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OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN THE NEW YORK AREA, MAY 2003

Workers in the New York metropolitan area¹ had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$23.10 per hour in May 2003, 32.7 percent above the nationwide average of \$17.41, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Michael L. Dolfman reported that wages in New York were notably higher than national wages in all but one of the 22 major occupational groups. One of every five jobs in New York was in office and administrative support, making it the most prevalent occupational group in the area, more so than at the national level, where it accounted for more than one of every six jobs. Sales; personal care and service; protective service; education, training, and library; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media groups also had an above-average presence in the New York area. Several other occupational groups were under-represented by national standards in the metropolitan area—transportation and material moving, food preparation and serving related, architecture and engineering, and construction and extraction occupations.

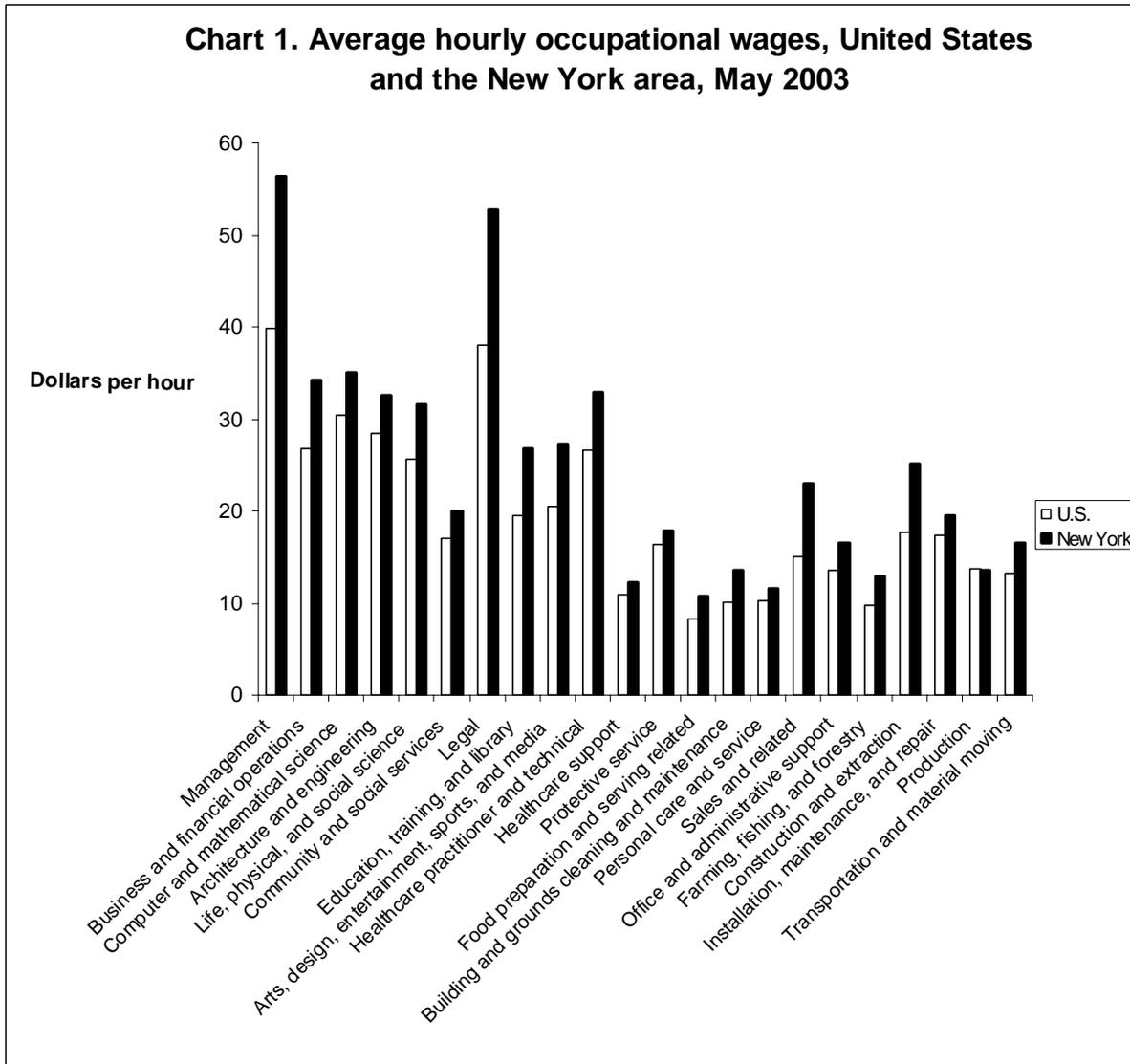
These statistics for wage and salary workers are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies. The OES survey provides estimates of employment, hourly wages, and annual wages for 22 major occupational groups and up to 770 detailed occupations for the nation, the states, and 330 metropolitan areas for two months each year, May and November.

¹ The New York metropolitan area referenced in this release consists of New York City, plus Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam counties.



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Chart 1. Average hourly occupational wages, United States and the New York area, May 2003



Occupational wages in the New York area

Management and legal occupations were the two highest-paying occupational groups in the New York area in May 2003, with management jobs averaging \$56.44 an hour and legal occupations paying \$52.80. (See chart 1.) Nationwide, these were also the two highest-paying occupational groups, though average hourly wages were considerably lower—\$39.80 in management and \$37.94 in legal occupations. Food preparation and serving related occupations were the lowest-paid group in both New York, \$10.75, and the nation, \$8.31.

The difference between wages in the New York area and the nation was largest for sales occupations. In New York, jobs in this occupational group paid more than 50 percent above those for the nation—\$22.97 in New York compared to \$15.02 nationwide. The area’s industry mix, with its high concentration of securities brokers, accounted for some of this difference, since sales workers in this industry typically earn above-average salaries and commissions. Within the sales occupational group, securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents were the highest paid at \$66.16 an

hour, followed by first line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers at \$54.82. Among the other major occupational groups, hourly earnings in the New York area were more than 40 percent greater than the national average in construction and extraction occupations (\$25.09) and management occupations (\$56.44); and 30 percent or more above in legal occupations (\$52.80); education, training, and library occupations (\$26.84); building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (\$13.55); and arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (\$27.20).

Only one of the major occupational groups in New York, production occupations, had hourly wages roughly equal to the national average. Workers in production jobs in the metropolitan area earned \$13.55 an hour, and their national counterparts averaged \$13.80. Detailed occupations in this group include sewing machine operators, team assemblers, bakers, and others.

Wage comparison with other large areas

New York is one of the five most populous metropolitan areas in the nation along with Los Angeles-Long Beach, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. Overall, the average wage in the New York area (\$23.10) was notably higher than wages in three of the areas—Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and Chicago. (See table A.) In these areas, wages were closely grouped from \$18.87 to \$19.32, or 8 to 11 percent above the national average of \$17.41. In the Los Angeles area, 16 of the 22 major groups had earnings higher than the national average for that occupation. The Chicago and Philadelphia areas had 10 and 11 occupational groups, respectively, with wages well exceeding the national average for that group; in these areas, construction and extraction jobs had the largest differential. All 22 occupational groups in Washington, D.C. reported notably higher wages than their national counterparts.

