## Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2006

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## Introduction

In 2006, there were approximately 132.6 million jobs in the United States, earning an hourly median wage of $\$ 14.61$ and an hourly mean wage of $\$ 18.84$. This bulletin details the spectrum of occupations found in the U.S. labor market, providing data on earnings and employment. For example, the occupation with the highest employment in 2006 was retail salespersons, with about 4.4 million jobs and an hourly mean wage of $\$ 11.51$. The major occupational group with the highest employment was office and administrative support, with about 23 million jobs and an hourly mean wage of $\$ 14.60$. Some of the highest-paying occupations in 2006 included physician specialists, chief executives, airline pilots, lawyers, air traffic controllers, and engineering managers. Occupational employment and wage statistics are also available by industry. For example, general medical and surgical hospitals employed nearly 1.4 million registered nurses, representing about 57 percent of total employment in this occupation. Lastly, occupational data can be compared across States and metropolitan areas. For accountants and auditors, New York was the top-paying State with an hourly mean wage of $\$ 34.64$, while the District of Columbia had the highest employment concentration of these workers, at about 1.84 percent of total employment.

The introductory article to this bulletin explores some of the characteristics of typical U.S. jobs. Many of the occupations with the highest employment paid below the median wage of $\$ 14.61$, including retail salespersons, cashiers, general office clerks, and waiters and waitresses. Occupations earning closest to the U.S. median wage were often in manu-
facturing, construction, and office and administrative support. These average-paying occupations included printing machine operators, earning a median wage of $\$ 14.90$, and loan interviewers and clerks, earning a median wage of $\$ 14.89$.

The article also compares the regional differences in earnings for selected occupations, focusing on States and metropolitan areas along Interstate 80, which runs across the continental U.S. from New Jersey to California. In general, the article finds that these selected occupations, including truck drivers, cashiers, general office clerks, registered nurses, and accountants and auditors, had above-average wages in California and New Jersey, with lower wages in the middle of the country. Registered nurses had the greatest wage variation across the metropolitan areas along Interstate 80 , while cashiers and general office clerks showed the least.

The tables in the bulletin show a selection of the OES data that is available on Web pages or in database format from the BLS Web site. Table 1 shows the national, cross-industry employment for occupations in the Standard Occupational Classification system, along with mean and percentile wages. Table 2 provides employment and wage data for the largest occupations in each four-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. Occupational profiles are presented in Table 3. Each profile shows national cross-industry employment and wages for the occupation, as well as the industries with the highest employment levels and wages and the States and metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentrations and wages.

## Preface

This bulletin provides occupational employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey. It includes national, State, and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) estimates across all industries, as well as by industry. The tables in the bulletin present cross-industry national estimates for Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) major occupational groups and detailed occupations, as well as selected industry-specific national estimates and cross-industry State and MSA estimates for selected detailed occupations. National industry estimates by industry sector and at the 3-digit, 4-digit, and selected 5-digit industry level within the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) are available on the Internet at http:// www.bls.gov/oes/. Cross-industry estimates for all States and metropolitan areas also are available on the Web site.

The estimates are based on data collected during the 20032006 surveys and are adjusted to full universe counts for the reference period. The reference period for wage data is May 2006. The reference period for employment is the average of May 2006 and November 2005 employment, based on information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Covered Employment and Wages program.

The OES program is a Federal-State cooperative effort between the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) and the Bureau
of Labor Statistics (BLS). BLS provides technical assistance and the statistical procedures for the survey; the SWAs collect the data. For many years, the OES survey has been a major source of detailed occupational employment data by industry for the Nation, for States, and for metropolitan areas. This survey provides information for many data users, including individuals and organizations engaged in planning vocational education programs, higher education, and employment and training programs. OES data also are used to prepare information for career counseling, for job placement activities performed at State Workforce Agencies, and for personnel planning and market research conducted by private enterprises.

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# Employment and Wages of Typical U.S. Occupations 

Audrey Watson

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

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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 thirdhighest 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 tractortrailer truck drivers, with a combined employment over 4 million. Three education, training, and library occupations
were included among the largest occupations. These occupa-tions-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; firstline 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

[^1]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 occupationssuch 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]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 em-
ployed 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

[^3]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 Jer-sey-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 aboveaverage wages for all of the occupations except accountants

[^4]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 aboveaverage 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. OmahaCouncil 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

[^5]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 lowestpaying 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
$\left.\begin{array}{l|l|r|c}\hline & & & \text { Annual } \\ \text { mean } \\ \text { mourly } \\ \text { median } \\ \text { wage }\end{array}\right]$

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 | reporting bachelor's degree or higher | 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.htmI. 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 |
| lowa. | 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


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-OaklandFremont, 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- <br> 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 <br> 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- <br> 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- <br> 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 JerseyLong 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 |

[^6]Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2006

| Occupation | Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 10th | 25th | 50th <br> (Median) | 75th | 90th |
| Management occupations | 5,892,900 | \$44.20 | \$91,930 | \$18.93 | \$26.84 | \$38.93 | \$55.88 | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ |
| Chief executives. | 299,520 | 69.52 | 144,600 | 29.79 | 45.61 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| General and operations managers. | 1,663,280 | 47.73 | 99,280 | 20.29 | 27.99 | 40.97 | 61.82 | (3) |
| Legislators. | 62,020 | $\left.{ }^{(2}\right)$ | 32,730 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Advertising and promotions managers. | 38,130 | 40.93 | 85,140 | 17.42 | 23.49 | 35.12 | 52.42 | (3) |
| Marketing managers. | 159,950 | 51.74 | 107,610 | 24.60 | 33.69 | 47.46 | 65.73 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Sales managers.. | 307,960 | 49.39 | 102,730 | 21.70 | 29.87 | 44.02 | 63.90 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Public relations managers.. | 44,010 | 44.35 | 92,250 | 20.66 | 28.17 | 39.51 | 55.30 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Administrative services managers. | 232,410 | 35.02 | 72,840 | 16.81 | 23.18 | 32.54 | 43.44 | 56.54 |
| Computer and information systems managers | 251,210 | 51.56 | 107,250 | 29.23 | 38.10 | 48.84 | 62.14 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Financial managers. | 468,270 | 48.77 | 101,450 | 24.18 | 32.06 | 43.74 | 60.18 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Compensation and benefits managers. | 46,640 | 39.43 | 82,010 | 20.55 | 26.62 | 35.94 | 47.93 | 63.86 |
| Training and development managers. | 27,450 | 41.67 | 86,670 | 20.93 | 28.25 | 38.58 | 51.66 | 67.86 |
| Human resources managers, all other. | 55,280 | 45.63 | 94,910 | 24.91 | 32.55 | 42.55 | 55.22 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Industrial production managers.. | 153,410 | 40.37 | 83,970 | 22.71 | 28.68 | 37.34 | 48.47 | 62.83 |
| Purchasing managers.. | 66,490 | 41.35 | 86,020 | 22.38 | 29.28 | 39.22 | 50.86 | 63.48 |
| Transportation, storage, and distribution managers......................................... | 89,010 | 37.77 | 78,560 | 20.76 | 26.88 | 35.14 | 45.11 | 57.92 |
| Farm, ranch, and other agricultural managers. | 3,300 | 28.15 | 58,550 | 14.31 | 19.16 | 25.03 | 34.54 | 48.10 |
| Farmers and ranchers. | 300 | 20.92 | 43,520 | 10.94 | 14.21 | 17.85 | 22.89 | 36.55 |
| Construction managers. | 207,630 | 39.79 | 82,760 | 20.78 | 26.97 | 35.43 | 47.29 | 65.28 |
| Education administrators, preschool and child care center/program. | 46,890 | 20.88 | 43,430 | 11.77 | 14.28 | 18.15 | 24.66 | 33.83 |
| Education administrators, elementary and secondary school. | 215,630 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 79,200 | ${ }^{2}$ ) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Education administrators, postsecondary.. | 103,330 | 39.82 | 82,820 | 19.77 | 25.87 | 35.57 | 49.02 | 66.30 |
| Education administrators, all other | 26,570 | 34.38 | 71,520 | 17.59 | 23.81 | 32.03 | 42.59 | 55.05 |
| Engineering managers. | 183,960 | 52.90 | 110,030 | 32.44 | 40.43 | 50.69 | 62.58 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Food service managers. | 189,050 | 22.49 | 46,780 | 13.18 | 16.45 | 20.68 | 26.49 | 34.04 |
| Funeral directors... | 22,810 | 27.53 | 57,250 | 13.66 | 17.88 | 23.86 | 31.37 | 44.14 |
| Gaming managers. | 3,330 | 32.38 | 67,340 | 16.87 | 22.37 | 30.20 | 39.31 | 50.03 |
| Lodging managers. | 31,300 | 23.83 | 49,560 | 12.08 | 15.32 | 20.35 | 28.07 | 39.67 |
| Medical and health services managers. | 232,920 | 39.02 | 81,160 | 21.66 | 27.52 | 35.26 | 45.57 | 61.46 |
| Natural sciences managers. | 38,660 | 51.91 | 107,970 | 28.99 | 37.17 | 48.11 | 62.93 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Postmasters and mail superintendents. | 26,580 | 26.74 | 55,630 | 18.38 | 22.19 | 26.82 | 30.88 | 36.82 |
| Property, real estate, and community association managers | 156,880 | 25.14 | 52,290 | 9.68 | 13.80 | 20.71 | 30.86 | 45.75 |
| Social and community service managers. | 112,360 | 26.97 | 56,090 | 14.93 | 18.86 | 25.03 | 32.47 | 42.59 |
| Managers, all other..... | 326,390 | 41.95 | 87,250 | 20.77 | 28.41 | 39.66 | 52.75 | 66.43 |
| Business and financial operations occupations | 5,826,140 | 28.85 | 60,000 | 14.72 | 19.16 | 25.81 | 34.93 | 46.10 |
| Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes. | 11,130 | 40.42 | 84,070 | 13.88 | 18.10 | 31.01 | 55.00 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products. | 13,110 | 25.83 | 53,730 | 12.75 | 16.72 | 22.49 | 30.82 | 42.62 |
| Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products. | 137,310 | 24.52 | 51,010 | 12.63 | 16.17 | 21.46 | 29.13 | 39.94 |
| Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products | 275,910 | 26.04 | 54,160 | 15.07 | 18.75 | 24.39 | 32.08 | 40.34 |
| Claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators.............. | 279,240 | 25.36 | 52,750 | 14.85 | 18.52 | 24.36 | 31.35 | 38.06 |
| Insurance appraisers, auto damage.. | 12,630 | 24.03 | 49,980 | 16.45 | 19.65 | 23.65 | 27.80 | 32.90 |
| Compliance officers, except agriculture, construction, health and safety and transportation. | 222,080 | 24.47 | 50,890 | 13.39 | 16.31 | 22.62 | 30.17 | 38.64 |
| Cost estimators.. | 216,900 | 27.32 | 56,820 | 15.19 | 19.38 | 25.45 | 33.39 | 42.46 |
| Emergency management specialists. | 11,330 | 24.26 | 50,450 | 12.35 | 16.92 | 22.79 | 30.29 | 38.87 |
| Employment, recruitment, and placement specialists. | 186,620 | 24.07 | 50,070 | 12.78 | 15.75 | 20.40 | 28.04 | 39.27 |
| Compensation, benefits, and job analysis specialists. | 103,870 | 25.72 | 53,500 | 15.47 | 18.94 | 24.15 | 30.67 | 38.53 |
| Training and development specialists... | 197,050 | 24.57 | 51,100 | 13.20 | 17.30 | 22.99 | 30.39 | 38.77 |
| Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists, all other | 204,290 | 26.30 | 54,700 | 12.50 | 18.74 | 25.13 | 33.39 | 42.61 |
| Logisticians.. | 79,570 | 31.56 | 65,640 | 18.95 | 24.04 | 30.49 | 38.05 | 46.65 |
| Management analysts. | 476,070 | 37.15 | 77,270 | 19.15 | 24.45 | 32.72 | 44.42 | 61.70 |
| Meeting and convention planners.. | 42,510 | 21.92 | 45,580 | 12.44 | 15.79 | 20.28 | 26.46 | 34.11 |
| Business operations specialists, all other.. | 983,340 | 28.96 | 60,240 | 14.46 | 19.56 | 26.76 | 35.91 | 46.44 |
| Accountants and auditors.. | 1,092,960 | 29.17 | 60,670 | 16.57 | 20.44 | 26.26 | 34.59 | 45.22 |
| Appraisers and assessors of real estate. | 66,420 | 24.57 | 51,110 | 11.54 | 15.42 | 21.38 | 30.99 | 41.42 |
| Budget analysts.. | 58,100 | 30.73 | 63,920 | 19.26 | 23.59 | 29.53 | 37.02 | 44.75 |
| Credit analysts... | 66,690 | 28.94 | 60,190 | 14.72 | 18.50 | 25.17 | 35.17 | 48.21 |
| Financial analysts.. | 196,960 | 37.16 | 77,280 | 19.40 | 24.38 | 32.02 | 43.60 | 62.56 |
| Personal financial advisors. | 119,690 | 41.70 | 86,730 | 15.55 | 21.22 | 31.79 | 54.93 | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ |
| Insurance underwriters. | 99,430 | 27.86 | 57,960 | 15.52 | 19.23 | 25.17 | 34.17 | 44.35 |
| Financial examiners. | 24,430 | 34.25 | 71,240 | 16.72 | 22.36 | 31.43 | 43.93 | 56.73 |
| Loan counselors. | 30,430 | 20.12 | 41,840 | 12.02 | 14.02 | 17.21 | 22.62 | 31.43 |
| Loan officers... | 359,260 | 29.77 | 61,930 | 14.23 | 18.07 | 24.89 | 35.40 | 51.46 |
| Tax examiners, collectors, and revenue agents. | 75,160 | 23.89 | 49,690 | 13.12 | 16.75 | 21.93 | 30.06 | 39.37 |
| Tax preparers... | 62,860 | 15.94 | 33,160 | 7.73 | 9.80 | 13.15 | 19.15 | 27.23 |
| Financial specialists, all other. | 120,790 | 28.65 | 59,600 | 14.77 | 18.97 | 25.81 | 34.99 | 45.48 |
| Computer and mathematical science occupations | 3,076,200 | 33.29 | 69,240 | 17.06 | 23.12 | 31.80 | 41.98 | 52.52 |
| Computer and information scientists, research... | 27,650 | 46.36 | 96,440 | 25.77 | 34.58 | 45.17 | 56.78 | 69.66 |
| Computer programmers... | 396,020 | 33.42 | 69,500 | 18.49 | 23.84 | 31.50 | 40.91 | 51.26 |
| Computer software engineers, applications... | 472,520 | 39.42 | 82,000 | 23.73 | 30.20 | 38.36 | 47.34 | 57.58 |
| Computer software engineers, systems software. | 329,060 | 41.95 | 87,250 | 25.76 | 32.51 | 41.04 | 50.64 | 60.46 |
| Computer support specialists. | 514,460 | 21.32 | 44,350 | 12.16 | 15.44 | 19.94 | 25.79 | 32.95 |
| Computer systems analysts. | 446,460 | 34.73 | 72,230 | 20.57 | 26.12 | 33.54 | 42.11 | 51.36 |
| Database administrators.. | 109,840 | 32.43 | 67,460 | 17.96 | 23.35 | 31.09 | 40.78 | 49.52 |

Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2006- Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 10th | 25th |  | 75th | 90th |
| Computer and mathematical science occupations - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Network and computer systems administrators. | 289,520 | \$31.37 | \$65,260 | \$18.56 | \$23.33 | \$29.87 | \$38.06 | \$46.67 |
| Network systems and data communications analysts. | 203,710 | 32.43 | 67,460 | 18.47 | 23.80 | 31.06 | 39.73 | 48.92 |
| Computer specialists, all other..................... | 180,270 | 33.35 | 69,370 | 17.07 | 24.50 | 32.97 | 41.88 | 49.65 |
| Actuaries. | 16,620 | 44.14 | 91,810 | 22.34 | 28.23 | 39.81 | 55.08 | (3) |
| Mathematicians. | 2,840 | 41.72 | 86,780 | 20.91 | 30.27 | 41.79 | 51.08 | 63.55 |
| Operations research analysts. | 56,170 | 33.22 | 69,100 | 18.63 | 23.47 | 31.08 | 41.23 | 52.06 |
| Statisticians.. | 19,660 | 33.21 | 69,080 | 17.79 | 23.31 | 31.60 | 42.23 | 52.22 |
| Mathematical technicians. | 1,210 | 22.12 | 46,010 | 12.43 | 14.42 | 18.21 | 24.95 | 34.63 |
| Mathematical scientists, all other. | 10,190 | 31.21 | 64,920 | 17.06 | 23.28 | 30.56 | 37.28 | 44.81 |
| Architecture and engineering occupations | 2,430,250 | 31.82 | 66,190 | 16.33 | 22.09 | 30.00 | 40.03 | 50.12 |
| Architects, except landscape and naval... | 101,010 | 33.54 | 69,760 | 18.95 | 23.93 | 30.84 | 40.12 | 50.46 |
| Landscape architects. | 22,130 | 29.08 | 60,480 | 16.46 | 20.54 | 26.51 | 35.21 | 45.87 |
| Cartographers and photogrammetrists. | 11,430 | 25.29 | 52,600 | 14.86 | 18.02 | 23.19 | 31.37 | 38.71 |
| Surveyors.. | 56,820 | 24.71 | 51,390 | 12.83 | 17.17 | 23.22 | 30.76 | 38.42 |
| Aerospace engineers. | 86,720 | 42.92 | 89,260 | 28.66 | 34.31 | 42.12 | 51.18 | 59.88 |
| Agricultural engineers. | 3,050 | 32.60 | 67,810 | 20.38 | 25.50 | 31.75 | 38.64 | 46.28 |
| Biomedical engineers. | 14,030 | 37.51 | 78,030 | 21.60 | 27.13 | 35.54 | 44.92 | 55.93 |
| Chemical engineers.. | 29,060 | 39.23 | 81,600 | 24.07 | 30.01 | 37.91 | 47.16 | 57.05 |
| Civil engineers... | 236,690 | 34.67 | 72,120 | 21.55 | 26.21 | 32.98 | 41.47 | 50.20 |
| Computer hardware engineers.. | 74,480 | 43.88 | 91,280 | 25.92 | 33.42 | 42.54 | 53.38 | 65.03 |
| Electrical engineers.. | 147,670 | 37.93 | 78,900 | 23.62 | 29.15 | 36.50 | 45.22 | 55.40 |
| Electronics engineers, except computer. | 131,880 | 39.82 | 82,820 | 25.03 | 30.98 | 38.97 | 47.90 | 57.64 |
| Environmental engineers. | 51,370 | 34.90 | 72,590 | 20.76 | 26.03 | 33.63 | 42.54 | 51.07 |
| Health and safety engineers, except mining safety engineers and inspectors. | 24,620 | 32.89 | 68,400 | 19.73 | 24.82 | 31.87 | 40.02 | 48.15 |
| Industrial engineers.... | 198,340 | 33.96 | 70,630 | 21.53 | 26.47 | 32.99 | 40.79 | 48.55 |
| Marine engineers and naval architects | 7,810 | 36.25 | 75,400 | 21.73 | 27.06 | 35.09 | 43.65 | 54.48 |
| Materials engineers..... | 21,230 | 36.52 | 75,960 | 22.17 | 27.81 | 35.57 | 44.33 | 53.91 |
| Mechanical engineers.. | 217,500 | 34.89 | 72,580 | 21.72 | 26.65 | 33.58 | 42.09 | 50.43 |
| Mining and geological engineers, including mining safety engineers | 6,810 | 37.32 | 77,620 | 20.21 | 26.15 | 34.69 | 45.25 | 61.74 |
| Nuclear engineers.. | 14,870 | 44.25 | 92,040 | 31.36 | 37.46 | 43.38 | 50.82 | 59.86 |
| Petroleum engineers. | 15,060 | 48.86 | 101,620 | 27.86 | 36.48 | 47.30 | 59.20 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Engineers, all other. | 155,620 | 39.30 | 81,750 | 22.15 | 30.15 | 39.26 | 48.23 | 57.98 |
| Architectural and civil drafters.. | 107,110 | 21.11 | 43,900 | 12.99 | 16.13 | 20.17 | 25.11 | 30.44 |
| Electrical and electronics drafters. | 32,440 | 23.85 | 49,610 | 14.08 | 17.63 | 22.51 | 28.92 | 35.81 |
| Mechanical drafters. | 72,950 | 22.10 | 45,960 | 13.57 | 16.67 | 21.01 | 26.50 | 32.63 |
| Drafters, all other.. | 22,800 | 21.87 | 45,480 | 12.66 | 16.03 | 20.70 | 26.89 | 33.56 |
| Aerospace engineering and operations technicians. | 8,280 | 26.19 | 54,480 | 16.62 | 20.89 | 25.62 | 30.72 | 35.99 |
| Civil engineering technicians... | 86,730 | 20.37 | 42,380 | 12.14 | 15.05 | 19.50 | 24.63 | 30.25 |
| Electrical and electronic engineering technicians. | 166,340 | 24.44 | 50,840 | 14.48 | 18.88 | 24.35 | 29.07 | 35.19 |
| Electro-mechanical technicians.. | 15,310 | 22.37 | 46,540 | 14.34 | 17.18 | 21.50 | 27.10 | 33.03 |
| Environmental engineering technicians.. | 20,600 | 20.72 | 43,100 | 12.07 | 14.87 | 19.50 | 25.60 | 31.79 |
| Industrial engineering technicians.. | 73,640 | 24.48 | 50,920 | 14.52 | 17.81 | 22.51 | 29.26 | 38.07 |
| Mechanical engineering technicians. | 46,660 | 22.94 | 47,710 | 14.31 | 17.68 | 22.04 | 27.55 | 33.70 |
| Engineering technicians, except drafters, all other. | 78,260 | 25.89 | 53,850 | 14.68 | 20.14 | 26.08 | 31.76 | 37.06 |
| Surveying and mapping technicians... | 70,940 | 16.63 | 34,590 | 9.62 | 12.06 | 15.55 | 20.31 | 25.63 |
| Life, physical, and social science occupations | 1,231,070 | 28.68 | 59,660 | 13.70 | 18.19 | 25.49 | 35.93 | 48.61 |
| Animal scientists...... | 3,930 | 25.59 | 53,230 | 15.17 | 18.24 | 22.98 | 30.27 | 39.15 |
| Food scientists and technologists. | 8,770 | 28.49 | 59,260 | 14.24 | 18.14 | 25.87 | 37.00 | 46.80 |
| Soil and plant scientists... | 10,720 | 28.52 | 59,330 | 16.18 | 20.39 | 26.96 | 34.62 | 44.93 |
| Biochemists and biophysicists. | 18,680 | 38.90 | 80,900 | 19.62 | 25.67 | 36.69 | 48.11 | 62.27 |
| Microbiologists... | 15,730 | 31.35 | 65,200 | 17.05 | 21.08 | 27.87 | 38.73 | 52.05 |
| Zoologists and wildlife biologists. | 18,000 | 26.98 | 56,120 | 15.77 | 19.90 | 25.63 | 32.31 | 40.67 |
| Biological scientists, all other. | 25,220 | 30.56 | 63,560 | 16.49 | 22.56 | 29.30 | 36.45 | 45.74 |
| Conservation scientists.. | 16,000 | 26.64 | 55,410 | 14.36 | 19.69 | 26.43 | 32.91 | 38.59 |
| Foresters.. | 10,760 | 25.22 | 52,450 | 16.10 | 19.65 | 24.61 | 29.95 | 35.85 |
| Epidemiologists.. | 4,120 | 28.99 | 60,290 | 17.75 | 21.74 | 27.25 | 34.18 | 41.97 |
| Medical scientists, except epidemiologists... | 78,210 | 33.82 | 70,350 | 17.06 | 21.55 | 29.66 | 42.37 | 56.50 |
| Life scientists, all other... | 12,830 | 31.00 | 64,480 | 15.84 | 20.11 | 27.39 | 38.06 | 50.38 |
| Astronomers. | 1,430 | 45.67 | 95,000 | 21.44 | 29.83 | 46.03 | 60.30 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Physicists... | 15,420 | 45.95 | 95,580 | 25.04 | 35.05 | 45.31 | 56.29 | 69.03 |
| Atmospheric and space scientists. | 8,250 | 37.41 | 77,810 | 18.79 | 26.70 | 37.09 | 46.39 | 57.55 |
| Chemists.. | 80,500 | 31.75 | 66,040 | 17.06 | 21.53 | 28.78 | 39.72 | 51.11 |
| Materials scientists.. | 9,390 | 37.02 | 77,010 | 20.10 | 26.53 | 35.87 | 46.54 | 57.05 |
| Environmental scientists and specialists, including health. | 77,720 | 29.38 | 61,120 | 16.63 | 20.60 | 26.97 | 35.81 | 45.51 |
| Geoscientists, except hydrologists and geographers.. | 28,980 | 38.41 | 79,890 | 19.11 | 24.93 | 34.93 | 48.39 | 65.36 |
| Hydrologists....................... | 7,740 | 32.80 | 68,230 | 20.23 | 24.70 | 31.86 | 39.49 | 47.27 |
| Physical scientists, all other.. | 21,380 | 41.01 | 85,310 | 19.93 | 28.47 | 40.12 | 52.61 | 65.45 |
| Economists.. | 12,970 | 40.14 | 83,500 | 20.33 | 26.80 | 37.03 | 49.76 | 65.65 |
| Market research analysts. | 213,590 | 31.70 | 65,930 | 15.51 | 20.29 | 28.28 | 40.42 | 54.09 |
| Survey researchers... | 24,140 | 19.08 | 39,680 | 8.04 | 10.65 | 16.04 | 24.50 | 35.40 |
| Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists.. | 97,330 | 31.78 | 66,110 | 16.96 | 21.78 | 28.58 | 37.38 | 49.39 |
| Industrial-organizational psychologists... | 1,140 | 43.23 | 89,920 | 23.26 | 31.88 | 41.55 | 55.29 | 67.13 |
| Psychologists, all other............. | 7,960 | 38.63 | 80,360 | 15.97 | 25.88 | 36.69 | 46.07 | 59.54 |

Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2006- Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 10th | 25th | 50th (Median) | 75th | 90th |
| Life, physical, and social science occupations-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sociologists. | 3,440 | \$32.83 | \$68,300 | \$17.69 | \$21.45 | \$28.99 | \$42.42 | \$55.66 |
| Urban and regional planners | 32,640 | 28.33 | 58,940 | 17.12 | 21.39 | 27.22 | 34.32 | 41.77 |
| Anthropologists and archeologists | 4,960 | 25.43 | 52,900 | 13.92 | 17.38 | 24.00 | 32.02 | 39.18 |
| Geographers. | 960 | 30.64 | 63,720 | 18.04 | 24.10 | 30.28 | 37.39 | 45.16 |
| Historians.. | 3,090 | 25.36 | 52,750 | 11.28 | 16.13 | 23.33 | 33.33 | 43.24 |
| Political scientists. | 3,970 | 41.52 | 86,370 | 17.66 | 26.97 | 43.34 | 55.65 | 64.00 |
| Social scientists and related workers, all other. | 31,110 | 32.56 | 67,720 | 18.38 | 23.97 | 31.21 | 39.24 | 49.71 |
| Agricultural and food science technicians. | 19,220 | 16.20 | 33,700 | 10.02 | 12.33 | 15.26 | 19.17 | 23.69 |
| Biological technicians. | 71,590 | 18.38 | 38,240 | 11.38 | 13.74 | 17.17 | 22.01 | 27.83 |
| Chemical technicians. | 59,900 | 19.70 | 40,970 | 11.81 | 14.73 | 18.87 | 23.98 | 28.90 |
| Geological and petroleum technicians | 11,280 | 24.76 | 51,490 | 10.59 | 15.17 | 22.19 | 30.64 | 42.38 |
| Nuclear technicians.. | 6,400 | 31.14 | 64,760 | 20.46 | 26.08 | 31.49 | 36.81 | 42.91 |
| Social science research assistants. | 15,840 | 17.23 | 35,840 | 9.85 | 12.63 | 16.28 | 20.82 | 26.41 |
| Environmental science and protection technicians, including health. | 34,790 | 19.36 | 40,260 | 11.35 | 14.16 | 18.31 | 23.72 | 29.18 |
| Forensic science technicians. | 12,310 | 23.14 | 48,130 | 13.24 | 16.65 | 21.79 | 28.07 | 35.14 |
| Forest and conservation technicians. | 30,580 | 16.24 | 33,780 | 10.79 | 12.63 | 14.84 | 19.24 | 23.74 |
| Life, physical, and social science technicians, all other. | 58,080 | 19.65 | 40,870 | 10.52 | 13.82 | 18.23 | 24.42 | 30.80 |
| Community and social services occupations | 1,749,210 | 18.75 | 39,000 | 9.99 | 12.91 | 17.21 | 23.21 | 29.94 |
| Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors | 75,940 | 17.28 | 35,950 | 10.87 | 13.14 | 16.36 | 20.50 | 25.16 |
| Educational, vocational, and school counselors. | 226,720 | 23.92 | 49,760 | 13.10 | 17.37 | 22.85 | 29.32 | 36.50 |
| Marriage and family therapists. | 21,330 | 21.49 | 44,700 | 12.15 | 15.84 | 20.78 | 26.03 | 33.20 |
| Mental health counselors.. | 91,830 | 18.19 | 37,840 | 10.52 | 12.87 | 16.53 | 21.93 | 28.70 |
| Rehabilitation counselors. | 121,380 | 15.80 | 32,870 | 9.26 | 11.05 | 14.04 | 18.75 | 25.56 |
| Counselors, all other. | 24,260 | 19.37 | 40,280 | 10.52 | 13.92 | 18.37 | 23.90 | 29.14 |
| Child, family, and school social workers | 262,830 | 19.54 | 40,640 | 11.77 | 14.23 | 18.02 | 23.59 | 30.06 |
| Medical and public health social workers. | 116,750 | 21.48 | 44,690 | 13.12 | 16.40 | 20.69 | 25.84 | 30.80 |
| Mental health and substance abuse social workers. | 114,820 | 18.26 | 37,980 | 10.81 | 13.43 | 17.02 | 21.98 | 27.71 |
| Social workers, all other. | 61,270 | 21.61 | 44,950 | 12.28 | 15.64 | 20.95 | 27.12 | 32.93 |
| Health educators.. | 57,900 | 21.81 | 45,370 | 11.90 | 15.05 | 19.87 | 27.20 | 34.86 |
| Probation officers and correctional treatment specialists. | 89,650 | 22.18 | 46,130 | 13.46 | 16.29 | 20.43 | 27.06 | 34.21 |
| Social and human service assistants.. | 318,620 | 13.08 | 27,200 | 7.78 | 9.79 | 12.30 | 15.60 | 19.61 |
| Community and social service specialists, all other | 107,380 | 17.99 | 37,410 | 10.15 | 13.25 | 16.93 | 21.83 | 27.78 |
| Clergy.. | 37,820 | 20.70 | 43,060 | 9.97 | 13.60 | 19.07 | 25.58 | 33.52 |
| Directors, religious activities and education. | 14,750 | 18.06 | 37,570 | 9.07 | 12.36 | 16.47 | 21.80 | 29.35 |
| Religious workers, all other.. | 5,990 | 14.11 | 29,350 | 6.83 | 7.76 | 11.70 | 17.40 | 25.45 |
| Legal occupations | 976,740 | 41.04 | 85,360 | 15.04 | 20.66 | 32.56 | 55.85 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Lawyers. | 547,710 | 54.65 | 113,660 | 24.32 | 33.61 | 49.26 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Administrative law judges, adjudicators, and hearing officers. | 14,470 | 37.37 | 77,730 | 17.40 | 23.82 | 34.90 | 49.14 | 64.35 |
| Arbitrators, mediators, and conciliators... | 8,110 | 28.27 | 58,790 | 13.50 | 17.34 | 23.80 | 35.42 | 49.05 |
| Judges, magistrate judges, and magistrates. | 25,870 | 45.98 | 95,640 | 14.20 | 25.92 | 48.89 | 64.91 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Paralegals and legal assistants. | 229,430 | 21.86 | 45,460 | 13.20 | 16.31 | 20.69 | 26.30 | 32.47 |
| Court reporters. | 16,940 | 23.25 | 48,370 | 11.26 | 15.94 | 21.93 | 29.58 | 37.39 |
| Law clerks. | 31,890 | 18.85 | 39,210 | 10.51 | 13.73 | 17.48 | 22.35 | 28.48 |
| Title examiners, abstractors, and searchers. | 63,410 | 19.55 | 40,660 | 10.56 | 13.36 | 17.32 | 22.75 | 30.60 |
| Legal support workers, all other.. | 38,910 | 24.29 | 50,520 | 13.09 | 16.96 | 21.70 | 28.56 | 40.79 |
| Education, training, and library occupations | 8,206,440 | 21.79 | 45,320 | 8.99 | 13.24 | 19.76 | 27.43 | 36.52 |
| Business teachers, postsecondary... | 67,390 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 70,220 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Computer science teachers, postsecondary... | 36,630 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 65,000 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Mathematical science teachers, postsecondary.. | 44,570 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 62,790 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Architecture teachers, postsecondary.. | 5,820 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 67,390 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Engineering teachers, postsecondary... | 31,950 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 82,080 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Agricultural sciences teachers, postsecondary.. | 10,120 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 77,190 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Biological science teachers, postsecondary..... | 51,950 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 82,110 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Forestry and conservation science teachers, postsecondary... | 2,630 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 66,970 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Atmospheric, earth, marine, and space sciences teachers, postsecondary.......... | 8,670 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 74,880 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Chemistry teachers, postsecondary....... | 19,560 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 70,100 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Environmental science teachers, postsecondary.. | 4,310 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 71,980 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Physics teachers, postsecondary...................... | 12,340 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 74,650 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Anthropology and archeology teachers, postsecondary.. | 5,040 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 68,240 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Area, ethnic, and cultural studies teachers, postsecondary.. | 7,350 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 63,710 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Economics teachers, postsecondary... | 12,330 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 79,370 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Geography teachers, postsecondary... | 4,070 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 62,850 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Political science teachers, postsecondary.. | 13,850 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 69,040 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Psychology teachers, postsecondary.. | 29,690 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 64,580 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Sociology teachers, postsecondary... | 16,110 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 63,160 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Social sciences teachers, postsecondary, all other.. | 5,750 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 69,640 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Health specialties teachers, postsecondary.. | 116,370 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 91,260 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Nursing instructors and teachers, postsecondary.. | 39,350 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 58,690 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Education teachers, postsecondary.... | 53,470 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 57,410 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Library science teachers, postsecondary. | 3,830 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 57,550 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Criminal justice and law enforcement teachers, postsecondary.... | 10,430 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 55,310 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Law teachers, postsecondary... | 11,870 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 94,290 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Social work teachers, postsecondary... | 7,860 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 57,990 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Art, drama, and music teachers, postsecondary.. | 72,100 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 58,250 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |

[^7]Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2006- Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 10th | 25th | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { 50th } \\ \text { (Median) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 75th | 90th |
| Education, training, and library occupations - Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Communications teachers, postsecondary.. | 23,560 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | \$56,600 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| English language and literature teachers, postsecondary. | 59,320 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 57,320 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Foreign language and literature teachers, postsecondary... | 24,680 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 60,050 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| History teachers, postsecondary... | 20,980 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 63,200 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Philosophy and religion teachers, postsecondary.. | 17,840 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 60,180 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Graduate teaching assistants... | 112,830 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 30,190 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Home economics teachers, postsecondary. | 4,330 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 60,630 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Recreation and fitness studies teachers, postsecondary. | 17,110 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 54,020 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Vocational education teachers, postsecondary. | 109,360 | 22.65 | 47,110 | 12.22 | 15.83 | 21.11 | 27.81 | 35.39 |
| Postsecondary teachers, all other.. | 272,410 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 72,310 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Preschool teachers, except special education.. | 361,600 | 12.45 | 25,900 | 7.15 | 8.55 | 10.91 | 14.29 | 19.21 |
| Kindergarten teachers, except special education. | 165,780 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 47,040 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Elementary school teachers, except special education.. | 1,509,180 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 48,700 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education. | 652,700 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 49,470 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Vocational education teachers, middle school.. | 15,740 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 46,650 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education.. | 1,030,780 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 51,150 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Vocational education teachers, secondary school. | 95,040 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 51,050 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Special education teachers, preschool, kindergarten, and elementary school....... | 216,930 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 49,710 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Special education teachers, middle school.. | 101,420 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 52,550 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Special education teachers, secondary school. | 136,870 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 52,520 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Adult literacy, remedial education, and GED teachers and instructors. | 71,740 | 22.45 | 46,690 | 11.83 | 15.70 | 21.11 | 27.55 | 36.38 |
| Self-enrichment education teachers... | 149,700 | 18.50 | 38,470 | 8.53 | 11.29 | 16.08 | 23.08 | 32.02 |
| Teachers and instructors, all other. | 576,840 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 35,370 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Archivists. | 5,460 | 21.35 | 44,400 | 11.48 | 14.71 | 19.58 | 25.96 | 35.13 |
| Curators. | 9,520 | 24.03 | 49,980 | 12.66 | 16.54 | 22.26 | 29.68 | 38.47 |
| Museum technicians and conservators. | 9,810 | 18.30 | 38,060 | 9.90 | 12.67 | 16.51 | 22.17 | 29.46 |
| Librarians. | 148,610 | 24.45 | 50,860 | 14.87 | 18.87 | 23.59 | 29.23 | 35.90 |
| Library technicians.. | 113,940 | 13.42 | 27,910 | 7.60 | 9.72 | 12.77 | 16.48 | 20.60 |
| Audio-visual collections specialists. | 6,520 | 20.23 | 42,090 | 10.66 | 14.08 | 19.49 | 26.06 | 31.54 |
| Farm and home management advisors. | 12,390 | 22.59 | 46,990 | 10.37 | 14.78 | 20.06 | 26.77 | 35.35 |
| Instructional coordinators... | 117,630 | 26.72 | 55,570 | 13.96 | 18.66 | 25.38 | 33.81 | 42.07 |
| Teacher assistants. | 1,246,030 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 21,860 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Education, training, and library workers, all other. | 84,390 | 17.14 | 35,640 | 7.47 | 10.14 | 15.46 | 21.43 | 29.78 |
| Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations | 1,727,380 | 22.17 | 46,110 | 8.47 | 12.29 | 18.44 | 27.42 | 39.58 |
| Art directors... | 31,030 | 37.70 | 78,420 | 18.23 | 23.79 | 32.74 | 45.64 | 64.95 |
| Craft artists.. | 4,870 | 13.75 | 28,610 | 6.79 | 9.07 | 11.58 | 17.23 | 22.45 |
| Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators | 11,260 | 22.65 | 47,100 | 8.82 | 13.70 | 20.18 | 28.15 | 38.17 |
| Multi-media artists and animators. | 26,260 | 27.90 | 58,030 | 14.61 | 18.74 | 24.69 | 33.68 | 44.58 |
| Artists and related workers, all other.. | 7,870 | 23.51 | 48,890 | 9.85 | 13.89 | 20.19 | 32.02 | 42.51 |
| Commercial and industrial designers.. | 33,540 | 28.53 | 59,340 | 15.15 | 19.84 | 26.23 | 34.91 | 44.70 |
| Fashion designers. | 15,670 | 33.30 | 69,270 | 14.42 | 20.26 | 30.10 | 42.07 | 56.31 |
| Floral designers...... | 61,320 | 11.08 | 23,040 | 7.23 | 8.50 | 10.43 | 13.14 | 16.18 |
| Graphic designers.. | 190,880 | 21.07 | 43,830 | 11.59 | 14.71 | 19.18 | 25.63 | 33.52 |
| Interior designers... | 52,440 | 23.08 | 48,000 | 11.67 | 15.30 | 20.32 | 27.52 | 37.86 |
| Merchandise displayers and window trimmers. | 62,580 | 12.77 | 26,550 | 7.52 | 9.08 | 11.45 | 14.90 | 19.89 |
| Set and exhibit designers. | 8,320 | 21.93 | 45,620 | 10.57 | 13.98 | 20.11 | 28.18 | 36.86 |
| Designers, all other.... | 11,390 | 23.50 | 48,890 | 10.54 | 15.01 | 21.09 | 29.68 | 38.55 |
| Actors.. | 51,880 | 21.84 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 7.31 | 8.47 | 11.61 | 22.51 | 51.02 |
| Producers and directors... | 63,840 | 34.72 | 72,210 | 13.45 | 18.26 | 27.07 | 42.64 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Athletes and sports competitors. | 12,500 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 74,440 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Coaches and scouts..... | 154,350 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 33,290 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Umpires, referees, and other sports officials. | 13,790 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 27,450 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Dancers. | 16,010 | 13.86 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 6.62 | 7.31 | 9.55 | 17.50 | 25.75 |
| Choreographers. | 16,340 | 18.42 | 38,320 | 7.55 | 10.53 | 16.67 | 23.95 | 30.80 |
| Music directors and composers. | 9,470 | 25.63 | 53,320 | 7.31 | 11.38 | 19.11 | 29.02 | 53.29 |
| Musicians and singers... | 46,600 | 27.51 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 7.08 | 10.81 | 19.73 | 36.55 | 57.37 |
| Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers, all other... | 59,450 | 16.84 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 7.90 | 10.33 | 15.11 | 20.59 | 27.34 |
| Radio and television announcers.. | 40,020 | 17.36 | 36,120 | 6.55 | 8.10 | 11.69 | 18.62 | 32.98 |
| Public address system and other announcers. | 8,300 | 16.33 | 33,970 | 6.73 | 8.41 | 12.02 | 19.38 | 29.69 |
| Broadcast news analysts... | 6,770 | 32.17 | 66,910 | 10.78 | 14.46 | 22.46 | 40.08 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Reporters and correspondents.. | 53,060 | 20.14 | 41,900 | 9.22 | 11.72 | 16.09 | 24.85 | 35.52 |
| Public relations specialists... | 209,560 | 25.85 | 53,760 | 13.50 | 17.11 | 22.76 | 31.40 | 42.89 |
| Editors... | 100,170 | 25.59 | 53,220 | 13.14 | 16.95 | 22.59 | 30.84 | 42.02 |
| Technical writers. | 45,330 | 29.25 | 60,850 | 17.08 | 21.70 | 27.91 | 35.46 | 44.10 |
| Writers and authors... | 43,260 | 27.93 | 58,080 | 12.23 | 16.76 | 23.38 | 32.61 | 46.97 |
| Interpreters and translators.. | 30,910 | 19.11 | 39,750 | 9.88 | 12.94 | 17.10 | 22.60 | 30.91 |
| Media and communication workers, all other.. | 22,970 | 22.26 | 46,310 | 10.86 | 14.92 | 20.47 | 27.30 | 36.67 |
| Audio and video equipment technicians.. | 40,360 | 18.61 | 38,710 | 9.61 | 12.55 | 16.75 | 22.27 | 30.07 |
| Broadcast technicians............. | 32,070 | 17.09 | 35,540 | 7.54 | 10.04 | 14.75 | 21.78 | 31.18 |
| Radio operators...... | 1,220 | 18.69 | 38,870 | 10.00 | 13.88 | 18.22 | 23.21 | 27.85 |
| Sound engineering technicians.. | 14,080 | 24.16 | 50,260 | 10.12 | 14.07 | 20.68 | 31.53 | 43.64 |
| Photographers...... | 60,300 | 15.30 | 31,830 | 7.47 | 8.98 | 12.58 | 18.62 | 27.23 |
| Camera operators, television, video, and motion picture. | 22,230 | 22.19 | 46,150 | 9.04 | 12.95 | 19.26 | 28.58 | 40.63 |
| Film and video editors. | 17,380 | 27.93 | 58,100 | 10.92 | 14.72 | 22.44 | 35.89 | 53.23 |

Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2006- Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 10th | 25th | 50th (Median) | 75th | 90th |
| Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (Continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Media and communication equipment workers, all other. | 17,740 | \$25.59 | \$53,230 | \$10.40 | \$ 15.93 | \$ 25.03 | \$ 34.44 | \$ 43.12 |
| Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations | 6,713,780 | 29.82 | 62,030 | 12.89 | 17.99 | 24.99 | 34.35 | 50.95 |
| Chiropractors.. | 25,470 | 38.97 | 81,070 | 15.71 | 21.97 | 31.36 | 46.40 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Dentists, general. | 86,110 | 67.76 | 140,950 | 33.17 | 46.05 | 63.53 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) |
| Oral and maxillofacial surgeons. | 5,320 | 79.21 | 164,760 | 29.11 | 50.31 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Orthodontists... | 5,200 | 85.05 | 176,900 | 39.29 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Prosthodontists. | 480 | 76.42 | 158,940 | 26.75 | 49.76 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Dentists, all other specialists. | 4,560 | 52.09 | 108,340 | 19.63 | 25.08 | 43.85 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Dietitians and nutritionists. | 51,230 | 23.02 | 47,890 | 14.36 | 18.48 | 22.59 | 27.45 | 32.85 |
| Optometrists. | 24,220 | 47.38 | 98,550 | 21.65 | 31.99 | 43.77 | 56.97 | (3) |
| Pharmacists.. | 239,920 | 44.95 | 93,500 | 32.63 | 39.99 | 45.44 | 51.99 | 57.44 |
| Anesthesiologists. | 29,890 | 88.63 | 184,340 | 54.91 | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Family and general practitioners. | 109,400 | 72.04 | 149,850 | 33.65 | 54.14 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Internists, general. | 48,700 | 77.34 | 160,860 | 41.86 | 61.66 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Obstetricians and gynecologists. | 22,520 | 85.60 | 178,040 | 49.55 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | (3) |
| Pediatricians, general. | 28,930 | 68.00 | 141,440 | 31.96 | 49.63 | 66.41 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Psychiatrists........ | 24,730 | 72.11 | 149,990 | 29.28 | 56.95 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Surgeons.. | 51,900 | 88.53 | 184,150 | 56.18 | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Physicians and surgeons, all other. | 208,960 | 68.38 | 142,220 | 21.71 | 40.69 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Physician assistants. | 62,960 | 35.71 | 74,270 | 20.72 | 30.01 | 36.05 | 42.90 | 49.15 |
| Podiatrists.. | 9,020 | 56.97 | 118,500 | 21.39 | 33.12 | 52.03 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Registered nurses. | 2,417,150 | 28.71 | 59,730 | 19.35 | 22.94 | 27.54 | 33.58 | 40.11 |
| Audiologists.. | 10,910 | 29.38 | 61,110 | 18.45 | 22.70 | 27.46 | 34.11 | 42.86 |
| Occupational therapists. | 88,570 | 30.05 | 62,510 | 19.64 | 24.26 | 29.07 | 35.44 | 43.00 |
| Physical therapists. | 156,100 | 32.72 | 68,050 | 22.36 | 26.46 | 31.83 | 37.54 | 45.58 |
| Radiation therapists. | 14,290 | 32.49 | 67,580 | 21.56 | 26.04 | 31.81 | 37.76 | 44.28 |
| Recreational therapists. | 24,130 | 17.55 | 36,510 | 10.04 | 12.88 | 16.82 | 21.56 | 26.70 |
| Respiratory therapists. | 99,330 | 23.37 | 48,610 | 16.92 | 19.63 | 22.80 | 27.00 | 30.86 |
| Speech-language pathologists. | 98,690 | 29.25 | 60,840 | 18.26 | 22.29 | 27.74 | 34.81 | 43.46 |
| Therapists, all other. | 11,660 | 21.67 | 45,070 | 10.04 | 12.41 | 20.31 | 27.38 | 34.92 |
| Veterinarians.. | 49,750 | 39.18 | 81,490 | 20.93 | 27.14 | 34.61 | 45.61 | 64.01 |
| Health diagnosing and treating practitioners, all other. | 53,270 | 39.96 | 83,110 | 16.11 | 20.92 | 29.60 | 51.40 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Medical and clinical laboratory technologists. | 160,760 | 24.30 | 50,550 | 16.66 | 20.04 | 23.90 | 28.15 | 33.30 |
| Medical and clinical laboratory technicians. | 144,710 | 16.65 | 34,620 | 10.50 | 12.71 | 15.79 | 19.72 | 24.16 |
| Dental hygienists.. | 166,380 | 30.01 | 62,430 | 19.45 | 24.63 | 30.19 | 35.67 | 41.60 |
| Cardiovascular technologists and technicians... | 43,870 | 21.15 | 43,990 | 11.38 | 14.38 | 20.34 | 26.77 | 32.41 |
| Diagnostic medical sonographers. | 44,340 | 27.94 | 58,110 | 19.69 | 23.51 | 27.48 | 32.54 | 37.27 |
| Nuclear medicine technologists.. | 19,270 | 30.29 | 63,000 | 22.35 | 25.73 | 29.95 | 34.81 | 39.57 |
| Radiologic technologists and technicians. | 190,180 | 23.71 | 49,320 | 15.75 | 19.15 | 23.16 | 27.86 | 33.13 |
| Emergency medical technicians and paramedics.. | 196,190 | 14.13 | 29,390 | 8.32 | 10.23 | 13.01 | 16.93 | 21.77 |
| Dietetic technicians. | 24,450 | 12.55 | 26,090 | 7.56 | 9.02 | 11.56 | 15.16 | 18.52 |
| Pharmacy technicians. | 282,450 | 12.75 | 26,510 | 8.56 | 10.10 | 12.32 | 14.92 | 17.65 |
| Psychiatric technicians. | 58,940 | 14.64 | 30,450 | 9.00 | 10.56 | 13.36 | 17.68 | 22.70 |
| Respiratory therapy technicians.. | 18,710 | 19.17 | 39,860 | 12.47 | 15.41 | 18.81 | 22.56 | 27.03 |
| Surgical technologists.. | 84,330 | 17.97 | 37,370 | 12.26 | 14.57 | 17.35 | 20.94 | 24.59 |
| Veterinary technologists and technicians. | 69,700 | 13.34 | 27,750 | 8.79 | 10.44 | 12.88 | 15.77 | 18.68 |
| Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses. | 720,380 | 18.05 | 37,530 | 12.68 | 14.94 | 17.57 | 20.98 | 24.27 |
| Medical records and health information technicians. | 164,700 | 14.49 | 30,140 | 9.16 | 10.78 | 13.48 | 17.30 | 21.76 |
| Opticians, dispensing... | 65,190 | 15.49 | 32,220 | 9.27 | 11.33 | 14.57 | 18.73 | 22.90 |
| Orthotists and prosthetists.. | 5,290 | 29.86 | 62,110 | 14.93 | 20.22 | 28.36 | 36.41 | 45.31 |
| Health technologists and technicians, all other. | 72,180 | 18.39 | 38,260 | 10.79 | 13.28 | 16.89 | 22.06 | 28.38 |
| Occupational health and safety specialists.. | 42,220 | 28.50 | 59,270 | 16.95 | 21.66 | 27.90 | 34.93 | 41.63 |
| Occupational health and safety technicians. | 10,020 | 21.32 | 44,340 | 12.14 | 15.65 | 20.27 | 25.89 | 33.00 |
| Athletic trainers... | 15,440 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 38,860 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) |
| Healthcare practitioners and technical workers, all other. | 50,690 | 21.68 | 45,090 | 10.44 | 13.00 | 17.89 | 27.35 | 39.38 |
| Healthcare support occupations | 3,483,270 | 11.83 | 24,610 | 7.71 | 9.10 | 11.00 | 13.76 | 17.19 |
| Home health aides... | 751,480 | 9.66 | 20,100 | 7.06 | 7.99 | 9.34 | 10.90 | 13.00 |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants. | 1,376,660 | 11.04 | 22,960 | 7.78 | 9.09 | 10.67 | 12.80 | 14.99 |
| Psychiatric aides... | 57,000 | 12.01 | 24,990 | 7.75 | 9.20 | 11.49 | 14.46 | 17.32 |
| Occupational therapist assistants. | 23,700 | 20.25 | 42,110 | 12.52 | 16.41 | 20.22 | 24.15 | 28.01 |
| Occupational therapist aides.. | 7,780 | 13.35 | 27,760 | 8.20 | 9.84 | 12.03 | 15.46 | 21.22 |
| Physical therapist assistants.. | 59,350 | 19.91 | 41,410 | 12.59 | 16.27 | 19.88 | 23.56 | 27.51 |
| Physical therapist aides. | 45,520 | 11.20 | 23,290 | 7.62 | 8.92 | 10.61 | 12.91 | 15.67 |
| Massage therapists.. | 41,920 | 18.93 | 39,380 | 7.48 | 10.98 | 16.06 | 24.22 | 33.83 |
| Dental assistants... | 277,040 | 14.83 | 30,850 | 9.87 | 11.94 | 14.53 | 17.44 | 20.69 |
| Medical assistants.. | 409,570 | 13.07 | 27,190 | 9.07 | 10.56 | 12.64 | 15.00 | 17.71 |
| Medical equipment preparers. | 42,740 | 12.97 | 26,980 | 8.96 | 10.36 | 12.47 | 15.02 | 17.86 |
| Medical transcriptionists.. | 86,790 | 14.74 | 30,660 | 10.22 | 12.17 | 14.40 | 17.06 | 20.15 |
| Pharmacy aides... | 47,810 | 10.07 | 20,950 | 6.92 | 7.89 | 9.35 | 11.58 | 14.64 |
| Veterinary assistants and laboratory animal caretakers.. | 70,310 | 10.13 | 21,060 | 6.88 | 7.99 | 9.60 | 11.63 | 14.19 |
| Healthcare support workers, all other.......................... | 185,580 | 13.55 | 28,170 | 8.67 | 10.45 | 12.98 | 16.12 | 19.42 |

[^8]Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2006- Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 10th | 25th | 50th (Median) | 75th | 90th |
| Protective service occupations | 3,024,840 | \$17.81 | \$37,040 | \$8.03 | \$10.39 | \$15.42 | \$23.45 | \$31.31 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of correctional officers. | 37,400 | 26.27 | 54,630 | 15.99 | 18.71 | 25.28 | 32.61 | 39.06 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives. | 89,170 | 33.76 | 70,230 | 19.83 | 25.92 | 33.32 | 40.35 | 50.20 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers. | 50,810 | 31.27 | 65,030 | 17.70 | 24.12 | 30.24 | 38.01 | 47.03 |
| First-line supervisors/managers, protective service workers, all other. | 45,170 | 22.28 | 46,350 | 11.97 | 15.08 | 19.99 | 27.20 | 35.21 |
| Fire fighters. | 283,630 | 20.37 | 42,370 | 9.93 | 14.21 | 19.80 | 26.02 | 31.80 |
| Fire inspectors and investigators. | 13,360 | 24.02 | 49,950 | 14.35 | 17.77 | 23.10 | 29.40 | 36.03 |
| Forest fire inspectors and prevention specialists. | 1,710 | 17.21 | 35,810 | 9.29 | 11.14 | 15.84 | 21.78 | 28.39 |
| Bailiffs. | 17,890 | 17.43 | 36,260 | 8.84 | 12.08 | 16.45 | 23.08 | 28.02 |
| Correctional officers and jailers. | 417,810 | 18.42 | 38,310 | 11.35 | 13.62 | 17.19 | 22.36 | 28.16 |
| Detectives and criminal investigators. | 100,110 | 29.03 | 60,390 | 16.58 | 21.11 | 28.01 | 36.71 | 44.51 |
| Fish and game wardens... | 7,520 | 21.25 | 44,200 | 13.59 | 16.53 | 21.01 | 25.37 | 29.94 |
| Parking enforcement workers. | 10,090 | 15.03 | 31,260 | 8.87 | 10.92 | 14.50 | 18.70 | 22.57 |
| Police and sheriff's patrol officers. | 624,380 | 23.27 | 48,410 | 13.13 | 17.12 | 22.82 | 28.79 | 34.83 |
| Transit and railroad police. | 5,320 | 23.86 | 49,620 | 14.88 | 17.89 | 22.63 | 29.73 | 35.30 |
| Animal control workers.. | 14,600 | 14.12 | 29,370 | 8.25 | 10.51 | 13.42 | 17.16 | 21.54 |
| Private detectives and investigators. | 35,980 | 18.41 | 38,290 | 9.48 | 11.62 | 16.23 | 22.95 | 30.95 |
| Gaming surveillance officers and gaming investigators. | 8,470 | 14.65 | 30,470 | 9.00 | 10.38 | 13.04 | 17.29 | 22.09 |
| Security guards.. | 1,004,130 | 11.35 | 23,620 | 7.23 | 8.47 | 10.35 | 13.19 | 17.23 |
| Crossing guards. | 67,750 | 10.71 | 22,270 | 6.67 | 7.88 | 10.13 | 12.80 | 15.39 |
| Lifeguards, ski patrol, and other recreational protective service workers. | 108,870 | 8.85 | 18,410 | 6.17 | 7.07 | 8.25 | 9.92 | 12.23 |
| Protective service workers, all other..................................................... | 80,680 | 14.63 | 30,420 | 7.83 | 9.66 | 12.94 | 17.77 | 24.26 |
| Food preparation and serving related occupations | 11,029,280 | 8.86 | 18,430 | 5.98 | 6.76 | 7.90 | 10.02 | 13.23 |
| Chefs and head cooks... | 104,080 | 18.21 | 37,880 | 9.69 | 12.46 | 16.52 | 22.14 | 29.20 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers. | 769,320 | 13.88 | 28,870 | 8.34 | 10.10 | 12.97 | 16.80 | 21.04 |
| Cooks, fast food.. | 612,020 | 7.67 | 15,960 | 5.85 | 6.60 | 7.41 | 8.51 | 9.99 |
| Cooks, institution and cafeteria. | 375,210 | 10.25 | 21,320 | 6.46 | 7.83 | 9.81 | 12.16 | 14.80 |
| Cooks, private household. | 900 | 13.64 | 28,370 | 7.06 | 8.64 | 11.00 | 14.93 | 26.46 |
| Cooks, restaurant.. | 825,840 | 10.11 | 21,020 | 6.91 | 8.11 | 9.78 | 11.67 | 13.87 |
| Cooks, short order. | 189,610 | 8.99 | 18,710 | 6.22 | 7.19 | 8.59 | 10.49 | 12.55 |
| Cooks, all other.. | 12,940 | 11.34 | 23,590 | 7.31 | 8.52 | 10.39 | 13.40 | 16.84 |
| Food preparation workers. | 871,470 | 8.88 | 18,480 | 6.34 | 7.17 | 8.37 | 10.21 | 12.47 |
| Bartenders. | 485,120 | 8.91 | 18,540 | 6.00 | 6.77 | 7.86 | 10.10 | 13.56 |
| Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food. | 2,461,890 | 7.66 | 15,930 | 5.79 | 6.47 | 7.24 | 8.46 | 10.16 |
| Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop. | 524,410 | 8.15 | 16,950 | 6.11 | 6.85 | 7.76 | 9.00 | 10.86 |
| Waiters and waitresses.. | 2,312,930 | 8.27 | 17,190 | 5.78 | 6.42 | 7.14 | 9.14 | 12.46 |
| Food servers, nonrestaurant. | 183,700 | 9.48 | 19,710 | 6.36 | 7.27 | 8.70 | 10.87 | 13.81 |
| Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers. | 401,790 | 7.84 | 16,320 | 5.91 | 6.62 | 7.36 | 8.59 | 10.60 |
| Dishwashers.. | 502,770 | 7.78 | 16,190 | 6.01 | 6.78 | 7.57 | 8.62 | 10.00 |
| Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop. | 340,390 | 8.10 | 16,860 | 5.99 | 6.79 | 7.78 | 8.97 | 10.80 |
| Food preparation and serving related workers, all other.................................................. | 54,900 | 9.31 | 19,360 | 6.55 | 7.29 | 8.55 | 10.77 | 13.45 |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations | 4,396,250 | 10.86 | 22,580 | 6.80 | 7.90 | 9.75 | 12.77 | 16.82 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers. | 182,690 | 16.16 | 33,610 | 9.43 | 11.65 | 15.04 | 19.55 | 24.75 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers. | 111,100 | 19.35 | 40,240 | 11.51 | 14.08 | 17.93 | 23.14 | 29.29 |
| Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners... | 2,124,860 | 10.45 | 21,730 | 6.73 | 7.80 | 9.58 | 12.33 | 15.89 |
| Maids and housekeeping cleaners.. | 900,040 | 8.99 | 18,700 | 6.32 | 7.24 | 8.45 | 10.31 | 12.69 |
| Building cleaning workers, all other. | 14,390 | 13.78 | 28,670 | 7.57 | 9.30 | 12.06 | 16.81 | 23.91 |
| Pest control workers.. | 62,710 | 14.11 | 29,350 | 8.88 | 10.79 | 13.41 | 16.76 | 20.85 |
| Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.. | 924,330 | 11.06 | 23,010 | 7.27 | 8.38 | 10.22 | 12.91 | 16.46 |
| Pesticide handlers, sprayers, and applicators, vegetation. | 25,880 | 13.73 | 28,560 | 8.74 | 10.43 | 12.84 | 16.14 | 20.12 |
| Tree trimmers and pruners........................................................................................ | 28,300 | 14.38 | 29,910 | 9.00 | 10.72 | 13.58 | 17.38 | 21.32 |
| Grounds maintenance workers, all other....................................................................... | 21,930 | 11.77 | 24,490 | 7.14 | 8.25 | 9.82 | 13.80 | 20.11 |
| Personal care and service occupations | 3,249,760 | 11.02 | 22,920 | 6.39 | 7.41 | 9.17 | 12.26 | 17.76 |
| Gaming supervisors.. | 23,860 | 20.38 | 42,390 | 12.07 | 15.69 | 19.79 | 24.59 | 29.66 |
| Slot key persons.... | 13,450 | 12.16 | 25,300 | 7.83 | 9.25 | 10.92 | 13.91 | 18.52 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of personal service workers.. | 125,430 | 17.35 | 36,090 | 9.59 | 12.13 | 15.77 | 20.95 | 27.38 |
| Animal trainers.. | 10,020 | 14.39 | 29,920 | 7.66 | 9.11 | 12.65 | 17.39 | 22.42 |
| Nonfarm animal caretakers. | 108,130 | 9.73 | 20,230 | 6.56 | 7.50 | 8.72 | 10.95 | 14.64 |
| Gaming dealers.. | 82,960 | 8.18 | 17,010 | 5.73 | 6.33 | 7.08 | 8.43 | 12.07 |
| Gaming and sports book writers and runners. | 17,780 | 10.02 | 20,850 | 6.33 | 7.41 | 9.04 | 11.20 | 15.88 |
| Gaming service workers, all other...... | ${ }^{4}$ ) | 11.59 | 24,110 | 7.62 | 8.70 | 10.52 | 13.22 | 17.48 |
| Motion picture projectionists.. | 10,620 | 9.70 | 20,180 | 6.08 | 6.97 | 8.39 | 10.75 | 14.25 |
| Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers. | 101,530 | 8.41 | 17,500 | 5.95 | 6.71 | 7.64 | 9.04 | 11.70 |
| Amusement and recreation attendants.. | 235,670 | 8.43 | 17,530 | 6.08 | 6.82 | 7.83 | 9.27 | 11.55 |
| Costume attendants... | 4,150 | 14.20 | 29,540 | 7.19 | 8.71 | 12.37 | 17.40 | 25.01 |
| Locker room, coatroom, and dressing room attendants.. | 18,770 | 9.50 | 19,760 | 6.74 | 7.58 | 8.95 | 10.77 | 13.21 |
| Embalmers.. | 8,860 | 19.43 | 40,410 | 11.20 | 14.14 | 18.19 | 22.81 | 28.80 |
| Funeral attendants. | 32,250 | 10.56 | 21,970 | 6.62 | 7.92 | 9.78 | 12.10 | 15.57 |
| Barbers. | 11,500 | 12.76 | 26,540 | 7.12 | 8.71 | 11.13 | 14.25 | 20.56 |

Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2006- Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 10th | 25th | 50th (Median) | 75th | 90th |
| Personal care and service occupations (Continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists. | 344,900 | \$11.80 | \$24,550 | \$6.68 | \$7.92 | \$10.25 | \$13.75 | \$18.78 |
| Makeup artists, theatrical and performance.. | 1,250 | 17.66 | 36,730 | 6.97 | 8.69 | 15.30 | 25.06 | 34.02 |
| Manicurists and pedicurists.. | 47,450 | 10.23 | 21,280 | 6.83 | 7.63 | 9.23 | 12.05 | 15.34 |
| Shampooers.. | 15,580 | 8.20 | 17,050 | 6.26 | 6.82 | 7.78 | 9.24 | 10.88 |
| Skin care specialists. | 22,620 | 14.21 | 29,550 | 6.94 | 8.77 | 12.58 | 17.70 | 24.54 |
| Baggage porters and bellhops. | 48,450 | 10.37 | 21,580 | 6.45 | 7.13 | 8.83 | 12.47 | 17.09 |
| Concierges.. | 19,150 | 12.50 | 26,000 | 7.65 | 9.41 | 11.83 | 14.95 | 18.37 |
| Tour guides and escorts. | 30,390 | 10.73 | 22,310 | 6.58 | 7.60 | 9.82 | 13.12 | 16.65 |
| Travel guides.. | 3,220 | 14.83 | 30,840 | 8.20 | 10.86 | 13.68 | 17.39 | 23.35 |
| Flight attendants. | 96,760 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 56,150 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Transportation attendants, except flight attendants and baggage porters.. | 20,790 | 10.17 | 21,140 | 6.82 | 7.87 | 9.65 | 11.55 | 14.70 |
| Child care workers. | 572,950 | 9.05 | 18,820 | 6.21 | 7.11 | 8.48 | 10.54 | 13.01 |
| Personal and home care aides | 578,290 | 8.74 | 18,180 | 6.05 | 7.09 | 8.54 | 10.19 | 11.60 |
| Fitness trainers and aerobics instructors | 205,970 | 15.24 | 31,710 | 7.15 | 8.66 | 12.46 | 19.73 | 27.29 |
| Recreation workers. | 273,280 | 11.03 | 22,950 | 6.80 | 7.86 | 9.84 | 13.00 | 17.20 |
| Residential advisors. | 48,470 | 11.79 | 24,520 | 7.32 | 8.89 | 10.90 | 13.80 | 17.60 |
| Personal care and service workers, all other. | 58,440 | 10.40 | 21,640 | 6.51 | 7.42 | 9.12 | 11.80 | 16.15 |
| Sales and related occupations | 14,114,860 | 16.52 | 34,350 | 6.88 | 8.14 | 11.14 | 19.34 | 32.91 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.. | 1,111,740 | 18.67 | 38,830 | 10.30 | 12.74 | 16.33 | 21.43 | 28.71 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers | 285,690 | 36.94 | 76,840 | 16.75 | 23.51 | 31.49 | 45.51 | 65.03 |
| Cashiers. | 3,479,390 | 8.62 | 17,930 | 6.18 | 6.99 | 8.08 | 9.44 | 11.64 |
| Gaming change persons and booth cashiers. | 26,700 | 10.32 | 21,470 | 6.98 | 8.16 | 9.94 | 12.22 | 14.50 |
| Counter and rental clerks. | 468,900 | 11.22 | 23,340 | 6.56 | 7.58 | 9.41 | 13.05 | 18.17 |
| Parts salespersons. | 234,770 | 14.43 | 30,010 | 8.08 | 10.02 | 13.19 | 17.55 | 22.62 |
| Retail salespersons.. | 4,374,230 | 11.51 | 23,940 | 6.79 | 7.81 | 9.50 | 12.83 | 18.48 |
| Advertising sales agents. | 159,640 | 24.70 | 51,370 | 10.32 | 14.16 | 20.55 | 30.35 | 43.89 |
| Insurance sales agents.. | 311,380 | 28.10 | 58,450 | 11.82 | 15.21 | 21.09 | 33.26 | 55.33 |
| Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents. | 260,360 | 43.45 | 90,380 | 14.98 | 20.50 | 32.93 | 60.72 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Travel agents.. | 87,600 | 15.12 | 31,460 | 8.70 | 11.07 | 14.05 | 17.75 | 22.25 |
| Sales representatives, services, all other. | 501,850 | 27.13 | 56,420 | 11.70 | 15.96 | 23.12 | 33.80 | 47.58 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products. | 390,280 | 34.95 | 72,700 | 16.06 | 21.94 | 30.98 | 43.80 | 58.58 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products. | 1,488,990 | 28.14 | 58,540 | 12.52 | 17.05 | 23.85 | 34.45 | 48.57 |
| Demonstrators and product promoters. | 82,830 | 12.39 | 25,770 | 7.70 | 8.77 | 10.65 | 13.91 | 19.27 |
| Models. | 1,470 | 13.45 | 27,980 | 7.67 | 9.52 | 11.22 | 14.42 | 18.68 |
| Real estate brokers. | 46,950 | 38.57 | 80,230 | 12.53 | 18.17 | 29.23 | 49.13 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Real estate sales agents. | 168,400 | 26.13 | 54,350 | 9.70 | 12.88 | 19.12 | 31.38 | 53.61 |
| Sales engineers.. | 75,150 | 39.94 | 83,080 | 22.60 | 28.60 | 37.37 | 48.21 | 61.39 |
| Telemarketers.. | 385,700 | 11.63 | 24,190 | 7.06 | 8.17 | 10.09 | 13.43 | 18.48 |
| Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers... | 11,140 | 12.92 | 26,880 | 6.77 | 7.47 | 9.71 | 15.77 | 24.39 |
| Sales and related workers, all other............................... | 161,700 | 19.63 | 40,820 | 8.37 | 11.29 | 16.47 | 23.89 | 34.83 |
| Office and administrative support occupations | 23,077,190 | 14.60 | 30,370 | 8.19 | 10.33 | 13.50 | 17.75 | 22.58 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers... | 1,351,180 | 22.37 | 46,530 | 12.76 | 16.22 | 20.92 | 26.99 | 34.30 |
| Switchboard operators, including answering service........................... | 172,060 | 11.37 | 23,640 | 7.71 | 9.14 | 10.88 | 13.29 | 15.93 |
| Telephone operators.. | 26,350 | 15.73 | 32,710 | 8.44 | 10.67 | 16.41 | 20.59 | 22.44 |
| Communications equipment operators, all other. | 4,220 | 15.93 | 33,130 | 7.91 | 10.04 | 15.23 | 19.91 | 24.58 |
| Bill and account collectors. | 423,090 | 14.73 | 30,640 | 9.61 | 11.49 | 13.97 | 17.14 | 21.12 |
| Billing and posting clerks and machine operators.. | 517,750 | 14.39 | 29,930 | 9.68 | 11.58 | 13.87 | 16.81 | 20.07 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.. | 1,856,890 | 15.28 | 31,780 | 9.50 | 11.80 | 14.69 | 18.17 | 22.13 |
| Gaming cage workers... | 17,970 | 11.62 | 24,170 | 8.19 | 9.49 | 11.13 | 13.52 | 15.92 |
| Payroll and timekeeping clerks.. | 205,970 | 15.93 | 33,140 | 10.17 | 12.59 | 15.58 | 18.95 | 22.36 |
| Procurement clerks. | 74,370 | 16.13 | 33,540 | 10.16 | 12.65 | 15.91 | 19.41 | 22.68 |
| Tellers. | 603,150 | 10.97 | 22,810 | 8.06 | 9.28 | 10.64 | 12.44 | 14.43 |
| Brokerage clerks.. | 72,400 | 18.89 | 39,280 | 11.82 | 14.17 | 17.50 | 22.13 | 27.69 |
| Correspondence clerks.. | 16,260 | 14.35 | 29,850 | 9.47 | 11.34 | 13.80 | 16.99 | 20.58 |
| Court, municipal, and license clerks.. | 107,100 | 15.66 | 32,580 | 9.66 | 11.85 | 14.89 | 18.51 | 22.93 |
| Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks.. | 67,400 | 15.25 | 31,710 | 8.72 | 11.25 | 14.41 | 18.10 | 22.30 |
| Customer service representatives.. | 2,147,770 | 14.61 | 30,400 | 8.71 | 10.73 | 13.62 | 17.40 | 22.11 |
| Eligibility interviewers, government programs. | 106,210 | 18.16 | 37,770 | 12.18 | 14.40 | 18.05 | 21.92 | 24.30 |
| File clerks... | 223,090 | 11.32 | 23,540 | 7.27 | 8.64 | 10.62 | 13.31 | 16.71 |
| Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks.. | 214,110 | 9.37 | 19,480 | 6.58 | 7.66 | 8.88 | 10.68 | 13.00 |
| Interviewers, except eligibility and loan. | 211,500 | 13.07 | 27,190 | 8.35 | 10.12 | 12.64 | 15.31 | 18.57 |
| Library assistants, clerical.. | 109,090 | 11.03 | 22,940 | 6.77 | 8.07 | 10.40 | 13.45 | 16.73 |
| Loan interviewers and clerks. | 248,050 | 15.71 | 32,680 | 9.88 | 12.07 | 14.89 | 18.69 | 22.66 |
| New accounts clerks. | 80,770 | 14.19 | 29,510 | 9.93 | 11.55 | 13.65 | 16.42 | 19.35 |
| Order clerks... | 264,520 | 13.52 | 28,130 | 8.18 | 9.91 | 12.66 | 16.22 | 20.69 |
| Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping........................... | 159,750 | 16.70 | 34,740 | 10.91 | 13.19 | 16.23 | 19.75 | 23.40 |
| Receptionists and information clerks............................................................ | 1,112,350 | 11.45 | 23,810 | 7.54 | 9.06 | 11.01 | 13.51 | 16.23 |

Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by

| Occupation | Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 10th | 25th | 50th (Median) | 75th | 90th |
| Office and administrative support occupations (Continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks.. | 157,650 | \$14.48 | \$30,120 | \$8.49 | \$10.40 | \$13.72 | \$18.53 | \$21.83 |
| All other information and record clerks.. | 230,990 | 15.82 | 32,900 | 9.42 | 11.60 | 14.98 | 19.05 | 23.13 |
| Cargo and freight agents.. | 84,340 | 18.54 | 38,560 | 10.80 | 13.34 | 17.84 | 22.32 | 27.62 |
| Couriers and messengers. | 105,070 | 11.14 | 23,170 | 7.15 | 8.38 | 10.36 | 13.02 | 16.59 |
| Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers. | 94,710 | 15.67 | 32,590 | 9.62 | 12.12 | 15.13 | 18.77 | 22.69 |
| Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance. | 185,410 | 16.56 | 34,450 | 9.51 | 11.95 | 15.48 | 20.20 | 25.60 |
| Meter readers, utilities.. | 45,770 | 15.41 | 32,040 | 9.12 | 11.33 | 14.58 | 18.90 | 23.63 |
| Postal service clerks. | 81,670 | 21.13 | 43,950 | 18.74 | 20.06 | 21.54 | 23.03 | 23.92 |
| Postal service mail carriers. | 346,990 | 21.03 | 43,750 | 16.74 | 19.37 | 21.32 | 23.27 | 24.44 |
| Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators. | 203,110 | 19.75 | 41,070 | 12.39 | 19.40 | 21.10 | 22.81 | 23.83 |
| Production, planning, and expediting clerks.. | 286,160 | 19.23 | 40,000 | 11.28 | 14.21 | 18.57 | 23.51 | 28.40 |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.. | 763,350 | 13.21 | 27,480 | 8.16 | 9.94 | 12.53 | 15.79 | 19.52 |
| Stock clerks and order fillers.............. | 1,705,450 | 10.79 | 22,440 | 6.97 | 8.02 | 9.83 | 12.71 | 16.44 |
| Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping. | 77,520 | 13.14 | 27,330 | 8.03 | 9.66 | 12.20 | 15.83 | 19.78 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants. | 1,487,310 | 18.83 | 39,160 | 12.11 | 14.54 | 17.90 | 22.19 | 27.28 |
| Legal secretaries. | 268,170 | 19.07 | 39,670 | 11.48 | 14.26 | 18.36 | 23.33 | 28.26 |
| Medical secretaries. | 394,330 | 14.05 | 29,220 | 9.50 | 11.18 | 13.51 | 16.45 | 19.65 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive. | 1,750,600 | 13.68 | 28,460 | 8.44 | 10.50 | 13.20 | 16.47 | 19.98 |
| Computer operators. | 123,750 | 16.83 | 35,010 | 9.86 | 12.50 | 16.13 | 20.70 | 24.99 |
| Data entry keyers.. | 295,650 | 12.33 | 25,640 | 8.20 | 9.83 | 11.87 | 14.28 | 17.29 |
| Word processors and typists. | 153,530 | 14.68 | 30,540 | 9.71 | 11.62 | 14.15 | 17.28 | 20.83 |
| Desktop publishers. | 30,440 | 17.36 | 36,120 | 9.88 | 12.63 | 16.41 | 21.33 | 26.46 |
| Insurance claims and policy processing clerks.. | 238,210 | 15.74 | 32,740 | 10.28 | 12.33 | 14.96 | 18.28 | 22.35 |
| Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service. | 141,170 | 12.05 | 25,060 | 7.69 | 9.29 | 11.45 | 14.18 | 17.35 |
| Office clerks, general.. | 3,026,710 | 12.12 | 25,200 | 7.14 | 8.96 | 11.40 | 14.54 | 18.08 |
| Office machine operators, except computer. | 91,810 | 12.51 | 26,010 | 8.21 | 9.71 | 11.80 | 14.71 | 17.95 |
| Proofreaders and copy markers... | 16,960 | 14.12 | 29,380 | 7.70 | 10.05 | 13.20 | 17.37 | 21.83 |
| Statistical assistants.. | 19,680 | 15.84 | 32,950 | 9.71 | 12.03 | 15.02 | 18.92 | 23.41 |
| Office and administrative support workers, all other. | 277,310 | 14.07 | 29,260 | 7.78 | 9.86 | 13.08 | 17.10 | 21.76 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | 450,040 | 10.49 | 21,810 | 6.89 | 7.46 | 8.63 | 11.88 | 17.20 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of farming, fishing, and forestry workers. | 19,670 | 19.33 | 40,210 | 9.75 | 13.12 | 18.15 | 23.93 | 30.92 |
| Farm labor contractors.. | 2,060 | 13.87 | 28,850 | 6.31 | 7.70 | 11.32 | 16.51 | 23.23 |
| Agricultural inspectors.. | 14,790 | 18.67 | 38,820 | 11.50 | 14.64 | 18.32 | 22.56 | 26.74 |
| Animal breeders. | 2,060 | 15.37 | 31,970 | 7.87 | 9.83 | 13.02 | 18.88 | 26.28 |
| Graders and sorters, agricultural products | 45,890 | 8.95 | 18,610 | 6.50 | 7.17 | 8.27 | 10.06 | 12.33 |
| Agricultural equipment operators.. | 21,140 | 10.55 | 21,950 | 6.72 | 7.90 | 9.72 | 12.48 | 15.43 |
| Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse. | 230,780 | 8.48 | 17,630 | 6.85 | 7.26 | 7.95 | 8.85 | 11.11 |
| Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals.............................. | 47,870 | 9.92 | 20,630 | 6.49 | 7.58 | 9.17 | 11.46 | 14.48 |
| Agricultural workers, all other. | 8,550 | 12.05 | 25,070 | 7.08 | 8.38 | 10.80 | 14.17 | 19.26 |
| Fishers and related fishing workers. | 880 | 13.71 | 28,510 | 7.35 | 9.87 | 13.10 | 15.61 | 21.87 |
| Forest and conservation workers.. | 8,530 | 11.97 | 24,890 | 7.52 | 8.33 | 10.01 | 15.16 | 19.03 |
| Fallers... | 8,790 | 15.84 | 32,960 | 9.28 | 11.13 | 13.80 | 18.11 | 26.46 |
| Logging equipment operators. | 28,300 | 14.85 | 30,880 | 9.49 | 11.47 | 14.28 | 17.65 | 21.39 |
| Log graders and scalers... | 4,810 | 14.90 | 30,980 | 9.27 | 11.38 | 14.06 | 17.55 | 21.60 |
| Logging workers, all other.. | 5,880 | 15.25 | 31,720 | 8.73 | 12.35 | 15.32 | 18.41 | 21.47 |
| Construction and extraction occupations | 6,680,710 | 18.89 | 39,290 | 9.85 | 12.57 | 17.04 | 23.70 | 31.15 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers..... | 574,870 | 27.64 | 57,500 | 16.25 | 20.19 | 25.89 | 33.32 | 41.96 |
| Boilermakers.. | 17,240 | 23.37 | 48,600 | 14.62 | 17.93 | 22.58 | 28.71 | 34.22 |
| Brickmasons and blockmasons. | 118,080 | 21.33 | 44,370 | 12.24 | 15.96 | 20.66 | 26.26 | 32.43 |
| Stonemasons.. | 18,210 | 18.29 | 38,040 | 10.36 | 13.12 | 17.29 | 22.04 | 28.46 |
| Carpenters.. | 985,990 | 19.20 | 39,930 | 10.87 | 13.55 | 17.57 | 23.85 | 30.45 |
| Carpet installers.. | 36,840 | 18.40 | 38,280 | 9.46 | 12.06 | 16.62 | 23.26 | 31.11 |
| Floor layers, except carpet, wood, and hard tiles. | 14,910 | 18.81 | 39,120 | 9.77 | 12.71 | 16.44 | 23.78 | 32.32 |
| Floor sanders and finishers. | 7,480 | 15.29 | 31,810 | 9.08 | 10.84 | 13.89 | 18.47 | 24.21 |
| Tile and marble setters.. | 51,330 | 18.92 | 39,360 | 10.26 | 13.16 | 17.59 | 23.50 | 29.95 |
| Cement masons and concrete finishers. | 218,170 | 17.13 | 35,630 | 10.02 | 12.38 | 15.70 | 20.70 | 27.07 |
| Terrazzo workers and finishers.. | 6,550 | 16.78 | 34,900 | 9.31 | 12.01 | 15.21 | 20.50 | 27.22 |
| Construction laborers.. | 1,016,530 | 14.39 | 29,930 | 8.16 | 9.95 | 12.66 | 17.31 | 24.19 |
| Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators. | 63,090 | 16.45 | 34,210 | 9.97 | 11.98 | 15.05 | 19.71 | 25.30 |
| Pile-driver operators... | 5,280 | 24.02 | 49,950 | 12.83 | 16.31 | 22.20 | 31.65 | 37.28 |
| Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators. | 393,090 | 19.50 | 40,560 | 11.54 | 13.89 | 17.74 | 23.98 | 30.83 |
| Drywall and ceiling tile installers.. | 140,630 | 18.66 | 38,810 | 10.90 | 13.60 | 17.38 | 22.58 | 28.85 |
| Tapers... | 40,090 | 20.48 | 42,590 | 11.59 | 14.65 | 19.85 | 25.70 | 31.23 |
| Electricians... | 617,370 | 22.41 | 46,620 | 12.76 | 16.07 | 20.97 | 27.71 | 34.95 |
| Glaziers... | 51,990 | 18.30 | 38,060 | 10.19 | 12.85 | 16.64 | 22.18 | 30.52 |
| Insulation workers, floor, ceiling, and wall. | 31,450 | 16.48 | 34,280 | 9.25 | 11.26 | 14.67 | 20.00 | 27.76 |
| Insulation workers, mechanical.. | 27,900 | 20.07 | 41,740 | 10.51 | 13.55 | 17.74 | 25.12 | 33.39 |
| Painters, construction and maintenance. | 263,390 | 16.45 | 34,220 | 9.97 | 12.19 | 15.00 | 19.51 | 25.62 |
| Paperhangers. | 6,160 | 17.42 | 36,230 | 10.34 | 13.12 | 16.21 | 20.62 | 26.77 |
| Pipelayers... | 58,330 | 16.21 | 33,710 | 9.73 | 11.75 | 14.58 | 19.76 | 25.73 |
| Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters. | 435,960 | 22.03 | 45,830 | 12.30 | 15.62 | 20.56 | 27.54 | 34.79 |
| Plasterers and stucco masons., | 50,700 | 17.91 | 37,260 | 10.84 | 13.53 | 16.68 | 21.25 | 27.31 |
| Reinforcing iron and rebar workers.. | 30,180 | 20.35 | 42,330 | 10.25 | 13.15 | 18.38 | 27.03 | 34.15 |
| Roofers... | 125,030 | 16.99 | 35,340 | 9.81 | 12.12 | 15.51 | 20.79 | 26.79 |

[^9]Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by

| Occupation | Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 10th | 25th | 50th (Median) | 75th | 90th |
| Construction and extraction occupations (Continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheet metal workers.. | 177,540 | \$19.61 | \$40,780 | \$10.36 | \$13.30 | \$17.96 | \$24.89 | \$32.30 |
| Structural iron and steel workers. | 67,560 | 21.13 | 43,950 | 10.94 | 14.11 | 19.46 | 27.08 | 34.78 |
| Helpers--brickmasons, blockmasons, stonemasons, and tile and marble setters... | 62,290 | 13.39 | 27,850 | 8.65 | 10.09 | 12.19 | 15.12 | 20.30 |
| Helpers--carpenters. | 104,200 | 11.63 | 24,190 | 7.75 | 9.32 | 11.09 | 13.47 | 16.17 |
| Helpers--electricians. | 100,550 | 12.05 | 25,050 | 8.04 | 9.52 | 11.42 | 14.00 | 17.07 |
| Helpers--painters, paperhangers, plasterers, and stucco masons | 23,390 | 10.87 | 22,620 | 7.62 | 8.64 | 10.25 | 12.25 | 14.82 |
| Helpers--pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters. | 81,510 | 12.22 | 25,430 | 8.18 | 9.71 | 11.50 | 14.07 | 17.21 |
| Helpers--roofers... | 21,050 | 10.93 | 22,740 | 7.70 | 8.94 | 10.46 | 12.53 | 15.07 |
| Helpers, construction trades, all other | 35,880 | 11.93 | 24,820 | 7.52 | 9.10 | 10.94 | 13.72 | 17.53 |
| Construction and building inspectors. | 96,630 | 23.37 | 48,620 | 14.05 | 17.60 | 22.39 | 28.26 | 34.90 |
| Elevator installers and repairers.. | 21,700 | 29.78 | 61,930 | 17.79 | 23.90 | 30.59 | 35.76 | 42.14 |
| Fence erectors.. | 24,610 | 13.53 | 28,130 | 8.50 | 10.23 | 12.69 | 15.59 | 19.63 |
| Hazardous materials removal workers | 38,740 | 18.43 | 38,340 | 11.02 | 13.31 | 17.04 | 22.75 | 28.45 |
| Highway maintenance workers. | 138,670 | 15.56 | 32,370 | 9.59 | 11.96 | 15.17 | 18.73 | 22.54 |
| Rail-track laying and maintenance equipment operators. | 13,680 | 19.06 | 39,640 | 12.27 | 15.67 | 19.23 | 22.01 | 25.90 |
| Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners. | 22,090 | 15.65 | 32,560 | 9.29 | 11.74 | 15.11 | 18.78 | 23.02 |
| Segmental pavers................................... | 880 | 13.75 | 28,600 | 8.41 | 10.47 | 13.80 | 17.05 | 19.11 |
| Construction and related workers, all other. | 56,130 | 15.81 | 32,880 | 8.82 | 11.17 | 14.65 | 18.95 | 24.78 |
| Derrick operators, oil and gas. | 16,920 | 18.23 | 37,930 | 11.72 | 13.88 | 17.42 | 22.12 | 26.49 |
| Rotary drill operators, oil and gas. | 18,010 | 20.36 | 42,350 | 12.11 | 14.84 | 18.49 | 25.73 | 31.32 |
| Service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining. | 25,360 | 17.37 | 36,120 | 10.25 | 12.41 | 15.82 | 20.77 | 26.62 |
| Earth drillers, except oil and gas.. | 19,070 | 17.80 | 37,030 | 10.73 | 13.22 | 16.59 | 21.00 | 26.32 |
| Explosives workers, ordnance handling experts, and blasters | 5,110 | 19.83 | 41,240 | 13.78 | 16.20 | 19.18 | 22.95 | 27.01 |
| Continuous mining machine operators. | 9,660 | 19.38 | 40,310 | 12.83 | 16.12 | 19.44 | 22.25 | 26.21 |
| Mine cutting and channeling machine operators.. | 7,700 | 18.71 | 38,930 | 11.77 | 14.99 | 19.23 | 21.85 | 24.52 |
| Mining machine operators, all other. | 2,880 | 18.50 | 38,490 | 11.09 | 14.46 | 17.97 | 21.50 | 27.72 |
| Rock splitters, quarry. | 3,790 | 13.91 | 28,940 | 8.55 | 10.23 | 13.05 | 16.55 | 20.93 |
| Roof bolters, mining.. | 4,240 | 20.29 | 42,200 | 15.89 | 17.70 | 19.83 | 22.09 | 25.45 |
| Roustabouts, oil and gas. | 41,120 | 12.93 | 26,890 | 8.41 | 9.98 | 12.36 | 15.20 | 18.48 |
| Helpers--extraction workers. | 23,980 | 14.65 | 30,460 | 9.13 | 10.94 | 13.79 | 18.15 | 21.57 |
| Extraction workers, all other.. | 8,880 | 18.49 | 38,470 | 10.05 | 12.83 | 17.04 | 22.06 | 31.03 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | 5,352,420 | 18.78 | 39,060 | 9.85 | 12.97 | 17.65 | 23.54 | 29.44 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.. | 450,710 | 26.98 | 56,110 | 15.78 | 19.97 | 25.91 | 32.94 | 40.23 |
| Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers.. | 139,770 | 18.29 | 38,050 | 10.65 | 13.56 | 17.54 | 22.44 | 27.36 |
| Radio mechanics.. | 6,250 | 19.17 | 39,880 | 10.94 | 14.04 | 18.12 | 23.02 | 28.54 |
| Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers. | 190,130 | 24.33 | 50,610 | 14.96 | 20.43 | 25.21 | 28.66 | 32.84 |
| Avionics technicians.. | 15,360 | 22.78 | 47,380 | 15.65 | 19.02 | 22.57 | 26.65 | 30.33 |
| Electric motor, power tool, and related repairers. | 22,100 | 16.74 | 34,810 | 9.97 | 12.56 | 15.80 | 20.24 | 25.37 |
| Electrical and electronics installers and repairers, transportation equipment.. | 20,480 | 20.98 | 43,650 | 13.24 | 16.79 | 20.72 | 25.10 | 28.78 |
| Electrical and electronics repairers, commercial and industrial equipment. | 78,570 | 21.96 | 45,670 | 13.43 | 17.18 | 21.72 | 26.59 | 30.90 |
| Electrical and electronics repairers, powerhouse, substation, and relay. | 22,090 | 27.34 | 56,870 | 19.42 | 23.62 | 27.60 | 32.07 | 35.49 |
| Electronic equipment installers and repairers, motor vehicles.. | 19,510 | 14.99 | 31,190 | 9.13 | 10.78 | 13.57 | 17.41 | 23.45 |
| Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers. | 35,310 | 15.25 | 31,710 | 8.96 | 11.52 | 14.42 | 18.24 | 22.42 |
| Security and fire alarm systems installers... | 51,740 | 17.51 | 36,410 | 10.59 | 13.14 | 16.73 | 21.12 | 25.88 |
| Aircraft mechanics and service technicians. | 118,210 | 23.70 | 49,300 | 14.94 | 18.96 | 22.95 | 28.12 | 34.51 |
| Automotive body and related repairers.. | 155,500 | 18.38 | 38,230 | 10.10 | 13.00 | 16.92 | 22.33 | 28.71 |
| Automotive glass installers and repairers.... | 18,650 | 15.41 | 32,050 | 9.19 | 11.44 | 14.77 | 18.42 | 22.22 |
| Automotive service technicians and mechanics. | 642,360 | 17.34 | 36,070 | 9.17 | 11.96 | 16.24 | 21.56 | 27.22 |
| Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists. | 254,850 | 18.48 | 38,440 | 11.71 | 14.48 | 18.11 | 22.07 | 26.50 |
| Farm equipment mechanics................... | 29,500 | 14.58 | 30,320 | 9.30 | 11.34 | 14.16 | 17.35 | 20.77 |
| Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines. | 119,060 | 19.90 | 41,390 | 12.64 | 15.65 | 19.44 | 23.45 | 28.18 |
| Rail car repairers... | 23,810 | 20.68 | 43,010 | 12.48 | 16.75 | 20.82 | 24.71 | 28.02 |
| Motorboat mechanics. | 18,550 | 16.55 | 34,430 | 9.94 | 12.66 | 15.96 | 20.01 | 24.40 |
| Motorcycle mechanics.. | 16,700 | 15.39 | 32,000 | 8.96 | 11.31 | 14.45 | 18.41 | 23.31 |
| Outdoor power equipment and other small engine mechanics. | 25,560 | 13.44 | 27,950 | 8.31 | 10.36 | 12.94 | 16.05 | 19.31 |
| Bicycle repairers.... | 8,350 | 10.87 | 22,610 | 7.48 | 8.79 | 10.48 | 12.67 | 14.95 |
| Recreational vehicle service technicians. | 13,560 | 16.00 | 33,280 | 9.57 | 12.00 | 15.15 | 19.36 | 23.22 |
| Tire repairers and changers. | 103,120 | 10.96 | 22,790 | 7.37 | 8.55 | 10.26 | 12.56 | 15.81 |
| Mechanical door repairers.. | 15,130 | 16.38 | 34,060 | 10.41 | 12.47 | 15.20 | 19.38 | 24.29 |
| Control and valve installers and repairers, except mechanical door. | 42,270 | 21.77 | 45,290 | 12.04 | 15.85 | 21.84 | 27.10 | 31.92 |
| Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers.. | 250,970 | 19.09 | 39,710 | 11.38 | 14.12 | 18.11 | 23.32 | 28.57 |
| Home appliance repairers... | 42,810 | 16.99 | 35,350 | 9.37 | 12.37 | 16.28 | 20.79 | 25.84 |
| Industrial machinery mechanics.. | 250,810 | 20.47 | 42,570 | 12.84 | 15.87 | 19.74 | 24.46 | 29.85 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general. | 1,310,580 | 16.11 | 33,510 | 9.20 | 11.66 | 15.34 | 19.90 | 24.44 |
| Maintenance workers, machinery. | 81,580 | 17.50 | 36,390 | 10.29 | 12.91 | 16.61 | 21.53 | 26.46 |
| Millwrights.. | 53,320 | 22.99 | 47,820 | 13.84 | 17.13 | 21.94 | 29.42 | 34.39 |
| Refractory materials repairers, except brickmasons. | 3,340 | 19.61 | 40,790 | 12.37 | 15.77 | 19.61 | 22.37 | 27.84 |
| Electrical power-line installers and repairers. | 110,520 | 23.99 | 49,900 | 13.96 | 18.73 | 24.41 | 28.90 | 34.20 |
| Telecommunications line installers and repairers. | 156,440 | 21.99 | 45,740 | 11.88 | 15.56 | 22.25 | 28.40 | 32.80 |
| Camera and photographic equipment repairers. | 3,470 | 17.60 | 36,600 | 9.14 | 12.86 | 16.76 | 21.04 | 26.38 |
| Medical equipment repairers.. | 32,100 | 20.69 | 43,040 | 11.39 | 14.55 | 19.51 | 25.41 | 31.81 |
| Musical instrument repairers and tuners.. | 5,120 | 15.31 | 31,850 | 7.80 | 10.67 | 14.04 | 19.04 | 24.32 |
| Watch repairers... | 3,050 | 15.75 | 32,760 | 8.18 | 11.09 | 14.86 | 19.46 | 25.08 |
| Precision instrument and equipment repairers, all other.. | 12,980 | 22.71 | 47,230 | 13.15 | 17.31 | 22.23 | 27.65 | 33.31 |

[^10]Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by occupation, May 2006- Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 10th | 25th | 50th (Median) | 75th | 90th |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (Continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coin, vending, and amusement machine servicers and repairers. | 39,440 | \$14.33 | \$29,820 | \$8.77 | \$10.84 | \$13.80 | \$17.23 | \$21.35 |
| Commercial divers. | 2,680 | 21.83 | 45,410 | 12.79 | 15.81 | 19.03 | 24.62 | 36.43 |
| Fabric menders, except garment | 1,280 | 14.55 | 30,260 | 8.47 | 10.69 | 13.64 | 18.09 | 22.31 |
| Locksmiths and safe repairers. | 17,870 | 16.14 | 33,560 | 8.81 | 11.42 | 15.39 | 20.28 | 24.60 |
| Manufactured building and mobile home installers. | 9,520 | 12.79 | 26,600 | 8.58 | 10.00 | 12.06 | 14.72 | 18.16 |
| Riggers. | 12,010 | 19.07 | 39,670 | 10.31 | 13.84 | 18.85 | 23.54 | 28.22 |
| Signal and track switch repairers | 5,980 | 23.98 | 49,870 | 18.22 | 21.18 | 24.11 | 26.97 | 30.21 |
| Helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers. | 159,110 | 11.64 | 24,210 | 7.15 | 8.56 | 10.71 | 13.83 | 17.66 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair workers, all other. | 130,260 | 17.10 | 35,560 | 9.24 | 11.75 | 15.84 | 21.57 | 27.10 |
| Production occupations | 10,268,510 | 14.65 | 30,480 | 7.97 | 9.88 | 13.16 | 17.78 | 23.95 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 676,640 | 24.27 | 50,480 | 14.09 | 17.68 | 22.74 | 29.21 | 36.93 |
| Aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging, and systems assemblers. | 27,680 | 21.09 | 43,860 | 12.23 | 16.47 | 21.83 | 25.99 | 28.63 |
| Coil winders, tapers, and finishers..................... | 22,560 | 12.94 | 26,910 | 8.12 | 9.95 | 12.64 | 15.50 | 18.01 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers | 211,460 | 13.23 | 27,510 | 8.25 | 9.84 | 12.29 | 15.80 | 19.81 |
| Electromechanical equipment assemblers. | 59,760 | 13.91 | 28,930 | 8.70 | 10.49 | 13.25 | 16.79 | 20.48 |
| Engine and other machine assemblers. | 45,120 | 17.02 | 35,400 | 9.66 | 12.00 | 15.99 | 21.98 | 26.70 |
| Structural metal fabricators and fitters. | 99,680 | 15.11 | 31,440 | 9.60 | 11.72 | 14.56 | 17.64 | 21.56 |
| Fiberglass laminators and fabricators. | 32,510 | 12.96 | 26,960 | 8.57 | 10.21 | 12.49 | 15.13 | 18.03 |
| Team assemblers. | 1,250,120 | 12.59 | 26,180 | 7.69 | 9.22 | 11.63 | 14.93 | 19.14 |
| Timing device assemblers, adjusters, and calibrators. | 2,460 | 14.68 | 30,530 | 8.69 | 11.32 | 13.86 | 17.11 | 22.48 |
| Assemblers and fabricators, all other. | 288,370 | 14.90 | 31,000 | 7.73 | 9.42 | 12.85 | 19.14 | 26.51 |
| Bakers. | 139,700 | 11.40 | 23,710 | 7.30 | 8.52 | 10.59 | 13.55 | 17.01 |
| Butchers and meat cutters. | 128,350 | 13.61 | 28,310 | 7.94 | 9.92 | 12.95 | 16.94 | 20.80 |
| Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers. | 139,830 | 10.22 | 21,260 | 7.19 | 8.22 | 9.79 | 11.60 | 13.98 |
| Slaughterers and meat packers.. | 118,610 | 10.55 | 21,940 | 7.67 | 8.79 | 10.43 | 12.23 | 13.73 |
| Food and tobacco roasting, baking, and drying machine operators and tenders... | 18,510 | 12.36 | 25,710 | 7.65 | 9.05 | 11.30 | 15.16 | 18.63 |
| Food batchmakers.. | 92,590 | 11.92 | 24,790 | 7.24 | 8.52 | 11.11 | 14.48 | 18.24 |
| Food cooking machine operators and tenders. | 44,060 | 10.94 | 22,750 | 7.02 | 8.25 | 10.23 | 13.05 | 16.52 |
| Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic. | 139,580 | 15.78 | 32,820 | 9.91 | 12.10 | 15.23 | 18.84 | 22.45 |
| Numerical tool and process control programmers.. | 17,800 | 21.54 | 44,810 | 13.11 | 16.14 | 20.42 | 25.61 | 31.85 |
| Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic | 93,810 | 14.10 | 29,330 | 9.15 | 10.92 | 13.58 | 16.65 | 20.15 |
| Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.. | 31,050 | 14.41 | 29,980 | 8.86 | 11.17 | 13.94 | 17.12 | 20.94 |
| Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic... | 34,710 | 15.43 | 32,080 | 9.53 | 11.81 | 14.93 | 18.52 | 22.10 |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders metal and plastic. | 269,640 | 13.33 | 27,730 | 8.42 | 10.12 | 12.66 | 15.85 | 19.43 |
| Drilling and boring machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic | 42,480 | 15.21 | 31,640 | 9.50 | 11.52 | 14.36 | 18.07 | 22.77 |
| Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, anc metal and plastic. | 100,010 | 14.32 | 29,780 | 8.75 | 10.62 | 13.50 | 17.07 | 21.42 |
| Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic | 65,840 | 15.98 | 33,250 | 9.99 | 12.34 | 15.46 | 19.10 | 23.17 |
| Milling and planing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 29,040 | 15.52 | 32,280 | 9.59 | 11.90 | 15.18 | 18.61 | 22.20 |
| Machinists.. | 385,690 | 17.22 | 35,810 | 10.29 | 13.14 | 16.71 | 20.82 | 25.31 |
| Metal-refining furnace operators and tenders. | 18,430 | 16.14 | 33,560 | 10.38 | 12.63 | 15.69 | 19.06 | 22.53 |
| Pourers and casters, metal. | 14,880 | 14.87 | 30,930 | 9.64 | 11.71 | 14.22 | 17.24 | 20.99 |
| Model makers, metal and plastic. | 8,370 | 21.22 | 44,130 | 10.96 | 14.73 | 20.22 | 27.53 | 34.42 |
| Patternmakers, metal and plastic. | 7,070 | 18.31 | 38,090 | 10.26 | 13.05 | 17.01 | 23.16 | 28.49 |
| Foundry mold and coremakers. | 14,460 | 14.40 | 29,950 | 9.32 | 11.22 | 13.82 | 16.89 | 20.49 |
| Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders metal and plastic. | 155,670 | 13.14 | 27,330 | 8.12 | 9.77 | 12.29 | 15.58 | 19.36 |
| Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic... | 96,480 | 15.45 | 32,140 | 9.19 | 11.36 | 14.68 | 18.61 | 23.98 |
| Tool and die makers.. | 96,960 | 21.95 | 45,650 | 13.85 | 17.29 | 21.29 | 26.77 | 32.41 |
| Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers. | 376,630 | 15.81 | 32,880 | 10.08 | 12.30 | 15.10 | 18.47 | 22.50 |
| Welding, soldering, and brazing machine setters, operators, and tenders.... | 48,770 | 16.08 | 33,440 | 9.95 | 12.02 | 14.90 | 18.90 | 25.44 |
| Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 27,050 | 15.27 | 31,750 | 9.75 | 11.94 | 14.83 | 17.95 | 21.80 |
| Lay-out workers, metal and plastic.................................................... | 9,960 | 16.87 | 35,080 | 9.52 | 12.57 | 16.15 | 20.41 | 25.91 |
| Plating and coating machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.... | 41,500 | 14.08 | 29,280 | 8.61 | 10.38 | 13.21 | 16.92 | 21.14 |
| Tool grinders, filers, and sharpeners.. | 17,620 | 15.49 | 32,210 | 9.51 | 11.70 | 14.73 | 18.62 | 22.23 |
| Metal workers and plastic workers, all other. | 47,760 | 18.14 | 37,730 | 9.34 | 11.98 | 16.69 | 24.74 | 28.78 |
| Bindery workers. | 63,700 | 13.16 | 27,370 | 7.93 | 9.67 | 12.29 | 16.02 | 20.14 |
| Bookbinders.. | 7,120 | 15.49 | 32,210 | 8.30 | 10.48 | 14.55 | 19.34 | 22.69 |
| Job printers.. | 46,200 | 16.36 | 34,020 | 9.56 | 12.15 | 15.58 | 19.83 | 24.70 |
| Prepress technicians and workers. | 70,890 | 16.70 | 34,730 | 9.37 | 11.98 | 16.01 | 20.69 | 25.71 |
| Printing machine operators. | 191,610 | 15.79 | 32,840 | 8.84 | 11.11 | 14.90 | 19.49 | 24.23 |
| Laundry and dry-cleaning workers.. | 217,580 | 9.08 | 18,890 | 6.50 | 7.37 | 8.58 | 10.39 | 12.60 |
| Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials. | 75,150 | 8.88 | 18,470 | 6.51 | 7.45 | 8.56 | 10.13 | 11.71 |
| Sewing machine operators. | 219,080 | 9.78 | 20,340 | 6.88 | 7.68 | 9.04 | 11.20 | 13.87 |
| Shoe and leather workers and repairers.. | 7,450 | 10.41 | 21,660 | 7.06 | 8.12 | 9.83 | 11.93 | 14.76 |
| Shoe machine operators and tenders.. | 4,080 | 10.92 | 22,710 | 7.26 | 8.44 | 10.54 | 13.06 | 15.29 |
| Sewers, hand............ | 9,750 | 10.43 | 21,680 | 6.82 | 7.94 | 9.79 | 11.92 | 15.26 |
| Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers. | 30,000 | 11.91 | 24,770 | 7.32 | 8.86 | 11.01 | 14.04 | 17.63 |
| Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders.. | 20,070 | 11.50 | 23,920 | 7.90 | 9.30 | 11.20 | 13.37 | 15.73 |
| Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders.. | 19,140 | 10.93 | 22,740 | 7.33 | 8.52 | 10.39 | 12.87 | 15.68 |
| Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders... | 38,900 | 11.80 | 24,530 | 8.19 | 9.75 | 11.68 | 13.61 | 15.77 |
| Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tender | 44,210 | 11.32 | 23,550 | 8.56 | 9.74 | 11.08 | 12.86 | 14.49 |

[^11]Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by

| Occupation | Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 10th | 25th | 50th <br> (Median) | 75th | 90th |
| Production occupations (Continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Extruding and forming machine setters, operators, and tenders, synthetic and glass fibers. | 17,860 | \$14.38 | \$29,910 | \$9.29 | \$11.20 | \$13.78 | \$17.17 | \$20.86 |
| Fabric and apparel patternmakers.. | 8,840 | 18.45 | 38,380 | 8.88 | 11.53 | 15.74 | 24.41 | 33.22 |
| Upholsterers.. | 40,340 | 13.70 | 28,500 | 8.31 | 10.25 | 13.09 | 16.54 | 20.17 |
| Textile, apparel, and furnishings workers, all other. | 22,890 | 11.91 | 24,770 | 7.42 | 8.76 | 11.03 | 13.98 | 17.60 |
| Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters. | 127,780 | 13.83 | 28,760 | 8.49 | 10.26 | 12.99 | 16.48 | 20.70 |
| Furniture finishers... | 24,890 | 12.83 | 26,680 | 8.10 | 9.66 | 12.02 | 15.03 | 18.99 |
| Model makers, wood. | 1,920 | 15.86 | 33,000 | 8.91 | 10.44 | 13.69 | 18.10 | 30.40 |
| Patternmakers, wood. | 2,270 | 16.20 | 33,690 | 9.37 | 11.43 | 15.15 | 19.07 | 26.48 |
| Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood. | 60,230 | 12.20 | 25,380 | 7.83 | 9.43 | 11.67 | 14.39 | 17.41 |
| Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing. | 97,700 | 12.07 | 25,110 | 7.89 | 9.36 | 11.51 | 14.17 | 17.28 |
| Woodworkers, all other. | 11,350 | 12.03 | 25,030 | 7.58 | 8.75 | 10.86 | 14.13 | 18.87 |
| Nuclear power reactor operators. | 3,750 | 34.04 | 70,800 | 26.05 | 29.61 | 33.35 | 37.57 | 44.35 |
| Power distributors and dispatchers. | 8,420 | 30.12 | 62,640 | 20.37 | 25.25 | 30.09 | 35.54 | 41.22 |
| Power plant operators.. | 34,200 | 26.60 | 55,340 | 17.11 | 21.69 | 26.44 | 31.47 | 36.17 |
| Stationary engineers and boiler operators. | 42,730 | 22.59 | 46,990 | 13.64 | 17.54 | 22.13 | 27.59 | 33.03 |
| Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators. | 106,550 | 17.88 | 37,180 | 10.51 | 13.52 | 17.34 | 21.73 | 26.50 |
| Chemical plant and system operators.. | 52,970 | 23.53 | 48,930 | 15.69 | 19.19 | 23.60 | 27.67 | 32.13 |
| Gas plant operators.. | 12,120 | 25.90 | 53,870 | 18.28 | 21.98 | 25.80 | 30.02 | 34.71 |
| Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers. | 40,880 | 25.20 | 52,410 | 16.18 | 20.79 | 25.18 | 29.57 | 34.64 |
| Plant and system operators, all other... | 13,820 | 22.33 | 46,450 | 12.57 | 17.13 | 22.25 | 27.26 | 31.65 |
| Chemical equipment operators and tenders. | 50,570 | 19.85 | 41,300 | 12.15 | 15.36 | 19.37 | 24.11 | 28.10 |
| Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitating, and still machine setters, operators, and tenders. | 43,660 | 17.37 | 36,130 | 9.87 | 12.97 | 16.81 | 21.26 | 25.78 |
| Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders... | 41,910 | 14.22 | 29,570 | 8.56 | 10.51 | 13.50 | 17.21 | 21.22 |
| Grinding and polishing workers, hand. | 43,980 | 12.24 | 25,460 | 8.05 | 9.48 | 11.48 | 14.34 | 17.40 |
| Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders. | 140,710 | 14.80 | 30,790 | 9.08 | 11.03 | 14.10 | 17.80 | 21.90 |
| Cutters and trimmers, hand... | 28,790 | 11.72 | 24,370 | 7.55 | 8.63 | 10.73 | 13.91 | 17.45 |
| Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders.. | 77,960 | 14.23 | 29,610 | 8.56 | 10.48 | 13.43 | 17.22 | 21.30 |
| Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders. | 81,000 | 14.06 | 29,230 | 8.87 | 10.68 | 13.32 | 16.75 | 20.86 |
| Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders. | 27,100 | 15.25 | 31,720 | 9.59 | 11.72 | 14.58 | 18.25 | 22.20 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers. | 483,020 | 15.48 | 32,190 | 8.65 | 10.84 | 14.14 | 18.79 | 24.85 |
| Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers. | 26,220 | 16.01 | 33,300 | 8.54 | 10.77 | 14.30 | 19.31 | 26.42 |
| Dental laboratory technicians.. | 45,840 | 16.79 | 34,910 | 9.16 | 11.61 | 15.67 | 20.57 | 26.13 |
| Medical appliance technicians.. | 10,610 | 16.56 | 34,450 | 8.93 | 11.34 | 14.99 | 19.65 | 27.00 |
| Ophthalmic laboratory technicians. | 29,130 | 13.35 | 27,770 | 8.38 | 9.86 | 12.24 | 15.82 | 19.98 |
| Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders. | 384,160 | 12.02 | 25,000 | 7.38 | 8.72 | 11.06 | 14.51 | 18.24 |
| Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders | 102,210 | 13.57 | 28,230 | 8.67 | 10.34 | 12.90 | 16.28 | 19.87 |
| Painters, transportation equipment.. | 52,170 | 18.57 | 38,630 | 10.82 | 13.29 | 17.15 | 23.08 | 28.10 |
| Painting, coating, and decorating workers. | 29,950 | 12.14 | 25,260 | 7.55 | 9.00 | 11.04 | 14.09 | 18.23 |
| Photographic process workers... | 24,180 | 12.84 | 26,710 | 7.32 | 8.61 | 11.19 | 15.12 | 21.43 |
| Photographic processing machine operators. | 50,040 | 10.35 | 21,540 | 7.16 | 8.01 | 9.38 | 11.44 | 14.92 |
| Semiconductor processors......... | 41,520 | 16.70 | 34,730 | 10.43 | 12.83 | 15.80 | 19.53 | 23.79 |
| Cementing and gluing machine operators and tenders. | 23,540 | 12.90 | 26,840 | 7.87 | 9.53 | 12.10 | 15.61 | 19.14 |
| Cleaning, washing, and metal pickling equipment operators and tenders. | 15,500 | 12.22 | 25,420 | 7.64 | 8.87 | 10.99 | 14.80 | 18.95 |
| Cooling and freezing equipment operators and tenders....................... | 10,050 | 12.48 | 25,970 | 7.94 | 9.52 | 11.48 | 15.20 | 18.83 |
| Etchers and engravers... | 11,390 | 13.34 | 27,750 | 7.84 | 9.70 | 12.30 | 15.66 | 20.35 |
| Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic. | 42,610 | 12.85 | 26,730 | 7.81 | 9.44 | 12.03 | 15.46 | 18.94 |
| Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders.. | 113,930 | 15.68 | 32,610 | 9.49 | 12.00 | 15.14 | 18.79 | 23.00 |
| Tire builders... | 23,210 | 18.38 | 38,220 | 9.87 | 12.64 | 18.33 | 24.04 | 27.37 |
| Helpers--production workers.. | 539,350 | 10.63 | 22,120 | 7.15 | 8.19 | 9.97 | 12.48 | 15.55 |
| Production workers, all other.. | 288,470 | 13.82 | 28,740 | 7.52 | 8.86 | 11.97 | 17.01 | 24.33 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 9,647,730 | 14.16 | 29,460 | 7.19 | 8.93 | 12.17 | 17.03 | 22.92 |
| Aircraft cargo handling supervisors... | 5,620 | 21.85 | 45,440 | 11.30 | 13.82 | 19.16 | 28.74 | 36.08 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand.. | 178,820 | 20.16 | 41,940 | 11.74 | 14.74 | 19.02 | 24.36 | 30.53 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators. | 220,570 | 24.51 | 50,990 | 13.88 | 17.75 | 23.24 | 29.43 | 36.67 |
| Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers. | 75,810 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 140,380 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Commercial pilots.. | 27,120 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 66,720 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Air traffic controllers... | 23,240 | 53.02 | 110,270 | 28.56 | 41.76 | 56.37 | 68.37 | ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Airfield operations specialists.. | 4,760 | 19.90 | 41,400 | 9.16 | 12.67 | 18.09 | 24.90 | 34.07 |
| Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency medical technicians.... | 21,100 | 10.54 | 21,930 | 6.80 | 7.86 | 9.79 | 12.09 | 15.29 |
| Bus drivers, transit and intercity.. | 191,120 | 15.89 | 33,050 | 9.26 | 11.56 | 15.43 | 19.86 | 24.08 |
| Bus drivers, school... | 456,570 | 12.08 | 25,130 | 6.58 | 8.99 | 11.93 | 14.82 | 17.61 |
| Driver/sales workers.. | 396,680 | 11.72 | 24,380 | 6.19 | 7.12 | 9.99 | 15.00 | 20.30 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer. | 1,673,950 | 17.46 | 36,320 | 10.80 | 13.33 | 16.85 | 21.04 | 25.39 |
| Truck drivers, light or delivery services. | 941,590 | 13.23 | 27,520 | 7.47 | 9.31 | 12.17 | 16.16 | 21.23 |
| Taxi drivers and chauffeurs..... | 154,490 | 10.62 | 22,080 | 6.85 | 8.00 | 9.78 | 12.19 | 15.80 |
| Motor vehicle operators, all other.. | 71,880 | 12.76 | 26,550 | 6.75 | 7.97 | 10.92 | 16.55 | 21.63 |
| Locomotive engineers.. | 36,870 | 29.74 | 61,850 | 17.33 | 21.24 | 27.88 | 37.91 | 45.06 |
| Locomotive firers......... | 560 | 21.96 | 45,680 | 14.43 | 16.34 | 19.85 | 24.39 | 37.60 |
| Rail yard engineers, dinkey operators, and hostlers... | 5,820 | 19.24 | 40,020 | 11.76 | 14.31 | 18.21 | 22.68 | 27.24 |

[^12]Table 1. National employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey by

| Occupation | Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 10th | 25th | 50th (Median) | 75th | 90th |
| Transportation and material moving occupations (Continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators. | 22,810 | \$25.05 | \$52,110 | \$14.98 | \$19.07 | \$23.49 | \$31.26 | \$37.09 |
| Railroad conductors and yardmasters. | 37,110 | 28.31 | 58,880 | 17.29 | 20.61 | 26.70 | 35.79 | 43.01 |
| Subway and streetcar operators... | 6,740 | 22.20 | 46,180 | 14.98 | 19.14 | 23.55 | 25.94 | 27.48 |
| Rail transportation workers, all other........................................................................... | 6,360 | 18.43 | 38,330 | 11.73 | 15.13 | 18.82 | 21.43 | 24.80 |
| Sailors and marine oilers. | 31,690 | 15.73 | 32,710 | 9.24 | 11.44 | 14.73 | 19.15 | 23.87 |
| Captains, mates, and pilots of water vessels. | 29,170 | 27.43 | 57,060 | 14.11 | 18.69 | 25.69 | 33.45 | 42.90 |
| Motorboat operators.. | 2,450 | 16.74 | 34,810 | 8.31 | 11.22 | 15.55 | 22.04 | 26.52 |
| Ship engineers... | 14,190 | 28.53 | 59,340 | 16.41 | 19.80 | 26.36 | 35.75 | 44.65 |
| Bridge and lock tenders.. | 3,700 | 17.27 | 35,930 | 8.22 | 12.05 | 18.76 | 22.12 | 24.21 |
| Parking lot attendants.. | 131,870 | 8.87 | 18,450 | 6.51 | 7.14 | 8.33 | 10.08 | 12.26 |
| Service station attendants. | 94,780 | 9.21 | 19,150 | 6.59 | 7.50 | 8.53 | 10.38 | 13.12 |
| Traffic technicians.. | 6,560 | 18.68 | 38,840 | 11.30 | 13.28 | 17.86 | 23.35 | 27.52 |
| Transportation inspectors.. | 23,790 | 26.62 | 55,370 | 12.29 | 18.04 | 24.22 | 34.24 | 45.82 |
| Transportation workers, all other. | 42,130 | 15.55 | 32,350 | 8.21 | 10.21 | 14.51 | 20.21 | 23.84 |
| Conveyor operators and tenders. | 50,080 | 13.45 | 27,970 | 8.25 | 10.33 | 13.09 | 16.09 | 19.24 |
| Crane and tower operators. | 45,740 | 19.93 | 41,450 | 11.66 | 14.46 | 18.77 | 24.46 | 30.39 |
| Dredge operators.. | 1,780 | 17.81 | 37,050 | 10.73 | 13.28 | 16.26 | 21.22 | 27.85 |
| Excavating and loading machine and dragline operators | 67,590 | 17.19 | 35,740 | 10.65 | 12.83 | 15.83 | 20.32 | 26.18 |
| Loading machine operators, underground mining.. | 2,480 | 19.37 | 40,290 | 12.75 | 15.28 | 17.91 | 21.26 | 26.41 |
| Hoist and winch operators.. | 2,990 | 17.56 | 36,530 | 10.71 | 12.73 | 16.16 | 21.19 | 28.67 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators.. | 629,100 | 13.99 | 29,090 | 9.13 | 10.73 | 13.11 | 16.35 | 20.63 |
| Cleaners of vehicles and equipment. | 334,560 | 9.68 | 20,130 | 6.41 | 7.31 | 8.68 | 10.94 | 14.34 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 2,372,130 | 11.08 | 23,050 | 7.05 | 8.22 | 10.20 | 13.09 | 16.72 |
| Machine feeders and offbearers. | 150,600 | 11.58 | 24,080 | 7.53 | 8.84 | 10.88 | 13.64 | 16.88 |
| Packers and packagers, hand. | 827,470 | 9.30 | 19,340 | 6.38 | 7.18 | 8.48 | 10.69 | 13.62 |
| Gas compressor and gas pumping station operators. | 3,900 | 21.52 | 44,760 | 13.35 | 16.99 | 21.83 | 26.02 | 29.42 |
| Pump operators, except wellhead pumpers. | 10,030 | 19.55 | 40,670 | 11.06 | 14.67 | 19.13 | 24.49 | 28.79 |
| Wellhead pumpers... | 13,280 | 17.67 | 36,760 | 10.63 | 13.45 | 17.38 | 22.00 | 25.94 |
| Refuse and recyclable material collectors. | 125,770 | 14.96 | 31,110 | 7.98 | 10.36 | 13.93 | 18.51 | 24.42 |
| Shuttle car operators... | 2,860 | 18.92 | 39,350 | 14.91 | 16.59 | 18.78 | 21.12 | 23.23 |
| Tank car, truck, and ship loaders. | 15,360 | 16.44 | 34,200 | 9.55 | 12.04 | 15.37 | 19.75 | 25.64 |
| Material moving workers, all other. | 52,120 | 15.87 | 33,000 | 8.13 | 10.23 | 14.55 | 20.41 | 25.32 |

${ }^{1}$ 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.
${ }^{2}$ 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.
${ }^{3}$ Represents a wage above $\$ 70.00$ per hour.
${ }^{4}$ Estimates not released.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Occupation |  |
|  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent of Industry Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying (NAICS 212300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.. | 12,660 | 11.4 | \$ 16.06 | \$ 33,400 | \$ 12.70 | \$ 18.90 |
| Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators. | 10,020 | 9.0 | 18.51 | 38,500 | 13.71 | 22.15 |
| Excavating and loading machine and dragline operators. | 7,420 | 6.7 | 15.55 | 32,350 | 12.17 | 18.21 |
| Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders. | 4,520 | 4.1 | 15.53 | 32,300 | 11.84 | 18.53 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general.. | 3,280 | 2.9 | 17.60 | 36,620 | 13.69 | 21.48 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 3,230 | 2.9 | 11.60 | 24,120 | 8.72 | 13.82 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.. | 2,970 | 2.7 | 26.65 | 55,440 | 19.63 | 32.32 |
| Rock splitters, quarry .......................... | 2,850 | 2.6 | 13.73 | 28,560 | 10.47 | 16.15 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators.. | 2,770 | 2.5 | 14.32 | 29,780 | 11.11 | 16.86 |
| Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines... | 2,590 | 2.3 | 18.38 | 38,240 | 14.93 | 21.31 |
| Support activities for mining (NAICS 213100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roustabouts, oil and gas... | 31,210 | 12.9 | \$ 12.83 | \$ 26,690 | \$ 10.02 | \$ 15.18 |
| Service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining.. | 21,300 | 8.8 | 17.05 | 35,470 | 12.26 | 20.11 |
| Rotary drill operators, oil and gas............... | 15,300 | 6.3 | 20.22 | 42,060 | 14.78 | 25.60 |
| Derrick operators, oil and gas.. | 15,200 | 6.3 | 18.33 | 38,130 | 14.03 | 22.15 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers. | 11,330 | 4.7 | 28.89 | 60,090 | 20.30 | 35.87 |
| Helpers--extraction workers.................... | 11,250 | 4.6 | 15.00 | 31,200 | 11.16 | 18.29 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.. | 9,500 | 3.9 | 15.86 | 33,000 | 12.15 | 19.09 |
| General and operations managers. | 6,740 | 2.8 | 45.17 | 93,950 | 28.11 | 55.65 |
| Wellhead pumpers. | 5,280 | 2.2 | 15.98 | 33,240 | 12.78 | 18.98 |
| Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.. | 4,240 | 1.8 | 16.97 | 35,290 | 12.65 | 20.26 |
| Power generation and supply (NAICS 221100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrical power-line installers and repairers... | 53,050 | 13.4 | \$ 25.56 | \$ 53,170 | \$ 21.73 | \$ 30.10 |
| Power plant operators... | 23,710 | 6.0 | 27.40 | 56,990 | 23.25 | 31.83 |
| Customer service representatives... | 19,610 | 5.0 | 17.32 | 36,030 | 12.93 | 21.12 |
| Electrical and electronics repairers, powerhouse, substation, and relay . | 15,890 | 4.0 | 28.12 | 58,480 | 24.54 | 32.68 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers. | 12,890 | 3.3 | 32.72 | 68,060 | 27.10 | 38.94 |
| Electrical engineers.. | 12,170 | 3.1 | 37.43 | 77,850 | 30.70 | 43.90 |
| Meter readers, utilities... | 10,510 | 2.7 | 17.12 | 35,600 | 13.05 | 21.13 |
| Control and valve installers and repairers, except mechanical door.. | 9,840 | 2.5 | 26.31 | 54,730 | 22.36 | 30.43 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.. | 7,430 | 1.9 | 33.64 | 69,970 | 25.22 | 42.01 |
| Electricians. | 7,080 | 1.8 | 25.69 | 53,430 | 20.77 | 31.22 |
| Natural gas distribution (NAICS 221200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customer service representatives... | 8,840 | 8.3 | \$ 19.53 | \$ 40,620 | \$ 13.65 | \$ 25.19 |
| Control and valve installers and repairers, except mechanical door. | 7,410 | 7.0 | 23.98 | 49,880 | 19.82 | 28.07 |
| Meter readers, utilities....... | 6,190 | 5.8 | 17.88 | 37,190 | 13.84 | 21.96 |
| Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfiters. | 5,360 | 5.0 | 24.54 | 51,040 | 20.76 | 28.17 |
| Gas plant operators............. | 4,060 | 3.8 | 27.20 | 56,580 | 23.22 | 31.58 |
| Electrical power-line installers and repairers.. | 3,940 | 3.7 | 28.87 | 60,040 | 24.21 | 33.98 |
| Office clerks, general....... | 2,280 | 2.1 | 16.13 | 33,560 | 10.45 | 21.46 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general. | 2,200 | 2.1 | 20.94 | 43,560 | 15.47 | 26.38 |
| Business operations specialists, all other | 2,100 | 2.0 | 35.35 | 73,530 | 28.78 | 42.09 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.. | 1,780 | 1.7 | 28.51 | 59,300 | 20.93 | 34.88 |
| Water, sewage and other systems (NAICS 221300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators...... | 10,120 | 22.3 | \$ 17.20 | \$ 35,770 | \$ 12.71 | \$ 21.09 |
| Meter readers, utilities............................. | 2,740 | 6.0 | 14.29 | 29,710 | 9.93 | 18.00 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive . | 1,970 | 4.3 | 11.28 | 23,460 | 7.97 | 13.77 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general... | 1,960 | 4.3 | 16.39 | 34,090 | 11.97 | 20.93 |
| Office clerks, general................... | 1,960 | 4.3 | 10.97 | 22,830 | 7.27 | 13.40 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ............... | 1,740 | 3.8 | 13.51 | 28,090 | 10.18 | 16.47 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers... | 1,570 | 3.5 | 26.57 | 55,270 | 19.26 | 33.07 |
| Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters ................................... | 1,450 | 3.2 | 18.16 | 37,780 | 12.08 | 23.33 |
| Control and valve installers and repairers, except mechanical door... | 1,440 | 3.2 | 17.00 | 35,360 | 11.51 | 21.86 |
| Customer service representatives.. | 1,410 | 3.1 | 15.28 | 31,790 | 11.40 | 18.30 |
| Residential building construction (NAICS 236100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpenters..................................... | 303,810 | 30.2 | \$ 18.74 | \$ 38,970 | \$ 13.58 | \$ 22.95 |
| Construction laborers.................................. | 133,040 | 13.2 | 13.90 | 28,900 | 10.24 | 16.14 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.. | 86,730 | 8.6 | 26.94 | 56,030 | 19.67 | 32.42 |
| Helpers--carpenters............ | 42,550 | 4.2 | 11.53 | 23,990 | 9.41 | 13.41 |
| Construction managers.. | 41,260 | 4.1 | 38.07 | 79,180 | 24.81 | 45.81 |
| Office clerks, general..... | 33,690 | 3.3 | 11.64 | 24,220 | 7.77 | 13.94 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.. | 28,980 | 2.9 | 15.70 | 32,650 | 11.89 | 19.10 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive ... | 25,990 | 2.6 | 12.74 | 26,500 | 9.91 | 15.24 |
| Cost estimators.......................................................... | 19,420 | 1.9 | 27.06 | 56,280 | 19.16 | 32.91 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants........................................................................... | 18,630 | 1.9 | 18.86 | 39,220 | 14.61 | 22.56 |

[^13]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent of Industry Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Nonresidential building construction (NAICS 236200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpenters.. | 154,570 | 19.9 | \$ 21.20 | \$ 44,100 | \$ 15.12 | \$ 26.76 |
| Construction laborers.. | 116,530 | 15.0 | 15.44 | 32,110 | 10.54 | 19.24 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers. | 78,850 | 10.2 | 28.95 | 60,220 | 21.39 | 34.98 |
| Construction managers. | 45,400 | 5.8 | 38.75 | 80,590 | 27.49 | 46.16 |
| Cost estimators.. | 20,510 | 2.6 | 31.03 | 64,550 | 22.20 | 38.20 |
| Cement masons and concrete finishers.. | 18,110 | 2.3 | 18.06 | 37,560 | 12.49 | 22.65 |
| General and operations managers. | 16,180 | 2.1 | 53.51 | 111,300 | 32.99 | 69.80 |
| Helpers--carpenters... | 15,690 | 2.0 | 12.55 | 26,090 | 9.90 | 14.10 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants ..................... | 15,560 | 2.0 | 19.34 | 40,230 | 15.50 | 22.37 |
| Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators. | 15,410 | 2.0 | 21.19 | 44,080 | 14.85 | 26.31 |
| Utility system construction (NAICS 237100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction laborers... | 84,070 | 19.8 | \$ 14.95 | \$ 31,100 | \$ 10.13 | \$ 18.10 |
| Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.. | 46,110 | 10.9 | 20.72 | 43,100 | 14.64 | 25.97 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers. | 27,410 | 6.5 | 26.89 | 55,930 | 19.72 | 31.98 |
| Pipelayers............ | 24,260 | 5.7 | 16.08 | 33,440 | 11.53 | 19.76 |
| Electrical power-line installers and repairers.. | 24,020 | 5.7 | 20.67 | 43,000 | 14.79 | 25.82 |
| Telecommunications line installers and repairers... | 15,620 | 3.7 | 16.71 | 34,760 | 11.72 | 20.55 |
| Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters. | 13,600 | 3.2 | 20.43 | 42,500 | 14.10 | 25.25 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.. | 10,890 | 2.6 | 17.37 | 36,130 | 13.33 | 20.60 |
| Construction managers... | 8,670 | 2.0 | 39.71 | 82,590 | 27.62 | 45.58 |
| Earth drillers, except oil and gas. | 7,860 | 1.9 | 17.78 | 36,990 | 12.76 | 20.78 |
| Land subdivision (NAICS 237200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants . | 5,700 | 5.9 | \$ 20.10 | \$ 41,810 | \$ 15.48 | \$ 23.49 |
| Construction laborers... | 5,530 | 5.7 | 15.26 | 31,750 | 10.38 | 17.81 |
| Property, real estate, and community association managers. | 5,280 | 5.4 | 43.13 | 89,710 | 23.55 | 58.17 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers. | 5,110 | 5.3 | 29.70 | 61,770 | 22.97 | 35.92 |
| Real estate sales agents... | 4,920 | 5.1 | 30.44 | 63,320 | 14.30 | 40.07 |
| Construction managers... | 4,340 | 4.5 | 45.64 | 94,930 | 30.86 | 56.08 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive | 4,040 | 4.2 | 13.91 | 28,930 | 10.94 | 16.58 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks. | 4,000 | 4.1 | 17.39 | 36,180 | 13.52 | 21.16 |
| Office clerks, general... | 3,980 | 4.1 | 12.03 | 25,020 | 7.71 | 14.54 |
| Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.. | 3,610 | 3.7 | 11.45 | 23,820 | 8.54 | 13.11 |
| Highway, street, and bridge construction (NAICS 237300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction laborers.. | 91,310 | 25.3 | \$ 16.40 | \$ 34,100 | \$ 10.38 | \$ 22.06 |
| Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.. | 52,420 | 14.5 | 21.36 | 44,420 | 14.68 | 27.15 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer... | 27,860 | 7.7 | 16.48 | 34,290 | 12.17 | 19.79 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers. | 26,980 | 7.5 | 27.65 | 57,500 | 20.73 | 33.16 |
| Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators.. | 21,640 | 6.0 | 17.10 | 35,560 | 12.02 | 20.92 |
| Carpenters............ | 14,880 | 4.1 | 20.66 | 42,970 | 13.86 | 26.78 |
| Cement masons and concrete finishers... | 14,180 | 3.9 | 18.13 | 37,700 | 12.47 | 23.52 |
| Construction managers....... | 8,190 | 2.3 | 40.44 | 84,110 | 28.61 | 47.04 |
| Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines... | 6,610 | 1.8 | 19.96 | 41,530 | 15.26 | 23.76 |
| Cost estimators............................................. | 5,440 | 1.5 | 30.41 | 63,260 | 21.65 | 37.48 |
| Other heavy construction (NAICS 237900) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction laborers.............. | 21,640 | 19.7 | \$ 14.50 | \$ 30,160 | \$ 9.78 | \$ 17.19 |
| Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators..... | 15,590 | 14.2 | 19.79 | 41,170 | 13.56 | 24.72 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.. | 6,850 | 6.2 | 27.03 | 56,220 | 19.44 | 33.39 |
| Carpenters..................................................... | 6,440 | 5.8 | 18.45 | 38,390 | 12.60 | 22.51 |
| Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .. | 2,950 | 2.7 | 21.92 | 45,590 | 15.31 | 26.25 |
| Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers . | 2,810 | 2.6 | 16.89 | 35,130 | 13.06 | 19.65 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer... | 2,600 | 2.4 | 15.93 | 33,140 | 12.03 | 18.86 |
| Office clerks, general............ | 2,290 | 2.1 | 11.59 | 24,110 | 7.72 | 14.02 |
| Construction managers................. | 2,190 | 2.0 | 40.73 | 84,720 | 27.69 | 49.45 |
| Cement masons and concrete finishers.. | 2,000 | 1.8 | 17.16 | 35,680 | 11.89 | 21.10 |
| Building foundation and exterior contractors (NAICS 238100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpenters..................................................................................... | 172,110 | 15.2 | \$ 18.53 | \$ 38,530 | \$ 13.21 | \$ 23.03 |
| Construction laborers.... | 139,270 | 12.3 | 14.00 | 29,110 | 10.02 | 16.31 |
| Roofers......................... | 112,700 | 9.9 | 16.97 | 35,300 | 12.14 | 20.78 |
| Cement masons and concrete finishers. | 104,900 | 9.2 | 16.97 | 35,300 | 12.45 | 20.22 |
| Brickmasons and blockmasons.... | 92,760 | 8.2 | 21.27 | 44,230 | 15.90 | 26.09 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers... | 62,890 | 5.5 | 26.62 | 55,370 | 19.61 | 31.45 |
| Helpers--brickmasons, blockmasons, stonemasons, and tile and marble setters . | 41,790 | 3.7 | 13.49 | 28,060 | 10.26 | 15.23 |
| Glaziers.................... | 33,470 | 3.0 | 18.69 | 38,890 | 13.14 | 22.63 |
| Structural iron and steel workers... | 30,470 | 2.7 | 22.18 | 46,130 | 14.87 | 28.68 |
| Reinforcing iron and rebar workers.. | 20,500 | 1.8 | 20.70 | 43,050 | 13.48 | 27.87 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent of Industry Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Building equipment contractors (NAICS 238200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electricians. | 446,970 | 22.5 | \$ 22.20 | \$ 46,170 | \$ 15.63 | \$ 27.45 |
| Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters. | 315,330 | 15.9 | 22.18 | 46,140 | 15.61 | 27.71 |
| Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers | 168,650 | 8.5 | 18.54 | 38,570 | 13.65 | 22.41 |
| Helpers--electricians.. | 92,570 | 4.7 | 11.94 | 24,840 | 9.50 | 13.91 |
| Sheet metal workers.. | 89,500 | 4.5 | 20.33 | 42,290 | 13.68 | 26.57 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers. | 78,910 | 4.0 | 30.47 | 63,370 | 22.15 | 36.43 |
| Helpers--pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters | 65,130 | 3.3 | 12.05 | 25,070 | 9.69 | 13.96 |
| Office clerks, general... | 53,400 | 2.7 | 12.13 | 25,220 | 8.53 | 14.86 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ....... | 44,810 | 2.3 | 16.12 | 33,520 | 12.37 | 19.24 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive | 38,250 | 1.9 | 12.74 | 26,500 | 9.80 | 15.13 |
| Building finishing contractors (NAICS 238300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Painters, construction and maintenance. | 183,160 | 18.0 | \$ 16.16 | \$ 33,610 | \$ 12.14 | \$ 18.82 |
| Carpenters... | 141,260 | 13.9 | 20.06 | 41,730 | 13.76 | 25.27 |
| Drywall and ceiling tile installers. | 122,390 | 12.0 | 18.66 | 38,820 | 13.64 | 22.54 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers | 45,410 | 4.5 | 26.68 | 55,480 | 19.06 | 31.62 |
| Tile and marble setters.... | 40,190 | 3.9 | 19.26 | 40,060 | 13.53 | 23.96 |
| Construction laborers.. | 38,000 | 3.7 | 14.12 | 29,370 | 9.77 | 16.25 |
| Tapers. | 36,670 | 3.6 | 20.39 | 42,410 | 14.65 | 25.52 |
| Plasterers and stucco masons. | 34,510 | 3.4 | 18.36 | 38,190 | 13.89 | 21.90 |
| Insulation workers, floor, ceiling, and wall. | 23,610 | 2.3 | 16.23 | 33,760 | 11.17 | 19.49 |
| Office clerks, general.. | 22,390 | 2.2 | 11.54 | 24,010 | 7.91 | 14.11 |
| Other specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238900) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction laborers................ | 158,500 | 22.1 | \$ 14.50 | \$ 30,170 | \$ 10.21 | \$ 17.39 |
| Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators | 105,360 | 14.7 | 19.76 | 41,100 | 13.99 | 24.67 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer. | 47,570 | 6.6 | 15.96 | 33,190 | 12.36 | 18.58 |
| Cement masons and concrete finishers.. | 44,990 | 6.3 | 17.25 | 35,870 | 12.76 | 20.73 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction | 41,610 | 5.8 | 26.14 | 54,380 | 19.07 | 30.73 |
| Excavating and loading machine and dragline operators. | 20,850 | 2.9 | 17.49 | 36,380 | 12.79 | 20.52 |
| Fence erectors.... | 19,780 | 2.8 | 13.48 | 28,040 | 10.30 | 15.46 |
| Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators | 18,850 | 2.6 | 16.26 | 33,810 | 12.06 | 19.16 |
| Office clerks, general.. | 15,850 | 2.2 | 11.72 | 24,380 | 8.43 | 14.06 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks | 15,770 | 2.2 | 15.72 | 32,690 | 11.86 | 18.97 |
| Animal food manufacturing (NAICS 311100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders | 4,390 | 8.9 | \$ 13.39 | \$ 27,850 | \$ 10.30 | \$ 16.13 |
| Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders. | 3,880 | 7.9 | 13.52 | 28,110 | 10.03 | 16.77 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer... | 3,000 | 6.1 | 15.47 | 32,170 | 12.00 | 18.55 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators....... | 2,720 | 5.5 | 14.74 | 30,660 | 11.90 | 17.32 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general. | 2,100 | 4.3 | 17.00 | 35,360 | 13.03 | 20.74 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand... | 2,070 | 4.2 | 11.18 | 23,250 | 8.34 | 13.61 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 1,990 | 4.0 | 22.60 | 47,000 | 16.98 | 26.96 |
| Food batchmakers................... | 1,930 | 3.9 | 13.23 | 27,520 | 10.17 | 15.97 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .. | 1,690 | 3.4 | 26.19 | 54,470 | 18.18 | 32.10 |
| Helpers--production workers................................................................................ | 1,330 | 2.7 | 11.48 | 23,870 | 8.22 | 14.57 |
| Grain and oilseed milling (NAICS 311200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders .. | 6,930 | 11.5 | \$ 14.58 | \$ 30,320 | \$ 10.70 | \$ 17.71 |
| Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders. | 3,460 | 5.7 | 14.78 | 30,740 | 12.07 | 17.54 |
| Food batchmakers. | 3,430 | 5.7 | 14.29 | 29,730 | 10.67 | 17.55 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .. | 2,900 | 4.8 | 12.76 | 26,540 | 9.25 | 15.94 |
| Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitating, and still machine setters, operators, and tenders. | 2,680 | 4.4 | 16.25 | 33,800 | 13.25 | 19.72 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 2,530 | 4.2 | 23.57 | 49,030 | 18.34 | 28.16 |
| Production workers, all other.............. | 2,430 | 4.0 | 18.11 | 37,670 | 14.86 | 21.92 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general......................... | 2,360 | 3.9 | 18.56 | 38,600 | 15.17 | 21.71 |
| Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders .. | 1,940 | 3.2 | 14.62 | 30,400 | 11.32 | 17.02 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators... | 1,820 | 3.0 | 15.14 | 31,480 | 11.86 | 17.52 |
| Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing (NAICS 311300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food batchmakers................................................................................... | 8,510 | 11.2 | \$ 12.16 | \$ 25,300 | \$ 8.34 | \$ 15.12 |
| Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders .. | 6,360 | 8.4 | 13.01 | 27,050 | 9.73 | 15.99 |
| Packers and packagers, hand ... | 6,110 | 8.1 | 9.69 | 20,150 | 7.84 | 10.93 |
| Helpers--production workers... | 4,700 | 6.2 | 11.78 | 24,490 | 8.45 | 15.07 |
| Retail salespersons... | 4,320 | 5.7 | 9.16 | 19,050 | 7.18 | 9.97 |
| Food cooking machine operators and tenders... | 2,520 | 3.3 | 11.87 | 24,690 | 8.51 | 14.68 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general....................... | 2,390 | 3.2 | 19.04 | 39,600 | 15.24 | 22.78 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers......................................................... | 2,350 | 3.1 | 22.73 | 47,270 | 16.56 | 27.38 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ........................................................................ | 2,130 | 2.8 | 11.96 | 24,880 | 9.16 | 14.34 |
| Industrial machinery mechanics................................................................................................... | 2,020 | 2.7 | 19.99 | 41,580 | 17.68 | 22.23 |

[^14]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent ofIndustryEmployment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Beverage manufacturing (NAICS 312100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders. | 19,910 | 11.7 | \$ 14.53 | \$ 30,220 | \$ 10.01 | \$ 18.23 |
| Driver/sales workers. | 11,220 | 6.6 | 15.06 | 31,320 | 10.52 | 18.78 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products . | 9,840 | 5.8 | 24.23 | 50,400 | 16.10 | 28.89 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ......... | 9,400 | 5.5 | 12.59 | 26,180 | 9.43 | 15.38 |
| Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitaing, and still machine setters, operators, and tenders. | 7,740 | 4.6 | 19.67 | 40,910 | 13.75 | 24.62 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators... | 7,640 | 4.5 | 14.72 | 30,620 | 11.54 | 17.41 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer... | 6,420 | 3.8 | 18.05 | 37,550 | 14.81 | 21.18 |
| Retail salespersons........................ | 5,140 | 3.0 | 11.53 | 23,980 | 8.98 | 13.44 |
| Truck drivers, light or delivery services.. | 5,010 | 3.0 | 13.96 | 29,040 | 10.27 | 17.05 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general.. | 5,000 | 2.9 | 19.34 | 40,230 | 14.79 | 23.99 |
| Tobacco manufacturing (NAICS 312200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders. | 2,460 | 10.5 | \$ 17.69 | \$ 36,790 | \$ 10.02 | \$ 24.07 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general.. | 1,340 | 5.7 | 24.01 | 49,940 | 16.93 | 31.82 |
| Helpers--production workers............... | 1,220 | 5.2 | 13.71 | 28,510 | 9.74 | 18.29 |
| Industrial machinery mechanics.. | 1,080 | 4.6 | 20.83 | 43,330 | 16.18 | 24.57 |
| Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders.... | 1,030 | 4.4 | 15.00 | 31,200 | 11.25 | 17.22 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand | 700 | 3.0 | 12.79 | 26,610 | 9.76 | 14.96 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 700 | 3.0 | 27.81 | 57,850 | 19.14 | 35.54 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators.. | 550 | 2.4 | 13.90 | 28,900 | 9.92 | 17.15 |
| Team assemblers......................................... | 500 | 2.1 | 10.07 | 20,940 | 7.87 | 11.14 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.. | 420 | 1.8 | 18.50 | 38,490 | 12.56 | 23.75 |
| Fiber, yarn, and thread mills (NAICS 313100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders.. | 19,960 | 41.0 | \$ 10.87 | \$ 22,610 | \$ 9.64 | \$ 12.19 |
| Industrial machinery mechanics... | 2,370 | 4.9 | 14.65 | 30,460 | 12.73 | 16.33 |
| Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders.. | 2,240 | 4.6 | 11.35 | 23,620 | 9.77 | 13.05 |
| Helpers--production workers........... | 1,740 | 3.6 | 10.46 | 21,750 | 9.02 | 12.11 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general.. | 1,710 | 3.5 | 14.33 | 29,800 | 12.21 | 16.46 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 1,640 | 3.4 | 21.14 | 43,970 | 17.74 | 24.36 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers. | 1,450 | 3.0 | 11.95 | 24,860 | 10.30 | 13.56 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 1,380 | 2.8 | 10.36 | 21,540 | 8.82 | 11.59 |
| Extruding and forming machine setters, operators, and tenders, synthetic and glass fibers. | 980 | 2.0 | 12.43 | 25,850 | 10.78 | 14.10 |
| Packers and packagers, hand. | 910 | 1.9 | 9.59 | 19,940 | 8.10 | 11.20 |
| Fabric mills (NAICS 313200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders... | 19,450 | 20.8 | \$ 12.01 | \$ 24,980 | \$ 10.16 | \$ 13.70 |
| Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders. | 8,870 | 9.5 | 11.09 | 23,060 | 9.59 | 12.51 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers................................ | 4,140 | 4.4 | 11.90 | 24,750 | 9.65 | 13.41 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 4,140 | 4.4 | 20.99 | 43,660 | 16.49 | 24.79 |
| Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders. | 3,830 | 4.1 | 11.21 | 23,330 | 9.75 | 12.75 |
| Helpers--production workers.......................................... | 3,320 | 3.5 | 10.76 | 22,380 | 9.28 | 12.17 |
| Sewing machine operators..... | 3,300 | 3.5 | 10.28 | 21,380 | 8.08 | 11.55 |
| Industrial machinery mechanics... | 2,750 | 2.9 | 15.85 | 32,960 | 13.36 | 17.66 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general | 2,570 | 2.7 | 15.34 | 31,920 | 12.96 | 17.36 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ... | 2,370 | 2.5 | 10.34 | 21,510 | 8.88 | 11.35 |
| Textile and fabric finishing mills (NAICS 313300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders .... | 9,460 | 15.7 | \$ 11.40 | \$ 23,710 | \$ 9.07 | \$ 13.32 |
| Printing machine operators............. | 3,420 | 5.7 | 11.35 | 23,610 | 8.44 | 13.23 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers. | 3,220 | 5.4 | 12.12 | 25,210 | 9.63 | 13.72 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers .... | 2,660 | 4.4 | 21.33 | 44,370 | 16.40 | 25.52 |
| Packers and packagers, hand ............................. | 2,010 | 3.3 | 9.42 | 19,590 | 7.50 | 11.04 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 2,010 | 3.3 | 10.54 | 21,920 | 8.50 | 12.01 |
| Helpers--production workers............................................. | 2,010 | 3.3 | 9.90 | 20,600 | 8.22 | 11.44 |
| Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders.. | 1,940 | 3.2 | 10.28 | 21,370 | 9.27 | 11.30 |
| Sewing machine operators..................... | 1,830 | 3.0 | 9.78 | 20,340 | 7.98 | 11.12 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products | 1,820 | 3.0 | 34.59 | 71,950 | 20.35 | 43.99 |
| Textile furnishings mills (NAICS 314100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sewing machine operators................................ | 18,870 | 20.4 | \$ 10.12 | \$ 21,050 | \$ 8.11 | \$ 11.64 |
| Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders... | 7,070 | 7.7 | 12.23 | 25,430 | 10.73 | 13.72 |
| Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders... | 5,210 | 5.6 | 12.69 | 26,400 | 10.88 | 14.31 |
| Team assemblers.............................................. | 3,380 | 3.7 | 12.17 | 25,320 | 9.32 | 13.69 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators...... | 3,310 | 3.6 | 11.75 | 24,440 | 10.41 | 13.18 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers..... | 3,210 | 3.5 | 21.24 | 44,180 | 15.86 | 25.30 |
| Helpers--production workers.... | 3,060 | 3.3 | 10.32 | 21,470 | 8.52 | 12.35 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers..... | 3,030 | 3.3 | 11.63 | 24,190 | 9.61 | 13.57 |
| Packers and packagers, hand ............................... | 3,000 | 3.3 | 9.40 | 19,560 | 7.69 | 11.04 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ...................................................................... | 2,380 | 2.6 | 10.35 | 21,520 | 8.36 | 12.16 |

[^15]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

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| :--- | :--- |
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| Occupation |  |
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See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

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| Occupation |  |
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[^16]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

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| :--- | :--- |
| Occupation |  |
|  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent of Industry Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing (NAICS 325500) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders.. | 10,590 | 15.7 | \$ 14.93 | \$ 31,060 | \$ 11.47 | \$ 17.71 |
| Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders. | 3,710 | 5.5 | 13.94 | 29,000 | 10.68 | 16.95 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 2,920 | 4.3 | 25.16 | 52,340 | 18.45 | 30.05 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products . | 2,610 | 3.9 | 32.44 | 67,470 | 20.41 | 39.79 |
| Chemists. | 2,590 | 3.8 | 37.16 | 77,290 | 25.03 | 41.62 |
| Chemical technicians.. | 2,370 | 3.5 | 19.56 | 40,680 | 15.90 | 22.47 |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.. | 1,960 | 2.9 | 15.08 | 31,360 | 11.87 | 17.76 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers. | 1,800 | 2.7 | 16.77 | 34,880 | 12.37 | 20.40 |
| Chemical equipment operators and tenders.. | 1,690 | 2.5 | 17.58 | 36,570 | 13.52 | 21.59 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators......... | 1,630 | 2.4 | 15.69 | 32,630 | 12.30 | 17.89 |
| Soap, cleaning compound, and toiletry mfg. (NAICS 325600) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.. | 13,240 | 11.8 | \$ 12.78 | \$ 26,590 | \$ 9.42 | \$ 15.34 |
| Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders . | 11,450 | 10.2 | 14.42 | 30,000 | 10.42 | 17.91 |
| Packers and packagers, hand.... | 6,170 | 5.5 | 10.32 | 21,460 | 8.03 | 11.71 |
| Team assemblers... | 4,650 | 4.2 | 11.27 | 23,450 | 7.85 | 13.33 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators... | 3,730 | 3.3 | 13.95 | 29,010 | 11.55 | 16.18 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 3,650 | 3.3 | 25.04 | 52,070 | 18.45 | 30.42 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ..... | 3,270 | 2.9 | 12.34 | 25,670 | 9.42 | 14.48 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers... | 3,110 | 2.8 | 15.33 | 31,890 | 11.48 | 18.37 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products. | 3,080 | 2.8 | 32.23 | 67,040 | 20.29 | 38.75 |
| Industrial machinery mechanics | 2,760 | 2.5 | 21.13 | 43,960 | 17.55 | 25.14 |
| Other chemical product and preparation mfg. (NAICS 325900) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders .. | 13,950 | 13.1 | \$ 15.94 | \$ 33,150 | \$ 12.07 | \$ 19.16 |
| Team assemblers.... | 4,650 | 4.4 | 12.77 | 26,570 | 9.17 | 14.98 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 4,550 | 4.3 | 25.67 | 53,380 | 19.68 | 30.44 |
| Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders. | 4,540 | 4.3 | 13.70 | 28,490 | 10.26 | 16.56 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers... | 4,280 | 4.0 | 15.33 | 31,890 | 11.00 | 18.09 |
| Chemical plant and system operators. | 3,850 | 3.6 | 20.39 | 42,410 | 16.13 | 24.45 |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks...... | 2,920 | 2.7 | 14.93 | 31,050 | 12.05 | 17.50 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general.. | 2,570 | 2.4 | 18.84 | 39,190 | 14.95 | 22.19 |
| Chemical equipment operators and tenders.. | 2,510 | 2.4 | 19.25 | 40,030 | 15.30 | 22.91 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products | 2,460 | 2.3 | 30.22 | 62,870 | 19.54 | 37.69 |
| Plastics product manufacturing (NAICS 326100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 65,220 | 10.2 | \$ 12.12 | \$ 25,220 | \$ 9.32 | \$ 14.24 |
| Team assemblers. | 43,490 | 6.8 | 11.38 | 23,680 | 8.79 | 13.39 |
| Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic . | 35,260 | 5.5 | 13.05 | 27,140 | 10.27 | 15.50 |
| Packers and packagers, hand.... | 34,650 | 5.4 | 10.03 | 20,860 | 8.13 | 11.49 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers | 28,230 | 4.4 | 22.08 | 45,930 | 16.48 | 26.33 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers..... | 20,850 | 3.3 | 13.60 | 28,290 | 10.48 | 15.83 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 18,350 | 2.9 | 11.39 | 23,680 | 9.01 | 13.28 |
| Helpers--production workers..... | 18,210 | 2.8 | 10.93 | 22,730 | 8.58 | 13.00 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators....................... | 15,610 | 2.4 | 13.27 | 27,610 | 11.07 | 15.02 |
| Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.. | 15,610 | 2.4 | 11.63 | 24,180 | 9.06 | 13.96 |
| Rubber product manufacturing (NAICS 326200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tire builders......................................................... | 21,430 | 13.1 | \$ 18.72 | \$ 38,930 | \$ 13.35 | \$ 24.22 |
| Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders. | 15,270 | 9.3 | 14.14 | 29,420 | 11.10 | 16.46 |
| Team assemblers... | 11,260 | 6.9 | 13.88 | 28,870 | 10.67 | 16.46 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers............... | 8,550 | 5.2 | 16.48 | 34,290 | 11.74 | 21.04 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.. | 6,970 | 4.3 | 22.70 | 47,220 | 17.46 | 26.90 |
| Helpers--production workers............... | 6,120 | 3.7 | 13.34 | 27,740 | 9.93 | 15.96 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general... | 4,710 | 2.9 | 19.81 | 41,210 | 15.76 | 24.22 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ... | 4,040 | 2.5 | 13.12 | 27,290 | 9.60 | 15.82 |
| Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders.... | 3,970 | 2.4 | 14.89 | 30,980 | 10.91 | 18.78 |
| Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders . | 3,920 | 2.4 | 16.81 | 34,970 | 13.01 | 20.82 |
| Clay product and refractory manufacturing (NAICS 327100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic.......... | 3,860 | 6.3 | \$ 11.83 | \$ 24,600 | \$ 8.82 | \$ 14.66 |
| Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders... | 3,370 | 5.5 | 13.27 | 27,600 | 10.39 | 15.69 |
| Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders.. | 2,940 | 4.8 | 13.45 | 27,970 | 10.87 | 16.00 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers..... | 2,860 | 4.7 | 13.88 | 28,860 | 11.12 | 16.47 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 2,610 | 4.3 | 23.10 | 48,050 | 17.97 | 27.14 |
| Helpers--production workers.............................. | 2,590 | 4.3 | 11.41 | 23,740 | 8.97 | 13.70 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 2,360 | 3.9 | 11.69 | 24,310 | 9.06 | 13.66 |
| Painting, coating, and decorating workers............................ | 1,850 | 3.0 | 11.15 | 23,180 | 8.07 | 13.81 |
| Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders ....... | 1,840 | 3.0 | 13.36 | 27,780 | 10.44 | 15.58 |
| Packers and packagers, hand .................................................................................................. | 1,660 | 2.7 | 11.49 | 23,900 | 8.93 | 13.52 |

