Employment and Wages of Typical U.S. Occupations

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What does the typical U.S. job look like? It is difficult to make generalizations about a labor market as large and complex as that of the United States, which had employment of nearly 137 million in May 2006.[1] Nonetheless, it is possible to identify some characteristics of typical or average jobs. This article uses data from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey to examine the typical U.S. job from several different viewpoints. First, the article analyzes the occupations in the U.S. economy with the greatest numbers of jobs. Next, this article focuses on the earnings of the average worker by examining occupations that paid near the U.S. median wage. Since education is a major factor in determining occupational choice and earnings, the third section focuses on jobs commonly held by workers with different levels of education.

Even within a particular occupation, wages can vary considerably depending on where in the country a job is located. In addition, different geographical areas can exhibit considerable variation in occupational structure: individual occupations usually make up different shares of total employment depending on where they're located. To illustrate these points, the last section of the article examines how occupational concentrations and wages for selected large occupations varied along the cross-country route of Interstate 80 in 2006.

Employment and Wages in the Largest Occupations

One way to examine the typical worker's labor market experience is to analyze the occupations in which he or she is most likely to be employed. Although the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system defines over 800 civilian occupations, a relatively small handful of these represent a large share of U.S. employment. Table 1 shows employment and mean wages for occupations with employment over 1 million. These 28 occupations made up approximately 38 percent of U.S. employment, or nearly 2 out of every 5 jobs, in May 2006.

In this article, the term "large occupation" will refer to an occupation that encompasses a large number of individual jobs. The two largest occupations were sales related: retail salespersons, with employment of nearly 4.4 million, followed by cashiers, with employment of almost 3.5 million. First-line supervisors and managers of retail sales workers were also among the largest occupations. Together, these three sales occupations made up nearly 7 percent of total employment. A fourth sales occupation—sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products—was also among the largest occupations, with nearly 1.5 million jobs.

Although the two largest occupations were in sales, the office and administrative support group had the greatest number of occupations that were composed of over one million jobs: eight of the 28 occupations in table 1 were in the office and administrative support group, with the largest of these, general office clerks, having employment over 3 million. With over 23 million jobs, office and administrative support was also the largest occupational group overall, making up about 17 percent of U.S. employment; the 8 office and administrative support occupations in table 1 alone made up about 11 percent of total employment. While some of these occupations were concentrated in specific sectors—approximately two-thirds of stock clerks and order fillers, for example, were employed in retail trade—many office and administrative support occupations were found across a variety of industries, which helps to explain the high employment in occupations such as secretaries, receptionists, and bookkeeping clerks.

Two food preparation and serving related occupations had employment over 1 million: combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food, and waiters and waitresses. These two occupations had combined employment of nearly 4.8 million, giving this occupational group the third-highest total employment among the groups represented in table 1. Two transportation and material moving occupations also had employment over 1 million: laborers and hand freight, stock, and material movers; and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers, with a combined employment over 4 million. Three education, training, and library occupations

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics. [Online.] Available online at **http://www.bls.gov/ces/home.htm** (site visited April 15, 2008). Data exclude proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers; government employment covers only civilian workers.

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were included among the largest occupations. These occupations—elementary school teachers, except special education; teacher assistants; and secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education—had combined employment of about 3.8 million.

Several occupational groups had only one occupation with more than 1 million jobs. These groups were management; business and financial operations; healthcare practitioner and technical; healthcare support; protective service; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; and production occupations. However, two of the occupations in these groups—registered nurses in the healthcare practitioner and technical group, and janitors in the building and grounds cleaning and maintenance group—were among the largest individual occupations, each with employment over 2 million. The remaining occupational groups were not represented among these largest occupations. Groups with no occupations in table 1 were computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, and social science; community and social services; legal; arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; personal care and service; and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.

The majority of these large occupations were relatively low paying. Only 7 of these 28 occupations had annual mean wages above the U.S. average of $39,190: registered nurses; general and operations managers; elementary school teachers, except special education; sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products; first-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers; accountants and auditors; and secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education.[2] Of these, the highest-paid were general and operations managers, with an annual mean of $99,280. Three of the 28 occupations had wages below $10.00 per hour; the lowest paid of these were combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food, with an average wage of $7.66 per hour.

Occupations paying near the median wage

The large occupations in table 1 represent average jobs in the sense that they were the occupations with the highest shares of U.S. employment in 2006. However, as shown in the previous section, few of these large occupations paid near the average wage, with most being relatively low paying. This section looks at the typical job from a different point of view: what types of occupations pay average wages?

Table 2 shows occupations that paid between 5 percent above and 5 percent below the U.S. median wage. The median, or 50th percentile wage, represents the wage in the middle of the wage distribution: half of jobs were estimated to pay above and half below the U.S. median wage of $14.61 per hour, or $30,400 annually. The median wage may better represent the pay received by the average worker than the mean wage, which can be affected by a relatively small percentage of jobs with very high pay.

The occupations in table 2 had wages ranging from $15.34 per hour to $13.89 per hour. Several of these occupations—such as theatrical and performance makeup artists, terrazzo workers and finishers, watch repairers, and musical instrument repairers and tuners—did not have high employment, but they are included to show the range of occupations that pay typical wages. The largest individual occupations in table 2 were bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks, with employment of nearly 1.9 million, and general maintenance and repair workers, with employment of about 1.3 million. In total, table 2 contains 70 occupations earning near the median wage, with combined employment of 8.8 million, representing nearly 7 percent of U.S. employment.