Table A. Occupational wages by major occupational group, United States and the five largest metropolitan areas, May 2003

	Average hourly wage					
	United States	Chicago	Los Angeles-Long Beach	New York	Philadel-phia	Washing-ton, D.C.
Total	\$17.41	\$19.04	\$19.32	\$23.10	\$18.87	\$22.05
Management	39.80	41.50	47.51	56.44	41.78	43.41
Business and financial operations	26.71	27.93	30.06	34.17	26.54	31.84
Computer and mathematical	30.40	31.03	31.62	35.05	29.79	32.74
Architecture and engineering	28.48	27.51	32.64	32.50	28.99	32.54
Life, physical, and social science	25.58	24.60	26.38	31.63	26.08	34.63
Community and social services	17.03	17.58	20.08	19.97	16.55	19.92
Legal	37.94	44.50	46.82	52.80	35.92	43.41
Education, training, and library	19.55	20.68	22.28	26.84	21.45	21.22
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	20.49	21.19	28.77	27.20	21.34	24.17
Healthcare practitioners and technical	26.62	24.59	30.64	32.85	27.14	30.63
Healthcare support	10.94	11.25	11.98	12.15	11.66	12.23
Protective service	16.39	19.18	19.05	17.90	17.08	18.31
Food preparation and serving related	8.31	8.18	8.89	10.75	8.76	9.05
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	10.12	11.13	10.78	13.55	11.12	10.37
Personal care and service	10.28	11.20	11.86	11.55	10.27	11.75
Sales and related	15.02	16.67	16.71	22.97	15.40	15.37
Office and administrative support	13.59	14.60	14.82	16.53	14.27	16.39
Farming, fishing, and forestry	9.71	10.60	10.24	12.85	10.65	12.67
Construction and extraction	17.62	23.46	18.32	25.09	21.15	18.02
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.41	19.96	18.31	19.58	18.78	19.14
Production	13.80	13.58	12.16	13.55	15.27	14.97
Transportation and material moving	13.27	13.78	13.20	16.46	14.08	14.47

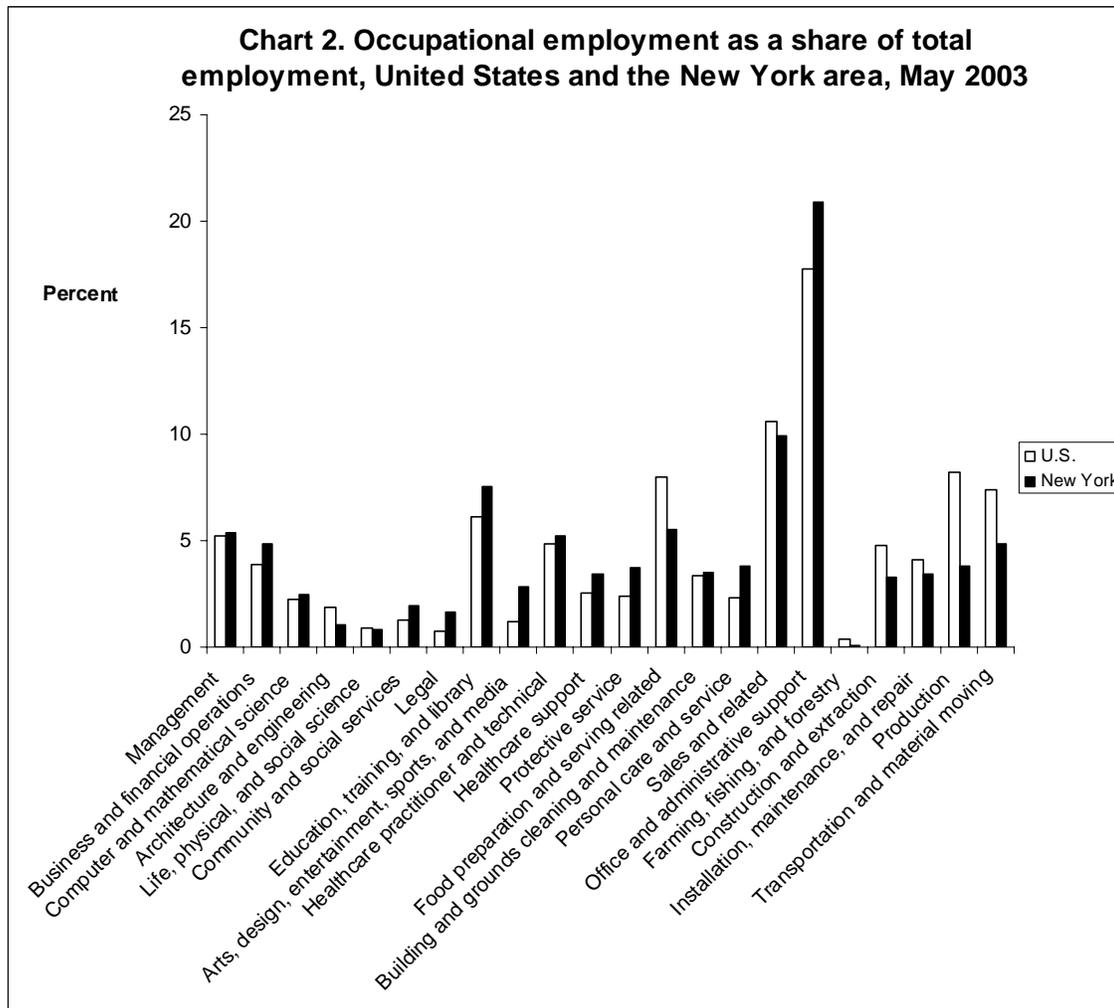
The largest wage difference between Los Angeles and the nation was in the arts, design, entertainment, and media occupational group, which averaged \$28.77 an hour in Los Angeles, 40 percent more than the national wage. Within this grouping, above-average earnings for actors, producers and directors, artists and animators, and athletes helped contribute to the higher wage differential. The wages for arts, design, entertainment, and media workers in New York, \$27.20, was similar to that in Los Angeles. Wages for this occupational group were not significantly different from the national average in Philadelphia or Chicago.

In Washington, D.C., wages averaged \$22.05, similar to that in New York. The most pronounced difference in this metropolitan area compared to the national estimate was the life, physical, and social science occupational group, which had average earnings of \$34.63 an hour—35 percent above the national figure of \$25.58. New York's average wage estimate, \$31.63, for workers in the life, physical, and social science occupational group was also greater than the national average, but by 24 percent. Wage estimates for this occupational group were very similar to the national average in Chicago (\$24.60), Los Angeles (\$26.38), and Philadelphia (\$26.08).

Occupational employment in the New York area

The largest major occupational group in the New York area was office and administrative support, with a total of 829,560 jobs, representing one of every five jobs in the area. (See chart 2.) Nationally, more than one of every six jobs belonged to this group. New York's larger share reflects, in part, a higher than average employment distribution in several industries that employ large numbers of office and administrative workers—depository institutions, legal services, wholesale trade, and security and commodity brokers. Sales and related occupations were the second largest occupational group in both the area and the nation. Slightly less than one of every ten jobs in the New York area, and slightly more than one of every ten in the nation, belonged to this group. At the other end of the spectrum, two occupational groupings employed less than 1.0 percent of the workers in the metropolitan area—farming, fishing, and forestry occupations and life, physical, and social science occupations. These two groups had similarly small employment percentages at the national level.

The largest difference between the nation and the area was the employment of production workers (3.8 percent in New York and 8.2 percent in the United States), reflecting a smaller concentration of manufacturing industries. Several other occupational groups were also under-represented by national standards in the metropolitan area—transportation and material moving, food preparation and serving related, architecture and engineering, and construction and extraction occupations. On the other hand, the personal care and service; protective service; education, training, and library; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media groups all had an above-average presence in the New York area.



Employment comparison with other large areas

As in New York, the office and administrative support group accounted for the largest portion of the workforce in the other four areas, with percentages either equaling or surpassing the 17.8 percent national share. (See table B.) Business and financial operations also accounted for an above-average share (3.9 percent) of employment in the five largest metropolitan areas. In contrast, none of the five were over-represented in construction and extraction occupations; nationally, this group represented 4.8 percent of the employed.

The sharpest difference in employment concentrations between the nation and the New York area was for production workers; in New York they comprised 3.8 percent of the workforce compared to 8.2 percent nationally. The same situation was also true in the Washington, D.C. area where production workers comprised only 2.6 percent of the employed. This pattern reflects a smaller concentration of manufacturing industries in these areas. Like New York and Washington, Philadelphia reported a lower concentration of production workers— 6.1 percent; however the gap was considerably closer. At 8.4 percent, Chicago's share of production workers was above that of the nation. However, Los Angeles' share of production workers was even higher, 9.2 percent.