[^17]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent ofIndustryEmployment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Glass and glass product manufacturing (NAICS 327200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Team assemblers.... | 9,670 | 9.1 | \$ 12.42 | \$ 25,830 | \$ 9.60 | \$ 14.68 |
| Packers and packagers, hand. | 5,330 | 5.0 | 11.58 | 24,090 | 8.79 | 14.00 |
| Helpers--production workers. | 4,560 | 4.3 | 12.02 | 24,990 | 9.31 | 14.74 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers. | 4,340 | 4.1 | 15.21 | 31,630 | 11.71 | 17.87 |
| Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders. | 4,200 | 4.0 | 16.47 | 34,260 | 12.51 | 20.34 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 3,990 | 3.8 | 23.94 | 49,780 | 17.99 | 28.42 |
| Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders.... | 3,550 | 3.4 | 14.88 | 30,960 | 11.38 | 18.00 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ....... | 3,500 | 3.3 | 11.87 | 24,680 | 9.18 | 14.56 |
| Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders. | 3,400 | 3.2 | 14.05 | 29,220 | 10.21 | 17.10 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators...................... | 3,320 | 3.1 | 14.58 | 30,330 | 11.96 | 17.01 |
| Cement and concrete product manufacturing (NAICS 327300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.. | 78,210 | 31.2 | \$ 16.12 | \$ 33,530 | \$ 12.59 | \$ 18.95 |
| Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic... | 13,170 | 5.3 | 12.21 | 25,400 | 9.46 | 14.71 |
| Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders. | 9,460 | 3.8 | 12.76 | 26,540 | 9.76 | 15.20 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 8,090 | 3.2 | 11.47 | 23,850 | 8.87 | 13.57 |
| Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders ............................... | 7,950 | 3.2 | 14.08 | 29,280 | 10.76 | 16.73 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products | 6,870 | 2.7 | 27.34 | 56,860 | 18.98 | 32.54 |
| Helpers--production workers..... | 6,380 | 2.5 | 11.73 | 24,390 | 8.95 | 13.72 |
| Cement masons and concrete finishers. | 6,370 | 2.5 | 13.37 | 27,810 | 10.13 | 15.28 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators........................ | 6,050 | 2.4 | 13.57 | 28,220 | 10.95 | 15.68 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 5,700 | 2.3 | 23.73 | 49,360 | 17.44 | 28.41 |
| Lime and gypsum product manufacturing (NAICS 327400) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators...................................................... | 1,240 | 6.6 | \$ 15.12 | \$ 31,440 | \$ 12.27 | \$ 18.20 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers | 1,070 | 5.7 | 24.68 | 51,330 | 18.89 | 28.46 |
| Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders.... | 930 | 5.0 | 15.35 | 31,920 | 12.20 | 18.05 |
| Team assemblers......................... | 930 | 5.0 | 14.03 | 29,190 | 11.16 | 16.61 |
| Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders. | 920 | 4.9 | 13.81 | 28,720 | 10.93 | 16.64 |
| Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders... | 900 | 4.8 | 16.80 | 34,950 | 13.93 | 19.63 |
| Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic. | 780 | 4.2 | 13.67 | 28,430 | 11.04 | 16.35 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general. | 650 | 3.5 | 17.77 | 36,960 | 15.52 | 20.51 |
| Industrial machinery mechanics.... | 580 | 3.1 | 19.91 | 41,420 | 17.01 | 22.17 |
| Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders | 550 | 2.9 | 13.44 | 27,960 | 9.37 | 16.84 |
| Other nonmetallic mineral products (NAICS 327900) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders.. | 3,750 | 4.8 | \$ 12.89 | \$ 26,800 | \$ 9.37 | \$ 15.81 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.. | 3,530 | 4.5 | 24.04 | 50,010 | 18.18 | 28.38 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ............... | 3,300 | 4.2 | 11.67 | 24,270 | 8.54 | 13.87 |
| Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic. | 3,060 | 3.9 | 13.76 | 28,630 | 10.40 | 16.68 |
| Team assemblers...................... | 3,000 | 3.8 | 12.10 | 25,180 | 9.07 | 15.15 |
| Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders. | 2,940 | 3.7 | 14.60 | 30,370 | 10.90 | 17.54 |
| Helpers--production workers............... | 2,740 | 3.5 | 11.44 | 23,800 | 8.96 | 14.16 |
| Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders ... | 2,160 | 2.7 | 14.50 | 30,170 | 11.01 | 17.11 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products ...... | 2,110 | 2.7 | 26.45 | 55,020 | 18.39 | 32.22 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general............................................................... | 2,010 | 2.5 | 18.61 | 38,720 | 15.33 | 21.72 |
| Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy mfg. (NAICS 331100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general..................................... | 5,530 | 5.8 | \$ 19.79 | \$ 41,160 | \$ 16.02 | \$ 23.17 |
| Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.. | 5,160 | 5.4 | 18.54 | 38,570 | 14.96 | 21.85 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 4,030 | 4.2 | 27.64 | 57,480 | 21.57 | 33.25 |
| Metal-refining furnace operators and tenders ....................... | 3,970 | 4.2 | 18.15 | 37,750 | 14.47 | 21.23 |
| Crane and tower operators........... | 3,820 | 4.0 | 18.23 | 37,920 | 14.17 | 21.80 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 3,580 | 3.8 | 15.73 | 32,720 | 11.29 | 20.16 |
| Helpers--production workers.... | 3,490 | 3.7 | 13.22 | 27,500 | 9.83 | 16.11 |
| Electricians ... | 3,260 | 3.4 | 23.91 | 49,730 | 19.91 | 27.52 |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic... | 2,650 | 2.8 | 15.61 | 32,460 | 11.71 | 17.91 |
| Pourers and casters, metal... | 2,430 | 2.5 | 17.58 | 36,570 | 13.04 | 20.92 |
| Steel product mfg. from purchased steel (NAICS 331200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic... | 4,890 | 8.1 | \$ 14.29 | \$ 29,710 | \$ 11.60 | \$ 16.76 |
| Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic ......... | 4,330 | 7.2 | 15.20 | 31,610 | 12.34 | 17.37 |
| Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic .... | 3,030 | 5.0 | 15.87 | 33,020 | 12.16 | 18.59 |
| Helpers--production workers................... | 2,920 | 4.9 | 12.61 | 26,230 | 9.85 | 15.02 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 2,770 | 4.6 | 24.45 | 50,860 | 19.38 | 28.47 |
| Team assemblers........................................... | 2,600 | 4.3 | 12.93 | 26,890 | 10.99 | 14.44 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 2,150 | 3.6 | 11.56 | 24,050 | 7.52 | 14.23 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general... | 2,000 | 3.3 | 18.14 | 37,740 | 15.46 | 21.02 |
| Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .... | 1,840 | 3.1 | 15.58 | 32,420 | 12.31 | 17.61 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators........................................................................................... | 1,770 | 2.9 | 14.65 | 30,470 | 11.76 | 16.94 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent of Industry Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Alumina and aluminum production (NAICS 331300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal-refining furnace operators and tenders ... | 3,920 | 5.4 | \$ 16.42 | \$ 34,140 | \$ 13.75 | \$ 18.93 |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 3,830 | 5.2 | 13.55 | 28,180 | 10.56 | 16.61 |
| Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 3,360 | 4.6 | 13.59 | 28,280 | 10.75 | 16.23 |
| Industrial machinery mechanics..... | 3,130 | 4.3 | 19.64 | 40,850 | 16.86 | 22.10 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 3,060 | 4.2 | 24.89 | 51,780 | 19.07 | 29.15 |
| Team assemblers... | 2,920 | 4.0 | 14.44 | 30,040 | 10.78 | 17.32 |
| Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 2,620 | 3.6 | 17.07 | 35,510 | 14.55 | 20.39 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general.................... | 2,320 | 3.2 | 18.10 | 37,660 | 15.08 | 21.07 |
| Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic . | 2,230 | 3.0 | 15.03 | 31,250 | 12.28 | 16.94 |
| Helpers--production workers........ | 2,150 | 2.9 | 12.79 | 26,590 | 9.25 | 16.29 |
| Other nonferrous metal production (NAICS 331400) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 6,320 | 8.7 | \$ 15.80 | \$ 32,860 | \$ 12.95 | \$ 17.82 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers... | 3,350 | 4.6 | 24.64 | 51,250 | 19.40 | 28.11 |
| Metal-refining furnace operators and tenders........ | 2,940 | 4.1 | 16.08 | 33,440 | 12.79 | 19.49 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers | 2,560 | 3.5 | 18.06 | 37,570 | 13.43 | 22.59 |
| Helpers--production workers... | 2,130 | 2.9 | 13.09 | 27,240 | 10.33 | 15.47 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general. | 2,100 | 2.9 | 18.86 | 39,230 | 15.80 | 21.79 |
| Machinists... | 2,030 | 2.8 | 17.44 | 36,270 | 12.55 | 21.83 |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic, | 1,870 | 2.6 | 16.97 | 35,300 | 12.97 | 20.07 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators.. | 1,820 | 2.5 | 16.60 | 34,530 | 12.16 | 20.76 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 1,800 | 2.5 | 15.82 | 32,900 | 11.13 | 19.93 |
| Foundries (NAICS 331500) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 12,030 | 7.4 | \$ 14.06 | \$ 29,230 | \$ 10.76 | \$ 16.60 |
| Foundry mold and coremakers... | 10,630 | 6.5 | 13.95 | 29,010 | 11.05 | 16.37 |
| Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.. | 8,830 | 5.4 | 13.51 | 28,100 | 10.65 | 16.12 |
| Pourers and casters, metal ........................................................................................ | 8,360 | 5.1 | 13.81 | 28,730 | 11.10 | 16.12 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 7,700 | 4.7 | 24.20 | 50,330 | 18.58 | 28.47 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers | 7,180 | 4.4 | 15.44 | 32,110 | 12.28 | 17.61 |
| Helpers--production workers.... | 6,240 | 3.8 | 11.96 | 24,870 | 9.55 | 14.00 |
| Grinding and polishing workers, hand. | 5,670 | 3.5 | 12.79 | 26,600 | 10.33 | 14.52 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general.. | 4,650 | 2.8 | 18.10 | 37,660 | 14.63 | 20.86 |
| Metal-refining furnace operators and tenders. | 4,550 | 2.8 | 14.67 | 30,510 | 11.62 | 16.94 |
| Forging and stamping (NAICS 332100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.. | 18,220 | 16.3 | \$ 13.43 | \$ 27,940 | \$ 10.49 | \$ 16.11 |
| Tool and die makers....................... | 6,470 | 5.8 | 20.62 | 42,890 | 16.73 | 24.21 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.. | 5,360 | 4.8 | 24.60 | 51,170 | 18.89 | 29.07 |
| Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 4,690 | 4.2 | 16.20 | 33,700 | 13.11 | 18.82 |
| Team assemblers.......... | 4,590 | 4.1 | 12.23 | 25,440 | 9.75 | 13.79 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers. | 4,270 | 3.8 | 15.34 | 31,910 | 12.17 | 17.77 |
| Machinists.... | 3,800 | 3.4 | 15.76 | 32,780 | 12.19 | 19.04 |
| Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers . | 2,930 | 2.6 | 15.18 | 31,580 | 12.30 | 17.62 |
| Helpers--production workers................... | 2,420 | 2.2 | 11.29 | 23,480 | 8.72 | 13.38 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general.. | 2,360 | 2.1 | 18.73 | 38,970 | 15.32 | 21.57 |
| Cutlery and handtool manufacturing (NAICS 332200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Team assemblers....................................................... | 4,270 | 7.9 | \$ 11.66 | \$ 24,250 | \$ 9.41 | \$ 13.52 |
| Machinists................ | 2,990 | 5.5 | 17.00 | 35,360 | 12.69 | 20.33 |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.. | 2,630 | 4.8 | 13.32 | 27,710 | 10.32 | 16.05 |
| Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.. | 2,590 | 4.8 | 14.20 | 29,540 | 10.57 | 16.81 |
| Packers and packagers, hand..................... | 2,380 | 4.4 | 10.69 | 22,230 | 8.29 | 12.68 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers... | 2,140 | 3.9 | 24.47 | 50,900 | 18.51 | 28.38 |
| Tool and die makers.......................... | 1,700 | 3.1 | 18.45 | 38,370 | 13.40 | 22.24 |
| Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic.. | 1,490 | 2.7 | 17.01 | 35,380 | 13.90 | 18.80 |
| Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders ............ | 1,340 | 2.5 | 11.60 | 24,120 | 8.66 | 13.72 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products | 1,340 | 2.5 | 29.16 | 60,640 | 19.88 | 34.93 |
| Architectural and structural metals mfg. (NAICS 332300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers ..... | 45,540 | 11.2 | \$ 14.86 | \$ 30,910 | \$ 12.09 | \$ 17.13 |
| Team assemblers.......................... | 35,000 | 8.6 | 12.06 | 25,080 | 9.33 | 14.07 |
| Structural metal fabricators and fitters.... | 32,630 | 8.0 | 14.93 | 31,060 | 11.48 | 17.37 |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 23,490 | 5.8 | 13.04 | 27,110 | 10.13 | 15.53 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 17,290 | 4.2 | 23.55 | 48,980 | 17.95 | 27.30 |
| Sheet metal workers............. | 17,030 | 4.2 | 18.29 | 38,040 | 12.09 | 22.63 |
| Helpers--production workers.... | 13,260 | 3.3 | 10.41 | 21,640 | 8.40 | 12.11 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ............................................ | 11,180 | 2.7 | 11.10 | 23,090 | 8.72 | 13.00 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products ... | 10,010 | 2.5 | 28.45 | 59,180 | 18.56 | 33.80 |
| General and operations managers ............................................................................................ | 7,390 | 1.8 | 48.77 | 101,450 | 30.98 | 61.26 |

[^18]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | $\|$Percent of <br> Industry <br> Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Boiler, tank, and shipping container mfg. (NAICS 332400) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .. | 12,790 | 13.8 | \$ 15.53 | \$ 32,300 | \$ 12.63 | \$ 17.81 |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 4,980 | 5.4 | 15.05 | 31,310 | 11.69 | 17.92 |
| Team assemblers. | 4,180 | 4.5 | 12.99 | 27,010 | 9.83 | 15.85 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 3,650 | 3.9 | 24.69 | 51,350 | 18.79 | 28.69 |
| Structural metal fabricators and fitters...................................... | 3,470 | 3.7 | 15.16 | 31,540 | 11.70 | 17.73 |
| Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders | 2,780 | 3.0 | 14.98 | 31,160 | 11.19 | 18.49 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators....... | 2,470 | 2.7 | 15.88 | 33,030 | 12.64 | 19.05 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers... | 2,380 | 2.6 | 16.26 | 33,830 | 12.89 | 19.31 |
| Helpers--production workers..... | 2,300 | 2.5 | 12.09 | 25,150 | 9.15 | 14.15 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general. | 2,190 | 2.4 | 18.37 | 38,210 | 15.57 | 21.51 |
| Hardware manufacturing (NAICS 332500) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Team assemblers.... | 4,650 | 13.5 | \$ 12.43 | \$ 25,850 | \$ 10.00 | \$ 14.69 |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.. | 2,190 | 6.4 | 12.76 | 26,540 | 10.30 | 14.80 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers........................ | 1,280 | 3.7 | 25.26 | 52,530 | 18.27 | 29.63 |
| Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers. | 1,050 | 3.1 | 14.21 | 29,560 | 11.22 | 16.73 |
| Machinists... | 1,050 | 3.1 | 16.25 | 33,790 | 12.91 | 19.43 |
| Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 940 | 2.7 | 12.94 | 26,920 | 10.10 | 15.32 |
| Assemblers and fabricators, all other...... | 880 | 2.6 | 12.06 | 25,080 | 9.36 | 13.71 |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks. | 850 | 2.5 | 13.66 | 28,410 | 11.43 | 16.06 |
| Packers and packagers, hand | 830 | 2.4 | 10.75 | 22,360 | 8.59 | 12.80 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand | 820 | 2.4 | 11.91 | 24,770 | 9.76 | 13.91 |
| Spring and wire product manufacturing (NAICS 332600) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 4,790 | 8.2 | \$ 12.74 | \$ 26,500 | \$ 9.68 | \$ 14.91 |
| Team assemblers.. | 3,900 | 6.7 | 11.77 | 24,480 | 9.18 | 13.90 |
| Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 3,140 | 5.4 | 13.81 | 28,730 | 11.16 | 16.19 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers ................. | 2,700 | 4.6 | 23.55 | 48,970 | 17.62 | 27.55 |
| Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers ...................................... | 2,470 | 4.2 | 13.43 | 27,920 | 10.35 | 16.02 |
| Helpers--production workers.. | 2,400 | 4.1 | 10.74 | 22,330 | 8.50 | 12.63 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products | 1,790 | 3.1 | 27.60 | 57,400 | 18.62 | 33.22 |
| Machinists. | 1,620 | 2.8 | 16.01 | 33,290 | 12.37 | 18.74 |
| Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 1,490 | 2.6 | 13.77 | 28,650 | 9.89 | 16.81 |
| Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic. | 1,470 | 2.5 | 14.06 | 29,250 | 10.50 | 16.57 |
| Machine shops and threaded product mfg. (NAICS 332700) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinists. | 82,000 | 23.5 | \$ 16.73 | \$ 34,800 | \$ 13.01 | \$ 19.83 |
| Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic ............ | 26,440 | 7.6 | 15.53 | 32,300 | 11.84 | 18.56 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.. | 17,860 | 5.1 | 26.59 | 55,300 | 19.70 | 31.05 |
| Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 15,650 | 4.5 | 15.68 | 32,610 | 12.04 | 18.83 |
| Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers . | 12,760 | 3.7 | 15.58 | 32,410 | 12.40 | 17.99 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers...... | 9,560 | 2.7 | 16.39 | 34,090 | 12.55 | 19.61 |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic... | 9,150 | 2.6 | 14.02 | 29,160 | 10.76 | 16.65 |
| Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.. | 9,000 | 2.6 | 14.62 | 30,420 | 11.20 | 17.42 |
| Helpers--production workers | 8,410 | 2.4 | 10.58 | 22,010 | 8.35 | 12.32 |
| General and operations managers....... | 7,700 | 2.2 | 49.12 | 102,170 | 31.22 | 61.38 |
| Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals (NAICS 332800) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plating and coating machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic....... | 21,140 | 14.3 | \$ 12.88 | \$ 26,780 | \$ 9.70 | \$ 15.34 |
| Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders... | 10,140 | 6.9 | 12.60 | 26,200 | 9.75 | 15.02 |
| Helpers--production workers.... | 9,020 | 6.1 | 10.20 | 21,220 | 8.14 | 11.70 |
| Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic................ | 8,290 | 5.6 | 12.75 | 26,520 | 9.71 | 15.05 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.......... | 7,860 | 5.3 | 23.08 | 48,000 | 17.07 | 27.28 |
| Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic... | 6,190 | 4.2 | 13.77 | 28,650 | 10.91 | 16.44 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.... | 5,640 | 3.8 | 14.18 | 29,490 | 10.60 | 16.67 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 5,230 | 3.5 | 11.14 | 23,180 | 8.57 | 12.98 |
| Packers and packagers, hand ................... | 4,320 | 2.9 | 10.04 | 20,870 | 8.35 | 11.23 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general. | 3,430 | 2.3 | 17.11 | 35,590 | 13.64 | 20.18 |
| Other fabricated metal product manufacturing (NAICS 332900) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Team assemblers.... | 30,880 | 11.0 | \$ 12.86 | \$ 26,750 | \$ 9.81 | \$ 15.29 |
| Machinists,.................... | 13,030 | 4.6 | 17.52 | 36,440 | 14.13 | 20.73 |
| Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers ... | 10,960 | 3.9 | 15.38 | 31,980 | 12.04 | 18.28 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers... | 10,750 | 3.8 | 24.97 | 51,940 | 18.76 | 28.98 |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 9,650 | 3.4 | 12.98 | 26,990 | 10.18 | 15.22 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.............................................. | 8,570 | 3.0 | 15.80 | 32,860 | 12.31 | 18.56 |
| Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic.. | 7,810 | 2.8 | 15.66 | 32,580 | 12.31 | 18.51 |
| Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic................ | 7,540 | 2.7 | 14.20 | 29,540 | 10.99 | 17.05 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products ........................... | 6,190 | 2.2 | 29.69 | 61,760 | 20.61 | 36.16 |
| Helpers--production workers................................................................................................... | 6,100 | 2.2 | 11.28 | 23,460 | 8.89 | 13.18 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent ofIndustryEmployment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Ag., construction, and mining machinery mfg. (NAICS 333100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers ... | 25,140 | 11.7 | \$ 15.03 | \$ 31,270 | \$ 12.44 | \$ 17.33 |
| Team assemblers... | 22,050 | 10.3 | 13.24 | 27,530 | 10.58 | 15.73 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 7,590 | 3.5 | 23.47 | 48,810 | 17.74 | 27.66 |
| Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic. | 7,280 | 3.4 | 16.92 | 35,200 | 13.55 | 20.20 |
| Engine and other machine assemblers........................... | 6,770 | 3.2 | 16.22 | 33,730 | 12.76 | 19.45 |
| Structural metal fabricators and fitters.. | 5,160 | 2.4 | 14.96 | 31,120 | 12.44 | 17.48 |
| Mechanical engineers. | 4,710 | 2.2 | 31.26 | 65,010 | 24.87 | 36.60 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 4,490 | 2.1 | 12.30 | 25,580 | 10.12 | 14.28 |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 4,440 | 2.1 | 13.73 | 28,560 | 10.73 | 16.41 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers... | 4,250 | 2.0 | 16.07 | 33,430 | 12.53 | 19.16 |
| Industrial machinery manufacturing (NAICS 333200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinists. | 8,100 | 6.6 | \$ 17.98 | \$ 37,400 | \$ 14.58 | \$ 21.14 |
| Team assemblers... | 6,840 | 5.5 | 14.00 | 29,130 | 10.76 | 16.82 |
| Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers. | 5,360 | 4.3 | 16.21 | 33,720 | 13.48 | 18.58 |
| Mechanical engineers..... | 4,990 | 4.0 | 34.00 | 70,720 | 25.52 | 40.85 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers... | 4,700 | 3.8 | 26.17 | 54,430 | 19.90 | 30.79 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products. | 3,070 | 2.5 | 31.32 | 65,150 | 20.37 | 36.59 |
| General and operations managers ....................................... | 2,870 | 2.3 | 57.49 | 119,580 | 38.57 | (2) |
| Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers... | 2,460 | 2.0 | 15.93 | 33,130 | 12.31 | 19.22 |
| Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic. | 2,340 | 1.9 | 16.47 | 34,250 | 12.62 | 20.30 |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.. | 2,190 | 1.8 | 14.74 | 30,660 | 12.14 | 17.04 |
| Commercial and service industry machinery (NAICS 333300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Team assemblers................................................................... | 12,630 | 11.6 | \$ 13.35 | \$ 27,760 | \$ 10.43 | \$ 15.82 |
| Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers . | 3,650 | 3.4 | 15.44 | 32,110 | 12.51 | 17.85 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 3,540 | 3.3 | 26.23 | 54,560 | 19.80 | 30.96 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.. | 3,030 | 2.8 | 16.56 | 34,450 | 12.70 | 19.97 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products. | 2,740 | 2.5 | 31.39 | 65,300 | 20.43 | 39.12 |
| Mechanical engineers. | 2,680 | 2.5 | 32.20 | 66,980 | 25.10 | 38.07 |
| Computer software engineers, applications... | 2,530 | 2.3 | 40.72 | 84,700 | 33.06 | 48.66 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers.. | 2,360 | 2.2 | 14.29 | 29,720 | 10.53 | 16.62 |
| Machinists........................... | 2,100 | 1.9 | 17.70 | 36,810 | 14.14 | 21.28 |
| Assemblers and fabricators, all other. | 2,010 | 1.8 | 12.89 | 26,800 | 9.81 | 15.41 |
| HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment (NAICS 333400) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Team assemblers..... | 29,670 | 19.2 | \$ 12.78 | \$ 26,590 | \$ 10.06 | \$ 15.31 |
| Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .... | 9,430 | 6.1 | 15.33 | 31,890 | 12.49 | 17.54 |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 7,700 | 5.0 | 13.54 | 28,160 | 10.75 | 15.88 |
| Sheet metal workers...................................................... | 5,250 | 3.4 | 14.83 | 30,860 | 11.39 | 16.72 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 4,770 | 3.1 | 23.52 | 48,910 | 18.13 | 27.65 |
| Helpers--production workers.... | 4,540 | 2.9 | 11.47 | 23,850 | 9.28 | 13.39 |
| Assemblers and fabricators, all other.. | 4,090 | 2.6 | 14.98 | 31,150 | 10.89 | 18.91 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers... | 3,530 | 2.3 | 15.14 | 31,500 | 12.27 | 17.46 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 3,330 | 2.2 | 11.75 | 24,430 | 8.59 | 14.39 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators... | 3,260 | 2.1 | 13.50 | 28,090 | 11.35 | 15.75 |
| Metalworking machinery manufacturing (NAICS 333500) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinists.... | 25,630 | 12.8 | \$ 17.51 | \$ 36,420 | \$ 14.09 | \$ 20.81 |
| Tool and die makers... | 22,000 | 11.0 | 20.19 | 41,990 | 16.43 | 23.99 |
| Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic...... | 10,720 | 5.4 | 17.67 | 36,740 | 14.37 | 20.92 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers............................. | 9,190 | 4.6 | 28.40 | 59,070 | 20.93 | 33.89 |
| Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic... | 6,680 | 3.3 | 16.25 | 33,810 | 12.11 | 18.66 |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic........................ | 6,290 | 3.1 | 14.05 | 29,220 | 10.74 | 16.76 |
| Team assemblers.............................. | 5,720 | 2.9 | 13.87 | 28,850 | 10.02 | 17.19 |
| Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic... | 5,670 | 2.8 | 14.82 | 30,820 | 10.16 | 19.24 |
| Mechanical engineers................................................................................. | 4,310 | 2.2 | 29.68 | 61,740 | 23.14 | 34.30 |
| General and operations managers. | 4,060 | 2.0 | 53.65 | 111,590 | 35.55 | 67.87 |
| Turbine and power transmission equipment mfg. (NAICS 333600) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Team assemblers............ | 10,700 | 10.8 | \$ 13.80 | \$ 28,700 | \$ 10.41 | \$ 16.48 |
| Engine and other machine assemblers.. | 6,910 | 7.0 | 15.03 | 31,260 | 11.09 | 18.02 |
| Machinists................................. | 6,670 | 6.7 | 17.91 | 37,250 | 14.74 | 21.02 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.. | 3,710 | 3.7 | 27.04 | 56,250 | 21.14 | 32.15 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers............. | 3,290 | 3.3 | 17.18 | 35,740 | 13.28 | 21.04 |
| Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic. | 3,210 | 3.2 | 15.72 | 32,700 | 11.88 | 19.13 |
| Assemblers and fabricators, all other..................... | 3,160 | 3.2 | 14.88 | 30,960 | 12.38 | 17.30 |
| Mechanical engineers............................................................................ | 2,900 | 2.9 | 33.58 | 69,840 | 26.80 | 39.72 |
| Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic......................................... | 2,800 | 2.8 | 16.72 | 34,770 | 13.32 | 19.96 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general.......................................................................................... | 2,580 | 2.6 | 19.34 | 40,230 | 16.03 | 22.29 |

[^19]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Occupation |  |
|  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Occupation |  |
|  |  |

[^20]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Occupation |  |
|  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent ofIndustryEmployment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Household and institutional furniture mfg. (NAICS 337100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters... | 72,200 | 19.1 | \$ 13.60 | \$ 28,290 | \$ 10.24 | \$ 15.96 |
| Team assemblers.. | 26,510 | 7.0 | 11.91 | 24,770 | 9.47 | 13.88 |
| Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing. | 21,560 | 5.7 | 12.00 | 24,960 | 9.71 | 13.91 |
| Upholsterers..................... | 20,330 | 5.4 | 13.82 | 28,750 | 10.43 | 16.71 |
| Sewing machine operators. | 15,290 | 4.0 | 11.48 | 23,870 | 8.76 | 13.67 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 14,530 | 3.8 | 21.62 | 44,980 | 16.30 | 25.71 |
| Carpenters............................................... | 14,100 | 3.7 | 16.69 | 34,720 | 12.01 | 19.93 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 12,380 | 3.3 | 10.82 | 22,500 | 8.65 | 12.30 |
| Helpers--production workers... | 12,330 | 3.3 | 9.74 | 20,260 | 8.08 | 11.02 |
| Furniture finishers... | 12,240 | 3.2 | 12.22 | 25,420 | 9.50 | 14.06 |
| Office furniture and fixtures manufacturing (NAICS 337200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters.. | 14,860 | 11.1 | \$ 14.99 | \$ 31,190 | \$ 11.12 | \$ 18.30 |
| Team assemblers..... | 12,690 | 9.5 | 12.95 | 26,930 | 9.92 | 15.38 |
| Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing... | 6,730 | 5.0 | 12.57 | 26,140 | 10.00 | 14.87 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers. | 5,400 | 4.0 | 22.74 | 47,300 | 17.18 | 26.85 |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.... | 4,210 | 3.1 | 13.52 | 28,120 | 11.03 | 15.92 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ................................................. | 4,000 | 3.0 | 12.10 | 25,160 | 8.92 | 14.92 |
| Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .. | 3,700 | 2.8 | 14.28 | 29,700 | 11.29 | 17.00 |
| Furniture finishers.. | 3,600 | 2.7 | 13.23 | 27,510 | 10.22 | 15.45 |
| Helpers--production workers. | 3,330 | 2.5 | 10.48 | 21,790 | 8.46 | 11.80 |
| Assemblers and fabricators, all other.. | 3,310 | 2.5 | 13.64 | 28,370 | 10.29 | 16.80 |
| Other furniture related product manufacturing (NAICS 337900) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Team assemblers............................................................................ | 11,290 | 22.1 | \$ 11.02 | \$ 22,920 | \$ 8.35 | \$ 12.84 |
| Sewing machine operators.. | 4,440 | 8.7 | 11.24 | 23,380 | 8.59 | 13.03 |
| Assemblers and fabricators, all other... | 2,000 | 3.9 | 11.09 | 23,060 | 8.49 | 12.96 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers... | 1,790 | 3.5 | 21.35 | 44,410 | 16.09 | 25.62 |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic. | 1,770 | 3.5 | 12.47 | 25,940 | 9.98 | 14.19 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products | 1,760 | 3.4 | 27.44 | 57,080 | 17.00 | 34.39 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 1,510 | 3.0 | 11.75 | 24,450 | 8.60 | 13.55 |
| Customer service representatives. | 1,330 | 2.6 | 15.50 | 32,230 | 12.12 | 17.73 |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.. | 1,040 | 2.0 | 12.56 | 26,110 | 9.93 | 14.82 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer. | 1,010 | 2.0 | 17.54 | 36,470 | 12.89 | 21.59 |
| Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing (NAICS 339100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dental laboratory technicians... | 37,360 | 12.2 | \$ 16.47 | \$ 34,260 | \$ 11.26 | \$ 20.14 |
| Team assemblers............................... | 33,500 | 11.0 | 12.25 | 25,490 | 9.56 | 14.30 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.. | 9,250 | 3.0 | 25.62 | 53,290 | 18.46 | 30.73 |
| Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.. | 9,080 | 3.0 | 15.65 | 32,540 | 11.92 | 18.32 |
| Customer service representatives.... | 6,810 | 2.2 | 16.31 | 33,920 | 12.34 | 19.38 |
| Medical appliance technicians... | 6,200 | 2.0 | 16.43 | 34,170 | 10.93 | 19.58 |
| Packers and packagers, hand ... | 5,920 | 1.9 | 10.53 | 21,910 | 8.16 | 12.66 |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks. | 5,740 | 1.9 | 13.29 | 27,640 | 10.17 | 15.89 |
| Machinists........................... | 5,250 | 1.7 | 17.98 | 37,400 | 14.51 | 21.26 |
| Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.. | 4,970 | 1.6 | 14.09 | 29,310 | 10.79 | 16.78 |
| Other miscellaneous manufacturing (NAICS 339900) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Team assemblers................................... | 35,080 | 10.2 | \$ 11.93 | \$ 24,800 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 13.86 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers... | 13,360 | 3.9 | 23.03 | 47,890 | 16.71 | 27.42 |
| Assemblers and fabricators, all other. | 12,780 | 3.7 | 12.84 | 26,700 | 9.34 | 15.15 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .... | 11,600 | 3.4 | 27.29 | 56,760 | 17.54 | 33.38 |
| Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers..... | 9,260 | 2.7 | 14.10 | 29,320 | 9.43 | 17.03 |
| Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic.. | 8,600 | 2.5 | 13.16 | 27,370 | 10.72 | 15.35 |
| Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic......... | 8,440 | 2.4 | 12.24 | 25,470 | 9.47 | 14.47 |
| Customer service representatives......... | 8,110 | 2.3 | 14.51 | 30,170 | 10.73 | 17.49 |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks........ | 8,090 | 2.3 | 12.88 | 26,790 | 10.01 | 15.28 |
| Helpers--production workers.. | 8,050 | 2.3 | 10.19 | 21,190 | 8.09 | 11.65 |
| Motor vehicle and parts merchant wholesalers (NAICS 423100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products .. | 35,600 | 10.2 | \$ 24.21 | \$ 50,350 | \$ 15.40 | \$ 29.37 |
| Truck drivers, light or delivery services........................ | 30,950 | 8.9 | 10.35 | 21,530 | 7.98 | 11.92 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ... | 23,360 | 6.7 | 11.43 | 23,770 | 8.67 | 13.31 |
| Parts salespersons............ | 21,720 | 6.2 | 15.18 | 31,570 | 11.06 | 18.13 |
| Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists. | 17,470 | 5.0 | 18.41 | 38,290 | 14.86 | 21.75 |
| Stock clerks and order fillers. | 13,980 | 4.0 | 12.14 | 25,260 | 9.19 | 14.03 |
| Office clerks, general... | 11,230 | 3.2 | 12.01 | 24,970 | 9.05 | 14.16 |
| Automotive service technicians and mechanics...... | 10,290 | 3.0 | 16.18 | 33,650 | 11.45 | 19.86 |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks................... | 9,820 | 2.8 | 14.21 | 29,560 | 10.22 | 16.73 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ................................................................................ | 8,040 | 2.3 | 14.82 | 30,830 | 11.45 | 17.46 |

[^21]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

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| Occupation |  |
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See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

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| :--- | :--- |
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| Occupation |  |
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[^22]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent ofIndustryEmployment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Farm product raw material merch. whls. (NAICS 424500) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 9,960 | 13.5 | \$ 9.38 | \$ 19,500 | \$ 7.37 | \$ 10.97 |
| Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals. | 8,320 | 11.3 | 8.70 | 18,090 | 6.73 | 9.92 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer. | 4,770 | 6.5 | 13.61 | 28,310 | 10.63 | 15.79 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products. | 4,740 | 6.4 | 23.98 | 49,880 | 15.50 | 28.51 |
| Conveyor operators and tenders... | 4,360 | 5.9 | 11.59 | 24,110 | 9.39 | 13.17 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks | 3,530 | 4.8 | 12.84 | 26,720 | 10.06 | 15.09 |
| Office clerks, general............. | 3,400 | 4.6 | 9.76 | 20,310 | 7.48 | 11.28 |
| Graders and sorters, agricultural products.. | 2,870 | 3.9 | 11.09 | 23,070 | 8.18 | 12.85 |
| Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products.. | 1,790 | 2.4 | 25.36 | 52,750 | 17.88 | 28.62 |
| General and operations managers .............. | 1,680 | 2.3 | 39.28 | 81,710 | 23.45 | 47.87 |
| Chemical merchant wholesalers (NAICS 424600) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products. | 18,480 | 14.2 | \$ 30.28 | \$ 62,990 | \$ 18.26 | \$ 37.53 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer. | 9,040 | 6.9 | 17.56 | 36,520 | 14.15 | 20.44 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products. | 8,310 | 6.4 | 36.30 | 75,510 | 23.87 | 45.23 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 7,760 | 6.0 | 11.99 | 24,940 | 8.95 | 14.47 |
| Truck drivers, light or delivery services.. | 4,570 | 3.5 | 13.75 | 28,600 | 11.15 | 16.05 |
| Customer service representatives....... | 4,450 | 3.4 | 16.17 | 33,630 | 12.88 | 18.77 |
| Office clerks, general... | 4,030 | 3.1 | 12.27 | 25,530 | 8.29 | 15.29 |
| Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders | 3,970 | 3.0 | 12.45 | 25,890 | 9.54 | 14.92 |
| General and operations managers. | 3,910 | 3.0 | 52.51 | 109,230 | 31.05 | (2) |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.. | 3,300 | 2.5 | 14.72 | 30,620 | 11.64 | 17.60 |
| Petroleum merchant wholesalers (NAICS 424700) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer... | 21,710 | 21.4 | \$ 17.28 | \$ 35,950 | \$ 13.17 | \$ 20.71 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products | 8,880 | 8.8 | 27.23 | 56,630 | 16.56 | 31.29 |
| Cashiers........ | 5,630 | 5.6 | 7.83 | 16,290 | 6.62 | 8.65 |
| Truck drivers, light or delivery services.. | 5,280 | 5.2 | 13.07 | 27,180 | 10.19 | 15.26 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks | 4,290 | 4.2 | 14.27 | 29,690 | 10.83 | 17.05 |
| Office clerks, general.. | 3,880 | 3.8 | 11.73 | 24,400 | 8.44 | 13.84 |
| General and operations managers. | 3,060 | 3.0 | 45.45 | 94,530 | 26.16 | 58.11 |
| Retail salespersons... | 2,520 | 2.5 | 12.19 | 25,340 | 7.40 | 13.07 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general.. | 2,400 | 2.4 | 15.66 | 32,580 | 11.81 | 18.96 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 2,370 | 2.3 | 10.95 | 22,770 | 8.28 | 12.97 |
| Alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers (NAICS 424800) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products | 36,770 | 24.7 | \$ 24.85 | \$ 51,690 | \$ 16.58 | \$ 28.82 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .. | 13,650 | 9.2 | 11.82 | 24,580 | 9.28 | 13.78 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer..... | 13,070 | 8.8 | 17.99 | 37,420 | 14.56 | 21.01 |
| Driver/sales workers...... | 10,990 | 7.4 | 16.94 | 35,240 | 12.25 | 20.50 |
| Truck drivers, light or delivery services.. | 9,050 | 6.1 | 14.45 | 30,060 | 10.99 | 17.18 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators..... | 6,810 | 4.6 | 14.36 | 29,860 | 10.88 | 17.38 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers. | 6,080 | 4.1 | 33.18 | 69,010 | 23.59 | 38.18 |
| Stock clerks and order fillers.... | 4,210 | 2.8 | 12.36 | 25,710 | 9.65 | 14.46 |
| Sales managers. | 3,150 | 2.1 | 46.84 | 97,430 | 30.40 | 58.61 |
| General and operations managers ..... | 2,890 | 1.9 | 57.25 | 119,080 | 33.52 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Misc. nondurable goods merchant wholesalers (NAICS 424900) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products. | 52,110 | 14.3 | \$ 23.76 | \$ 49,420 | \$ 14.62 | \$ 28.29 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand ... | 36,250 | 9.9 | 9.99 | 20,780 | 7.87 | 11.52 |
| Truck drivers, light or delivery services.. | 20,410 | 5.6 | 11.62 | 24,170 | 8.90 | 13.49 |
| Stock clerks and order fillers.............. | 19,230 | 5.3 | 11.00 | 22,880 | 8.72 | 12.86 |
| Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse .... | 17,140 | 4.7 | 8.97 | 18,660 | 7.20 | 10.15 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer... | 16,180 | 4.4 | 15.05 | 31,300 | 11.27 | 17.76 |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.... | 11,930 | 3.3 | 12.71 | 26,450 | 9.65 | 15.00 |
| Office clerks, general...................... | 11,630 | 3.2 | 11.39 | 23,700 | 8.34 | 13.52 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ...... | 10,260 | 2.8 | 14.68 | 30,530 | 11.43 | 17.32 |
| Packers and packagers, hand .. | 10,030 | 2.7 | 9.71 | 20,200 | 7.63 | 11.30 |
| Electronic markets and agents and brokers (NAICS 425100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products. | 216,650 | 28.0 | \$ 31.72 | \$ 65,980 | \$ 17.76 | \$ 39.88 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products .... | 45,710 | 5.9 | 37.48 | 77,960 | 23.71 | 47.16 |
| Office clerks, general................................................. | 33,360 | 4.3 | 11.62 | 24,170 | 7.91 | 13.99 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .. | 31,830 | 4.1 | 11.02 | 22,920 | 8.41 | 12.86 |
| Customer service representatives........ | 26,940 | 3.5 | 15.94 | 33,150 | 12.22 | 18.93 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks... | 20,020 | 2.6 | 15.62 | 32,480 | 12.22 | 18.60 |
| General and operations managers ............... | 16,150 | 2.1 | 57.20 | 118,970 | 33.22 | (2) |
| Stock clerks and order fillers........................ | 16,110 | 2.1 | 12.10 | 25,170 | 9.24 | 14.31 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive ............................................................................. | 15,990 | 2.1 | 13.23 | 27,520 | 9.97 | 15.90 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers ................................................................. | 15,900 | 2.1 | 42.43 | 88,260 | 25.33 | 53.38 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

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| :--- | :--- |
| Occupation |  |
|  |  |

[^23]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent of Industry Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Building material and supplies dealers (NAICS 444100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail salespersons. | 440,500 | 37.6 | \$ 12.50 | \$ 26,000 | \$ 9.40 | \$ 14.24 |
| Cashiers.. | 125,850 | 10.7 | 9.36 | 19,480 | 7.89 | 10.66 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers. | 81,910 | 7.0 | 19.42 | 40,390 | 14.23 | 22.08 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators.. | 51,690 | 4.4 | 12.07 | 25,100 | 9.66 | 13.77 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand | 47,750 | 4.1 | 10.58 | 22,010 | 8.28 | 12.38 |
| Truck drivers, light or delivery services... | 38,820 | 3.3 | 11.93 | 24,810 | 9.65 | 13.88 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products. | 27,110 | 2.3 | 24.75 | 51,490 | 15.91 | 29.05 |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks... | 25,440 | 2.2 | 13.11 | 27,270 | 10.35 | 15.51 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer... | 22,200 | 1.9 | 15.27 | 31,760 | 12.05 | 17.65 |
| General and operations managers ........ | 21,920 | 1.9 | 36.15 | 75,200 | 22.14 | 42.62 |
| Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores (NAICS 444200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail salespersons.. | 38,320 | 24.9 | \$ 11.47 | \$ 23,860 | \$ 8.15 | \$ 13.30 |
| Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse | 12,670 | 8.2 | 9.66 | 20,100 | 7.70 | 11.02 |
| Cashiers.......................................................... | 12,330 | 8.0 | 8.74 | 18,180 | 7.29 | 9.99 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 10,980 | 7.1 | 9.06 | 18,840 | 7.22 | 10.54 |
| Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.. | 10,820 | 7.0 | 10.43 | 21,690 | 7.98 | 12.20 |
| Outdoor power equipment and other small engine mechanics. | 9,710 | 6.3 | 13.16 | 27,370 | 10.31 | 15.61 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.. | 7,100 | 4.6 | 19.12 | 39,770 | 13.56 | 22.27 |
| Truck drivers, light or delivery services.... | 4,470 | 2.9 | 11.54 | 24,000 | 9.30 | 13.52 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks | 4,210 | 2.7 | 13.12 | 27,280 | 9.96 | 15.46 |
| Office clerks, general.... | 3,760 | 2.4 | 10.73 | 22,320 | 8.17 | 12.78 |
| Grocery stores (NAICS 445100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cashiers................. | 816,990 | 33.4 | \$ 9.17 | \$ 19,060 | \$ 7.00 | \$ 10.21 |
| Stock clerks and order fillers. | 403,080 | 16.5 | 10.10 | 21,000 | 7.46 | 11.91 |
| Packers and packagers, hand.. | 194,050 | 7.9 | 7.67 | 15,960 | 6.53 | 8.40 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.. | 120,240 | 4.9 | 17.34 | 36,060 | 12.60 | 20.43 |
| Food preparation workers........ | 117,930 | 4.8 | 9.79 | 20,350 | 7.63 | 11.57 |
| Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food. | 90,770 | 3.7 | 9.43 | 19,620 | 7.45 | 11.07 |
| Butchers and meat cutters...... | 88,130 | 3.6 | 13.89 | 28,890 | 10.16 | 17.27 |
| Customer service representatives. | 56,640 | 2.3 | 9.98 | 20,750 | 7.28 | 11.91 |
| Retail salespersons... | 47,400 | 1.9 | 10.58 | 22,000 | 7.84 | 11.99 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand | 43,470 | 1.8 | 9.65 | 20,070 | 7.03 | 11.21 |
| Specialty food stores (NAICS 445200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cashiers................................................. | 41,560 | 17.6 | \$ 8.53 | \$ 17,740 | \$ 7.04 | \$ 9.45 |
| Retail salespersons.. | 29,350 | 12.5 | 9.95 | 20,700 | 7.45 | 10.89 |
| Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food. | 16,680 | 7.1 | 8.54 | 17,770 | 7.10 | 9.36 |
| Food preparation workers... | 12,360 | 5.2 | 8.93 | 18,580 | 7.42 | 10.18 |
| Butchers and meat cutters.. | 11,370 | 4.8 | 12.45 | 25,910 | 8.89 | 14.94 |
| Stock clerks and order fillers.. | 11,140 | 4.7 | 9.34 | 19,420 | 7.19 | 10.56 |
| Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop | 10,230 | 4.3 | 7.87 | 16,370 | 6.76 | 8.69 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers... | 9,970 | 4.2 | 16.83 | 35,010 | 12.30 | 19.56 |
| Driver/sales workers...................... | 7,960 | 3.4 | 15.44 | 32,110 | 10.42 | 19.86 |
| Truck drivers, light or delivery services.. | 7,030 | 3.0 | 11.77 | 24,480 | 9.14 | 13.70 |
| Beer, wine, and liquor stores (NAICS 445300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cashiers.. | 66,380 | 48.7 | \$ 8.64 | \$ 17,980 | \$ 7.16 | \$ 9.69 |
| Retail salespersons................... | 20,160 | 14.8 | 11.20 | 23,290 | 7.84 | 12.68 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers......................................................................... | 13,250 | 9.7 | 17.86 | 37,140 | 12.41 | 21.08 |
| Stock clerks and order fillers | 10,340 | 7.6 | 9.35 | 19,440 | 7.47 | 10.55 |
| General and operations managers .. | 2,350 | 1.7 | 36.30 | 75,500 | 22.06 | 42.94 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .................................................................................. | 2,090 | 1.5 | 14.18 | 29,490 | 10.60 | 17.36 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 1,910 | 1.4 | 10.49 | 21,810 | 7.96 | 12.39 |
| Driver/sales workers................................................................................................................ | 1,890 | 1.4 | 16.13 | 33,560 | 11.01 | 20.19 |
| Office clerks, general................................................................................................................ | 1,530 | 1.1 | 11.09 | 23,070 | 8.22 | 13.41 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products . | 1,530 | 1.1 | 26.40 | 54,910 | 17.43 | 30.56 |
| Health and personal care stores (NAICS 446100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cashiers. | 236,130 | 24.5 | \$ 8.61 | \$ 17,910 | \$ 7.09 | \$ 9.48 |
| Retail salespersons................................................................................................................. | 122,540 | 12.7 | 10.80 | 22,460 | 7.68 | 11.94 |
| Pharmacists..................... | 106,940 | 11.1 | 45.74 | 95,140 | 39.57 | 52.49 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers... | 59,550 | 6.2 | 17.92 | 37,270 | 13.76 | 20.84 |
| Stock clerks and order fillers.. | 35,410 | 3.7 | 9.08 | 18,880 | 7.42 | 10.26 |
| Pharmacy aides..................... | 33,040 | 3.4 | 9.54 | 19,840 | 7.70 | 10.92 |
| Opticians, dispensing................ | 22,040 | 2.3 | 16.42 | 34,150 | 11.60 | 20.25 |
| General and operations managers .................................................................................................. | 18,030 | 1.9 | 34.11 | 70,950 | 17.41 | 40.62 |
| Truck drivers, light or delivery services............................................................................................ | 14,070 | 1.5 | 10.36 | 21,560 | 8.10 | 12.07 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .................................................................................. | 11,930 | 1.2 | 14.34 | 29,820 | 10.86 | 17.23 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006—Continued

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| Occupation |  |
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[^24]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006—Continued

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| Occupation |  |
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See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent ofIndustryEmployment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Electronic shopping and mail-order houses (NAICS 454100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customer service representatives.. | 34,640 | 14.4 | \$ 12.02 | \$ 25,010 | \$ 9.61 | \$ 13.74 |
| Order clerks. | 26,960 | 11.2 | 11.23 | 23,360 | 8.76 | 13.14 |
| Telemarketers. | 13,070 | 5.4 | 11.48 | 23,890 | 7.89 | 13.23 |
| Stock clerks and order fillers. | 12,730 | 5.3 | 10.88 | 22,640 | 8.76 | 12.83 |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks. | 12,310 | 5.1 | 11.68 | 24,300 | 8.95 | 13.73 |
| Packers and packagers, hand. | 11,540 | 4.8 | 10.09 | 20,990 | 7.89 | 11.92 |
| Retail salespersons.............. | 9,600 | 4.0 | 12.51 | 26,020 | 8.17 | 14.08 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .. | 7,960 | 3.3 | 10.65 | 22,160 | 8.37 | 12.46 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers. | 6,080 | 2.5 | 20.43 | 42,500 | 14.54 | 23.91 |
| Office clerks, general....................... | 5,440 | 2.3 | 12.02 | 25,000 | 9.27 | 14.16 |
| Vending machine operators (NAICS 454200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coin, vending, and amusement machine servicers and repairers.. | 11,880 | 23.6 | \$ 13.25 | \$ 27,570 | \$ 10.22 | \$ 15.97 |
| Driver/sales workers.............. | 9,320 | 18.5 | 12.78 | 26,590 | 9.38 | 15.85 |
| Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food. | 2,370 | 4.7 | 8.66 | 18,020 | 7.09 | 9.87 |
| Food preparation workers.. | 2,110 | 4.2 | 8.86 | 18,440 | 7.30 | 10.28 |
| Truck drivers, light or delivery services.... | 1,890 | 3.8 | 12.79 | 26,610 | 9.89 | 15.22 |
| Office clerks, general. | 1,590 | 3.2 | 10.57 | 21,980 | 7.80 | 12.55 |
| Cashiers........................... | 1,130 | 2.2 | 8.91 | 18,530 | 7.64 | 10.16 |
| General and operations managers.. | 1,110 | 2.2 | 37.47 | 77,940 | 23.58 | 44.72 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .. | 1,080 | 2.1 | 9.89 | 20,570 | 7.73 | 11.27 |
| Food preparation and serving related workers, all other... | 1,080 | 2.1 | 9.23 | 19,190 | 7.65 | 10.60 |
| Direct selling establishments (NAICS 454300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.......................... | 19,400 | 13.5 | \$ 16.43 | \$ 34,170 | \$ 13.20 | \$ 19.13 |
| Driver/sales workers.. | 15,190 | 10.6 | 14.12 | 29,360 | 10.03 | 17.29 |
| Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers. | 12,120 | 8.4 | 19.70 | 40,980 | 15.56 | 23.45 |
| Truck drivers, light or delivery services.................. | 8,010 | 5.6 | 13.76 | 28,610 | 10.68 | 16.37 |
| Office clerks, general..... | 6,760 | 4.7 | 11.75 | 24,450 | 8.89 | 13.92 |
| Customer service representatives. | 6,420 | 4.5 | 12.82 | 26,660 | 10.21 | 14.87 |
| Retail salespersons. | 5,600 | 3.9 | 15.01 | 31,230 | 7.79 | 16.89 |
| Telemarketers.. | 5,510 | 3.8 | 13.04 | 27,120 | 8.43 | 15.63 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products . | 4,240 | 3.0 | 23.31 | 48,480 | 13.85 | 28.52 |
| Cashiers.. | 4,040 | 2.8 | 8.28 | 17,220 | 6.98 | 9.12 |
| Scheduled air transportation (NAICS 481100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks. | 96,360 | 21.8 | \$ 15.89 | \$ 33,060 | \$ 12.03 | \$ 19.93 |
| Flight attendants................................ | 92,720 | 21.0 | (3) | 56,820 | (3) | (3) |
| Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers... | 64,360 | 14.6 | (3) | 149,710 | (3) | (3) |
| Aircraft mechanics and service technicians... | 31,050 | 7.0 | 27.92 | 58,080 | 22.89 | 33.15 |
| Cargo and freight agents....................................................... | 18,980 | 4.3 | 17.21 | 35,800 | 13.01 | 21.34 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers. | 10,540 | 2.4 | 23.90 | 49,710 | 18.71 | 27.51 |
| Baggage porters and bellhops.............................. | 8,610 | 1.9 | 14.75 | 30,680 | 11.29 | 17.72 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand. | 8,480 | 1.9 | 11.87 | 24,690 | 9.32 | 13.78 |
| Customer service representatives....... | 7,750 | 1.8 | 14.70 | 30,580 | 10.70 | 17.78 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general.. | 5,230 | 1.2 | 25.21 | 52,440 | 19.64 | 30.36 |
| Nonscheduled air transportation (NAICS 481200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial pilots.............................. | 7,470 | 17.0 | (3) | \$ 65,040 | (3) | (3) |
| Aircraft mechanics and service technicians..... | 6,430 | 14.6 | 23.85 | 49,620 | 18.24 | 27.96 |
| Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers.. | 4,690 | 10.7 | (3) | 93,640 | (3) | (3) |
| Flight attendants ................................ | 3,410 | 7.8 | (3) | 39,450 | (3) | (3) |
| Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks ...... | 1,750 | 4.0 | 14.62 | 30,400 | 10.34 | 18.99 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.. | 1,520 | 3.5 | 12.80 | 26,610 | 9.38 | 15.22 |
| Customer service representatives... | 1,300 | 3.0 | 13.70 | 28,500 | 10.59 | 16.15 |
| General and operations managers.. | 900 | 2.0 | 49.16 | 102,260 | 30.85 | 64.45 |
| Office clerks, general................... | 790 | 1.8 | 13.07 | 27,200 | 9.61 | 16.03 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks. | 660 | 1.5 | 16.13 | 33,550 | 12.63 | 19.20 |
| Rail transportation (NAICS 482100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railroad conductors and yardmasters......... | 34,770 | 16.8 | \$ 28.46 | \$ 59,200 | \$ 20.58 | \$ 36.33 |
| Locomotive engineers....................... | 34,510 | 16.6 | 30.01 | 62,430 | 21.31 | 38.43 |
| Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators........ | 20,380 | 9.8 | 25.86 | 53,790 | 19.78 | 31.99 |
| Rail car repairers................... | 12,460 | 6.0 | 22.13 | 46,040 | 19.17 | 25.36 |
| Rail-track laying and maintenance equipment operators....... | 10,510 | 5.1 | 19.57 | 40,700 | 16.86 | 22.00 |
| Electrical and electronics installers and repairers, transportation equipment.... | 5,390 | 2.6 | 22.76 | 47,340 | 19.12 | 26.30 |
| Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists.... | 5,140 | 2.5 | 23.12 | 48,080 | 19.53 | 26.94 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers ..... | 4,970 | 2.4 | 29.01 | 60,330 | 23.77 | 33.99 |
| Rail transportation workers, all other............................................ | 4,460 | 2.2 | 18.54 | 38,570 | 15.90 | 21.26 |
| Machinists......................................................................................................................... | 4,260 | 2.1 | 18.76 | 39,010 | 16.08 | 21.49 |

[^25]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

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| Occupation |  |
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See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent of Industry Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Taxi and limousine service (NAICS 485300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxi drivers and chauffeurs................ | 42,630 | 61.0 | \$ 11.66 | \$ 24,250 | \$ 8.58 | \$ 14.01 |
| Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance | 8,570 | 12.3 | 12.31 | 25,600 | 8.78 | 14.80 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators .. | 1,660 | 2.4 | 25.75 | 53,560 | 16.66 | 34.84 |
| Office clerks, general......................................................................... | 1,440 | 2.1 | 9.89 | 20,570 | 7.14 | 11.57 |
| Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks. | 1,280 | 1.8 | 13.38 | 27,830 | 10.21 | 15.57 |
| Customer service representatives. | 1,200 | 1.7 | 10.99 | 22,860 | 8.68 | 12.56 |
| Automotive service technicians and mechanics. | 1,150 | 1.6 | 14.68 | 30,540 | 11.00 | 17.16 |
| Bus drivers, transit and intercity... | 1,010 | 1.4 | 12.69 | 26,390 | 9.68 | 15.10 |
| Cleaners of vehicles and equipment. | 990 | 1.4 | 9.77 | 20,320 | 8.00 | 11.18 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks. | 940 | 1.3 | 14.30 | 29,740 | 11.29 | 17.14 |
| School and employee bus transportation (NAICS 485400) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bus drivers, school.. | 142,010 | 76.7 | \$ 12.70 | \$ 26,410 | \$ 10.27 | \$ 14.86 |
| Child care workers.... | 12,300 | 6.6 | 9.16 | 19,060 | 7.48 | 10.60 |
| Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists. | 5,390 | 2.9 | 17.22 | 35,810 | 13.86 | 20.49 |
| Bus drivers, transit and intercity.. | 3,450 | 1.9 | 13.05 | 27,140 | 10.41 | 14.95 |
| Taxi drivers and chauffeurs... | 3,160 | 1.7 | 8.90 | 18,520 | 6.69 | 10.79 |
| Transportation attendants, except flight attendants and baggage porters. | 2,870 | 1.5 | 8.93 | 18,580 | 7.25 | 10.15 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators | 2,680 | 1.4 | 21.81 | 45,360 | 15.91 | 25.89 |
| Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance . | 2,330 | 1.3 | 14.75 | 30,680 | 11.80 | 17.21 |
| Office clerks, general............ | 1,320 | 0.7 | 12.13 | 25,230 | 8.80 | 14.47 |
| General and operations managers ... | 1,190 | 0.6 | 43.76 | 91,020 | 24.93 | 62.12 |
| Charter bus industry (NAICS 485500) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bus drivers, transit and intercity.... | 18,440 | 57.5 | \$ 11.96 | \$ 24,880 | \$ 9.60 | \$ 13.64 |
| Bus drivers, school... | 2,320 | 7.2 | 10.92 | 22,720 | 9.04 | 12.62 |
| Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists. | 1,390 | 4.3 | 17.33 | 36,060 | 13.35 | 20.98 |
| Cleaners of vehicles and equipment..... | 1,290 | 4.0 | 9.31 | 19,360 | 7.75 | 10.57 |
| Taxi drivers and chauffeurs................. | 1,080 | 3.4 | 8.71 | 18,110 | 6.79 | 10.18 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators | 650 | 2.0 | 21.40 | 44,510 | 15.29 | 25.45 |
| Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance. | 600 | 1.9 | 15.14 | 31,490 | 11.57 | 17.53 |
| Office clerks, general..................... | 590 | 1.8 | 10.96 | 22,790 | 8.11 | 13.42 |
| General and operations managers.. | 420 | 1.3 | 34.90 | 72,590 | 20.68 | 42.07 |
| Tour quides and escorts. | 360 | 1.1 | 9.96 | 20,720 | 6.78 | 13.84 |
| Other ground passenger transportation (NAICS 485900) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.. | 19,830 | 31.2 | \$ 9.88 | \$ 20,550 | \$ 7.87 | \$ 11.22 |
| Bus drivers, transit and intercity... | 9,600 | 15.1 | 12.14 | 25,250 | 9.63 | 14.12 |
| Bus drivers, school...... | 8,610 | 13.5 | 11.53 | 23,990 | 9.23 | 13.41 |
| Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency medical technicians. | 4,070 | 6.4 | 9.81 | 20,410 | 7.53 | 11.75 |
| Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance | 2,830 | 4.4 | 12.85 | 26,740 | 9.81 | 14.73 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators | 1,790 | 2.8 | 19.86 | 41,320 | 13.63 | 24.43 |
| Office clerks, general.................................. | 1,380 | 2.2 | 10.73 | 22,310 | 8.36 | 12.70 |
| Transportation attendants, except flight attendants and baggage porters. | 1,090 | 1.7 | 10.19 | 21,190 | 7.85 | 11.20 |
| Customer service representatives.......... | 850 | 1.3 | 11.31 | 23,520 | 9.28 | 12.73 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer... | 820 | 1.3 | 15.58 | 32,410 | 10.15 | 21.05 |
| Pipeline transportation of crude oil (NAICS 486100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers. | 1,550 | 21.1 | \$ 26.10 | \$ 54,280 | \$ 23.01 | \$ 28.41 |
| Business operations specialists, all other.......... | 460 | 6.3 | 37.68 | 78,360 | 29.26 | 46.47 |
| Gas plant operators. | 330 | 4.5 | 25.07 | 52,150 | 21.36 | 28.84 |
| Control and valve installers and repairers, except mechanical door.. | 250 | 3.4 | 22.42 | 46,630 | 14.63 | 30.55 |
| Engineers, all other...................... | 200 | 2.7 | 42.09 | 87,540 | 31.73 | 53.02 |
| Accountants and auditors ........ | 200 | 2.7 | 30.28 | 62,990 | 24.25 | 34.61 |
| Industrial machinery mechanics............. | 190 | 2.6 | 21.62 | 44,980 | 16.19 | 26.67 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers.. | 180 | 2.5 | 29.60 | 61,560 | 19.37 | 40.08 |
| Pump operators, except wellhead pumpers........ | 150 | 2.0 | 25.89 | 53,850 | 18.66 | 33.01 |
| General and operations managers.. | 150 | 2.0 | 43.31 | 90,090 | 31.48 | 54.79 |
| Pipeline transportation of natural gas (NAICS 486200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gas plant operators.................................... | 2,910 | 11.2 | \$ 23.92 | \$ 49,760 | \$ 20.32 | \$ 27.62 |
| Gas compressor and gas pumping station operators ................. | 1,780 | 6.9 | 23.32 | 48,500 | 19.49 | 27.15 |
| Control and valve installers and repairers, except mechanical door... | 1,190 | 4.6 | 24.01 | 49,950 | 18.08 | 29.75 |
| Industrial machinery mechanics......................... | 1,070 | 4.1 | 22.17 | 46,110 | 17.85 | 26.66 |
| Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers ... | 1,000 | 3.9 | 23.00 | 47,830 | 18.65 | 27.51 |
| Accountants and auditors ................................ | 850 | 3.3 | 27.79 | 57,810 | 19.95 | 33.26 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants. | 790 | 3.0 | 18.94 | 39,390 | 15.19 | 21.95 |
| General and operations managers .............. | 720 | 2.8 | 53.53 | 111,350 | 33.94 | 69.04 |
| Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters ............................ | 590 | 2.3 | 23.87 | 49,640 | 18.31 | 28.98 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers ....................................................... | 570 | 2.2 | 30.20 | 62,820 | 21.17 | 38.85 |

[^26]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

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| :--- | :--- |
| Occupation |  |
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See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

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| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Occupation |  |
|  |  |

[^27]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent of Industry Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Local messengers and local delivery (NAICS 492200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Truck drivers, light or delivery services.. | 12,770 | 28.1 | \$ 13.01 | \$ 27,050 | \$ 9.08 | \$ 15.58 |
| Couriers and messengers... | 12,590 | 27.7 | 10.75 | 22,360 | 7.85 | 12.50 |
| Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance . | 2,650 | 5.8 | 15.98 | 33,240 | 11.76 | 19.39 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand | 2,310 | 5.1 | 10.89 | 22,650 | 8.42 | 12.64 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer. | 1,880 | 4.1 | 18.30 | 38,060 | 13.15 | 22.05 |
| Customer service representatives. | 1,520 | 3.3 | 14.09 | 29,310 | 10.61 | 16.97 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.. | 1,100 | 2.4 | 21.79 | 45,320 | 14.48 | 27.28 |
| Office clerks, general.... | 1,050 | 2.3 | 11.80 | 24,540 | 8.17 | 14.15 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators .. | 930 | 2.0 | 22.96 | 47,760 | 16.28 | 27.69 |
| General and operations managers. | 890 | 2.0 | 46.06 | 95,810 | 27.09 | 60.74 |
| Warehousing and storage (NAICS 493100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand | 139,620 | 22.3 | \$ 12.35 | \$ 25,680 | \$ 9.61 | \$ 14.70 |
| Industrial truck and tractor operators.. | 77,880 | 12.5 | 13.53 | 28,140 | 11.03 | 15.69 |
| Stock clerks and order fillers... | 57,250 | 9.2 | 14.14 | 29,400 | 10.42 | 17.04 |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks. | 38,320 | 6.1 | 14.39 | 29,940 | 10.92 | 17.02 |
| Packers and packagers, hand.. | 37,270 | 6.0 | 11.00 | 22,870 | 8.16 | 13.35 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.. | 28,250 | 4.5 | 18.61 | 38,720 | 14.69 | 22.13 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand. | 16,740 | 2.7 | 20.12 | 41,860 | 15.04 | 24.21 |
| Truck drivers, light or delivery services.. | 14,720 | 2.4 | 14.63 | 30,430 | 10.26 | 18.38 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general. | 10,890 | 1.7 | 18.12 | 37,690 | 14.41 | 21.77 |
| Office clerks, general.. | 10,780 | 1.7 | 13.45 | 27,980 | 10.17 | 15.92 |
| Newspaper, book, and directory publishers (NAICS 511100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Editors.. | 59,530 | 9.0 | \$ 25.28 | \$ 52,580 | \$ 16.40 | \$ 30.57 |
| Advertising sales agents.. | 53,910 | 8.1 | 21.58 | 44,890 | 12.56 | 26.26 |
| Reporters and correspondents. | 39,650 | 6.0 | 18.57 | 38,620 | 11.36 | 22.64 |
| Graphic designers.. | 26,710 | 4.0 | 18.16 | 37,770 | 12.86 | 21.71 |
| Printing machine operators. | 20,530 | 3.1 | 17.90 | 37,230 | 12.30 | 22.82 |
| Office clerks, general.. | 20,530 | 3.1 | 12.28 | 25,530 | 8.85 | 14.93 |
| Customer service representatives. | 19,660 | 3.0 | 14.47 | 30,100 | 10.32 | 17.60 |
| Prepress technicians and workers.. | 16,250 | 2.5 | 16.25 | 33,790 | 10.85 | 20.93 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand | 14,160 | 2.1 | 10.85 | 22,560 | 7.82 | 12.67 |
| Telemarketers. | 11,910 | 1.8 | 12.40 | 25,790 | 8.35 | 14.50 |
| Software publishers (NAICS 511200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Computer software engineers, applications... | 36,410 | 15.2 | \$ 41.59 | \$ 86,510 | \$ 32.19 | \$ 49.70 |
| Computer software engineers, systems software. | 21,180 | 8.8 | 43.76 | 91,020 | 33.92 | 51.74 |
| Computer support specialists.. | 20,670 | 8.6 | 24.61 | 51,180 | 16.69 | 30.68 |
| Computer programmers.. | 18,300 | 7.6 | 38.62 | 80,340 | 28.56 | 47.69 |
| Computer systems analysts.. | 12,090 | 5.0 | 36.68 | 76,300 | 28.34 | 44.12 |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products | 8,940 | 3.7 | 38.63 | 80,350 | 23.93 | 48.99 |
| Computer and information systems managers.. | 7,570 | 3.2 | 57.89 | 120,410 | 43.06 | 69.88 |
| Market research analysts... | 5,240 | 2.2 | 42.63 | 88,670 | 30.74 | 53.86 |
| General and operations managers . | 5,000 | 2.1 | 64.48 | 134,110 | 44.46 | (2) |
| Network and computer systems administrators. | 4,960 | 2.1 | 34.41 | 71,580 | 26.38 | 40.82 |
| Motion picture and video industries (NAICS 512100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers, all other... | 44,820 | 12.3 | \$ 17.00 | (3) | \$ 11.43 | \$ 20.66 |
| Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers.................... | 36,860 | 10.2 | 7.28 | 15,130 | 6.38 | 8.04 |
| Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop | 33,700 | 9.3 | 7.32 | 15,220 | 6.30 | 8.10 |
| Cashiers. | 22,540 | 6.2 | 8.06 | 16,770 | 6.64 | 8.71 |
| Actors. | 19,930 | 5.5 | 21.42 | (3) | 8.37 | 20.93 |
| Producers and directors. | 18,380 | 5.1 | 43.79 | 91,080 | 21.72 | 56.93 |
| Film and video editors.... | 10,920 | 3.0 | 31.30 | 65,100 | 17.52 | 41.22 |
| Motion picture projectionists........... | 10,080 | 2.8 | 9.61 | 19,980 | 6.93 | 10.62 |
| Camera operators, television, video, and motion picture.. | 9,360 | 2.6 | 25.25 | 52,530 | 14.38 | 35.22 |
| Audio and video equipment technicians. | 7,640 | 2.1 | 19.35 | 40,240 | 12.56 | 22.28 |
| Sound recording industries (NAICS 512200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sound engineering technicians........ | 3,020 | 14.3 | \$ 20.79 | \$ 43,250 | \$ 12.65 | \$ 26.61 |
| Office clerks, general....................... | 1,040 | 4.9 | 11.62 | 24,160 | 8.17 | 13.97 |
| Audio and video equipment technicians .. | 1,020 | 4.8 | 21.07 | 43,830 | 15.09 | 26.28 |
| General and operations managers .. | 790 | 3.7 | 63.38 | 131,830 | 39.98 | (2) |
| Producers and directors.. | 650 | 3.1 | 49.34 | 102,630 | 25.23 | (2) |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive... | 590 | 2.8 | 13.34 | 27,750 | 11.26 | 14.86 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants .... | 540 | 2.5 | 19.20 | 39,940 | 15.40 | 22.73 |
| Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes ...... | 490 | 2.3 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products ........................... | 470 | 2.2 | 24.08 | 50,090 | 15.44 | 29.98 |
| Business operations specialists, all other..................................................................................... | 450 | 2.1 | 35.55 | 73,940 | 22.44 | 42.24 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | $\|$Percent of <br> Industry <br> Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Radio and television broadcasting (NAICS 515100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Radio and television announcers ... | 37,450 | 15.7 | \$ 16.85 | \$ 35,050 | \$ 8.04 | \$ 18.20 |
| Advertising sales agents. | 30,170 | 12.6 | 24.98 | 51,960 | 13.54 | 30.97 |
| Broadcast technicians. | 22,930 | 9.6 | 15.81 | 32,890 | 9.21 | 19.65 |
| Producers and directors.. | 18,410 | 7.7 | 28.32 | 58,910 | 16.08 | 35.09 |
| Reporters and correspondents. | 9,280 | 3.9 | 24.39 | 50,730 | 12.99 | 28.59 |
| Camera operators, television, video, and motion picture | 7,160 | 3.0 | 17.58 | 36,560 | 10.24 | 23.33 |
| Office clerks, general......... | 6,770 | 2.8 | 12.03 | 25,020 | 8.69 | 14.62 |
| General and operations managers.. | 6,310 | 2.6 | 49.42 | 102,800 | 26.65 | 68.49 |
| Broadcast news analysts... | 5,720 | 2.4 | 33.31 | 69,280 | 14.91 | 42.24 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants. | 4,370 | 1.8 | 18.47 | 38,420 | 14.36 | 22.02 |
| Cable and other subscription programming (NAICS 515200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telecommunications line installers and repairers. | 13,650 | 15.3 | \$ 19.10 | \$ 39,720 | \$ 13.76 | \$ 24.08 |
| Customer service representatives... | 11,460 | 12.8 | 15.32 | 31,860 | 11.48 | 17.88 |
| Producers and directors ............... | 4,950 | 5.5 | 33.44 | 69,560 | 18.99 | 41.30 |
| Sales representatives, services, all other. | 3,480 | 3.9 | 25.43 | 52,890 | 13.55 | 34.75 |
| Office clerks, general.. | 2,620 | 2.9 | 15.01 | 31,210 | 11.43 | 19.10 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants. | 2,320 | 2.6 | 20.04 | 41,670 | 16.05 | 23.11 |
| Computer support specialists.. | 2,230 | 2.5 | 21.53 | 44,790 | 15.97 | 25.93 |
| Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance | 2,200 | 2.5 | 16.54 | 34,410 | 12.81 | 19.17 |
| Advertising sales agents..................................................... | 2,050 | 2.3 | 27.52 | 57,230 | 16.67 | 33.97 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers. | 1,970 | 2.2 | 29.15 | 60,620 | 23.48 | 34.28 |
| Internet publishing and broadcasting (NAICS 516100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Computer software engineers, applications........................................ | 2,150 | 6.5 | \$ 39.43 | \$ 82,020 | \$ 31.02 | \$ 46.95 |
| Editors... | 1,760 | 5.3 | 24.54 | 51,030 | 15.89 | 28.52 |
| Computer programmers.. | 1,760 | 5.3 | 33.11 | 68,870 | 22.09 | 39.28 |
| Market research analysts... | 1,740 | 5.2 | 33.61 | 69,900 | 22.68 | 43.41 |
| Customer service representatives.. | 1,480 | 4.5 | 16.70 | 34,730 | 12.41 | 20.65 |
| Network systems and data communications analysts | 1,440 | 4.3 | 33.30 | 69,260 | 21.57 | 42.21 |
| Computer support specialists. | 1,240 | 3.7 | 19.57 | 40,690 | 14.05 | 24.12 |
| Sales representatives, services, all other. | 1,230 | 3.7 | 30.02 | 62,450 | 18.41 | 37.26 |
| Business operations specialists, all other.. | 1,220 | 3.7 | 27.12 | 56,420 | 18.98 | 32.63 |
| General and operations managers. | 870 | 2.6 | 62.29 | 129,570 | 37.29 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Wired telecommunications carriers (NAICS 517100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers.. | 85,860 | 17.7 | \$ 25.88 | \$ 53,840 | \$ 23.39 | \$ 29.12 |
| Telecommunications line installers and repairers....................................... | 53,970 | 11.1 | 26.57 | 55,260 | 23.57 | 31.23 |
| Customer service representatives .......... | 39,020 | 8.0 | 20.27 | 42,150 | 15.09 | 25.50 |
| Sales representatives, services, all other.. | 30,800 | 6.3 | 26.09 | 54,280 | 18.32 | 32.32 |
| Telephone operators.... | 14,910 | 3.1 | 17.10 | 35,560 | 12.14 | 21.32 |
| Network systems and data communications analysts.. | 13,620 | 2.8 | 35.22 | 73,260 | 28.54 | 42.02 |
| Electronics engineers, except computer.............. | 12,960 | 2.7 | 35.66 | 74,170 | 29.21 | 41.87 |
| Business operations specialists, all other...... | 12,080 | 2.5 | 33.48 | 69,640 | 25.85 | 41.01 |
| Computer software engineers, systems software............................ | 11,600 | 2.4 | 41.12 | 85,530 | 33.26 | 48.70 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers. | 11,430 | 2.4 | 33.58 | 69,850 | 28.55 | 39.39 |
| Wireless telecommunications carriers (NAICS 517200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customer service representatives................................................... | 53,170 | 27.0 | \$ 15.23 | \$ 31,680 | \$ 11.76 | \$ 17.70 |
| Retail salespersons.................. | 26,340 | 13.4 | 13.84 | 28,780 | 9.23 | 15.26 |
| Sales representatives, services, all other.. | 16,710 | 8.5 | 23.61 | 49,110 | 13.18 | 29.72 |
| Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers..... | 8,050 | 4.1 | 23.58 | 49,050 | 18.66 | 28.37 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers..................... | 6,170 | 3.1 | 22.84 | 47,520 | 15.36 | 25.66 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.. | 5,040 | 2.6 | 26.41 | 54,920 | 20.13 | 30.69 |
| Electronics engineers, except computer...... | 4,330 | 2.2 | 37.76 | 78,530 | 31.16 | 44.70 |
| Office clerks, general.......................... | 3,640 | 1.9 | 12.23 | 25,440 | 8.15 | 15.70 |
| Business operations specialists, all other......... | 3,570 | 1.8 | 32.66 | 67,920 | 22.91 | 38.86 |
| Computer support specialists. | 3,480 | 1.8 | 21.64 | 45,000 | 15.84 | 25.99 |
| Telecommunications resellers (NAICS 517300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customer service representatives................... | 12,930 | 10.0 | \$ 16.23 | \$ 33,760 | \$ 11.89 | \$ 20.13 |
| Sales representatives, services, all other......................... | 10,850 | 8.4 | 25.85 | 53,760 | 14.28 | 33.99 |
| Telecommunications line installers and repairers... | 6,100 | 4.7 | 26.16 | 54,420 | 23.45 | 30.63 |
| Retail salespersons.................................. | 4,910 | 3.8 | 11.93 | 24,810 | 8.58 | 13.54 |
| Network systems and data communications analysts | 3,960 | 3.1 | 33.22 | 69,100 | 26.44 | 40.31 |
| Office clerks, general...................................... | 3,180 | 2.5 | 17.05 | 35,470 | 12.12 | 21.44 |
| Electronics engineers, except computer.... | 3,160 | 2.4 | 37.71 | 78,430 | 31.04 | 44.39 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers...... | 2,920 | 2.3 | 26.35 | 54,810 | 20.94 | 31.21 |
| Telemarketers..................................... | 2,550 | 2.0 | 13.00 | 27,030 | 9.80 | 14.39 |
| Business operations specialists, all other....................................................................................... | 2,520 | 1.9 | 32.83 | 68,290 | 24.36 | 40.88 |