A high school diploma or less was the most commonly reported level of education for many of the occupations in table 2. However, some occupations, such as dental assistants, dispensing opticians, and medical transcriptionists, were typically held by workers with some college or an associate's degree. Rehabilitation counselors was the only occupation for which the majority of workers reported a bachelor's degree or higher, but several other occupations, including forest and conservation technicians and broadcast technicians, contained a substantial percentage of workers reporting this level of education. Although educational attainment levels were similar for many of the occupations, the amount of training generally required varied. Moderate-term on-the-job training was the most common level of training required, but several of the jobs were associated with either short-term or long-term on-the-job training, while a few were associated with other types of training. For example, first-line supervisors of housekeeping and janitorial workers may acquire their skills through work in a related occupation, while postsecondary vocational awards can provide the necessary training for travel agents, medical transcriptionists, and farm equipment mechanics.[3]

Many of these average-paying occupations fall under the general description of skilled manufacturing jobs or skilled trades. Twenty-one of these were production occupations, making this the largest group in table 2 in terms of number of occupations and the second largest group in terms of total employment. Among the production occupations earning near the average wage were inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers, with employment of 483,020 and a median wage of $14.14; welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers, with employment of 376,630 and a median wage of $15.10; and printing machine operators, with employment of 191,610 and a median wage of $14.90.

The construction and extraction group and the installation, maintenance, and repair group are also well represented in table 2. Each had nine occupations earning near the me-

[2] The mean wage of an additional occupation—executive secretaries and administrative assistants— did not significantly differ statistically from the U.S. mean wage for all occupations.

[3] Educational attainment by occupation for workers 25 to 44 comes from the Current Population Survey, while education and training level categories are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Division of Occupational Outlook. These data are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Projections program at **http://www.bls.gov/emp/** (site visited May 21, 2008).

dian wage, although at nearly 1.5 million, total employment among the average-paying installation, maintenance, and repair occupations was more than twice the total employment of average-paying construction and extraction occupations, mainly due to the size of a single occupation in the former group, general maintenance and repair workers.

In addition to these skilled trades, office and administrative support occupations were prevalent among jobs earning average pay. A total of 12 office and administrative support occupations appear in table 2, making office and administrative support the group with the second largest number of occupations in the table, after the production group. However, these 12 office and administrative support occupations had total employment of nearly 3.5 million, exceeding the total employment of less than 2 million in the 21 average-paying production occupations. In addition to bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks, mentioned above, average-paying office and administrative support occupations included bill and account collectors, with employment of 423,090 and a median wage of $13.97, and loan interviewers and clerks, with employment of 248,050 and a median wage of $14.89.

Except for the occupational groups discussed above, some of the most common occupations paying near the U.S. median wage were dental assistants, with employment of 277,040; first-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers (182,690); refuse and recyclable materials collectors (125,770); and rehabilitation counselors (121,380).

Typical occupations by education level

As shown above, occupations paying average wages generally required moderate-term on-the-job-training and were typically held by workers with a high school diploma or less or some college. Typical education levels were similar for many of the largest occupations in the economy, many of which were also relatively low-paying and involved short-term or moderate-term on-the-job training. Thus, the information in tables 1 and 2 may reflect the labor market experience of a subset of workers only. However, education levels vary widely in the workforce: in 2006, approximately 41 percent of the employed had a high school diploma or less, 29 percent had some college or an associate's degree, and 30 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher.[4] In order to better illustrate the typical labor market experience of workers at all education levels, this section focuses on occupations most commonly held by workers with various levels of education.

There are a number of ways to look at occupational employment by education level; tables 3 and 4 illustrate two of the possibilities. Table 3 shows the largest occupations for which 50 percent or more of workers reported having 1 of 3 possible levels of education: a high school diploma or less, some college, or a bachelor's degree or higher. Therefore, the jobs in table 3 represent the largest occupations for which the specified level of education is typical, which in this case means that it is reported by the majority of workers in that occupation.[5]

However, workers may be employed in jobs for which their own level of education is neither typical nor required. For example, a worker with a bachelor's degree may be employed in an occupation in which most workers have only a high school diploma. For this reason, table 4 takes an alternative approach by attempting to identify the occupations with the highest number of jobs held by workers with a high school diploma or less, some college, and a bachelor's degree or higher. In order to estimate the number of jobs in an occupation held by workers with each of the three education levels, total employment for the occupation was multiplied by the percentage of workers in the occupation reporting a given education level. The occupations with the highest estimated employment in each education group are shown in the table.

Comparisons between tables 3 and 4 reveal some interesting patterns. For workers with a high school diploma or less, there is little difference between the two tables; for the most part, the occupations that were estimated to have the largest number of jobs held by workers with a high school diploma or less were also occupations for which this level of education is typical. Eight out of the 10 occupations are the same in both tables. The exceptions are nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, and general maintenance and repair workers in table 3, which are replaced by retail salespersons and general office clerks in table 4. Although smaller percentages of retail salespersons and general office clerks reported having a high school diploma or less, because of the very large size of these occupations, more workers with high school diplomas or less were estimated to be employed in these jobs than in jobs as nursing aides or general maintenance and repair workers.

Comparing tables 3 and 4 gives very different results for the second education group, workers with some college. Here, there is no overlap between the occupations in table 3 and those in table 4. Table 3 shows that the largest occupations for which "some college" is typical are dominated by healthcare-related jobs at the technician or assistant level, such as licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, dental hygienists, medical assistants, and pharmacy technicians. Fire fighters and interviewers, except eligibility and loan, round out the list. However, most of these occupations were not extremely large—the largest one, licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, had about 720,000 workers, and the others were much smaller.

Table 4 suggests that most jobs held by workers with some college were found in occupations for which this education level was not typical, but which were simply extremely large in terms of total employment. The jobs listed in the "some college" section of table 4 all had total employment over 1 million, and they include several of the same jobs shown in

[4] Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey. [Online.] Available at **http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/education/cps2006/tab05a-01.xls** (site visited May 21, 2008). Data are for employed civilians 16 and older.