The Los Angeles area differed from the nation, in part, by having a substantially smaller share of employment in construction and extraction jobs (3.2 versus 4.8 percent), and larger shares in arts, design, entertainment, and media occupations (2.5 versus 1.2 percent). In the Chicago area, management, business and financial operations, and transportation and material moving occupations were over represented. On the other hand, Chicago's share of employment in food preparation and serving related occupations, 6.6 percent, was notably smaller than the national share, 8.0 percent.

Table B. Occupational employment by major occupational group, United States and the five largest metropolitan areas, May 2003

	Percent of total employment					
	United States	Chicago	Los Angeles-Long Beach	New York	Philadel-phia	Washing- ton, D.C.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management	5.2	7.0	5.2	5.4	6.3	7.7
Business and financial operations	3.9	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.4	6.9
Computer and mathematical	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.6	6.5
Architecture and engineering	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.7	2.4
Life, physical, and social science	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.9
Community and social services	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.0
Legal	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.1	2.1
Education, training, and library	6.1	6.1	6.2	7.5	6.2	5.9
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.8	1.0	1.9
Healthcare practitioners and technical	4.8	4.6	4.0	5.2	5.8	4.0
Healthcare support	2.5	2.0	2.1	3.5	2.7	1.5
Protective service	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.8	2.4	2.7
Food preparation and serving related	8.0	6.6	7.3	5.5	6.9	7.1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.5	3.1	3.8
Personal care and service	2.3	2.1	1.8	3.8	2.6	2.1
Sales and related	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.9	11.0	9.1
Office and administrative support	17.8	18.5	20.5	20.9	19.3	18.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.4	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*
Construction and extraction	4.8	4.1	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4
Production	8.2	8.4	9.2	3.8	6.1	2.6
Transportation and material moving	7.4	8.3	7.7	4.9	6.8	4.6

* Indicates less than 0.05 percent

Technical Note

Scope of the survey

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments, by industry, in the United States, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. In 2002, the OES survey switched from Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) coding to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The nationwide response rate for the May 2003 survey was 79 percent for establishment units. The three-year sample in the New York area included 11,013 establishments, with a response rate of 72 percent. In Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Washington D.C. the sample sizes were 12,091; 12,346; 15,167; and 16,129 establishments, respectively, while the response rates were 70, 76, 72, and 73 percent, respectively.

In November 2002, the OES survey changed from an annual survey of 400,000 to a semiannual survey of 200,000. The OES survey samples and contacts establishments in May and November of each year and, over three years, contacts approximately 1.2 million establishments. Because of the transition to semiannual collection, the May 2003 data were combined with the November 2002 sample and annual samples from 2001 and 2000. In addition, data from 1999 were included to provide complete coverage of certainty strata. While estimates can be made from a single year or two years of data, achieving the desired precision for OES survey estimates requires the full three years of sample. (See Estimation methodology section.) The full sample allows the production of estimates at fine levels of geographic, industrial, and occupational detail. Survey estimates are based on data collected using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). A brief description of the SOC classification system is provided below.

The Standard Occupational Classification system

In 1999, the OES survey began using the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) occupational classification system, the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The SOC system is the first OMB-required occupational classification system for federal agencies. The OES survey categorizes workers in one of about 770 detailed occupations. Together, these detailed occupations comprise 22 major occupational groups. The major groups are as follows:

- Management occupations
- Business and financial operations occupations
- Computer and mathematical science occupations
- Architecture and engineering occupations
- Life, physical, and social science occupations
- Community and social services occupations
- Legal occupations
- Education, training, and library occupations
- Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations
- Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations
- Healthcare support occupations
- Protective service occupations

Food preparation and serving related occupations
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations
Personal care and service occupations
Sales and related occupations
Office and administrative support occupations
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
Construction and extraction occupations
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations
Production occupations
Transportation and material moving occupations
Military specific occupations (not surveyed in OES)

For more information about the SOC system, please see the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) website at <http://www.bls.gov/soc>.

The industry coding system

The OES survey currently uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify all establishments. An establishment is defined as an economic unit that processes goods or provides services, such as a factory, mine, or store. The establishment is generally at a single physical location and is engaged primarily in one type of economic activity.

The scope of the OES survey includes establishments in NAICS sectors 11 (logging and support activities for agriculture only), 21, 22, 23, 31-33, 42, 44-45, 48-49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 71, 72, 81 (except private households), state government, and local government. This scope covers workers in logging; support activities for agriculture; mining; utilities; construction; manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services (except public administration); and state & local government. Data for the U.S. Postal Service (most of NAICS code 4911) and the federal government are universe counts obtained from the Postal Service and the Office of Personnel Management, respectively.

Survey coverage

BLS funds the survey and provides the procedures and technical support, while the States Workforce Agencies (SWAs) collect the data. BLS produces cross-industry NAICS estimates for the nation, states, and metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). NAICS estimates are produced primarily at the 4-digit level with some 5-digit exceptions. BLS releases all cross-industry and national estimates, and the SWAs release industry estimates at the state and MSA levels.

The OES survey defines employment as the number of workers who can be classified as full-time or part-time employees, including workers on paid vacations or other types of leave; workers on unpaid short-term absences; salaried officers, executives, and staff members of incorporated firms; employees temporarily assigned to other units; and

employees for whom the reporting unit is their permanent duty station regardless of whether that unit prepares their paycheck. The survey excludes the self-employed, owners/partners of unincorporated firms, and unpaid family workers. Employees are reported in the occupation in which they are working, not necessarily for which they were trained.

States' Unemployment Insurance (UI) files provide the universe from which the OES survey draws its sample. The employment benchmarks are obtained from reports submitted by employers to the UI program. In some non-manufacturing industries, supplemental sources are used for establishments not reporting to the UI program. The OES survey sample is stratified by area, industry, and size class. Size classes are defined as follows:

Size class	Number of employees
1	1 to 4
2	5 to 9
3	10 to 19
4	20 to 49
5	50 to 99
6	100 to 249
7	250 and above

UI reporting units with 250 or more employees are sampled with virtual certainty across a 3-year period. Generally, one-sixth of the certainty units are sampled each panel in each state.

Concepts

Employment is the estimate of total wage and salary employment in an occupation across the industries in which that occupation was reported. The OES survey form sent to an establishment contains between 50 and 225 SOC occupations selected on the basis of the sampled establishment's industry classification and size class. To reduce paperwork and respondent burden, no survey form contains every SOC occupation. Thus, data for specific occupations are collected primarily from establishments in industries that are the predominant employers of workers in those occupations. Each survey form is structured, however, to allow a respondent to provide detailed occupational information for each worker at the establishment; that is, workers in unlisted occupations can have their occupations added to the survey form.

Wages for the OES survey are straight-time, gross pay, exclusive of premium pay. Base rate, cost-of-living allowances, guaranteed pay, hazardous-duty pay, incentive pay including commissions and production bonuses, tips, and on-call pay are included. Excluded are back pay, jury duty pay, overtime pay, severance pay, shift differentials, non-production bonuses, employer cost for supplementary benefits, and tuition reimbursements.

The OES survey collects wage data in 12 intervals. Employers report the number of employees in an occupation for each wage range. The wage intervals used for the May 2003 survey are as follows:

Interval	Wages	
	Hourly	Annual
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 *mean wage* value is calculated for each wage interval based on occupational wage data collected by the Bureau’s Office of Compensation and Working Conditions for the National Compensation Survey (NCS). These interval mean wage values are then attributed to all workers reported in the interval. To calculate the mean wage of each occupation, total weighted wages are summed across all intervals and divided by the occupations weighted survey employment.

The mean wage value for the highest wage interval, \$70.00 and over, is calculated after excluding data for pilots. Pilots comprise a large portion of the employment from the NCS survey that falls into the highest interval, and about one percent of the workers reported for the OES survey make \$70.00 and over. Since pilots work much fewer hours than other occupations, their hourly wage rates are much higher than other occupations. After excluding pilots from the calculation, the mean wage for the highest interval was computed separately for each of May 2003, November 2002, 2001, 2000, and 1999. Then the average of these five mean wages was derived and used for all of the \$70.00 and over data in the May 2003 survey. The wages for this interval do not go through any wage updating procedures.