[^28]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

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| :--- | :--- |
| Occupation |  |
|  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006—Continued

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| :---: | :---: |
| Occupation |  |
|  |  |

[^29]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

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| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Occupation |  |
|  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Occupation |  |
|  |  |

[^30]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006—Continued

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Occupation |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent ofIndustryEmployment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Management and technical consulting services (NAICS 541600) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Management analysts... | 123,240 | 13.5 | \$ 43.82 | \$ 91,150 | \$ 25.25 | \$ 56.16 |
| Office clerks, general. | 36,950 | 4.1 | 11.88 | 24,700 | 8.07 | 14.51 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants. | 35,240 | 3.9 | 20.26 | 42,150 | 15.74 | 23.79 |
| Customer service representatives. | 32,410 | 3.6 | 15.98 | 33,250 | 11.89 | 18.93 |
| General and operations managers. | 26,630 | 2.9 | 62.61 | 130,220 | 39.74 | (2) |
| Business operations specialists, all other... | 25,830 | 2.8 | 32.07 | 66,700 | 18.37 | 39.93 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive . | 25,230 | 2.8 | 13.44 | 27,960 | 10.05 | 16.37 |
| Sales representatives, services, all other............. | 21,430 | 2.4 | 30.53 | 63,510 | 16.10 | 40.42 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.. | 20,160 | 2.2 | 16.36 | 34,020 | 12.57 | 19.79 |
| Employment, recruitment, and placement specialists.. | 19,810 | 2.2 | 32.58 | 67,770 | 18.28 | 38.31 |
| Scientific research and development services (NAICS 541700) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medical scientists, except epidemiologists. | 24,470 | 4.2 | \$ 37.83 | \$ 78,680 | \$ 25.31 | \$ 46.17 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants. | 21,570 | 3.7 | 21.24 | 44,190 | 17.03 | 24.87 |
| Biological technicians................ | 19,650 | 3.4 | 20.43 | 42,490 | 15.13 | 24.80 |
| Computer software engineers, systems software | 15,890 | 2.7 | 47.12 | 98,010 | 37.56 | 56.76 |
| Chemists... | 13,590 | 2.3 | 35.37 | 73,570 | 23.66 | 44.64 |
| General and operations managers. | 13,500 | 2.3 | 63.99 | 133,110 | 43.49 | (2) |
| Business operations specialists, all other.. | 13,030 | 2.2 | 34.75 | 72,280 | 24.81 | 43.41 |
| Office clerks, general.. | 12,570 | 2.1 | 14.45 | 30,050 | 10.74 | 17.31 |
| Computer software engineers, applications.......... | 12,100 | 2.1 | 42.35 | 88,080 | 33.02 | 51.45 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive. | 10,460 | 1.8 | 16.54 | 34,410 | 13.23 | 19.80 |
| Advertising and related services (NAICS 541800) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Advertising sales agents............................................... | 52,810 | 11.7 | \$ 26.94 | \$ 56,040 | \$ 16.25 | \$ 32.41 |
| Public relations specialists. | 28,990 | 6.4 | 29.01 | 60,330 | 17.47 | 34.88 |
| Graphic designers........... | 22,700 | 5.0 | 21.92 | 45,590 | 15.35 | 26.51 |
| Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service. | 19,670 | 4.3 | 11.18 | 23,260 | 8.44 | 13.19 |
| Office clerks, general.... | 17,300 | 3.8 | 12.04 | 25,050 | 8.81 | 14.62 |
| Demonstrators and product promoters. | 16,550 | 3.7 | 11.44 | 23,800 | 8.24 | 13.14 |
| Customer service representatives.. | 15,270 | 3.4 | 16.27 | 33,850 | 11.92 | 19.45 |
| General and operations managers. | 13,080 | 2.9 | 62.98 | 131,010 | 38.81 | (2) |
| Sales representatives, services, all other... | 12,780 | 2.8 | 28.67 | 59,620 | 15.56 | 35.48 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants. | 12,340 | 2.7 | 19.81 | 41,210 | 15.60 | 23.30 |
| Other professional and technical services (NAICS 541900) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Veterinary technologists and technicians... | 64,320 | 11.9 | \$ 13.09 | \$ 27,240 | \$ 10.32 | \$ 15.43 |
| Veterinary assistants and laboratory animal caretakers.. | 61,640 | 11.4 | 9.75 | 20,280 | 7.85 | 11.16 |
| Interviewers, except eligibility and loan.............. | 46,800 | 8.6 | 11.00 | 22,870 | 8.31 | 13.13 |
| Veterinarians...... | 45,530 | 8.4 | 39.51 | 82,170 | 27.09 | 46.12 |
| Photographers............ | 41,280 | 7.6 | 13.77 | 28,630 | 8.45 | 16.01 |
| Receptionists and information clerks... | 37,470 | 6.9 | 10.86 | 22,600 | 8.95 | 12.62 |
| Nonfarm animal caretakers........ | 21,550 | 4.0 | 8.84 | 18,390 | 7.07 | 9.90 |
| Office clerks, general.... | 19,790 | 3.6 | 10.69 | 22,230 | 8.16 | 12.59 |
| Survey researchers | 13,310 | 2.5 | 17.48 | 36,360 | 9.13 | 21.38 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive. | 12,950 | 2.4 | 11.86 | 24,660 | 9.34 | 13.99 |
| Management of companies and enterprises (NAICS 551100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .............................................. | 73,950 | 4.1 | \$ 15.61 | \$ 32,470 | \$ 12.48 | \$ 18.08 |
| Accountants and auditors......... | 67,660 | 3.8 | 28.81 | 59,920 | 20.98 | 34.59 |
| Customer service representatives. | 65,120 | 3.6 | 15.31 | 31,850 | 11.75 | 17.84 |
| General and operations managers .................... | 60,620 | 3.4 | 57.00 | 118,560 | 34.60 | (2) |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants. | 57,890 | 3.2 | 20.74 | 43,140 | 16.29 | 24.42 |
| Office clerks, general................ | 55,020 | 3.1 | 13.35 | 27,770 | 9.97 | 16.14 |
| Business operations specialists, all other.................................. | 48,170 | 2.7 | 31.12 | 64,730 | 20.92 | 38.78 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers... | 39,980 | 2.2 | 25.10 | 52,210 | 18.80 | 29.92 |
| Financial managers............................... | 39,900 | 2.2 | 55.53 | 115,490 | 38.49 | 68.80 |
| Computer systems analysts.. | 36,340 | 2.0 | 34.74 | 72,250 | 27.38 | 41.76 |
| Office administrative services (NAICS 561100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Customer service representatives.............. | 26,360 | 7.3 | \$ 14.26 | \$ 29,670 | \$ 10.92 | \$ 16.52 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ......... | 19,050 | 5.3 | 16.43 | 34,170 | 12.57 | 19.33 |
| Office clerks, general................................ | 17,660 | 4.9 | 12.00 | 24,960 | 8.59 | 14.36 |
| General and operations managers.... | 17,250 | 4.8 | 53.12 | 110,480 | 30.45 | (2) |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants. | 16,240 | 4.5 | 19.32 | 40,190 | 14.56 | 22.97 |
| Accountants and auditors ........................................................... | 13,870 | 3.8 | 29.75 | 61,870 | 20.83 | 35.11 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers... | 12,930 | 3.6 | 24.11 | 50,150 | 17.22 | 28.74 |
| Management analysts..................................... | 10,820 | 3.0 | 40.86 | 84,980 | 22.94 | 49.89 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive ................. | 8,860 | 2.5 | 13.80 | 28,700 | 10.49 | 16.49 |
| Business operations specialists, all other....................................................................................... | 8,210 | 2.3 | 33.00 | 68,640 | 20.01 | 42.42 |

[^31]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006—Continued

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Occupation |  |
|  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |

[^32]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006—Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent ofIndustryEmployment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Colleges and universities (NAICS 611300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Postsecondary teachers, all other... | 180,670 | 6.7 | (3) | \$ 74,590 | (3) | (3) |
| Office clerks, general., | 136,260 | 5.1 | 12.34 | 25,680 | 8.85 | 15.22 |
| Graduate teaching assistants. | 107,850 | . 0 | (3) | 30,240 | (3) | (3) |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants... | 93,140 | 3.5 | 18.46 | 38,390 | 14.41 | 21.63 |
| Health specialties teachers, postsecondary... | 91,950 | 3.4 | (3) | 98,360 | (3) | (3) |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive . | 91,210 | 3.4 | 14.26 | 29,660 | 11.36 | 16.85 |
| Education administrators, postsecondary ....... | 76,290 | 2.8 | 41.58 | 86,480 | 26.61 | 51.69 |
| Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.. | 75,000 | 2.8 | 11.61 | 24,150 | 9.09 | 13.70 |
| Business operations specialists, all other... | 52,490 | 2.0 | 23.77 | 49,430 | 16.90 | 28.60 |
| Art, drama, and music teachers, postsecondary ... | 49,620 | 1.9 | (3) | 57,740 | (3) | (3) |
| Business, computer and management training (NAICS 611400) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Self-enrichment education teachers.. | 5,420 | 6.6 | \$ 24.62 | \$ 51,200 | \$ 14.72 | \$ 29.55 |
| Vocational education teachers, postsecondary.. | 5,300 | 6.4 | 20.96 | 43,590 | 14.39 | 25.27 |
| Teachers and instructors, all other................. | 4,550 | 5.5 | (3) | 40,920 | (3) | (3) |
| Office clerks, general.. | 3,650 | 4.4 | 12.92 | 26,870 | 9.34 | 15.43 |
| Training and development specialists.. | 3,080 | 3.7 | 28.42 | 59,120 | 18.87 | 36.23 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants. | 2,890 | 3.5 | 17.85 | 37,130 | 13.79 | 20.82 |
| Sales representatives, services, all other.. | 2,300 | 2.8 | 26.87 | 55,900 | 17.08 | 32.50 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive. | 2,210 | 2.7 | 13.85 | 28,810 | 11.26 | 16.26 |
| Business teachers, postsecondary.... | 2,160 | 2.6 | (3) | 49,400 | (3) | (3) |
| General and operations managers .. | 2,100 | 2.6 | 46.58 | 96,880 | 29.85 | 59.91 |
| Technical and trade schools (NAICS 611500) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vocational education teachers, postsecondary... | 39,890 | 30.8 | \$ 21.28 | \$ 44,260 | \$ 14.70 | \$ 26.32 |
| Office clerks, general... | 4,720 | 3.6 | 11.23 | 23,370 | 8.40 | 13.54 |
| Self-enrichment education teachers.... | 4,230 | 3.3 | 18.96 | 39,440 | 12.85 | 23.17 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive. | 3,770 | 2.9 | 12.87 | 26,770 | 9.81 | 15.38 |
| Commercial pilots.... | 3,740 | 2.9 | (3) | 49,560 | (3) | (3) |
| Teachers and instructors, all other. | 3,590 | 2.8 | (3) | 43,020 | (3) | (3) |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants. | 3,200 | 2.5 | 16.58 | 34,480 | 13.08 | 19.30 |
| Receptionists and information clerks.. | 2,780 | 2.1 | 10.60 | 22,050 | 8.45 | 12.57 |
| Education administrators, postsecondary .. | 2,700 | 2.1 | 30.15 | 62,710 | 20.33 | 36.27 |
| Health specialties teachers, postsecondary.. | 2,400 | 1.9 | (3) | 45,230 | (3) | (3) |
| Other schools and instruction (NAICS 611600) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Self-enrichment education teachers.. | 53,620 | 19.6 | \$ 18.50 | \$ 38,490 | \$ 11.01 | \$ 23.52 |
| Teachers and instructors, all other. | 38,100 | 13.9 | (3) | 33,130 | (3) | (3) |
| Coaches and scouts...... | 28,760 | 10.5 | (3) | 28,040 | (3) | (3) |
| Choreographers...... | 15,120 | 5.5 | 18.23 | 37,910 | 10.46 | 23.82 |
| Teacher assistants... | 10,660 | 3.9 | (3) | 23,060 | (3) | (3) |
| Fitness trainers and aerobics instructors.. | 9,800 | 3.6 | 12.99 | 27,030 | 8.05 | 16.07 |
| Office clerks, general............ | 9,710 | 3.5 | 11.03 | 22,930 | 8.15 | 13.27 |
| Adult literacy, remedial education, and GED teachers and instructors. | 8,170 | 3.0 | 18.57 | 38,630 | 12.23 | 23.73 |
| Art, drama, and music teachers, postsecondary................ | 6,730 | 2.5 | (3) | 59,670 | (3) | (3) |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive. | 5,240 | 1.9 | 11.84 | 24,620 | 8.86 | 14.07 |
| Educational support services (NAICS 611700) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teacher assistants................................. | 11,960 | 12.1 | (3) | \$ 26,740 | (3) | (3) |
| Teachers and instructors, all other. | 8,380 | 8.5 | (3) | 39,900 | (3) | (3) |
| Child care workers.. | 6,830 | 6.9 | 10.50 | 21,840 | 8.08 | 11.26 |
| Instructional coordinators... | 5,550 | 5.6 | 29.80 | 61,990 | 18.96 | 36.49 |
| Office clerks, general...... | 4,420 | 4.5 | 12.54 | 26,080 | 9.41 | 14.95 |
| Educational, vocational, and school counselors... | 3,660 | 3.7 | 25.92 | 53,910 | 16.55 | 31.08 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .. | 2,680 | 2.7 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Self-enrichment education teachers... | 2,550 | 2.6 | 22.27 | 46,320 | 12.60 | 32.19 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.... | 2,220 | 2.2 | 18.26 | 37,980 | 14.03 | 21.32 |
| Customer service representatives. | 1,790 | 1.8 | 15.95 | 33,180 | 12.23 | 18.85 |
| Offices of physicians (NAICS 621100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medical assistants... | 254,130 | 11.9 | \$ 13.12 | \$ 27,290 | \$ 10.73 | \$ 15.09 |
| Registered nurses...................... | 209,260 | 9.8 | 28.45 | 59,170 | 20.32 | 33.38 |
| Receptionists and information clerks... | 166,640 | 7.8 | 11.69 | 24,310 | 9.76 | 13.53 |
| Medical secretaries. | 160,230 | 7.5 | 13.73 | 28,560 | 11.06 | 15.99 |
| Physicians and surgeons, all other..... | 92,050 | 4.3 | 85.99 | 178,870 | (2) | (2) |
| Billing and posting clerks and machine operators..... | 91,090 | 4.3 | 14.43 | 30,020 | 11.87 | 16.69 |
| Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses. | 91,010 | 4.3 | 16.16 | 33,620 | 13.37 | 18.30 |
| Office clerks, general................................ | 82,500 | 3.9 | 11.78 | 24,510 | 9.22 | 13.84 |
| Family and general practitioners ................................. | 71,590 | 3.4 | 75.05 | 156,110 | 57.07 | (2) |
| First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers.............................................. | 64,760 | 3.0 | 21.27 | 44,240 | 16.60 | 24.91 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006—Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent ofIndustryEmployment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Offices of dentists (NAICS 621200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dental assistants..... | 259,440 | 33.1 | \$ 14.84 | \$ 30,870 | \$ 11.91 | \$ 17.45 |
| Dental hygienists. | 160,000 | 20.4 | 30.12 | 62,640 | 24.76 | 35.73 |
| Dentists, general. | 79,250 | 10.1 | 68.90 | 143,310 | 46.70 | (2) |
| Receptionists and information clerks.. | 61,230 | 7.8 | 13.27 | 27,600 | 10.29 | 15.77 |
| Medical secretaries.............. | 56,190 | 7.2 | 16.32 | 33,930 | 12.62 | 19.54 |
| Office clerks, general. | 32,230 | 4.1 | 12.90 | 26,820 | 9.54 | 15.84 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive.. | 23,310 | 3.0 | 15.31 | 31,830 | 12.43 | 17.80 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers... | 17,780 | 2.3 | 22.36 | 46,510 | 17.62 | 25.72 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.... | 13,680 | 1.7 | 16.71 | 34,750 | 12.69 | 20.06 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants. | 13,260 | 1.7 | 19.09 | 39,720 | 15.28 | 22.28 |
| Offices of other health practitioners (NAICS 621300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Physical therapists.. | 48,440 | 8.5 | \$ 32.42 | \$ 67,440 | \$ 25.68 | \$ 37.43 |
| Medical assistants... | 47,390 | 8.3 | 11.61 | 24,150 | 9.59 | 13.43 |
| Receptionists and information clerks.. | 38,780 | 6.8 | 10.78 | 22,410 | 8.90 | 12.51 |
| Office clerks, general. | 32,630 | 5.7 | 11.21 | 23,320 | 8.67 | 13.33 |
| Medical secretaries.. | 30,340 | 5.3 | 12.80 | 26,630 | 10.14 | 15.08 |
| Chiropractors.. | 23,080 | 4.0 | 38.50 | 80,090 | 21.77 | 45.59 |
| Physical therapist assistants. | 22,470 | 3.9 | 19.59 | 40,740 | 15.76 | 23.63 |
| Opticians, dispensing.. | 22,160 | 3.9 | 14.84 | 30,870 | 11.50 | 17.35 |
| Physical therapist aides............................... | 21,930 | 3.8 | 10.73 | 22,320 | 8.66 | 12.15 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive. | 21,410 | 3.8 | 12.49 | 25,980 | 9.96 | 14.48 |
| Outpatient care centers (NAICS 621400) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Registered nurses........................................ | 69,870 | 14.4 | \$ 28.05 | \$ 58,350 | \$ 22.85 | \$ 32.63 |
| Mental health counselors.. | 19,360 | 4.0 | 18.49 | 38,460 | 13.48 | 21.76 |
| Medical assistants.... | 18,240 | 3.8 | 13.26 | 27,580 | 11.00 | 15.18 |
| Social and human service assistants ... | 17,910 | 3.7 | 12.55 | 26,110 | 9.85 | 14.57 |
| Mental health and substance abuse social workers. | 17,880 | 3.7 | 17.77 | 36,950 | 13.47 | 20.81 |
| Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses. | 17,500 | 3.6 | 18.23 | 37,920 | 15.18 | 21.08 |
| Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors.. | 17,120 | 3.5 | 17.23 | 35,840 | 13.48 | 19.91 |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.. | 15,620 | 3.2 | 12.44 | 25,880 | 9.98 | 14.62 |
| Health technologists and technicians, all other. | 12,910 | 2.7 | 16.45 | 34,210 | 12.59 | 18.86 |
| Office clerks, general. | 12,630 | 2.6 | 12.24 | 25,450 | 9.61 | 14.32 |
| Medical and diagnostic laboratories (NAICS 621500) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Healthcare support workers, all other... | 24,420 | 12.2 | \$ 13.56 | \$ 28,210 | \$ 11.16 | \$ 15.71 |
| Medical and clinical laboratory technologists. | 22,830 | 11.4 | 25.26 | 52,540 | 20.28 | 28.89 |
| Medical and clinical laboratory technicians.... | 20,460 | 10.2 | 15.50 | 32,250 | 11.67 | 18.33 |
| Radiologic technologists and technicians.. | 16,940 | 8.5 | 25.21 | 52,440 | 19.95 | 29.57 |
| Couriers and messengers.. | 9,260 | 4.6 | 11.43 | 23,780 | 9.47 | 13.23 |
| Customer service representatives... | 8,440 | 4.2 | 14.37 | 29,890 | 11.82 | 16.64 |
| Billing and posting clerks and machine operators.. | 6,390 | 3.2 | 14.55 | 30,270 | 12.11 | 16.76 |
| Medical secretaries... | 5,170 | 2.6 | 14.07 | 29,260 | 11.49 | 16.31 |
| Office clerks, general........... | 4,970 | 2.5 | 12.30 | 25,580 | 9.58 | 14.35 |
| Receptionists and information clerks... | 4,970 | 2.5 | 12.49 | 25,980 | 10.36 | 14.25 |
| Home health care services (NAICS 621600) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home health aides...... | 237,620 | 27.8 | \$ 9.43 | \$ 19,620 | \$ 7.78 | \$ 10.74 |
| Personal and home care aides ........ | 213,530 | 25.0 | 7.62 | 15,840 | 6.23 | 8.72 |
| Registered nurses.... | 124,470 | 14.6 | 27.31 | 56,810 | 21.85 | 31.32 |
| Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses ... | 55,720 | 6.5 | 18.87 | 39,250 | 15.67 | 21.69 |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants..... | 33,660 | 3.9 | 10.41 | 21,660 | 8.58 | 11.96 |
| Physical therapists................ | 17,350 | 2.0 | 36.38 | 75,670 | 28.33 | 43.70 |
| Office clerks, general.............. | 13,680 | 1.6 | 12.04 | 25,040 | 9.48 | 14.03 |
| Medical and public health social workers... | 12,370 | 1.4 | 23.22 | 48,300 | 17.85 | 26.35 |
| Medical and health services managers........................... | 11,280 | 1.3 | 36.19 | 75,270 | 26.10 | 40.55 |
| General and operations managers. | 7,830 | 0.9 | 41.36 | 86,040 | 27.04 | 49.64 |
| Other ambulatory health care services (NAICS 621900) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Emergency medical technicians and paramedics............ | 85,150 | 39.9 | \$ 12.88 | \$ 26,790 | \$ 9.78 | \$ 15.10 |
| Healthcare support workers, all other........ | 12,300 | 5.8 | 13.15 | 27,340 | 10.07 | 15.71 |
| Registered nurses...... | 9,690 | 4.5 | 27.70 | 57,630 | 22.34 | 32.23 |
| Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency medical technicians.... | 9,430 | 4.4 | 10.33 | 21,480 | 7.74 | 11.77 |
| Medical and clinical laboratory technicians... | 5,990 | 2.8 | 14.99 | 31,180 | 11.68 | 17.57 |
| Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers ...... | 5,110 | 2.4 | 13.95 | 29,020 | 10.45 | 16.83 |
| Medical and clinical laboratory technologists. | 4,370 | 2.0 | 22.27 | 46,320 | 17.37 | 26.45 |
| Office clerks, general................. | 4,330 | 2.0 | 12.03 | 25,030 | 9.22 | 14.37 |
| Medical assistants.................................................... | 3,860 | 1.8 | 13.07 | 27,170 | 10.60 | 14.55 |
| Medical and health services managers......................................................................................... | 3,710 | 1.7 | 36.21 | 75,320 | 24.26 | 41.50 |

[^33]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent of Industry Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| General medical and surgical hospitals (NAICS 622100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Registered nurses. | 1,373,610 | 28.1 | \$ 29.31 | \$ 60,970 | \$ 23.80 | \$ 34.03 |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.. | 382,940 | 7.8 | 11.55 | 24,030 | 9.47 | 13.34 |
| Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses | 171,470 | 3.5 | 17.33 | 36,050 | 14.33 | 19.91 |
| Maids and housekeeping cleaners. | 115,790 | 2.4 | 10.15 | 21,110 | 8.16 | 11.61 |
| Radiologic technologists and technicians. | 114,600 | 2.3 | 23.87 | 49,640 | 19.55 | 28.01 |
| Office clerks, general.. | 114,250 | 2.3 | 12.94 | 26,910 | 10.17 | 15.31 |
| Medical and clinical laboratory technologists. | 96,590 | 2.0 | 24.34 | 50,630 | 20.35 | 28.04 |
| Medical secretaries... | 95,090 | 1.9 | 13.67 | 28,440 | 11.18 | 15.79 |
| Medical and health services managers.... | 87,620 | 1.8 | 40.83 | 84,930 | 30.32 | 47.45 |
| Interviewers, except eligibility and loan......................................................................................... | 80,650 | 1.7 | 12.93 | 26,900 | 10.66 | 14.83 |
| Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals (NAICS 622200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Registered nurses.. | 32,000 | 13.5 | \$ 27.36 | \$ 56,900 | \$ 22.83 | \$ 31.37 |
| Psychiatric technicians.. | 26,910 | 11.3 | 14.84 | 30,870 | 10.83 | 17.76 |
| Psychiatric aides......... | 22,100 | 9.3 | 12.25 | 25,480 | 9.63 | 14.67 |
| Mental health and substance abuse social workers | 9,810 | 4.1 | 19.60 | 40,770 | 14.91 | 23.60 |
| Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses | 9,400 | 4.0 | 17.52 | 36,440 | 14.65 | 20.27 |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.. | 8,720 | 3.7 | 10.91 | 22,680 | 8.74 | 12.66 |
| Social and human service assistants. | 5,310 | 2.2 | 14.43 | 30,010 | 10.48 | 17.71 |
| Security guards.. | 4,800 | 2.0 | 15.27 | 31,750 | 11.23 | 19.00 |
| Mental health counselors. | 4,320 | 1.8 | 18.66 | 38,810 | 13.59 | 22.26 |
| Office clerks, general.. | 4,310 | 1.8 | 13.18 | 27,420 | 10.31 | 15.83 |
| Other hospitals (NAICS 622300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Registered nurses.................. | 40,500 | 21.1 | \$ 29.46 | \$ 61,270 | \$ 24.37 | \$ 33.95 |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.. | 18,220 | 9.5 | 11.63 | 24,180 | 9.58 | 13.46 |
| Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses. | 7,700 | 4.0 | 18.32 | 38,110 | 15.44 | 21.10 |
| Physical therapists.. | 5,750 | 3.0 | 31.54 | 65,600 | 26.29 | 35.87 |
| Maids and housekeeping cleaners. | 4,320 | 2.3 | 9.83 | 20,440 | 8.11 | 11.23 |
| Medical and health services managers.. | 4,110 | 2.1 | 40.70 | 84,650 | 31.49 | 46.35 |
| Occupational therapists.. | 3,890 | 2.0 | 30.01 | 62,420 | 25.02 | 34.76 |
| Medical secretaries.. | 3,800 | 2.0 | 15.35 | 31,930 | 12.47 | 17.78 |
| Respiratory therapists. | 3,330 | 1.7 | 23.35 | 48,570 | 19.77 | 26.76 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants. | 3,090 | 1.6 | 19.04 | 39,610 | 16.21 | 21.99 |
| Nursing care facilities (NAICS 623100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.. | 585,660 | 37.2 | \$ 10.61 | \$ 22,070 | \$ 8.86 | \$ 12.20 |
| Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses | 192,260 | 12.2 | 18.77 | 39,050 | 15.80 | 21.63 |
| Registered nurses.. | 122,990 | 7.8 | 25.81 | 53,690 | 21.41 | 29.51 |
| Maids and housekeeping cleaners . | 75,160 | 4.8 | 8.88 | 18,470 | 7.34 | 10.17 |
| Home health aides.. | 58,410 | 3.7 | 9.88 | 20,550 | 8.21 | 11.51 |
| Food preparation workers.. | 48,090 | 3.1 | 8.88 | 18,470 | 7.34 | 10.09 |
| Cooks, institution and cafeteria. | 45,700 | 2.9 | 10.23 | 21,270 | 8.17 | 11.88 |
| Laundry and dry-cleaning workers. | 32,540 | 2.1 | 8.89 | 18,490 | 7.39 | 10.20 |
| Recreation workers........... | 30,680 | 1.9 | 10.92 | 22,700 | 8.68 | 12.61 |
| Food servers, nonrestaurant. | 24,010 | 1.5 | 9.10 | 18,940 | 7.64 | 10.26 |
| Residential mental health facilities (NAICS 623200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home health aides. | 125,680 | 25.0 | \$ 9.57 | \$ 19,900 | \$ 8.08 | \$ 10.82 |
| Personal and home care aides. | 46,040 | 9.2 | 9.64 | 20,040 | 8.33 | 10.75 |
| Social and human service assistants...... | 34,870 | 6.9 | 11.21 | 23,310 | 9.16 | 12.88 |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.. | 26,710 | 5.3 | 10.17 | 21,160 | 8.46 | 11.53 |
| Rehabilitation counselors.. | 23,200 | 4.6 | 12.69 | 26,400 | 9.94 | 14.39 |
| Mental health and substance abuse social workers.. | 17,130 | 3.4 | 15.57 | 32,390 | 11.39 | 18.39 |
| Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors. | 15,630 | 3.1 | 15.20 | 31,610 | 11.80 | 17.90 |
| Mental health counselors... | 15,310 | 3.0 | 14.32 | 29,790 | 11.02 | 16.27 |
| Child care workers... | 15,270 | 3.0 | 10.43 | 21,700 | 8.66 | 11.95 |
| Registered nurses.. | 11,560 | 2.3 | 24.98 | 51,960 | 20.49 | 28.45 |
| Community care facilities for the elderly (NAICS 623300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants............................................ | 129,970 | 20.8 | \$ 10.21 | \$ 21,240 | \$ 8.63 | \$ 11.62 |
| Home health aides........................................... | 110,140 | 17.6 | 9.15 | 19,030 | 7.77 | 10.40 |
| Maids and housekeeping cleaners .......... | 35,410 | 5.7 | 8.84 | 18,380 | 7.62 | 10.05 |
| Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses. | 35,390 | 5.7 | 18.46 | 38,390 | 15.71 | 21.26 |
| Cooks, institution and cafeteria.. | 25,490 | 4.1 | 10.34 | 21,500 | 8.42 | 11.95 |
| Registered nurses................ | 24,010 | 3.8 | 24.92 | 51,830 | 20.65 | 28.52 |
| Personal and home care aides. | 19,830 | 3.2 | 9.15 | 19,020 | 7.78 | 10.48 |
| Food servers, nonrestaurant ... | 18,580 | 3.0 | 8.56 | 17,810 | 7.44 | 9.43 |
| Waiters and waitresses... | 16,860 | 2.7 | 8.40 | 17,470 | 7.08 | 9.27 |
| Food preparation workers............................................................................................................. | 13,560 | 2.2 | 8.70 | 18,100 | 7.39 | 9.84 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Occupation |  |
|  |  |

[^34]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006—Continued

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Occupation |  |
|  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006—Continued

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Occupation |  |
|  |  |

[^35]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006—Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent ofIndustryEmployment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Limited-service eating places (NAICS 722200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food... | 1,759,140 | 44.4 | \$ 7.23 | \$ 15,030 | \$ 6.35 | \$ 8.05 |
| Cooks, fast food.. | 515,460 | 13.0 | 7.59 | 15,780 | 6.57 | 8.44 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers. | 342,050 | 8.6 | 12.33 | 25,650 | 9.35 | 14.38 |
| Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop .... | 268,540 | 6.8 | 7.77 | 16,150 | 6.82 | 8.60 |
| Food preparation workers.. | 187,550 | 4.7 | 7.77 | 16,160 | 6.76 | 8.52 |
| Cashiers.. | 166,970 | 4.2 | 7.42 | 15,430 | 6.46 | 8.29 |
| Waiters and waitresses.. | 151,150 | 3.8 | 7.39 | 15,370 | 6.16 | 7.98 |
| Driver/sales workers.. | 131,070 | 3.3 | 7.84 | 16,310 | 6.31 | 8.37 |
| Food service managers... | 69,850 | 1.8 | 20.09 | 41,790 | 15.41 | 22.82 |
| Dishwashers................ | 50,620 | 1.3 | 7.33 | 15,250 | 6.58 | 8.16 |
| Special food services (NAICS 722300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.. | 76,720 | 13.9 | \$ 8.77 | \$ 18,250 | \$ 6.99 | \$ 9.94 |
| Waiters and waitresses... | 56,730 | 10.3 | 10.03 | 20,870 | 6.98 | 11.89 |
| Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop ... | 49,640 | 9.0 | 8.88 | 18,470 | 7.32 | 10.14 |
| Food preparation workers.. | 47,630 | 8.6 | 9.15 | 19,020 | 7.56 | 10.51 |
| Cooks, institution and cafeteria..... | 37,560 | 6.8 | 10.84 | 22,550 | 8.66 | 12.71 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers. | 29,040 | 5.3 | 15.27 | 31,760 | 11.35 | 18.44 |
| Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers... | 25,650 | 4.6 | 8.50 | 17,670 | 6.88 | 9.80 |
| Food servers, nonrestaurant. | 23,370 | 4.2 | 10.37 | 21,560 | 7.55 | 12.03 |
| Dishwashers. | 23,050 | 4.2 | 8.13 | 16,910 | 6.91 | 9.15 |
| Cashiers.. | 21,460 | 3.9 | 8.95 | 18,620 | 7.41 | 10.23 |
| Drinking places, alcoholic beverages (NAICS 722400) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bartenders..................................................................... | 145,910 | 40.7 | \$ 8.26 | \$ 17,180 | \$ 6.64 | \$ 9.22 |
| Waiters and waitresses. | 77,160 | 21.5 | 7.70 | 16,020 | 6.23 | 8.31 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers. | 19,730 | 5.5 | 13.89 | 28,890 | 9.92 | 16.69 |
| Security guards................................... | 15,100 | 4.2 | 9.96 | 20,720 | 7.56 | 11.24 |
| Cooks, restaurant. | 14,760 | 4.1 | 10.28 | 21,380 | 8.32 | 11.81 |
| Cooks, short order.. | 13,720 | 3.8 | 8.92 | 18,560 | 7.38 | 10.31 |
| Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers... | 7,940 | 2.2 | 7.50 | 15,600 | 6.54 | 8.18 |
| Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food. | 6,950 | 1.9 | 7.56 | 15,710 | 6.33 | 8.38 |
| Dishwashers...... | 6,280 | 1.8 | 7.48 | 15,550 | 6.47 | 8.45 |
| Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop. | 5,420 | 1.5 | 8.35 | 17,370 | 6.69 | 9.29 |
| Automotive repair and maintenance (NAICS 811100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Automotive service technicians and mechanics. | 223,380 | 25.2 | \$ 15.61 | \$ 32,480 | \$ 11.21 | \$ 19.05 |
| Cleaners of vehicles and equipment. | 130,860 | 14.8 | 8.30 | 17,260 | 6.81 | 9.11 |
| Automotive body and related repairers.. | 103,620 | 11.7 | 18.10 | 37,650 | 12.79 | 21.86 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers. | 41,540 | 4.7 | 25.12 | 52,240 | 18.14 | 29.91 |
| Service station attendants.. | 38,390 | 4.3 | 8.93 | 18,570 | 7.53 | 10.12 |
| Office clerks, general....... | 31,070 | 3.5 | 10.88 | 22,620 | 7.81 | 12.91 |
| Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists, | 26,650 | 3.0 | 17.79 | 37,000 | 13.99 | 21.37 |
| Painters, transportation equipment.... | 22,510 | 2.5 | 18.57 | 38,630 | 13.18 | 22.35 |
| Helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers . | 19,280 | 2.2 | 9.46 | 19,670 | 7.51 | 10.89 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ............. | 18,560 | 2.1 | 13.54 | 28,150 | 9.98 | 16.39 |
| Electronic equipment repair and maintenance (NAICS 811200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers..................................... | 19,040 | 18.0 | \$ 16.70 | \$ 34,740 | \$ 12.30 | \$ 20.69 |
| Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers... | 6,470 | 6.1 | 14.03 | 29,180 | 10.11 | 16.88 |
| Medical equipment repairers.............. | 5,890 | 5.6 | 22.21 | 46,190 | 14.74 | 27.06 |
| Electrical and electronics repairers, commercial and industrial equipment.... | 4,380 | 4.1 | 20.04 | 41,690 | 14.58 | 24.73 |
| Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers. | 4,240 | 4.0 | 19.51 | 40,590 | 13.74 | 25.65 |
| Office clerks, general.................................................... | 4,080 | 3.9 | 10.88 | 22,630 | 7.60 | 13.34 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers.. | 3,750 | 3.5 | 27.25 | 56,680 | 19.64 | 32.60 |
| Customer service representatives........ | 2,770 | 2.6 | 14.77 | 30,730 | 10.14 | 17.68 |
| General and operations managers ............... | 2,580 | 2.4 | 50.46 | 104,960 | 31.10 | 64.74 |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks.. | 2,550 | 2.4 | 12.84 | 26,710 | 10.12 | 15.10 |
| Commercial machinery repair and maintenance (NAICS 811300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial machinery mechanics....................... | 20,160 | 11.5 | \$ 19.04 | \$ 39,610 | \$ 13.94 | \$ 22.42 |
| Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers ..... | 17,520 | 10.0 | 15.55 | 32,350 | 11.92 | 18.38 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general.... | 8,870 | 5.1 | 16.84 | 35,020 | 12.16 | 20.73 |
| Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers. | 8,290 | 4.7 | 20.69 | 43,030 | 15.10 | 25.53 |
| Electric motor, power tool, and related repairers...... | 6,880 | 3.9 | 16.10 | 33,480 | 12.35 | 18.95 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers .. | 6,620 | 3.8 | 26.72 | 55,580 | 19.53 | 32.87 |
| Office clerks, general....................................................... | 6,430 | 3.7 | 10.65 | 22,160 | 7.42 | 13.05 |
| Machinists....................................................... | 6,010 | 3.4 | 17.59 | 36,580 | 14.07 | 20.79 |
| Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines....................... | 5,000 | 2.9 | 17.75 | 36,910 | 13.32 | 20.95 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ................................................................................. | 4,440 | 2.5 | 14.22 | 29,570 | 10.67 | 17.20 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |

[^36]Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent of Industry Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Grantmaking and giving services (NAICS 813200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants. | 8,150 | 6.9 | \$ 18.86 | \$ 39,230 | \$ 14.93 | \$ 21.81 |
| Business operations specialists, all other.. | 7,860 | 6.6 | 27.51 | 57,220 | 18.45 | 34.67 |
| Public relations specialists. | 6,200 | 5.2 | 25.24 | 52,490 | 17.45 | 30.48 |
| Office clerks, general.... | 5,720 | 4.8 | 11.39 | 23,690 | 8.55 | 13.78 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive | 5,290 | 4.4 | 14.22 | 29,580 | 11.22 | 16.89 |
| Sales and related workers, all other... | 4,660 | 3.9 | 22.51 | 46,820 | 15.20 | 28.49 |
| General and operations managers ... | 4,420 | 3.7 | 51.21 | 106,520 | 31.45 | 66.82 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks. | 3,740 | 3.1 | 15.94 | 33,150 | 12.72 | 18.63 |
| Social and community service managers... | 3,400 | 2.9 | 29.15 | 60,630 | 20.30 | 35.00 |
| Accountants and auditors ....................... | 3,240 | 2.7 | 28.99 | 60,290 | 21.74 | 34.67 |
| Social advocacy organizations (NAICS 813300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Social and human service assistants. | 9,100 | 5.5 | \$ 12.84 | \$ 26,710 | \$ 9.77 | \$ 15.72 |
| Nonfarm animal caretakers.. | 8,130 | 4.9 | 8.98 | 18,680 | 7.12 | 10.22 |
| Office clerks, general....... | 7,420 | 4.5 | 12.05 | 25,060 | 8.68 | 14.01 |
| Public relations specialists.. | 6,610 | 4.0 | 25.29 | 52,610 | 17.16 | 29.31 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants. | 6,410 | 3.8 | 17.69 | 36,800 | 13.96 | 20.61 |
| Child, family, and school social workers. | 5,870 | 3.5 | 16.56 | 34,440 | 12.53 | 18.86 |
| Community and social service specialists, all other. | 5,630 | 3.4 | 17.67 | 36,750 | 12.41 | 21.48 |
| Social and community service managers. | 5,550 | 3.3 | 26.75 | 55,640 | 18.36 | 32.52 |
| Personal and home care aides.. | 5,510 | 3.3 | 8.80 | 18,300 | 7.25 | 9.95 |
| General and operations managers. | 5,510 | 3.3 | 41.01 | 85,290 | 25.86 | 50.10 |
| Civic and social organizations (NAICS 813400) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bartenders.......................................................... | 44,600 | 10.9 | \$ 7.92 | \$ 16,470 | \$ 6.67 | \$ 8.69 |
| Child care workers. | 33,590 | 8.2 | 8.31 | 17,280 | 6.82 | 9.29 |
| Fitness trainers and aerobics instructors. | 32,840 | 8.0 | 13.32 | 27,710 | 8.35 | 16.42 |
| Recreation workers..................... | 30,960 | 7.6 | 9.73 | 20,240 | 7.26 | 11.03 |
| Lifeguards, ski patrol, and other recreational protective service workers, | 21,890 | 5.4 | 8.35 | 17,360 | 6.99 | 9.23 |
| Waiters and waitresses... | 14,450 | 3.5 | 8.76 | 18,230 | 6.51 | 10.19 |
| Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.. | 14,320 | 3.5 | 8.95 | 18,620 | 7.04 | 10.37 |
| Office clerks, general... | 13,170 | 3.2 | 9.76 | 20,300 | 7.08 | 11.67 |
| Customer service representatives.. | 9,650 | 2.4 | 11.12 | 23,130 | 7.69 | 13.62 |
| Preschool teachers, except special education.. | 9,140 | 2.2 | 11.55 | 24,010 | 8.35 | 13.63 |
| Professional and similar organizations (NAICS 813900) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists, all other. | 51,550 | 12.1 | \$ 22.24 | \$ 46,260 | \$ 9.50 | \$ 30.23 |
| Business operations specialists, all other.. | 42,440 | 10.0 | 22.51 | 46,820 | 11.06 | 29.76 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive . | 23,480 | 5.5 | 14.43 | 30,010 | 10.59 | 17.95 |
| Office clerks, general................... | 23,230 | 5.5 | 12.44 | 25,880 | 8.70 | 15.42 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants. | 21,710 | 5.1 | 19.33 | 40,220 | 14.85 | 22.66 |
| Public relations specialists... | 17,540 | 4.1 | 28.52 | 59,310 | 18.31 | 36.21 |
| General and operations managers ... | 16,780 | 3.9 | 50.56 | 105,170 | 31.26 | 65.92 |
| Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks. | 15,010 | 3.5 | 15.72 | 32,700 | 11.88 | 19.45 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general... | 14,150 | 3.3 | 13.76 | 28,630 | 10.68 | 16.26 |
| Security quards... | 11,020 | 2.6 | 11.12 | 23,120 | 8.48 | 12.28 |
| Federal government (OES designation) (NAICS 999100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business operations specialists, all other........................................... | 137,750 | 7.7 | \$ 32.53 | \$ 67,660 | \$ 24.62 | \$38.46 |
| Compliance officers, except agriculture, construction, health and safety, and transportation. | 83,010 | 4.6 | 21.91 | 45,570 | 14.40 | 28.16 |
| All other information and record clerks. | 79,920 | 4.5 | 17.46 | 36,320 | 14.12 | 20.80 |
| Computer specialists, all other............ | 61,410 | 3.4 | 37.86 | 78,750 | 31.97 | 44.73 |
| Registered nurses................ | 49,170 | 2.8 | 33.38 | 69,440 | 27.24 | 38.54 |
| Managers, all other................... | 45,170 | 2.5 | 45.58 | 94,810 | 36.34 | 56.84 |
| Management analysts........................ | 40,810 | 2.3 | 35.40 | 73,640 | 29.13 | 42.41 |
| Claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators .. | 38,450 | 2.2 | 29.87 | 62,130 | 24.97 | 35.93 |
| Detectives and criminal investigators................. | 35,690 | 2.0 | 33.92 | 70,560 | 27.12 | 41.80 |
| Tax examiners, collectors, and revenue agents. | 32,450 | 1.8 | 28.06 | 58,360 | 19.49 | 36.79 |
| State government (OES designation) (NAICS 999200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Correctional officers and jailers..................... | 243,020 | 10.8 | \$ 18.73 | \$ 38,960 | \$ 13.92 | \$22.27 |
| Office clerks, general....................... | 93,900 | 4.2 | 13.43 | 27,940 | 10.65 | 16.09 |
| Business operations specialists, all other..... | 85,040 | 3.8 | 27.63 | 57,460 | 20.57 | 33.85 |
| Child, family, and school social workers ...... | 63,300 | 2.8 | 19.83 | 41,240 | 15.30 | 23.82 |
| Police and sheriff's patrol officers............. | 57,330 | 2.5 | 25.45 | 52,930 | 20.10 | 30.34 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants ..... | 53,200 | 2.4 | 18.24 | 37,940 | 13.80 | 21.94 |
| Probation officers and correctional treatment specialists... | 48,180 | 2.1 | 22.87 | 47,570 | 16.68 | 27.57 |
| Social and human service assistants .................. | 44,650 | 2.0 | 14.49 | 30,140 | 9.88 | 18.66 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive ............................... | 42,410 | 1.9 | 15.64 | 32,530 | 12.49 | 18.47 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers............................................... | 38,710 | 1.7 | 22.72 | 47,250 | 16.89 | 28.64 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. National employment and wage data for the 10 largest occupations by industry from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, May 2006-Continued

| Occupation | Employment | Percent of Industry Employment | Mean wages |  | Percentiles |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hourly | Annual ${ }^{1}$ | 25th | 75th |
| Local government (OES designation) (NAICS 999300) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Police and sheriff's patrol officers. | 541,010 | 10.0 | \$ 23.14 | \$ 48,120 | \$ 16.83 | \$ 28.72 |
| Fire fighters... | 262,540 | 4.8 | 20.52 | 42,680 | 14.28 | 26.35 |
| Office clerks, general.. | 210,310 | 3.9 | 13.22 | 27,500 | 10.03 | 15.97 |
| Correctional officers and jailers.. | 143,630 | 2.6 | 17.95 | 37,330 | 13.13 | 22.13 |
| Highway maintenance workers.. | 100,590 | 1.9 | 15.36 | 31,950 | 11.74 | 18.57 |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general. | 98,710 | 1.8 | 16.36 | 34,020 | 12.05 | 20.24 |
| Recreation workers..... | 98,440 | 1.8 | 11.19 | 23,280 | 7.73 | 13.38 |
| Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .. | 91,600 | 1.7 | 15.07 | 31,350 | 11.82 | 18.01 |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants .. | 86,350 | 1.6 | 19.40 | 40,350 | 15.08 | 22.97 |
| Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators.. | 85,060 | 1.6 | 17.87 | 37,180 | 13.60 | 21.68 |


#### Abstract

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


${ }^{2}$ Represents a wage above $\$ 70.00$ an hour.
${ }^{3}$ Wages for some occupations that do not generally work yearround, full time, are reported either as hourly wages or annual salaries depending on how they are typically paid.
${ }^{4}$ Estimates not released.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006

## 11-1011 Chief executives

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


[^37]Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 11-1021 General and operations managers

Plan, direct, or coordinate the operations of companies or public and private sector organizations. Duties and responsibilities include formulating policies, managing daily operations, and planning the use of materials and human resources, but are too diverse and general in nature to be classified in any one functional area of management or administration, such as personnel, purchasing, or administrative services. Include owners and managers who head small business establishments whose duties are primarily managerial. Exclude "First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers" (41-1011) and workers in other small establishments.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-1031 Legislators

Develop laws and statutes at the Federal, State, or local level. Include only elected officials.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-2011 Advertising and promotions managers

Plan and direct advertising policies and programs or produce collateral materials, such as posters, contests, coupons, or give-aways, to create extra interest in the purchase of a product or service for a department, an entire organization, or on an account basis.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$38,130$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 40.93 \\ 85,140 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 17.42 \\ 36,230 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 35.12 <br> 73,060 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 52.42 \\ & 109,030 \end{aligned}$ | 90th <br> (4) <br> (4) |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Advertising and related services |  |  |  | 7,020 | \$ 52.31 | \$ 108,800 |  |
|  |  | 2. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  | 3,440 | 43.40 | 90,270 |  |
| 3. Newspaper, book, and directory publishers |  |  |  | 2,930 | 41.09 | 85,460 |  |
| 4. Radio and television broadcasting |  |  |  | 1,910 | 39.12 | 81,370 |  |
| 5. Professional and similar organizations |  |  |  | 1,140 | 38.15 | 79,350 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Telecommunications resellers |  |  |  | 50 | 60.17 | 125,160 |  |
| 2. Sound recording industries |  |  |  | 90 | 56.46 | 117,430 |  |
| 3. Health and personal care stores |  |  |  | 90 | 53.64 | 111,560 |  |
| 4. Other financial investment activities |  |  |  | 250 | 53.59 | 111,460 |  |
| 5. Advertising and related services |  |  |  | 7,020 | 52.31 | 108,800 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 500 | \$36.08 | \$ 75,050 | 0.082 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 5,080 | 57.26 | 119,100 | 0.061 |
| 3. Idaho |  |  |  | 320 | 23.42 | 48,710 | 0.051 |
| 4. Maine |  |  |  | 280 | 26.03 | 54,140 | 0.047 |
| 5. Tennessee |  |  |  | 1,240 | 27.07 | 56,310 | 0.046 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 5,080 | 57.26 | 119,100 | 0.061 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | 820 | 53.24 | 110,750 | 0.021 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 450 | 50.82 | 105,710 | 0.016 |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  |  | 300 | 49.07 | 102,060 | 0.011 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,120 | 46.51 | 96,740 | 0.035 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 4,080 | \$ 60.75 | \$ 126,360 | 0.082 |
| 2. Fargo, ND-MN |  |  |  | 90 | 25.14 | 52,290 | 0.080 |
| 3. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 120 | 41.08 | 85,440 | 0.078 |
| 4. Charleston, WV |  |  |  | 110 | 24.67 | 51,310 | 0.077 |
| 5. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 710 | 47.58 | 98,970 | 0.073 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  |  | 60 | 64.62 | 134,410 | 0.026 |
| 2. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 4,080 | 60.75 | 126,360 | 0.082 |
| 3. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 190 | 54.38 | 113,120 | 0.019 |
| 4. Peoria, IL |  |  |  | (6) | 53.51 | 111,290 | (6) |
| 5. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metro Div |  |  |  | 280 | 53.43 | 111,130 | 0.024 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 11-2021 Marketing managers

Determine the demand for products and services offered by a firm and its competitors and identify potential customers. Develop pricing strategies with the goal of maximizing the firm's profits or share of the market while ensuring the firm's customers are satisfied. Oversee product development or monitor trends that indicate the need for new products and services.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 11-2022 Sales managers

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

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment307,960 |  | Mean | 10th | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 29.87 \\ 62,140 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{gathered} \$ 44.02 \\ 91,560 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 63.90 \\ & 132,910 \end{aligned}$ | 90th <br> (4) <br> (4) |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 49.39 | \$21.70 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: | 102,730 | 45,140 |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Automobile dealers |  |  |  | 22,100 | \$ 53.22 | \$ 110,690 |  |
| 2. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 21,490 | 51.55 | 107,220 |  |
| 3. Electronic markets and agents and brokers |  |  |  | 8,870 | 57.22 | 119,020 |  |
| 4. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 7,690 | 58.13 | 120,900 |  |
| 5. Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 7,580 | 50.70 | 105,460 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage |  |  |  | 2,830 | 67.28 | 139,940 |  |
| 2. Other financial investment activities |  |  |  | 1,430 | 66.21 | 137,710 |  |
| 3. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  |  | 1,270 | 63.15 | 131,350 |  |
| 4. ISPs and web search portals |  |  |  | 980 | 62.42 | 129,830 |  |
| 5. Accessories and other apparel manufacturing |  |  |  | 50 | 62.33 | 129,660 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Georgia |  |  |  | 16,730 | \$ 47.60 | \$ 99,000 | 0.418 |
| 2. Idaho |  |  |  | 2,280 | 31.38 | 65,280 | 0.365 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 49,200 | 55.18 | 114,770 | 0.327 |
| 4. North Carolina |  |  |  | 12,590 | 44.92 | 93,440 | 0.323 |
| 5. Arizona |  |  |  | 8,250 | 41.35 | 86,010 | 0.320 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 13,350 | 67.11 | 139,580 | 0.159 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 4,520 | 58.21 | 121,070 | 0.165 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 12,480 | 55.61 | 115,670 | 0.315 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 49,200 | 55.18 | 114,770 | 0.327 |
| 5. Florida |  |  |  | 14,750 | 54.77 | 113,920 | 0.187 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA |  |  |  | 12,630 | \$ 49.72 | \$ 103,410 | 0.540 |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 4,670 | 67.60 | 140,620 | 0.524 |
| 3. Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC |  |  |  | 3,980 | 48.19 | 100,230 | 0.488 |
| 4. Boise City-Nampa, ID |  |  |  | 1,290 | 34.52 | 71,810 | 0.480 |
| 5. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 730 | 53.01 | 110,270 | 0.472 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 11,380 | 68.84 | 143,180 | 0.229 |
| 2. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,600 | 67.71 | 140,840 | 0.131 |
| 3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 4,670 | 67.60 | 140,620 | 0.524 |
| 4. Longview, WA |  |  |  | 50 | 64.10 | 133,320 | 0.140 |
| 5. Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY |  |  |  | 260 | 62.92 | 130,880 | 0.104 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-2031 Public relations managers

Plan and direct public relations programs designed to create and maintain a favorable public image for employer or client; or if engaged in fundraising, plan and direct activities to solicit and maintain funds for special projects and nonprofit organizations.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-3011 Administrative services managers

Plan, direct, or coordinate supportive services of an organization, such as recordkeeping, mail distribution, telephone operator/receptionist, and other office support services. May oversee facilities planning and maintenance and custodial operations. Exclude "Purchasing Managers" (11-3061).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$232,410$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 35.02 \\ 72,840 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 16.81 \\ 34,970 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 23.18 \\ 48,200 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 32.54 \\ 67,690 \end{array}$ | 75th <br> \$ 43.44 <br> 90,350 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 90th } \\ \$ 56.54 \\ 117,610 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 17,030 | \$33.65 | \$ 70,000 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 14,600 | 33.30 | 69,260 |  |
| 3. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 12,780 | 40.76 | 84,770 |  |
| 4. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 12,650 | 33.03 | 68,700 |  |
| 5. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 11,070 | 36.29 | 75,480 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other personal services |  |  |  | 310 | 50.41 | 104,840 |  |
| 2. Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals |  |  |  | 40 | 49.52 | 103,000 |  |
| 3. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing |  |  |  | 80 | 47.93 | 99,690 |  |
| 4. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 730 | 47.18 | 98,130 |  |
| 5. Software publishers |  |  |  | 740 | 46.42 | 96,550 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 6,080 | \$36.30 | \$ 75,500 | 0.998 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 1,760 | 26.07 | 54,230 | 0.579 |
| 3. New Mexico |  |  |  | 2,660 | 26.41 | 54,940 | 0.337 |
| 4. Idaho |  |  |  | 1,970 | 25.00 | 52,000 | 0.316 |
| 5. Tennessee |  |  |  | 7,950 | 25.26 | 52,540 | 0.292 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 8,530 | 44.36 | 92,270 | 0.216 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 19,050 | 43.51 | 90,490 | 0.227 |
| 3. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 590 | 42.11 | 87,590 | 0.122 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 2,910 | 40.72 | 84,700 | 0.106 |
| 5. California |  |  |  | 25,120 | 40.32 | 83,870 | 0.167 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Anchorage, AK MSA |  |  |  | 940 | \$ 26.62 | \$ 55,370 | 0.574 |
| 2. Santa Fe, NM |  |  |  | 350 | 30.83 | 64,130 | 0.545 |
| 3. Austin-Round Rock, TX |  |  |  | 3,350 | 41.61 | 86,540 | 0.471 |
| 4. Rome, GA |  |  |  | 160 | 26.45 | 55,020 | 0.392 |
| 5. Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN |  |  |  | 2,860 | 26.11 | 54,320 | 0.385 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Fond du Lac, WI |  |  |  | 30 | 47.82 | 99,470 | 0.067 |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 1,960 | 47.10 | 97,970 | 0.220 |
| 3. Gainesville, GA |  |  |  | 120 | 46.76 | 97,260 | 0.172 |
| 4. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 13,330 | 46.55 | 96,830 | 0.268 |
| 5. Camden, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,110 | 46.32 | 96,350 | 0.209 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-3021 Computer and information systems managers

Plan, direct, or coordinate activities in such fields as electronic data processing, information systems, systems analysis, and computer programming. Exclude "Computer Specialists" (15-1011 through 15-1099).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-3031 Financial managers

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


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 11-3041 Compensation and benefits managers

Plan, direct, or coordinate compensation and benefits activities and staff of an organization. Include job analysis and position description managers.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 39.43 | \$20.55 | \$ 26.62 |  | \$ 47.93 | \$ 63.86 |
| 46,640 | Annual: | 82,010 | 42,750 | 55,370 |  | 99,690 | 132,820 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 5,960 | \$ 45.06 | \$ 93,730 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 2,380 | 34.46 | 71,680 |  |
| 3. Depository credit intermediation |  |  |  | 1,750 | 40.33 | 83,880 |  |
| 4. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 1,350 | 38.55 | 80,190 |  |
| 5. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | 1,350 | 43.69 | 90,870 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rail transportation |  |  |  | 140 | 59.08 | 122,880 |  |
| 2. Natural gas distribution |  |  |  | 60 | 53.42 | 111,120 |  |
| 3. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  |  | 180 | 51.06 | 106,210 |  |
| 4. Activities related to credit intermediation |  |  |  | 240 | 49.55 | 103,070 |  |
| 5. ISPs and web search portals |  |  |  | 50 | 48.92 | 101,750 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 900 | \$38.12 | \$ 79,300 | 0.148 |
| 2. Tennessee |  |  |  | 2,150 | 30.55 | 63,550 | 0.079 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,970 | 49.72 | 103,420 | 0.062 |
| 4. Delaware |  |  |  | 250 | 51.35 | 106,810 | 0.059 |
| 5. North Dakota |  |  |  | 170 | 34.41 | 71,570 | 0.051 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 1,060 | 53.38 | 111,030 | 0.027 |
| 2. Minnesota |  |  |  | 560 | 53.32 | 110,900 | 0.021 |
| 3. Delaware |  |  |  | 250 | 51.35 | 106,810 | 0.059 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,970 | 49.72 | 103,420 | 0.062 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 3,650 | 47.90 | 99,630 | 0.044 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Knoxville, TN |  |  |  | 350 | \$ 26.51 | \$ 55,140 | 0.109 |
| 2. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 150 | 52.74 | 109,700 | 0.097 |
| 3. Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA |  |  |  | 110 | 22.34 | 46,460 | 0.093 |
| 4. Morristown, TN |  |  |  | 40 | 23.25 | 48,350 | 0.082 |
| 5. Memphis, TN-MS-AR |  |  |  | 510 | 35.81 | 74,490 | 0.082 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI |  |  |  | 500 | 53.70 | 111,690 | 0.028 |
| 2. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 270 | 53.30 | 110,860 | 0.027 |
| 3. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,370 | 53.16 | 110,570 | 0.048 |
| 4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 480 | 52.89 | 110,000 | 0.054 |
| 5. Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 230 | 52.81 | 109,840 | 0.068 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-3042 Training and development managers

Plan, direct, or coordinate the training and development activities and staff of an organization.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-3049 Human resources managers, all other

All Human Resources Managers not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$55,280$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 45.63 \\ 94,910 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 24.91 \\ 51,810 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 42.55 <br> 88,510 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 75th } \\ \$ 55.22 \\ 114,860 \end{gathered}$ | 90th <br> (4) <br> (4) |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 7,100 | \$ 52.33 | \$ 108,840 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 4,390 | 41.20 | 85,700 |  |
| 3. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 2,820 | 42.91 | 89,250 |  |
| 4. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,950 | 35.39 | 73,620 |  |
| 5. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 1,680 | 39.50 | 82,150 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Postal service |  |  |  | 40 | 62.64 | 130,290 |  |
| 2. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 270 | 60.25 | 125,330 |  |
| 3. Other information services |  |  |  | 30 | 59.97 | 124,740 |  |
| 4. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  |  | 550 | 59.93 | 124,650 |  |
| 5. ISPs and web search portals |  |  |  | 130 | 59.64 | 124,040 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Minnesota |  |  |  | 2,440 | \$ 47.82 | \$ 99,470 | 0.091 |
| 2. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 550 | 55.16 | 114,740 | 0.090 |
| 3. Connecticut |  |  |  | 1,310 | 48.96 | 101,840 | 0.079 |
| 4. Alaska |  |  |  | 190 | 34.77 | 72,330 | 0.063 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 5,230 | 47.54 | 98,880 | 0.062 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 2,290 | 56.88 | 118,300 | 0.058 |
| 2. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 550 | 55.16 | 114,740 | 0.090 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 8,070 | 52.80 | 109,820 | 0.054 |
| 4. Virginia |  |  |  | 1,420 | 52.36 | 108,920 | 0.039 |
| 5. Delaware |  |  |  | 120 | 52.29 | 108,770 | 0.028 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 1,090 | \$ 64.04 | \$ 133,210 | 0.122 |
| 2. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI |  |  |  | 2,080 | 49.13 | 102,190 | 0.118 |
| 3. Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO |  |  |  | 230 | 32.60 | 67,820 | 0.117 |
| 4. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  |  | 250 | 51.57 | 107,270 | 0.110 |
| 5. Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 600 | 45.70 | 95,050 | 0.108 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 1,090 | 64.04 | 133,210 | 0.122 |
| 2. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 600 | 60.65 | 126,160 | 0.060 |
| 3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 840 | 59.83 | 124,440 | 0.087 |
| 4. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 350 | 59.29 | 123,330 | 0.083 |
| 5. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 130 | 56.79 | 118,120 | 0.084 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 11-3051 Industrial production managers

Plan, direct, or coordinate the work activities and resources necessary for manufacturing products in accordance with cost, quality, and quantity specifications.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 11-3061 Purchasing managers

Plan, direct, or coordinate the activities of buyers, purchasing officers, and related workers involved in purchasing materials, products, and services. Include wholesale or retail trade merchandising managers and procurement managers.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$66,490$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 41.35 \\ 86,020 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 22.38 \\ 46,540 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 29.28 \\ 60,890 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 39.22 \\ 81,570 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 50.86 \\ & 105,780 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 90th } \\ \$ 63.48 \\ 132,040 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 8,080 | \$ 48.49 | \$ 100,850 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 3,140 | 51.74 | 107,610 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 2,280 | 33.94 | 70,590 |  |
| 4. Electronic instrument manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,760 | 44.54 | 92,640 |  |
| 5. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,720 | 45.27 | 94,160 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. ISPs and web search portals |  |  |  | 40 | 67.66 | 140,720 |  |
| 2. Lessors of real estate |  |  |  | 40 | 59.45 | 123,660 |  |
| 3. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 130 | 55.60 | 115,650 |  |
| 4. Advertising and related services |  |  |  | 170 | 54.58 | 113,530 |  |
| 5. Automotive equipment rental and leasing |  |  |  | 60 | 54.23 | 112,790 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 1,100 | \$ 52.09 | \$ 108,340 | 0.181 |
| 2. Idaho |  |  |  | 530 | 34.06 | 70,840 | 0.085 |
| 3. Tennessee |  |  |  | 2,070 | 31.09 | 64,670 | 0.076 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 1,250 | 42.19 | 87,750 | 0.075 |
| 5. Minnesota |  |  |  | 1,970 | 46.42 | 96,550 | 0.073 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 2,280 | 53.41 | 111,100 | 0.058 |
| 2. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 1,100 | 52.09 | 108,340 | 0.181 |
| 3. Delaware |  |  |  | 280 | 49.78 | 103,540 | 0.066 |
| 4. Virginia |  |  |  | 1,750 | 49.35 | 102,650 | 0.048 |
| 5. Maryland |  |  |  | 1,620 | 46.84 | 97,430 | 0.064 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Huntsville, AL |  |  |  | 270 | \$ 43.52 | \$ 90,520 | 0.138 |
| 2. Elkhart-Goshen, IN |  |  |  | 170 | 33.60 | 69,900 | 0.130 |
| 3. Boise City-Nampa, ID |  |  |  | 350 | 39.15 | 81,420 | 0.130 |
| 4. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 180 | 53.28 | 110,820 | 0.117 |
| 5. Oshkosh-Neenah, WI |  |  |  | 100 | 42.38 | 88,150 | 0.114 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  |  | 130 | 57.06 | 118,690 | 0.057 |
| 2. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 650 | 54.96 | 114,310 | 0.065 |
| 3. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 180 | 53.28 | 110,820 | 0.117 |
| 4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 960 | 52.77 | 109,760 | 0.108 |
| 5. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,550 | 52.02 | 108,210 | 0.051 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 11-3071 Transportation, storage, and distribution managers

Plan, direct, or coordinate transportation, storage, or distribution activities in accordance with governmental policies and regulations. Include logistics managers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-9011 Farm, ranch, and other agricultural managers

On a paid basis, manage farms, ranches, aquacultural operations, greenhouses, nurseries, timber tracts, cotton gins, packing houses, or other agricultural establishments for employers. Carry out production, financial, and marketing decisions relating to the managed operations following guidelines from the owner. May contract tenant farmers or producers to carry out the day-to-day activities of the managed operation. May supervise planting, cultivating, harvesting, and marketing activities. May prepare cost, production, and other records. May perform physical work and operate machinery.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-9012 Farmers and ranchers

On an ownership or rental basis, operate farms, ranches, greenhouses, nurseries, timber tracts, or other agricultural production establishments which produce crops, horticultural specialties, livestock, poultry, finfish, shellfish, or animal specialties. Include operators of cotton gins, packing houses, and other post-harvest operations. May plant, cultivate, harvest, perform post-harvest activities, and market crops and livestock; may hire, train, and supervise farm workers or supervise a farm labor contractor; may prepare cost, production, and other records. May maintain and operate machinery and perform physical work.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$300$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 20.92 \\ & 43,520 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.94 \\ 22,750 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 14.21 \\ 29,550 \end{gathered}$ |  Median <br> $\$ 17.85$  <br> 37,130  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 22.89 \\ & 47,600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 36.55 \\ & 76,030 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Support activities for crop production |  |  |  |  | (6) | 23.19 | 48,230 |  |
| State |  |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Mexico |  |  |  |  | (6) | 22.90 | 47,640 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-9021 Construction managers

Plan, direct, coordinate, or budget, usually through subordinate supervisory personnel, activities concerned with the construction and maintenance of structures, facilities, and systems. Participate in the conceptual development of a construction project and oversee its organization, scheduling, and implementation. Include specialized construction fields, such as carpentry or plumbing. Include general superintendents, project managers, and constructors who manage, coordinate, and supervise the construction process.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment207,630 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 39.79 \\ 82,760 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 20.78 \\ 43,210 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 35.43 <br> 73,700 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 47.29 \\ & 98,350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 90th } \\ \$ 65.28 \\ 135,780 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 45,400 | \$ 38.75 | \$ 80,590 |  |
| 2. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 41,260 | 38.07 | 79,180 |  |
| 3. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 25,940 | 41.93 | 87,220 |  |
| 4. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 14,380 | 40.66 | 84,580 |  |
| 5. Other specialty trade contractors |  |  |  | 11,610 | 41.72 | 86,780 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Limited-service eating places |  |  |  | (6) | 54.21 | 112,750 |  |
| 2. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 220 | 50.38 | 104,790 |  |
| 3. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 70 | 47.63 | 99,080 |  |
| 4. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 430 | 46.94 | 97,630 |  |
| 5. Land subdivision |  |  |  | 4,340 | 45.64 | 94,930 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 890 | \$39.87 | \$ 82,940 | 0.293 |
| 2. Nevada |  |  |  | 3,630 | 43.18 | 89,820 | 0.289 |
| 3. Florida |  |  |  | 20,860 | 39.79 | 82,760 | 0.265 |
| 4. Colorado |  |  |  | 5,780 | 36.74 | 76,410 | 0.262 |
| 5. Idaho |  |  |  | 1,600 | 28.72 | 59,730 | 0.256 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 13,390 | 55.04 | 114,480 | 0.160 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 3,360 | 50.26 | 104,540 | 0.123 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 5,360 | 49.97 | 103,940 | 0.135 |
| 4. Hawaii |  |  |  | 1,110 | 49.80 | 103,590 | 0.185 |
| 5. Virginia |  |  |  | 5,330 | 46.55 | 96,820 | 0.148 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bend, OR |  |  |  | 420 | \$39.15 | \$ 81,430 | 0.640 |
| 2. Sebastian-Vero B |  |  |  | 280 | 29.66 | 61,690 | 0.572 |
| 3. Fort Walton Beac | view-Dest |  |  | 490 | 24.54 | 51,040 | 0.567 |
| 4. Naples-Marco Isl |  |  |  | 710 | 43.73 | 90,960 | 0.548 |
| 5. Raleigh-Cary, NC |  |  |  | 2,150 | 34.63 | 72,030 | 0.450 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Medford, OR |  |  |  | (6) | 64.28 | 133,710 | (6) |
| 2. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,640 | 63.22 | 131,500 | 0.217 |
| 3. Tacoma, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 320 | 59.78 | 124,340 | 0.123 |
| 4. Anderson, SC |  |  |  | 110 | 58.87 | 122,450 | 0.186 |
| 5. Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY |  |  |  | 850 | 58.71 | 122,120 | 0.196 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 11-9031 Education administrators, preschool and child care center/program

Plan, direct, or coordinate the academic and nonacademic activities of preschool and child care centers or programs. Exclude "Preschool Teachers" (25-2011).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$46,890$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 20.88 \\ 43,430 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 11.77 \\ 24,470 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 18.15 <br> 37,740 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 24.66 \\ & 51,300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 33.83 \\ & 70,360 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Child day care ser |  |  |  | 30,500 | \$ 18.91 | \$ 39,330 |  |
| 2. Elementary and se | ry schools |  |  | 7,300 | 27.98 | 58,210 |  |
| 3. Individual and fan | rvices |  |  | 2,570 | 20.67 | 42,990 |  |
| 4. Civic and social o | ations |  |  | 1,750 | 19.77 | 41,120 |  |
| 5. Religious organiz |  |  |  | 750 | 21.35 | 44,400 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other schools and | ction |  |  | 80 | 31.22 | 64,930 |  |
| 2. Colleges and univ |  |  |  | 270 | 28.82 | 59,950 |  |
| 3. Elementary and se | ry schools |  |  | 7,300 | 27.98 | 58,210 |  |
| 4. Local government | designatio |  |  | 650 | 26.44 | 54,990 |  |
| 5. Junior colleges |  |  |  | 210 | 26.23 | 54,560 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columb |  |  |  | 460 | \$ 20.28 | \$ 42,170 | 0.075 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 2,170 | 24.55 | 51,060 | 0.068 |
| 3. Idaho |  |  |  | 410 | 27.25 | 56,680 | 0.066 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 2,320 | 24.74 | 51,470 | 0.059 |
| 5. Mississippi |  |  |  | 650 | 18.50 | 38,480 | 0.058 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 2,880 | 27.75 | 57,720 | 0.034 |
| 2. Idaho |  |  |  | 410 | 27.25 | 56,680 | 0.066 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 320 | 26.01 | 54,110 | 0.012 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 2,320 | 24.74 | 51,470 | 0.059 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 2,170 | 24.55 | 51,060 | 0.068 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hattiesburg, MS |  |  |  | 70 | \$ 14.27 | \$ 29,690 | 0.123 |
| 2. Greenville, NC |  |  |  | 80 | 15.62 | 32,490 | 0.112 |
| 3. Napa, CA |  |  |  | 70 | 19.16 | 39,840 | 0.110 |
| 4. Lynn-Peabody-Sa | MA NECTA | ision |  | 100 | 21.05 | 43,780 | 0.098 |
| 5. Chattanooga, TN- |  |  |  | 220 | 15.44 | 32,110 | 0.094 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Milwaukee-Wauk | West Allis, |  |  | 260 | 32.86 | 68,360 | 0.031 |
| 2. Fort Lauderdale-P | o Beach-D | ield Beach, | Div | 90 | 32.18 | 66,930 | 0.012 |
| 3. New York-White | -Wayne, N | J Metro Di |  | 1,980 | 30.21 | 62,830 | 0.040 |
| 4. Tacoma, WA Met |  |  |  | (6) | 29.54 | 61,440 | (6) |
| 5. Nassau-Suffolk, | tro Div |  |  | 490 | 29.30 | 60,930 | 0.040 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 11-9032 Education administrators, elementary and secondary school

Plan, direct, or coordinate the academic, clerical, or auxiliary activities of public or private elementary or secondary level schools.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-9033 Education administrators, postsecondary