[5] Total occupational employment and wages in tables 3 and 4 are from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey. In both tables, occupational employment by level of education was calculated by multiplying total occupational employment by the percentage of workers in that occupation reporting the specified level of education, and, then, rounding to the nearest 10. Educational attainment by occupation comes from the Current Population Survey and is available from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Projections program at **http://www.bls.gov/emp/** (site visited April 15, 2008).

the "high school or less" section of the table. Of the "some college" occupations in table 4, five of them had an average hourly wage below that of the lowest-paid "some college" occupation in table 3 (medical assistants, with an hourly mean of $13.07). Wages for three of these jobs—cashiers, waiters and waitresses, and combined food preparation and serving workers—were below $9.00 per hour. In these low-paying jobs, the majority of workers had a high school diploma or less, and the percentage with some college was relatively small. For example, about 64 percent of cashiers reported a high school diploma or less, and only about 26 percent had some college. In contrast, "some college" was below the typical level of education for registered nurses: about 58 percent of registered nurses had a bachelor's degree or higher. Registered nurses was the highest-paid occupation among those estimated to employ the largest numbers of workers with some college, and with a mean hourly wage of $28.71, it was the only one with a mean wage over $20.00 per hour. Of occupations for which some college was the typical level of education, three—fire fighters, radiologic technologists and technicians, and dental hygienists—had average wages of more than $20.00 per hour.

For workers with a bachelor's degree or higher, there is some overlap between tables 3 and 4. Six of the 10 occupations are the same in both tables: registered nurses; elementary school teachers, except special education; secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education; accountants and auditors; middle school teachers, except special and vocational education; and lawyers. However, a comparison of tables 3 and 4 suggests that more workers with a bachelor's degree or higher were employed as retail salespersons than as accountants or middle school teachers, and more were employed as general office clerks than as financial managers or management analysts. In summary, as with workers with a high school diploma or less, the occupations employing the largest number of workers with a bachelor's degree or higher also appear to be occupations for which this level of education is typical. However, a few extremely large occupations have also employed large numbers of workers with a bachelor's degree or higher, although the relative share of college graduates in most of these occupations is small.

A trip across the United States

Previous sections of this article have used national occupational employment and wage data to identify and describe typical U.S. occupations. However, characteristics of typical jobs are also subject to regional variation. In particular, the same occupation may pay very different wages depending on where in the country it is located. Furthermore, the occupational composition of employment varies by location, affected by such factors as an area's industry mix. This section of the article follows the route of Interstate 80 to explore regional differences in wages and occupational concentrations.

Interstate 80 runs from California to New Jersey and passes through the States of Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Although it does not pass through all regions of the United States, I-80 services both coasts as well as the middle of the country, and it runs through a wide variety of metropolitan areas, ranging from the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island MSA, with nearly 19 million people, to Cheyenne, Wyoming, with about 85,000 people.[6] (See table 5.) Tables 6 through 8 show employment and wages for 5 selected large occupations in the States and metropolitan areas along I-80, arranged in order from west to east coast along the route. These occupations were chosen from among the large occupations in table 1 to represent a variety of occupational groups and wage levels.

Looking first at the State data, one can see that wages for the selected occupations were high at both ends of the route and lower in the middle of the country. Both California and New Jersey, the two endpoints of the route, had wages above the U.S. average for all five of the occupations. California's neighboring State, Nevada, had above average wages for three out of the five occupations, while Pennsylvania had above average wages for general office clerks and wages that were not significantly different from the U.S. average for truck drivers and accountants. Of the States between Nevada and Pennsylvania, only Illinois had above average wages for more than one of the selected occupations. In the remaining States, at least four out of the five occupations had below average wages. Among the individual occupations, only truck drivers had wages above or near the U.S. average in most States, which may reflect the location of these States along a major transportation route.

In general, States with higher employment in the selected occupations also tended to have higher wages. For example, New Jersey, California, Illinois, and Pennsylvania tended to have higher wages than Wyoming, Nebraska, and Iowa. However, this was not true across the board—for example, Nevada had higher wages for several of the occupations than Utah, Nebraska, and Iowa, areas with comparable employment. The higher paying occupations showed more wage variation across States. Mean wages for registered nurses ranged from $22.61 in Iowa to $36.12 in California, a difference of $13.51, or nearly 60 percent. Mean wages for accountants and auditors ranged from $23.54 in Wyoming to $33.74 in New Jersey, a difference of $10.20, or 43 percent. By comparison, cashiers showed a 32 percent difference between the highest and lowest wages, while both office clerks and truck drivers showed a range of about 23 percent.

The metropolitan area data in table 7 appear to echo the results seen in the State data. Wages were highest in the California metropolitan areas and the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island metropolitan area, and were generally lower in the middle of the country, with the exception of the large Chicago metropolitan area. The San Francisco and New York metropolitan areas had wages above the national average for all of the selected occupations. The other California metropolitan areas, Sacramento and Vallejo-Fairfield, had above-average wages for all of the occupations except accountants

[6] Population data from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Population of Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006, available online at **http://www.census.gov/popest/metro.html** (site visited April 15, 2008).

and auditors, for which wages were not significantly different from the U.S. average. Chicago had above-average wages for all of the occupations except registered nurses.