Annual wage. Many employees are paid at an hourly rate by their employers and may work more than or less than 40 hours per week. The annual wage estimates in this release are calculated by multiplying the mean hourly wage by a “year-round, full-time” figure of 2,080 hours (52 weeks by 40 hours). Thus, the annual wage estimates may not represent the actual annual pay received by the employee if they work more or less than 2,080 hours per year. Alternatively, some workers are paid based on an annual amount, but they generally do not work the usual 2,080 hours per year. Since the OES survey does not collect the actual number of hours worked, the hourly rate cannot be calculated with a reasonable degree of confidence from the annual wages. For this reason, the annual salary is directly calculated from reported survey data, and only annual wages are estimated for these occupations. Occupations that typically have a work year of less than

2,080 hours include musical and entertainment occupations, pilots and flight attendants, and teachers.

Hourly versus annual wage reporting. For each occupation, respondents are asked to report the number of employees paid within wage intervals. The intervals are defined both as hourly rates and the corresponding annual rates, where the annual rate for an occupation is calculated by multiplying the hourly wage rate by a typical work year of 2,080 hours. The responding establishment can reference either the hourly or the annual rate, but they are instructed to report the hourly rate for part-time workers.

Estimation methodology

Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2002, the OES survey samples approximately 200,000 establishments semiannually in the second and fourth quarters, for a combined sample of 1.2 million establishments over six semiannual panels. Until 2002, the survey sampled approximately 400,000 establishments in the fourth quarter of each year, for a three-year combined sample size of 1.2 million. While estimates can be made from a single year or two years of data, the OES survey has been designed to produce estimates at a desired level of precision using the full three years of data. The three-year sample allows the production of estimates at fine levels of geographical, industrial, and occupational detail.

Producing estimates using the three years of sample data provides significant sampling error reductions (particularly for small geographic areas and occupations); however, it also has some quality limitations in that it requires the adjustment of earlier years' data to the current reference period, a procedure referred to as "wage updating."

Wage updating

As noted above, combining multiple years of data has both statistical advantages and limitations. Significant reductions in sampling error can be achieved by taking advantage of three years of data, which covers over 70 percent of the employment in the United States. This feature is particularly important in improving the reliability of estimates for small domains in the population (that is, wage and employment estimates for detailed occupations in small areas). Combining multiple years of data also has been necessary to obtain full coverage of establishments with 250 or more workers that are sampled with certainty.

Starting with the 1997 estimates, the OES program used the over-the-year fourth-quarter wage changes from the Bureau's Employment Cost Index (ECI) to adjust prior year survey data before combining it with the current year's data. The wage updating procedure assumes that each occupation's wage, as measured in the earlier years, moves according to the average movement of its occupational division and that there are no major geographic or detailed occupational differences.

May 2003 OES survey estimates

The May 2003 OES survey estimates are based on data collected from establishments for the May 2003, November 2002, 2001, 2000, and 1999 samples. The May 2003 estimates use the wage-updating methodology introduced in 1997. In addition, the May 2003 estimates use the estimation methodology introduced in 1997, which uses a "nearest

neighbor” imputation approach for nonresponse and apply employment benchmarks at the state-MSA / 4-digit NAICS (with 5-digit exceptions) / size class level.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on establishment surveys are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample of the population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimate of a characteristic may differ from the population value of that characteristic. The difference between the sample estimate and the population value will vary depending on the particular sample selected. This variability is measured by the sampling error (SE). If we were to repeat the sampling and estimation process using the same survey design, 90 percent of the intervals created by adding and subtracting 1.645 standard errors from the sample estimate would include the population value. This interval is called a 90-percent confidence interval.

The OES survey produces estimates of the relative standard error (RSE). The RSE is defined as the SE divided by the estimated value as computed from the sample. This statistic provides the user with a measure of the relative precision of the sample estimates. The SE may be obtained by multiplying the RSE by the sample estimate. RSE estimates are produced for both occupational employment and mean wage estimates. The employment RSE values are estimated using a subsample replication technique known as the Jackknife (random group) variance estimation method. The mean wage RSE values are estimated using a variance components model that accounts for both the observed and unobserved components of the wage data. The variances of the unobserved components of the wage data are calculated from the Bureau's National Compensation Survey. In general, estimates involving many establishments have lower relative standard errors than estimates involving few establishments. If the distributional assumptions of the models are violated, the resulting confidence interval may not reflect the prescribed level of confidence.

Additional information

Detailed data for the United States and all the metropolitan statistical areas in the nation are available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/oes/>. Users also may access each occupation's definition, percentile wages, and additional technical details. Industry staffing patterns for the nation at the 4- and 5-digit NAICS levels are also available from the Internet. In addition, BLS has issued Bulletin 2559 displaying detailed occupational employment and wage data for the nation and selected occupations by industries, states, and areas in 2001; this information can be accessed from the OES website as well.

Complete survey results are available from the New York Information Office by calling (212) 337-2400 or by e-mailing BLInfoNY@bls.gov. Survey results are also available from the New York State Department of Labor at (518) 457-6369. Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, New York metropolitan area, May 2003

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Median hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual(1)	
Management occupations				
Chief executives	14,730	\$85.43	\$177,690	\$(3)
General and operations managers	37,500	64.32	133,790	58.70
Legislators	260	38.88	80,860	38.45
Advertising and promotions managers	4,800	55.28	114,980	45.71
Marketing managers	8,640	59.35	123,450	53.46
Sales managers	7,600	65.98	137,230	60.12
Public relations managers	4,560	53.76	111,830	44.63
Administrative services managers	11,910	47.11	97,980	42.65
Computer and information systems managers	11,150	60.97	126,810	57.58
Financial managers	28,970	63.04	131,110	57.46
Human resources managers	7,210	46.93	97,610	41.68
Industrial production managers	2,110	49.03	101,990	43.39
Purchasing managers	1,930	46.73	97,200	41.19
Transportation, storage, and distribution managers	2,420	41.71	86,760	37.15
Construction managers	6,960	54.39	113,140	44.35
Education administrators, preschool and child care center/program	1,740	29.94	62,280	27.70
Education administrators, postsecondary	3,460	41.25	85,790	39.15
Engineering managers	2,620	58.09	120,830	53.64
Food service managers	3,600	26.56	55,250	24.82
Funeral directors	760	29.43	61,220	25.26
Lodging managers	210	44.70	92,990	33.31
Medical and health services managers	11,780	45.88	95,430	40.71
Natural sciences managers	780	56.54	117,600	51.08
Postmasters and mail superintendents	100	30.72	63,900	29.67
Property, real estate, and community association managers	5,490	32.66	67,930	25.98
Social and community service managers	6,470	31.08	64,640	28.15
Business and financial operations occupations				
Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	1,420	37.83	78,690	30.56
Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products	200	29.90	62,190	27.62
Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products	4,210	27.91	58,050	23.30
Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products	5,220	26.26	54,610	24.21
Claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators	6,190	26.42	54,960	25.42
Insurance appraisers, auto damage	150	23.22	48,290	23.29
Compliance officers, except agriculture, construction, health and safety, and transportation	6,280	31.79	66,130	28.43
Cost estimators	4,210	31.47	65,460	28.11
Emergency management specialists	110	28.41	59,090	24.87
Employment, recruitment, and placement specialists	9,770	27.85	57,920	22.79
Compensation, benefits, and job analysis specialists	6,430	27.82	57,860	26.32
Training and development specialists	5,540	28.66	59,610	28.15
Management analysts	16,510	36.46	75,840	31.51
Meeting and convention planners	1,060	25.72	53,490	22.87
Accountants and auditors	47,440	33.86	70,420	28.97
Appraisers and assessors of real estate	490	30.68	63,820	27.96
Budget analysts	1,510	32.00	66,550	28.94
Credit analysts	2,380	41.21	85,720	33.97
Financial analysts	16,150	44.85	93,280	36.91
Personal financial advisors	10,310	50.85	105,770	43.27
Insurance underwriters	3,260	37.44	77,880	32.04
Financial examiners	1,420	31.31	65,110	27.88