Plan, direct, or coordinate research, instructional, student administration and services, and other educational activities at postsecondary institutions, including universities, colleges, and junior and community colleges.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-9039 Education administrators, all other

All education administrators not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$26,570$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 34.38 \\ 71,520 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 17.59 \\ 36,580 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 23.81 \\ 49,520 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 32.03 \\ 66,620 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 42.59 \\ & 88,590 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 90th } \\ \$ 55.05 \\ 114,500 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 4,580 | \$ 38.58 | \$ 80,240 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 4,530 | 35.57 | 73,980 |  |
| 3. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 4,150 | 32.71 | 68,030 |  |
| 4. Other schools and instruction |  |  |  | 3,910 | 29.31 | 60,950 |  |
| 5. Technical and trade schools |  |  |  | 1,810 | 30.35 | 63,130 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Offices of physicians |  |  |  | 40 | 48.86 | 101,620 |  |
| 2. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 150 | 45.22 | 94,050 |  |
| 3. Professional and similar organizations |  |  |  | 500 | 42.04 | 87,440 |  |
| 4. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 550 | 42.01 | 87,380 |  |
| 5. Other hospitals |  |  |  | 80 | 38.97 | 81,050 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 600 | \$ 44.48 | \$ 92,520 | 0.098 |
| 2. New Mexico |  |  |  | 410 | 27.88 | 58,000 | 0.052 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,480 | 37.34 | 77,670 | 0.047 |
| 4. Kentucky |  |  |  | 650 | 26.58 | 55,290 | 0.037 |
| 5. North Dakota |  |  |  | 120 | 27.11 | 56,390 | 0.036 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 600 | 44.48 | 92,520 | 0.098 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 1,820 | 43.70 | 90,900 | 0.022 |
| 3. Virginia |  |  |  | 1,260 | 43.25 | 89,960 | 0.035 |
| 4. Maryland |  |  |  | 800 | 41.90 | 87,150 | 0.032 |
| 5. Connecticut |  |  |  | (6) | 37.58 | 78,170 | (6) |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA |  |  |  | 90 | \$ 29.63 | \$ 61,630 | 0.595 |
| 2. Jacksonville, NC |  |  |  | 170 | 28.97 | 60,250 | 0.422 |
| 3. Fayetteville, NC |  |  |  | 220 | 29.26 | 60,860 | 0.180 |
| 4. Montgomery, AL |  |  |  | 190 | 36.91 | 76,780 | 0.116 |
| 5. Warner Robins, GA |  |  |  | 60 | 29.99 | 62,380 | 0.112 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Kalamazoo-Portage, MI |  |  |  | 30 | 56.12 | 116,740 | 0.021 |
| 2. Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC |  |  |  | (6) | 52.38 | 108,950 | (6) |
| 3. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metro Div |  |  |  | 300 | 51.13 | 106,360 | 0.025 |
| 4. Stockton, CA |  |  |  | 80 | 48.07 | 99,980 | 0.038 |
| 5. Fresno, CA |  |  |  | 50 | 47.96 | 99,750 | 0.015 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 11-9041 Engineering managers

Plan, direct, or coordinate activities in such fields as architecture and engineering or research and development in these fields. Exclude "Natural Sciences Managers" (11-9121).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment Hourly: | Mean | 10th | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | \$ 52.90 | \$32.44 | \$ 40.43 |  | \$ 62.58 | (4) |
| 183,960 Annual: | 110,030 | 67,470 | 84,090 |  | 30,170 | (4) |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Architectural and engineering services |  |  | 38,210 | \$ 52.58 | \$ 109,380 |  |
| 2. Electronic instrument manufacturing |  |  | 10,510 | 57.33 | 119,250 |  |
| 3. Semiconductor and electronic component mfg. |  |  | 10,360 | 59.82 | 124,430 |  |
| 4. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  | 10,180 | 54.99 | 114,380 |  |
| 5. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  | 7,620 | 54.77 | 113,920 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets |  |  | 80 | 67.13 | 139,640 |  |
| 2. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  | 4,520 | 63.96 | 133,030 |  |
| 3. Motion picture and video industries |  |  | 60 | 63.63 | 132,350 |  |
| 4. Computer systems design and related services |  |  | 6,040 | 63.58 | 132,250 |  |
| 5. Scientific research and development services |  |  | 7,190 | 63.14 | 131,320 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 1,730 | \$ 54.13 | \$ 112,580 | 0.284 |
| 2. California |  |  | 35,620 | 60.14 | 125,080 | 0.236 |
| 3. Arizona |  |  | 5,840 | 52.46 | 109,110 | 0.227 |
| 4. Michigan |  |  | 9,560 | 50.53 | 105,100 | 0.223 |
| 5. Connecticut |  |  | 3,480 | 50.30 | 104,630 | 0.210 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vermont |  |  | 370 | 60.79 | 126,440 | 0.123 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  | 4,950 | 60.34 | 125,510 | 0.125 |
| 3. California |  |  | 35,620 | 60.14 | 125,080 | 0.236 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  | 6,030 | 58.56 | 121,810 | 0.190 |
| 5. Delaware |  |  | 360 | 57.77 | 120,160 | 0.085 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  | 8,140 | \$ 72.46 | \$ 150,720 | 0.913 |
| 2. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  | 890 | 60.74 | 126,330 | 0.576 |
| 3. Huntsville, AL |  |  | 1,030 | 51.21 | 106,510 | 0.525 |
| 4. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  | 560 | 61.19 | 127,270 | 0.471 |
| 5. Boulder, CO |  |  | 650 | 65.25 | 135,730 | 0.412 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  | 8,140 | 72.46 | 150,720 | 0.913 |
| 2. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  | 400 | 70.55 | 146,740 | 0.175 |
| 3. Baton Rouge, LA |  |  | 510 | 68.75 | 143,000 | 0.143 |
| 4. Binghamton, NY |  |  | (6) | 67.63 | 140,670 | (6) |
| 5. Boulder, CO |  |  | 650 | 65.25 | 135,730 | 0.412 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 11-9051 Food service managers

Plan, direct, or coordinate activities of an organization or department that serves food and beverages.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$189,050$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 22.49 \\ 46,780 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 13.18 \\ 27,400 \end{gathered}$ | 25th <br> $\$ 16.45$ <br> 34,210 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 20.68 \\ 43,020 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 26.49 \\ & 55,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 34.04 \\ & 70,810 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Limited-service eating places |  |  |  | 69,850 | \$ 20.09 | \$ 41,790 |  |
| 2. Full-service restaurants |  |  |  | 62,170 | 23.55 | 48,970 |  |
| 3. Special food services |  |  |  | 11,590 | 24.80 | 51,590 |  |
| 4. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 7,690 | 25.62 | 53,300 |  |
| 5. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 6,280 | 20.88 | 43,420 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Scheduled air transportation |  |  |  | 30 | 37.98 | 79,000 |  |
| 2. Grantmaking and giving services |  |  |  | 50 | 34.40 | 71,560 |  |
| 3. Civic and social organizations |  |  |  | 240 | 30.13 | 62,680 |  |
| 4. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 1,300 | 29.73 | 61,840 |  |
| 5. Accounting and bookkeeping services |  |  |  | (6) | 28.25 | 58,760 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 810 | \$ 16.82 | \$ 34,980 | 0.267 |
| 2. Hawaii |  |  |  | 1,500 | 23.01 | 47,870 | 0.250 |
| 3. Delaware |  |  |  | 1,040 | 27.94 | 58,110 | 0.245 |
| 4. Tennessee |  |  |  | 6,040 | 17.05 | 35,460 | 0.222 |
| 5. Kentucky |  |  |  | 3,950 | 18.27 | 38,010 | 0.222 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  |  | 1,190 | 34.01 | 70,740 | 0.043 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | 4,020 | 30.77 | 64,000 | 0.102 |
| 3. Delaware |  |  |  | 1,040 | 27.94 | 58,110 | 0.245 |
| 4. Missouri |  |  |  | 1,950 | 27.87 | 57,970 | 0.072 |
| 5. Florida |  |  |  | 7,630 | 26.61 | 55,350 | 0.097 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Flagstaff, AZ |  |  |  | 240 | \$ 17.81 | \$ 37,050 | 0.414 |
| 2. Pocatello, ID |  |  |  | 130 | 12.66 | 26,330 | 0.350 |
| 3. Napa, CA |  |  |  | 220 | 27.45 | 57,090 | 0.345 |
| 4. Pascagoula, MS |  |  |  | 170 | 15.13 | 31,460 | 0.326 |
| 5. Jacksonville, NC |  |  |  | 130 | 25.45 | 52,940 | 0.323 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 700 | 36.76 | 76,470 | 0.051 |
| 2. Naples-Marco Island, FL |  |  |  | 230 | 33.24 | 69,140 | 0.178 |
| 3. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 920 | 32.80 | 68,220 | 0.091 |
| 4. Bellingham, WA |  |  |  | 30 | 32.04 | 66,640 | 0.039 |
| 5. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 910 | 31.96 | 66,470 | 0.091 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 11-9061 Funeral directors

Perform various tasks to arrange and direct funeral services, such as coordinating transportation of body to mortuary for embalming, interviewing family or other authorized person to arrange details, selecting pallbearers, procuring official for religious rites, and providing transportation for mourners.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 11-9071 Gaming managers

Plan, organize, direct, control, or coordinate gaming operations in a casino. Formulate gaming policies for their area of responsibility.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment3,330 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 32.38 \\ 67,340 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 16.87 \\ 35,100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Median } \\ & \$ 30.20 \\ & 62,820 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 39.31 \\ & 81,770 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 50.03 \\ & 104,070 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gambling industries |  |  |  | 1,260 | \$ 29.92 | \$ 62,230 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 960 | 31.57 | 65,670 |  |
| 3. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 900 | 37.37 | 77,740 |  |
| 4. Spectator sports |  |  |  | 90 | 32.45 | 67,500 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 900 | 37.37 | 77,740 |  |
| 2. Spectator sports |  |  |  | 90 | 32.45 | 67,500 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 960 | 31.57 | 65,670 |  |
| 4. Gambling industries |  |  |  | 1,260 | 29.92 | 62,230 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 590 | \$37.78 | \$ 78,580 | 0.047 |
| 2. Arizona |  |  |  | 490 | 32.47 | 67,540 | 0.019 |
| 3. Mississippi |  |  |  | 150 | 34.63 | 72,030 | 0.013 |
| 4. Louisiana |  |  |  | 200 | 35.38 | 73,600 | 0.011 |
| 5. Idaho |  |  |  | 70 | 23.38 | 48,640 | 0.011 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 590 | 37.78 | 78,580 | 0.047 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 110 | 36.17 | 75,230 | 0.004 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 150 | 35.76 | 74,390 | 0.004 |
| 4. Louisiana |  |  |  | 200 | 35.38 | 73,600 | 0.011 |
| 5. California |  |  |  | 380 | 34.99 | 72,770 | 0.003 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gulfport-Biloxi, MS |  |  |  | 70 | \$32.70 | \$ 68,010 | 0.075 |
| 2. Reno-Sparks, NV |  |  |  | 100 | 35.87 | 74,620 | 0.046 |
| 3. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV |  |  |  | 400 | 40.56 | 84,370 | 0.044 |
| 4. Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ |  |  |  | 230 | 34.35 | 71,450 | 0.013 |
| 5. Kansas City, MO-KS |  |  |  | 130 | 27.19 | 56,560 | 0.013 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 40 | 42.95 | 89,330 | 0.001 |
| 2. San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA |  |  |  | 40 | 40.70 | 84,650 | 0.003 |
| 3. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV |  |  |  | 400 | 40.56 | 84,370 | 0.044 |
| 4. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 50 | 39.07 | 81,280 | 0.004 |
| 5. Memphis, TN-MS-AR |  |  |  | 60 | 37.93 | 78,900 | 0.010 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 11-9081 Lodging managers

Plan, direct, or coordinate activities of an organization or department that provides lodging and other accommodations. Exclude "Food Service Managers" (11-9051) in lodging establishments.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-9111 Medical and health services managers

Plan, direct, or coordinate medicine and health services in hospitals, clinics, managed care organizations, public health agencies, or similar organizations.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-9121 Natural sciences managers

Plan, direct, or coordinate activities in such fields as life sciences, physical sciences, mathematics, statistics, and research and development in these fields. Exclude "Engineering Managers" (11-9041) and "Computer and Information Systems Managers" (11-3021).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 11-9131 Postmasters and mail superintendents

Direct and coordinate operational, administrative, management, and supportive services of a U.S. post office; or coordinate activities of workers engaged in postal and related work in assigned post office.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-9141 Property, real estate, and community association managers

Plan, direct, or coordinate selling, buying, leasing, or governance activities of commercial, industrial, or residential real estate properties. Include managers of homeowner and condominium associations, rented or leased housing units, buildings, or land (including rights-of-way).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 11-9151 Social and community service managers

Plan, organize, or coordinate the activities of a social service program or community outreach organization. Oversee the program or organization's budget and policies regarding participant involvement, program requirements, and benefits. Work may involve directing social workers, counselors, or probation officers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 11-9199 Managers, all other

All managers not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment Hourly: | Mean | 10th | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | \$ 41.95 | \$20.77 | \$ 28.41 |  | \$ 52.75 | \$66.43 |
| 326,390 Annual: | 87,250 | 43,190 | 59,100 |  | 09,720 | 138,170 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  | 45,170 | \$ 45.58 | \$ 94,810 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  | 27,970 | 34.15 | 71,040 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  | 27,240 | 35.67 | 74,200 |  |
| 4. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  | 24,000 | 47.90 | 99,640 |  |
| 5. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  | 13,460 | 37.63 | 78,270 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Satellite telecommunications |  |  | 40 | 56.59 | 117,710 |  |
| 2. Internet publishing and broadcasting |  |  | 340 | 56.23 | 116,950 |  |
| 3. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg . |  |  | 1,510 | 55.66 | 115,780 |  |
| 4. Land subdivision |  |  | (6) | 54.90 | 114,180 |  |
| 5. Petroleum merchant wholesalers |  |  | 50 | 54.54 | 113,450 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 11,180 | \$ 53.31 | \$ 110,890 | 1.835 |
| 2. New Hampshire |  |  | 3,890 | 43.21 | 89,880 | 0.620 |
| 3. Illinois |  |  | 34,870 | 37.92 | 78,870 | 0.598 |
| 4. Alaska |  |  | 1,680 | 31.77 | 66,080 | 0.553 |
| 5. Oregon |  |  | 7,630 | 34.82 | 72,430 | 0.463 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 11,180 | 53.31 | 110,890 | 1.835 |
| 2. Delaware |  |  | 550 | 51.50 | 107,130 | 0.130 |
| 3. Washington |  |  | 5,560 | 49.95 | 103,900 | 0.203 |
| 4. Maryland |  |  | 7,770 | 49.30 | 102,540 | 0.307 |
| 5. California |  |  | 39,660 | 48.78 | 101,470 | 0.263 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Carson City, NV |  |  | 330 | \$38.92 | \$ 80,950 | 1.031 |
| 2. Salem, OR |  |  | 1,440 | 29.95 | 62,290 | 0.984 |
| 3. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, | VA-MD- | Div | 19,820 | 52.07 | 108,310 | 0.876 |
| 4. Manchester, NH Metropolitan NEC |  |  | 760 | 42.63 | 88,660 | 0.770 |
| 5. Cheyenne, WY |  |  | 300 | 34.03 | 70,770 | 0.728 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Dover, DE |  |  | 90 | 79.39 | 165,130 | 0.156 |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, C |  |  | 4,180 | 63.01 | 131,060 | 0.469 |
| 3. Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Rosevilut |  |  | 3,300 | 57.89 | 120,420 | 0.369 |
| 4. Boulder, CO |  |  | 710 | 57.22 | 119,020 | 0.450 |
| 5. Gainesville, GA |  |  | 60 | 55.79 | 116,040 | 0.086 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-1011 Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes

Represent and promote artists, performers, and athletes to prospective employers. May handle contract negotiation and other business matters for clients.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$11,130$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 40.42 \\ & 84,070 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 13.88 \\ 28,870 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 18.10 \\ 37,640 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 31.01 \\ 64,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 55.00 \\ & 114,400 \end{aligned}$ | 90th <br> (4) <br> (4) |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Agents and managers for public figures |  |  |  | 5,680 | \$ 48.75 | \$ 101,400 |  |
| 2. Performing arts companies |  |  |  | 1,100 | 31.34 | 65,180 |  |
| 3. Promoters of performing arts and sports |  |  |  | 970 | 36.73 | 76,410 |  |
| 4. Independent artists, writers, and performers |  |  |  | 670 | (6) | (6) |  |
| 5. Sound recording industries |  |  |  | 490 | (6) | (6) |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Agents and managers for public figures |  |  |  | 5,680 | 48.75 | 101,400 |  |
| 2. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 90 | 38.07 | 79,190 |  |
| 3. Promoters of performing arts and sports |  |  |  | 970 | 36.73 | 76,410 |  |
| 4. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 40 | 33.43 | 69,530 |  |
| 5. Spectator sports |  |  |  | 180 | 31.75 | 66,040 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 3,500 | \$ 49.29 | \$ 102,530 | 0.023 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 1,480 | 50.16 | 104,340 | 0.018 |
| 3. Hawaii |  |  |  | 90 | 31.56 | 65,650 | 0.015 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 440 | (6) | (6) | 0.014 |
| 5. Arizona |  |  |  | 290 | 20.86 | 43,400 | 0.011 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 1,480 | 50.16 | 104,340 | 0.018 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | 3,500 | 49.29 | 102,530 | 0.023 |
| 3. Nevada |  |  |  | 130 | 48.15 | 100,150 | 0.010 |
| 4. Florida |  |  |  | 490 | 38.59 | 80,280 | 0.006 |
| 5. Ohio |  |  |  | 260 | 37.27 | 77,530 | 0.005 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN |  |  |  | 840 | \$ 49.44 | \$ 102,830 | 0.113 |
| 2. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,470 | 55.09 | 114,590 | 0.060 |
| 3. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,420 | 51.04 | 106,170 | 0.029 |
| 4. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 190 | 34.02 | 70,770 | 0.020 |
| 5. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | 150 | 37.11 | 77,190 | 0.015 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,470 | 55.09 | 114,590 | 0.060 |
| 2. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 54.67 | 113,700 | (6) |
| 3. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,420 | 51.04 | 106,170 | 0.029 |
| 4. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV |  |  |  | 100 | 50.97 | 106,030 | 0.011 |
| 5. Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN |  |  |  | 840 | 49.44 | 102,830 | 0.113 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-1021 Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products

Purchase farm products either for further processing or resale. Include Christmas tree contractors, grain brokers and market operators, grain buyers, and tobacco buyers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 13-1022 Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products

Buy merchandise or commodities, other than farm products, for resale to consumers at the wholesale or retail level, including both durable and nondurable goods Analyze past buying trends, sales records, price, and quality of merchandise to determine value and yield. Select, order, and authorize payment for merchandise according to contractual agreements. May conduct meetings with sales personnel and introduce new products. Include assistant buyers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

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

Purchase machinery, equipment, tools, parts, supplies, or services necessary for the operation of an establishment. Purchase raw or semi-finished materials for manufacturing. Include contract specialists, field contractors, purchasers, price analysts, tooling coordinators, and media buyers. Exclude "Purchasing Agents and Buyers, Farm Products" (13-1021) and "Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Except Farm Products" (13-1022).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

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

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


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-1032 Insurance appraisers, auto damage

Appraise automobile or other vehicle damage to determine cost of repair for insurance claim settlement and seek agreement with automotive repair shop on cost of repair. Prepare insurance forms to indicate repair cost or cost estimates and recommendations.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$12,630$ |  | Mean <br> \$ 24.03 <br> 49,980 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 16.45 \\ 34,220 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 19.65 \\ 40,870 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 23.65 \\ 49,180 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 27.80 \\ & 57,830 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 32.90 \\ & 68,420 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | 7,730 | \$ 24.75 | \$ 51,490 |  |
| 2. Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related |  |  |  | 3,710 | 22.64 | 47,100 |  |
| 3. Automotive equipment rental and leasing |  |  |  | 180 | 24.61 | 51,200 |  |
| 4. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 160 | 24.51 | 50,990 |  |
| 5. Automobile dealers |  |  |  | 50 | 23.13 | 48,110 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | 7,730 | 24.75 | 51,490 |  |
| 2. Automotive equipment rental and leasing |  |  |  | 180 | 24.61 | 51,200 |  |
| 3. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 160 | 24.51 | 50,990 |  |
| 4. Other professional and technical services |  |  |  | (6) | 23.86 | 49,630 |  |
| 5. Automobile dealers |  |  |  | 50 | 23.13 | 48,110 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Montana |  |  |  | 130 | \$21.33 | \$ 44,370 | 0.030 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 850 | 26.36 | 54,820 | 0.027 |
| 3. Iowa |  |  |  | 280 | 20.06 | 41,720 | 0.019 |
| 4. Indiana |  |  |  | 560 | 23.61 | 49,100 | 0.019 |
| 5. Connecticut |  |  |  | 290 | 24.67 | 51,300 | 0.017 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nebraska |  |  |  | 50 | 27.29 | 56,770 | 0.006 |
| 2. Louisiana |  |  |  | 70 | 27.08 | 56,330 | 0.004 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 850 | 26.36 | 54,820 | 0.027 |
| 4. Hawaii |  |  |  | 70 | 25.79 | 53,650 | 0.012 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 140 | 25.39 | 52,810 | 0.005 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA |  |  |  | 210 | \$ 20.83 | \$ 43,330 | 0.067 |
| 2. Worcester, MA-CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 150 | 25.83 | 53,720 | 0.061 |
| 3. Indianapolis-Carmel, IN |  |  |  | 500 | 23.55 | 48,990 | 0.057 |
| 4. Oklahoma City, OK |  |  |  | 290 | 22.05 | 45,870 | 0.052 |
| 5. Raleigh-Cary, NC |  |  |  | 180 | 22.77 | 47,370 | 0.038 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA |  |  |  | 40 | 34.96 | 72,710 | 0.009 |
| 2. Greensboro-High Point, NC |  |  |  | (6) | 28.95 | 60,220 | (6) |
| 3. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 80 | 27.35 | 56,880 | 0.008 |
| 4. Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA |  |  |  | 50 | 27.29 | 56,770 | 0.011 |
| 5. Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA |  |  |  | (6) | 27.05 | 56,250 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-1041 Compliance officers, except agriculture, construction, health and safety, and transportation

Examine, evaluate, and investigate eligibility for or conformity with laws and regulations governing contract compliance of licenses and permits, and other compliance and enforcement inspection activities not classified elsewhere. Exclude "Tax Examiners, Collectors, and Revenue Agents" (13-2081) and "Financial Examiners" (13-2061).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-1051 Cost estimators

Prepare cost estimates for product manufacturing, construction projects, or services to aid management in bidding on or determining price of product or service. May specialize according to particular service performed or type of product manufactured.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 13-1061 Emergency management specialists

Coordinate disaster response or crisis management activities, provide disaster preparedness training, and prepare emergency plans and procedures for natural (e.g., hurricanes, floods, earthquakes), wartime, or technological (e.g., nuclear power plant emergencies, hazardous materials spills) disasters or hostage situations.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-1071 Employment, recruitment, and placement specialists

 Recruit and place workers.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-1072 Compensation, benefits, and job analysis specialists

Conduct programs of compensation and benefits and job analysis for employer. May specialize in specific areas, such as position classification and pension programs.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-1073 Training and development specialists

Conduct training and development programs for employees.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment197,050 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 24.57 \\ 51,100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 13.20 \\ 27,450 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 17.30 \\ 35,980 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 22.99 \\ 47,830 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 30.39 \\ & 63,200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 38.77 \\ & 80,630 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 13,980 | \$ 25.78 | \$ 53,630 |  |
| 2. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 9,470 | 24.53 | 51,020 |  |
| 3. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | 8,730 | 25.19 | 52,390 |  |
| 4. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 8,310 | 24.44 | 50,840 |  |
| 5. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | 7,140 | 30.29 | 63,000 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 450 | 40.09 | 83,380 |  |
| 2. Pipeline transportation of natural gas |  |  |  | 60 | 38.32 | 79,710 |  |
| 3. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 2,540 | 32.19 | 66,960 |  |
| 4. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  |  | 760 | 31.97 | 66,500 |  |
| 5. Natural gas distribution |  |  |  | 430 | 31.58 | 65,690 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 1,640 | \$32.32 | \$ 67,220 | 0.269 |
| 2. Delaware |  |  |  | 1,120 | 27.21 | 56,600 | 0.264 |
| 3. Georgia |  |  |  | 9,680 | 25.76 | 53,590 | 0.242 |
| 4. Virginia5. Maryland |  |  |  | 8,500 | 26.99 | 56,140 | 0.236 |
|  |  |  | 5. Maryland | 5,580 | 24.66 | 51,290 | 0.220 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 1,640 | 32.32 | 67,220 | 0.269 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 5,630 | 28.58 | 59,440 | 0.178 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 5,620 | 27.83 | 57,880 | 0.142 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 17,450 | 27.74 | 57,690 | 0.116 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 3,100 | 27.28 | 56,730 | 0.113 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Idaho Falls, ID |  |  |  | 260 | \$ 28.53 | \$ 59,340 | 0.519 |
| 2. Columbus, GA-AL |  |  |  | 590 | 22.97 | 47,780 | 0.505 |
| 3. Salem, OR |  |  |  | 560 | 21.13 | 43,960 | 0.383 |
| 4. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,060 | 26.32 | 54,740 | 0.364 |
| 5. Taunton-Norton-Raynham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 150 | 28.23 | 58,710 | 0.325 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA |  |  |  | 100 | 34.30 | 71,350 | 0.225 |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 1,190 | 33.97 | 70,660 | 0.134 |
| 3. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 350 | 33.03 | 68,700 | 0.227 |
| 4. Peoria, IL |  |  |  | 320 | 32.77 | 68,160 | 0.178 |
| 5. Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA |  |  |  | 190 | 31.62 | 65,770 | 0.225 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued
13-1079 Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists, all other
All human resources, training, and labor relations specialists not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$204,290$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 26.30 \\ 54,700 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 12.50 \\ 26,000 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 25.13 \\ 52,270 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 33.39 \\ & 69,450 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 42.61 \\ & 88,630 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Professional and similar organizations |  |  |  | 51,550 | \$ 22.24 | \$ 46,260 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 20,930 | 34.73 | 72,240 |  |
| 3. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 10,630 | 29.04 | 60,410 |  |
| 4. Employment services |  |  |  | 10,100 | 22.96 | 47,760 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 9,360 | 25.46 | 52,960 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Petroleum merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 40 | 39.30 | 81,740 |  |
| 2. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 920 | 36.55 | 76,010 |  |
| 3. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  |  | 880 | 35.33 | 73,490 |  |
| 4. ISPs and web search portals |  |  |  | 310 | 35.04 | 72,880 |  |
| 5. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 20,930 | 34.73 | 72,240 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 3,630 | \$39.53 | \$ 82,230 | 0.596 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 8,030 | 28.53 | 59,340 | 0.293 |
| 3. Virginia |  |  |  | 10,150 | 30.49 | 63,430 | 0.281 |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  |  | 7,020 | 25.87 | 53,810 | 0.262 |
| 5. Oregon |  |  |  | 3,920 | 26.52 | 55,160 | 0.238 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 3,630 | 39.53 | 82,230 | 0.596 |
| 2. Maryland |  |  |  | 4,930 | 30.94 | 64,350 | 0.195 |
| 3. Connecticut |  |  |  | 1,810 | 30.50 | 63,450 | 0.109 |
| 4. Virginia |  |  |  | 10,150 | 30.49 | 63,430 | 0.281 |
| 5. California |  |  |  | 28,190 | 30.00 | 62,400 | 0.187 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Olympia, WA |  |  |  | 670 | \$ 28.14 | \$ 58,530 | 0.711 |
| 2. Sheboygan, WI |  |  |  | 360 | 9.77 | 20,320 | 0.584 |
| 3. Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA |  |  |  | 1,690 | 23.14 | 48,120 | 0.542 |
| 4. Danville, IL |  |  |  | 130 | 14.23 | 29,610 | 0.441 |
| 5. Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH |  |  |  | 190 | 15.57 | 32,390 | 0.419 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,290 | 36.21 | 75,310 | 0.237 |
| 2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 9,490 | 36.07 | 75,020 | 0.419 |
| 3. Peoria, IL |  |  |  | 300 | 35.26 | 73,330 | 0.167 |
| 4. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 250 | 35.01 | 72,830 | 0.162 |
| 5. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 380 | 35.00 | 72,800 | 0.090 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 13-1081 Logisticians

Analyze and coordinate the logistical functions of a firm or organization. Responsible for the entire life cycle of a product, including acquisition, distribution, internal allocation, delivery, and final disposal of resources.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 13-1111 Management analysts

Conduct organizational studies and evaluations, design systems and procedures, conduct work simplifications and measurement studies, and prepare operations and procedures manuals to assist management in operating more efficiently and effectively. Include program analysts and management consultants. Exclude "Computer Systems Analysts" (15-1051) and "Operations Research Analysts" (15-2031).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$476,070$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 37.15 \\ 77,270 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 19.15 \\ 39,840 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\text { \$ } 32.72$$68,050$ |  | 75th <br> \$ 44.42 $92,390$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 90th } \\ \$ 61.70 \\ 128,330 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 123,240 | \$ 43.82 | \$ 91,150 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 40,810 | 35.40 | 73,640 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 31,800 | 25.69 | 53,430 |  |
| 4. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 28,970 | 36.05 | 74,990 |  |
| 5. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | 27,150 | 39.84 | 82,870 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Automotive repair and maintenance |  |  |  | (6) | 66.14 | 137,570 |  |
| 2. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | (6) | 51.48 | 107,070 |  |
| 3. Lessors of real estate |  |  |  | 410 | 49.40 | 102,760 |  |
| 4. Highway, street, and bridge construction |  |  |  | (6) | 45.04 | 93,680 |  |
| 5. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 6,460 | 44.79 | 93,160 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { Percent of State } \\ \text { employment } \end{array}$ |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 12,860 | \$36.19 | \$ 75,280 | 2.110 |
| 2. Virginia |  |  |  | 34,200 | 39.70 | 82,570 | 0.948 |
| 3. Delaware |  |  |  | 3,050 | 42.62 | 88,660 | 0.719 |
| 4. Maryland |  |  |  | 18,040 | 35.45 | 73,740 | 0.713 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 19,400 | 43.35 | 90,160 | 0.612 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 19,400 | 43.35 | 90,160 | 0.612 |
| 2. Delaware |  |  |  | 3,050 | 42.62 | 88,660 | 0.719 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 16,270 | 42.55 | 88,510 | 0.411 |
| 4. Michigan |  |  |  | 11,030 | 42.33 | 88,050 | 0.257 |
| 5. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 1,120 | 41.44 | 86,200 | 0.178 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Tallahassee, FL |  |  |  | 4,280 | \$ 24.82 | \$ 51,620 | 2.589 |
| 2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 38,950 | 39.48 | 82,110 | 1.722 |
| 3. Carson City, NV |  |  |  | 400 | 31.47 | 65,450 | 1.250 |
| 4. Austin-Round Rock, TX |  |  |  | 8,890 | 27.23 | 56,640 | 1.250 |
| 5. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  |  | 2,640 | 38.87 | 80,850 | 1.158 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bloomington, IN |  |  |  | (6) | 64.65 | 134,480 | (6) |
| 2. Punta Gorda, FL |  |  |  | 150 | 61.99 | 128,940 | 0.358 |
| 3. Tuscaloosa, AL |  |  |  | 80 | 54.71 | 113,790 | 0.088 |
| 4. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 2,650 | 54.40 | 113,150 | 0.625 |
| 5. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | 1,160 | 53.40 | 111,080 | 0.381 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-1121 Meeting and convention planners

Coordinate activities of staff and convention personnel to make arrangements for group meetings and conventions.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-1199 Business operations specialists, all other

All business operations specialists not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 13-2011 Accountants and auditors

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


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-2021 Appraisers and assessors of real estate

Appraise real property to determine its fair value. May assess taxes in accordance with prescribed schedules.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-2031 Budget analysts

Examine budget estimates for completeness, accuracy, and conformance with procedures and regulations. Analyze budgeting and accounting reports for the purpose of maintaining expenditure controls.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 13-2041 Credit analysts

Analyze current credit data and financial statements of individuals or firms to determine the degree of risk involved in extending credit or lending money. Prepare reports with this credit information for use in decision-making.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-2051 Financial analysts

Conduct quantitative analyses of information affecting investment programs of public or private institutions.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 13-2052 Personal financial advisors

Advise clients on financial plans utilizing knowledge of tax and investment strategies, securities, insurance, pension plans, and real estate. Duties include assessing clients' assets, liabilities, cash flow, insurance coverage, tax status, and financial objectives to establish investment strategies.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment119,690 |  | Mean <br> \$ 41.70 <br> 86,730 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 15.55 \\ 32,340 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 21.22 \\ 44,130 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 31.79 \\ 66,120 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 54.93 \\ & 114,260 \end{aligned}$ | 90th <br> (4) <br> (4) |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other financial investment activities |  |  |  | 41,000 | \$ 48.00 | \$ 99,840 |  |
| 2. Depository credit intermediation |  |  |  | 23,930 | 36.63 | 76,190 |  |
| 3. Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related |  |  |  | 5,230 | 35.12 | 73,060 |  |
| 4. Other investment pools and funds |  |  |  | 2,340 | 32.60 | 67,800 |  |
| 5. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 2,260 | 36.87 | 76,680 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other financial investment activities |  |  |  | 41,000 | 48.00 | 99,840 |  |
| 2. Land subdivision |  |  |  | 120 | 47.17 | 98,120 |  |
| 3. Activities related to real estate |  |  |  | 250 | 43.51 | 90,490 |  |
| 4. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage |  |  |  | (6) | 42.96 | 89,360 |  |
| 5. Legal services |  |  |  | 110 | 42.71 | 88,850 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 17,950 | \$ 52.85 | \$ 109,930 | 0.214 |
| 2. Delaware |  |  |  | 670 | 40.82 | 84,910 | 0.158 |
| 3. Florida |  |  |  | 11,280 | 35.85 | 74,560 | 0.143 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 4,480 | (6) | (6) | 0.141 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 5,260 | 44.81 | 93,200 | 0.133 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 17,950 | 52.85 | 109,930 | 0.214 |
| 2. Maine |  |  |  | 420 | 50.36 | 104,760 | 0.070 |
| 3. Michigan |  |  |  | 3,270 | 47.88 | 99,600 | 0.076 |
| 4. Alabama |  |  |  | 1,240 | 46.34 | 96,380 | 0.065 |
| 5. Hawaii |  |  |  | 470 | 45.24 | 94,090 | 0.078 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Great Falls, MT |  |  |  | 130 | \$32.49 | \$ 67,590 | 0.382 |
| 2. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 16,050 | 55.13 | 114,670 | 0.323 |
| 3. West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,790 | 32.67 | 67,950 | 0.319 |
| 4. Naples-Marco Island, FL |  |  |  | 400 | 39.81 | 82,800 | 0.309 |
| 5. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 1,240 | 46.98 | 97,710 | 0.293 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA |  |  |  | 90 | 61.84 | 128,630 | 0.099 |
| 2. Montgomery, AL |  |  |  | 80 | 61.38 | 127,670 | 0.049 |
| 3. Lansing-East Lansing, MI |  |  |  | 190 | 60.49 | 125,820 | 0.091 |
| 4. Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | (6) | 57.33 | 119,250 | (6) |
| 5. Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY |  |  |  | 130 | 56.85 | 118,250 | 0.030 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-2053 Insurance underwriters

Review individual applications for insurance to evaluate degree of risk involved and determine acceptance of applications.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment <br> 99,430 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 27.86 \\ 57,960 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 15.52 \\ 32,270 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 19.23 \\ 40,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 25.17 \\ 52,350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 34.17 \\ & 71,070 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 44.35 \\ & 92,240 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | 62,930 | \$ 28.03 | \$ 58,300 |  |
| 2. Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related |  |  |  | 23,160 | 28.04 | 58,320 |  |
| 3. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 4,100 | 25.99 | 54,060 |  |
| 4. Nondepository credit intermediation |  |  |  | 2,690 | 26.87 | 55,900 |  |
| 5. Depository credit intermediation |  |  |  | 1,720 | 26.02 | 54,130 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Activities related to real estate |  |  |  | (6) | 41.36 | 86,020 |  |
| 2. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 70 | 33.86 | 70,430 |  |
| 3. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage |  |  |  | 600 | 33.61 | 69,920 |  |
| 4. Other financial investment activities |  |  |  | 160 | 30.87 | 64,200 |  |
| 5. Office administrative services |  |  |  | 190 | 30.07 | 62,540 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Connecticut |  |  |  | 2,790 | \$33.90 | \$ 70,500 | 0.168 |
| 2. Illinois |  |  |  | 8,600 | 29.15 | 60,630 | 0.148 |
| 3. Nebraska |  |  |  | 1,180 | 24.84 | 51,670 | 0.131 |
| 4. Iowa |  |  |  | 1,820 | 23.42 | 48,710 | 0.124 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 8,860 | 33.21 | 69,080 | 0.106 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Connecticut |  |  |  | 2,790 | 33.90 | 70,500 | 0.168 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | (6) | 33.24 | 69,150 | (6) |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 8,860 | 33.21 | 69,080 | 0.106 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 2,860 | 32.45 | 67,510 | 0.090 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 3,530 | 32.10 | 66,770 | 0.089 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA |  |  |  | 1,340 | \$ 24.15 | \$ 50,230 | 0.428 |
| 2. Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 1,940 | 35.26 | 73,330 | 0.350 |
| 3. Utica-Rome, NY |  |  |  | 370 | 28.66 | 59,610 | 0.287 |
| 4. Lincoln, NE |  |  |  | 380 | 22.41 | 46,610 | 0.238 |
| 5. Burlington, NC |  |  |  | 130 | 22.97 | 47,780 | 0.224 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Racine, WI |  |  |  | (6) | 37.77 | 78,550 | (6) |
| 2. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 5,660 | 36.53 | 75,990 | 0.114 |
| 3. Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA |  |  |  | 810 | 36.36 | 75,630 | 0.090 |
| 4. Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 1,940 | 35.26 | 73,330 | 0.350 |
| 5. Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ |  |  |  | 300 | 34.41 | 71,580 | 0.090 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-2061 Financial examiners

Enforce or ensure compliance with laws and regulations governing financial and securities institutions and financial and real estate transactions. May examine, verify correctness of, or establish authenticity of records.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-2071 Loan counselors

Provide guidance to prospective loan applicants who have problems qualifying for traditional loans. Guidance may include determining the best type of loan and explaining loan requirements or restrictions.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-2072 Loan officers

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

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment359,260 |  | Mean$\begin{aligned} & \$ 29.77 \\ & 61,930 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 14.23 \\ 29,590 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 18.07 \\ 37,590 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 24.89 \\ 51,760 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 35.40 \\ & 73,630 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 90th } \\ \$ 51.46 \\ 107,040 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Depository credit intermediation |  |  |  | 131,550 | \$ 27.27 | \$ 56,730 |  |
| 2. Nondepository credit intermediation |  |  |  | 127,330 | 31.03 | 64,540 |  |
| 3. Activities related to credit intermediation |  |  |  | 65,160 | 31.72 | 65,970 |  |
| 4. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 7,540 | 30.73 | 63,920 |  |
| 5. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | 5,260 | 31.19 | 64,880 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage |  |  |  | 1,870 | 39.09 | 81,300 |  |
| 2. Other financial investment activities |  |  |  | 1,870 | 35.89 | 74,660 |  |
| 3. Machinery and equipment rental and leasing |  |  |  | 90 | 35.55 | 73,950 |  |
| 4. Data processing and related services |  |  |  | (6) | 34.94 | 72,680 |  |
| 5. Grantmaking and giving services |  |  |  | 90 | 33.67 | 70,030 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 2,170 | \$36.88 | \$ 76,710 | 0.450 |
| 2. Utah |  |  |  | 5,120 | 28.51 | 59,310 | 0.445 |
| 3. Arizona |  |  |  | 10,570 | 33.91 | 70,540 | 0.411 |
| 4. South Dakota |  |  |  | 1,530 | 22.40 | 46,590 | 0.401 |
| 5. Minnesota |  |  |  | 10,100 | 33.76 | 70,210 | 0.376 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 8,070 | 38.76 | 80,620 | 0.255 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 390 | 37.82 | 78,670 | 0.128 |
| 3. Connecticut |  |  |  | 3,310 | 36.89 | 76,740 | 0.200 |
| 4. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 2,170 | 36.88 | 76,710 | 0.450 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 13,410 | 36.83 | 76,610 | 0.160 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Carson City, NV |  |  |  | 290 | \$ 16.10 | \$ 33,480 | 0.906 |
| 2. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 9,770 | 37.43 | 77,850 | 0.641 |
| 3. Camden, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,890 | 33.79 | 70,280 | 0.543 |
| 4. Salt Lake City, UT |  |  |  | 3,190 | 28.68 | 59,660 | 0.538 |
| 5. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | 1,540 | 44.55 | 92,660 | 0.506 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vallejo-Fairfield, CA |  |  |  | 240 | 45.73 | 95,120 | 0.185 |
| 2. Lima, OH |  |  |  | (6) | 45.47 | 94,580 | (6) |
| 3. Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 240 | 45.27 | 94,170 | 0.181 |
| 4. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | 1,540 | 44.55 | 92,660 | 0.506 |
| 5. Flagstaff, AZ |  |  |  | 90 | 44.37 | 92,280 | 0.155 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-2081 Tax examiners, collectors, and revenue agents

Determine tax liability or collect taxes from individuals or business firms according to prescribed laws and regulations.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 13-2082 Tax preparers

Prepare tax returns for individuals or small businesses but do not have the background or responsibilities of an accredited or certified public accountant.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$62,860$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 15.94 \\ & 33,160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 7.73 \\ 16,080 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 9.80 |  | \$ 19.15 | \$ 27.23 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 20,380 |  | 39,830 | 56,640 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Accounting and bookkeeping services |  |  |  | 60,330 | \$ 15.70 | \$ 32,650 |  |
| 2. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 370 | 26.86 | 55,870 |  |
| 3. Office administrative services |  |  |  | 240 | 12.25 | 25,470 |  |
| 4. Legal services |  |  |  | 240 | 19.16 | 39,850 |  |
| 5. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 220 | 22.03 | 45,830 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nondepository credit intermediation |  |  |  | (6) | 31.53 | 65,580 |  |
| 2. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 370 | 26.86 | 55,870 |  |
| 3. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | 60 | 26.15 | 54,380 |  |
| 4. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | (6) | 25.32 | 52,660 |  |
| 5. Depository credit intermediation |  |  |  | 140 | 23.00 | 47,850 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Delaware |  |  |  | 640 | \$ 19.43 | \$ 40,420 | 0.151 |
| 2. Georgia |  |  |  | 3,150 | 15.57 | 32,380 | 0.079 |
| 3. Louisiana |  |  |  | 1,300 | 11.29 | 23,490 | 0.073 |
| 4. Texas |  |  |  | 6,790 | 13.41 | 27,900 | 0.070 |
| 5. Virginia |  |  |  | 2,450 | 13.89 | 28,890 | 0.068 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Arizona |  |  |  | 840 | 27.17 | 56,510 | 0.033 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,740 | 26.51 | 55,130 | 0.055 |
| 3. Kansas |  |  |  | 530 | 22.66 | 47,120 | 0.040 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 5,290 | 22.22 | 46,210 | 0.035 |
| 5. Delaware |  |  |  | 640 | 19.43 | 40,420 | 0.151 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lake Charles, LA |  |  |  | 170 | \$ 9.95 | \$ 20,700 | 0.197 |
| 2. Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 530 | 18.51 | 38,510 | 0.156 |
| 3. Albany, GA |  |  |  | 80 | 11.51 | 23,950 | 0.126 |
| 4. Burlington-South Burlington, VT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 140 | 17.99 | 37,420 | 0.125 |
| 5. Kingston, NY |  |  |  | 70 | 17.18 | 35,740 | 0.115 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI |  |  |  | 70 | 45.69 | 95,030 | 0.018 |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 350 | 31.37 | 65,260 | 0.039 |
| 3. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 31.00 | 64,480 | (6) |
| 4. Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ |  |  |  | 610 | 27.60 | 57,400 | 0.033 |
| 5. Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 25.75 | 53,550 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 13-2099 Financial specialists, all other <br> All financial specialists not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment Hourly: <br> 120,790 Annual: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 28.65 \\ & 59,600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 14.77 \\ 30,720 \end{gathered}$ | 25th$\$ 18.97$39,470 | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 25.81 \\ 53,680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 34.99 \\ & 72,780 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 45.48 \\ & 94,600 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Depository credit intermediation |  |  | 19,710 | \$ 27.41 | \$ 57,020 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  | 13,190 | 32.20 | 66,970 |  |
| 3. Nondepository credit intermediation |  |  | 9,020 | 26.78 | 55,700 |  |
| 4. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  | 8,320 | 30.92 | 64,310 |  |
| 5. State government (OES designation) |  |  | 6,660 | 23.94 | 49,790 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Freight transportation arrangement |  |  | 140 | 45.36 | 94,360 |  |
| 2. Land subdivision |  |  | 160 | 44.27 | 92,080 |  |
| 3. Offices of dentists |  |  | (6) | 40.02 | 83,240 |  |
| 4. Nonresidential building construction |  |  | 50 | 39.74 | 82,670 |  |
| 5. Electric goods merchant wholesalers |  |  | 110 | 39.72 | 82,620 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 1,590 | \$ 39.24 | \$ 81,620 | 0.261 |
| 2. Rhode Island |  |  | 1,000 | 24.43 | 50,810 | 0.207 |
| 3. Illinois |  |  | 11,820 | 32.90 | 68,440 | 0.203 |
| 4. Michigan |  |  | 7,810 | 29.64 | 61,640 | 0.182 |
| 5. New Hampshire |  |  | 1,110 | 33.99 | 70,690 | 0.177 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 1,590 | 39.24 | 81,620 | 0.261 |
| 2. New Hampshire |  |  | 1,110 | 33.99 | 70,690 | 0.177 |
| 3. Virginia |  |  | 2,500 | 32.92 | 68,470 | 0.069 |
| 4. Illinois |  |  | 11,820 | 32.90 | 68,440 | 0.203 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  | 4,590 | 31.68 | 65,900 | 0.116 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  | 890 | $\text { \$ } 32.14$ | $\$ 66,850$ | 0.390 |
| 2. Manchester, NH Metropolitan NECTA |  |  | 340 | (6) | (6) | 0.344 |
| 3. Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA |  |  | 2,490 | 26.42 | 54,940 | 0.278 |
| 4. Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metro Div |  |  | 880 | 20.38 | 42,390 | 0.259 |
| 5. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  | 9,280 | 34.24 | 71,210 | 0.247 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  | 3,310 | 37.67 | 78,350 | 0.146 |
| 2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  | (6) | 37.38 | 77,750 | (6) |
| 3. Battle Creek, MI |  |  | (6) | 37.13 | 77,230 | (6) |
| 4. Modesto, CA |  |  | (6) | 36.81 | 76,560 | (6) |
| 5. Chattanooga, TN-GA |  |  | (6) | 36.63 | 76,190 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 15-1011 Computer and information scientists, research

Conduct research into fundamental computer and information science as theorists, designers, or inventors. Solve or develop solutions to problems in the field of computer hardware and software.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 15-1021 Computer programmers

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


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 15-1031 Computer software engineers, applications

Develop, create, and modify general computer applications software or specialized utility programs. Analyze user needs and develop software solutions. Design software or customize software for client use with the aim of optimizing operational efficiency. May analyze and design databases within an application area, working individually or coordinating database development as part of a team. Exclude "Computer Hardware Engineers" (17-2061).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment472,520 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 39.42 \\ 82,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 23.73 \\ 49,350 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 38.36 \\ 79,780 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 47.34 \\ & 98,470 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 57.58 \\ & 119,770 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | 155,640 | \$39.21 | \$ 81,570 |  |
| 2. Software publishers |  |  |  | 36,410 | 41.59 | 86,510 |  |
| 3. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 21,840 | 38.19 | 79,440 |  |
| 4. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | 18,500 | 36.40 | 75,710 |  |
| 5. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 15,810 | 40.72 | 84,690 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other telecommunications |  |  |  | 70 | 48.55 | 100,980 |  |
| 2. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  |  | 10,910 | 47.61 | 99,020 |  |
| 3. Rail transportation |  |  |  | (6) | 44.33 | 92,210 |  |
| 4. Other financial investment activities |  |  |  | 3,330 | 43.86 | 91,240 |  |
| 5. Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets |  |  |  | 230 | 43.41 | 90,300 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Virginia |  |  |  | 32,930 | \$ 41.26 | \$ 85,810 | 0.913 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 23,720 | 39.67 | 82,520 | 0.867 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 22,810 | 43.46 | 90,390 | 0.719 |
| 4. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 4,490 | 40.08 | 83,360 | 0.715 |
| 5. Colorado |  |  |  | 13,590 | 41.14 | 85,570 | 0.616 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 84,550 | 44.03 | 91,590 | 0.561 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 22,810 | 43.46 | 90,390 | 0.719 |
| 3. Maryland |  |  |  | 11,530 | 41.82 | 86,990 | 0.456 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 21,160 | 41.55 | 86,430 | 0.535 |
| 5. Virginia |  |  |  | 32,930 | 41.26 | 85,810 | 0.913 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 20,030 | \$ 49.16 | \$ 102,260 | 2.248 |
| 2. Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 2,270 | 38.72 | 80,530 | 1.713 |
| 3. Boulder, CO |  |  |  | 2,510 | 44.59 | 92,760 | 1.592 |
| 4. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 20,250 | 40.95 | 85,180 | 1.486 |
| 5. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 1,590 | 45.90 | 95,470 | 1.336 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Idaho Falls, ID |  |  |  | (6) | 53.44 | 111,150 | (6) |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 20,030 | 49.16 | 102,260 | 2.248 |
| 3. College Station-Bryan, TX |  |  |  | 240 | 48.73 | 101,350 | 0.270 |
| 4. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA |  |  |  | 960 | 47.87 | 99,570 | 0.501 |
| 5. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 11,440 | 47.81 | 99,450 | 1.182 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 15-1032 Computer software engineers, systems software

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

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment329,060 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 41.95 \\ 87,250 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 25.76 \\ 53,580 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 41.04 <br> 85,370 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 50.64 \\ & 105,330 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 60.46 \\ & 125,750 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | 91,700 | \$ 41.97 | \$ 87,300 |  |
| 2. Software publishers |  |  |  | 21,180 | 43.76 | 91,020 |  |
| 3. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  |  | 20,120 | 46.07 | 95,820 |  |
| 4. Data processing and related services |  |  |  | 16,640 | 37.99 | 79,030 |  |
| 5. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 15,890 | 47.12 | 98,010 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other chemical product and preparation mfg. |  |  |  | (6) | 50.81 | 105,680 |  |
| 2. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 15,890 | 47.12 | 98,010 |  |
| 3. Specialized design services |  |  |  | 50 | 46.53 | 96,780 |  |
| 4. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  |  | 20,120 | 46.07 | 95,820 |  |
| 5. Communications equipment manufacturing |  |  |  | 5,590 | 45.56 | 94,770 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Virginia |  |  |  | 26,140 | \$ 46.86 | \$ 97,460 | 0.724 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 20,730 | 44.75 | 93,080 | 0.654 |
| 3. Maryland |  |  |  | 12,570 | 45.37 | 94,380 | 0.497 |
| 4. Colorado |  |  |  | 10,640 | 41.07 | 85,420 | 0.482 |
| 5. Utah |  |  |  | 5,000 | 36.10 | 75,090 | 0.434 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Virginia |  |  |  | 26,140 | 46.86 | 97,460 | 0.724 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | 50,400 | 46.19 | 96,070 | 0.335 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 12,440 | 45.98 | 95,630 | 0.314 |
| 4. Maryland |  |  |  | 12,570 | 45.37 | 94,380 | 0.497 |
| 5. New Mexico |  |  |  | 1,460 | 45.18 | 93,970 | 0.185 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Framingham, MA | A Divisio |  |  | 3,780 | \$ 49.65 | \$ 103,280 | 2.447 |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyva | ta Clara, C |  |  | 18,680 | 50.87 | 105,800 | 2.096 |
| 3. Lowell-Billerica- | ford, MA- | NECTA D |  | 2,050 | 46.18 | 96,060 | 1.723 |
| 4. Washington-Arlin | lexandria, | VA-MD- | Div | 24,700 | 47.60 | 99,000 | 1.092 |
| 5. Colorado Springs, |  |  |  | 2,440 | 39.16 | 81,450 | 0.969 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Fort Smith, AR-OK |  |  |  | 30 | 65.71 | 136,680 | 0.025 |
| 2. Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ |  |  |  | (6) | 51.79 | 107,730 | (6) |
| 3. Ithaca, NY |  |  |  | (6) | 51.65 | 107,430 | (6) |
| 4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 18,680 | 50.87 | 105,800 | 2.096 |
| 5. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 3,780 | 49.65 | 103,280 | 2.447 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 15-1041 Computer support specialists

Provide technical assistance to computer system users. Answer questions or resolve computer problems for clients in person, via telephone or from remote location. May provide assistance concerning the use of computer hardware and software, including printing, installation, word processing, electronic mail, and operating systems. Exclude "Network and Computer Systems Administrators" (15-1071).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 15-1051 Computer systems analysts

Analyze science, engineering, business, and all other data processing problems for application to electronic data processing systems. Analyze user requirements, procedures, and problems to automate or improve existing systems and review computer system capabilities, workflow, and scheduling limitations. May analyze or recommend commercially available software. Exclude persons working primarily as "Engineers" (17-2011 through 17-2199), "Mathematicians" (15-2021), or "Scientists" (19-1011 through 19-3099). May supervise computer programmers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 15-1061 Database administrators

Coordinate changes to computer databases, test and implement the database applying knowledge of database management systems. May plan, coordinate, and implement security measures to safeguard computer databases.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 15-1071 Network and computer systems administrators

Install, configure, and support an organization's local area network (LAN), wide area network (WAN), and Internet system or a segment of a network system. Maintain network hardware and software. Monitor network to ensure network availability to all system users and perform necessary maintenance to support network availability. May supervise other network support and client server specialists and plan, coordinate, and implement network security measures. Exclude "Computer Support Specialists" (15-1041).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$289,520$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 31.37 \\ 65,260 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 18.56 \\ 38,610 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 23.33 \\ 48,520 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 29.87 \\ 62,130 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 38.06 \\ & 79,160 \end{aligned}$ | 90th <br> \$ 46.67 $97,080$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | 44,680 | \$33.89 | \$ 70,500 |  |
| 2. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 18,440 | 32.57 | 67,750 |  |
| 3. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 12,210 | 26.73 | 55,600 |  |
| 4. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 11,220 | 27.52 | 57,240 |  |
| 5. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 9,910 | 34.43 | 71,610 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Securities and commodity exchanges |  |  |  | 260 | 41.37 | 86,040 |  |
| 2. Rail transportation |  |  |  | 200 | 40.15 | 83,500 |  |
| 3. Farm product raw material merch. whls. |  |  |  | 70 | 38.58 | 80,250 |  |
| 4. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage |  |  |  | 3,550 | 37.40 | 77,800 |  |
| 5. Natural gas distribution |  |  |  | 400 | 36.31 | 75,520 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 4,120 | \$34.41 | \$ 71,580 | 0.676 |
| 2. Virginia |  |  |  | 16,690 | 34.74 | 72,260 | 0.463 |
| 3. Maryland |  |  |  | 8,530 | 34.55 | 71,870 | 0.337 |
| 4. Colorado |  |  |  | 7,100 | 33.96 | 70,630 | 0.322 |
| 5. Minnesota |  |  |  | 8,580 | 30.61 | 63,670 | 0.320 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 17,420 | 36.02 | 74,920 | 0.208 |
| 2. Delaware |  |  |  | 1,110 | 35.48 | 73,790 | 0.262 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 9,100 | 35.04 | 72,870 | 0.287 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 31,930 | 34.94 | 72,680 | 0.212 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 10,910 | 34.75 | 72,280 | 0.276 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 16,400 | \$36.12 | \$ 75,130 | 0.725 |
| 2. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 830 | 35.81 | 74,480 | 0.537 |
| 3. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,950 | 37.30 | 77,580 | 0.522 |
| 4. Huntsville, AL |  |  |  | 920 | 27.13 | 56,440 | 0.469 |
| 5. Boulder, CO |  |  |  | 740 | 38.67 | 80,430 | 0.469 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 3,700 | 43.07 | 89,590 | 0.415 |
| 2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 4,060 | 39.87 | 82,920 | 0.419 |
| 3. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 12,940 | 39.44 | 82,040 | 0.260 |
| 4. Boulder, CO |  |  |  | 740 | 38.67 | 80,430 | 0.469 |
| 5. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,950 | 37.30 | 77,580 | 0.522 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 15-1081 Network systems and data communications analysts

Analyze, design, test, and evaluate network systems, such as local area networks (LAN), wide area networks (WAN), Internet, intranet, and other data communications systems. Perform network modeling, analysis, and planning. Research and recommend network and data communications hardware and software. Include telecommunications specialists who deal with the interfacing of computer and communications equipment. May supervise computer programmers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 15-1099 Computer specialists, all other

All computer specialists not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 15-2011 Actuaries

Analyze statistical data, such as mortality, accident, sickness, disability, and retirement rates and construct probability tables to forecast risk and liability for payment of future benefits. May ascertain premium rates required and cash reserves necessary to ensure payment of future benefits.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 15-2021 Mathematicians

Conduct research in fundamental mathematics or in application of mathematical techniques to science, management, and other fields. Solve or direct solutions to problems in various fields by mathematical methods.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 15-2031 Operations research analysts

Formulate and apply mathematical modeling and other optimizing methods using a computer to develop and interpret information that assists management with decision making, policy formulation, or other managerial functions. May develop related software, service, or products. Frequently concentrates on collecting and analyzing data and developing decision support software. May develop and supply optimal time, cost, or logistics networks for program evaluation, review, or implementation.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 15-2041 Statisticians

Engage in the development of mathematical theory or apply statistical theory and methods to collect, organize, interpret, and summarize numerical data to provide usable information. May specialize in fields, such as bio-statistics, agricultural statistics, business statistics, economic statistics, or other fields. Include mathematical statisticians.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 15-2091 Mathematical technicians

Apply standardized mathematical formulas, principles, and methodology to technological problems in engineering and physical sciences in relation to specific industrial and research objectives, processes, equipment, and products.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 15-2099 Mathematical scientists, all other

All mathematical scientists not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
17-1011 Architects, except landscape and naval
Plan and design structures, such as private residences, office buildings, theaters, factories, and other structural property.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$101,010$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 33.54 \\ & 69,760 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 18.95 \\ 39,420 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 23.93 \\ 49,780 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median } \\ \$ 30.84 \\ 64,150 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 40.12 \\ & 83,450 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 90th } \\ \$ 50.46 \\ 104,970 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 86,070 | \$33.40 | \$ 69,480 |  |
| 2. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 2,470 | 34.11 | 70,960 |  |
| 3. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 2,430 | 31.36 | 65,220 |  |
| 4. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,310 | 38.19 | 79,440 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,240 | 34.23 | 71,200 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | 60 | 41.92 | 87,180 |  |
| 2. Accounting and bookkeeping services |  |  |  | 60 | 40.44 | 84,120 |  |
| 3. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 40 | 39.17 | 81,480 |  |
| 4. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,310 | 38.19 | 79,440 |  |
| 5. Postal service |  |  |  | 140 | 37.79 | 78,610 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 1,770 | \$ 32.43 | \$ 67,460 | 0.290 |
| 2. Colorado |  |  |  | 3,330 | 30.82 | 64,100 | 0.151 |
| 3. Alaska |  |  |  | 380 | 35.31 | 73,450 | 0.125 |
| 4. Montana |  |  |  | 530 | 23.31 | 48,480 | 0.124 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 3,540 | 38.63 | 80,340 | 0.112 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 3,540 | 38.63 | 80,340 | 0.112 |
| 2. Connecticut |  |  |  | 1,060 | 38.13 | 79,320 | 0.064 |
| 3. South Dakota |  |  |  | 110 | 36.40 | 75,710 | 0.029 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 11,970 | 36.32 | 75,560 | 0.079 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 2,560 | 36.11 | 75,120 | 0.065 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Santa Fe, NM |  |  |  | 180 | \$ 29.99 | \$ 62,390 | 0.280 |
| 2. Charlottesville, VA |  |  |  | 220 | 28.07 | 58,380 | 0.234 |
| 3. Pittsfield, MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 80 | 35.23 | 73,280 | 0.226 |
| 4. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,970 | 33.58 | 69,840 | 0.194 |
| 5. Denver-Aurora, CO |  |  |  | 2,330 | 31.83 | 66,200 | 0.194 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Springfield, MA-CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 70 | 51.46 | 107,040 | 0.024 |
| 2. Santa Barbara-Santa Maria, CA |  |  |  | 100 | 48.94 | 101,780 | 0.057 |
| 3. Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR |  |  |  | 180 | 48.31 | 100,480 | 0.055 |
| 4. Atlantic City, NJ |  |  |  | 40 | 47.81 | 99,450 | 0.027 |
| 5. Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY |  |  |  | 90 | 46.94 | 97,640 | 0.036 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 17-1012 Landscape architects

Plan and design land areas for such projects as parks and other recreational facilities, airports, highways, hospitals, schools, land subdivisions, and commercial, industrial, and residential sites.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 17-1021 Cartographers and photogrammetrists

Collect, analyze, and interpret geographic information provided by geodetic surveys, aerial photographs, and satellite data. Research, study, and prepare maps and other spatial data in digital or graphic form for legal, social, political, educational, and design purposes. May work with Geographic Information Systems (GIS). May design and evaluate algorithms, data structures, and user interfaces for GIS and mapping systems.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-1022 Surveyors

Make exact measurements and determine property boundaries. Provide data relevant to the shape, contour, gravitation, location, elevation, or dimension of land or land features on or near the earth's surface for engineering, mapmaking, mining, land evaluation, construction, and other purposes.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-2011 Aerospace engineers

Perform a variety of engineering work in designing, constructing, and testing aircraft, missiles, and spacecraft. May conduct basic and applied research to evaluate adaptability of materials and equipment to aircraft design and manufacture. May recommend improvements in testing equipment and techniques.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-2021 Agricultural engineers

Apply knowledge of engineering technology and biological science to agricultural problems concerned with power and machinery, electrification, structures, soil and water conservation, and processing of agricultural products.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 17-2031 Biomedical engineers

Apply knowledge of engineering, biology, and biomechanical principles to the design, development, and evaluation of biological and health systems and products, such as artificial organs, prostheses, instrumentation, medical information systems, and heath management and care delivery systems.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 17-2041 Chemical engineers

Design chemical plant equipment and devise processes for manufacturing chemicals and products, such as gasoline, synthetic rubber, plastics, detergents, cement, paper, and pulp, by applying principles and technology of chemistry, physics, and engineering.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 17-2051 Civil engineers

Perform engineering duties in planning, designing, and overseeing construction and maintenance of building structures, and facilities, such as roads, railroads, airports, bridges, harbors, channels, dams, irrigation projects, pipelines, power plants, water and sewage systems, and waste disposal units. Include architectural, structural, traffic, ocean, and geo-technical engineers. Exclude "Hydrologists" (19-2043).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 17-2061 Computer hardware engineers

Research, design, develop, and test computer or computer-related equipment for commercial, industrial, military, or scientific use. May supervise the manufacturing and installation of computer or computer-related equipment and components. Exclude "Computer Software Engineers, Applications" (15-1031) and "Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software" (15-1032).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment <br> 74,480 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 43.88 \\ 91,280 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 25.92 \\ 53,910 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 42.54 \\ 88,470 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 53.38 \\ & 111,030 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 90th } \\ \$ 65.03 \\ 135,260 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | 14,480 | \$ 41.65 | \$ 86,630 |  |
| 2. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  |  | 12,860 | 47.64 | 99,100 |  |
| 3. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 4,720 | 43.20 | 89,860 |  |
| 4. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 4,000 | 42.26 | 87,890 |  |
| 5. Electronic instrument manufacturing |  |  |  | 3,890 | 42.83 | 89,080 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Data processing and related services |  |  |  | 900 | 50.13 | 104,270 |  |
| 2. Audio and video equipment manufacturing |  |  |  | 210 | 49.61 | 103,190 |  |
| 3. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 3,280 | 48.98 | 101,880 |  |
| 4. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  |  | 12,860 | 47.64 | 99,100 |  |
| 5. Business support services |  |  |  | 60 | 47.58 | 98,960 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Colorado |  |  |  | 3,140 | \$ 48.81 | \$ 101,530 | 0.142 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 4,460 | 46.36 | 96,430 | 0.141 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 20,410 | 48.11 | 100,070 | 0.135 |
| 4. Maryland |  |  |  | 2,440 | 43.00 | 89,440 | 0.096 |
| 5. Arizona |  |  |  | 1,750 | 38.63 | 80,360 | 0.068 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Colorado |  |  |  | 3,140 | 48.81 | 101,530 | 0.142 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | 20,410 | 48.11 | 100,070 | 0.135 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 4,460 | 46.36 | 96,430 | 0.141 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 4,280 | 45.64 | 94,930 | 0.051 |
| 5. Texas |  |  |  | 5,150 | 45.06 | 93,720 | 0.053 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Boulder, CO |  |  |  | 1,780 | \$ 50.55 | \$ 105,150 | 1.129 |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 9,320 | 54.16 | 112,660 | 1.046 |
| 3. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 1,140 | 46.60 | 96,930 | 0.738 |
| 4. Huntsville, AL |  |  |  | 750 | 42.33 | 88,040 | 0.382 |
| 5. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 410 | 48.61 | 101,120 | 0.345 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 9,320 | 54.16 | 112,660 | 1.046 |
| 2. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,550 | 52.45 | 109,100 | 0.031 |
| 3. St. Louis, MO-IL |  |  |  | 230 | 52.15 | 108,480 | 0.017 |
| 4. Colorado Springs, CO |  |  |  | 520 | 51.11 | 106,320 | 0.206 |
| 5. Lynn-Peabody-Salem, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 180 | 50.94 | 105,960 | 0.177 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-2071 Electrical engineers

Design, develop, test, or supervise the manufacturing and installation of electrical equipment, components, or systems for commercial, industrial, military, or scientific use. Exclude "Computer Hardware Engineers" (17-2061).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 17-2072 Electronics engineers, except computer

Research, design, develop, and test electronic components and systems for commercial, industrial, military, or scientific use utilizing knowledge of electronic theory and materials properties. Design electronic circuits and components for use in fields such as telecommunications, aerospace guidance and propulsion control, acoustics, or instruments and controls. Exclude "Computer Hardware Engineers" (17-2061).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-2081 Environmental engineers

Design, plan, or perform engineering duties in the prevention, control, and remediation of environmental health hazards utilizing various engineering disciplines. Work may include waste treatment, site remediation, or pollution control technology.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 17-2111 Health and safety engineers, except mining safety engineers and inspectors

Promote worksite or product safety by applying knowledge of industrial processes, mechanics, chemistry, psychology, and industrial health and safety laws. Include industrial product safety engineers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-2112 Industrial engineers

Design, develop, test, and evaluate integrated systems for managing industrial production processes including human work factors, quality control, inventory control, logistics and material flow, cost analysis, and production coordination. Exclude "Health and Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers and Inspectors" (17-2111).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-2121 Marine engineers and naval architects

Design, develop, and evaluate the operation of marine vessels, ship machinery, and related equipment, such as power supply and propulsion systems.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-2131 Materials engineers

Evaluate materials and develop machinery and processes to manufacture materials for use in products that must meet specialized design and performance specifications. Develop new uses for known materials. Include those working with composite materials or specializing in one type of material, such as graphite, metal and metal alloys, ceramics and glass, plastics and polymers, and naturally occurring materials. Include metallurgists and metallurgical engineers, ceramic engineers, and welding engineers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-2141 Mechanical engineers

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


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-2151 Mining and geological engineers, including mining safety engineers

Determine the location and plan the extraction of coal, metallic ores, nonmetallic minerals, and building materials, such as stone and gravel. Work involves conducting preliminary surveys of deposits or undeveloped mines and planning their development; examining deposits or mines to determine whether they can be worked at a profit; making geological and topographical surveys; evolving methods of mining best suited to character, type, and size of deposits; and supervising mining operations.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 17-2161 Nuclear engineers

Conduct research on nuclear engineering problems or apply principles and theory of nuclear science to problems concerned with release, control, and utilization of nuclear energy and nuclear waste disposal.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-2171 Petroleum engineers

Devise methods to improve oil and gas well production and determine the need for new or modified tool designs. Oversee drilling and offer technical advice to achieve economical and satisfactory progress.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$15,060$ |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M |  | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 48.86 | \$27.86 | \$ 36.48 |  | \$59.20 | (4) |
|  | Annual: | 101,620 | 57,960 | 75,880 |  | 123,130 | (4) |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oil and gas extraction |  |  |  | 7,040 | \$ 53.94 | \$ 112,200 |  |
| 2. Support activities for mining |  |  |  | 2,720 | 41.89 | 87,140 |  |
| 3. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,090 | 48.27 | 100,400 |  |
| 4. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 610 | 53.99 | 112,310 |  |
| 5. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 390 | 45.57 | 94,790 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 610 | 53.99 | 112,310 |  |
| 2. Oil and gas extraction |  |  |  | 7,040 | 53.94 | 112,200 |  |
| 3. Pipeline transportation of crude oil |  |  |  | 80 | 48.85 | 101,610 |  |
| 4. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,090 | 48.27 | 100,400 |  |
| 5. Office administrative services |  |  |  | (6) | 46.62 | 96,970 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wyoming |  |  |  | 400 | \$ 47.11 | \$ 97,980 | 0.153 |
| 2. Oklahoma |  |  |  | 1,860 | 42.59 | 88,580 | 0.124 |
| 3. Alaska |  |  |  | 230 | 49.97 | 103,930 | 0.076 |
| 4. Texas |  |  |  | 7,000 | 53.80 | 111,910 | 0.072 |
| 5. Louisiana |  |  |  | 800 | 42.78 | 88,990 | 0.045 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Texas |  |  |  | 7,000 | 53.80 | 111,910 | 0.072 |
| 2. Ohio |  |  |  | 280 | 53.06 | 110,360 | 0.005 |
| 3. Alaska |  |  |  | 230 | 49.97 | 103,930 | 0.076 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 1,280 | 49.48 | 102,910 | 0.008 |
| 5. Colorado |  |  |  | (6) | 47.43 | 98,640 | (6) |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Casper, WY |  |  |  | 170 | \$57.49 | \$ 119,570 | 0.441 |
| 2. Bakersfield, CA |  |  |  | 540 | 50.67 | 105,390 | 0.208 |
| 3. Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX |  |  |  | 4,370 | 56.51 | 117,540 | 0.184 |
| 4. Lafayette, LA |  |  |  | 230 | 39.44 | 82,040 | 0.165 |
| 5. Oklahoma City, OK |  |  |  | 840 | 46.38 | 96,470 | 0.151 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Casper, WY |  |  |  | 170 | 57.49 | 119,570 | 0.441 |
| 2. Amarillo, TX |  |  |  | 80 | 56.70 | 117,930 | 0.075 |
| 3. Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX |  |  |  | 4,370 | 56.51 | 117,540 | 0.184 |
| 4. Tyler, TX |  |  |  | 30 | 54.07 | 112,470 | 0.032 |
| 5. Laredo, TX |  |  |  | (6) | 53.97 | 112,250 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 17-2199 Engineers, all other

All engineers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued
17-3011 Architectural and civil drafters
Prepare detailed drawings of architectural and structural features of buildings or drawings and topographical relief maps used in civil engineering projects, such as highways, bridges, and public works. Utilize knowledge of building materials, engineering practices, and mathematics to complete drawings.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-3012 Electrical and electronics drafters

Prepare wiring diagrams, circuit board assembly diagrams, and layout drawings used for manufacture, installation, and repair of electrical equipment in factories, power plants, and buildings.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$32,440$ |  | Mean <br> \$ 23.85 <br> 49,610 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 14.08 \\ 29,290 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 17.63 \\ 36,660 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 22.51 \\ 46,830 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 28.92 \\ & 60,160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 35.81 \\ & 74,490 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 8,630 | \$ 22.66 | \$ 47,140 |  |
| 2. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 5,650 | 23.75 | 49,400 |  |
| 3. Semiconductor and electronic component mfg. |  |  |  | 2,360 | 24.92 | 51,830 |  |
| 4. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 2,330 | 26.96 | 56,070 |  |
| 5. Electronic instrument manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,980 | 24.18 | 50,290 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 200 | 30.27 | 62,970 |  |
| 2. Commercial and service industry machinery |  |  |  | 160 | 29.92 | 62,240 |  |
| 3. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 200 | 29.07 | 60,470 |  |
| 4. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 50 | 27.50 | 57,200 |  |
| 5. Water, sewage and other systems |  |  |  | (6) | 27.33 | 56,850 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Delaware |  |  |  | 200 | \$ 27.95 | \$ 58,130 | 0.047 |
| 2. Louisiana |  |  |  | 750 | 22.33 | 46,440 | 0.042 |
| 3. Connecticut |  |  |  | 650 | 23.81 | 49,530 | 0.039 |
| 4. Alabama |  |  |  | 740 | 23.63 | 49,160 | 0.039 |
| 5. Kansas |  |  |  | 460 | 22.98 | 47,790 | 0.035 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 2,250 | 28.18 | 58,620 | 0.027 |
| 2. Delaware |  |  |  | 200 | 27.95 | 58,130 | 0.047 |
| 3. Colorado |  |  |  | 720 | 26.25 | 54,610 | 0.033 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,060 | 26.18 | 54,460 | 0.033 |
| 5. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 1,290 | 25.69 | 53,430 | 0.023 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Percent of MSA } \\ & \text { employment } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Sumter, SC |  |  |  | 90 | \$ 26.03 | \$ 54,130 | 0.237 |
| 2. Huntsville, AL |  |  |  | 250 | 25.82 | 53,710 | 0.127 |
| 3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 760 | 30.63 | 63,720 | 0.085 |
| 4. Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 270 | 26.35 | 54,810 | 0.080 |
| 5. Provo-Orem, UT |  |  |  | 130 | 16.66 | 34,650 | 0.079 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Boulder, CO |  |  |  | 80 | 31.72 | 65,970 | 0.051 |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 760 | 30.63 | 63,720 | 0.085 |
| 3. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metro Div |  |  |  | 480 | 30.28 | 62,980 | 0.039 |
| 4. Austin-Round Rock, TX |  |  |  | 410 | 30.04 | 62,480 | 0.058 |
| 5. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 850 | 29.87 | 62,120 | 0.017 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 17-3013 Mechanical drafters

Prepare detailed working diagrams of machinery and mechanical devices, including dimensions, fastening methods, and other engineering information.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-3019 Drafters, all other

All drafters not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-3021 Aerospace engineering and operations technicians

Operate, install, calibrate, and maintain integrated computer/communications systems consoles, simulators, and other data acquisition, test, and measurement instruments and equipment to launch, track, position, and evaluate air and space vehicles. May record and interpret test data.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$26.19 | \$16.62 | \$ 20.89 |  | \$30.72 | \$ 35.99 |
| 8,280 | Annual: | 54,480 | 34,570 | 43,440 |  | 63,900 | 74,860 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 3,830 | \$ 25.25 | \$ 52,520 |  |
| 2. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 1,420 | 27.64 | 57,490 |  |
| 3. Electronic instrument manufacturing |  |  |  | 620 | 23.95 | 49,810 |  |
| 4. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 320 | 33.24 | 69,130 |  |
| 5. Scheduled air transportation |  |  |  | 290 | 30.41 | 63,260 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 320 | 33.24 | 69,130 |  |
| 2. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | (6) | 33.02 | 68,680 |  |
| 3. Scheduled air transportation |  |  |  | 290 | 30.41 | 63,260 |  |
| 4. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 1,420 | 27.64 | 57,490 |  |
| 5. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | (6) | 27.01 | 56,190 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Florida |  |  |  | 1,760 | \$ 27.19 | \$ 56,550 | 0.022 |
| 2. Colorado |  |  |  | 210 | 28.75 | 59,810 | 0.010 |
| 3. Texas |  |  |  | 860 | 27.83 | 57,890 | 0.009 |
| 4. Ohio |  |  |  | 460 | 22.90 | 47,640 | 0.009 |
| 5. Tennessee |  |  |  | 230 | 30.68 | 63,810 | 0.008 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | (6) | 31.58 | 65,700 | (6) |
| 2. Tennessee |  |  |  | 230 | 30.68 | 63,810 | 0.008 |
| 3. Virginia |  |  |  | (6) | 30.31 | 63,050 | (6) |
| 4. Colorado |  |  |  | 210 | 28.75 | 59,810 | 0.010 |
| 5. Texas |  |  |  | 860 | 27.83 | 57,890 | 0.009 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metro Div |  |  |  | 380 | \$ 30.50 | \$ 63,450 | 0.046 |
| 2. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 670 | 27.98 | 58,200 | 0.016 |
| 3. Baltimore-Towson, MD |  |  |  | 140 | 24.79 | 51,570 | 0.011 |
| 4. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | 30 | 21.22 | 44,140 | 0.010 |
| 5. Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC |  |  |  | 70 | 25.91 | 53,900 | 0.009 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 44.01 | 91,540 | (6) |
| 2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 32.44 | 67,480 | (6) |
| 3. Memphis, TN-MS-AR |  |  |  | (6) | 31.76 | 66,060 | (6) |
| 4. Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metro Div |  |  |  | 380 | 30.50 | 63,450 | 0.046 |
| 5. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 30 | 29.19 | 60,710 | 0.003 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-3022 Civil engineering technicians

