 1, total employment has been imputed by occupation for the nonrespondent. We do not, however, have an employment distribution across wage intervals for the occupations.

- *Step 2, Impute an employment distribution across wage intervals:*

For each “unit” nonrespondent in step 1 or for each “partial” nonrespondent, impute an employment distribution across wage intervals for all occupations. This distribution, called the wage employment distribution, is imputed as follows:

- Identify the imputation cell for the nonrespondent. Imputation cells are initially defined by MSA/BOS, NAICS4/5, and size class from the most recent panel only.
- Determine if the imputation cell has enough respondents to compute wage employment distributions. If not, incrementally enlarge the cell until there are enough respondents.
- For each occupation in the imputation cell, use the respondents to calculate an employment distribution as a percentage across wage intervals.
- Use the distributions above to prorate the nonrespondent’s imputed occupational employment across wage intervals. (Or, for partial respondents, use the distributions above to prorate the reported occupational employment across wage intervals.)

## **Combining and benchmarking data for occupational employment estimates**

### ***Reweighting for the combined sample***

Employment and wage rate estimates are computed using a rolling six-panel (3-year) sample. Estimates for the May 2005 survey were calculated using data from the May 2005, November 2004, May 2004, November 2003, May 2003, and November 2002 samples. Establishments from each panel’s sample are initially assigned weights as if one panel



was being used to represent the entire population. When the samples are combined, each sampled establishment must be reweighted so that now the aggregated sample across six panels represents the entire population. This revised weight is called the d-weight.

The final weight of certainty units is set to 1.

Noncertainty units were reweighted stratum-by-stratum. The original single-panel sampling weights were computed so that responses in a stratum could be weighted to represent the entire stratum population. In one common scenario, six panel samples are combined and all six panels have sample units for a particular stratum. A summation of the single-panel weights would over-represent the stratum population by a factor of six. Because we do not want to over-represent the stratum population, the final weight of each establishment is set equal to one sixth of its single-panel sampling weight. In general, when six panel samples are combined, a count of the number of panels with at least one unit selected for a given stratum is assigned to k. The d-weight of each establishment in the stratum is computed by multiplying its single-panel sampling weight by 1/k.

### Benchmarking to QCEW employment

A ratio estimator is used to calculate estimates of occupational employment. The auxiliary variable for the estimator is the average of the latest May and November employment totals from the Bureau's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). For the May 2005 survey, the auxiliary variable is the average of May 2005 and November 2004 employment. In order to balance the State need for estimates at differing levels of geography and industry, the ratio estimation process is carried out through a series of four hierarchical employment ratio adjustments. The ratio adjustments are also known as benchmark factors (BMFs).

The first of the hierarchical benchmark factors is calculated in the States for cells defined by MSA-BOS, NAICS4/5, and employment size class (4 size classes: 1-19, 20-49, 50-249, 250+). If a first level BMF is out of range, it is reset to a maximum ceiling or minimum floor value. First level BMFs are calculated as follows:

- $h$  = MSA-BOS by NAICS4/5
- $H$  = State by 4-digit NAICS
- $s$  = employment size classes (1-19, 20-49, 50-249, 250+)
- $S$  = aggregated employment size classes (1-49, 50+)
- $M$  = average of May and November QCEW
- $w_i$  = final weight for establishment  $i$
- $x_i$  = total establishment employment
- $BMF_{\min}$  = a parameter, the lowest value allowed for BMF
- $BMF_{\max}$  = a parameter, the highest value allowed for BMF

$$b_s = \left( M_s / \sum_{i \in s} w_i x_i \right), b_h = \left( M_h / \sum_{i \in h} w_i x_i \right), b_a = \left( M_a / \sum_{i \in a} w_i x_i \right), \text{ then}$$