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, New York metropolitan area, May 2003

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Median hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual(1)	
Business and financial operations occupations-continued				
Loan counselors	430	\$17.52	\$36,450	\$15.56
Loan officers	3,420	40.54	84,310	35.50
Tax examiners, collectors, and revenue agents	2,160	31.40	65,310	30.95
Tax preparers	1,470	20.67	43,000	19.69
Computer and mathematical occupations				
Computer and information scientists, research	410	35.28	73,380	25.89
Computer programmers	20,290	35.77	74,400	35.16
Computer software engineers, applications	11,350	40.61	84,470	38.19
Computer software engineers, systems software	7,930	36.52	75,960	36.68
Computer support specialists	15,210	26.37	54,860	25.78
Computer systems analysts	17,600	36.01	74,890	34.01
Database administrators	4,710	37.52	78,040	37.48
Network and computer systems administrators	7,610	35.74	74,330	35.13
Network systems and data communications analysts	6,080	34.47	71,700	32.72
Actuaries	1,040	47.99	99,810	42.76
Operations research analysts	990	29.94	62,280	27.83
Statisticians	300	34.23	71,200	31.85
Architecture and engineering occupations				
Architects, except landscape and naval	8,290	37.67	78,360	30.49
Landscape architects	170	28.46	59,200	26.32
Surveyors	660	26.65	55,440	23.46
Biomedical engineers	70	31.45	65,420	29.64
Chemical engineers	280	35.16	73,130	33.39
Civil engineers	5,620	33.73	70,160	32.23
Computer hardware engineers	1,060	44.17	91,870	38.49
Electrical engineers	3,100	37.98	79,000	36.52
Electronics engineers, except computer	1,570	36.91	76,770	35.55
Environmental engineers	640	33.18	69,020	34.73
Health and safety engineers, except mining safety engineers and inspectors	850	24.94	51,880	21.23
Industrial engineers	1,420	31.40	65,320	30.98
Marine engineers and naval architects	(4)	42.78	88,990	37.00
Materials engineers	130	34.91	72,620	32.52
Mechanical engineers	4,420	35.68	74,220	36.10
Nuclear engineers	(4)	40.79	84,840	41.29
Architectural and civil drafters	1,390	21.90	45,560	20.46
Electrical and electronics drafters	750	27.95	58,140	28.74
Mechanical drafters	860	21.70	45,130	20.61
Civil engineering technicians	980	23.38	48,630	23.14
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	2,280	25.00	52,000	25.39
Electro-mechanical technicians	140	23.39	48,640	19.69
Environmental engineering technicians	310	19.39	40,330	16.13
Industrial engineering technicians	340	23.12	48,090	20.94
Mechanical engineering technicians	560	20.69	43,020	20.78
Surveying and mapping technicians	310	16.44	34,190	15.57
Life, physical, and social science occupations				
Agricultural and food scientists	(4)	24.04	50,010	23.79
Biochemists and biophysicists	790	32.91	68,460	31.73
Microbiologists	360	26.25	54,610	23.78
Conservation scientists	(4)	22.67	47,160	21.44
Medical scientists, except epidemiologists	3,070	35.93	74,740	30.81
Physicists	160	42.09	87,540	41.59
Chemists	2,230	35.22	73,270	28.38
Environmental scientists and specialists, including health	490	30.15	62,720	28.13

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, New York metropolitan area, May 2003

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Median hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual(1)	
Life, physical, and social science occupations-continued				
Geoscientists, except hydrologists and geographers	200	\$24.49	\$50,950	\$24.60
Hydrologists	(4)	22.45	46,690	17.26
Economists	300	47.90	99,640	39.89
Market research analysts	10,010	33.54	69,760	29.76
Survey researchers	240	28.21	58,680	20.80
Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists	5,290	35.23	73,280	33.80
Industrial-organizational psychologists	30	29.21	60,750	31.06
Sociologists	(4)	35.58	74,000	31.04
Anthropologists and archeologists	(4)	31.97	66,490	31.90
Political scientists	120	41.64	86,610	43.71
Biological technicians	1,060	19.25	40,040	18.56
Chemical technicians	940	20.00	41,610	18.87
Environmental science and protection technicians, including health	(4)	15.55	32,330	14.63
Forest and conservation technicians	(4)	16.25	33,800	16.24
Community and social services occupations				
Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors	3,620	19.79	41,170	19.65
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	7,070	34.16	71,060	29.84
Marriage and family therapists	140	25.50	53,040	20.91
Mental health counselors	1,700	17.90	37,230	15.55
Rehabilitation counselors	4,580	16.49	34,310	16.07
Child, family, and school social workers	13,150	23.44	48,760	19.73
Medical and public health social workers	3,380	25.22	52,460	24.87
Mental health and substance abuse social workers	3,370	18.84	39,180	17.89
Health educators	1,800	20.76	43,180	18.98
Probation officers and correctional treatment specialists	2,020	25.75	53,560	26.04
Social and human service assistants	16,120	13.72	28,540	13.03
Clergy	5,520	14.66	30,490	12.65
Directors, religious activities and education	350	23.44	48,750	23.42
Legal occupations				
Lawyers	44,720	65.76	136,790	62.55
Arbitrators, mediators, and conciliators	110	32.55	67,710	32.63
Judges, magistrate judges, and magistrates	390	60.11	125,020	62.35
Paralegals and legal assistants	13,860	22.96	47,750	20.46
Court reporters	730	35.35	73,540	37.13
Law clerks	1,220	18.10	37,640	16.90
Education, training, and library occupations				
Business teachers, postsecondary	1,340	(2)	57,350	(2)
Computer science teachers, postsecondary	300	(2)	65,200	(2)
Mathematical science teachers, postsecondary	710	(2)	59,160	(2)
Biological science teachers, postsecondary	1,080	(2)	88,130	(2)
Chemistry teachers, postsecondary	300	(2)	70,290	(2)
Physics teachers, postsecondary	90	(2)	88,440	(2)
Anthropology and archeology teachers, postsecondary	80	(2)	77,980	(2)
Area, ethnic, and cultural studies teachers, postsecondary	100	(2)	57,350	(2)
Economics teachers, postsecondary	130	(2)	90,870	(2)
Political science teachers, postsecondary	120	(2)	83,420	(2)
Psychology teachers, postsecondary	(4)	(2)	63,670	(2)
Sociology teachers, postsecondary	170	(2)	74,390	(2)
Health specialties teachers, postsecondary	2,700	(2)	86,140	(2)
Nursing instructors and teachers, postsecondary	1,010	(2)	68,600	(2)
Education teachers, postsecondary	1,300	(2)	52,500	(2)
Library science teachers, postsecondary	40	(2)	54,900	(2)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, New York metropolitan area, May 2003