Apply theory and principles of civil engineering in planning, designing, and overseeing construction and maintenance of structures and facilities under the direction of engineering staff or physical scientists.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment86,730 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 20.37 \\ & 42,380 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 12.14 \\ 25,250 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.50 \\ 40,560 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 24.63 \\ & 51,230 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 30.25 \\ & 62,920 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 43,330 | \$ 20.47 | \$ 42,590 |  |
| 2. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 21,490 | 17.96 | 37,350 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 15,450 | 22.55 | 46,900 |  |
| 4. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 1,090 | 18.99 | 39,500 |  |
| 5. Highway, street, and bridge construction |  |  |  | 660 | 22.75 | 47,320 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 40 | 32.72 | 68,050 |  |
| 2. Telecommunications resellers |  |  |  | (6) | 31.70 | 65,930 |  |
| 3. Natural gas distribution |  |  |  | 380 | 29.26 | 60,860 |  |
| 4. Other fabricated metal product manufacturing |  |  |  | 40 | 26.85 | 55,840 |  |
| 5. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 380 | 25.77 | 53,610 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 520 | \$ 26.75 | \$ 55,650 | 0.171 |
| 2. West Virginia |  |  |  | 1,030 | 17.30 | 35,990 | 0.145 |
| 3. Texas |  |  |  | 12,590 | 16.92 | 35,200 | 0.129 |
| 4. South Dakota |  |  |  | 490 | 15.80 | 32,870 | 0.129 |
| 5. Kansas |  |  |  | 1,710 | 20.85 | 43,360 | 0.129 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Connecticut |  |  |  | 450 | 28.57 | 59,430 | 0.027 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 520 | 26.75 | 55,650 | 0.171 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 8,170 | 25.81 | 53,690 | 0.054 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 2,240 | 23.39 | 48,640 | 0.082 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 1,990 | 23.22 | 48,300 | 0.024 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Carson City, NV |  |  |  | 170 | \$ 22.57 | \$ 46,950 | 0.531 |
| 2. Topeka, KS |  |  |  | 300 | 18.98 | 39,480 | 0.283 |
| 3. Raleigh-Cary, NC |  |  |  | 1,200 | 19.30 | 40,140 | 0.251 |
| 4. Charleston, WV |  |  |  | 350 | 17.61 | 36,630 | 0.246 |
| 5. Olympia, WA |  |  |  | 220 | 21.71 | 45,150 | 0.233 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 200 | 31.76 | 66,050 | 0.036 |
| 2. Modesto, CA |  |  |  | 60 | 28.75 | 59,800 | 0.036 |
| 3. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | (6) | 27.97 | 58,190 | (6) |
| 4. Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA |  |  |  | 70 | 27.87 | 57,970 | 0.077 |
| 5. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 880 | 27.52 | 57,240 | 0.086 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-3023 Electrical and electronic engineering technicians

Apply electrical and electronic theory and related knowledge, usually under the direction of engineering staff, to design, build, repair, calibrate, and modify electrical components, circuitry, controls, and machinery for subsequent evaluation and use by engineering staff in making engineering design decisions. Exclude "Broadcast Technicians" (27-4012).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-3024 Electro-mechanical technicians

Operate, test, and maintain unmanned, automated, servo-mechanical, or electromechanical equipment. May operate unmanned submarines, aircraft, or other equipment at worksites, such as oil rigs, deep ocean exploration, or hazardous waste removal. May assist engineers in testing and designing robotics equipment.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 17-3025 Environmental engineering technicians

Apply theory and principles of environmental engineering to modify, test, and operate equipment and devices used in the prevention, control, and remediation of environmental pollution, including waste treatment and site remediation. May assist in the development of environmental pollution remediation devices under direction of engineer.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 17-3026 Industrial engineering technicians

Apply engineering theory and principles to problems of industrial layout or manufacturing production, usually under the direction of engineering staff. May study and record time, motion, method, and speed involved in performance of production, maintenance, clerical, and other worker operations for such purposes as establishing standard production rates or improving efficiency.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment73,640 |  | Mean <br> \$ 24.48 <br> 50,920 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 14.52 \\ 30,190 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 22.51 \\ 46,810 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 29.26 \\ & 60,860 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 38.07 \\ & 79,180 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 7,150 | \$ 29.68 | \$ 61,730 |  |
| 2. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 4,280 | 21.41 | 44,540 |  |
| 3. Electronic instrument manufacturing |  |  |  | 4,250 | 23.04 | 47,930 |  |
| 4. Data processing and related services |  |  |  | 3,090 | 35.44 | 73,720 |  |
| 5. Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing |  |  |  | 2,320 | 22.94 | 47,720 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Data processing and related services |  |  |  | 3,090 | 35.44 | 73,720 |  |
| 2. Business support services |  |  |  | (6) | 33.29 | 69,250 |  |
| 3. ISPs and web search portals |  |  |  | 150 | 31.97 | 66,510 |  |
| 4. Office administrative services |  |  |  | 110 | 31.75 | 66,040 |  |
| 5. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 7,150 | 29.68 | 61,730 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Michigan |  |  |  | 5,890 | \$ 24.30 | \$ 50,540 | 0.137 |
| 2. Minnesota |  |  |  | 3,470 | 21.59 | 44,900 | 0.129 |
| 3. Texas |  |  |  | 8,700 | 30.00 | 62,390 | 0.089 |
| 4. Indiana |  |  |  | 2,450 | 21.80 | 45,340 | 0.084 |
| 5. South Carolina |  |  |  | 1,460 | 22.62 | 47,050 | 0.079 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Texas |  |  |  | 8,700 | 30.00 | 62,390 | 0.089 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | 6,360 | 27.94 | 58,110 | 0.042 |
| 3. Colorado |  |  |  | 1,010 | 26.82 | 55,780 | 0.046 |
| 4. Maryland |  |  |  | 700 | 26.49 | 55,100 | 0.028 |
| 5. Delaware |  |  |  | 210 | 26.33 | 54,780 | 0.049 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Columbus, IN |  |  |  | 150 | \$ 25.01 | \$ 52,020 | 0.356 |
| 2. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,980 | 26.16 | 54,410 | 0.250 |
| 3. York-Hanover, PA |  |  |  | 400 | 19.66 | 40,890 | 0.228 |
| 4. Ogden-Clearfield, UT |  |  |  | 390 | 25.85 | 53,770 | 0.204 |
| 5. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 300 | 23.34 | 48,550 | 0.194 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Charleston, WV |  |  |  | (6) | 38.42 | 79,910 | (6) |
| 2. San Angelo, TX |  |  |  | (6) | 36.12 | 75,120 | (6) |
| 3. Jackson, MS |  |  |  | 200 | 31.37 | 65,240 | 0.081 |
| 4. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 460 | 30.55 | 63,530 | 0.045 |
| 5. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  |  | 160 | 30.45 | 63,330 | 0.028 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 17-3027 Mechanical engineering technicians

Apply theory and principles of mechanical engineering to modify, develop, and test machinery and equipment under direction of engineering staff or physical scientists.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 17-3029 Engineering technicians, except drafters, all other

All engineering technicians, except drafters, not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment <br> 78,260 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 25.89 \\ 53,850 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 14.68 \\ 30,530 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 20.14 \\ 41,900 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 26.08 \\ 54,250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 31.76 \\ & 66,070 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 37.06 \\ & 77,080 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 17,400 | \$ 29.32 | \$ 60,990 |  |
| 2. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 7,090 | 22.60 | 47,010 |  |
| 3. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 4,990 | 27.31 | 56,800 |  |
| 4. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 4,310 | 27.64 | 57,500 |  |
| 5. Employment services |  |  |  | 3,420 | 20.76 | 43,180 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Grocery and Related Product Wholesalers |  |  |  | (6) | 30.82 | 64,090 |  |
| 2. Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers mfg. |  |  |  | 130 | 29.50 | 61,350 |  |
| 3. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 17,400 | 29.32 | 60,990 |  |
| 4. Boiler, tank, and shipping container mfg. |  |  |  | 70 | 29.31 | 60,970 |  |
| 5. Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing |  |  |  | 60 | 29.06 | 60,450 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Maryland |  |  |  | 3,660 | \$ 29.72 | \$ 61,820 | 0.145 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 3,260 | 30.26 | 62,950 | 0.119 |
| 3. New Mexico |  |  |  | 920 | 24.60 | 51,170 | 0.117 |
| 4. Alaska |  |  |  | 350 | 26.84 | 55,830 | 0.115 |
| 5. Maine |  |  |  | 680 | 29.50 | 61,360 | 0.114 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  |  |  | 450 | 33.33 | 69,320 | 0.075 |
| 2. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 370 | 32.25 | 67,070 | 0.061 |
| 3. Virginia |  |  |  | 2,840 | 30.60 | 63,640 | 0.079 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 3,260 | 30.26 | 62,950 | 0.119 |
| 5. Maryland |  |  |  | 3,660 | 29.72 | 61,820 | 0.145 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA |  |  |  | 860 | \$34.48 | \$ 71,720 | 1.044 |
| 2. Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 470 | 35.38 | 73,590 | 0.824 |
| 3. Pascagoula, MS |  |  |  | 390 | 30.81 | 64,080 | 0.749 |
| 4. Warner Robins, GA |  |  |  | 300 | 27.81 | 57,840 | 0.558 |
| 5. Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL |  |  |  | 1,060 | 23.93 | 49,780 | 0.508 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 470 | 35.38 | 73,590 | 0.824 |
| 2. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA |  |  |  | 860 | 34.48 | 71,720 | 1.044 |
| 3. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 220 | 34.02 | 70,750 | 0.022 |
| 4. Honolulu, HI |  |  |  | 430 | 33.63 | 69,950 | 0.101 |
| 5. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | 280 | 33.25 | 69,150 | 0.092 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 17-3031 Surveying and mapping technicians

Perform surveying and mapping duties, usually under the direction of a surveyor, cartographer, or photogrammetrist to obtain data used for construction, mapmaking, boundary location, mining, or other purposes. May calculate mapmaking information and create maps from source data, such as surveying notes, aerial photography, satellite data, or other maps to show topographical features, political boundaries, and other features. May verify accuracy and completeness of topographical maps. Exclude "Surveyors" (17-1022), "Cartographers and Photogrammetrists" (17-1021), and "Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers" (19-2042).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-1011 Animal scientists

Conduct research in the genetics, nutrition, reproduction, growth, and development of domestic farm animals.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 25.59 | \$15.17 | \$ 18.24 |  | \$ 30.27 | \$ 39.15 |
| 3,930 | Annual: | 53,230 | 31,540 | 37,930 |  | 62,950 | 81,430 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 2,540 | \$ 23.08 | \$ 48,010 |  |
| 2. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 390 | 29.86 | 62,110 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 340 | 30.37 | 63,160 |  |
| 4. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 110 | 44.15 | 91,820 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 60 | 22.88 | 47,600 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 110 | 44.15 | 91,820 |  |
| 2. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 340 | 30.37 | 63,160 |  |
| 3. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 390 | 29.86 | 62,110 |  |
| 4. Support activities for animal production |  |  |  | 50 | 26.66 | 55,450 |  |
| 5. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | (6) | 23.39 | 48,660 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Texas |  |  |  | 1,160 | \$21.96 | \$ 45,670 | 0.012 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | 220 | 32.49 | 67,570 | 0.006 |
| 3. Nebraska |  |  |  | 50 | 25.74 | 53,540 | 0.006 |
| 4. Mississippi |  |  |  | 70 | 21.02 | 43,730 | 0.006 |
| 5. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 140 | 26.21 | 54,510 | 0.005 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Missouri |  |  |  | 90 | 35.93 | 74,740 | 0.003 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | 220 | 32.49 | 67,570 | 0.006 |
| 3. Kansas |  |  |  | (6) | 28.99 | 60,290 | (6) |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  |  | 110 | 28.87 | 60,040 | 0.004 |
| 5. California |  |  |  | 90 | 28.73 | 59,760 | 0.001 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madison, WI |  |  |  | 90 | \$ 26.16 | $\$ \quad 54,400$ | 0.027 |
| 2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 40 | 43.95 | $91,420$ | 0.002 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 40 | 43.95 | 91,420 | 0.002 |
| 2. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 26.40 | 54,910 | (6) |
| 3. Madison, WI |  |  |  | 90 | 26.16 | 54,400 | 0.027 |
| 4. Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX |  |  |  | (6) | 22.45 | 46,690 | (6) |
| 5. Lubbock, TX |  |  |  | (6) | 20.57 | 42,790 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-1012 Food scientists and technologists

Use chemistry, microbiology, engineering, and other sciences to study the principles underlying the processing and deterioration of foods; analyze food content to determine levels of vitamins, fat, sugar, and protein; discover new food sources; research ways to make processed foods safe, palatable, and healthful; and apply food science knowledge to determine best ways to process, package, preserve, store, and distribute food.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-1013 Soil and plant scientists

Conduct research in breeding, physiology, production, yield, and management of crops and agricultural plants, their growth in soils, and control of pests; or study the chemical, physical, biological, and mineralogical composition of soils as they relate to plant or crop growth. May classify and map soils and investigate effects of alternative practices on soil and crop productivity.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-1021 Biochemists and biophysicists

Study the chemical composition and physical principles of living cells and organisms, their electrical and mechanical energy, and related phenomena. May conduct research to further understanding of the complex chemical combinations and reactions involved in metabolism, reproduction, growth, and heredity. May determine the effects of foods, drugs, serums, hormones, and other substances on tissues and vital processes of living organisms.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-1022 Microbiologists

Investigate the growth, structure, development, and other characteristics of microscopic organisms, such as bacteria, algae, or fungi. Include medical microbiologists who study the relationship between organisms and disease or the effects of antibiotics on microorganisms.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 19-1023 Zoologists and wildlife biologists

Study the origins, behavior, diseases, genetics, and life processes of animals and wildlife. May specialize in wildlife research and management, including the collection and analysis of biological data to determine the environmental effects of present and potential use of land and water areas.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
| Employment Hourly: | \$ 26.98 | \$15.77 | \$ 19.90 |  | \$ 32.31 | \$ 40.67 |
| 18,000 Annual: | 56,120 | 32,800 | 41,400 |  | 67,200 | 84,580 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. State government (OES designation) |  |  | 6,030 | \$23.40 | \$ 48,660 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  | 4,570 | 32.17 | 66,920 |  |
| 3. Scientific research and development services |  |  | 2,850 | 29.54 | 61,440 |  |
| 4. Management and technical consulting services |  |  | 1,090 | 29.58 | 61,520 |  |
| 5. Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks |  |  | 860 | 19.97 | 41,540 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  | 4,570 | 32.17 | 66,920 |  |
| 2. Management and technical consulting services |  |  | 1,090 | 29.58 | 61,520 |  |
| 3. Scientific research and development services |  |  | 2,850 | 29.54 | 61,440 |  |
| 4. Civic and social organizations |  |  | 60 | 25.57 | 53,180 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  | 440 | 25.07 | 52,150 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  | 850 | \$27.09 | \$ 56,350 | 0.280 |
| 2. Wyoming |  |  | 300 | 22.36 | 46,510 | 0.114 |
| 3. Montana |  |  | 350 | 23.76 | 49,430 | 0.082 |
| 4. Washington |  |  | 2,230 | 28.80 | 59,900 | 0.081 |
| 5. Idaho |  |  | 470 | 23.03 | 47,910 | 0.075 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 220 | 40.98 | 85,240 | 0.036 |
| 2. Maryland |  |  | 260 | 38.09 | 79,230 | 0.010 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  | (6) | 35.40 | 73,620 | (6) |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  | 100 | 33.80 | 70,310 | 0.006 |
| 5. Rhode Island |  |  | 40 | 32.04 | 66,650 | 0.008 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Fairbanks, AK MSA |  |  | 140 | \$ 27.99 | \$ 58,210 | 0.378 |
| 2. Corvallis, OR |  |  | 130 | 22.28 | 46,340 | 0.334 |
| 3. Olympia, WA |  |  | 250 | 29.51 | 61,390 | 0.265 |
| 4. Wenatchee, WA |  |  | 80 | 30.72 | 63,900 | 0.205 |
| 5. Lewiston, ID-WA |  |  | 50 | 20.26 | 42,150 | 0.201 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, | Metro Div |  | 110 | 39.59 | 82,340 | 0.019 |
| 2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, | VA-MD-W | Div | 390 | 37.86 | 78,740 | 0.017 |
| 3. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA M | Div |  | (6) | 36.38 | 75,660 | (6) |
| 4. Redding, CA |  |  | 50 | 35.79 | 74,450 | 0.075 |
| 5. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-N | CTA Div |  | (6) | 35.50 | 73,830 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-1029 Biological scientists, all other

All biological scientists not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 30.56 \\ & 63,560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 16.49 \\ 34,300 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 22.56 \\ 46,920 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 29.30 \\ 60,940 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 36.45 \\ & 75,810 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 45.74 \\ & 95,130 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25,220 | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 14,430 | \$ 30.80 | \$ 64,060 |  |
| 2. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 3,290 | 35.15 | 73,100 |  |
| 3. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 2,780 | 23.29 | 48,440 |  |
| 4. Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,320 | 32.03 | 66,630 |  |
| 5. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 800 | 28.20 | 58,660 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Electronic instrument manufacturing |  |  |  | 70 | 42.32 | 88,020 |  |
| 2. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 3,290 | 35.15 | 73,100 |  |
| 3. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 380 | 34.39 | 71,540 |  |
| 4. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 260 | 34.07 | 70,870 |  |
| 5. Medical and diagnostic laboratories |  |  |  | 70 | 33.19 | 69,030 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 340 | \$31.41 | \$ 65,320 | 0.112 |
| 2. Maryland |  |  |  | 2,630 | 38.77 | 80,650 | 0.104 |
| 3. Montana |  |  |  | 400 | 26.49 | 55,090 | 0.094 |
| 4. Wyoming |  |  |  | 210 | 27.66 | 57,530 | 0.080 |
| 5. North Dakota |  |  |  | 190 | 27.98 | 58,210 | 0.057 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Maryland |  |  |  | 2,630 | 38.77 | 80,650 | 0.104 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 740 | 35.47 | 73,770 | 0.023 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 510 | 35.21 | 73,250 | 0.013 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 980 | 34.28 | 71,300 | 0.036 |
| 5. North Carolina |  |  |  | 960 | 33.42 | 69,500 | 0.025 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Percent of MSA } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,140 | \$39.09 | \$ 81,300 | 0.379 |
| 2. Gainesville, FL |  |  |  | 420 | 19.63 | 40,840 | 0.355 |
| 3. Durham, NC |  |  |  | 650 | 35.09 | 72,990 | 0.250 |
| 4. Missoula, MT |  |  |  | 100 | 28.01 | 58,270 | 0.178 |
| 5. Corvallis, OR |  |  |  | 50 | 27.84 | 57,910 | 0.128 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 43.75 | 91,010 | (6) |
| 2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 42.33 | 88,050 | (6) |
| 3. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 80 | 40.53 | 84,310 | 0.008 |
| 4. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,140 | 39.09 | 81,300 | 0.379 |
| 5. Peoria, IL |  |  |  | (6) | 39.00 | 81,110 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 19-1031 Conservation scientists

Manage, improve, and protect natural resources to maximize their use without damaging the environment. May conduct soil surveys and develop plans to eliminate soil erosion or to protect rangelands from fire and rodent damage. May instruct farmers, agricultural production managers, or ranchers in best ways to use crop rotation, contour plowing, or terracing to conserve soil and water; in the number and kind of livestock and forage plants best suited to particular ranges; and in range and farm improvements, such as fencing and reservoirs for stock watering. Exclude "Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists" (19-1023) and "Foresters" (19-1032).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-1032 Foresters

Manage forested lands for economic, recreational, and conservation purposes. May inventory the type, amount, and location of standing timber, appraise the timber's worth, negotiate the purchase, and draw up contracts for procurement. May determine how to conserve wildlife habitats, creek beds, water quality, and soil stability, and how best to comply with environmental regulations. May devise plans for planting and growing new trees, monitor trees for healthy growth, and determine the best time for harvesting. Develop forest management plans for public and privately-owned forested lands.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-1041 Epidemiologists

Investigate and describe the determinants and distribution of disease, disability, and other health outcomes and develop the means for prevention and control.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 19-1042 Medical scientists, except epidemiologists

Conduct research dealing with the understanding of human diseases and the improvement of human health. Engage in clinical investigation or other research, production, technical writing, or related activities. Include medical scientists such as physicians, dentists, public health specialists, pharmacologists, and medical pathologists. Exclude practitioners who provide medical or dental care or dispense drugs. Excludes "Microbiologists" (19-1022).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
19-1099 Life scientists, all other
All life scientists not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 19-2011 Astronomers

Observe, research, and interpret celestial and astronomical phenomena to increase basic knowledge and apply such information to practical problems.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-2012 Physicists

Conduct research into the phases of physical phenomena, develop theories and laws on the basis of observation and experiments, and devise methods to apply laws and theories to industry and other fields.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 19-2021 Atmospheric and space scientists

Investigate atmospheric phenomena and interpret meteorological data gathered by surface and air stations, satellites, and radar to prepare reports and forecasts for public and other uses. Include weather analysts and forecasters whose functions require the detailed knowledge of a meteorologist.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 37.41 \\ 77,810 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 18.79 \\ 39,090 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 37.09 \\ 77,150 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 46.39 \\ & 96,490 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 90th } \\ \$ 57.55 \\ 119,700 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8,250 | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 2,930 | \$ 41.40 | \$ 86,110 |  |
| 2. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 1,900 | 40.82 | 84,900 |  |
| 3. Other professional and technical services |  |  |  | 880 | 24.69 | 51,360 |  |
| 4. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 680 | 35.23 | 73,270 |  |
| 5. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 580 | 32.89 | 68,400 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 2,930 | 41.40 | 86,110 |  |
| 2. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 1,900 | 40.82 | 84,900 |  |
| 3. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | (6) | 40.23 | 83,670 |  |
| 4. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | (6) | 37.80 | 78,630 |  |
| 5. Radio and television broadcasting |  |  |  | (6) | 36.41 | 75,730 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Colorado |  |  |  | 1,020 | \$38.30 | \$ 79,660 | 0.046 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 80 | 43.22 | 89,900 | 0.026 |
| 3. Maryland |  |  |  | 510 | 43.53 | 90,550 | 0.020 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 560 | 33.57 | 69,820 | 0.018 |
| 5. South Dakota |  |  |  | 60 | 30.71 | 63,870 | 0.016 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Indiana |  |  |  | 90 | 50.37 | 104,770 | 0.003 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | 820 | 46.10 | 95,880 | 0.005 |
| 3. Maryland |  |  |  | 510 | 43.53 | 90,550 | 0.020 |
| 4. Alaska |  |  |  | 80 | 43.22 | 89,900 | 0.026 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 70 | 42.49 | 88,390 | 0.002 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Madison, WI |  |  |  | 170 | \$ 29.69 | \$ 61,750 | 0.052 |
| 2. Oklahoma City, OK |  |  |  | 190 | 29.30 | 60,940 | 0.034 |
| 3. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA |  |  |  | 60 | 33.32 | 69,310 | 0.031 |
| 4. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 500 | 32.71 | 68,040 | 0.030 |
| 5. Asheville, NC |  |  |  | 50 | 40.01 | 83,230 | 0.030 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 30 | 47.54 | 98,880 | 0.003 |
| 2. Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA |  |  |  | 30 | 44.28 | 92,090 | 0.003 |
| 3. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 43.71 | 90,920 | (6) |
| 4. Raleigh-Cary, NC |  |  |  | 60 | 43.71 | 90,910 | 0.013 |
| 5. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 330 | 42.67 | 88,760 | 0.015 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-2031 Chemists

Conduct qualitative and quantitative chemical analyses or chemical experiments in laboratories for quality or process control or to develop new products or knowledge. Exclude "Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers" (19-2042) and "Biochemists and Biophysicists" (19-1021).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 19-2032 Materials scientists

Research and study the structures and chemical properties of various natural and manmade materials, including metals, alloys, rubber, ceramics, semiconductors, polymers, and glass. Determine ways to strengthen or combine materials or develop new materials with new or specific properties for use in a variety of products and applications. Include glass scientists, ceramic scientists, metallurgical scientists, and polymer scientists.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment9,390 |  | Mean$\begin{array}{r} \$ 37.02 \\ 77,010 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 20.10 \\ 41,810 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 26.53 \\ 55,170 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 35.87 \\ 74,610 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 46.54 \\ & 96,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 90th } \\ \$ 57.05 \\ 118,670 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 3,050 | \$39.36 | \$ 81,860 |  |
| 2. Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,010 | 31.95 | 66,460 |  |
| 3. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 480 | 37.47 | 77,940 |  |
| 4. Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers mfg. |  |  |  | 460 | 40.45 | 84,140 |  |
| 5. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 420 | 26.18 | 54,460 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 70 | 54.62 | 113,600 |  |
| 2. Semiconductor and electronic component mfg. |  |  |  | 150 | 46.49 | 96,690 |  |
| 3. Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing |  |  |  | (6) | 44.19 | 91,920 |  |
| 4. Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers mfg. |  |  |  | 460 | 40.45 | 84,140 |  |
| 5. Electronic instrument manufacturing |  |  |  | 140 | 40.22 | 83,660 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 470 | \$36.37 | \$ 75,650 | 0.017 |
| 2. Ohio |  |  |  | 760 | 36.20 | 75,290 | 0.014 |
| 3. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 760 | 41.42 | 86,150 | 0.013 |
| 4. Illinois |  |  |  | 770 | 38.56 | 80,210 | 0.013 |
| 5. Delaware |  |  |  | 50 | 28.75 | 59,790 | 0.012 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Maryland |  |  |  | 130 | 46.88 | 97,510 | 0.005 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 290 | 45.33 | 94,290 | 0.009 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 270 | 44.07 | 91,660 | 0.007 |
| 4. Virginia |  |  |  | 210 | 42.62 | 88,650 | 0.006 |
| 5. Alabama |  |  |  | 40 | 42.52 | 88,450 | 0.002 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Akron, OH |  |  |  | 170 | \$37.68 | \$ 78,370 | 0.051 |
| 2. Madison, WI |  |  |  | 110 | 35.76 | 74,390 | 0.034 |
| 3. College Station-Bryan, TX |  |  |  | 30 | 46.52 | 96,760 | 0.034 |
| 4. Dayton, OH |  |  |  | 90 | 34.83 | 72,450 | 0.022 |
| 5. Austin-Round Rock, TX |  |  |  | 130 | 27.22 | 56,610 | 0.018 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  |  | 40 | 52.45 | 109,100 | 0.007 |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 130 | 49.04 | 102,000 | 0.015 |
| 3. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  |  | (6) | 47.85 | 99,530 | (6) |
| 4. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 40 | 46.82 | 97,380 | 0.004 |
| 5. College Station-Bryan, TX |  |  |  | 30 | 46.52 | 96,760 | 0.034 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

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

Conduct research or perform investigation for the purpose of identifying, abating, or eliminating sources of pollutants or hazards that affect either the environment or the health of the population. Utilizing knowledge of various scientific disciplines may collect, synthesize, study, report, and take action based on data derived from measurements or observations of air, food, soil, water, and other sources. Exclude "Zoologists and Wildlife Biologists" (19-1023), "Conservation Scientists" (19-1031), "Forest and Conservation Technicians" (19-4093), "Fish and Game Wardens" (33-3031), and "Forest and Conservation Workers" (45-4011).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-2042 Geoscientists, except hydrologists and geographers

Study the composition, structure, and other physical aspects of the earth. May use geological, physics, and mathematics knowledge in exploration for oil, gas, minerals, or underground water; or in waste disposal, land reclamation, or other environmental problems. May study the earth's internal composition, atmospheres, oceans, and its magnetic, electrical, and gravitational forces. Include mineralogists, crystallographers, paleontologists, stratigraphers, geodesists, and seismologists.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment Hourly: | Mean | 10th | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | \$38.41 | \$19.11 | \$ 24.93 | \$ 34.93 | \$ 48.39 | \$ 65.36 |
| 28,980 Annual: | 79,890 | 39,740 | 51,860 | 72,660 | 100,650 | 135,950 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Architectural and engineering servic |  |  | 7,460 | \$34.59 | \$ 71,950 |  |
| 2. Oil and gas extraction |  |  | 5,290 | 51.26 | 106,630 |  |
| 3. Management and technical consultin | ervices |  | 4,940 | 33.27 | 69,200 |  |
| 4. State government (OES designation) |  |  | 2,720 | 25.34 | 52,710 |  |
| 5. Federal Executive Branch (OES des | ation) |  | 2,380 | 41.46 | 86,240 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Power generation and supply |  |  | (6) | 63.74 | 132,570 |  |
| 2. Oil and gas extraction |  |  | 5,290 | 51.26 | 106,630 |  |
| 3. Management of companies and ente |  |  | 390 | 50.83 | 105,730 |  |
| 4. Support activities for mining |  |  | 1,880 | 46.90 | 97,560 |  |
| 5. Computer systems design and relate | vices |  | 170 | 44.58 | 92,720 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  | 300 | \$ 41.18 | \$ 85,660 | 0.099 |
| 2. Texas |  |  | 8,110 | 47.93 | 99,680 | 0.083 |
| 3. Wyoming |  |  | 210 | 31.39 | 65,290 | 0.080 |
| 4. Louisiana |  |  | 1,200 | 41.66 | 86,650 | 0.068 |
| 5. Oklahoma |  |  | 990 | 47.99 | 99,820 | 0.066 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oklahoma |  |  | 990 | 47.99 | 99,820 | 0.066 |
| 2. Texas |  |  | 8,110 | 47.93 | 99,680 | 0.083 |
| 3. District of Columbia |  |  | 110 | 44.32 | 92,190 | 0.018 |
| 4. Louisiana |  |  | 1,200 | 41.66 | 86,650 | 0.068 |
| 5. Alaska |  |  | 300 | 41.18 | 85,660 | 0.099 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gulfport-Biloxi, MS |  |  | 270 | \$ 40.44 | \$ 84,110 | 0.288 |
| 2. Casper, WY |  |  | 100 | 33.77 | 70,240 | 0.259 |
| 3. Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX |  |  | 4,730 | 52.68 | 109,570 | 0.199 |
| 4. Anchorage, AK MSA |  |  | 240 | 42.33 | 88,050 | 0.147 |
| 5. New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA |  |  | 590 | 36.48 | 75,870 | 0.130 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lafayette, LA |  |  | (6) | 60.34 | 125,520 | (6) |
| 2. Odessa, TX |  |  | (6) | 53.55 | 111,390 | (6) |
| 3. Stockton, CA |  |  | (6) | 52.89 | 110,010 | (6) |
| 4. Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX |  |  | 4,730 | 52.68 | 109,570 | 0.199 |
| 5. Tulsa, OK |  |  | 180 | 50.72 | 105,490 | 0.043 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 19-2043 Hydrologists

Research the distribution, circulation, and physical properties of underground and surface waters; study the form and intensity of precipitation, its rate of infiltration into the soil, movement through the earth, and its return to the ocean and atmosphere.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment7,740 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 32.80 \\ 68,230 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 20.23 \\ 42,080 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 24.70 \\ 51,370 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 31.86 \\ 66,260 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 39.49 \\ & 82,140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 47.27 \\ & 98,320 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| $\frac{\text { Industries with the highest }}{}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Architectural and | ering servi |  |  | 2,140 | \$34.32 | \$ 71,390 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive | h (OES de | tion) |  | 2,120 | 35.23 | 73,280 |  |
| 3. Management and t | cal consult | ervices |  | 1,510 | 31.25 | 64,990 |  |
| 4. State government | designation) |  |  | 1,190 | 27.29 | 56,770 |  |
| 5. Local government | designatio |  |  | 440 | 30.97 | 64,430 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Scientific research | evelopmen | vices |  | 170 | 38.02 | 79,080 |  |
| 2. Power generation | pply |  |  | (6) | 37.86 | 78,760 |  |
| 3. Federal Executive | h (OES de | tion) |  | 2,120 | 35.23 | 73,280 |  |
| 4. Architectural and | ering servi |  |  | 2,140 | 34.32 | 71,390 |  |
| 5. Management and t | cal consult | rvices |  | 1,510 | 31.25 | 64,990 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wyoming |  |  |  | 210 | \$ 25.97 | \$ 54,010 | 0.080 |
| 2. New Mexico |  |  |  | 290 | 31.17 | 64,840 | 0.037 |
| 3. Nevada |  |  |  | 310 | 37.35 | 77,690 | 0.025 |
| 4. Maine |  |  |  | 150 | 35.34 | 73,510 | 0.025 |
| 5. Alaska |  |  |  | 70 | 36.00 | 74,880 | 0.023 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Virginia |  |  |  | 90 | 41.82 | 86,990 | 0.002 |
| 2. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 140 | 38.35 | 79,770 | 0.002 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 980 | 37.90 | 78,820 | 0.007 |
| 4. Georgia |  |  |  | 60 | 37.67 | 78,360 | 0.001 |
| 5. Nevada |  |  |  | 310 | 37.35 | 77,690 | 0.025 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Carson City, NV |  |  |  | 40 | \$32.99 | \$ 68,610 | 0.125 |
| 2. Olympia, WA |  |  |  | 70 | 34.15 | 71,040 | 0.074 |
| 3. Albuquerque, NM |  |  |  | 210 | 30.21 | 62,840 | 0.055 |
| 4. Fort Collins-Lovel |  |  |  | 60 | 41.42 | 86,150 | 0.048 |
| 5. Tucson, AZ |  |  |  | 170 | 32.41 | 67,410 | 0.046 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Las Vegas-Paradis |  |  |  | 160 | 43.74 | 90,970 | 0.018 |
| 2. Washington-Arling | lexandria, | VA-MD-W | Div | (6) | 41.76 | 86,860 | (6) |
| 3. Los Angeles-Long | h-Glendale | Metro Di |  | 60 | 41.43 | 86,180 | 0.001 |
| 4. Fort Collins-Lovel |  |  |  | 60 | 41.42 | 86,150 | 0.048 |
| 5. San Francisco-San | o-Redwoo | y, CA Metro |  | 160 | 40.92 | 85,110 | 0.017 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-2099 Physical scientists, all other

All physical scientists not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 19-3011 Economists

Conduct research, prepare reports, or formulate plans to aid in solution of economic problems arising from production and distribution of goods and services. May collect and process economic and statistical data using econometric and sampling techniques. Exclude "Market Research Analysts" (19-3021).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-3021 Market research analysts

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

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$213,590$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 31.70 \\ & 65,930 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 15.51 \\ 32,250 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 20.29 \\ 42,190 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 28.28 \\ 58,820 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 40.42 \\ & 84,070 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 54.09 \\ & 112,510 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 19,250 | \$ 32.51 | \$ 67,620 |  |
| 2. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 18,690 | 31.28 | 65,060 |  |
| 3. Other professional and technical services |  |  |  | 9,330 | 30.05 | 62,510 |  |
| 4. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | 8,550 | 38.48 | 80,050 |  |
| 5. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | 7,730 | 27.82 | 57,870 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Software publishers |  |  |  | 5,240 | 42.63 | 88,670 |  |
| 2. Metal and mineral merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | (6) | 42.33 | 88,050 |  |
| 3. Chemical merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 230 | 42.15 | 87,680 |  |
| 4. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  |  | 3,090 | 42.02 | 87,400 |  |
| 5. Satellite telecommunications |  |  |  | 110 | 41.52 | 86,360 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 3,150 | \$33.00 | \$ 68,630 | 0.517 |
| 2. Virginia |  |  |  | 11,190 | 36.53 | 75,980 | 0.310 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 7,930 | 39.24 | 81,610 | 0.290 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 23,980 | 33.20 | 69,050 | 0.286 |
| 5. Minnesota |  |  |  | 7,570 | 32.15 | 66,860 | 0.282 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  |  | 7,930 | 39.24 | 81,610 | 0.290 |
| 2. Virginia |  |  |  | 11,190 | 36.53 | 75,980 | 0.310 |
| 3. Delaware |  |  |  | (6) | 36.35 | 75,600 | (6) |
| 4. Michigan |  |  |  | 5,840 | 34.65 | 72,080 | 0.136 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 7,590 | 34.09 | 70,910 | 0.192 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 820 | \$ 39.53 | \$ 82,230 | 0.531 |
| 2. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 6,710 | 41.15 | 85,590 | 0.493 |
| 3. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 10,640 | 37.80 | 78,620 | 0.470 |
| 4. Charlottesville, VA |  |  |  | 410 | 28.26 | 58,790 | 0.436 |
| 5. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 3,650 | 43.01 | 89,450 | 0.410 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Ann Arbor, MI |  |  |  | 320 | 55.98 | 116,430 | 0.162 |
| 2. Joplin, MO |  |  |  | (6) | 44.29 | 92,130 | (6) |
| 3. Durham, NC |  |  |  | 750 | 43.33 | 90,130 | 0.288 |
| 4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 3,650 | 43.01 | 89,450 | 0.410 |
| 5. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 6,710 | 41.15 | 85,590 | 0.493 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-3022 Survey researchers

Design or conduct surveys. May supervise interviewers who conduct the survey in person or over the telephone. May present survey results to client. Exclude "Statisticians" (15-2041), "Economists" (19-3011), "Market Research Analysts" (19-3021), and "Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan" (43-4111).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

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

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

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment97,330 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 31.78 \\ 66,110 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 16.96 \\ 35,280 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 21.78 \\ 45,300 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 28.58 \\ 59,440 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 37.38 \\ & 77,750 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 90th } \\ \$ 49.39 \\ 102,730 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 40,320 | \$30.84 | \$ 64,140 |  |
| 2. Offices of other health practitioners |  |  |  | 10,460 | 38.65 | 80,400 |  |
| 3. Individual and family services |  |  |  | 7,250 | 27.76 | 57,730 |  |
| 4. Outpatient care centers |  |  |  | 5,030 | 26.84 | 55,820 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 4,510 | 29.46 | 61,270 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | (6) | 66.42 | 138,150 |  |
| 2. Offices of physicians |  |  |  | 4,230 | 45.63 | 94,900 |  |
| 3. Employment services |  |  |  | (6) | 42.71 | 88,840 |  |
| 4. Other ambulatory health care services |  |  |  | 40 | 42.68 | 88,760 |  |
| 5. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 570 | 39.48 | 82,120 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vermont |  |  |  | 430 | \$ 29.21 | \$ 60,760 | 0.144 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 4,290 | 29.06 | 60,450 | 0.135 |
| 3. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 600 | 34.25 | 71,230 | 0.124 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 9,790 | 36.22 | 75,350 | 0.117 |
| 5. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 670 | 29.52 | 61,390 | 0.110 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 4,170 | 44.50 | 92,560 | 0.105 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | 13,520 | 36.98 | 76,920 | 0.090 |
| 3. Ohio |  |  |  | 3,130 | 36.28 | 75,460 | 0.058 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 9,790 | 36.22 | 75,350 | 0.117 |
| 5. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 600 | 34.25 | 71,230 | 0.124 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Taunton-Norton-Raynham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 170 | \$38.51 | \$ 80,110 | 0.368 |
| 2. Napa, CA |  |  |  | 190 | 50.67 | 105,390 | 0.298 |
| 3. Worcester, MA-CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 590 | 27.36 | 56,910 | 0.241 |
| 4. New Bedford, MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 130 | 28.62 | 59,530 | 0.199 |
| 5. Idaho Falls, ID |  |  |  | 100 | 21.30 | 44,310 | 0.199 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL |  |  |  | (6) | 75.47 | 156,980 | (6) |
| 2. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,710 | 57.14 | 118,850 | 0.170 |
| 3. Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL |  |  |  | (6) | 53.16 | 110,570 | (6) |
| 4. Morgantown, WV |  |  |  | (6) | 50.69 | 105,430 | (6) |
| 5. Napa, CA |  |  |  | 190 | 50.67 | 105,390 | 0.298 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-3032 Industrial-organizational psychologists

Apply principles of psychology to personnel, administration, management, sales, and marketing problems. Activities may include policy planning; employee screening, training and development; and organizational development and analysis. May work with management to reorganize the work setting to improve worker productivity.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-3039 Psychologists, all other

All psychologists not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-3041 Sociologists

Study human society and social behavior by examining the groups and social institutions that people form, as well as various social, religious, political, and business organizations. May study the behavior and interaction of groups, trace their origin and growth, and analyze the influence of group activities on individual members.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-3051 Urban and regional planners

Develop comprehensive plans and programs for use of land and physical facilities of local jurisdictions, such as towns, cities, counties, and metropolitan areas.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$32,640$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 28.33 \\ 58,940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 17.12 \\ 35,610 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 21.39 \\ 44,480 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 27.22 \\ 56,630 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 34.32 \\ & 71,390 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 41.77 \\ & 86,880 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 22,280 | \$ 27.06 | \$ 56,290 |  |
| 2. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 5,020 | 32.31 | 67,210 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 2,810 | 27.64 | 57,490 |  |
| 4. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 890 | 29.25 | 60,850 |  |
| 5. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 560 | 39.34 | 81,820 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 560 | 39.34 | 81,820 |  |
| 2. Activities related to real estate |  |  |  | 30 | 36.69 | 76,320 |  |
| 3. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | (6) | 34.98 | 72,750 |  |
| 4. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 90 | 33.51 | 69,710 |  |
| 5. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 40 | 32.41 | 67,420 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vermont |  |  |  | 320 | \$ 27.59 | \$ 57,390 | 0.107 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 2,500 | 30.52 | 63,470 | 0.091 |
| 3. Oregon |  |  |  | 1,340 | 29.09 | 60,500 | 0.081 |
| 4. Alaska |  |  |  | 210 | 27.10 | 56,370 | 0.069 |
| 5. Hawaii |  |  |  | 400 | 34.18 | 71,100 | 0.067 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 250 | 39.17 | 81,480 | 0.041 |
| 2. Hawaii |  |  |  | 400 | 34.18 | 71,100 | 0.067 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 4,450 | 33.41 | 69,490 | 0.030 |
| 4. Nevada |  |  |  | 250 | 33.28 | 69,230 | 0.020 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 590 | 32.60 | 67,810 | 0.015 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Olympia, WA |  |  |  | 360 | \$ 30.19 | \$ 62,800 | 0.382 |
| 2. Dover, DE |  |  |  | 70 | 29.35 | 61,060 | 0.121 |
| 3. Santa Fe, NM |  |  |  | 70 | 23.95 | 49,810 | 0.109 |
| 4. Bellingham, WA |  |  |  | 80 | 25.26 | 52,550 | 0.103 |
| 5. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,370 | 32.26 | 67,100 | 0.101 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 320 | 41.14 | 85,570 | 0.033 |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 38.93 | 80,970 | (6) |
| 3. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 390 | 37.84 | 78,700 | 0.038 |
| 4. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA |  |  |  | 60 | 36.63 | 76,190 | 0.031 |
| 5. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | 420 | 36.53 | 75,980 | 0.041 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-3091 Anthropologists and archeologists

Study the origin, development, and behavior of humans. May study the way of life, language, or physical characteristics of existing people in various parts of the world. May engage in systematic recovery and examination of material evidence, such as tools or pottery remaining from past human cultures, in order to determine the history, customs, and living habits of earlier civilizations.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-3092 Geographers

Study nature and use of areas of earth's surface, relating and interpreting interactions of physical and cultural phenomena. Conduct research on physical aspects of a region, including land forms, climates, soils, plants and animals, and conduct research on the spatial implications of human activities within a given area, including social characteristics, economic activities, and political organization, as well as researching interdependence between regions at scales ranging from local to global.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-3093 Historians

Research, analyze, record, and interpret the past as recorded in sources, such as government and institutional records, newspapers and other periodicals, photographs, interviews, films, and unpublished manuscripts, such as personal diaries and letters.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-3094 Political scientists

Study the origin, development, and operation of political systems. Research a wide range of subjects, such as relations between the United States and foreign countries, the beliefs and institutions of foreign nations, or the politics of small towns or a major metropolis. May study topics, such as public opinion, political decision making, and ideology. May analyze the structure and operation of governments, as well as various political entities. May conduct public opinion surveys, analyze election results, or analyze public documents.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-3099 Social scientists and related workers, all other

All social scientists and related workers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-4011 Agricultural and food science technicians

Work with agricultural scientists in food, fiber, and animal research, production, and processing; assist with animal breeding and nutrition work; under supervision, conduct tests and experiments to improve yield and quality of crops or to increase the resistance of plants and animals to disease or insects. Include technicians who assist food scientists or food technologists in the research, development, production technology, quality control, packaging, processing, and use of foods.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-4021 Biological technicians

Assist biological and medical scientists in laboratories. Set up, operate, and maintain laboratory instruments and equipment, monitor experiments, make observations, and calculate and record results. May analyze organic substances, such as blood, food, and drugs.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-4031 Chemical technicians

Conduct chemical and physical laboratory tests to assist scientists in making qualitative and quantitative analyses of solids, liquids, and gaseous materials for purposes, such as research and development of new products or processes, quality control, maintenance of environmental standards, and other work involving experimental, theoretical, or practical application of chemistry and related sciences.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-4041 Geological and petroleum technicians

Assist scientists in the use of electrical, sonic, or nuclear measuring instruments in both laboratory and production activities to obtain data indicating potential sources of metallic ore, gas, or petroleum. Analyze mud and drill cuttings. Chart pressure, temperature, and other characteristics of wells or bore holes. Investigate and collect information leading to the possible discovery of new oil fields.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-4051 Nuclear technicians

Assist scientists in both laboratory and production activities by performing technical tasks involving nuclear physics, primarily in operation, maintenance, production, and quality control support activities.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-4061 Social science research assistants

Assist social scientists in laboratory, survey, and other social research. May perform publication activities, laboratory analysis, quality control, or data management. Normally these individuals work under the direct supervision of a social scientist and assist in those activities which are more routine. Exclude "Graduate Teaching Assistants" (25-1191) who both teach and do research.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment Hourly | Mean <br> \$ 17.23 | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  |  | \$ 9.85 | \$ 12.63 |  | \$ 20.82 | \$ 26.41 |
| 15,840 Annual: | 35,840 | 20,500 | 26,270 |  | 43,310 | 54,930 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Scientific research and development services |  |  | 6,610 | \$ 17.22 | \$ 35,810 |  |
| 2. Colleges and universities |  |  | 4,960 | 16.04 | 33,360 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  | 850 | 20.18 | 41,980 |  |
| 4. Management and technical consulting services |  |  | 580 | 18.93 | 39,370 |  |
| 5. State government (OES designation) |  |  | 460 | 20.01 | 41,610 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  | 60 | 22.05 | 45,860 |  |
| 2. Professional and similar organizations |  |  | (6) | 20.24 | 42,100 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  | 850 | 20.18 | 41,980 |  |
| 4. State government (OES designation) |  |  | 460 | 20.01 | 41,610 |  |
| 5. Social advocacy organizations |  |  | 100 | 19.86 | 41,300 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 1,110 | \$ 17.86 | \$ 37,140 | 0.182 |
| 2. Washington |  |  | 960 | 17.37 | 36,130 | 0.035 |
| 3. Maryland |  |  | 870 | 19.87 | 41,340 | 0.034 |
| 4. North Carolina |  |  | 960 | 17.05 | 35,470 | 0.025 |
| 5. Wisconsin |  |  | 550 | 15.77 | 32,800 | 0.020 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Georgia |  |  | 260 | 24.47 | 50,890 | 0.006 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  | 470 | 22.43 | 46,650 | 0.015 |
| 3. Maryland |  |  | 870 | 19.87 | 41,340 | 0.034 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  | 130 | 19.69 | 40,940 | 0.008 |
| 5. Michigan |  |  | 350 | 19.43 | 40,410 | 0.008 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Durham, NC |  |  | 760 | \$ 17.55 | \$ 36,510 | 0.292 |
| 2. Madison, WI |  |  | 490 | 15.78 | 32,810 | 0.150 |
| 3. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, | Metro Div |  | 640 | 19.78 | 41,140 | 0.113 |
| 4. Lincoln, NE |  |  | 100 | 14.60 | 30,360 | 0.063 |
| 5. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, | VA-MD- | Div | 1,350 | 18.46 | 38,390 | 0.060 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, G |  |  | 230 | 25.47 | 52,980 | 0.010 |
| 2. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metr |  |  | (6) | 22.54 | 46,870 | (6) |
| 3. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-N | cta Div |  | 430 | 22.51 | 46,810 | 0.026 |
| 4. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, |  |  | (6) | 21.47 | 44,660 | (6) |
| 5. Olympia, WA |  |  | (6) | 21.09 | 43,870 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 19-4091 Environmental science and protection technicians, including health

Performs laboratory and field tests to monitor the environment and investigate sources of pollution, including those that affect health. Under direction of an environmental scientist or specialist, may collect samples of gases, soil, water, and other materials for testing and take corrective actions as assigned.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment34,790 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 19.36 \\ & 40,260 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 11.35 \\ 23,600 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 14.16 \\ 29,450 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 18.31 \\ 38,090 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 23.72 \\ & 49,340 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 29.18 \\ & 60,700 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 7,530 | \$ 18.84 | \$ 39,190 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 7,510 | 20.70 | 43,050 |  |
| 3. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 6,930 | 17.66 | 36,730 |  |
| 4. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 4,470 | 21.06 | 43,810 |  |
| 5. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 1,380 | 18.36 | 38,190 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 240 | 29.04 | 60,410 |  |
| 2. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing |  |  |  | 80 | 24.55 | 51,070 |  |
| 3. Natural gas distribution |  |  |  | 40 | 24.14 | 50,220 |  |
| 4. Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing |  |  |  | 160 | 24.07 | 50,070 |  |
| 5. Basic chemical manufacturing |  |  |  | 40 | 23.57 | 49,020 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 170 | \$ 17.55 | \$ 36,510 | 0.056 |
| 2. Texas |  |  |  | 4,750 | 18.87 | 39,260 | 0.049 |
| 3. New Mexico |  |  |  | 390 | 18.61 | 38,720 | 0.049 |
| 4. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 210 | 19.60 | 40,760 | 0.044 |
| 5. Illinois |  |  |  | 2,510 | 21.96 | 45,670 | 0.043 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 210 | 27.61 | 57,430 | 0.034 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 830 | 24.01 | 49,940 | 0.030 |
| 3. Connecticut |  |  |  | 360 | 23.18 | 48,200 | 0.022 |
| 4. Tennessee |  |  |  | 820 | 22.35 | 46,480 | 0.030 |
| 5. Colorado |  |  |  | 860 | 22.18 | 46,130 | 0.039 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gainesville, FL |  |  |  | 150 | \$ 15.67 | \$ 32,590 | 0.127 |
| 2. Austin-Round Rock, TX |  |  |  | 890 | 20.49 | 42,620 | 0.125 |
| 3. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | 360 | 15.75 | 32,760 | 0.118 |
| 4. Knoxville, TN |  |  |  | 310 | 24.23 | 50,390 | 0.096 |
| 5. Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY |  |  |  | 180 | (6) | (6) | 0.072 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Norwich-New London, CT-RI Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 90 | 27.03 | 56,230 | 0.066 |
| 2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 350 | 26.25 | 54,590 | 0.036 |
| 3. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 26.07 | 54,230 | (6) |
| 4. Springfield, IL |  |  |  | (6) | 25.93 | 53,940 | (6) |
| 5. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 310 | 25.80 | 53,650 | 0.030 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-4092 Forensic science technicians

Collect, identify, classify, and analyze physical evidence related to criminal investigations. Perform tests on weapons or substances, such as fiber, hair, and tissue to determine significance to investigation. May testify as expert witnesses on evidence or crime laboratory techniques. May serve as specialists in area of expertise, such as ballistics, fingerprinting, handwriting, or biochemistry.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 19-4093 Forest and conservation technicians

Compile data pertaining to size, content, condition, and other characteristics of forest tracts, under direction of foresters; train and lead forest workers in forest propagation, fire prevention and suppression. May assist conservation scientists in managing, improving, and protecting rangelands and wildlife habitats, and help provide technical assistance regarding the conservation of soil, water, and related natural resources.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 19-4099 Life, physical, and social science technicians, all other

All life, physical, and social science technicians not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 21-1011 Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors

Counsel and advise individuals with alcohol, tobacco, drug, or other problems, such as gambling and eating disorders. May counsel individuals, families, or groups or engage in prevention programs. Exclude "Social Workers" (21-1021 through 21-1029), "Psychologists" (19-3031 through 19-3039), and "Mental Health Counselors" (21-1014) providing these services.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment75,940 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 17.28 \\ & 35,950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.87 \\ 22,600 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 16.36 <br> 34,040 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 20.50 \\ & 42,650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 25.16 \\ & 52,340 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Outpatient care ce |  |  |  | 17,120 | \$ 17.23 | \$ 35,840 |  |
| 2. Residential menta | facilities |  |  | 15,630 | 15.20 | 31,610 |  |
| 3. Individual and fan | vices |  |  | 11,200 | 16.75 | 34,830 |  |
| 4. Local government | designatio |  |  | 6,190 | 19.24 | 40,010 |  |
| 5. General medical | gical hospi |  |  | 4,850 | 20.04 | 41,680 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | 70 | 25.98 | 54,040 |  |
| 2. Elementary and se | y schools |  |  | 2,190 | 21.69 | 45,110 |  |
| 3. Other hospitals |  |  |  | 100 | 21.29 | 44,280 |  |
| 4. General medical | gical hospi |  |  | 4,850 | 20.04 | 41,680 |  |
| 5. Colleges and univ |  |  |  | 300 | 19.40 | 40,360 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. South Dakota |  |  |  | 480 | \$ 15.21 | \$ 31,630 | 0.126 |
| 2. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 6,360 | 16.52 | 34,360 | 0.113 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 8,250 | 18.77 | 39,050 | 0.098 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 3,800 | 18.33 | 38,130 | 0.096 |
| 5. Oregon |  |  |  | 1,540 | 16.83 | 35,010 | 0.093 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Virginia |  |  |  | 1,140 | 21.21 | 44,110 | 0.032 |
| 2. Arizona |  |  |  | 780 | 20.73 | 43,120 | 0.030 |
| 3. Alaska |  |  |  | 230 | 20.18 | 41,970 | 0.076 |
| 4. Vermont |  |  |  | 230 | 20.12 | 41,840 | 0.077 |
| 5. North Dakota |  |  |  | 220 | 19.41 | 40,360 | 0.066 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Yakima, WA |  |  |  | 220 | \$ 15.68 | \$ 32,610 | 0.275 |
| 2. Waterbury, CT M | itan NECT |  |  | 180 | 18.74 | 38,980 | 0.260 |
| 3. Mount Vernon-An | s, WA |  |  | 100 | 16.31 | 33,920 | 0.225 |
| 4. Farmington, NM |  |  |  | 100 | 14.98 | 31,160 | 0.200 |
| 5. Bismarck, ND |  |  |  | 110 | 19.42 | 40,400 | 0.192 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Indianapolis-Carm |  |  |  | 230 | 32.59 | 67,790 | 0.026 |
| 2. Rochester, MN |  |  |  | 100 | 22.93 | 47,700 | 0.099 |
| 3. Burlington-South | gton, VT M | politan NE |  | 100 | 22.85 | 47,520 | 0.089 |
| 4. Phoenix-Mesa-Sc | , AZ |  |  | 440 | 22.42 | 46,630 | 0.024 |
| 5. Atlantic City, NJ |  |  |  | (6) | 21.72 | 45,190 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

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

Counsel individuals and provide group educational and vocational guidance services.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment226,720 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 23.92 \\ 49,760 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 13.10 \\ 27,240 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 22.85 \\ 47,530 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 29.32 \\ & 60,990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 36.50 \\ & 75,920 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 121,140 | \$ 26.71 | \$ 55,560 |  |
| 2. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 34,440 | 21.51 | 44,730 |  |
| 3. Junior colleges |  |  |  | 15,490 | 25.79 | 53,650 |  |
| 4. Vocational rehabilitation services |  |  |  | 12,580 | 16.50 | 34,320 |  |
| 5. Individual and family services |  |  |  | 6,560 | 16.84 | 35,020 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 810 | 30.37 | 63,170 |  |
| 2. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | 60 | 27.37 | 56,930 |  |
| 3. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 121,140 | 26.71 | 55,560 |  |
| 4. Educational support services |  |  |  | 3,660 | 25.92 | 53,910 |  |
| 5. Junior colleges |  |  |  | 15,490 | 25.79 | 53,650 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Louisiana |  |  |  | 5,080 | \$21.36 | \$ 44,430 | 0.286 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 740 | 23.32 | 48,500 | 0.244 |
| 3. Vermont |  |  |  | 700 | 22.18 | 46,130 | 0.234 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 19,560 | 26.72 | 55,580 | 0.233 |
| 5. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 12,840 | 22.47 | 46,740 | 0.228 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 6,230 | 29.92 | 62,240 | 0.157 |
| 2. Virginia |  |  |  | 6,040 | 28.33 | 58,920 | 0.167 |
| 3. Illinois |  |  |  | 8,810 | 28.06 | 58,360 | 0.151 |
| 4. Ohio |  |  |  | 8,020 | 27.37 | 56,940 | 0.150 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 19,560 | 26.72 | 55,580 | 0.233 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Indianapolis-Carmel, IN |  |  |  | 4,230 | (6) | (6) | 0.483 |
| 2. Yuba City, CA |  |  |  | 190 | 22.59 | 46,990 | 0.467 |
| 3. Chico, CA |  |  |  | 350 | 22.86 | 47,540 | 0.462 |
| 4. Brownsville-Harlingen, TX |  |  |  | 470 | 22.12 | 46,010 | 0.399 |
| 5. Shreveport-Bossier City, LA |  |  |  | 680 | 22.50 | 46,800 | 0.395 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,890 | 33.43 | 69,530 | 0.155 |
| 2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 3,480 | 33.10 | 68,840 | 0.154 |
| 3. Bakersfield, CA |  |  |  | 480 | 32.41 | 67,420 | 0.184 |
| 4. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metro Div |  |  |  | 560 | 32.12 | 66,800 | 0.144 |
| 5. Merced, CA |  |  |  | 70 | 31.94 | 66,430 | 0.119 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 21-1013 Marriage and family therapists

Diagnose and treat mental and emotional disorders, whether cognitive, affective, or behavioral, within the context of marriage and family systems. Apply psychotherapeutic and family systems theories and techniques in the delivery of professional services to individuals, couples, and families for the purpose of treating such diagnosed nervous and mental disorders. Exclude "Social Workers" (21-1021 through 21-1029) and "Psychologists" of all types (19-3031 through 19-3039).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$21,330$ |  | Mean <br> \$21.49 <br> 44,700 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 12.15 \\ 25,280 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 20.78 <br> 43,210 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 26.03 \\ & 54,150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 33.20 \\ & 69,050 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Individual and family services |  |  |  | 8,250 | \$ 18.46 | \$ 38,400 |  |
| 2. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 4,160 | 24.81 | 51,600 |  |
| 3. Outpatient care centers |  |  |  | 2,290 | 22.36 | 46,500 |  |
| 4. Offices of other health practitioners |  |  |  | 1,730 | 25.05 | 52,100 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,700 | 24.03 | 49,980 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 330 | 25.77 | 53,590 |  |
| 2. Offices of other health practitioners |  |  |  | 1,730 | 25.05 | 52,100 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 4,160 | 24.81 | 51,600 |  |
| 4. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,700 | 24.03 | 49,980 |  |
| 5. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 90 | 23.24 | 48,350 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 3,540 | \$ 25.82 | \$ 53,700 | 0.089 |
| 2. Maryland |  |  |  | 1,250 | 19.81 | 41,210 | 0.049 |
| 3. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 140 | 19.07 | 39,660 | 0.022 |
| 4. Iowa |  |  |  | 320 | 17.14 | 35,660 | 0.022 |
| 5. South Dakota |  |  |  | 80 | 17.19 | 35,760 | 0.021 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 540 | 26.02 | 54,130 | 0.020 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | 3,540 | 25.82 | 53,700 | 0.089 |
| 3. Oregon |  |  |  | 160 | 25.43 | 52,900 | 0.010 |
| 4. Nevada |  |  |  | 40 | 25.30 | 52,630 | 0.003 |
| 5. Hawaii |  |  |  | 50 | 24.78 | 51,550 | 0.008 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  |  | 480 | \$ 26.91 | \$ 55,980 | 0.210 |
| 2. Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ |  |  |  | 120 | 24.84 | 51,670 | 0.192 |
| 3. Ocean City, NJ |  |  |  | 60 | 24.10 | 50,130 | 0.150 |
| 4. Camden, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 630 | 25.24 | 52,510 | 0.118 |
| 5. Rochester-Dover, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 60 | 20.62 | 42,890 | 0.113 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 39.15 | 81,430 | (6) |
| 2. Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI |  |  |  | 360 | 29.14 | 60,620 | 0.043 |
| 3. Atlantic City, NJ |  |  |  | 130 | 27.97 | 58,190 | 0.088 |
| 4. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  |  | 480 | 26.91 | 55,980 | 0.210 |
| 5. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 790 | 26.65 | 55,420 | 0.078 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 21-1014 Mental health counselors

Counsel with emphasis on prevention. Work with individuals and groups to promote optimum mental health. May help individuals deal with addictions and substance abuse; family, parenting, and marital problems; suicide; stress management; problems with self-esteem; and issues associated with aging and mental and emotional health. Exclude "Social Workers" (21-1021 through 21-1029), "Psychiatrists" (29-1066), and "Psychologists" (19-3031 through 19-3039).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 21-1015 Rehabilitation counselors

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

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment <br> 121,380 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 15.80 \\ 32,870 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.26 \\ 19,260 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 11.05 \\ 22,980 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 14.04 \\ 29,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 18.75 \\ & 39,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 25.56 \\ & 53,170 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vocational rehabilitation services |  |  |  | 29,430 | \$ 15.43 | \$ 32,100 |  |
| 2. Residential mental health facilities |  |  |  | 23,200 | 12.69 | 26,400 |  |
| 3. Individual and family services |  |  |  | 18,860 | 13.98 | 29,080 |  |
| 4. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 17,080 | 20.66 | 42,960 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 6,750 | 18.82 | 39,140 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | 50 | 24.33 | 50,610 |  |
| 2. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 1,770 | 22.02 | 45,800 |  |
| 3. Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related |  |  |  | 140 | 21.01 | 43,690 |  |
| 4. Other hospitals |  |  |  | 570 | 20.82 | 43,310 |  |
| 5. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 17,080 | 20.66 | 42,960 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  |  | 9,990 | \$ 17.03 | \$ 35,420 | 0.365 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 21,590 | 12.54 | 26,090 | 0.257 |
| 3. Idaho |  |  |  | 1,390 | 16.56 | 34,450 | 0.223 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 2,870 | 18.62 | 38,740 | 0.173 |
| 5. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 1,060 | 15.43 | 32,090 | 0.169 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vermont |  |  |  | 190 | 22.09 | 45,940 | 0.063 |
| 2. Michigan |  |  |  | 1,900 | 20.20 | 42,010 | 0.044 |
| 3. Ohio |  |  |  | 3,470 | 19.81 | 41,200 | 0.065 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 9,280 | 18.79 | 39,090 | 0.062 |
| 5. Connecticut |  |  |  | 2,870 | 18.62 | 38,740 | 0.173 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Tacoma, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,590 | \$ 16.39 | \$ 34,090 | 0.613 |
| 2. Yakima, WA |  |  |  | 470 | 16.54 | 34,410 | 0.588 |
| 3. Spokane, WA |  |  |  | 1,170 | 16.29 | 33,880 | 0.579 |
| 4. Longview, WA |  |  |  | 190 | 13.34 | 27,760 | 0.534 |
| 5. Lewiston-Auburn, ME Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 210 | 18.08 | 37,610 | 0.437 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bay City, MI |  |  |  | (6) | 25.16 | 52,340 | (6) |
| 2. Lansing-East Lansing, MI |  |  |  | 80 | 24.78 | 51,550 | 0.038 |
| 3. St. Cloud, MN |  |  |  | (6) | 24.61 | 51,180 | (6) |
| 4. Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI |  |  |  | 80 | 24.56 | 51,090 | 0.021 |
| 5. Flint, MI |  |  |  | 60 | 24.44 | 50,830 | 0.040 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 21-1019 Counselors, all other

All counselors not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$24,260$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 19.37 \\ & 40,280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.52 \\ 21,880 \end{gathered}$ | 25th$\$ 13.92$28,950 | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 18.37 \\ 38,210 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 23.90 \\ & 49,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 29.14 \\ & 60,600 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 4,820 | \$ 24.50 | \$ 50,950 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 3,750 | 18.42 | 38,320 |  |
| 3. Individual and family services |  |  |  | 2,660 | 17.06 | 35,490 |  |
| 4. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 2,380 | 19.34 | 40,230 |  |
| 5. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 1,480 | 21.09 | 43,860 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 340 | 28.41 | 59,090 |  |
| 2. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | (6) | 26.28 | 54,660 |  |
| 3. Offices of physicians |  |  |  | 160 | 24.96 | 51,910 |  |
| 4. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 4,820 | 24.50 | 50,950 |  |
| 5. Technical and trade schools |  |  |  | (6) | 23.01 | 47,850 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 180 | \$ 18.17 | \$ 37,780 | 0.059 |
| 2. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 250 | 12.25 | 25,490 | 0.052 |
| 3. Texas |  |  |  | 4,500 | 24.56 | 51,090 | 0.046 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 1,730 | 17.73 | 36,880 | 0.044 |
| 5. Louisiana |  |  |  | 780 | 14.77 | 30,720 | 0.044 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Texas |  |  |  | 4,500 | 24.56 | 51,090 | 0.046 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 130 | 24.51 | 50,980 | 0.005 |
| 3. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 940 | 21.34 | 44,390 | 0.034 |
| 4. Maryland |  |  |  | 310 | 21.23 | 44,170 | 0.012 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 1,650 | 20.78 | 43,210 | 0.020 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. El Paso, TX |  |  |  | 310 | \$ 24.46 | \$ 50,880 | 0.120 |
| 2. Decatur, IL |  |  |  | 60 | 16.62 | 34,580 | 0.109 |
| 3. Anchorage, AK MSA |  |  |  | 170 | 17.96 | 37,360 | 0.104 |
| 4. Fresno, CA |  |  |  | 330 | 21.83 | 45,400 | 0.101 |
| 5. Lynn-Peabody-Salem, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 100 | 16.13 | 33,550 | 0.098 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metro Div |  |  |  | 400 | 26.59 | 55,300 | 0.049 |
| 2. Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metro Div |  |  |  | 630 | 26.48 | 55,080 | 0.032 |
| 3. San Antonio, TX |  |  |  | 180 | 26.22 | 54,540 | 0.023 |
| 4. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 25.95 | 53,980 | (6) |
| 5. Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX |  |  |  | 1,040 | 25.06 | 52,120 | 0.044 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

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

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


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 21-1022 Medical and public health social workers

Provide persons, families, or vulnerable populations with the psychosocial support needed to cope with chronic, acute, or terminal illnesses, such as Alzheimer's, cancer, or AIDS. Services include advising family care givers, providing patient education and counseling, and making necessary referrals for other social services.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 21-1023 Mental health and substance abuse social workers

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


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 21-1029 Social workers, all other

All social workers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 21-1091 Health educators

Promote, maintain, and improve individual and community health by assisting individuals and communities to adopt healthy behaviors. Collect and analyze data to identify community needs prior to planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating programs designed to encourage healthy lifestyles, policies and environments. May also serve as a resource to assist individuals, other professionals, or the community, and may administer fiscal resources for health education programs.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 21-1092 Probation officers and correctional treatment specialists

Provide social services to assist in rehabilitation of law offenders in custody or on probation or parole. Make recommendations for actions involving formulation of rehabilitation plan and treatment of offender, including conditional release and education and employment stipulations.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 22.18 \\ 46,130 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 13.46 \\ 28,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 16.29 \\ 33,880 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 20.43 \\ 42,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 27.06 \\ & 56,280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 34.21 \\ & 71,160 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 89,650 | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 48,180 | \$ 22.87 | \$ 47,570 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 38,730 | 21.82 | 45,380 |  |
| 3. Individual and family services |  |  |  | 1,080 | 14.40 | 29,950 |  |
| 4. Other residential care facilities |  |  |  | 410 | 13.25 | 27,570 |  |
| 5. Social advocacy organizations |  |  |  | 90 | 16.57 | 34,470 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 60 | 23.43 | 48,720 |  |
| 2. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 48,180 | 22.87 | 47,570 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 38,730 | 21.82 | 45,380 |  |
| 4. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals |  |  |  | 50 | 18.14 | 37,730 |  |
| 5. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 90 | 18.14 | 37,720 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Arizona |  |  |  | 3,470 | \$ 18.63 | \$ 38,750 | 0.135 |
| 2. Utah |  |  |  | 1,500 | 17.33 | 36,050 | 0.130 |
| 3. New Mexico |  |  |  | 1,010 | 17.38 | 36,150 | 0.128 |
| 4. Oregon |  |  |  | 2,080 | 22.08 | 45,930 | 0.126 |
| 5. South Dakota |  |  |  | 400 | 17.66 | 36,730 | 0.105 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 11,790 | 33.35 | 69,360 | 0.078 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,930 | 29.48 | 61,320 | 0.061 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 3,010 | 26.97 | 56,100 | 0.076 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 690 | 26.83 | 55,800 | 0.042 |
| 5. Minnesota |  |  |  | 1,740 | 26.82 | 55,790 | 0.065 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Salem, OR |  |  |  | 610 | \$ 20.57 | \$ 42,780 | 0.417 |
| 2. Olympia, WA |  |  |  | 250 | 23.83 | 49,570 | 0.265 |
| 3. Pine Bluff, AR |  |  |  | 100 | 15.17 | 31,550 | 0.262 |
| 4. Monroe, LA |  |  |  | 160 | 16.68 | 34,690 | 0.209 |
| 5. Albany, GA |  |  |  | 130 | 17.46 | 36,320 | 0.205 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 650 | 37.52 | 78,030 | 0.063 |
| 2. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA |  |  |  | 1,200 | 36.04 | 74,960 | 0.095 |
| 3. Fresno, CA |  |  |  | 420 | 33.98 | 70,680 | 0.128 |
| 4. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  |  | 300 | 31.30 | 65,100 | 0.132 |
| 5. Worcester, MA-CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 130 | 30.25 | 62,930 | 0.053 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 21-1093 Social and human service assistants

Assist professionals from a wide variety of fields, such as psychology, rehabilitation, or social work, to provide client services, as well as support for families. May assist clients in identifying available benefits and social and community services and help clients obtain them. May assist social workers with developing, organizing, and conducting programs to prevent and resolve problems relevant to substance abuse, human relationships, rehabilitation, or adult daycare. Exclude "Rehabilitation Counselors" (21-1015), "Personal and Home Care Aides" (39-9021), "Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs" (43-4061), and "Psychiatric Technicians" (29-2053).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
21-1099 Community and social service specialists, all other
All community and social service specialists not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean <br> \$ 17.99 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.15 \end{gathered}$ | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  |  |  | \$ 13.25 |  | \$ 21.83 | \$ 27.78 |
| 107,380 Annual: | 37,410 | 21,120 | 27,550 |  | 45,400 | 57,790 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designatio |  |  | 24,620 | \$ 19.70 | \$ 40,980 |  |
| 2. State government (OES designation) |  |  | 17,120 | 20.12 | 41,860 |  |
| 3. Individual and family services |  |  | 16,180 | 15.92 | 33,110 |  |
| 4. Social advocacy organizations |  |  | 5,630 | 17.67 | 36,750 |  |
| 5. Emergency and other relief service |  |  | 4,170 | 15.71 | 32,690 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other hospitals |  |  | 310 | 23.33 | 48,530 |  |
| 2. Insurance carriers |  |  | 550 | 21.71 | 45,150 |  |
| 3. Activities related to real estate |  |  | (6) | 21.16 | 44,010 |  |
| 4. Accounting and bookkeeping servi |  |  | (6) | 21.12 | 43,930 |  |
| 5. General medical and surgical hospi |  |  | 3,650 | 21.09 | 43,870 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Idaho |  |  | 1,350 | \$ 18.54 | \$ 38,570 | 0.216 |
| 2. Minnesota |  |  | 5,230 | 18.47 | 38,420 | 0.195 |
| 3. Louisiana |  |  | 3,150 | 14.24 | 29,620 | 0.177 |
| 4. Utah |  |  | 1,860 | 15.45 | 32,130 | 0.162 |
| 5. Delaware |  |  | 680 | 16.37 | 34,050 | 0.160 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 810 | 23.55 | 48,980 | 0.133 |
| 2. Virginia |  |  | 2,140 | 21.81 | 45,370 | 0.059 |
| 3. Hawaii |  |  | 760 | 21.35 | 44,410 | 0.127 |
| 4. Michigan |  |  | 3,470 | 20.78 | 43,220 | 0.081 |
| 5. California |  |  | 12,320 | 20.65 | 42,960 | 0.082 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Santa Fe, NM |  |  | 320 | \$ 16.17 | \$ 33,640 | 0.498 |
| 2. Lewiston, ID-WA |  |  | 90 | 16.66 | 34,640 | 0.361 |
| 3. Idaho Falls, ID |  |  | 180 | 18.38 | 38,230 | 0.359 |
| 4. Duluth, MN-WI |  |  | 410 | 18.49 | 38,450 | 0.327 |
| 5. Pocatello, ID |  |  | 110 | 18.58 | 38,640 | 0.296 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Fort Collins-Loveland, CO |  |  | 110 | 27.86 | 57,960 | 0.088 |
| 2. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  | 560 | 27.76 | 57,730 | 0.246 |
| 3. Norwich-New London, CT-RI Met | litan NECT |  | 60 | 24.64 | 51,250 | 0.044 |
| 4. Richmond, VA |  |  | 940 | 24.52 | 51,000 | 0.157 |
| 5. Vallejo-Fairfield, CA |  |  | 110 | 23.30 | 48,470 | 0.085 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 21-2011 Clergy

Conduct religious worship and perform other spiritual functions associated with beliefs and practices of religious faith or denomination. Provide spiritual and moral guidance and assistance to members.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 21-2021 Directors, religious activities and education

Direct and coordinate activities of a denominational group to meet religious needs of students. Plan, direct, or coordinate church school programs designed to promote religious education among church membership. May provide counseling and guidance relative to marital, health, financial, and religious problems.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 21-2099 Religious workers, all other