In general, large metropolitan areas had higher wages than small ones, but wage levels weren't strictly ranked in order of MSA size. With almost 19 million inhabitants, the New York metropolitan area is by far the largest metropolitan area along I-80, and yet it had the highest wages for only one of the five occupations, accountants and auditors. San Francisco, with a population of about 4 million, had the highest wages for three of the five occupations—registered nurses, cashiers, and general office clerks. Chicago's population of over 9 million made it the second largest metropolitan area along I-80, but it did not have the highest wages for any of the selected occupations, although the wages for truck drivers were not significantly different from truck driver wages in San Francisco and New York. In addition, Chicago's wage levels were frequently below those of smaller metropolitan areas. For example, Vallejo-Fairfield, Sacramento, and Reno had higher wages for both registered nurses and cashiers.

Wage levels in some small metropolitan areas were also higher than would be predicted on the basis of size alone. For example, Vallejo-Fairfield, CA, located in a high-paying State between two larger metropolitan areas, had higher wages than the similarly sized Reno, Des Moines, and Youngstown metropolitan areas for most of the selected occupations. In addition, Vallejo-Fairfeld had higher wages than both New York and Salt Lake City for cashiers, registered nurses, and general office clerks. Similarly, Reno-Sparks had higher wages than Chicago, Cleveland, and Salt Lake City for registered nurses and cashiers, although it was one of the lower paid areas for accountants and auditors.

Among the individual occupations, truck drivers again stand out for having above-average wages in several of the metropolitan areas along this important transcontinental route. Wage variation within occupations showed similar patterns at the metropolitan area and State levels, although variation for a given occupation was generally greater among metropolitan areas than among States. Like they did at the State level, registered nurses had the greatest difference between the highest and lowest wages. Wages for this occupation in the highest paying metropolitan area, San Francisco, were nearly double those in the lowest paying area, Davenport-Moline-Rock Island. Accountants and auditors again had the second largest wage range among the selected occupations. Mean hourly wages for accountants and auditors ranged from $19.54 in Cheyenne to $35.91 in New York, a difference of 84 percent. Cashiers, general office clerks, and truck drivers exhibited wage differences between the highest and lowest paying metropolitan areas of 56 percent, 50 percent, and 34 percent, respectively.

Like wages, occupational concentrations varied by location. Table 8 shows total employment and employment concentrations, expressed as occupational employment per thousand jobs, for the selected occupations in metropolitan areas along I-80. Few of the metropolitan areas had employment concentrations above the U.S. average for cashiers and general office clerks, but a larger number had above-average concentrations of accountants, registered nurses, and truck drivers.

The four largest metropolitan areas—New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Cleveland—all had above-average concentrations of accountants. Although accountants and auditors can be found in many industries, accounting and bookkeeping services and management of companies and enterprises had the highest number of jobs in this occupation; about 29 percent of accountants were employed in these two industries. Both industries are well-represented in the industry mix of these larger metropolitan areas, which may help explain their high concentrations of accountants.[7] With the exception of Cheyenne, WY, many of the smallest metropolitan areas, including Iowa City, Elkhart-Goshen, Vallejo-Fairfield, and South Bend-Mishawaka, had low concentrations of accountants.

Registered nurses were found across a variety of healthcare industries, but nearly 57 percent were employed in a single industry, general medical and surgical hospitals. Differences in industry mix can again help explain differences in employment shares of registered nurses across metropolitan areas. Of the largest metropolitan areas along I-80, San Francisco had below-average concentrations of both registered nurses and hospitals, while Cleveland and New York had above-average shares of both hospitals and nurses, with Cleveland having the higher shares of both. Toledo, OH, had concentrations of nurses and hospitals similar to those of neighboring Cleveland; both had among the highest concentrations of registered nurses in table 8. Several of the metropolitan areas along the stretch of I-80 from Cheyenne, WY, to Iowa City, IA, also had above-average concentrations of nurses, while with the exception of Vallejo-Fairfield, metropolitan areas along the western part of the route had low concentrations of this occupation.

Although large metropolitan areas are often associated with vibrant retail trade sectors, table 8 shows that the largest metropolitan areas along I-80 had below-average employment shares of cashiers, as did most of the other metropolitan areas along the route. Similarly, only two metropolitan areas, Sacramento and New York, had employment shares of general office clerks significantly above the U.S. average. Omaha-Council Bluffs, Des Moines, Youngstown, Toledo, and Salt Lake City had some of the highest concentrations of truck drivers along I-80, while the metropolitan areas at each end of the route—the New York and the California metropolitan areas—had some of the lowest.

Summary

This article used Occupational Employment Statistics data to examine characteristics of the typical U.S. job. The

[7] Location quotient data, where available, show above-average shares of both industries in all four metropolitan areas. Data are not available for accounting and bookkeeping services in the Chicago MSA and management of companies and enterprises in the New York MSA. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. [Online.] Available at **http://www.bls.gov/cew/** (site visited April 15, 2008).

first section of the article studied the largest occupations, those with employment over 1 million. These occupations can be considered typical because of the large percentage of employment that they represent: nearly 40 percent of employment was in one of these 28 jobs. Many of these large occupations were relatively low-paying jobs requiring short-term or moderate-term on-the-job-training, including cashiers, combined food preparation and serving workers, and janitors. However, some higher-paying occupations typically held by workers with bachelor's degrees, such as registered nurses, accountants and auditors, and elementary and secondary school teachers, were also included among these large occupations.

A job can also be considered typical in terms of earnings rather than employment size. This definition was employed in the second section of the article, which focused on the types of jobs paying wages near the U.S. median. Office and administrative support, production, and construction jobs are examples of occupations commonly paying typical wages. Next, the article analyzed how typical jobs varied by level of education. Large, low-paying occupations, such as cashiers and janitors, were a common occupational choice for workers with a high school diploma or less, while large occupations like registered nurses, teachers, and accountants were significant employers of workers with a bachelor's degree or higher. However, significant numbers of workers with a bachelor's degree or higher were also likely to be found in large occupations for which a college degree was not the norm, such as retail salespersons and general office clerks. Employment of workers who had some college education but less than a bachelor's degree was estimated to be highest in large occupations employing a mix of education levels, rather than in occupations for which some college was the most common level of education.