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Median hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual(1)	
Education, training, and library occupations-continued				
Criminal justice and law enforcement teachers, postsecondary	70	\$2)	\$43,640	\$(2)
Law teachers, postsecondary	230	(2)	119,070	(2)
Social work teachers, postsecondary	180	(2)	55,040	(2)
Art, drama, and music teachers, postsecondary	1,360	(2)	78,720	(2)
Communications teachers, postsecondary	210	(2)	61,010	(2)
English language and literature teachers, postsecondary	1,350	(2)	55,180	(2)
Foreign language and literature teachers, postsecondary	200	(2)	75,800	(2)
History teachers, postsecondary	450	(2)	64,600	(2)
Philosophy and religion teachers, postsecondary	630	(2)	68,270	(2)
Recreation and fitness studies teachers, postsecondary	190	(2)	48,760	(2)
Vocational education teachers, postsecondary	2,180	20.83	43,320	19.26
Preschool teachers, except special education	13,030	15.26	31,750	14.14
Vocational education teachers, middle school	(4)	(2)	68,620	(2)
Vocational education teachers, secondary school	(4)	(2)	61,480	(2)
Adult literacy, remedial education, and GED teachers and instructors	1,780	24.85	51,690	22.61
Self-enrichment education teachers	6,790	23.10	48,040	19.84
Archivists, curators, and museum technicians	1,460	21.52	44,770	18.56
Librarians	5,070	23.25	48,350	21.72
Library technicians	3,190	12.46	25,930	10.68
Audio-visual collections specialists	30	18.14	37,730	18.08
Instructional coordinators	3,070	24.47	50,890	21.82
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations				
Art directors	3,490	42.89	89,210	38.15
Multi-media artists and animators	2,550	25.75	53,570	22.61
Commercial and industrial designers	950	29.68	61,730	27.93
Fashion designers	4,770	35.44	73,720	30.61
Floral designers	1,460	13.50	28,070	14.39
Graphic designers	(4)	26.98	56,110	22.93
Interior designers	1,710	26.74	55,620	24.58
Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	1,850	20.54	42,730	19.28
Set and exhibit designers	590	25.11	52,230	24.62
Actors	10,330	(2)	57,190	(2)
Producers and directors	5,880	(2)	75,140	(2)
Coaches and scouts	1,740	(2)	49,850	(2)
Dancers	600	20.78	43,220	15.00
Announcers	1,520	16.85	35,050	9.97
News analysts, reporters and correspondents	3,100	29.09	60,500	24.07
Public relations specialists	9,370	27.95	58,140	25.56
Editors	13,480	28.23	58,720	23.71
Technical writers	880	26.80	55,740	25.58
Writers and authors	4,080	25.78	53,620	21.24
Interpreters and translators	1,280	19.81	41,200	19.50
Audio and video equipment technicians	2,520	16.18	33,650	11.04
Broadcast technicians	2,430	24.83	51,650	26.23
Radio operators	(4)	19.39	40,330	16.54
Sound engineering technicians	1,970	31.76	66,060	21.96
Photographers	(4)	19.80	41,180	16.78
Camera operators, television, video, and motion picture	(4)	18.94	39,400	18.88
Film and video editors	2,850	22.47	46,740	20.20
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations				
Chiropractors	780	36.66	76,240	33.55
Dentists	3,280	59.59	123,950	46.71
Dietitians and nutritionists	2,370	24.48	50,920	22.81

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, New York metropolitan area, May 2003

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Median hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual(1)	
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations-continued				
Optometrists	(4)	\$31.53	\$65,590	\$26.12
Pharmacists	6,190	39.20	81,530	37.79
Family and general practitioners	1,340	52.78	109,780	46.63
Internists, general	3,320	83.73	174,150	(3)
Obstetricians and gynecologists	300	70.40	146,430	(3)
Pediatricians, general	800	57.78	120,180	62.59
Psychiatrists	1,840	60.09	124,980	57.22
Surgeons	2,050	89.59	186,350	(3)
Physician assistants	3,340	33.18	69,010	32.65
Podiatrists	460	39.22	81,580	40.44
Registered nurses	83,040	31.75	66,040	31.22
Audiologists	200	32.23	67,030	28.56
Occupational therapists	2,420	28.61	59,510	26.44
Physical therapists	4,960	32.20	66,970	31.50
Radiation therapists	350	33.68	70,050	33.87
Recreational therapists	1,270	20.01	41,620	19.34
Respiratory therapists	2,210	24.13	50,190	24.54
Speech-language pathologists	2,130	31.42	65,350	29.09
Veterinarians	670	41.48	86,270	36.94
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists	4,990	24.23	50,400	23.76
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	4,870	18.75	39,000	18.34
Dental hygienists	3,050	30.92	64,320	31.26
Cardiovascular technologists and technicians	1,690	21.26	44,230	20.68
Diagnostic medical sonographers	1,920	25.47	52,980	25.05
Nuclear medicine technologists	440	26.35	54,820	25.98
Radiologic technologists and technicians	4,190	25.04	52,090	25.31
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	4,720	17.72	36,870	18.16
Dietetic technicians	570	17.30	35,990	15.28
Pharmacy technicians	4,250	13.38	27,830	13.03
Psychiatric technicians	620	16.33	33,960	15.93
Respiratory therapy technicians	660	21.11	43,910	21.83
Surgical technologists	2,220	16.63	34,590	15.84
Veterinary technologists and technicians	950	12.76	26,540	11.30
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	19,180	17.93	37,300	17.98
Medical records and health information technicians	2,950	17.10	35,560	16.44
Opticians, dispensing	1,380	23.58	49,040	24.43
Orthotists and prosthetists	60	41.11	85,500	29.85
Occupational health and safety specialists and technicians	830	25.90	53,870	24.28
Athletic trainers	300	(2)	49,400	(2)
Healthcare support occupations				
Home health aides	55,830	8.97	18,650	8.61
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	46,010	13.99	29,090	14.21
Psychiatric aides	2,300	14.82	30,830	15.04
Occupational therapist assistants	570	20.43	42,480	19.91
Occupational therapist aides	350	15.30	31,820	15.57
Physical therapist assistants	1,490	18.22	37,900	18.38
Physical therapist aides	1,170	13.07	27,190	12.78
Massage therapists	1,320	28.01	58,260	29.58
Dental assistants	9,220	13.24	27,530	13.43
Medical assistants	9,770	14.08	29,290	13.71
Medical equipment preparers	1,000	14.58	30,340	14.69
Medical transcriptionists	960	17.11	35,590	16.81
Pharmacy aides	1,120	9.81	20,400	8.57
Veterinary assistants and laboratory animal caretakers	290	12.71	26,440	12.75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, New York metropolitan area, May 2003

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Median hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual(1)	
Protective service occupations				
Fire inspectors and investigators	290	\$21.66	\$45,050	\$21.65
Bailiffs	2,160	23.01	47,870	22.63
Detectives and criminal investigators	3,880	25.28	52,580	23.24
Animal control workers	60	15.87	33,000	15.69
Security guards	65,440	10.62	22,090	9.71
Food preparation and serving related occupations				
Chefs and head cooks	3,910	20.23	42,080	17.21
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	21,770	14.79	30,750	13.70
Cooks, fast food	(4)	7.07	14,700	6.99
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	5,630	13.31	27,680	12.98
Cooks, restaurant	12,610	14.17	29,470	13.45
Cooks, short order	2,890	9.95	20,700	9.71
Food preparation workers	30,830	10.17	21,160	10.12
Bartenders	8,880	10.75	22,370	9.14
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	25,650	7.63	15,870	6.89
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	12,710	8.10	16,850	7.21
Waiters and waitresses	48,230	11.49	23,900	9.33
Food servers, nonrestaurant	5,290	12.85	26,720	12.58
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	7,650	9.01	18,740	7.91
Dishwashers	12,090	8.26	17,190	7.64
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	3,880	11.80	24,550	10.65
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations				
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	6,920	19.46	40,490	18.73
First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers	1,220	24.69	51,350	23.50
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	92,280	12.70	26,410	13.01
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	24,830	14.03	29,180	14.53
Pest control workers	1,250	14.61	30,390	13.58
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	11,350	14.58	30,330	13.84
Pesticide handlers, sprayers, and applicators, vegetation	360	15.83	32,920	15.53
Tree trimmers and pruners	310	21.57	44,860	24.12
Personal care and service occupations				
First-line supervisors/managers of personal service workers	4,210	17.91	37,250	16.57
Nonfarm animal caretakers	1,400	10.34	21,500	9.34
Motion picture projectionists	240	18.28	38,030	15.39
Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	9,900	11.88	24,700	12.57
Amusement and recreation attendants	1,270	8.46	17,600	7.25
Costume attendants	410	21.59	44,900	21.50
Locker room, coatroom, and dressing room attendants	520	11.30	23,500	10.14
Funeral attendants	550	9.47	19,700	9.82
Barbers	460	8.43	17,530	7.43
Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists	13,670	10.91	22,680	8.61
Manicurists and pedicurists	(4)	8.00	16,640	6.67
Shampooers	540	7.87	16,370	7.21
Skin care specialists	540	17.25	35,880	14.48
Baggage porters and bellhops	4,810	12.89	26,800	11.06
Concierges	2,200	15.83	32,930	15.94

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, New York metropolitan area, May 2003