All religious workers not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 14.11 | \$ 6.83 | \$ 7.76 | \$ 11.70 | \$ 17.40 | \$ 25.45 |
| 5,990 | Annual: | 29,350 | 14,210 | 16,140 | 24,330 | 36,180 | 52,940 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Religious organiza |  |  |  | 4,710 | \$ 13.79 | \$ 28,690 |  |
| 2. Colleges and unive |  |  |  | 180 | 15.22 | 31,650 |  |
| 3. General medical and | gical hospi |  |  | 170 | 15.96 | 33,190 |  |
| 4. Social advocacy or | ations |  |  | 70 | 11.52 | 23,970 |  |
| 5. Local government | designatio |  |  | 60 | 16.53 | 34,390 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. State government | designation |  |  | 40 | 22.34 | 46,470 |  |
| 2. Residential mental | facilities |  |  | 40 | 21.88 | 45,510 |  |
| 3. Grantmaking and givis | services |  |  | (6) | 19.93 | 41,460 |  |
| 4. Local government | designatio |  |  | 60 | 16.53 | 34,390 |  |
| 5. General medical a | gical hospi |  |  | 170 | 15.96 | 33,190 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oregon |  |  |  | 710 | \$ 17.07 | \$ 35,510 | 0.043 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 1,100 | (6) | (6) | 0.013 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 280 | 19.36 | 40,270 | 0.010 |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  |  | 200 | 14.81 | 30,810 | 0.007 |
| 5. Michigan |  |  |  | 310 | 13.12 | 27,290 | 0.007 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  |  | 280 | 19.36 | 40,270 | 0.010 |
| 2. Oregon |  |  |  | 710 | 17.07 | 35,510 | 0.043 |
| 3. Maryland |  |  |  | 120 | 15.91 | 33,090 | 0.005 |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  |  | 200 | 14.81 | 30,810 | 0.007 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | (6) | 14.51 | 30,170 | (6) |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gainesville, GA |  |  |  | 50 | $\text { \$ } 8.03$ |  | 0.072 |
| 2. Tacoma, WA Metro |  |  |  | 60 | 24.19 | 50,320 | 0.023 |
| 3. Rochester, NY |  |  |  | 110 | 7.64 | 15,890 | 0.022 |
| 4. Sarasota-Bradento | ice, FL |  |  | 40 | 13.29 | 27,650 | 0.014 |
| 5. Little Rock-North | Rock, AR |  |  | 30 | 9.20 | 19,130 | 0.009 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Tacoma, WA Metr |  |  |  | 60 | 24.19 | 50,320 | 0.023 |
| 2. Seattle-Bellevue-E | , WA Metro |  |  | (6) | 19.07 | 39,660 | (6) |
| 3. Portland-Vancouv | everton, OR |  |  | (6) | 15.95 | 33,180 | (6) |
| 4. Edison, NJ Metro |  |  |  | (6) | 15.92 | 33,110 | (6) |
| 5. New York-White | -Wayne, N | Metro D |  | (6) | 15.67 | 32,600 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 23-1011 Lawyers

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


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 23-1021 Administrative law judges, adjudicators, and hearing officers

Conduct hearings to decide or recommend decisions on claims concerning government programs or other government-related matters and prepare decisions. Determine penalties or the existence and the amount of liability, or recommend the acceptance or rejection of claims, or compromise settlements.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 23-1022 Arbitrators, mediators, and conciliators

Facilitate negotiation and conflict resolution through dialogue. Resolve conflicts outside of the court system by mutual consent of parties involved.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

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

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


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 23-2011 Paralegals and legal assistants

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


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 23-2091 Court reporters

Use verbatim methods and equipment to capture, store, retrieve, and transcribe pretrial and trial proceedings or other information. Include stenocaptioners who operate computerized stenographic captioning equipment to provide captions of live or prerecorded broadcasts for hearing-impaired viewers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 23-2092 Law clerks

Assist lawyers or judges by researching or preparing legal documents. May meet with clients or assist lawyers and judges in court. Exclude "Lawyers" (23-1011) and "Paralegals and Legal Assistants" (23-2011).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 23-2093 Title examiners, abstractors, and searchers

Search real estate records, examine titles, or summarize pertinent legal or insurance details for a variety of purposes. May compile lists of mortgages, contracts, and other instruments pertaining to titles by searching public and private records for law firms, real estate agencies, or title insurance companies.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 23-2099 Legal support workers, all other

All legal support workers not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment38,910 |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M |  | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 24.29 | \$13.09 | \$ 16.96 |  | \$ 28.56 | \$ 40.79 |
|  | Annual: | 50,520 | 27,220 | 35,270 |  | 59,410 | 84,840 |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 13,140 | \$ 28.88 | \$ 60,060 |  |
| 2. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 6,220 | 22.34 | 46,480 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 5,320 | 20.72 | 43,100 |  |
| 4. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | 1,360 | 23.47 | 48,810 |  |
| 5. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 450 | 25.14 | 52,300 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 240 | 32.51 | 67,630 |  |
| 2. Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets |  |  |  | 140 | 32.21 | 67,010 |  |
| 3. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 13,140 | 28.88 | 60,060 |  |
| 4. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 180 | 27.01 | 56,180 |  |
| 5. Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing |  |  |  | (6) | 26.57 | 55,270 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Virginia |  |  |  | 6,090 | \$ 38.62 | \$ 80,320 | 0.169 |
| 2. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 280 | 19.29 | 40,120 | 0.058 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 1,440 | 25.62 | 53,290 | 0.053 |
| 4. Hawaii |  |  |  | 320 | 21.01 | 43,690 | 0.053 |
| 5. California |  |  |  | 6,560 | 23.87 | 49,660 | 0.044 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Virginia |  |  |  | 6,090 | 38.62 | 80,320 | 0.169 |
| 2. Georgia |  |  |  | 690 | 27.49 | 57,180 | 0.017 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 710 | 27.15 | 56,470 | 0.018 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 1,440 | 25.62 | 53,290 | 0.053 |
| 5. District of Columbia |  |  |  | (6) | 24.79 | 51,560 | (6) |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Olympia, WA |  |  |  | 430 | \$ 28.99 | \$ 60,310 | 0.456 |
| 2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 6,740 | 37.47 | 77,940 | 0.298 |
| 3. Jefferson City, MO |  |  |  | 180 | 15.50 | 32,240 | 0.251 |
| 4. Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY |  |  |  | 520 | 18.81 | 39,110 | 0.120 |
| 5. Cedar Rapids, IA |  |  |  | 130 | 18.49 | 38,460 | 0.098 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 6,740 | 37.47 | 77,940 | 0.298 |
| 2. Bakersfield, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 32.54 | 67,680 | (6) |
| 3. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA |  |  |  | 550 | 29.98 | 62,370 | 0.024 |
| 4. Olympia, WA |  |  |  | 430 | 28.99 | 60,310 | 0.456 |
| 5. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  |  | 70 | 28.64 | 59,560 | 0.031 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1011 Business teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in business administration and management, such as accounting, finance, human resources, labor relations, marketing, and operations research. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1021 Computer science teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in computer science. May specialize in a field of computer science, such as the design and function of computers or operations and research analysis. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-1022 Mathematical science teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses pertaining to mathematical concepts, statistics, and actuarial science and to the application of original and standardized mathematical techniques in solving specific problems and situations. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-1031 Architecture teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in architecture and architectural design, such as architectural environmental design, interior architecture/design, and landscape architecture. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1032 Engineering teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses pertaining to the application of physical laws and principles of engineering for the development of machines, materials, instruments, processes, and services. Include teachers of subjects, such as chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, mineral, and petroleum engineering. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research. Exclude "Computer Science Teachers, Postsecondary" (25-1021).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1041 Agricultural sciences teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in the agricultural sciences. Include teachers of agronomy, dairy sciences, fisheries management, horticultural sciences, poultry sciences, range management, and agricultural soil conservation. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1042 Biological science teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in biological sciences. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1043 Forestry and conservation science teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in environmental and conservation science. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research. Exclude "Agricultural Science Teachers" (25-1041).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1051 Atmospheric, earth, marine, and space sciences teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in the physical sciences, except chemistry and physics. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching, and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1052 Chemistry teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses pertaining to the chemical and physical properties and compositional changes of substances. Work may include instruction in the methods of qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching, and those who do a combination of both teaching and research. Exclude "Biological Science Teachers, Postsecondary" (25-1042) who teach biochemistry.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1053 Environmental science teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in environmental science. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-1054 Physics teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses pertaining to the laws of matter and energy. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1061 Anthropology and archeology teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in anthropology or archeology. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-1062 Area, ethnic, and cultural studies teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses pertaining to the culture and development of an area (e.g., Latin America), an ethnic group, or any other group (e.g., women's studies, urban affairs). Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-1063 Economics teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in economics. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-1064 Geography teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in geography. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
25-1065 Political science teachers, postsecondary
Teach courses in political science, international affairs, and international relations. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-1066 Psychology teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in psychology, such as child, clinical, and developmental psychology, and psychological counseling. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-1067 Sociology teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in sociology. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1069 Social sciences teachers, postsecondary, all other

All postsecondary social sciences teachers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1071 Health specialties teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in health specialties, such as veterinary medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, therapy, laboratory technology, and public health. Exclude "Nursing Instructors and Teachers, Postsecondary" (25-1072) and "Biological Science Teachers, Postsecondary" (25-1042) who teach medical science.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1072 Nursing instructors and teachers, postsecondary

Demonstrate and teach patient care in classroom and clinical units to nursing students. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-1081 Education teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses pertaining to education, such as counseling, curriculum, guidance, instruction, teacher education, and teaching English as a second language. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-1082 Library science teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in library science. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-1111 Criminal justice and law enforcement teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in criminal justice, corrections, and law enforcement administration. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
25-1112 Law teachers, postsecondary
Teach courses in law. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1113 Social work teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in social work. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1121 Art, drama, and music teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in drama, music, and the arts including fine and applied art, such as painting and sculpture, or design and crafts. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1122 Communications teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in communications, such as organizational communications, public relations, radio/television broadcasting, and journalism. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-1123 English language and literature teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in English language and literature, including linguistics and comparative literature. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-1124 Foreign language and literature teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in foreign (i.e., other than English) languages and literature. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-1125 History teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in human history and historiography. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-1126 Philosophy and religion teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in philosophy, religion, and theology. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1191 Graduate teaching assistants

Assist department chairperson, faculty members, or other professional staff members in college or university by performing teaching or teaching-related duties, such as teaching lower level courses, developing teaching materials, preparing and giving examinations, and grading examinations or papers. Graduate assistants must be enrolled in a graduate school program. Graduate assistants who primarily perform non-teaching duties, such as laboratory research, should be reported in the occupational category related to the work performed.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1192 Home economics teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses in child care, family relations, finance, nutrition, and related subjects as pertaining to home management. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1193 Recreation and fitness studies teachers, postsecondary

Teach courses pertaining to recreation, leisure, and fitness studies, including exercise physiology and facilities management. Include both teachers primarily engaged in teaching and those who do a combination of both teaching and research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1194 Vocational education teachers, postsecondary

Teach or instruct vocational or occupational subjects at the postsecondary level (but at less than the baccalaureate) to students who have graduated or left high school. Include correspondence school instructors; industrial, commercial and government training instructors; and adult education teachers and instructors who prepare persons to operate industrial machinery and equipment and transportation and communications equipment. Teaching may take place in public or private schools whose primary business is education or in a school associated with an organization whose primary business is other than education.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$109,360$ |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M |  | 5th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 22.65 | \$12.22 | \$ 15.83 |  | \$27.81 | \$35.39 |
|  | Annual: | 47,110 | 25,420 | 32,920 |  | 57,850 | 73,610 |
|  | $\frac{\text { Industry }}{\text { Industries with the highest emplorment of this occupation }}$ |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| 1. Junior colleges |  |  |  | 42,570 | \$ 24.22 | \$ 50,370 |  |
| 2. Technical and trade schools |  |  |  | 39,890 | 21.28 | 44,260 |  |
| 3. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 9,030 | 23.61 | 49,120 |  |
| 4. Business, computer and management training |  |  |  | 5,300 | 20.96 | 43,590 |  |
| 5. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 3,380 | 22.28 | 46,350 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | 60 | 30.41 | 63,250 |  |
| 2. Professional and similar organizations |  |  |  | 370 | 30.07 | 62,540 |  |
| 3. Electronic markets and agents and brokers |  |  |  | 40 | 29.37 | 61,080 |  |
| 4. Educational support services |  |  |  | 570 | 27.40 | 57,000 |  |
| 5. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | (6) | 24.75 | 51,480 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Delaware |  |  |  | 1,260 | \$ 27.93 | \$ 58,100 | 0.297 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 5,430 | 23.17 | 48,200 | 0.198 |
| 3. Hawaii |  |  |  | 1,150 | 23.34 | 48,550 | 0.192 |
| 4. Oklahoma |  |  |  | 2,470 | 19.86 | 41,300 | 0.164 |
| 5. West Virginia |  |  |  | 1,110 | 17.33 | 36,050 | 0.156 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Delaware |  |  |  | 1,260 | 27.93 | 58,100 | 0.297 |
| 2. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 3,620 | 27.22 | 56,610 | 0.132 |
| 3. Oregon |  |  |  | 1,370 | 26.19 | 54,480 | 0.083 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,870 | 26.02 | 54,120 | 0.059 |
| 5. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 160 | 24.45 | 50,850 | 0.026 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Napa, CA |  |  |  | 200 | \$ 27.58 | \$ 57,360 | 0.313 |
| 2. Tacoma, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 710 | 22.27 | 46,310 | 0.274 |
| 3. Spokane, WA |  |  |  | 550 | 21.12 | 43,930 | 0.272 |
| 4. Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH |  |  |  | 250 | 19.86 | 41,310 | 0.224 |
| 5. Charleston, WV |  |  |  | 310 | 19.01 | 39,530 | 0.218 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 610 | 35.88 | 74,620 | 0.063 |
| 2. Santa Barbara-Santa Maria, CA |  |  |  | 300 | 34.52 | 71,810 | 0.170 |
| 3. Eugene-Springfield, OR |  |  |  | 70 | 34.41 | 71,580 | 0.047 |
| 4. Redding, CA |  |  |  | 100 | 33.89 | 70,480 | 0.149 |
| 5. San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA |  |  |  | 1,200 | 33.61 | 69,910 | 0.092 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-1199 Postsecondary teachers, all other

All postsecondary teachers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-2011 Preschool teachers, except special education

Instruct children (normally up to 5 years of age) in activities designed to promote social, physical, and intellectual growth needed for primary school in preschool, day care center, or other child development facility. May be required to hold State certification. Exclude "Child Care Workers" (39-9011) and "Special Education Teachers" (25-2041 through 25-2043).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-2012 Kindergarten teachers, except special education

Teach elemental natural and social science, personal hygiene, music, art, and literature to children from 4 to 6 years old. Promote physical, mental, and social development. May be required to hold State certification. Exclude "Special Education Teachers" (25-2041 through 25-2043).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-2021 Elementary school teachers, except special education

Teach pupils in public or private schools at the elementary level basic academic, social, and other formative skills. Exclude "Special Education Teachers" (25-2041 through 25-2043).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-2022 Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education

Teach students in public or private schools in one or more subjects at the middle, intermediate, or junior high level, which falls between elementary and senior high school as defined by applicable State laws and regulations. Exclude "Middle School Vocational Education Teachers" (25-2023) and "Special Education Teachers" (25-2041 through 25-2043).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-2023 Vocational education teachers, middle school

Teach or instruct vocational or occupational subjects at the middle school level. Exclude "Special Education Teachers" (25-2041 through 25-2043)


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-2031 Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education

Instruct students in secondary public or private schools in one or more subjects at the secondary level, such as English, mathematics, or social studies. May be designated according to subject matter specialty, such as typing instructors, commercial teachers, or English teachers. Exclude "Vocational Education Secondary School Teachers" (25-2032) and "Special Education Teachers" (25-2041 through 25-2043).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
25-2032 Vocational education teachers, secondary school
Teach or instruct vocational or occupational subjects at the secondary school level.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-2041 Special education teachers, preschool, kindergarten, and elementary school

Teach elementary and preschool school subjects to educationally and physically handicapped students. Include teachers who specialize and work with audibly and visually handicapped students and those who teach basic academic and life processes skills to the mentally impaired.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-2042 Special education teachers, middle school

Teach middle school subjects to educationally and physically handicapped students. Include teachers who specialize and work with audibly and visually handicapped students and those who teach basic academic and life processes skills to the mentally impaired.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-2043 Special education teachers, secondary school

Teach secondary school subjects to educationally and physically handicapped students. Include teachers who specialize and work with audibly and visually handicapped students and those who teach basic academic and life processes skills to the mentally impaired.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-3011 Adult literacy, remedial education, and GED teachers and instructors

Teach or instruct out-of-school youths and adults in remedial education classes, preparatory classes for the General Educational Development test, literacy, or English as a Second Language. Teaching may or may not take place in a traditional educational institution.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment71,740 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 22.45 \\ 46,690 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 11.83 \\ 24,610 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 15.70 \\ 32,660 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 21.11 \\ 43,910 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 27.55 \\ & 57,310 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 36.38 \\ & 75,680 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 27,960 | \$ 25.51 | \$ 53,050 |  |
| 2. Junior colleges |  |  |  | 18,630 | 22.14 | 46,050 |  |
| 3. Other schools and instruction |  |  |  | 8,170 | 18.57 | 38,630 |  |
| 4. Individual and family services |  |  |  | 2,900 | 17.62 | 36,650 |  |
| 5. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 2,640 | 25.00 | 52,000 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Business, computer and management training |  |  |  | 790 | 28.31 | 58,890 |  |
| 2. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 27,960 | 25.51 | 53,050 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 2,640 | 25.00 | 52,000 |  |
| 4. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  |  | 110 | 24.32 | 50,590 |  |
| 5. Grantmaking and giving services |  |  |  | 270 | 23.79 | 49,470 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  |  | 3,310 | \$ 19.77 | \$ 41,120 | 0.121 |
| 2. North Carolina |  |  |  | 3,820 | 17.70 | 36,820 | 0.098 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 14,620 | 29.99 | 62,380 | 0.097 |
| 4. Mississippi |  |  |  | 1,050 | 14.60 | 30,370 | 0.094 |
| 5. South Dakota |  |  |  | 350 | 13.54 | 28,170 | 0.092 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 14,620 | 29.99 | 62,380 | 0.097 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 4,380 | 26.49 | 55,090 | 0.052 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 1,770 | 26.37 | 54,840 | 0.045 |
| 4. Hawaii |  |  |  | 180 | 23.99 | 49,900 | 0.030 |
| 5. North Dakota |  |  |  | 60 | 23.35 | 48,570 | 0.018 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wichita Falls, TX |  |  |  | 270 | \$ 15.71 | \$ 32,680 | 0.452 |
| 2. Brunswick, GA |  |  |  | 180 | 21.03 | 43,740 | 0.429 |
| 3. Olympia, WA |  |  |  | 190 | 18.34 | 38,140 | 0.202 |
| 4. Santa Fe, NM |  |  |  | 120 | 13.41 | 27,890 | 0.187 |
| 5. Modesto, CA |  |  |  | 270 | 22.02 | 45,810 | 0.161 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Visalia-Porterville, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 33.01 | 68,660 | (6) |
| 2. Fresno, CA |  |  |  | 380 | 32.00 | 66,560 | 0.116 |
| 3. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 31.64 | 65,810 | (6) |
| 4. Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ |  |  |  | 100 | 29.86 | 62,100 | 0.160 |
| 5. Camden, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 300 | 29.03 | 60,380 | 0.056 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-3021 Self-enrichment education teachers

Teach or instruct courses other than those that normally lead to an occupational objective or degree. Courses may include self-improvement, nonvocational, and nonacademic subjects. Teaching may or may not take place in a traditional educational institution.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment 149,700 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 18.50 \\ & 38,470 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 8.53 \\ 17,740 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { 25th } & \text { M } \\ \$ 11.29 \\ 23,480 \end{array}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 16.08 \\ 33,440 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 23.08 \\ & 48,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 32.02 \\ & 66,600 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other schools and instruction |  |  |  | 53,620 | \$ 18.50 | \$ 38,490 |  |
| 2. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 24,570 | 20.69 | 43,040 |  |
| 3. Religious organizations |  |  |  | 7,270 | 15.12 | 31,450 |  |
| 4. Civic and social organizations |  |  |  | 5,920 | 16.70 | 34,740 |  |
| 5. Business, computer and management training |  |  |  | 5,420 | 24.62 | 51,200 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Business, computer and management training |  |  |  | 5,420 | 24.62 | 51,200 |  |
| 2. Independent artists, writers, and performers |  |  |  | 130 | 22.66 | 47,140 |  |
| 3. Professional and similar organizations |  |  |  | 320 | 22.42 | 46,640 |  |
| 4. Educational support services |  |  |  | 2,550 | 22.27 | 46,320 |  |
| 5. Radio and television broadcasting |  |  |  | (6) | 22.21 | 46,200 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  |  |  | 1,840 | \$ 19.15 | \$ 39,840 | 0.307 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 18,990 | 20.19 | 41,990 | 0.226 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 6,070 | 19.05 | 39,630 | 0.191 |
| 4. Colorado |  |  |  | 4,220 | 16.19 | 33,680 | 0.191 |
| 5. Maine |  |  |  | 1,030 | 16.21 | 33,720 | 0.173 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 800 | 23.11 | 48,080 | 0.127 |
| 2. Connecticut |  |  |  | 1,970 | 22.98 | 47,810 | 0.119 |
| 3. Virginia |  |  |  | 4,920 | 22.26 | 46,300 | 0.136 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 6,420 | 21.73 | 45,190 | 0.162 |
| 5. Illinois |  |  |  | 3,070 | 21.14 | 43,960 | 0.053 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Barnstable Town, MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 320 | \$ 17.39 | \$ 36,170 | 0.323 |
| 2. Ithaca, NY |  |  |  | 140 | 21.95 | 45,650 | 0.284 |
| 3. Salisbury, MD |  |  |  | 140 | 20.90 | 43,470 | 0.263 |
| 4. Colorado Springs, CO |  |  |  | 660 | 12.28 | 25,540 | 0.262 |
| 5. Burlington, NC |  |  |  | 150 | 17.45 | 36,300 | 0.259 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Charlottesville, VA |  |  |  | 200 | 29.78 | 61,940 | 0.212 |
| 2. Manchester, NH Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | (6) | 28.98 | 60,280 | (6) |
| 3. New Haven, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 330 | 27.87 | 57,970 | 0.120 |
| 4. Pittsfield, MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 70 | 27.58 | 57,370 | 0.197 |
| 5. Rochester-Dover, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 90 | 26.36 | 54,820 | 0.170 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-3099 Teachers and instructors, all other

All teachers and instructors not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-4011 Archivists

Appraise, edit, and direct safekeeping of permanent records and historically valuable documents. Participate in research activities based on archival materials.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-4012 Curators

Administer affairs of museum and conduct research programs. Direct instructional, research, and public service activities of institution.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## $\underline{\text { 25-4013 Museum technicians and conservators }}$

Prepare specimens, such as fossils, skeletal parts, lace, and textiles, for museum collection and exhibits. May restore documents or install, arrange, and exhibit materials.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment9,810 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 18.30 \\ 38,060 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.90 \\ 20,600 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 12.67 \\ 26,360 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 16.51 <br> 34,340 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 22.17 \\ & 46,120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 29.46 \\ & 61,270 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks |  |  |  | 3,900 | \$ 16.65 | \$ 34,640 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 2,540 | 21.10 | 43,880 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,180 | 15.70 | 32,650 |  |
| 4. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 930 | 18.36 | 38,200 |  |
| 5. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 730 | 18.18 | 37,820 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Independent artists, writers, and performers |  |  |  | 80 | 21.19 | 44,070 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 2,540 | 21.10 | 43,880 |  |
| 3. Other information services |  |  |  | 90 | 20.33 | 42,280 |  |
| 4. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 930 | 18.36 | 38,200 |  |
| 5. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 730 | 18.18 | 37,820 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 550 | \$ 26.07 | \$ 54,220 | 0.090 |
| 2. Missouri |  |  |  | 670 | 16.30 | 33,900 | 0.025 |
| 3. New Mexico |  |  |  | 190 | 15.30 | 31,820 | 0.024 |
| 4. Maryland |  |  |  | 500 | 23.70 | 49,290 | 0.020 |
| 5. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 90 | 15.34 | 31,920 | 0.019 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 550 | 26.07 | 54,220 | 0.090 |
| 2. Maryland |  |  |  | 500 | 23.70 | 49,290 | 0.020 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 590 | 21.21 | 44,110 | 0.007 |
| 4. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 30 | 20.34 | 42,310 | 0.005 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 380 | 20.11 | 41,820 | 0.012 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Santa Fe, NM |  |  |  | 60 | \$ 15.74 | \$ 32,730 | 0.093 |
| 2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,030 | 25.17 | 52,350 | 0.046 |
| 3. St. Louis, MO-IL |  |  |  | 520 | 15.76 | 32,780 | 0.039 |
| 4. Dayton, OH |  |  |  | 120 | 17.46 | 36,310 | 0.030 |
| 5. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 270 | 21.09 | 43,870 | 0.028 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,030 | 25.17 | 52,350 | 0.046 |
| 2. Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX |  |  |  | 330 | 24.04 | 50,000 | 0.014 |
| 3. Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY |  |  |  | 60 | 23.24 | 48,340 | 0.014 |
| 4. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 280 | 22.94 | 47,710 | 0.007 |
| 5. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 390 | 22.00 | 45,750 | 0.008 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-4021 Librarians

Administer libraries and perform related library services. Work in a variety of settings, including public libraries, schools, colleges and universities, museums, corporations, government agencies, law firms, non-profit organizations, and healthcare providers. Tasks may include selecting, acquiring, cataloguing, classifying, circulating, and maintaining library materials; and furnishing reference, bibliographical, and readers' advisory services. May perform in-depth, strategic research, and synthesize, analyze, edit, and filter information. May set up or work with databases and information systems to catalogue and access information.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment 148,610 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 24.45 \\ 50,860 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 14.87 \\ 30,930 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { 25th } & \text { M } \\ \$ 18.87 \\ 39,250 \end{array}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 23.59 \\ 49,060 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 29.23 \\ & 60,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 35.90 \\ & 74,670 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 62,990 | \$ 25.12 | \$ 52,250 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 41,060 | 22.34 | 46,470 |  |
| 3. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 20,450 | 25.93 | 53,930 |  |
| 4. Other information services |  |  |  | 5,730 | 21.67 | 45,080 |  |
| 5. Junior colleges |  |  |  | 4,320 | 27.09 | 56,340 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,770 | 33.68 | 70,060 |  |
| 2. Motion picture and video industries |  |  |  | 110 | 31.26 | 65,020 |  |
| 3. Legal services |  |  |  | 1,800 | 28.86 | 60,030 |  |
| 4. Radio and television broadcasting |  |  |  | 40 | 28.69 | 59,670 |  |
| 5. Advertising and related services |  |  |  | 40 | 28.47 | 59,220 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 1,550 | \$ 29.70 | \$ 61,770 | 0.254 |
| 2. Vermont |  |  |  | 640 | 18.51 | 38,510 | 0.214 |
| 3. Montana |  |  |  | 740 | 17.42 | 36,240 | 0.173 |
| 4. Maryland |  |  |  | 4,300 | 26.03 | 54,130 | 0.170 |
| 5. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 980 | 21.03 | 43,740 | 0.156 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 1,550 | 29.70 | 61,770 | 0.254 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | 10,890 | 28.89 | 60,100 | 0.072 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 4,700 | 28.42 | 59,120 | 0.119 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 2,400 | 27.93 | 58,100 | 0.145 |
| 5. Virginia |  |  |  | 4,530 | 27.83 | 57,880 | 0.126 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Champaign-Urbana, IL |  |  |  | 250 | \$ 16.73 | \$ 34,800 | 0.252 |
| 2. Johnstown, PA |  |  |  | 130 | 20.05 | 41,700 | 0.224 |
| 3. Burlington-South Burlington, VT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 250 | 18.25 | 37,970 | 0.223 |
| 4. Ithaca, NY |  |  |  | 110 | (6) | (6) | 0.223 |
| 5. Grand Forks, ND-MN |  |  |  | 110 | 20.58 | 42,800 | 0.220 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 700 | 33.35 | 69,360 | 0.079 |
| 2. Lansing-East Lansing, MI |  |  |  | 310 | 32.53 | 67,660 | 0.148 |
| 3. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  |  | 950 | 32.09 | 66,750 | 0.168 |
| 4. Yuba City, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 32.03 | 66,620 | (6) |
| 5. Stockton, CA |  |  |  | 80 | 30.68 | 63,810 | 0.038 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-4031 Library technicians

Assist librarians by helping readers in the use of library catalogs, databases, and indexes to locate books and other materials; and by answering questions that require only brief consultation of standard reference. Compile records; sort and shelve books; remove or repair damaged books; register patrons; check materials in and out of the circulation process. Replace materials in shelving area (stacks) or files. Include bookmobile drivers who operate bookmobiles or light trucks that pull trailers to specific locations on a predetermined schedule and assist with providing services in mobile libraries.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | 10th | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
| Employment Hourly: | \$ 13.42 | \$ 7.60 | \$ 9.72 |  | \$ 16.48 | \$ 20.60 |
| 113,940 Annual: | 27,910 | 15,820 | 20,220 |  | 34,280 | 42,850 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designation) |  |  | 57,330 | \$ 12.96 | \$ 26,960 |  |
| 2. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  | 23,590 | 12.60 | 26,200 |  |
| 3. Colleges and universities |  |  | 17,200 | 14.99 | 31,190 |  |
| 4. Other information services |  |  | 5,300 | 11.95 | 24,850 |  |
| 5. Junior colleges |  |  | 3,410 | 14.75 | 30,680 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  | 1,230 | 19.59 | 40,740 |  |
| 2. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  | 100 | 19.19 | 39,920 |  |
| 3. Legal services |  |  | 860 | 18.31 | 38,080 |  |
| 4. Management and technical consulting services |  |  | 60 | 17.40 | 36,200 |  |
| 5. Professional and similar organizations |  |  | 40 | 17.19 | 35,760 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Idaho |  |  | 1,380 | \$ 10.79 | \$ 22,440 | 0.221 |
| 2. Maine |  |  | 1,000 | 13.00 | 27,030 | 0.168 |
| 3. District of Columbia |  |  | 930 | 19.74 | 41,050 | 0.153 |
| 4. Vermont |  |  | 430 | 12.20 | 25,380 | 0.144 |
| 5. South Dakota |  |  | 520 | 11.11 | 23,100 | 0.136 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 930 | 19.74 | 41,050 | 0.153 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  | 250 | 17.71 | 36,830 | 0.082 |
| 3. Washington |  |  | 2,640 | 16.55 | 34,420 | 0.096 |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  | 2,060 | 16.29 | 33,880 | 0.077 |
| 5. California |  |  | 11,100 | 16.29 | 33,880 | 0.074 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Casper, WY |  |  | 130 | \$ 12.65 | \$ 26,320 | 0.337 |
| 2. Boise City-Nampa, ID |  |  | 830 | 10.28 | 21,380 | 0.309 |
| 3. Niles-Benton Harbor, MI |  |  | 190 | 11.08 | 23,040 | 0.304 |
| 4. Greeley, CO |  |  | 180 | 13.02 | 27,090 | 0.236 |
| 5. Bloomington-Normal, IL |  |  | 190 | 12.67 | 26,360 | 0.227 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Yakima, WA |  |  | 30 | 20.51 | 42,660 | 0.038 |
| 2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwoo | y, CA Me |  | 850 | 20.39 | 42,410 | 0.088 |
| 3. Durham, NC |  |  | 380 | 19.50 | 40,560 | 0.146 |
| 4. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, | VA-MD- | Div | 2,310 | 18.90 | 39,320 | 0.102 |
| 5. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA |  |  | 80 | 18.78 | 39,050 | 0.097 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-9011 Audio-visual collections specialists

Prepare, plan, and operate audio-visual teaching aids for use in education. May record, catalogue, and file audio-visual materials.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment6,520 |  | Mean <br> \$ 20.23 <br> 42,090 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.66 \\ 22,170 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 19.49 \\ 40,530 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 26.06 \\ & 54,190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 31.54 \\ & 65,610 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Elementary and se | ry schools |  |  | 4,220 | \$21.48 | \$ 44,680 |  |
| 2. Colleges and unive |  |  |  | 1,170 | 17.84 | 37,100 |  |
| 3. Junior colleges |  |  |  | 600 | 17.66 | 36,740 |  |
| 4. Local government | designatio |  |  | 170 | 18.05 | 37,550 |  |
| 5. State government | designation) |  |  | 40 | 23.30 | 48,460 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. State government | designatio |  |  | 40 | 23.30 | 48,460 |  |
| 2. Elementary and se | ry schools |  |  | 4,220 | 21.48 | 44,680 |  |
| 3. Museums, historic | s, zoos, an |  |  | 30 | 19.28 | 40,090 |  |
| 4. General medical a | gical hosp |  |  | 40 | 19.13 | 39,790 |  |
| 5. Local government | designatio |  |  | 170 | 18.05 | 37,550 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Minnesota |  |  |  | 1,050 | \$ 25.58 | \$ 53,200 | 0.039 |
| 2. Idaho |  |  |  | 230 | 23.59 | 49,080 | 0.037 |
| 3. Hawaii |  |  |  | 100 | 18.91 | 39,320 | 0.017 |
| 4. Ohio |  |  |  | 600 | 23.44 | 48,760 | 0.011 |
| 5. Utah |  |  |  | 110 | 15.12 | 31,450 | 0.010 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Connecticut |  |  |  | 80 | 26.14 | 54,380 | 0.005 |
| 2. Minnesota |  |  |  | 1,050 | 25.58 | 53,200 | 0.039 |
| 3. Idaho |  |  |  | 230 | 23.59 | 49,080 | 0.037 |
| 4. Ohio |  |  |  | 600 | 23.44 | 48,760 | 0.011 |
| 5. Texas |  |  |  | 820 | 21.38 | 44,480 | 0.008 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. St. Cloud, MN |  |  |  | 40 | \$ 27.55 | \$ 57,290 | 0.041 |
| 2. Ogden-Clearfield, |  |  |  | 70 | 15.69 | 32,640 | 0.037 |
| 3. Minneapolis-St. P | oomington, | -WI |  | 660 | 26.62 | 55,360 | 0.037 |
| 4. Duluth, MN-WI |  |  |  | 40 | 23.65 | 49,190 | 0.032 |
| 5. Rochester, MN |  |  |  | 30 | 26.15 | 54,400 | 0.030 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. St. Cloud, MN |  |  |  | 40 | 27.55 | 57,290 | 0.041 |
| 2. Minneapolis-St. Pat | oomington, | -WI |  | 660 | 26.62 | 55,360 | 0.037 |
| 3. Rochester, MN |  |  |  | 30 | 26.15 | 54,400 | 0.030 |
| 4. Columbus, OH |  |  |  | 130 | 25.75 | 53,560 | 0.014 |
| 5. Toledo, OH |  |  |  | 40 | 25.70 | 53,450 | 0.012 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 25-9021 Farm and home management advisors

Advise, instruct, and assist individuals and families engaged in agriculture, agricultural-related processes, or home economics activities. Demonstrate procedures and apply research findings to solve problems; instruct and train in product development, sales, and the utilization of machinery and equipment to promote general welfare. Include county agricultural agents, feed and farm management advisers, home economists, and extension service advisors.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$12,390$ |  | Mean$\begin{array}{r} \$ 22.59 \\ 46,990 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.37 \\ 21,560 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 14.78 \\ 30,750 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 20.06 \\ 41,710 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 26.77 \\ & 55,690 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 35.35 \\ & 73,520 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 7,180 | \$ 22.46 | \$ 46,720 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,920 | 12.91 | 26,850 |  |
| 3. Business, computer and management training |  |  |  | 1,380 | 31.45 | 65,420 |  |
| 4. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 900 | 32.40 | 67,380 |  |
| 5. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 220 | 16.03 | 33,350 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 900 | 32.40 | 67,380 |  |
| 2. Business, computer and management training |  |  |  | 1,380 | 31.45 | 65,420 |  |
| 3. Support activities for animal production |  |  |  | 50 | 24.77 | 51,530 |  |
| 4. Professional and similar organizations |  |  |  | 100 | 22.90 | 47,620 |  |
| 5. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 7,180 | 22.46 | 46,720 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. North Dakota |  |  |  | 170 | \$ 19.72 | \$ 41,010 | 0.051 |
| 2. Alabama |  |  |  | 940 | 22.89 | 47,610 | 0.049 |
| 3. Wyoming |  |  |  | 100 | 21.24 | 44,170 | 0.038 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 810 | 19.95 | 41,500 | 0.030 |
| 5. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 790 | 21.50 | 44,730 | 0.029 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oregon |  |  |  | 250 | 26.37 | 54,850 | 0.015 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | (6) | 26.34 | 54,780 | (6) |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 190 | 24.25 | 50,450 | 0.005 |
| 4. Nebraska |  |  |  | 210 | 24.11 | 50,160 | 0.023 |
| 5. Alabama |  |  |  | 940 | 22.89 | 47,610 | 0.049 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Corvallis, OR |  |  |  | 160 | \$27.21 | \$ 56,600 | 0.411 |
| 2. Madison, WI |  |  |  | 650 | 21.36 | 44,420 | 0.198 |
| 3. Tallahassee, FL |  |  |  | 60 | 20.90 | 43,460 | 0.036 |
| 4. Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL |  |  |  | 40 | 20.44 | 42,510 | 0.024 |
| 5. Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL |  |  |  | 60 | 19.07 | 39,660 | 0.021 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 50.66 | 105,360 | (6) |
| 2. Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR |  |  |  | (6) | 33.08 | 68,800 | (6) |
| 3. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 30.63 | 63,720 | (6) |
| 4. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 200 | 27.45 | 57,100 | 0.009 |
| 5. Corvallis, OR |  |  |  | 160 | 27.21 | 56,600 | 0.411 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-9031 Instructional coordinators

Develop instructional material, coordinate educational content, and incorporate current technology in specialized fields that provide guidelines to educators and instructors for developing curricula and conducting courses. Include educational consultants and specialists, and instructional material directors.


[^38]Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-9041 Teacher assistants

Perform duties that are instructional in nature or deliver direct services to students or parents. Serve in a position for which a teacher or another professional has ultimate responsibility for the design and implementation of educational programs and services.


[^39]Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 25-9099 Education, training, and library workers, all other

All education, training, and library workers not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment84,390 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 17.14 \\ & 35,640 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 7.47 \\ 15,530 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 10.14 \\ 21,090 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 15.46 \\ 32,160 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 21.43 \\ & 44,570 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 29.78 \\ & 61,950 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 25,840 | \$ 17.55 | \$ 36,500 |  |
| 2. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 25,030 | 16.18 | 33,660 |  |
| 3. Junior colleges |  |  |  | 11,780 | 17.00 | 35,360 |  |
| 4. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 6,950 | 17.43 | 36,260 |  |
| 5. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 2,050 | 24.24 | 50,410 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other hospitals |  |  |  | 60 | 30.10 | 62,610 |  |
| 2. Professional and similar organizations |  |  |  | 70 | 29.15 | 60,640 |  |
| 3. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals |  |  |  | 80 | 26.72 | 55,570 |  |
| 4. Software publishers |  |  |  | (6) | 24.29 | 50,520 |  |
| 5. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 2,050 | 24.24 | 50,410 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oregon |  |  |  | 11,590 | \$ 14.52 | \$ 30,190 | 0.703 |
| 2. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 1,270 | 17.05 | 35,460 | 0.263 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 3,460 | 20.51 | 42,660 | 0.126 |
| 4. North Dakota |  |  |  | 360 | 12.06 | 25,080 | 0.107 |
| 5. Illinois |  |  |  | 6,070 | 13.32 | 27,710 | 0.104 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Virginia |  |  |  | 1,480 | 28.82 | 59,940 | 0.041 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | 1,990 | 27.31 | 56,810 | 0.050 |
| 3. Connecticut |  |  |  | 510 | 25.95 | 53,980 | 0.031 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 2,590 | 23.52 | 48,930 | 0.031 |
| 5. Minnesota |  |  |  | 790 | 22.58 | 46,970 | 0.029 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Eugene-Springfield, OR |  |  |  | 2,830 | \$ 15.89 | \$ 33,060 | 1.913 |
| 2. Gainesville, FL |  |  |  | 920 | 17.23 | 35,850 | 0.778 |
| 3. Tallahassee, FL |  |  |  | 760 | 17.53 | 36,470 | 0.460 |
| 4. Elizabethtown, KY |  |  |  | 180 | 15.80 | 32,860 | 0.397 |
| 5. Cumberland, MD-WV |  |  |  | 130 | 11.14 | 23,180 | 0.330 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Austin-Round Rock, TX |  |  |  | 40 | 30.30 | 63,030 | 0.006 |
| 2. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 520 | 28.85 | 60,000 | 0.052 |
| 3. New Haven, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 100 | 27.61 | 57,420 | 0.036 |
| 4. Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 150 | 27.22 | 56,620 | 0.027 |
| 5. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 760 | 26.95 | 56,050 | 0.076 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-1011 Art directors

Formulate design concepts and presentation approaches, and direct workers engaged in art work, layout design, and copy writing for visual communications media, such as magazines, books, newspapers, and packaging.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-1012 Craft artists

Create or reproduce hand-made objects for sale and exhibition using a variety of techniques, such as welding, weaving, pottery, and needlecraft.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
27-1013 Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators
Create original artwork using any of a wide variety of mediums and techniques, such as painting and sculpture.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 27-1014 Multi-media artists and animators

Create special effects, animation, or other visual images using film, video, computers, or other electronic tools and media for use in products or creations, such as computer games, movies, music videos, and commercials.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean$\begin{array}{r} \$ 27.90 \\ 58,030 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 14.61 \\ 30,390 \end{gathered}$ | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 18.74 |  | \$ 33.68 | \$ 44.58 |
| 26,260 | Annual: |  |  | 38,980 |  | 70,050 | 92,720 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Motion picture and | o industries |  |  | 6,680 | \$31.80 | \$ 66,140 |  |
| 2. Advertising and re | services |  |  | 4,190 | 26.26 | 54,630 |  |
| 3. Computer systems | $n$ and relat | rvices |  | 2,520 | 27.55 | 57,300 |  |
| 4. Software publisher |  |  |  | 2,080 | 27.65 | 57,510 |  |
| 5. Specialized design |  |  |  | 1,420 | (6) | (6) |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Educational suppo | vices |  |  | 100 | 32.30 | 67,190 |  |
| 2. Employment servi |  |  |  | 260 | 32.21 | 66,990 |  |
| 3. Motion picture and | o industries |  |  | 6,680 | 31.80 | 66,140 |  |
| 4. Other information |  |  |  | 80 | 31.78 | 66,090 |  |
| 5. Nondepository cre | ermediatio |  |  | (6) | 29.37 | 61,080 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 8,470 | \$35.94 | \$ 74,760 | 0.056 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 1,270 | 26.02 | 54,130 | 0.046 |
| 3. Utah |  |  |  | 410 | 23.95 | 49,810 | 0.036 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 2,710 | 29.20 | 60,730 | 0.032 |
| 5. South Dakota |  |  |  | 110 | 17.95 | 37,330 | 0.029 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 8,470 | 35.94 | 74,760 | 0.056 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 2,710 | 29.20 | 60,730 | 0.032 |
| 3. Oregon |  |  |  | 240 | 27.61 | 57,420 | 0.015 |
| 4. Missouri |  |  |  | 190 | 26.51 | 55,140 | 0.007 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 1,270 | 26.02 | 54,130 | 0.046 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Percent of MSA } \\ & \text { employment } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Los Angeles-Long | h-Glendale | Metro Div |  | 5,870 | \$37.23 |  | 0.143 |
| 2. San Francisco-San | o-Redwood | , CA Met |  | 810 | 36.49 | 75,900 | 0.084 |
| 3. Seattle-Bellevue-E | , WA Metro |  |  | 1,080 | 26.17 | 54,420 | 0.079 |
| 4. Madison, WI |  |  |  | 230 | 22.40 | 46,580 | 0.070 |
| 5. Salt Lake City, UT |  |  |  | 340 | 25.80 | 53,670 | 0.057 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyval | ta Clara, C |  |  | 240 | 41.14 | 85,580 | 0.027 |
| 2. Los Angeles-Long | h-Glendale | Metro Di |  | 5,870 | 37.23 | 77,430 | 0.143 |
| 3. Oakland-Fremont- | ard, CA M | Div |  | 140 | 36.55 | 76,010 | 0.014 |
| 4. San Francisco-San | o-Redwood | y, CA Met |  | 810 | 36.49 | 75,900 | 0.084 |
| 5. Sacramento--Arde | ade--Rosev | CA |  | 110 | 33.01 | 68,660 | 0.012 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-1019 Artists and related workers, all other

All artists and related workers not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment7,870 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 23.51 \\ 48,890 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.85 \\ 20,490 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 13.89 \\ 28,880 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\text { \$ } 20.19$$41,990$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 32.02 \\ & 66,610 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 42.51 \\ & 88,430 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 3,230 | \$ 29.55 | \$ 61,460 |  |
| 2. Independent artists, writers, and performers |  |  |  | 920 | 14.79 | 30,760 |  |
| 3. Advertising and related services |  |  |  | 540 | 20.60 | 42,850 |  |
| 4. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 310 | 20.91 | 43,490 |  |
| 5. Other miscellaneous store retailers |  |  |  | 290 | 21.91 | 45,570 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Motion picture and video industries |  |  |  | 90 | 37.89 | 78,800 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 3,230 | 29.55 | 61,460 |  |
| 3. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | (6) | 24.98 | 51,950 |  |
| 4. Other miscellaneous store retailers |  |  |  | 290 | 21.91 | 45,570 |  |
| 5. Employment services |  |  |  | 110 | 21.63 | 44,990 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 1,210 | \$35.27 | \$ 73,350 | 0.199 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 170 | 22.68 | 47,180 | 0.056 |
| 3. Montana |  |  |  | 50 | 17.35 | 36,090 | 0.012 |
| 4. Maryland |  |  |  | 300 | 24.97 | 51,940 | 0.012 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 240 | 24.24 | 50,410 | 0.009 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 1,210 | 35.27 | 73,350 | 0.199 |
| 2. Georgia |  |  |  | 200 | 31.82 | 66,180 | 0.005 |
| 3. West Virginia |  |  |  | 30 | 30.64 | 63,730 | 0.004 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 320 | 27.61 | 57,420 | 0.004 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 280 | 27.11 | 56,390 | 0.009 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,560 | \$33.29 | \$ 69,250 | 0.069 |
| 2. Anchorage, AK MSA |  |  |  | 80 | (6) | (6) | 0.049 |
| 3. Orlando-Kissimmee, FL |  |  |  | 140 | 20.63 | 42,920 | 0.014 |
| 4. Colorado Springs, CO |  |  |  | 30 | 22.79 | 47,390 | 0.012 |
| 5. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 150 | 25.66 | 53,380 | 0.011 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA |  |  |  | 140 | 36.58 | 76,080 | 0.006 |
| 2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,560 | 33.29 | 69,250 | 0.069 |
| 3. Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Metro Div |  |  |  | 50 | 31.92 | 66,390 | 0.006 |
| 4. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA |  |  |  | 50 | 31.25 | 65,000 | 0.004 |
| 5. San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA |  |  |  | 130 | 30.98 | 64,430 | 0.010 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 27-1021 Commercial and industrial designers

Develop and design manufactured products, such as cars, home appliances, and children's toys. Combine artistic talent with research on product use, marketing, and materials to create the most functional and appealing product design.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 28.53 | \$15.15 | \$ 19.84 |  | \$34.91 | \$ 44.70 |
| 33,540 | Annual: | 59,340 | 31,510 | 41,270 |  | 72,610 | 92,970 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Specialized design services |  |  |  | 4,240 | \$29.93 | \$ 62,260 |  |
| 2. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 3,890 | 30.55 | 63,550 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2,380 | 33.01 | 68,660 |  |
| 4. Other miscellaneous manufacturing |  |  |  | 2,340 | 25.12 | 52,250 |  |
| 5. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,320 | 31.97 | 66,510 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  |  | 150 | 48.17 | 100,190 |  |
| 2. Software publishers |  |  |  | 190 | 40.71 | 84,680 |  |
| 3. Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 130 | 38.29 | 79,640 |  |
| 4. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 530 | 38.12 | 79,280 |  |
| 5. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 2,380 | 33.01 | 68,660 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Michigan |  |  |  | 5,450 | \$33.39 | \$ 69,440 | 0.127 |
| 2. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 580 | 26.59 | 55,310 | 0.120 |
| 3. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 1,320 | 25.19 | 52,400 | 0.048 |
| 4. Vermont |  |  |  | 120 | 22.49 | 46,780 | 0.040 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 3,380 | 30.16 | 62,740 | 0.040 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 4,120 | 33.54 | 69,750 | 0.027 |
| 2. Michigan |  |  |  | 5,450 | 33.39 | 69,440 | 0.127 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 740 | 31.88 | 66,300 | 0.023 |
| 4. Nevada |  |  |  | 280 | 30.99 | 64,470 | 0.022 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 3,380 | 30.16 | 62,740 | 0.040 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,760 | \$33.89 | \$ 70,500 | 0.232 |
| 2. Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI |  |  |  | 430 | 26.98 | 56,130 | 0.110 |
| 3. Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 600 | 26.59 | 55,310 | 0.104 |
| 4. Akron, OH |  |  |  | 340 | 24.96 | 51,910 | 0.103 |
| 5. Wausau, WI |  |  |  | 70 | 23.27 | 48,390 | 0.102 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 620 | 48.01 | 99,850 | 0.064 |
| 2. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | 70 | 47.61 | 99,040 | 0.023 |
| 3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 310 | 47.17 | 98,110 | 0.035 |
| 4. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 40 | 39.59 | 82,350 | 0.034 |
| 5. Santa Barbara-Santa Maria, CA |  |  |  | 30 | 35.98 | 74,840 | 0.017 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-1022 Fashion designers

Design clothing and accessories. Create original garments or design garments that follow well established fashion trends. May develop the line of color and kinds of materials.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 33.30 \\ & 69,270 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 14.42 \\ 30,000 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 30.10 <br> 62,610 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 42.07 \\ & 87,510 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 90th } \\ \$ 56.31 \\ 117,120 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15,670 | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Apparel and piece goods merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 5,710 | \$32.15 | \$ 66,870 |  |
| 2. Cut and sew apparel manufacturing |  |  |  | 3,210 | 36.74 | 76,430 |  |
| 3. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 1,710 | 36.50 | 75,920 |  |
| 4. Clothing stores |  |  |  | 990 | 30.73 | 63,910 |  |
| 5. Specialized design services |  |  |  | 710 | 34.47 | 71,710 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores |  |  |  | (6) | 39.69 | 82,550 |  |
| 2. Cut and sew apparel manufacturing |  |  |  | 3,210 | 36.74 | 76,430 |  |
| 3. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 1,710 | 36.50 | 75,920 |  |
| 4. Footwear manufacturing |  |  |  | 70 | 36.06 | 75,000 |  |
| 5. Specialized design services |  |  |  | 710 | 34.47 | 71,710 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 7,170 | \$37.88 | \$ 78,800 | 0.085 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | 3,550 | 32.83 | 68,290 | 0.024 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 660 | 28.59 | 59,470 | 0.021 |
| 4. Oregon |  |  |  | 220 | 30.83 | 64,120 | 0.013 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 470 | 32.62 | 67,860 | 0.012 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 7,170 | 37.88 | 78,800 | 0.085 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | 3,550 | 32.83 | 68,290 | 0.024 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 470 | 32.62 | 67,860 | 0.012 |
| 4. Missouri |  |  |  | 110 | 32.51 | 67,630 | 0.004 |
| 5. New Hampshire |  |  |  | (6) | 32.36 | 67,300 | (6) |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 6,920 | \$37.70 | \$ 78,410 | 0.139 |
| 2. Brockton-Bridgewater-Easton, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 60 | 27.33 | 56,850 | 0.067 |
| 3. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,500 | 34.34 | 71,430 | 0.061 |
| 4. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metro Div |  |  |  | 380 | 37.28 | 77,540 | 0.031 |
| 5. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 450 | 29.61 | 61,600 | 0.027 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 49.23 | 102,390 | (6) |
| 2. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 40.18 | 83,570 | (6) |
| 3. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 6,920 | 37.70 | 78,410 | 0.139 |
| 4. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metro Div |  |  |  | 380 | 37.28 | 77,540 | 0.031 |
| 5. Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 37.22 | 77,420 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
27-1023 Floral designers
Design, cut, and arrange live, dried, or artificial flowers and foliage.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-1024 Graphic designers

Design or create graphics to meet specific commercial or promotional needs, such as packaging, displays, or logos. May use a variety of mediums to achieve artistic or decorative effects.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-1025 Interior designers

Plan, design, and furnish interiors of residential, commercial, or industrial buildings. Formulate design which is practical, aesthetic, and conducive to intended purposes, such as raising productivity, selling merchandise, or improving life style. May specialize in a particular field, style, or phase of interior design. Exclude "Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers" (27-1026).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
27-1026 Merchandise displayers and window trimmers
Plan and erect commercial displays, such as those in windows and interiors of retail stores and at trade exhibitions.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-1027 Set and exhibit designers

Design special exhibits and movie, television, and theater sets. May study scripts, confer with directors, and conduct research to determine appropriate architectural styles.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-1029 Designers, all other

All designers not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment11,390 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 23.50 \\ & 48,890 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.54 \\ 21,920 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 21.09 <br> 43,870 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 29.68 \\ & 61,740 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 38.55 \\ & 80,180 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Specialized design |  |  |  | 1,290 | \$ 19.08 | \$ 39,690 |  |
| 2. Employment servi |  |  |  | 760 | 27.80 | 57,820 |  |
| 3. Apparel and piece | merchant | esalers |  | 610 | 23.96 | 49,840 |  |
| 4. Advertising and re | services |  |  | 580 | 22.37 | 46,530 |  |
| 5. Management of co | ies and ent |  |  | 420 | 28.46 | 59,200 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Warehousing and |  |  |  | 30 | 31.50 | 65,510 |  |
| 2. Scientific research | evelopment | vices |  | 160 | 28.56 | 59,410 |  |
| 3. Management of co | ies and ent |  |  | 420 | 28.46 | 59,200 |  |
| 4. Aerospace product | parts manu | ing |  | 50 | 28.25 | 58,750 |  |
| 5. Amusement parks | cades |  |  | 70 | 28.17 | 58,590 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Idaho |  |  |  | 140 | \$27.35 | \$ 56,890 | 0.022 |
| 2. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 90 | 15.73 | 32,720 | 0.019 |
| 3. Michigan |  |  |  | 800 | 23.74 | 49,380 | 0.019 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 620 | 23.44 | 48,750 | 0.016 |
| 5. Illinois |  |  |  | 940 | 28.94 | 60,200 | 0.016 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  |  | 400 | 34.58 | 71,920 | 0.015 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 340 | 30.57 | 63,580 | 0.011 |
| 3. Illinois |  |  |  | 940 | 28.94 | 60,200 | 0.016 |
| 4. Alabama |  |  |  | 60 | 27.91 | 58,050 | 0.003 |
| 5. Idaho |  |  |  | 140 | 27.35 | 56,890 | 0.022 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Kalamazoo-Portag |  |  |  | 70 | \$ 23.04 | \$ 47,930 | 0.050 |
| 2. Champaign-Urban |  |  |  | 50 | 18.96 | 39,440 | 0.050 |
| 3. Santa Cruz-Watson | CA |  |  | 30 | 21.57 | 44,860 | 0.033 |
| 4. Portland-South Po | -Biddeford | Metroploi |  | 50 | 14.73 | 30,640 | 0.026 |
| 5. Grand Rapids-Wy | , MI |  |  | 100 | 24.08 | 50,090 | 0.026 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyval | ta Clara, C |  |  | 60 | 34.09 | 70,900 | 0.007 |
| 2. Boise City-Nampa |  |  |  | 70 | 33.01 | 68,650 | 0.026 |
| 3. Boston-Cambridge | cy, MA-N | ECTA Divis |  | 310 | 30.79 | 64,050 | 0.019 |
| 4. Chicago-Napervill | et, IL Metr |  |  | 780 | 30.21 | 62,850 | 0.021 |
| 5. Lake County-Keno | ounty, IL- | Metro Div |  | 40 | 29.68 | 61,730 | 0.010 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-2011 Actors

Play parts in stage, television, radio, video, or motion picture productions for entertainment, information, or instruction. Interpret serious or comic role by speech, gesture, and body movement to entertain or inform audience. May dance and sing.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-2012 Producers and directors

Produce or direct stage, television, radio, video, or motion picture productions for entertainment, information, or instruction. Responsible for creative decisions, such as interpretation of script, choice of guests, set design, sound, special effects, and choreography.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$63,840$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 34.72 \\ 72,210 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 13.45 \\ 27,980 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 18.26 \\ 37,980 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 27.07 \\ 56,310 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 42.64 \\ & 88,700 \end{aligned}$ | 90th <br> (4) <br> (4) |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Radio and television broadcasting |  |  |  | 18,410 | \$28.32 | \$ 58,910 |  |
| 2. Motion picture and video industries |  |  |  | 18,380 | 43.79 | 91,080 |  |
| 3. Cable and other subscription programming |  |  |  | 4,950 | 33.44 | 69,560 |  |
| 4. Performing arts companies |  |  |  | 4,630 | 26.21 | 54,520 |  |
| 5. Advertising and related services |  |  |  | 2,920 | 47.92 | 99,670 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Sound recording industries |  |  |  | 650 | 49.34 | 102,630 |  |
| 2. Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets |  |  |  | (6) | 48.98 | 101,880 |  |
| 3. Professional and similar organizations |  |  |  | 180 | 48.29 | 100,440 |  |
| 4. Advertising and related services |  |  |  | 2,920 | 47.92 | 99,670 |  |
| 5. Motion picture and video industries |  |  |  | 18,380 | 43.79 | 91,080 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 1,110 | \$33.69 | \$ 70,080 | 0.182 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 11,780 | 46.73 | 97,200 | 0.140 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 14,920 | 43.63 | 90,750 | 0.099 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 1,090 | 34.71 | 72,190 | 0.066 |
| 5. Oklahoma |  |  |  | 840 | 20.26 | 42,130 | 0.056 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 11,780 | 46.73 | 97,200 | 0.140 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | 14,920 | 43.63 | 90,750 | 0.099 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 1,290 | 41.24 | 85,770 | 0.033 |
| 4. Hawaii |  |  |  | 190 | 35.32 | 73,460 | 0.032 |
| 5. Connecticut |  |  |  | 1,090 | 34.71 | 72,190 | 0.066 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 10,560 | \$48.63 | \$ 101,150 | 0.257 |
| 2. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 9,970 | 49.65 | 103,270 | 0.200 |
| 3. Medford, OR |  |  |  | 100 | 32.19 | 66,960 | 0.122 |
| 4. Johnstown, PA |  |  |  | 70 | (6) | (6) | 0.121 |
| 5. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 910 | 37.27 | 77,530 | 0.094 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 9,970 | 49.65 | 103,270 | 0.200 |
| 2. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 10,560 | 48.63 | 101,150 | 0.257 |
| 3. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metro Div |  |  |  | 40 | 47.92 | 99,660 | 0.010 |
| 4. Albuquerque, NM |  |  |  | 260 | 47.83 | 99,500 | 0.069 |
| 5. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 290 | 44.00 | 91,510 | 0.029 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-2021 Athletes and sports competitors

Compete in athletic events.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 27-2022 Coaches and scouts

Instruct or coach groups or individuals in the fundamentals of sports. Demonstrate techniques and methods of participation. May evaluate athletes' strengths and weaknesses as possible recruits or to improve the athletes' technique to prepare them for competition. Those required to hold teaching degrees should be reported in the appropriate teaching category. Exclude "Athletic Trainers" (29-9091).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-2023 Umpires, referees, and other sports officials

Officiate at competitive athletic or sporting events. Detect infractions of rules and decide penalties according to established regulations. Include all sporting officials, referees, and competition judges.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-2031 Dancers

Perform dances. May also sing or act.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-2032 Choreographers

Create and teach dance. May direct and stage presentations.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-2041 Music directors and composers

Conduct, direct, plan, and lead instrumental or vocal performances by musical groups, such as orchestras, choirs, and glee clubs. Include arrangers, composers, choral directors, and orchestrators.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 27-2042 Musicians and singers

Play one or more musical instruments or entertain by singing songs in recital, in accompaniment, or as a member of an orchestra, band, or other musical group. Musical performers may entertain on-stage, radio, TV, film, video, or record in studios. Exclude "Dancers" (27-2031).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
27-2099 Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers, all other
All entertainers and performers, sports and related workers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 27-3011 Radio and television announcers

Talk on radio or television. May interview guests, act as master of ceremonies, read news flashes, identify station by giving call letters, or announce song title and artist.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
27-3012 Public address system and other announcers
Make announcements over loud speaker at sporting or other public events. May act as master of ceremonies or disc jockey at weddings, parties, clubs, or other gathering places.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 16.33 | \$ 6.73 | \$ 8.41 |  | \$ 19.38 | \$ 29.69 |
| 8,300 | Annual: | 33,970 | 14,000 | 17,500 |  | 40,310 | 61,760 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Drinking places, alcoholic beverages |  |  |  | 2,600 | \$ 11.82 | \$ 24,580 |  |
| 2. Independent artists, writers, and performers |  |  |  | 2,070 | 20.61 | 42,870 |  |
| 3. Performing arts companies |  |  |  | 730 | (6) | (6) |  |
| 4. Radio and television broadcasting |  |  |  | 620 | 12.09 | 25,150 |  |
| 5. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  |  | 550 | 11.35 | 23,610 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Independent artists, writers, and performers |  |  |  | 2,070 | 20.61 | 42,870 |  |
| 2. Promoters of performing arts and sports |  |  |  | (6) | 19.00 | 39,520 |  |
| 3. Spectator sports |  |  |  | 390 | 18.49 | 38,450 |  |
| 4. Full-service restaurants |  |  |  | 430 | 14.47 | 30,090 |  |
| 5. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 110 | 14.02 | 29,170 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 60 | \$ 15.56 | \$ 32,370 | 0.020 |
| 2. Vermont |  |  |  | 50 | 15.76 | 32,770 | 0.017 |
| 3. Nebraska |  |  |  | 120 | 12.45 | 25,900 | 0.013 |
| 4. Missouri |  |  |  | 360 | 12.65 | 26,320 | 0.013 |
| 5. North Dakota |  |  |  | 40 | 10.00 | 20,800 | 0.012 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Illinois |  |  |  | 630 | 23.59 | 49,070 | 0.011 |
| 2. Maryland |  |  |  | 110 | 22.63 | 47,070 | 0.004 |
| 3. Minnesota |  |  |  | (6) | 20.44 | 42,510 | (6) |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 430 | 19.52 | 40,610 | 0.005 |
| 5. North Carolina |  |  |  | 210 | 18.59 | 38,670 | 0.005 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Burlington-South Burlington, VT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 50 | \$ 15.76 | \$ 32,770 | 0.045 |
| 2. Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL |  |  |  | 30 | 8.86 | 18,430 | 0.035 |
| 3. St. Louis, MO-IL |  |  |  | 270 | 12.62 | 26,250 | 0.020 |
| 4. Tucson, AZ |  |  |  | 70 | 10.21 | 21,230 | 0.019 |
| 5. San Antonio, TX |  |  |  | 100 | 13.11 | 27,270 | 0.013 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | 450 | 27.47 | 57,130 | 0.012 |
| 2. Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN |  |  |  | 40 | 24.32 | 50,580 | 0.004 |
| 3. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 190 | 22.27 | 46,320 | 0.004 |
| 4. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 22.17 | 46,110 | (6) |
| 5. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI |  |  |  | 220 | 21.11 | 43,920 | 0.012 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-3021 Broadcast news analysts

Analyze, interpret, and broadcast news received from various sources.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 27-3022 Reporters and correspondents

Collect and analyze facts about newsworthy events by interview, investigation, or observation. Report and write stories for newspaper, news magazine, radio, or television. Exclude "Broadcast News Analysts" (27-3021).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 27-3031 Public relations specialists

Engage in promoting or creating good will for individuals, groups, or organizations by writing or selecting favorable publicity material and releasing it through various communications media. May prepare and arrange displays, and make speeches.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-3041 Editors

Perform variety of editorial duties, such as laying out, indexing, and revising content of written materials, in preparation for final publication. Include technical editors.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 27-3042 Technical writers

Write technical materials, such as equipment manuals, appendices, or operating and maintenance instructions. May assist in layout work.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$45,330$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 29.25 \\ & 60,850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 17.08 \\ 35,520 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 27.91 <br> 58,050 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 35.46 \\ & 73,750 \end{aligned}$ | 90th <br> \$ 44.10 <br> 91,720 |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | 8,000 | \$ 30.32 | \$ 63,060 |  |
| 2. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 3,940 | 27.23 | 56,640 |  |
| 3. Software publishers |  |  |  | 3,060 | 32.98 | 68,590 |  |
| 4. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 3,020 | 29.29 | 60,930 |  |
| 5. Newspaper, book, and directory publishers |  |  |  | 2,620 | 26.91 | 55,970 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other financial investment activities |  |  |  | 220 | 37.60 | 78,200 |  |
| 2. Professional and similar organizations |  |  |  | 240 | 35.74 | 74,340 |  |
| 3. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  |  | 1,060 | 34.71 | 72,190 |  |
| 4. Grantmaking and giving services |  |  |  | (6) | 33.95 | 70,610 |  |
| 5. Software publishers |  |  |  | 3,060 | 32.98 | 68,590 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 610 | \$ 29.88 | \$ 62,140 | 0.100 |
| 2. Idaho |  |  |  | 560 | 25.45 | 52,940 | 0.090 |
| 3. Utah |  |  |  | 920 | 26.37 | 54,850 | 0.080 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 2,320 | 33.32 | 69,310 | 0.073 |
| 5. Maryland |  |  |  | 1,840 | 29.98 | 62,360 | 0.073 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 6,670 | 35.05 | 72,910 | 0.044 |
| 2. Hawaii |  |  |  | 80 | 34.96 | 72,720 | 0.013 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 1,630 | 34.41 | 71,580 | 0.060 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 2,320 | 33.32 | 69,310 | 0.073 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 1,530 | 31.94 | 66,440 | 0.039 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 350 | \$37.29 | \$ 77,570 | 0.227 |
| 2. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 210 | 33.51 | 69,700 | 0.176 |
| 3. Huntsville, AL |  |  |  | 320 | 25.62 | 53,290 | 0.163 |
| 4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 1,370 | 42.61 | 88,630 | 0.154 |
| 5. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  |  | 800 | 31.15 | 64,790 | 0.142 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 1,370 | 42.61 | 88,630 | 0.154 |
| 2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 670 | 40.57 | 84,390 | 0.069 |
| 3. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 350 | 37.29 | 77,570 | 0.227 |
| 4. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,360 | 35.73 | 74,310 | 0.100 |
| 5. Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 110 | 35.57 | 73,990 | 0.083 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-3043 Writers and authors

Originate and prepare written material, such as scripts, stories, advertisements, and other material. Exclude "Public Relations Specialists" (27-3031) and "Technical Writers" (27-3042).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$43,260$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 27.93 \\ 58,080 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 12.23 \\ 25,430 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 16.76 \\ 34,850 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 23.38 \\ 48,640 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 32.61 \\ & 67,820 \end{aligned}$ | 90th <br> \$ 46.97 <br> 97,700 |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Advertising and related services |  |  |  | 8,220 | \$28.97 | \$ 60,250 |  |
| 2. Newspaper, book, and directory publishers |  |  |  | 8,220 | 22.66 | 47,140 |  |
| 3. Radio and television broadcasting |  |  |  | 2,580 | 24.10 | 50,130 |  |
| 4. Professional and similar organizations |  |  |  | 2,160 | 27.17 | 56,520 |  |
| 5. Independent artists, writers, and performers |  |  |  | 1,950 | (6) | (6) |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 30 | 57.30 | 119,180 |  |
| 2. Motion picture and video industries |  |  |  | 1,900 | 45.73 | 95,110 |  |
| 3. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 1,330 | 41.05 | 85,380 |  |
| 4. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  |  | 40 | 39.82 | 82,830 |  |
| 5. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,300 | 33.98 | 70,670 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 2,710 | \$ 29.66 | \$ 61,690 | 0.445 |
| 2. Minnesota |  |  |  | 1,960 | 23.52 | 48,930 | 0.073 |
| 3. Vermont |  |  |  | 190 | 22.13 | 46,020 | 0.063 |
| 4. Idaho |  |  |  | 350 | 26.62 | 55,370 | 0.056 |
| 5. Missouri |  |  |  | 1,480 | 22.11 | 46,000 | 0.055 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 5,870 | 43.92 | 91,350 | 0.039 |
| 2. Connecticut |  |  |  | 630 | 33.50 | 69,690 | 0.038 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 4,170 | 32.33 | 67,240 | 0.050 |
| 4. Colorado |  |  |  | 670 | 31.08 | 64,650 | 0.030 |
| 5. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 2,710 | 29.66 | 61,690 | 0.445 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 3,570 | \$ 29.20 | \$ 60,750 | 0.158 |
| 2. Corvallis, OR |  |  |  | 40 | 16.69 | 34,720 | 0.103 |
| 3. St. Joseph, MO-KS |  |  |  | 50 | 19.66 | 40,890 | 0.097 |
| 4. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI |  |  |  | 1,570 | 24.84 | 51,670 | 0.089 |
| 5. Charlottesville, VA |  |  |  | 80 | 16.82 | 34,970 | 0.085 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,810 | 52.99 | 110,210 | 0.068 |
| 2. Colorado Springs, CO |  |  |  | 70 | 43.50 | 90,480 | 0.028 |
| 3. New Haven, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 130 | 42.50 | 88,410 | 0.047 |
| 4. Santa Barbara-Santa Maria, CA |  |  |  | 80 | 42.11 | 87,590 | 0.045 |
| 5. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 280 | 39.65 | 82,480 | 0.027 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-3091 Interpreters and translators

Translate or interpret written, oral, or sign language text into another language for others.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment 30,910 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 19.11 \\ 39,750 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.88 \\ 20,550 \end{gathered}$ | 25th$\$ 12.94$26,920 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median } \\ \$ 17.10 \\ 35,560 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 22.60 \\ & 47,010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 30.91 \\ & 64,290 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| $\frac{\text { Industries with the highest }}{}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Elementary and se | y schools |  |  | 8,820 | \$ 16.19 | \$ 33,680 |  |
| 2. Other professiona | echnical se |  |  | 5,320 | 20.80 | 43,270 |  |
| 3. Local government | designatio |  |  | 2,340 | 16.92 | 35,200 |  |
| 4. General medical | gical hospi |  |  | 2,280 | 18.48 | 38,430 |  |
| 5. Junior colleges |  |  |  | 2,030 | 22.02 | 45,800 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Computer systems | n and relat | rvices |  | (6) | 38.97 | 81,060 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive | (OES de | tion) |  | 450 | 29.29 | 60,920 |  |
| 3. Business support |  |  |  | (6) | 27.60 | 57,420 |  |
| 4. Scientific research | evelopmen | vices |  | 40 | 26.96 | 56,080 |  |
| 5. Religious organiz |  |  |  | (6) | 26.23 | 54,560 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Utah |  |  |  | 550 | \$ 15.26 | \$ 31,740 | 0.048 |
| 2. Nebraska |  |  |  | 420 | 16.66 | 34,650 | 0.047 |
| 3. Colorado |  |  |  | 1,030 | 26.50 | 55,110 | 0.047 |
| 4. Oregon |  |  |  | 720 | 20.32 | 42,260 | 0.044 |
| 5. Hawaii |  |  |  | 260 | 19.20 | 39,930 | 0.043 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columb |  |  |  | 110 | 27.32 | 56,820 | 0.018 |
| 2. Colorado |  |  |  | 1,030 | 26.50 | 55,110 | 0.047 |
| 3. Maryland |  |  |  | 860 | 24.69 | 51,360 | 0.034 |
| 4. Virginia |  |  |  | 930 | 24.44 | 50,840 | 0.026 |
| 5. Connecticut |  |  |  | 250 | 23.46 | 48,800 | 0.015 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Salinas, CA |  |  |  | 270 | \$21.26 | \$ 44,220 | 0.171 |
| 2. Stockton, CA |  |  |  | 360 | 17.50 | 36,390 | 0.170 |
| 3. Madera, CA |  |  |  | 60 | (6) | (6) | 0.152 |
| 4. Merced, CA |  |  |  | 70 | 16.11 | 33,510 | 0.119 |
| 5. Lincoln, NE |  |  |  | 170 | 20.33 | 42,290 | 0.107 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Boulder, CO |  |  |  | (6) | 46.95 | 97,650 | (6) |
| 2. San Francisco-San | -Redwood | y, CA Met |  | 320 | 42.00 | 87,370 | 0.033 |
| 3. Fargo, ND-MN |  |  |  | 40 | 29.14 | 60,610 | 0.036 |
| 4. Oakland-Fremont | ard, CA M |  |  | 190 | 28.68 | 59,660 | 0.019 |
| 5. Corvallis, OR |  |  |  | 40 | 28.53 | 59,350 | 0.103 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-3099 Media and communication workers, all other

All media and communication workers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-4011 Audio and video equipment technicians

Set up or set up and operate audio and video equipment including microphones, sound speakers, video screens, projectors, video monitors, recording equipment, connecting wires and cables, sound and mixing boards, and related electronic equipment for concerts, sports events, meetings and conventions, presentations, and news conferences. May also set up and operate associated spotlights and other custom lighting systems. Exclude "Sound Engineering Technicians" (27-4014).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-4012 Broadcast technicians

Set up, operate, and maintain the electronic equipment used to transmit radio and television programs. Control audio equipment to regulate volume level and quality of sound during radio and television broadcasts. Operate radio transmitter to broadcast radio and television programs.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 27-4013 Radio operators

Receive and transmit communications using radiotelegraph or radiotelephone equipment in accordance with government regulations. May repair equipment.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-4014 Sound engineering technicians

Operate machines and equipment to record, synchronize, mix, or reproduce music, voices, or sound effects in sporting arenas, theater productions, recording studios, or movie and video productions.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-4021 Photographers

Photograph persons, subjects, merchandise, or other commercial products. May develop negatives and produce finished prints. Include scientific photographers, aerial photographers, and photojournalists.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 27-4031 Camera operators, television, video, and motion picture