Finally, the article examined variation in wages and occupational concentration for several large occupations along Interstate 80. The selected occupations showed a wide range of wages, particularly at the metropolitan area level, where wages for most of the occupations were 50 percent to 90 percent higher in the highest-paying areas than in the lowest-paying areas. Geographical region, population, proximity to other metropolitan areas, and even the specific combination of occupation and area (illustrated in this article by truck drivers along a major highway) were some of the potential factors influencing wages. Employment concentrations also varied considerably for the selected occupations, with the varying mix of industries present along the route representing a possible explanation for these differences. This discussion serves as an important reminder that, even for common occupations, job characteristics can be greatly affected by location.

Table 1. **Employment and mean wages, all occupations and occupations with employment over 1 million, May 2006**

Occupation title	Major group	Employment	Annual mean wage	Hourly mean wage
Retail salespersons	Sales and related	4,374,230	$23,940	$11.51
Cashiers	Sales and related	3,479,390	17,930	8.62
Office clerks, general	Office and administrative support	3,026,710	25,200	12.12
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	Food preparation and serving related	2,461,890	15,930	7.66
Registered nurses	Healthcare practitioner and technical	2,417,150	59,730	28.71
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	Transportation and material moving	2,372,130	23,050	11.08
Waiters and waitresses	Food preparation and serving related	2,312,930	17,190	8.27
Customer service representatives	Office and administrative support	2,147,770	30,400	14.61
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	2,124,860	21,730	10.45
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	Office and administrative support	1,856,890	31,780	15.28
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	Office and administrative support	1,750,600	28,460	13.68
Stock clerks and order fillers	Office and administrative support	1,705,450	22,440	10.79
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	Transportation and material moving	1,673,950	36,320	17.46
General and operations managers	Management	1,663,280	99,280	47.73
Elementary school teachers, except special education	Education, training, and library	1,509,180	48,700	**
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	Sales and related	1,488,990	58,540	28.14
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	Office and administrative support	1,487,310	39,160	18.83
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	Healthcare support	1,376,660	22,960	11.04
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	Office and administrative support	1,351,180	46,530	22.37
Maintenance and repair workers, general	Installation, maintenance, and repair	1,310,580	33,510	16.11
Team assemblers	Production	1,250,120	26,180	12.59
Teacher assistants	Education, training, and library	1,246,030	21,860	**
Receptionists and information clerks	Office and administrative support	1,112,350	23,810	11.45
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	Sales and related	1,111,740	38,830	18.67
Accountants and auditors	Business and financial operations	1,092,960	60,670	29.17
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	Education, training, and library	1,030,780	51,150	**
Construction laborers	Construction and extraction	1,016,530	29,930	14.39
Security guards	Protective service	1,004,130	23,620	11.35
All occupations		132,604,980	39,190	18.84

** 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.

Table 2. **Occupations earning wages near the all-occupations median, May 2006**

Occupation title	Major group	Employment	Annual mean wage	Hourly median wage
Maintenance and repair workers, general	Installation, maintenance, and repair	1,310,580	$31,910	$15.34
Logging workers, all other	Farming, fishing, and forestry	5,880	31,870	15.32
Makeup artists, theatrical and performance	Personal care and service	1,250	31,820	15.30
Agricultural and food science technicians	Life, physical, and social science	19,220	31,730	15.26
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic	Production	139,580	31,670	15.23
Communications equipment operators, all other	Office and administrative support	4,220	31,680	15.23
Terrazzo workers and finishers	Construction and extraction	6,550	31,630	15.21
Mechanical door repairers	Installation, maintenance, and repair	15,130	31,610	15.20
Milling and planing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	Production	29,040	31,570	15.18
Highway maintenance workers	Construction and extraction	138,670	31,540	15.17
Recreational vehicle service technicians	Installation, maintenance, and repair	13,560	31,510	15.15
Patternmakers, wood	Production	2,270	31,510	15.15
Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders	Production	113,930	31,490	15.14
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	Office and administrative support	94,710	31,470	15.13
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers, all other	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	59,450	**	15.11
Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners	Construction and extraction	22,090	31,430	15.11
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	Production	376,630	31,400	15.10
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators	Construction and extraction	63,090	31,300	15.05
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	182,690	31,290	15.04
Statistical assistants	Office and administrative support	19,680	31,250	15.02
Painters, construction and maintenance	Construction and extraction	263,390	31,190	15.00
Medical appliance technicians	Production	10,610	31,180	14.99
Information and record clerks, all other	Office and administrative support	230,990	31,150	14.98
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	Office and administrative support	238,210	31,120	14.96
Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	Production	34,710	31,050	14.93
Printing machine operators	Production	191,610	30,990	14.90
Welding, soldering, and brazing machine setters, operators, and tenders	Production	48,770	30,980	14.90
Loan interviewers and clerks	Office and administrative support	248,050	30,970	14.89
Court, municipal, and license clerks	Office and administrative support	107,100	30,980	14.89
Watch repairers	Installation, maintenance, and repair	3,050	30,900	14.86
Forest and conservation technicians	Life, physical, and social science	30,580	30,880	14.84
Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	Production	27,050	30,850	14.83
Automotive glass installers and repairers	Installation, maintenance, and repair	18,650	30,720	14.77
Broadcast technicians	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	32,070	30,690	14.75
Sailors and marine oilers	Transportation and material moving	31,690	30,630	14.73
Tool grinders, filers, and sharpeners	Production	17,620	30,640	14.73
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	Office and administrative support	1,856,890	30,560	14.69
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	Production	96,480	30,530	14.68
Insulation workers, floor, ceiling, and wall	Construction and extraction	31,450	30,510	14.67
Construction and related workers, all other	Construction and extraction	56,130	30,470	14.65
All occupations		132,604,980	30,400	14.61
Pipelayers	Construction and extraction	58,330	30,330	14.58
Meter readers, utilities	Office and administrative support	45,770	30,330	14.58
Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	Production	27,100	30,320	14.58
Opticians, dispensing	Healthcare practitioners and technical	65,190	30,300	14.57
Structural metal fabricators and fitters	Production	99,680	30,290	14.56