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Median hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual(1)	
Personal care and service occupations-continued				
Tour guides and escorts	1,090	\$11.39	\$23,690	\$10.86
Travel guides	(4)	27.45	57,100	22.30
Flight attendants	8,270	(2)	32,890	(2)
Transportation attendants, except flight attendants and baggage porters	1,860	10.36	21,540	9.39
Child care workers	28,330	10.59	22,030	10.45
Personal and home care aides	47,840	8.40	17,480	8.14
Fitness trainers and aerobics instructors	8,560	24.12	50,170	20.80
Recreation workers	9,950	10.91	22,700	9.99
Residential advisors	480	14.16	29,440	13.45
Sales and related occupations				
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	31,540	20.31	42,250	16.41
First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers	14,530	54.82	114,020	44.42
Cashiers	73,850	8.26	17,180	7.23
Counter and rental clerks	8,190	9.58	19,930	8.03
Parts salespersons	2,550	14.01	29,150	13.11
Retail salespersons	104,770	11.06	23,000	8.61
Advertising sales agents	10,580	30.71	63,870	29.28
Insurance sales agents	8,550	34.27	71,290	34.09
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	28,850	66.16	137,610	61.68
Travel agents	4,700	15.77	32,790	14.94
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products	5,360	44.65	92,880	40.51
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	64,230	31.92	66,390	24.95
Demonstrators and product promoters	2,860	16.58	34,500	15.30
Models	(4)	12.16	25,290	12.53
Real estate brokers	420	43.69	90,880	31.04
Real estate sales agents	5,260	22.99	47,820	17.27
Sales engineers	520	36.73	76,390	35.44
Telemarketers	8,650	12.26	25,490	11.02
Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers	510	8.63	17,950	6.73
Office and administrative support occupations				
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	62,270	25.10	52,200	23.61
Switchboard operators, including answering service	6,240	13.95	29,010	13.63
Telephone operators	1,360	16.86	35,070	16.98
Bill and account collectors	8,860	17.67	36,760	16.74
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	12,510	16.16	33,620	15.89
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	56,960	16.73	34,800	16.13
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	4,990	19.24	40,020	17.76
Procurement clerks	2,320	15.37	31,970	15.25
Tellers	10,080	10.59	22,030	10.39
Brokerage clerks	16,960	22.38	46,560	21.68
Correspondence clerks	590	13.21	27,470	11.66
Court, municipal, and license clerks	2,740	25.06	52,130	26.15
Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks	2,640	16.27	33,840	15.45
Customer service representatives	54,570	18.39	38,250	17.55
File clerks	8,700	12.76	26,540	12.48
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	2,170	15.69	32,640	16.59
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan	6,130	12.23	25,440	12.32
Loan interviewers and clerks	3,910	16.46	34,240	15.79
New accounts clerks	7,860	14.37	29,890	13.60

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, New York metropolitan area, May 2003

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Median hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual(1)	
Office and administrative support occupations-continued				
Order clerks	5,380	\$15.66	\$32,560	\$14.57
Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping	4,690	17.96	37,360	17.44
Receptionists and information clerks	39,850	13.05	27,150	12.78
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks				
Cargo and freight agents	8,430	18.11	37,660	19.04
Couriers and messengers	3,550	14.73	30,630	13.78
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	10,220	9.60	19,970	9.12
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance	740	16.80	34,940	16.02
Meter readers, utilities	7,780	18.72	38,940	16.08
Postal service clerks	190	16.73	34,790	13.24
Postal service mail carriers	3,010	18.87	39,240	19.16
Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators	11,020	18.75	38,990	19.06
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	10,360	18.72	38,930	19.12
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	6,470	20.72	43,100	19.35
	15,530	12.48	25,960	11.54
Stock clerks and order fillers				
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping	38,800	10.33	21,480	8.92
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	670	16.15	33,590	15.71
Legal secretaries	83,830	20.85	43,360	19.70
Medical secretaries	14,920	25.03	52,070	25.11
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	4,540	14.97	31,140	14.02
Computer operators	80,670	15.35	31,930	14.42
Data entry keyers	4,790	17.82	37,060	16.94
Word processors and typists	10,480	13.11	27,260	12.70
Desktop publishers	12,310	16.15	33,590	16.34
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	2,690	20.47	42,570	19.34
	4,140	16.44	34,200	15.93
Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service				
Office clerks, general	9,360	12.09	25,150	11.63
Office machine operators, except computer	130,460	12.77	26,560	12.45
Proofreaders and copy markers	3,480	13.05	27,140	12.14
Statistical assistants	1,950	17.24	35,860	16.65
	930	20.19	41,990	19.68
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations				
Agricultural inspectors	140	18.15	37,760	17.46
Graders and sorters, agricultural products	690	9.78	20,340	8.96
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	(4)	10.22	21,250	9.77
Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals	200	9.96	20,710	8.68
Construction and extraction occupations				
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	11,970	34.25	71,230	32.81
Boilermakers	(4)	24.75	51,470	24.51
Brickmasons and blockmasons	2,960	24.04	50,000	24.55
Stonemasons	810	25.49	53,010	25.38
Carpenters	19,900	23.21	48,270	21.62
Tile and marble setters	590	23.09	48,020	24.92
Construction laborers	16,220	20.57	42,780	19.90
Pile-driver operators	130	27.24	56,660	29.71
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	3,030	31.65	65,840	33.32
Drywall and ceiling tile installers	610	34.47	71,710	34.39
Tapers	280	20.22	42,050	14.56
Electricians	19,610	29.63	61,620	30.13

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, New York metropolitan area, May 2003

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Median hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual(1)	
Construction and extraction occupations-continued				
Glaziers	2,020	\$17.76	\$36,950	\$15.27
Painters, construction and maintenance	6,380	19.39	40,330	17.14
Paperhangers	370	16.29	33,870	14.10
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	12,840	29.87	62,130	31.61
Reinforcing iron and rebar workers	530	31.16	64,800	34.89
Roofers	2,100	16.56	34,450	13.55
Sheet metal workers	2,110	25.74	53,540	27.69
Structural iron and steel workers	1,980	34.55	71,860	36.53
Helpers--brickmasons, blockmasons, stonemasons, and tile and marble setters	1,050	19.15	39,830	17.51
Helpers--carpenters	1,260	11.19	23,270	9.89
Helpers--electricians	2,680	15.15	31,500	15.71
Helpers--painters, paperhangers, plasterers, and stucco masons	(4)	10.35	21,520	9.79
Helpers--pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	1,970	15.39	32,000	11.50
Helpers--roofers	(4)	19.45	40,450	18.36
Construction and building inspectors	2,080	24.45	50,860	24.07
Elevator installers and repairers	3,010	28.85	60,010	30.13
Hazardous materials removal workers	2,090	26.03	54,140	26.29
Highway maintenance workers	870	18.62	38,720	18.72
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations				
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	10,820	29.34	61,020	29.86
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	3,890	18.84	39,190	18.28
Radio mechanics	(4)	27.28	56,740	28.94
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	8,320	28.13	58,510	29.81
Avionics technicians	60	23.70	49,290	21.72
Electric motor, power tool, and related repairers	160	18.64	38,770	17.17
Electrical and electronics installers and repairers, transportation equipment	510	25.76	53,580	26.50
Electrical and electronics repairers, commercial and industrial equipment	1,070	21.44	44,590	22.49
Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers	1,070	14.07	29,260	14.44
Security and fire alarm systems installers	1,520	18.23	37,910	17.67
Aircraft mechanics and service technicians	1,920	23.48	48,840	22.29
Automotive body and related repairers	2,370	15.39	32,020	13.21
Automotive glass installers and repairers	(4)	10.91	22,700	10.54
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	12,150	15.36	31,940	13.00
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	5,320	23.02	47,880	23.90
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	830	22.95	47,740	22.20
Motorboat mechanics	(4)	23.50	48,880	21.55
Motorcycle mechanics	60	15.35	31,930	17.88
Outdoor power equipment and other small engine mechanics	260	13.69	28,480	12.96
Tire repairers and changers	(4)	13.88	28,870	15.01
Mechanical door repairers	(4)	19.63	40,830	18.58
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	5,100	21.52	44,760	21.96
Home appliance repairers	730	13.50	28,080	10.04
Industrial machinery mechanics	1,530	21.99	45,740	21.88
Maintenance and repair workers, general	49,970	15.85	32,960	15.60
Maintenance workers, machinery	1,050	21.27	44,250	20.15
Millwrights	(4)	21.89	45,530	21.14
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	7,280	23.96	49,840	25.02
Camera and photographic equipment repairers	180	17.40	36,190	16.38