$$BMF_{1,h} = \begin{cases} b_h, & \text{if all } b_h \text{ within } h \text{ are bounded by } (BMF_{\min}, BMF_{\max}) \\ b_h, & \text{if all } b_h \text{ within } h \text{ are bounded by } (BMF_{\min}, BMF_{\max}) \\ BMF_{\min}, & \text{if } b_h < BMF_{\min}, \\ BMF_{\max}, & \text{if } b_h > BMF_{\max}, \\ b_h & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Second level BMFs are calculated for cells defined within States at the four-digit NAICS level by summing the product of final weight and first level BMF for each establishment in the cell. Second level BMFs account for the portion of universe employment that is not adequately covered by weighted employment in first-level benchmarking. Inadequate coverage occurs when "MSA-BOS NAICS4/5 size class" cells have no sample data or when a floor or ceiling is imposed on first-level BMFs. Second level benchmarks are calculated as follows:

$$b_H = \left( \frac{M_H}{\sum_{h \in H} \sum_{i \in h} w_i x_i BMF_{1,h}} \right), \text{ then}$$

$$BMF_{2,H} = \begin{cases} BMF_{\min}, & \text{if } b_H < BMF_{\min}, \\ BMF_{\max}, & \text{if } b_H > BMF_{\max}, \\ b_H & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Third level BMFs ( $BMF_{3,H}$ ) are calculated at the "State 3-digit NAICS" cell level by summing the product of final weight, first level BMF, and second level BMF for each establishment in the cell. Fourth level BMFs ( $BMF_{4,H}$ ) are calculated at the "State 2-digit NAICS" cell level by summing the product of final weight, first level BMF, second level BMF, and third level BMF for each establishment in the cell. As with second level BMFs, third and fourth level BMFs are computed to account for inadequate coverage of the universe employment.

A final benchmark factor,  $BMF_i$ , is calculated for each establishment as the product of its four hierarchical benchmark factors ( $BMF_i = BMF_1 * BMF_2 * BMF_3 * BMF_4$ ). A benchmark weight value is then calculated as the product of the establishment's d-weight and final benchmark factor.

### Occupational employment estimates

Benchmark weights are used to compute estimates of occupational employment. Estimates are produced for cells defined by geographic area, industry group, and size of establishment (i.e., size class). The total employment for an occupation in a cell is estimated by taking the product of reported occupational employment and benchmark weight for each establishment in the cell, and summing the product across all establishments in the cell. This sum is the estimate of total occupational employment in the cell.

The equation below is used to calculate occupational employment estimates for an estimation cell defined by geographic area, industry group, and size class.

$$\hat{X}_b = \sum_{i \in h} (w_i \text{ BMF}_i x_o)$$

- $o$  = occupation;
- $h$  = estimation cell;
- $w_i$  = benchmark weight for establishment  $i$ ;
- $\text{BMF}_i$  = final benchmark factor for establishment  $i$ ;
- $x_{io}$  = reported employment for occupation  $o$  in establishment  $i$ ;
- $\hat{X}_b$  = estimated employment for occupation  $o$  in cell  $h$

### Wage rate estimation

Two externally derived parameters are used to calculate wage rate estimates. They are

- the mean wage rates for each of the 12 wage intervals and
- wage updating factors (also known as aging factors)

Wage rates of workers are reported to the OES survey as grouped data across 12 consecutive, non-overlapping wage bands. Individual wage rates are not collected.

**An illustration:** An establishment employs 10 secretaries at the following wage rates:

- \$ 7/hour – 1 secretary
- \$ 8/hour – 1 secretary
- \$11/hour – 2 secretaries
- \$12/hour – 2 secretaries
- \$13/hour – 2 secretaries
- \$15/hour – 1 secretary
- \$16/hour – 1 secretary

Wage rates for secretaries, however, are reported to the OES survey as follows:

- Wage interval A (under \$ 6.75/hour) – 0 secretaries
- Wage interval B (\$ 6.75-\$8.49/hour) – 2 secretaries
- Wage interval C (\$ 8.50-\$10.74/hour) – 0 secretaries
- Wage interval D (\$10.75-\$13.49/hour) – 6 secretaries
- Wage interval E (\$13.50-\$16.99/hour) – 2 secretaries

The remaining wage intervals have 0 secretaries.