Table 2. **Occupations earning wages near the all-occupations median, May 2006—Continued**

Occupation title	Major group	Employment	Annual mean wage	Hourly median wage
Material moving workers, all other	Transportation and material moving	52,120	30,270	14.55
Bookbinders	Production	7,120	30,260	14.55
Dental assistants	Healthcare support	277,040	30,220	14.53
Transportation workers, all other	Transportation and material moving	42,130	30,180	14.51
Parking enforcement workers	Protective service	10,090	30,160	14.50
Motorcycle mechanics	Installation, maintenance, and repair	16,700	30,050	14.45
Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers	Installation, maintenance, and repair	35,310	29,980	14.42
Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks	Office and administrative support	67,400	29,970	14.41
Medical transcriptionists	Healthcare support	86,790	29,950	14.40
Drilling and boring machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	Production	42,480	29,870	14.36
Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	Production	26,220	29,750	14.30
Logging equipment operators	Farming, fishing, and forestry	28,300	29,700	14.28
Pourers and casters, metal	Production	14,880	29,570	14.22
Farm equipment mechanics	Installation, maintenance, and repair	29,500	29,460	14.16
Word processors and typists	Office and administrative support	153,530	29,430	14.15
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	Production	483,020	29,420	14.14
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders	Production	140,710	29,330	14.10
Log graders and scalers	Farming, fishing, and forestry	4,810	29,240	14.06
Travel agents	Sales and related	87,600	29,210	14.05
Rehabilitation counselors	Community and social services	121,380	29,200	14.04
Musical instrument repairers and tuners	Installation, maintenance, and repair	5,120	29,200	14.04
Bill and account collectors	Office and administrative support	423,090	29,050	13.97
Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	Production	31,050	28,980	13.94
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	Transportation and material moving	125,770	28,970	13.93
Floor sanders and finishers	Construction and extraction	7,480	28,890	13.89

Occupations shown have wages within plus or minus 5 percent of the all-occupation median of $30,400 per year or $14.61 per hour.
** 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.

Table 3. **Employment and mean wages for the largest occupations with 50 percent or more of workers reporting a high school diploma or less, some college, or a bachelor's degree or higher, May 2006**

Workers with a high school diploma or less:	Major group	Total Employment	Percent reporting high school or less	Estimated employment, high school or less	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Cashiers	Sales and related	3,479,390	64.3	2,237,790	$8.62	$17,930
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	Food preparation and serving related	2,461,890	69.0	1,699,330	7.66	15,930
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	Transportation and material moving	2,372,130	71.3	1,690,820	11.08	23,050
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	2,124,860	78.9	1,676,520	10.45	21,730
Waiters and waitresses	Food preparation and serving related	2,312,930	53.6	1,240,420	8.27	17,190
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	Transportation and material moving	1,673,950	71.7	1,200,740	17.46	36,320
Stock clerks and order fillers	Office and administrative support	1,705,450	62.9	1,073,020	10.79	22,440
Team assemblers	Production	1,250,120	71.8	897,150	12.59	26,180
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	Healthcare support	1,376,660	60.7	835,250	11.04	22,960
Maintenance and repair workers, general	Installation, maintenance, and repair	1,310,580	57.7	755,850	16.11	33,510
Workers with some college:	**Major group**	**Total Employment**	**Percent reporting high some college**	**Estimated employment, some college**	**Hourly mean wage**	**Annual mean wage**
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	Healthcare practitioner and technical	720,380	70.9	510,570	$18.05	$37,530
Medical assistants	Healthcare support	409,570	53.4	218,550	13.07	27,190
Fire fighters	Protective service	283,630	57.9	164,080	20.37	42,370
Dental assistants	Healthcare support	277,040	56.7	157,100	14.83	30,850
Pharmacy technicians	Healthcare practitioner and technical	282,450	53.3	150,480	12.75	26,510
Radiologic technologists and technicians	Healthcare practitioner and technical	190,180	68.3	129,830	23.71	49,320
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	Healthcare practitioner and technical	196,190	64.7	126,890	14.13	29,390
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan	Office and administrative support	211,500	53.5	113,150	13.07	27,190
Dental hygienists	Healthcare practitioner and technical	166,380	65.9	109,660	30.01	62,430
Healthcare support workers, all other	Healthcare support	185,580	53.4	99,030	13.55	28,170
Workers with a bachelor's degree or higher:	**Major group**	**Total Employment**	**Percent reporting bachelor's degree or higher**	**Estimated employment, bachelor's degree or higher**	**Hourly mean wage**	**Annual mean wage**
Registered nurses	Healthcare practitioner and technical	2,417,150	58.2	1,406,060	$28.71	$59,730
Elementary school teachers, except special education	Education, training, and library	1,509,180	92.3	1,393,400	**	48,700
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	Education, training, and library	1,030,780	95.1	980,050	**	51,150
Accountants and auditors	Business and financial operations	1,092,960	75.5	824,840	29.17	60,670
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	Education, training, and library	652,700	92.3	602,630	**	49,470
Lawyers	Legal	547,710	97.9	536,300	54.65	113,660
Computer software engineers, applications	Computer and mathematical science	472,520	83.2	392,910	39.42	82,000
Management analysts	Business and financial operations	476,070	76.3	363,050	37.15	77,270
Teachers and instructors, all other	Education, training, and library	576,840	53.0	305,540	**	35,370
Financial managers	Management	468,270	59.2	277,240	48.77	101,450

Data represent the largest occupations for which 50 percent or more of workers indicated they had the specified level of education. Occupational employment by level of education was estimated by multiplying OES total employment figures for each occupation by the percentage of workers in that occupation reporting each level of education and rounding to the nearest 10. Estimated employment by level of education may differ from total employment times percent reporting a given level of education because of rounding. Educational attainment by occupation derived from Current Population Survey data and available from Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Projections program, **http://www.bls.gov/emp/home.htm**.