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, New York metropolitan area, May 2003

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Median hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual(1)	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations-continued				
Medical equipment repairers	680	\$20.55	\$42,740	\$19.73
Watch repairers	260	21.15	43,990	21.51
Coin, vending, and amusement machine servicers and repairers	710	15.90	33,060	15.97
Locksmiths and safe repairers	930	16.80	34,940	16.63
Riggers	(4)	16.99	35,340	16.27
Helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers	3,140	13.65	28,380	13.37
Production occupations				
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	10,940	24.63	51,230	21.82
Coil winders, tapers, and finishers	240	10.97	22,820	10.31
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	2,370	11.46	23,840	9.03
Engine and other machine assemblers	200	13.53	28,150	13.15
Structural metal fabricators and fitters	380	18.15	37,750	16.63
Fiberglass laminators and fabricators	110	12.36	25,710	11.14
Team assemblers	11,260	10.05	20,900	9.33
Bakers	4,640	14.24	29,620	12.92
Butchers and meat cutters	3,250	14.77	30,720	12.94
Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers	760	12.86	26,740	10.73
Slaughterers and meat packers	290	9.61	20,000	9.30
Food and tobacco roasting, baking, and drying machine operators and tenders	220	10.53	21,900	10.46
Food batchmakers	1,500	9.82	20,420	8.36
Food cooking machine operators and tenders	260	9.58	19,930	8.58
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic	720	12.25	25,480	10.42
Numerical tool and process control programmers	80	22.66	47,120	17.87
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	340	10.83	22,530	10.39
Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	180	10.71	22,270	10.20
Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	170	11.63	24,190	11.11
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	1,600	10.95	22,780	9.97
Drilling and boring machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	280	14.12	29,370	13.11
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	1,040	13.24	27,540	11.38
Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	330	15.04	31,290	14.02
Milling and planing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	90	13.69	28,470	14.13
Machinists	2,560	14.62	30,410	13.73
Patternmakers, metal and plastic	30	19.38	40,320	20.09
Foundry mold and coremakers	30	12.53	26,070	12.15
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	760	8.98	18,680	7.91
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	550	11.00	22,890	10.40
Tool and die makers	680	15.15	31,520	14.05
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	2,460	15.34	31,910	13.75
Welding, soldering, and brazing machine setters, operators, and tenders	180	16.30	33,900	14.55
Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	30	15.64	32,540	14.98

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, New York metropolitan area, May 2003

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Median hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual(1)	
Production occupations-continued				
Lay-out workers, metal and plastic	40	\$16.25	\$33,790	\$16.18
Plating and coating machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	690	13.73	28,550	13.41
Tool grinders, filers, and sharpeners	230	14.84	30,880	14.59
Bindery workers	1,750	10.92	22,720	9.14
Bookbinders	(4)	17.18	35,740	13.92
Job printers	(4)	16.93	35,210	16.95
Prepress technicians and workers	2,180	20.27	42,160	19.54
Printing machine operators	3,920	17.10	35,570	15.85
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	5,650	11.67	24,270	12.09
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials	3,120	9.37	19,500	8.88
Sewing machine operators	18,050	8.62	17,940	7.26
Shoe and leather workers and repairers	430	10.38	21,590	9.88
Shoe machine operators and tenders	(4)	8.89	18,490	8.41
Sewers, hand	2,690	10.25	21,330	8.07
Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	3,440	13.62	28,340	12.16
Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders	480	9.86	20,520	8.91
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders	2,190	10.07	20,950	8.47
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	1,110	9.37	19,480	8.68
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	180	10.46	21,760	9.60
Fabric and apparel patternmakers	830	24.76	51,490	22.02
Upholsterers	1,030	12.33	25,650	8.94
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	2,010	17.26	35,900	16.34
Furniture finishers	850	14.77	30,730	13.53
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	340	14.44	30,030	14.50
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing	(4)	13.63	28,360	12.88
Power distributors and dispatchers	40	25.35	52,720	27.87
Power plant operators	680	29.89	62,170	31.43
Stationary engineers and boiler operators	2,180	27.36	56,920	28.65
Gas plant operators	160	27.79	57,810	28.21
Chemical equipment operators and tenders	660	20.26	42,150	20.35
Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders	520	14.55	30,270	14.83
Grinding and polishing workers, hand	1,270	12.11	25,190	11.78
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders	1,930	13.64	28,360	12.00
Cutters and trimmers, hand	(4)	10.00	20,790	7.06
Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders	1,160	12.44	25,870	11.77
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders	450	9.57	19,910	7.12
Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	70	14.29	29,720	11.09
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	5,010	14.78	30,740	12.69
Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	5,450	13.19	27,440	10.93
Dental laboratory technicians	980	17.51	36,420	16.87
Medical appliance technicians	(4)	16.42	34,160	17.15
Ophthalmic laboratory technicians	800	12.75	26,520	12.63
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	4,180	12.55	26,100	11.22
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders	380	11.98	24,910	10.58
Painters, transportation equipment	310	14.64	30,450	10.65
Painting, coating, and decorating workers	470	12.13	25,220	10.68

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, New York metropolitan area, May 2003

Occupation	Employment	Mean wages		Median hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual(1)	
Production occupations-continued				
Photographic process workers	1,660	\$16.33	\$33,970	\$14.54
Photographic processing machine operators	2,520	10.79	22,430	8.74
Cementing and gluing machine operators and tenders	160	13.91	28,940	12.88
Cleaning, washing, and metal pickling equipment operators and tenders	160	12.93	26,890	11.11
Etchers and engravers	(4)	11.44	23,800	8.97
Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic	640	13.09	27,230	10.98
Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders	1,350	13.02	27,070	12.21
Helpers--production workers	4,050	9.39	19,520	8.32
Transportation and material moving occupations				
Aircraft cargo handling supervisors	160	19.19	39,910	17.17
First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand	2,400	20.44	42,520	19.14
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators	6,410	26.03	54,140	25.15
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers	5,100	(2)	106,180	(2)
Commercial pilots	(4)	(2)	58,850	(2)
Air traffic controllers	130	48.26	100,370	50.20
Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency medical technicians	1,030	9.15	19,020	8.70
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	15,020	21.47	44,650	22.99
Bus drivers, school	15,190	13.61	28,300	12.57
Driver/sales workers	3,710	15.69	32,640	15.19
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13,930	20.42	42,460	19.19
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	21,320	15.30	31,820	15.20
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	4,880	13.91	28,930	12.71
Sailors and marine oilers	1,080	20.14	41,880	19.99
Captains, mates, and pilots of water vessels	740	29.81	62,000	27.94
Parking lot attendants	10,400	9.92	20,640	9.33
Service station attendants	1,450	7.70	16,020	7.52
Conveyor operators and tenders	310	13.44	27,960	13.00
Crane and tower operators	150	25.76	53,580	23.01
Excavating and loading machine and dragline operators	360	22.63	47,070	21.24
Industrial truck and tractor operators	5,270	15.82	32,900	15.63
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	3,230	9.90	20,600	8.78
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	42,730	11.89	24,730	10.42
Machine feeders and offbearers	980	10.28	21,390	9.39
Packers and packagers, hand	13,200	8.82	18,340	7.81

- (1) 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.
- (2) Hourly wage rates for occupations where workers typically work fewer than 2,080 hours per year are not available.
- (3) Represents a wage above \$70.01 per hour.
- (4) Indicates that an employment estimate is not available.