Because wage rates are collected as grouped data, we must use grouped data formulae to calculate estimates of mean and percentile wage rates. Assumptions are made when using grouped data formulae. For the mean wage rate formula, we assume that we can calculate the average wage rate for workers in each interval. For the percentile wage rate formula, we assume that workers are evenly distributed in each interval.

Wage data from the following panels May 2005, November 2004, May 2004, November 2003, May 2003, and November 2002 were used to calculate May 2005 wage rate estimates. Wage data from different panels, however, are not equivalent in real-dollar terms due to inflation and rising liv-

ing costs. Consequently wage data collected prior to the current survey reference period (May 2005) have to be updated or aged to approximate that period.

### Determining a mean wage rate for each interval

The mean hourly wage rate for all workers in any given wage interval cannot be computed using grouped data collected by the OES survey. This value is calculated externally using data from the Bureau's National Compensation Survey (NCS). Although smaller than the OES survey in terms of sample size, the NCS program, unlike OES, collects individual wage data. The mean hourly wage rate for interval L (the upper, open-ended wage interval) is calculated without wage data for pilots. This occupation is excluded because pilots work fewer hours than other occupations. Consequently their hourly wage rates are much higher.

### Wage aging process

Aging factors are developed from the Bureau's Employment Cost Index (ECI) survey. The ECI survey measures the rate of change in compensation for nine major occupation groups on a quarterly basis. Aging factors are used to adjust OES wage data in past survey reference periods to the current survey reference period (May 2005).

### Mean hourly wage rate estimates

Mean hourly wage is the total weighted hourly wages for an occupation divided by its weighted survey employment. Estimates of mean hourly wage are calculated using a standard grouped data formula that was modified to use ECI aging factors.

$$\hat{R}_o = \frac{\sum_{z=t-5}^t \left( \sum_{i \in z} w_i \text{ BMF}_i \hat{y}_{io} \right)}{\hat{X}_o}$$

$$\hat{y}_{io} = u_{zo} \sum_r x_{ior} c_{zr}$$

( $i \in z$ )

- $o$  = occupation
- $\hat{R}_o$  = mean hourly wage rate for occupation  $o$
- $z$  = panel (or year)
- $t$  = current panel
- $w_i$  = final weight for establishment  $i$
- $\text{BMF}_i$  = final benchmark factor applied to establishment  $i$
- $\hat{y}_{io}$  = unweighted total hourly wage estimate for occupation  $o$  in establishment  $i$
- $r$  = wage interval
- $\hat{X}_o$  = estimated employment for occupation  $o$
- $x_{ior}$  = reported employment for occupation  $o$  in establishment  $i$  in wage interval  $r$  (note that establishment  $i$  reports data for only one panel  $z$  or one year  $z$ )
- $u_{zo}$  = ECI aging factor for panel (or year)  $z$  and occupation  $o$

$c_{zr}$  = mean hourly wage for interval  $r$  in panel (or year)  $z$

In this formula,  $c_{zr}$  represents the mean hourly wage of interval  $r$  in panel (or year)  $z$ . The mean is computed externally using data from the Bureau's NCS survey. Research is conducted at periodic intervals to verify the continued viability of this updating procedure.

### Percentile hourly wage rate estimates

The  $p$ -th percentile hourly wage rate for an occupation is the wage where  $p$  percent of all workers earn that amount or less and where  $(100-p)$  percent of all workers earn that amount or more. The wage interval containing the  $p$ -th percentile hourly wage rate is located using a cumulative frequency count of estimated employment across all wage intervals. After the targeted wage interval is identified, the  $p$ -th percentile wage rate is then estimated using a linear interpolation procedure.