** 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.

Table 4. **Employment and mean wages for occupations estimated to have the highest employment of workers with a high school diploma or less, some college, or bachelor's degree or higher, May 2006**

A high school diploma or less:	Major group	Total Employment	Percent reporting high school or less	Estimated employment, high school or less	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Cashiers	Sales and related	3,479,390	64.3	2,237,790	$8.62	$17,930
Retail salespersons	Sales and related	4,374,230	40.7	1,780,740	11.51	23,940
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	Food preparation and serving related	2,461,890	69.0	1,699,330	7.66	15,930
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	Transportation and material moving	2,372,130	71.3	1,690,820	11.08	23,050
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	2,124,860	78.9	1,676,520	10.45	21,730
Waiters and waitresses	Food preparation and serving related	2,312,930	53.6	1,240,420	8.27	17,190
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	Transportation and material moving	1,673,950	71.7	1,200,740	17.46	36,320
Office clerks, general	Office and administrative support	3,026,710	38.5	1,166,770	12.12	25,200
Stock clerks and order fillers	Office and administrative support	1,705,450	62.9	1,073,020	10.79	22,440
Team assemblers	Production	1,250,120	71.8	897,150	12.59	26,180

Some college:	Major group	Total Employment	Percent reporting high some college	Estimated employment, some college	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Retail salespersons	Sales and related	4,374,230	33.2	1,451,410	$11.51	$23,940
Office clerks, general	Office and administrative support	3,026,710	41.6	1,260,330	12.12	25,200
Registered nurses	Healthcare practitioner and technical	2,417,150	40.1	969,100	28.71	59,730
Cashiers	Sales and related	3,479,390	25.8	895,980	8.62	17,930
Customer service representatives	Office and administrative support	2,147,770	40.8	876,490	14.61	30,400
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	Office and administrative support	1,856,890	44.9	833,060	15.28	31,780
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	Office and administrative support	1,750,600	46.4	812,190	13.68	28,460
Waiters and waitresses	Food preparation and serving related	2,312,930	31.7	732,960	8.27	17,190
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	Office and administrative support	1,487,310	46.4	690,040	18.83	39,160
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	Food preparation and serving related	2,461,890	25.1	616,900	7.66	15,930

Bachelor's degree or higher:	Major group	Total Employment	Percent reporting bachelor's degree or higher	Estimated employment, bachelor's degree or higher	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage
Registered nurses	Healthcare practitioner and technical	2,417,150	58.2	1,406,060	$28.71	$59,730
Elementary school teachers, except special education	Education, training, and library	1,509,180	92.3	1,393,400	**	48,700
Retail salespersons	Sales and related	4,374,230	26.1	1,142,080	11.51	23,940
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	Education, training, and library	1,030,780	95.1	980,050	**	51,150
Accountants and auditors	Business and financial operations	1,092,960	75.5	824,840	29.17	60,670
General and operations managers	Management	1,663,280	48.1	799,900	47.73	99,280
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	Sales and related	1,488,990	49.6	738,140	28.14	58,540
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	Education, training, and library	652,700	92.3	602,630	**	49,470
Office clerks, general	Office and administrative support	3,026,710	19.8	599,600	12.12	25,200
Lawyers	Legal	547,710	97.9	536,300	54.65	113,660

Data represent the occupations estimated to employ the largest number of workers with the specified level of education. Occupational employment by level of education was estimated by multiplying OES total employment figures for each occupation by the percentage of workers in that occupation reporting each level of education and rounding to the nearest 10. Estimated employment by level of education may differ from total employment times percent reporting a given level of education because of rounding. Educational attainment by occupation derived from Current Population Survey data and available from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Projections program, **http://www.bls.gov/emp/home.htm**.

** 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.

Table 5. **Estimated population of metropolitan statistical areas along I-80, July 1, 2006**

	Estimated population as of July 1, 2006
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA MSA	4,180,027
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA MSA	411,680
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA MSA	2,067,117
Reno-Sparks, NV MSA	400,560
Salt Lake City, UT MSA	1,067,722
Cheyenne, WY MSA	85,384
Lincoln, NE MSA	283,970
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA MSA	822,549
Des Moines, IA MSA	534,230
Iowa City, IA MSA	139,567
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA	377,291
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	9,505,748
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI MSA	318,007
Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	198,105
Toledo, OH MSA	653,695
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH MSA	2,114,155
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA MSA	586,939
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA MSA	18,818,536

Population data from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Population of Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006, available online at **http://www.census.gov/popest/metro.html**. Information regarding Interstate 80 is available from the Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration at **http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/reports/routefinder/index.cfm**. Cities along I-80 were mapped to Metropolitan Statistical Areas using the OES MSA definitions at **http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcma.htm**.