$$pR_o = L_r + \frac{j}{f_r} (U_r - L_r)$$

$pR_o$  =  $p$ -th percentile hourly wage rate for occupation  $o$   
 $r$  = wage interval that encompasses  $pR_o$   
 $L_r$  = lower bound of wage interval  $r$   
 $U_r$  = upper bound of wage interval  $r$   
 $f_r$  = number of workers in interval  $r$   
 $j$  = difference between the number of workers needed to reach the  $p$ -th percentile wage rate and the number of workers needed to reach the  $L_r$  wage rate

### Annual wage rate estimates

These estimates are calculated by multiplying mean or percentile hourly wage rate estimates by a "year-round, full time" figure of 2,080 hours (52 weeks x 40 hours) per year. These estimates, however, may not represent mean annual pay should the workers work more or less than 2,080 hours per year.

Alternatively, some workers are paid based on an annual amount but do not work the usual 2,080 hours per year. For these workers, survey respondents report annual wages. Since the survey does not collect the actual number of hours worked, hourly wage rates cannot be derived from annual wage rates with any reasonable degree of confidence. Only annual wages are reported for some occupations.

## Variance estimation

### Occupational employment variance estimation

A subsample replication technique called the "jackknife random group" is used to estimate variances of occupational employment. In this technique, each sampled establishment is assigned to one of  $G$  random groups.  $G$  subsamples are created from the  $G$  random groups. Each subsample is reweighted to represent the universe.

$G$  estimates of total occupational employment ( $\hat{X}_{hjo}$ ) (one estimate per subsample) are calculated. The variability among the  $G$  employment estimates is a good variance estimate for occupational employment. The two formulae below are used to estimate the variance of occupational employment for an estimation cell defined by geographic area and industry group.

$$v(\hat{X}_{hjo}) = \frac{\sum_{g=1}^G (\hat{X}_{hjog} - \hat{\bar{X}}_{hjo})^2}{G(G-1)}$$

- $h$  = estimation cell defined by geographic area and industry group
- $j$  = employment size class (1-19, 20-49, 50-249, 250+)
- $o$  = occupation
- $v(\hat{X}_{hjo})$  = estimated variance of  $\hat{X}_{hjo}$
- $G$  = number of random groups
- $\hat{X}_{hjo}$  = estimated employment of occupation  $o$  in cell  $h$  and size class  $j$
- $\hat{X}_{hjog}$  = estimated employment of occupation  $o$  in cell  $h$ , size class  $j$ , and subsample  $g$
- $\hat{\bar{X}}_{hjo}$  = estimated mean employment for occupation  $o$  in cell  $h$  and size class  $j$  based on the  $G$  subsamples (Note: a finite population correction factor is applied to the terms  $\hat{X}_{hjog}$  and  $\hat{\bar{X}}_{hjo}$ .)

The variance for an occupational employment estimate in cell  $h$  is obtained by summing the variances  $v(\hat{X}_{hjo})$  across all size classes  $j$  in the cell.

$$v(\hat{X}_h) = \sum_{j \in h} v(\hat{X}_{hjo})$$

### Occupational mean wage variance estimates

Because the OES wage data are collected in intervals (grouped), we do not capture the exact wage of each worker. Therefore, some components of the wage variance are approximated using factors developed from NCS data. A *Taylor Series Linearization* technique is used to develop a variance estimator appropriate for OES mean wage estimates. The primary component of the mean wage variance, which accounts for the variability of the observed sample data, is estimated using the standard estimator of variance for a ratio estimate. This component is the first term in the formula given below:

$$v(\hat{R}_o) = \left( \frac{1}{\hat{X}_o^2} \left( \sum_h \left\{ \frac{n_{ho}(1-f_{ho})}{n_{ho}-1} \right\} \left\{ \sum_{i \in h} w_i^2 (q_{io} - \bar{q}_{ho})^2 \right\} \right) + \left( \sum_r q_{or}^2 s_{cr}^2 + \frac{1}{\hat{X}_o^2} \sum_r \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_r} (w_i x_{ior}) \right) s_{er}^2 + \frac{1}{\hat{X}_o} \sum_r q_{or} s_{wr}^2 \right) \right)$$

- $\hat{R}_o$  = estimated mean wage for occupation  $o$
- $v(\hat{R}_o)$  = estimated variance of  $\hat{R}_o$
- $\hat{X}_o$  = estimated occupational employment for occupation  $o$
- $h$  = stratum (area/industry/size class)
- $f_{ho}$  = sampling fraction for occupation  $o$  in stratum  $h$
- $n_{ho}$  = number of sampled establishments that reported occupation  $o$  in stratum  $h$
- $w_i$  = sampling weight for establishment  $i$
- $q_{io} = (\hat{y}_{io} - \hat{R}_o x_{io})$  for occupation  $o$  in establishment  $i$
- $\hat{y}_{io}$  = estimated total occupational wage in establishment  $i$  for occupation  $o$
- $x_{io}$  = reported employment in establishment  $i$  for occupation  $o$
- $\bar{q}_{ho}$  = mean of the  $q_{io}$  quantities for occupation  $o$  in stratum  $h$
- $q_{or}$  = proportion of employment within interval  $r$  for occupation  $o$ ;
- $x_{ior}$  = reported employment in establishment  $i$  with in wage interval  $r$  for occupation  $o$

$(s_{cr}^2, s_{er}^2, \text{ and } s_{wr}^2)$  Within wage interval  $r$  these are estimated using the NCS and, respectively, represent: The variability of the wage value imputed to each worker; the variability of wages across establishments; and the variability of wages within establishments.

### Reliability of the estimates

Estimates developed from a sample will differ from the results of a census. An estimate based on a sample survey is subject to two types of error—sampling and nonsampling error. An estimate based on a census is only subject to nonsampling error.

#### Nonsampling error

This type of error is attributable to several causes, such as: Errors in the sampling frame; an inability to obtain information for all establishments in the sample; differences in respondents' interpretation of survey question; an inability or unwillingness of the respondents to provide correct information; errors made in recording, coding, or processing the data; and errors made in imputing values for missing data. Explicit measures of the effects of nonsampling error are not available.

#### Sampling errors

When a sample, rather than an entire population, is surveyed, estimates differ from the true population values that they rep-

resent. This difference, or sampling error, occurs by chance and its variability is measured by the variance of the estimate or the standard error of the estimate (square root of the variance). The relative standard error is the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself.

Estimates of the sampling error for occupational employment and mean wage rate are provided in this publication to allow data users to determine if those statistics are reliable enough for their needs. Only a probability-based sample can be used to calculate estimates of sampling error. The formulae used to estimate OES variances are adaptations of formulae appropriate for the survey design used.

The particular sample used in this survey is one of a large number of many possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. Sample estimates from a given design are said to be unbiased when an average of the estimates from all possible samples yield, hypothetically, the true population value. In this case, the sample estimate and its standard error can be used to construct confidence intervals, or ranges of values that include the true population value with known probabilities. To illustrate, if the process of selecting a sample from the population was repeated many times, if each sample was surveyed under essentially the same unbiased conditions, and an estimate and a suitable estimate of its standard error made from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below to one standard error above the estimate would include the true population value. This interval is called a 68-percent confidence interval.
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the true population value. This interval is called a 90-percent confidence interval.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from 2 standard errors below to 2 standard errors above the estimate would include the true population value. This interval is called the 95-percent confidence interval.
4. Almost all (99.7 percent) of the intervals from 3 standard errors below to 3 standard errors above the estimate would include the true population value.

For example, suppose that an estimated occupational employment total is 5,000, with an associated estimate of relative standard error of 2.0 percent. Based on these data, the standard error of the estimate is 100 (2 percent of 5,000). To construct a 95-percent confidence interval, add and subtract 200 (twice the standard error) from the estimate: (4,800, 5,200). Approximately 95 percent of the intervals constructed in this manner will include the true occupational employment if survey methods are nearly unbiased.