Table 6. **Employment and hourly mean wages for selected large occupations in the United States and States along Interstate 80, May 2006**

	Accountants and auditors		Registered nurses		Cashiers		General office clerks		Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	
	Employment	Hourly mean wage	Employment	Hourly mean wage	Employment	Hourly mean wage	Employment	Hourly mean wage	Employment	Hourly mean wage
United States	1,092,960	$29.17	2,417,150	$28.71	3,479,390	$8.62	3,026,710	$12.12	1,673,950	$17.46
California	124,560	30.96	234,260	36.12	356,880	10.30	396,750	13.21	131,760	18.51
Nevada	7,650	25.88	14,050	30.36	36,570	9.45	21,040	12.01	14,430	18.23
Utah	8,730	26.76	16,510	26.24	30,560	8.33	25,920	10.70	19,560	18.92
Wyoming	1,570	23.54	4,010	23.54	5,960	8.09	2,820	10.88	6,110	17.12
Nebraska	7,480	27.41	16,840	24.71	23,520	7.86	16,350	10.86	27,690	16.72
Iowa	9,980	26.19	31,040	22.61	41,530	7.77	31,220	11.52	37,720	15.65
Illinois	54,810	31.16	103,100	27.21	140,770	8.64	113,710	12.27	74,360	19.03
Indiana	18,530	27.08	52,910	25.39	73,270	8.00	53,370	11.17	53,030	18.32
Ohio	43,660	28.17	111,840	26.50	139,980	7.99	99,600	11.37	68,760	17.80
Pennsylvania	49,070	29.21	126,120	27.42	156,430	7.92	155,670	12.29	73,720	17.66
New Jersey	35,740	33.74	80,330	32.02	105,460	9.09	86,070	13.12	44,250	19.29

Table 7. **Hourly mean wages for selected large occupations in the United States and metropolitan areas along Interstate 80, May 2006**

	Accountants and auditors	Registered nurses	Cashiers	General office clerks	Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer
United States	$29.17	$28.71	$8.62	$12.12	$17.46
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA MSA	32.52	41.61	11.79	15.10	19.56
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA MSA	28.39	35.86	10.66	13.72	18.57
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA MSA	29.29	37.65	10.62	13.65	18.77
Reno-Sparks, NV MSA	25.09	31.35	9.50	12.09	19.30
Salt Lake City, UT MSA	25.81	27.04	8.80	11.31	18.72
Cheyenne, WY MSA	19.54	25.23	8.37	10.52	15.10
Lincoln, NE MSA	25.50	24.33	7.79	11.48	NA
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA MSA	28.73	25.82	8.45	11.80	18.19
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA MSA	27.40	23.83	8.60	12.12	17.99
Iowa City, IA MSA	24.19	24.77	8.11	13.31	16.32
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA	26.76	21.50	7.85	11.14	17.09
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	32.10	28.55	8.83	12.72	20.24
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI MSA	25.45	24.43	8.04	11.23	17.56
Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	27.47	29.43	8.85	10.08	18.37
Toledo, OH MSA	28.53	26.27	7.89	11.09	18.67
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH MSA	27.87	28.05	8.07	11.74	18.80
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA MSA	24.43	25.82	7.54	10.14	18.89
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA MSA	35.91	34.84	9.19	13.22	19.98

NOTE: NA indicates data not available.

Table 8. **Employment and number per thousand employees for selected large occupations in the United States and metropolitan areas along Interstate 80, May 2006**

	Accountants and auditors		Registered nurses		Cashiers		General office clerks		Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	
	Employment	Number per thousand employees	Employment	Number per thousand employees	Employment	Number per thousand employees	Employment	Number per thousand employees	Employment	Number per thousand employees
United States	1,092,960	8.2	2,417,150	18.2	3,479,390	26.2	3,026,710	22.8	1,673,950	12.6
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA MSA	19,590	9.8	32,870	16.5	45,130	22.6	46,570	23.4	13,000	6.5
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA MSA	780	6.0	2,730	21.0	4,090	31.5	2,960	22.8	1,400	10.8
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA MSA	6,550	7.3	13,490	15.1	21,510	24.0	31,590	35.3	7,660	8.6
Reno-Sparks, NV MSA	1,760	8.0	2,880	13.1	5,660	25.8	3,660	16.7	3,660	16.7
Salt Lake City, UT MSA	5,240	8.8	8,830	14.9	13,930	23.5	13,490	22.8	10,450	17.6
Cheyenne, WY MSA	520	12.6	860	20.9	1,060	25.7	400	9.7	500	12.1
Lincoln, NE MSA	1,590	10.0	3,190	20.0	3,450	21.6	2,580	16.2	NA	NA
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA MSA	4,430	10.1	8,820	20.0	10,690	24.3	7,300	16.6	15,960	36.2
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA MSA	3,190	10.2	6,010	19.2	7,110	22.7	7,190	23.0	5,920	18.9
Iowa City, IA MSA	400	5.2	3,510	46.0	2,200	28.8	2,140	28.1	NA	NA
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA	1,470	7.9	2,890	15.5	4,620	24.7	4,010	21.4	3,060	16.4
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI MSA	46,660	10.6	77,620	17.6	103,260	23.4	83,670	19.0	54,450	12.3
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI MSA	860	6.3	2,510	18.4	3,390	24.9	4,110	30.2	1,870	13.7
Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	770	5.9	2,060	15.8	1,930	14.8	1,890	14.5	1,950	15.0
Toledo, OH MSA	2,310	7.1	8,060	23.3	8,810	27.2	5,610	17.3	5,750	17.7
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH MSA	11,070	10.4	24,810	23.3	26,580	25.0	21,430	20.2	10,150	9.5
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA MSA	1,480	6.2	5,240	21.9	7,010	29.3	5,110	21.4	4,270	17.9
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA MSA	99,450	12.1	161,600	19.7	186,680	22.8	198,220	24.2	55,150	6.7

NOTE: NA indicates data not available.