Estimated standard errors should be taken to indicate the magnitude of sampling error only. They are not intended to measure nonsampling error, including any biases in the data. Particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of small estimates or of small differences between estimates when the sampling error is relatively large or the magnitude of the bias is unknown.

#### ***Quality control measures***

Several edit and quality control procedures are used to reduce nonsampling error. For example, completed survey questionnaires are checked for data consistency. Follow-up mailings and phone calls are sent out to nonresponding establishments to improve the survey response rate. Response analysis studies are conducted to assess the respondents' comprehension of the questionnaire. (See the section below for additional information on the quality control procedures used by the OES survey.)

The OES survey is a Federal-State cooperative effort that enables States to conduct their own surveys. A major concern with a cooperative program such as OES is to accommodate the needs of BLS and other Federal agencies, as well as State-specific publication needs, with limited resources while simultaneously standardizing survey procedures across all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories. Controlling sources of nonsampling error in this decentralized environment can be difficult. One important computerized quality control tool used by the OES survey is the Survey Processing and Management (SPAM) system. It was developed to provide a consistent and automated framework for survey processing and to reduce the workload for analysts at the State, regional, and national levels.

To ensure standardized sampling methods in all areas, the sample is drawn in the national office. Standardizing data processing activities such as validating the sampling frame,

allocating and selecting the sample, refining mailing addresses, addressing envelopes and mailers, editing and updating questionnaires, conducting electronic review, producing management reports, and calculating employment estimates have resulted in the overall standardization of the OES survey methodology. This has reduced the number of errors on the data files as well as the time needed to review them.

Other quality control measures used in the OES survey include:

- Follow-up solicitations of nonrespondents, especially critical or large nonrespondents.
- Review of schedules to verify the accuracy and reasonableness of the reported data.
- Adjustments for atypical reporting units on the data file;
- Validation of the benchmark employment figures and of the benchmark factors.
- Validation of the analytical tables of estimates at the NAICS4/5 level.

#### **Confidentiality**

BLS has a strict confidentiality policy that ensures that the survey sample composition, lists of reporters, and names of respondents will be kept confidential. Additionally, the policy assures respondents that published figures will not reveal the identity of any specific respondent and will not allow the data of any specific respondent to be imputed. Each published estimate is screened to ensure that it meets these confidentiality requirements. The specific screening criteria are not listed in this publication to further protect the confidentiality of the data.

# Appendix C. Availability of Historical Occupational Employment Statistics Survey Data Nationally and from State Agencies

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program currently produces occupational employment and wage estimates for the nation, States, 375 metropolitan areas, and industries. The current estimates are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). National industry estimates are available at the sector, three-, four-, and selected five-digit levels. These estimates are available online at <http://www.bls.gov/oes/>.

## **Industry data**

Industry data are available at the national level only through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For the years 1997 to 2001, industry data are available for two- and three-digit industries as defined by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Prior to 1996, the OES survey collected data from specified industries in 1 of 3 years in the survey round, depending on the industry.

Industry data for States are not available from BLS, but may be available from State workforce agencies listed on the inside cover of this publication.

## **Occupational classification**

Data are available for SOC occupations for 1999 forward.

Prior to 1999, OES used its own occupational classification system.

## **Wage data**

Wage data are provided for all areas and industries beginning with the data for 1997.

## **State data**

Cross-industry State data for 1998 forward are available on the OES web site. Prior to 1983, not all States participated in the OES program in all survey years. Starting with the 1991 OES survey, certain States also collected wage data. Check with the State workforce agencies listed on the inside back cover of this publication regarding the availability of State data on occupational employment and wages.

## **Metropolitan area data**

OES data are available for May 2005 for 375 metropolitan statistical areas and 34 metropolitan divisions based on re-defined metropolitan areas definition as designated by the Office of Management and Budget. Also, cross-industry data based on the old metropolitan area definitions for 334 metropolitan areas for the years 1997-2004 are available on the OES website.