Operate television, video, or motion picture camera to photograph images or scenes for various purposes, such as TV broadcasts, advertising, video production, or motion pictures.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment Hourly: | Mean\$22.19 | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  |  | \$ 9.04 | \$ 12.95 |  | \$28.58 | \$ 40.63 |
| 22,230 Annual: | 46,150 | 18,810 | 26,930 |  | 59,440 | 84,500 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Motion picture and video industries |  |  | 9,360 | \$ 25.25 | \$ 52,530 |  |
| 2. Radio and television broadcasting |  |  | 7,160 | 17.58 | 36,560 |  |
| 3. Cable and other subscription programming |  |  | 1,030 | 21.48 | 44,670 |  |
| 4. Other professional and technical services |  |  | 870 | 20.69 | 43,030 |  |
| 5. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  | 530 | 27.99 | 58,210 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Independent artists, writers, and performers |  |  | 220 | 33.88 | 70,460 |  |
| 2. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  | 130 | 31.00 | 64,490 |  |
| 3. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  | 530 | 27.99 | 58,210 |  |
| 4. Professional and similar organizations |  |  | 50 | 26.60 | 55,340 |  |
| 5. Motion picture and video industries |  |  | 9,360 | 25.25 | 52,530 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  |  | 270 | \$ 14.60 | \$ 30,360 | 0.045 |
| 2. California |  |  | 5,950 | 30.25 | 62,920 | 0.039 |
| 3. New York |  |  | 2,740 | 19.92 | 41,440 | 0.033 |
| 4. District of Columbia |  |  | 180 | 28.54 | 59,360 | 0.030 |
| 5. Maine |  |  | 170 | 12.70 | 26,420 | 0.028 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  | 5,950 | 30.25 | 62,920 | 0.039 |
| 2. District of Columbia |  |  | 180 | 28.54 | 59,360 | 0.030 |
| 3. New Mexico |  |  | 170 | 27.76 | 57,730 | 0.022 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  | 240 | 27.56 | 57,330 | 0.006 |
| 5. Maryland |  |  | 340 | 27.05 | 56,270 | 0.013 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  | 4,130 | \$32.37 | \$ 67,320 | 0.101 |
| 2. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metro Div |  |  | 610 | 16.49 | 34,290 | 0.060 |
| 3. Rochester-Dover, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA |  |  | 30 | 15.25 | 31,710 | 0.057 |
| 4. Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME Metroploitan NECTA |  |  | 100 | 13.71 | 28,510 | 0.052 |
| 5. Monroe, LA |  |  | 40 | 7.71 | 16,030 | 0.052 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  | 80 | 35.95 | 74,780 | 0.014 |
| 2. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  | 4,130 | 32.37 | 67,320 | 0.101 |
| 3. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  | (6) | 29.60 | 61,570 | (6) |
| 4. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  | 330 | 29.09 | 60,500 | 0.034 |
| 5. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  | 450 | 28.52 | 59,320 | 0.020 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
27-4032 Film and video editors
Edit motion picture soundtracks, film, and video.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 27.93 \\ 58,100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.92 \\ 22,710 \end{gathered}$ | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 14.72 |  | \$35.89 | \$ 53.23 |
| 17,380 | Annual: |  |  | 30,610 |  | 74,650 | 110,720 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Motion picture and video industries |  |  |  | 10,920 | \$31.30 | \$ 65,100 |  |
| 2. Radio and television broadcasting |  |  |  | 2,880 | 22.01 | 45,790 |  |
| 3. Cable and other subscription programming |  |  |  | 620 | 26.04 | 54,150 |  |
| 4. Magnetic media manufacturing and reproducing |  |  |  | 450 | 20.57 | 42,780 |  |
| 5. Advertising and related services |  |  |  | 360 | 29.52 | 61,400 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Motion picture and video industries |  |  |  | 10,920 | 31.30 | 65,100 |  |
| 2. Advertising and related services |  |  |  | 360 | 29.52 | 61,400 |  |
| 3. Sound recording industries |  |  |  | (6) | 27.43 | 57,050 |  |
| 4. Misc. durable goods merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 110 | 26.65 | 55,430 |  |
| 5. Cable and other subscription programming |  |  |  | 620 | 26.04 | 54,150 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 5,990 | \$34.92 | \$ 72,640 | 0.040 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 3,040 | 30.90 | 64,270 | 0.036 |
| 3. Hawaii |  |  |  | 170 | 18.70 | 38,890 | 0.028 |
| 4. Utah |  |  |  | 200 | (6) | (6) | 0.017 |
| 5. North Carolina |  |  |  | 450 | 18.80 | 39,100 | 0.012 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 5,990 | 34.92 | 72,640 | 0.040 |
| 2. Illinois |  |  |  | 720 | 33.62 | 69,930 | 0.012 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 3,040 | 30.90 | 64,270 | 0.036 |
| 4. Georgia |  |  |  | 90 | 29.45 | 61,260 | 0.002 |
| 5. Texas |  |  |  | 760 | 25.76 | 53,580 | 0.008 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Percent of MSA } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 4,900 | \$37.06 | \$ 77,070 | 0.119 |
| 2. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,570 | 29.65 | 61,670 | 0.052 |
| 3. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | 440 | 15.94 | 33,160 | 0.043 |
| 4. Honolulu, HI |  |  |  | 150 | 18.16 | 37,770 | 0.035 |
| 5. Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC |  |  |  | 250 | 19.73 | 41,040 | 0.031 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 4,900 | 37.06 | 77,070 | 0.119 |
| 2. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | 630 | 36.45 | 75,810 | 0.017 |
| 3. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 100 | 35.65 | 74,160 | 0.007 |
| 4. Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metro Div |  |  |  | 340 | 34.20 | 71,130 | 0.017 |
| 5. Fresno, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 33.90 | 70,510 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
27-4099 Media and communication equipment workers, all other
All media and communication equipment workers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1011 Chiropractors

Adjust spinal column and other articulations of the body to correct abnormalities of the human body believed to be caused by interference with the nervous system. Examine patient to determine nature and extent of disorder. Manipulate spine or other involved area. May utilize supplementary measures, such as exercise, rest, water, light, heat, and nutritional therapy.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1021 Dentists, general

Diagnose and treat diseases, injuries, and malformations of teeth and gums and related oral structures. May treat diseases of nerve, pulp, and other dental tissues affecting vitality of teeth. Exclude "Prosthodontists" (29-1024), "Orthodontists" (29-1023), "Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons" (29-1022) and "Dentists, all other specialists" (29-1029)


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1022 Oral and maxillofacial surgeons

Perform surgery on mouth, jaws, and related head and neck structure to execute difficult and multiple extractions of teeth, to remove tumors and other abnormal growths, to correct abnormal jaw relations by mandibular or maxillary revision, to prepare mouth for insertion of dental prosthesis, or to treat fractured jaws.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1023 Orthodontists

Examine, diagnose, and treat dental malocclusions and oral cavity anomalies. Design and fabricate appliances to realign teeth and jaws to produce and maintain normal function and to improve appearance.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$5,200$ |  | Mean | 10th | 25th <br> (4) <br> (4) | Median <br> (4) <br> (4) |  | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$85.05 | \$39.29 |  |  |  | (4) | (4) |
|  | Annual: | 176,900 | 81,720 |  |  |  | (4) | (4) |
|  | dustry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Offices of dentists |  |  |  |  | 5,020 | \$ 86.18 | \$ 179,260 |  |
| 2. Offices of physici |  |  |  |  | 40 | 65.16 | 135,520 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Offices of dentists |  |  |  |  | 5,020 | 86.18 | 179,260 |  |
| 2. Offices of physici |  |  |  |  | 40 | 65.16 | 135,520 |  |
| State |  |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  |  | 450 | \$ 72.90 | \$ 151,640 | 0.011 |
| 2. New Mexico |  |  |  |  | 60 | (4) | (4) | 0.008 |
| 3. Louisiana |  |  |  |  | 140 | 84.83 | 176,450 | 0.008 |
| 4. Michigan |  |  |  |  | 240 | (6) | (6) | 0.006 |
| 5. Tennessee |  |  |  |  | 130 | 87.14 | 181,240 | 0.005 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wisconsin |  |  |  |  | 100 | (4) | (4) | 0.004 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  |  | (6) | (4) | (4) | (6) |
| 3. New Mexico |  |  |  |  | 60 | (4) | (4) | 0.008 |
| 4. Nebraska |  |  |  |  | 40 | (4) | (4) | 0.004 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  |  | 60 | (4) | (4) | 0.002 |
| MSA |  |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Allentown-Bethle | aston, PA- |  |  |  | 50 | (4) | (4) | 0.015 |
| 2. Greenville, SC |  |  |  |  | 40 | 79.63 | 165,640 | 0.014 |
| 3. Camden, NJ Metr |  |  |  |  | 40 | 84.51 | 175,780 | 0.008 |
| 4. San Francisco-Sa | o-Redwoo | , CA Met |  |  | 50 | (4) | (4) | 0.005 |
| 5. St. Louis, MO-IL |  |  |  |  | 40 | 89.90 | 186,980 | 0.003 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. West Palm Beach | Raton-Boy | Beach, FL |  |  | (6) | (4) | (4) | (6) |
| 2. Warren-Troy-Far | Hills, M | ro Div |  |  | (6) | (4) | (4) | (6) |
| 3. San Francisco-Sa | o-Redwoo | y, CA Met |  |  | 50 | (4) | (4) | 0.005 |
| 4. Pensacola-Ferry P | ent, FL |  |  |  | (6) | (4) | (4) | (6) |
| 5. Miami-Miami Be | ndall, FL | Div |  |  | (6) | (4) | (4) | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 29-1024 Prosthodontists

Construct oral prostheses to replace missing teeth and other oral structures to correct natural and acquired deformation of mouth and jaws, to restore and maintain oral function, such as chewing and speaking, and to improve appearance.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
29-1029 Dentists, all other specialists
All dentists not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$52.09 | \$19.63 | \$ 25.08 |  | (4) | (4) |
| 4,560 | Annual: | 108,340 | 40,830 | 52,160 |  | (4) | (4) |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Offices of dentists |  |  |  | 1,720 | \$ 77.85 | \$ 161,940 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,500 | 43.83 | 91,170 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 300 | 26.13 | 54,350 |  |
| 4. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 100 | 44.21 | 91,960 |  |
| 5. Individual and family services |  |  |  | 90 | 29.64 | 61,660 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Offices of dentists |  |  |  | 1,720 | 77.85 | 161,940 |  |
| 2. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 100 | 44.21 | 91,960 |  |
| 3. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,500 | 43.83 | 91,170 |  |
| 4. Individual and family services |  |  |  | 90 | 29.64 | 61,660 |  |
| 5. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 300 | 26.13 | 54,350 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oklahoma |  |  |  | 680 | (6) | (6) | 0.045 |
| 2. Maryland |  |  |  | 190 | 51.41 | 106,930 | 0.008 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 470 | 30.65 | 63,750 | 0.006 |
| 4. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 200 | 70.85 | 147,370 | 0.004 |
| 5. Virginia |  |  |  | 120 | 63.59 | 132,280 | 0.003 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oregon |  |  |  | (6) | 82.99 | 172,620 | (6) |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | (6) | 75.14 | 156,300 | (6) |
| 3. Georgia |  |  |  | (6) | 74.90 | 155,780 | (6) |
| 4. Maine |  |  |  | (6) | 72.66 | 151,130 | (6) |
| 5. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 200 | 70.85 | 147,370 | 0.004 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Newark-Union, N | Metro Div |  |  | 140 | \$ 76.77 | \$ 159,680 | 0.014 |
| 2. Poughkeepsie-New | h-Middleto |  |  | 30 | 27.60 | 57,410 | 0.012 |
| 3. Boston-Cambridge | cy, MA-N | CTA Divi |  | 80 | 48.78 | 101,460 | 0.005 |
| 4. New York-White | -Wayne, N | Metro Div |  | 260 | 51.67 | 107,470 | 0.005 |
| 5. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 50 | 65.07 | 135,350 | 0.005 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Philadelphia, PA | Div |  |  | (6) | 79.67 | 165,720 | (6) |
| 2. Atlanta-Sandy Spr | Marietta, G |  |  | (6) | 77.35 | 160,880 | (6) |
| 3. Newark-Union, N | Metro Div |  |  | 140 | 76.77 | 159,680 | 0.014 |
| 4. Chicago-Napervill | et, IL Metr |  |  | (6) | 75.91 | 157,900 | (6) |
| 5. Edison, NJ Metro |  |  |  | 50 | 65.07 | 135,350 | 0.005 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 29-1031 Dietitians and nutritionists

Plan and conduct food service or nutritional programs to assist in the promotion of health and control of disease. May supervise activities of a department providing quantity food services, counsel individuals, or conduct nutritional research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 29-1041 Optometrists

Diagnose, manage, and treat conditions and diseases of the human eye and visual system. Examine eyes and visual system, diagnose problems or impairments, prescribe corrective lenses, and provide treatment. May prescribe therapeutic drugs to treat specific eye conditions.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$24,220$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 47.38 \\ 98,550 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 21.65 \\ 45,030 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 31.99 \\ 66,530 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 43.77 \\ 91,040 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 75th } \\ \$ 56.97 \\ 118,490 \end{gathered}$ | 90th <br> (4) <br> (4) |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Offices of other h | ractitioners |  |  | 15,960 | \$ 45.90 | \$ 95,470 |  |
| 2. Offices of physici |  |  |  | 3,660 | 56.56 | 117,650 |  |
| 3. Health and person | stores |  |  | 2,660 | 47.71 | 99,230 |  |
| 4. Outpatient care ce |  |  |  | 590 | 44.98 | 93,570 |  |
| 5. General medical | gical hospi |  |  | 320 | 48.51 | 100,890 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Offices of physici |  |  |  | 3,660 | 56.56 | 117,650 |  |
| 2. Medical equipmen | supplies m | acturing |  | 60 | 54.05 | 112,420 |  |
| 3. General medical | gical hospi |  |  | 320 | 48.51 | 100,890 |  |
| 4. Management of come | ies and ent |  |  | 90 | 48.03 | 99,900 |  |
| 5. Health and person | stores |  |  | 2,660 | 47.71 | 99,230 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. North Dakota |  |  |  | 160 | \$ 42.21 | \$ 87,810 | 0.048 |
| 2. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 160 | 49.00 | 101,910 | 0.033 |
| 3. Wyoming |  |  |  | 80 | 48.45 | 100,770 | 0.031 |
| 4. Illinois |  |  |  | 1,810 | 44.28 | 92,100 | 0.031 |
| 5. Alaska |  |  |  | 90 | 66.39 | 138,100 | 0.030 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vermont |  |  |  | 70 | 79.80 | 165,990 | 0.023 |
| 2. Delaware |  |  |  | 100 | 70.92 | 147,510 | 0.024 |
| 3. Alaska |  |  |  | 90 | 66.39 | 138,100 | 0.030 |
| 4. Georgia |  |  |  | 460 | 66.30 | 137,890 | 0.011 |
| 5. North Carolina |  |  |  | 560 | 65.25 | 135,720 | 0.014 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Percent of MSA } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Las Cruces, NM |  |  |  | 60 | \$ 38.53 | \$ 80,140 | 0.091 |
| 2. Waterbury, CT M | litan NEC |  |  | 50 | 48.58 | 101,050 | 0.072 |
| 3. Youngstown-War | ardman, O |  |  | 120 | 60.21 | 125,230 | 0.050 |
| 4. Saginaw-Saginaw | ship North |  |  | 40 | 73.59 | 153,060 | 0.044 |
| 5. Lincoln, NE |  |  |  | 70 | 54.44 | 113,230 | 0.044 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Little Rock-North | Rock, AR |  |  | (6) | 89.10 | 185,330 | (6) |
| 2. Spokane, WA |  |  |  | (6) | 87.17 | 181,300 | (6) |
| 3. Greensboro-High | NC |  |  | 60 | 81.09 | 168,660 | 0.017 |
| 4. Atlanta-Sandy Sp | Marietta, G |  |  | 210 | 77.62 | 161,450 | 0.009 |
| 5. Saginaw-Saginaw | ship North |  |  | 40 | 73.59 | 153,060 | 0.044 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1051 Pharmacists

Dispense drugs prescribed by physicians and other health practitioners and provide information to patients about medications and their use. May advise physicians and other health practitioners on the selection, dosage, interactions, and side effects of medications.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
29-1061 Anesthesiologists
Administer anesthetics during surgery or other medical procedures.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1062 Family and general practitioners

Diagnose, treat, and help prevent diseases and injuries that commonly occur in the general population.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1063 Internists, general

Diagnose and provide non-surgical treatment of diseases and injuries of internal organ systems. Provide care mainly for adults who have a wide range of problems associated with the internal organs. Include subspecialists, such as cardiologists and gastroenterologists, with "All Other Physicians" (29-1069).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1065 Pediatricians, general

Diagnose, treat, and help prevent children's diseases and injuries.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
29-1066 Psychiatrists
Diagnose, treat, and help prevent disorders of the mind.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1067 Surgeons

Treat diseases, injuries, and deformities by invasive methods, such as manual manipulation or by using instruments and appliances.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1069 Physicians and surgeons, all other

All physicians and surgeons not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 29-1071 Physician assistants

Provide healthcare services typically performed by a physician, under the supervision of a physician. Conduct complete physicals, provide treatment, and counsel patients. May, in some cases, prescribe medication. Must graduate from an accredited educational program for physician assistants. Exclude "Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics" (29-2041), "Medical Assistants" (31-9092), and "Registered Nurses" (29-1111).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$62,960$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 35.71 \\ 74,270 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 20.72 \\ 43,100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 30.01 \\ 62,430 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 36.05 \\ 74,980 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 42.90 \\ & 89,220 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 90th } \\ \$ 49.15 \\ 102,230 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Offices of physici |  |  |  | 35,760 | \$ 35.64 | \$ 74,130 |  |
| 2. General medical | gical hospi |  |  | 14,530 | 36.05 | 74,980 |  |
| 3. Outpatient care ce |  |  |  | 4,170 | 37.51 | 78,020 |  |
| 4. Federal Executive | (OES de | ation) |  | 1,950 | 34.61 | 71,990 |  |
| 5. Colleges and univ |  |  |  | 1,450 | 35.00 | 72,790 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other hospitals |  |  |  | 400 | 40.94 | 85,150 |  |
| 2. Office administrative | vices |  |  | 340 | 40.05 | 83,300 |  |
| 3. Medical and diagn | aboratories |  |  | 160 | 38.31 | 79,690 |  |
| 4. Employment servis |  |  |  | 790 | 38.09 | 79,230 |  |
| 5. Nursing care facil |  |  |  | 80 | 37.92 | 78,880 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. South Dakota |  |  |  | 390 | \$36.40 | \$ 75,720 | 0.102 |
| 2. Maine |  |  |  | 600 | 38.71 | 80,520 | 0.101 |
| 3. North Dakota |  |  |  | 300 | 32.03 | 66,620 | 0.089 |
| 4. West Virginia |  |  |  | 610 | 34.82 | 72,420 | 0.086 |
| 5. Nebraska |  |  |  | 770 | 37.31 | 77,610 | 0.085 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 180 | 41.57 | 86,460 | 0.059 |
| 2. Utah |  |  |  | 620 | 41.09 | 85,460 | 0.054 |
| 3. Maryland |  |  |  | 1,930 | 40.93 | 85,140 | 0.076 |
| 4. Texas |  |  |  | 3,810 | 39.10 | 81,330 | 0.039 |
| 5. California |  |  |  | 5,820 | 38.92 | 80,960 | 0.039 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Greenville, NC |  |  |  | 170 | \$31.90 | \$ 66,340 | 0.238 |
| 2. Niles-Benton Har |  |  |  | 140 | 37.08 | 77,120 | 0.224 |
| 3. Fayetteville, NC |  |  |  | 260 | 37.37 | 77,720 | 0.213 |
| 4. Morgantown, WV |  |  |  | 100 | 30.31 | 63,030 | 0.178 |
| 5. Barnstable Town, | Metropolita | CTA |  | 160 | 43.14 | 89,720 | 0.161 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Evansville, IN-KY |  |  |  | 80 | 47.53 | 98,860 | 0.046 |
| 2. Merced, CA |  |  |  | 30 | 45.23 | 94,080 | 0.051 |
| 3. Sarasota-Bradento | ice, FL |  |  | 160 | 45.19 | 94,000 | 0.055 |
| 4. Waterbury, CT M | litan NECT |  |  | 40 | 45.19 | 93,990 | 0.058 |
| 5. Charleston-North | ston, SC |  |  | 100 | 44.98 | 93,560 | 0.036 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1081 Podiatrists

Diagnose and treat diseases and deformities of the human foot.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1111 Registered nurses

Assess patient health problems and needs, develop and implement nursing care plans, and maintain medical records. Administer nursing care to ill, injured, convalescent, or disabled patients. May advise patients on health maintenance and disease prevention or provide case management. Licensing or registration required. Include advance practice nurses such as: nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, certified nurse midwives, and certified registered nurse anesthetists. Advanced practice nursing is practiced by RNs who have specialized formal, post-basic education and who function in highly autonomous and specialized roles.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1121 Audiologists

Assess and treat persons with hearing and related disorders. May fit hearing aids and provide auditory training. May perform research related to hearing problems.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment Hour | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | \$ 29.38 | \$18.45 | \$ 22.70 |  | \$34.11 | \$ 42.86 |
| 10,910 Annual: | 61,110 | 38,370 | 47,220 |  | 70,940 | 89,160 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Offices of physicians |  |  | 3,070 | \$ 28.48 | \$ 59,240 |  |
| 2. Health and personal care stores |  |  | 2,030 | 29.76 | 61,900 |  |
| 3. Offices of other health practitioners |  |  | 1,780 | 32.49 | 67,570 |  |
| 4. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  | 1,250 | 27.85 | 57,930 |  |
| 5. General medical and surgical hospit |  |  | 1,170 | 29.26 | 60,870 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other ambulatory health care servic |  |  | (6) | 35.07 | 72,940 |  |
| 2. Offices of other health practitioners |  |  | 1,780 | 32.49 | 67,570 |  |
| 3. Outpatient care centers |  |  | 190 | 31.18 | 64,850 |  |
| 4. Electronic instrument manufacturing |  |  | 90 | 30.13 | 62,660 |  |
| 5. Health and personal care stores |  |  | 2,030 | 29.76 | 61,900 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 170 | \$ 33.53 | \$ 69,750 | 0.028 |
| 2. Idaho |  |  | 130 | 26.85 | 55,850 | 0.021 |
| 3. Michigan |  |  | 680 | 29.32 | 60,980 | 0.016 |
| 4. Nebraska |  |  | 120 | 22.71 | 47,230 | 0.013 |
| 5. Virginia |  |  | 410 | 30.12 | 62,660 | 0.011 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Maine |  |  | (6) | 69.11 | 143,760 | (6) |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  | 220 | 33.67 | 70,030 | 0.006 |
| 3. District of Columbia |  |  | 170 | 33.53 | 69,750 | 0.028 |
| 4. Florida |  |  | 460 | 32.26 | 67,110 | 0.006 |
| 5. Hawaii |  |  | (6) | 32.14 | 66,860 | (6) |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Percent of MSA } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Decatur, IL |  |  | 40 | \$33.43 | \$ 69,520 | 0.073 |
| 2. South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI |  |  | 50 | 26.96 | 56,080 | 0.037 |
| 3. Flint, MI |  |  | 40 | 28.59 | 59,470 | 0.026 |
| 4. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI | ro Div |  | 250 | 31.41 | 65,330 | 0.021 |
| 5. Worcester, MA-CT Metropolitan N |  |  | 40 | 26.60 | 55,320 | 0.016 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL M | Div |  | (6) | 45.52 | 94,680 | (6) |
| 2. Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, |  |  | (6) | 43.31 | 90,080 | (6) |
| 3. Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, F |  |  | 60 | 36.23 | 75,360 | 0.005 |
| 4. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  | 80 | 35.96 | 74,800 | 0.008 |
| 5. Jacksonville, FL |  |  | (6) | 34.67 | 72,120 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 29-1122 Occupational therapists

Assess, plan, organize, and participate in rehabilitative programs that help restore vocational, homemaking, and daily living skills, as well as general independence, to disabled persons.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 29-1123 Physical therapists

Assess, plan, organize, and participate in rehabilitative programs that improve mobility, relieve pain, increase strength, and decrease or prevent deformity of patients suffering from disease or injury.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 29-1124 Radiation therapists

Provide radiation therapy to patients as prescribed by a radiologist according to established practices and standards. Duties may include reviewing prescription and diagnosis; acting as liaison with physician and supportive care personnel; preparing equipment, such as immobilization, treatment, and protection devices; and maintaining records, reports, and files. May assist in dosimetry procedures and tumor localization.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment Hourly: | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | \$ 32.49 | \$21.56 | \$ 26.04 |  | \$ 37.76 | \$ 44.28 |
| 14,290 Annual: | 67,580 | 44,840 | 54,170 |  | 78,550 | 92,110 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  | 10,050 | \$ 31.40 | \$ 65,310 |  |
| 2. Offices of physicians |  |  | 2,410 | 35.91 | 74,700 |  |
| 3. Outpatient care centers |  |  | 520 | 34.75 | 72,280 |  |
| 4. Other hospitals |  |  | 400 | 34.22 | 71,170 |  |
| 5. Colleges and universities |  |  | 240 | 32.53 | 67,670 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Employment services |  |  | (6) | 37.80 | 78,620 |  |
| 2. Offices of physicians |  |  | 2,410 | 35.91 | 74,700 |  |
| 3. Outpatient care centers |  |  | 520 | 34.75 | 72,280 |  |
| 4. Other hospitals |  |  | 400 | 34.22 | 71,170 |  |
| 5. Colleges and universities |  |  | 240 | 32.53 | 67,670 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 190 | \$ 26.51 | \$ 55,140 | 0.031 |
| 2. Idaho |  |  | 150 | 27.34 | 56,870 | 0.024 |
| 3. Wyoming |  |  | 60 | 29.12 | 60,570 | 0.023 |
| 4. West Virginia |  |  | 150 | 28.67 | 59,620 | 0.021 |
| 5. North Dakota |  |  | 70 | 30.35 | 63,130 | 0.021 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  | 410 | 38.91 | 80,940 | 0.010 |
| 2. New Mexico |  |  | 90 | 38.40 | 79,870 | 0.011 |
| 3. Washington |  |  | 270 | 38.25 | 79,550 | 0.010 |
| 4. California |  |  | 760 | 37.76 | 78,530 | 0.005 |
| 5. Connecticut |  |  | 120 | 37.05 | 77,070 | 0.007 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Decatur, IL |  |  | 50 | \$34.16 | \$ 71,050 | 0.091 |
| 2. Richmond, VA |  |  | 180 | 27.66 | 57,530 | 0.030 |
| 3. Roanoke, VA |  |  | 40 | 23.26 | 48,370 | 0.026 |
| 4. Knoxville, TN |  |  | 80 | 38.50 | 80,080 | 0.025 |
| 5. Oklahoma City, OK |  |  | 120 | 27.02 | 56,200 | 0.022 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Las Cruces, NM |  |  | (6) | 42.93 | 89,300 | (6) |
| 2. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  | 70 | 42.79 | 89,000 | 0.007 |
| 3. Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, |  |  | 80 | 41.57 | 86,460 | 0.011 |
| 4. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metr |  |  | 160 | 39.77 | 82,730 | 0.012 |
| 5. Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-D | ield Beach, | Div | 50 | 39.47 | 82,090 | 0.007 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1125 Recreational therapists

Plan, direct, or coordinate medically-approved recreation programs for patients in hospitals, nursing homes, or other institutions. Activities include sports, trips, dramatics, social activities, and arts and crafts. May assess a patient condition and recommend appropriate recreational activity.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$24,130$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 17.55 \\ 36,510 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.04 \\ 20,880 \end{gathered}$ | 25th$\$ 12.88$26,780 | Median <br> \$ 16.82 <br> 34,990 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 21.56 \\ & 44,850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 26.70 \\ & 55,530 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nursing care facilities |  |  |  | 6,300 | \$ 15.39 | \$ 32,010 |  |
| 2. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 4,660 | 19.25 | 40,030 |  |
| 3. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals |  |  |  | 2,840 | 18.89 | 39,290 |  |
| 4. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 2,290 | 19.34 | 40,230 |  |
| 5. Community care facilities for the elderly |  |  |  | 1,640 | 14.54 | 30,230 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 700 | 28.00 | 58,230 |  |
| 2. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  |  | (6) | 19.47 | 40,490 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 2,290 | 19.34 | 40,230 |  |
| 4. Other hospitals |  |  |  | 690 | 19.32 | 40,170 |  |
| 5. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 4,660 | 19.25 | 40,030 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Connecticut |  |  |  | 820 | \$ 20.50 | \$ 42,640 | 0.049 |
| 2. Nebraska |  |  |  | 420 | 13.71 | 28,520 | 0.047 |
| 3. North Dakota |  |  |  | 150 | 15.61 | 32,470 | 0.045 |
| 4. Mississippi |  |  |  | 440 | 14.54 | 30,240 | 0.040 |
| 5. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 1,790 | 16.85 | 35,040 | 0.032 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 150 | 22.48 | 46,760 | 0.025 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 220 | 22.06 | 45,880 | 0.008 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 1,450 | 21.90 | 45,560 | 0.010 |
| 4. Hawaii |  |  |  | 50 | 21.68 | 45,100 | 0.008 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 2,660 | 20.84 | 43,360 | 0.032 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alexandria, LA |  |  |  | 50 | \$ 16.33 | \$ 33,970 | 0.080 |
| 2. Rome, GA |  |  |  | 30 | 17.13 | 35,640 | 0.074 |
| 3. Bismarck, ND |  |  |  | 40 | 17.26 | 35,910 | 0.070 |
| 4. Jackson, MS |  |  |  | 170 | 15.94 | 33,160 | 0.069 |
| 5. Reading, PA |  |  |  | 110 | 17.90 | 37,240 | 0.066 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 100 | 27.83 | 57,880 | 0.011 |
| 2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 80 | 25.77 | 53,600 | 0.008 |
| 3. Brockton-Bridgewater-Easton, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 30 | 23.45 | 48,780 | 0.034 |
| 4. Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY |  |  |  | 70 | 23.37 | 48,610 | 0.028 |
| 5. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 90 | 23.18 | 48,220 | 0.007 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1126 Respiratory therapists

Assess, treat, and care for patients with breathing disorders. Assume primary responsibility for all respiratory care modalities, including the supervision of respiratory therapy technicians. Initiate and conduct therapeutic procedures; maintain patient records; and select, assemble, check, and operate equipment.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1127 Speech-language pathologists

Assess and treat persons with speech, language, voice, and fluency disorders. May select alternative communication systems and teach their use. May perform research related to speech and language problems.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1129 Therapists, all other

All therapists not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$21.67 | \$10.04 | \$ 12.41 |  | \$ 27.38 | \$ 34.92 |
| 11,660 | Annual: | 45,070 | 20,880 | 25,800 |  | 56,940 | 72,640 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 2,880 | \$ 24.92 | \$ 51,830 |  |
| 2. Outpatient care centers |  |  |  | 2,620 | 12.45 | 25,890 |  |
| 3. Offices of other health practitioners |  |  |  | 1,600 | 24.15 | 50,220 |  |
| 4. Individual and family services |  |  |  | 570 | 20.20 | 42,010 |  |
| 5. Offices of physicians |  |  |  | 430 | 26.23 | 54,550 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Home health care services |  |  |  | 230 | 30.44 | 63,320 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 410 | 29.28 | 60,900 |  |
| 3. Other ambulatory health care services |  |  |  | (6) | 28.24 | 58,740 |  |
| 4. Employment services |  |  |  | 100 | 26.38 | 54,880 |  |
| 5. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 240 | 26.35 | 54,810 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Illinois |  |  |  | 1,410 | \$ 20.50 | \$ 42,630 | 0.024 |
| 2. Idaho |  |  |  | 110 | 19.68 | 40,940 | 0.018 |
| 3. Florida |  |  |  | 1,390 | 26.05 | 54,190 | 0.018 |
| 4. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 70 | 27.34 | 56,870 | 0.015 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 380 | 23.39 | 48,660 | 0.012 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  |  | 110 | 30.43 | 63,300 | 0.004 |
| 2. Nevada |  |  |  | 70 | 30.37 | 63,180 | 0.006 |
| 3. Maryland |  |  |  | (6) | 29.17 | 60,680 | (6) |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 90 | 28.18 | 58,610 | 0.005 |
| 5. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 70 | 27.34 | 56,870 | 0.015 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,160 | \$ 20.78 | \$ 43,230 | 0.031 |
| 2. Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL |  |  |  | 300 | 22.31 | 46,410 | 0.024 |
| 3. Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL |  |  |  | 50 | 27.14 | 56,450 | 0.024 |
| 4. West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | 120 | 37.85 | 78,720 | 0.021 |
| 5. Kalamazoo-Portage, MI |  |  |  | 30 | 20.43 | 42,490 | 0.021 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | 120 | 37.85 | 78,720 | 0.021 |
| 2. Jacksonville, FL |  |  |  | 110 | 33.00 | 68,640 | 0.018 |
| 3. Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN |  |  |  | 40 | 29.76 | 61,910 | 0.004 |
| 4. Philadelphia, PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 190 | 29.17 | 60,670 | 0.010 |
| 5. Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX |  |  |  | 40 | 28.98 | 60,280 | 0.002 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1131 Veterinarians

Diagnose and treat diseases and dysfunctions of animals. May engage in a particular function, such as research and development, consultation, administration, technical writing, sale or production of commercial products, or rendering of technical services to commercial firms or other organizations. Include veterinarians who inspect livestock.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-1199 Health diagnosing and treating practitioners, all other

All health diagnosing and treating practitioners not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-2011 Medical and clinical laboratory technologists

Perform complex medical laboratory tests for diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease. May train or supervise staff.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$160,760$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 24.30 \\ 50,550 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 16.66 \\ 34,660 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 20.04 \\ 41,680 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 23.90 \\ 49,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 28.15 \\ & 58,560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 33.30 \\ & 69,260 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 96,590 | \$ 24.34 | \$ 50,630 |  |
| 2. Medical and diagnostic laboratories |  |  |  | 22,830 | 25.26 | 52,540 |  |
| 3. Offices of physicians |  |  |  | 12,320 | 22.57 | 46,940 |  |
| 4. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 6,740 | 22.37 | 46,540 |  |
| 5. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 5,110 | 27.45 | 57,090 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 5,110 | 27.45 | 57,090 |  |
| 2. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 810 | 27.36 | 56,910 |  |
| 3. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 990 | 26.09 | 54,260 |  |
| 4. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | (6) | 25.73 | 53,520 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 810 | 25.58 | 53,200 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 6,890 | \$ 24.73 | \$ 51,440 | 0.217 |
| 2. South Dakota |  |  |  | 700 | 21.37 | 44,460 | 0.184 |
| 3. Louisiana |  |  |  | 3,180 | 20.51 | 42,670 | 0.179 |
| 4. Nebraska |  |  |  | 1,600 | 21.38 | 44,460 | 0.178 |
| 5. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 9,490 | 23.45 | 48,780 | 0.169 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 12,070 | 31.99 | 66,530 | 0.080 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 210 | 29.23 | 60,800 | 0.069 |
| 3. Nevada |  |  |  | 850 | 27.96 | 58,150 | 0.068 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 2,280 | 27.84 | 57,910 | 0.137 |
| 5. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 520 | 27.74 | 57,700 | 0.108 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Percent of MSA } \\ & \text { employment } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Muncie, IN |  |  |  | 200 | \$ 22.23 | \$ 46,230 | 0.402 |
| 2. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 4,820 | 24.63 | 51,240 | 0.292 |
| 3. Monroe, LA |  |  |  | 220 | 22.44 | 46,680 | 0.288 |
| 4. Alexandria, LA |  |  |  | 170 | 21.74 | 45,210 | 0.273 |
| 5. Knoxville, TN |  |  |  | 840 | 21.81 | 45,360 | 0.261 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 790 | 37.06 | 77,090 | 0.089 |
| 2. Salinas, CA |  |  |  | 110 | 34.51 | 71,780 | 0.070 |
| 3. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA |  |  |  | 150 | 34.11 | 70,960 | 0.078 |
| 4. Stockton, CA |  |  |  | 220 | 33.26 | 69,180 | 0.104 |
| 5. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 850 | 33.09 | 68,830 | 0.088 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued
29-2012 Medical and clinical laboratory technicians
Perform routine medical laboratory tests for the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease. May work under the supervision of a medical technologist.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment <br> 144,710 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 16.65 \\ 34,620 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.50 \\ 21,830 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 15.79 \\ 32,840 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 19.72 \\ & 41,020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 24.16 \\ & 50,250 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 62,110 | \$ 17.29 | \$ 35,970 |  |
| 2. Offices of physicians |  |  |  | 23,540 | 15.52 | 32,280 |  |
| 3. Medical and diagnostic laboratories |  |  |  | 20,460 | 15.50 | 32,250 |  |
| 4. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 10,920 | 17.07 | 35,500 |  |
| 5. Other ambulatory health care services |  |  |  | 5,990 | 14.99 | 31,180 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Electronic markets and agents and brokers |  |  |  | 30 | 23.95 | 49,810 |  |
| 2. Accounting and bookkeeping services |  |  |  | 140 | 20.19 | 42,000 |  |
| 3. Office administrative services |  |  |  | 190 | 19.92 | 41,440 |  |
| 4. Offices of dentists |  |  |  | 650 | 18.84 | 39,180 |  |
| 5. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | (6) | 18.75 | 39,000 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 6,960 | \$ 17.50 | \$ 36,400 | 0.220 |
| 2. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 10,670 | 17.31 | 36,010 | 0.189 |
| 3. Tennessee |  |  |  | 4,490 | 14.64 | 30,450 | 0.165 |
| 4. Kansas |  |  |  | 1,870 | 13.72 | 28,550 | 0.142 |
| 5. Indiana |  |  |  | 4,070 | 16.29 | 33,890 | 0.140 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 380 | 23.13 | 48,120 | 0.079 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 210 | 21.83 | 45,410 | 0.069 |
| 3. Hawaii |  |  |  | 570 | 19.49 | 40,530 | 0.095 |
| 4. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 540 | 19.24 | 40,010 | 0.089 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 9,650 | 18.89 | 39,300 | 0.115 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rockford, IL |  |  |  | 730 | \$ 24.40 | \$ 50,750 | 0.480 |
| 2. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 5,050 | 17.15 | 35,670 | 0.306 |
| 3. Kankakee-Bradley, IL |  |  |  | 130 | 13.37 | 27,800 | 0.303 |
| 4. Muncie, IN |  |  |  | 140 | 14.95 | 31,100 | 0.281 |
| 5. Philadelphia, PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 5,170 | 18.67 | 38,840 | 0.277 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 580 | 28.23 | 58,730 | 0.065 |
| 2. Decatur, IL |  |  |  | (6) | 26.16 | 54,410 | (6) |
| 3. Rockford, IL |  |  |  | 730 | 24.40 | 50,750 | 0.480 |
| 4. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 500 | 22.48 | 46,760 | 0.052 |
| 5. San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA |  |  |  | 60 | 22.37 | 46,540 | 0.056 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 29-2021 Dental hygienists

Clean teeth and examine oral areas, head, and neck for signs of oral disease. May educate patients on oral hygiene, take and develop X-rays, or apply fluoride or sealants.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 30.01 \\ 62,430 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 19.45 \\ 40,450 \end{gathered}$ | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  |  |  | \$ 24.63 |  | \$35.67 | \$ 41.60 |
| 166,380 Annual: |  |  | 51,240 |  | 74,190 | 86,530 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Offices of dentists |  |  | 160,000 | \$30.12 | \$ 62,640 |  |
| 2. Employment services |  |  | 1,520 | 32.71 | 68,030 |  |
| 3. Offices of physicians |  |  | 1,240 | 26.55 | 55,230 |  |
| 4. Outpatient care centers |  |  | 550 | 30.40 | 63,240 |  |
| 5. General medical and surgical hospi |  |  | 490 | 25.77 | 53,600 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Employment services |  |  | 1,520 | 32.71 | 68,030 |  |
| 2. Management and technical consulti | ervices |  | (6) | 30.96 | 64,400 |  |
| 3. Management of companies and ent |  |  | (6) | 30.86 | 64,180 |  |
| 4. Outpatient care centers |  |  | 550 | 30.40 | 63,240 |  |
| 5. Offices of dentists |  |  | 160,000 | 30.12 | 62,640 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vermont |  |  | 590 | \$ 27.14 | \$ 56,450 | 0.197 |
| 2. Michigan |  |  | 8,480 | 27.99 | 58,210 | 0.197 |
| 3. New Hampshire |  |  | 1,190 | 33.23 | 69,120 | 0.190 |
| 4. Washington |  |  | 5,110 | 39.80 | 82,780 | 0.187 |
| 5. North Dakota |  |  | 600 | 24.68 | 51,330 | 0.179 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  | 5,110 | 39.80 | 82,780 | 0.187 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  | 340 | 39.15 | 81,430 | 0.112 |
| 3. California |  |  | 22,290 | 35.55 | 73,950 | 0.148 |
| 4. Colorado |  |  | 2,980 | 35.06 | 72,920 | 0.135 |
| 5. Oregon |  |  | 2,800 | 34.70 | 72,170 | 0.170 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lynn-Peabody-Salem, MA NECTA | ision |  | 400 | \$ 33.31 | \$ 69,290 | 0.393 |
| 2. Barnstable Town, MA Metropolita | CTA |  | 340 | 32.48 | 67,550 | 0.343 |
| 3. Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA |  |  | 290 | 34.34 | 71,430 | 0.320 |
| 4. Flint, MI |  |  | 480 | 24.53 | 51,030 | 0.316 |
| 5. Bay City, MI |  |  | 110 | 29.16 | 60,640 | 0.295 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Salinas, CA |  |  | (6) | 48.84 | 101,580 | (6) |
| 2. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA |  |  | 250 | 46.15 | 95,980 | 0.131 |
| 3. Bellingham, WA |  |  | 130 | 43.15 | 89,750 | 0.168 |
| 4. Vallejo-Fairfield, CA |  |  | 280 | 42.81 | 89,050 | 0.216 |
| 5. Wenatchee, WA |  |  | 50 | 42.74 | 88,900 | 0.128 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-2031 Cardiovascular technologists and technicians

Conduct tests on pulmonary or cardiovascular systems of patients for diagnostic purposes. May conduct or assist in electrocardiograms, cardiac catheterizations, pulmonary-functions, lung capacity, and similar tests. Include vascular technologists.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-2032 Diagnostic medical sonographers

Produce ultrasonic recordings of internal organs for use by physicians.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 29-2033 Nuclear medicine technologists

Prepare, administer, and measure radioactive isotopes in therapeutic, diagnostic, and tracer studies utilizing a variety of radioisotope equipment. Prepare stock solutions of radioactive materials and calculate doses to be administered by radiologists. Subject patients to radiation. Execute blood volume, red cell survival, and fat absorption studies following standard laboratory techniques.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-2034 Radiologic technologists and technicians

Take X-rays and CAT scans or administer nonradioactive materials into patient's blood stream for diagnostic purposes. Include technologists who specialize in other modalities, such as computed tomography and magnetic resonance. Include workers whose primary duties are to demonstrate portions of the human body on X-ray film or fluoroscopic screen.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 29-2041 Emergency medical technicians and paramedics

Assess injuries, administer emergency medical care, and extricate trapped individuals. Transport injured or sick persons to medical facilities.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 29-2051 Dietetic technicians

Assist dietitians in the provision of food service and nutritional programs. Under the supervision of dietitians, may plan and produce meals based on established guidelines, teach principles of food and nutrition, or counsel individuals.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 12.55 | \$ 7.56 | \$ 9.02 |  | \$ 15.16 | \$ 18.52 |
|  | Annual: | 26,090 | 15,720 | 18,750 |  | 31,530 | 38,520 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 11,240 | \$ 13.08 | \$ 27,220 |  |
| 2. Nursing care facilities |  |  |  | 4,830 | 11.21 | 23,320 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,690 | 13.47 | 28,010 |  |
| 4. Community care facilities for the elderly |  |  |  | 1,600 | 10.06 | 20,920 |  |
| 5. Other hospitals |  |  |  | 500 | 12.43 | 25,850 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Health and personal care stores |  |  |  | (6) | 35.46 | 73,750 |  |
| 2. Offices of other health practitioners |  |  |  | (6) | 17.56 | 36,530 |  |
| 3. Home health care services |  |  |  | (6) | 15.73 | 32,730 |  |
| 4. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 150 | 15.44 | 32,110 |  |
| 5. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 370 | 14.26 | 29,650 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 350 | \$ 12.18 | \$ 25,340 | 0.073 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,430 | 13.74 | 28,580 | 0.045 |
| 3. Vermont |  |  |  | 130 | 12.41 | 25,820 | 0.043 |
| 4. Maryland |  |  |  | 1,080 | 14.83 | 30,840 | 0.043 |
| 5. Illinois |  |  |  | 2,080 | 11.31 | 23,520 | 0.036 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  |  | 170 | 16.33 | 33,970 | 0.006 |
| 2. Oregon |  |  |  | 90 | 16.26 | 33,820 | 0.005 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 400 | 15.87 | 33,010 | 0.010 |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  |  | 210 | 15.84 | 32,950 | 0.008 |
| 5. Connecticut |  |  |  | 310 | 15.33 | 31,880 | 0.019 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Fresno, CA |  |  |  | 190 | \$ 14.22 | \$ 29,580 | 0.058 |
| 2. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  |  | 320 | 15.36 | 31,940 | 0.057 |
| 3. Springfield, MA-CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 160 | 11.25 | 23,400 | 0.054 |
| 4. Baltimore-Towson, MD |  |  |  | 650 | 14.60 | 30,360 | 0.051 |
| 5. Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR |  |  |  | 160 | 9.94 | 20,680 | 0.049 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 130 | 19.42 | 40,400 | 0.015 |
| 2. Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL |  |  |  | 30 | 18.53 | 38,550 | 0.023 |
| 3. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 120 | 18.40 | 38,260 | 0.012 |
| 4. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 80 | 18.09 | 37,630 | 0.008 |
| 5. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 60 | 18.01 | 37,450 | 0.004 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 29-2052 Pharmacy technicians

Prepare medications under the direction of a pharmacist. May measure, mix, count out, label, and record amounts and dosages of medications.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | \$ 12.75 | \$ 8.56 | \$ 10.10 |  | \$ 14.92 | \$ 17.65 |
| 282,450 Annual: | 26,510 | 17,800 | 21,010 |  | 31,030 | 36,720 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  | 48,760 | \$ 14.29 | \$ 29,720 |  |
| 2. Grocery stores |  |  | 18,920 | 12.85 | 26,730 |  |
| 3. Druggists' goods merchant wholesalers |  |  | 4,480 | 12.93 | 26,890 |  |
| 4. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  | 4,410 | 17.00 | 35,350 |  |
| 5. Electronic shopping and mail-order houses |  |  | 3,230 | 12.72 | 26,460 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Offices of dentists |  |  | (6) | 22.97 | 47,770 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  | 4,410 | 17.00 | 35,350 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  | 710 | 16.66 | 34,660 |  |
| 4. Scientific research and development services |  |  | 100 | 16.36 | 34,030 |  |
| 5. Other ambulatory health care services |  |  | 180 | 15.85 | 32,970 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Kentucky |  |  | 5,800 | \$ 11.02 | \$ 22,920 | 0.326 |
| 2. West Virginia |  |  | 2,160 | 10.67 | 22,200 | 0.304 |
| 3. Alabama |  |  | 5,810 | 10.90 | 22,670 | 0.304 |
| 4. Delaware |  |  | 1,280 | 10.28 | 21,380 | 0.302 |
| 5. Tennessee |  |  | 8,020 | 12.41 | 25,820 | 0.295 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  | 23,360 | 16.50 | 34,320 | 0.155 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  | 470 | 16.16 | 33,610 | 0.155 |
| 3. Washington |  |  | 4,940 | 15.91 | 33,100 | 0.180 |
| 4. District of Columbia |  |  | 740 | 15.11 | 31,420 | 0.121 |
| 5. Oregon |  |  | 3,200 | 14.55 | 30,260 | 0.194 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Punta Gorda, FL |  |  | 230 | \$11.43 | \$ 23,780 | 0.549 |
| 2. Hot Springs, AR |  |  | 160 | 11.43 | 23,770 | 0.441 |
| 3. Dothan, AL |  |  | 260 | 10.50 | 21,840 | 0.413 |
| 4. Decatur, IL |  |  | 220 | 11.67 | 24,280 | 0.401 |
| 5. Johnson City, TN |  |  | 300 | 11.24 | 23,390 | 0.397 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  | 1,120 | 19.41 | 40,360 | 0.126 |
| 2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  | 1,360 | 19.02 | 39,560 | 0.140 |
| 3. Salinas, CA |  |  | 230 | 18.81 | 39,120 | 0.145 |
| 4. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  | 1,490 | 18.39 | 38,250 | 0.145 |
| 5. Napa, CA |  |  | 90 | 17.52 | 36,450 | 0.141 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-2053 Psychiatric technicians

Care for mentally impaired or emotionally disturbed individuals, following physician instructions and hospital procedures. Monitor patients' physical and emotional well-being and report to medical staff. May participate in rehabilitation and treatment programs, help with personal hygiene, and administer oral medications and hypodermic injections.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean <br> \$ 14.64 <br> 30,450 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.00 \\ 18,720 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 10.56 \\ 21,960 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 13.36 \\ 27,780 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 17.68 \\ & 36,770 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 22.70 \\ & 47,210 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 58,940 Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals |  |  | 26,910 | \$ 14.84 | \$ 30,870 |  |
| 2. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  | 10,850 | 14.68 | 30,530 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  | 9,320 | 13.26 | 27,570 |  |
| 4. Other hospitals |  |  | 2,700 | 20.85 | 43,360 |  |
| 5. Residential mental health facilities |  |  | 2,450 | 11.19 | 23,280 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other hospitals |  |  | 2,700 | 20.85 | 43,360 |  |
| 2. Employment services |  |  | (6) | 15.62 | 32,500 |  |
| 3. Individual and family services |  |  | (6) | 14.94 | 31,080 |  |
| 4. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals |  |  | 26,910 | 14.84 | 30,870 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  | 1,940 | 14.70 | 30,570 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Missouri |  |  | 4,210 | \$ 10.09 | \$ 20,990 | 0.156 |
| 2. Utah |  |  | 1,470 | 10.32 | 21,470 | 0.128 |
| 3. Arkansas |  |  | 1,240 | 10.74 | 22,330 | 0.106 |
| 4. Virginia |  |  | 3,480 | 12.33 | 25,640 | 0.096 |
| 5. District of Columbia |  |  | 510 | 17.78 | 36,980 | 0.084 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  | 10,390 | 21.86 | 45,470 | 0.069 |
| 2. Connecticut |  |  | 1,390 | 21.22 | 44,140 | 0.084 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  | 1,020 | 18.28 | 38,020 | 0.026 |
| 4. District of Columbia |  |  | 510 | 17.78 | 36,980 | 0.084 |
| 5. Rhode Island |  |  | 360 | 17.11 | 35,590 | 0.075 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Visalia-Porterville, CA |  |  | 990 | \$ 21.43 | \$ 44,580 | 0.737 |
| 2. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA |  |  | 1,220 | 23.77 | 49,430 | 0.637 |
| 3. Provo-Orem, UT |  |  | 870 | 9.77 | 20,310 | 0.526 |
| 4. Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR |  |  | 630 | 10.74 | 22,350 | 0.193 |
| 5. Gainesville, FL |  |  | 220 | 13.40 | 27,880 | 0.186 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  | 250 | 25.05 | 52,100 | 0.028 |
| 2. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA |  |  | 1,220 | 23.77 | 49,430 | 0.637 |
| 3. Waterbury, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  | 60 | 23.71 | 49,310 | 0.087 |
| 4. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metro Div |  |  | 860 | 22.58 | 46,960 | 0.056 |
| 5. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA |  |  | 1,560 | 22.44 | 46,670 | 0.123 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-2054 Respiratory therapy technicians

Provide specific, well defined respiratory care procedures under the direction of respiratory therapists and physicians.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-2055 Surgical technologists

Assist in operations, under the supervision of surgeons, registered nurses, or other surgical personnel. May help set up operating room, prepare and transport patients for surgery, adjust lights and equipment, pass instruments and other supplies to surgeons and surgeon's assistants, hold retractors, cut sutures, and help count sponges, needles, supplies, and instruments.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-2056 Veterinary technologists and technicians

Perform medical tests in a laboratory environment for use in the treatment and diagnosis of diseases in animals. Prepare vaccines and serums for prevention of diseases. Prepare tissue samples, take blood samples, and execute laboratory tests, such as urinalysis and blood counts. Clean and sterilize instruments and materials and maintain equipment and machines.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-2061 Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses

Care for ill, injured, convalescent, or disabled persons in hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, private homes, group homes, and similar institutions. May work under the supervision of a registered nurse. Licensing required.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-2071 Medical records and health information technicians

Compile, process, and maintain medical records of hospital and clinic patients in a manner consistent with medical, administrative, ethical, legal, and regulatory requirements of the health care system. Process, maintain, compile, and report patient information for health requirements and standards.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-2081 Opticians, dispensing

Design, measure, fit, and adapt lenses and frames for client according to written optical prescription or specification. Assist client with selecting frames. Measure customer for size of eyeglasses and coordinate frames with facial and eye measurements and optical prescription. Prepare work order for optical laboratory containing instructions for grinding and mounting lenses in frames. Verify exactness of finished lens spectacles. Adjust frame and lens position to fit client. May shape or reshape frames. Include contact lens opticians.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$65,190$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 15.49 \\ 32,220 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.27 \\ 19,290 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 11.33 \\ 23,560 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 14.57 \\ 30,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 18.73 \\ & 38,950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 22.90 \\ & 47,630 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Offices of other health practitioners |  |  |  | 22,160 | \$ 14.84 | \$ 30,870 |  |
| 2. Health and personal care stores |  |  |  | 22,040 | 16.42 | 34,150 |  |
| 3. Offices of physicians |  |  |  | 7,190 | 16.15 | 33,580 |  |
| 4. Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing |  |  |  | 600 | 15.91 | 33,090 |  |
| 5. Outpatient care centers |  |  |  | 410 | 17.13 | 35,630 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 350 | 18.18 | 37,820 |  |
| 2. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 120 | 18.01 | 37,460 |  |
| 3. Outpatient care centers |  |  |  | 410 | 17.13 | 35,630 |  |
| 4. Health and personal care stores |  |  |  | 22,040 | 16.42 | 34,150 |  |
| 5. Offices of physicians |  |  |  | 7,190 | 16.15 | 33,580 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. North Dakota |  |  |  | 460 | \$ 12.35 | \$ 25,680 | 0.137 |
| 2. Montana |  |  |  | 390 | 12.02 | 25,010 | 0.091 |
| 3. South Dakota |  |  |  | 340 | 11.83 | 24,610 | 0.089 |
| 4. Delaware |  |  |  | 360 | 15.17 | 31,560 | 0.085 |
| 5. Oregon |  |  |  | 1,270 | 14.69 | 30,560 | 0.077 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 1,480 | 23.21 | 48,280 | 0.037 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,390 | 22.83 | 47,480 | 0.044 |
| 3. Nevada |  |  |  | 270 | 21.71 | 45,150 | 0.021 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 660 | 21.01 | 43,710 | 0.040 |
| 5. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 120 | 21.00 | 43,680 | 0.025 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Kalamazoo-Portage, MI |  |  |  | 320 | \$ 13.49 | \$ 28,060 | 0.227 |
| 2. Grand Forks, ND-MN |  |  |  | 90 | 16.20 | 33,700 | 0.180 |
| 3. Bismarck, ND |  |  |  | 100 | 10.63 | 22,120 | 0.174 |
| 4. Dover, DE |  |  |  | 100 | 12.37 | 25,740 | 0.173 |
| 5. Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI |  |  |  | 150 | 14.08 | 29,290 | 0.167 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 570 | 26.20 | 54,490 | 0.035 |
| 2. Punta Gorda, FL |  |  |  | 70 | 26.13 | 54,350 | 0.167 |
| 3. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 360 | 25.39 | 52,820 | 0.036 |
| 4. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 460 | 24.30 | 50,540 | 0.046 |
| 5. Danbury, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 40 | 24.22 | 50,380 | 0.058 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-2091 Orthotists and prosthetists

Assist patients with disabling conditions of limbs and spine or with partial or total absence of limb by fitting and preparing orthopedic braces or prostheses.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
29-2099 Health technologists and technicians, all other
All health technologists and technicians not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 29-9011 Occupational health and safety specialists

Review, evaluate, and analyze work environments and design programs and procedures to control, eliminate, and prevent disease or injury caused by chemical, physical, and biological agents or ergonomic factors. May conduct inspections and enforce adherence to laws and regulations governing the health and safety of individuals. May be employed in the public or private sector. Include environmental protection officers.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$42,220$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 28.50 \\ 59,270 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 16.95 \\ 35,250 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 21.66 \\ 45,050 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 27.90 \\ 58,030 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 34.93 \\ & 72,660 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 41.63 \\ & 86,590 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 6,410 | \$ 25.75 | \$ 53,560 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 6,010 | 32.83 | 68,280 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 5,580 | 24.53 | 51,020 |  |
| 4. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 2,470 | 28.57 | 59,430 |  |
| 5. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 2,050 | 32.79 | 68,200 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other professional and technical services |  |  |  | (6) | 39.26 | 81,650 |  |
| 2. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 120 | 38.35 | 79,760 |  |
| 3. Rail transportation |  |  |  | 140 | 35.05 | 72,910 |  |
| 4. Petroleum merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 30 | 34.64 | 72,050 |  |
| 5. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | 150 | 34.59 | 71,960 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 280 | \$38.32 | \$ 79,700 | 0.092 |
| 2. Wyoming |  |  |  | 200 | 30.46 | 63,360 | 0.076 |
| 3. West Virginia |  |  |  | 460 | 29.00 | 60,320 | 0.065 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 1,650 | 29.76 | 61,890 | 0.060 |
| 5. South Carolina |  |  |  | 1,110 | 21.62 | 44,970 | 0.060 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 280 | 38.32 | 79,700 | 0.092 |
| 2. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 250 | 37.54 | 78,080 | 0.041 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 3,820 | 32.61 | 67,820 | 0.025 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 990 | 32.32 | 67,230 | 0.031 |
| 5. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 80 | 32.23 | 67,030 | 0.017 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA |  |  |  | 220 | \$33.84 | \$ 70,390 | 0.261 |
| 2. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  |  | 590 | 31.31 | 65,120 | 0.259 |
| 3. Olympia, WA |  |  |  | 210 | 28.46 | 59,200 | 0.223 |
| 4. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA |  |  |  | 130 | 31.24 | 64,980 | 0.158 |
| 5. Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX |  |  |  | 210 | 16.60 | 34,520 | 0.136 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 160 | 38.12 | 79,290 | 0.018 |
| 2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 220 | 38.00 | 79,030 | 0.023 |
| 3. Columbus, OH |  |  |  | 290 | 37.23 | 77,430 | 0.032 |
| 4. Vallejo-Fairfield, CA |  |  |  | 30 | 36.83 | 76,610 | 0.023 |
| 5. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | 60 | 36.19 | 75,280 | 0.020 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 29-9012 Occupational health and safety technicians

Collect data on work environments for analysis by occupational health and safety specialists. Implement and conduct evaluation of programs designed to limit chemical, physical, biological, and ergonomic risks to workers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-9091 Athletic trainers

Evaluate, advise, and treat athletes to assist recovery from injury, avoid injury, or maintain peak physical fitness.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 29-9099 Healthcare practitioner and technical workers, all other

All healthcare practitioner and technical workers not listed separately

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment50,690 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 21.68 \\ & 45,090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.44 \\ 21,720 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 17.89 \\ 37,200 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 27.35 \\ & 56,890 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 39.38 \\ & 81,910 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 18,150 | \$ 21.17 | \$ 44,030 |  |
| 2. Outpatient care centers |  |  |  | 4,780 | 16.90 | 35,140 |  |
| 3. Offices of physicians |  |  |  | 4,050 | 21.54 | 44,810 |  |
| 4. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 3,650 | 30.79 | 64,050 |  |
| 5. Offices of other health practitioners |  |  |  | 2,730 | 20.09 | 41,790 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 80 | 31.57 | 65,660 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 3,650 | 30.79 | 64,050 |  |
| 3. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 430 | 29.93 | 62,260 |  |
| 4. Professional and similar organizations |  |  |  | 40 | 27.80 | 57,830 |  |
| 5. Druggists' goods merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 210 | 27.43 | 57,060 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Mexico |  |  |  | 1,920 | \$ 13.54 | \$ 28,160 | 0.243 |
| 2. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 740 | 21.18 | 44,050 | 0.153 |
| 3. Alaska |  |  |  | 390 | 23.41 | 48,700 | 0.128 |
| 4. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 520 | 24.58 | 51,120 | 0.083 |
| 5. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 4,470 | 22.61 | 47,020 | 0.079 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 290 | 33.03 | 68,710 | 0.007 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 1,440 | 32.27 | 67,130 | 0.017 |
| 3. Connecticut |  |  |  | 420 | 31.42 | 65,350 | 0.025 |
| 4. Hawaii |  |  |  | 280 | 29.84 | 62,060 | 0.047 |
| 5. California |  |  |  | 4,490 | 28.56 | 59,400 | 0.030 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Albuquerque, NM |  |  |  | 1,720 | \$ 13.63 | \$ 28,340 | 0.454 |
| 2. Durham, NC |  |  |  | 460 | 26.41 | 54,930 | 0.177 |
| 3. Terre Haute, IN |  |  |  | 120 | 13.65 | 28,380 | 0.174 |
| 4. Anderson, IN |  |  |  | 70 | 14.75 | 30,690 | 0.170 |
| 5. Springfield, IL |  |  |  | 170 | 18.57 | 38,620 | 0.156 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 60 | 37.16 | 77,290 | 0.006 |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 160 | 36.91 | 76,770 | 0.018 |
| 3. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 90 | 35.70 | 74,260 | 0.009 |
| 4. Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY |  |  |  | 90 | 32.86 | 68,350 | 0.017 |
| 5. Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY |  |  |  | 60 | 32.07 | 66,710 | 0.014 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 31-1011 Home health aides

Provide routine, personal healthcare, such as bathing, dressing, or grooming, to elderly, convalescent, or disabled persons in the home of patients or in a residential care facility.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 31-1012 Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants

Provide basic patient care under direction of nursing staff. Perform duties, such as feed, bathe, dress, groom, or move patients, or change linens. Exclude "Home Health Aides" (31-1011) and "Psychiatric Aides" (31-1013).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 31-1013 Psychiatric aides

Assist mentally impaired or emotionally disturbed patients, working under direction of nursing and medical staff.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 31-2011 Occupational therapist assistants

Assist occupational therapists in providing occupational therapy treatments and procedures. May, in accordance with State laws, assist in development of treatment plans, carry out routine functions, direct activity programs, and document the progress of treatments. Generally requires formal training.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment23,700 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 20.25 \\ 42,110 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 12.52 \\ 26,050 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 16.41 \\ 34,130 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 20.22 \\ 42,060 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 24.15 \\ & 50,230 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 28.01 \\ & 58,270 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Offices of other health practitioners |  |  |  | 5,930 | \$21.69 | \$ 45,110 |  |
| 2. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 5,830 | 19.42 | 40,400 |  |
| 3. Nursing care facilities |  |  |  | 4,270 | 20.66 | 42,970 |  |
| 4. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 1,590 | 19.21 | 39,950 |  |
| 5. Other hospitals |  |  |  | 940 | 20.17 | 41,960 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Home health care services |  |  |  | 760 | 22.76 | 47,350 |  |
| 2. Offices of other health practitioners |  |  |  | 5,930 | 21.69 | 45,110 |  |
| 3. Community care facilities for the elderly |  |  |  | 520 | 21.50 | 44,720 |  |
| 4. Employment services |  |  |  | 630 | 20.82 | 43,310 |  |
| 5. Nursing care facilities |  |  |  | 4,270 | 20.66 | 42,970 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Ohio |  |  |  | 2,300 | \$ 21.24 | \$ 44,180 | 0.043 |
| 2. Delaware |  |  |  | 180 | 21.24 | 44,170 | 0.042 |
| 3. Oklahoma |  |  |  | 460 | 20.43 | 42,500 | 0.031 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 970 | 19.69 | 40,950 | 0.031 |
| 5. Connecticut |  |  |  | 520 | 21.29 | 44,280 | 0.031 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 1,290 | 24.27 | 50,480 | 0.009 |
| 2. Florida |  |  |  | 1,210 | 23.88 | 49,680 | 0.015 |
| 3. Tennessee |  |  |  | 340 | 22.97 | 47,780 | 0.013 |
| 4. Texas |  |  |  | 1,640 | 21.83 | 45,400 | 0.017 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 570 | 21.54 | 44,810 | 0.014 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA |  |  |  | 240 | \$ 20.96 | \$ 43,590 | 0.100 |
| 2. Canton-Massillon, OH |  |  |  | 140 | 21.07 | 43,820 | 0.082 |
| 3. Lawton, OK |  |  |  | 30 | 18.98 | 39,480 | 0.074 |
| 4. Haverhill-North Andover-Amesbury, MA-NH NECTA Div |  |  |  | 50 | 21.58 | 44,890 | 0.064 |
| 5. Holland-Grand Haven, MI |  |  |  | 70 | 18.65 | 38,800 | 0.063 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA |  |  |  | 140 | 28.48 | 59,230 | 0.011 |
| 2. Corpus Christi, TX |  |  |  | 50 | 26.00 | 54,070 | 0.029 |
| 3. Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | 180 | 25.95 | 53,970 | 0.024 |
| 4. Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA |  |  |  | 80 | 25.06 | 52,130 | 0.009 |
| 5. West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | 140 | 24.35 | 50,640 | 0.025 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 31-2012 Occupational therapist aides

Under close supervision of an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant, perform only delegated, selected, or routine tasks in specific situations. These duties include preparing patient and treatment room.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 31-2021 Physical therapist assistants

Assist physical therapists in providing physical therapy treatments and procedures. May, in accordance with State laws, assist in the development of treatment plans, carry out routine functions, document the progress of treatment, and modify specific treatments in accordance with patient status and within the scope of treatment plans established by a physical therapist. Generally requires formal training.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment59,350 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 19.91 \\ 41,410 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 12.59 \\ 26,190 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 16.27 \\ 33,840 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{gathered} \$ 19.88 \\ 41,360 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 23.56 \\ & 49,010 \end{aligned}$ | 90th$\begin{aligned} & \$ 27.51 \\ & 57,220 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Offices of other health practitioners |  |  |  | 22,470 | \$ 19.59 | \$ 40,740 |  |
| 2. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 17,130 | 19.49 | 40,530 |  |
| 3. Nursing care facilities |  |  |  | 5,710 | 21.33 | 44,370 |  |
| 4. Home health care services |  |  |  | 3,180 | 23.18 | 48,210 |  |
| 5. Offices of physicians |  |  |  | 2,310 | 18.77 | 39,050 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Home health care services |  |  |  | 3,180 | 23.18 | 48,210 |  |
| 2. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 230 | 21.58 | 44,890 |  |
| 3. Community care facilities for the elderly |  |  |  | 730 | 21.34 | 44,380 |  |
| 4. Nursing care facilities |  |  |  | 5,710 | 21.33 | 44,370 |  |
| 5. Employment services |  |  |  | 1,410 | 21.32 | 44,340 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Ohio |  |  |  | 4,580 | \$ 20.61 | \$ 42,860 | 0.086 |
| 2. West Virginia |  |  |  | 490 | 16.91 | 35,160 | 0.069 |
| 3. Kansas |  |  |  | 910 | 19.29 | 40,130 | 0.069 |
| 4. Oklahoma |  |  |  | 990 | 18.62 | 38,720 | 0.066 |
| 5. Tennessee |  |  |  | 1,740 | 21.37 | 44,440 | 0.064 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 3,540 | 24.63 | 51,230 | 0.023 |
| 2. Florida |  |  |  | 3,960 | 22.18 | 46,130 | 0.050 |
| 3. Texas |  |  |  | 3,780 | 21.86 | 45,460 | 0.039 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,980 | 21.45 | 44,620 | 0.062 |
| 5. Nevada |  |  |  | 240 | 21.40 | 44,510 | 0.019 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA |  |  |  | 500 | \$ 20.38 | \$ 42,390 | 0.209 |
| 2. Bay City, MI |  |  |  | 70 | 18.45 | 38,370 | 0.187 |
| 3. Canton-Massillon, OH |  |  |  | 280 | 20.59 | 42,830 | 0.163 |
| 4. Toledo, OH |  |  |  | 490 | 23.58 | 49,050 | 0.151 |
| 5. Salisbury, MD |  |  |  | 80 | 18.37 | 38,210 | 0.150 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 150 | 27.49 | 57,170 | 0.015 |
| 2. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 290 | 26.59 | 55,300 | 0.028 |
| 3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 140 | 25.98 | 54,030 | 0.016 |
| 4. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 860 | 25.89 | 53,850 | 0.021 |
| 5. Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | 570 | 25.45 | 52,940 | 0.075 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 31-2022 Physical therapist aides

Under close supervision of a physical therapist or physical therapy assistant, perform only delegated, selected, or routine tasks in specific situations. These duties include preparing the patient and the treatment area.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$45,520$ |  | Mean | 10th | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 8.92 \\ 18,550 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Median } \\ & \$ 10.61 \\ & 22,060 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 12.91 \\ & 26,860 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 15.67 \\ & 32,600 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 11.20 | \$ 7.62 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: | 23,290 | 15,850 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Industry |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Offices of other health practitioners |  |  |  | 21,930 | \$ 10.73 | \$ 22,320 |  |
| 2. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 10,280 | 11.46 | 23,830 |  |
| 3. Nursing care facilities |  |  |  | 3,890 | 12.33 | 25,650 |  |
| 4. Offices of physicians |  |  |  | 3,230 | 12.11 | 25,180 |  |
| 5. Other hospitals |  |  |  | 1,890 | 11.94 | 24,840 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals |  |  |  | 80 | 13.18 | 27,410 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 180 | 13.15 | 27,350 |  |
| 3. Vocational rehabilitation services |  |  |  | 340 | 12.73 | 26,480 |  |
| 4. Home health care services |  |  |  | 330 | 12.50 | 26,010 |  |
| 5. Individual and family services |  |  |  | 90 | 12.41 | 25,810 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Utah |  |  |  | 740 | \$ 8.71 | \$ 18,110 | 0.064 |
| 2. Louisiana |  |  |  | 1,030 | 9.00 | 18,730 | 0.058 |
| 3. Maryland |  |  |  | 1,340 | 12.63 | 26,270 | 0.053 |
| 4. Texas |  |  |  | 4,940 | 9.27 | 19,290 | 0.051 |
| 5. Iowa |  |  |  | 750 | 10.51 | 21,870 | 0.051 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 40 | 15.34 | 31,900 | 0.007 |
| 2. Delaware |  |  |  | 200 | 14.62 | 30,420 | 0.047 |
| 3. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 130 | 13.46 | 27,990 | 0.021 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,140 | 13.33 | 27,730 | 0.036 |
| 5. Connecticut |  |  |  | 670 | 13.21 | 27,480 | 0.040 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wichita Falls, TX |  |  |  | 190 | \$ 8.25 | \$ 17,170 | 0.318 |
| 2. Abilene, TX |  |  |  | 100 | 7.44 | 15,470 | 0.160 |
| 3. Chico, CA |  |  |  | 120 | 9.85 | 20,500 | 0.158 |
| 4. Pascagoula, MS |  |  |  | 80 | 8.66 | 18,000 | 0.154 |
| 5. Lubbock, TX |  |  |  | 180 | 8.61 | 17,910 | 0.147 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 240 | 15.39 | 32,010 | 0.023 |
| 2. Colorado Springs, CO |  |  |  | (6) | 15.32 | 31,860 | (6) |
| 3. Rochester-Dover, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 40 | 15.29 | 31,800 | 0.076 |
| 4. Salinas, CA |  |  |  | 80 | 15.17 | 31,550 | 0.051 |
| 5. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 170 | 14.88 | 30,960 | 0.018 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
31-9011 Massage therapists
Massage customers for hygienic or remedial purposes.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 31-9091 Dental assistants

Assist dentist, set up patient and equipment, and keep records.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 31-9092 Medical assistants

Perform administrative and certain clinical duties under the direction of physician. Administrative duties may include scheduling appointments, maintaining medical records, billing, and coding for insurance purposes. Clinical duties may include taking and recording vital signs and medical histories, preparing patients for examination, drawing blood, and administering medications as directed by physician. Exclude "Physician Assistants" (29-1071).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 31-9093 Medical equipment preparers

Prepare, sterilize, install, or clean laboratory or healthcare equipment. May perform routine laboratory tasks and operate or inspect equipment.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 31-9094 Medical transcriptionists

Use transcribing machines with headset and foot pedal to listen to recordings by physicians and other healthcare professionals dictating a variety of medical reports, such as emergency room visits, diagnostic imaging studies, operations, chart reviews, and final summaries. Transcribe dictated reports and translate medical jargon and abbreviations into their expanded forms. Edit as necessary and return reports in either printed or electronic form to the dictator for review and signature, or correction.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 31-9095 Pharmacy aides

Record drugs delivered to the pharmacy, store incoming merchandise, and inform the supervisor of stock needs. May operate cash register and accept prescriptions for filling.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 31-9096 Veterinary assistants and laboratory animal caretakers

Feed, water, and examine pets and other nonfarm animals for signs of illness, disease, or injury in laboratories and animal hospitals and clinics. Clean and disinfect cages and work areas, and sterilize laboratory and surgical equipment. May provide routine post-operative care, administer medication orally or topically, or prepare samples for laboratory examination under the supervision of veterinary or laboratory animal technologists or technicians, veterinarians, or scientists. Exclude "Nonfarm Animal Caretakers" (39-2021).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 31-9099 Healthcare support workers, all other

All healthcare support workers not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment185,580 |  | Mean$\begin{array}{r} \$ 13.55 \\ 28,170 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 8.67 \\ 18,040 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 10.45 \\ 21,730 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 12.98 \\ 26,990 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 16.12 \\ & 33,530 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 19.42 \\ & 40,390 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 67,950 | \$ 13.21 | \$ 27,480 |  |
| 2. Medical and diagnostic laboratories |  |  |  | 24,420 | 13.56 | 28,210 |  |
| 3. Other ambulatory health care services |  |  |  | 12,300 | 13.15 | 27,340 |  |
| 4. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 10,940 | 18.00 | 37,440 |  |
| 5. Offices of physicians |  |  |  | 10,760 | 13.76 | 28,620 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 10,940 | 18.00 | 37,440 |  |
| 2. Office administrative services |  |  |  | 120 | 16.86 | 35,060 |  |
| 3. Junior colleges |  |  |  | 70 | 16.67 | 34,680 |  |
| 4. Emergency and other relief services |  |  |  | 360 | 16.23 | 33,760 |  |
| 5. Other hospitals |  |  |  | 2,720 | 16.14 | 33,580 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 7,560 | \$ 12.46 | \$ 25,930 | 0.275 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 670 | 16.78 | 34,890 | 0.220 |
| 3. North Carolina |  |  |  | 7,750 | 12.01 | 24,990 | 0.199 |
| 4. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 950 | 14.20 | 29,530 | 0.197 |
| 5. Hawaii |  |  |  | 1,180 | 14.00 | 29,130 | 0.197 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 410 | 19.36 | 40,280 | 0.067 |
| 2. South Dakota |  |  |  | 80 | 17.62 | 36,650 | 0.021 |
| 3. Alaska |  |  |  | 670 | 16.78 | 34,890 | 0.220 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 2,290 | 16.04 | 33,370 | 0.138 |
| 5. Delaware |  |  |  | 370 | 16.02 | 33,330 | 0.087 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI |  |  |  | 400 | \$ 12.19 | \$ 25,350 | 0.621 |
| 2. La Crosse, WI-MN |  |  |  | 430 | 11.77 | 24,470 | 0.592 |
| 3. Yuba City, CA |  |  |  | 220 | 13.46 | 27,990 | 0.540 |
| 4. Spokane, WA |  |  |  | 810 | 12.68 | 26,370 | 0.401 |
| 5. Carson City, NV |  |  |  | 120 | 15.03 | 31,270 | 0.375 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Taunton-Norton-Raynham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 50 | 20.66 | 42,970 | 0.108 |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 2,120 | 19.33 | 40,200 | 0.238 |
| 3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,550 | 19.09 | 39,700 | 0.160 |
| 4. Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA |  |  |  | 130 | 18.53 | 38,550 | 0.143 |
| 5. Jackson, MI |  |  |  | (6) | 18.19 | 37,830 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 33-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of correctional officers

Supervise and coordinate activities of correctional officers and jailers.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment37,400 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 26.27 \\ 54,630 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 15.99 \\ 33,270 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { 25th } & \text { M } \\ \$ 18.71 \\ 38,920 \end{array}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 25.28 \\ 52,580 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 32.61 \\ & 67,820 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 39.06 \\ & 81,230 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| $\frac{\text { Industries with the highest }}{}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. State government | designation) |  |  | 22,530 | \$ 26.29 | \$ 54,690 |  |
| 2. Local government | designatio |  |  | 12,350 | 26.26 | 54,620 |  |
| 3. Federal Executive | h (OES de | tion) |  | 1,320 | 30.68 | 63,820 |  |
| 4. Facilities support |  |  |  | 980 | 20.49 | 42,620 |  |
| 5. Psychiatric and subs | e abuse ho |  |  | 70 | 25.38 | 52,800 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive | ( OES de | tion) |  | 1,320 | 30.68 | 63,820 |  |
| 2. State government | designation) |  |  | 22,530 | 26.29 | 54,690 |  |
| 3. Local government | designatio |  |  | 12,350 | 26.26 | 54,620 |  |
| 4. Psychiatric and subs | e abuse ho |  |  | 70 | 25.38 | 52,800 |  |
| 5. Facilities support |  |  |  | 980 | 20.49 | 42,620 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Louisiana |  |  |  | 1,550 | \$ 20.04 | \$ 41,680 | 0.087 |
| 2. Virginia |  |  |  | 2,040 | 25.30 | 52,610 | 0.057 |
| 3. Arizona |  |  |  | 1,260 | 21.85 | 45,450 | 0.049 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 4,020 | 30.63 | 63,710 | 0.048 |
| 5. Oklahoma |  |  |  | 710 | 22.54 | 46,880 | 0.047 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 760 | 41.05 | 85,380 | 0.019 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | 4,930 | 38.10 | 79,250 | 0.033 |
| 3. Alaska |  |  |  | 50 | 31.40 | 65,310 | 0.016 |
| 4. Nevada |  |  |  | 170 | 30.98 | 64,440 | 0.014 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 4,020 | 30.63 | 63,710 | 0.048 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Killeen-Temple-F | od, TX |  |  | 260 | \$ 18.05 | \$ 37,540 | 0.230 |
| 2. Bakersfield, CA |  |  |  | 530 | 38.11 | 79,280 | 0.204 |
| 3. Baton Rouge, LA |  |  |  | 650 | 21.28 | 44,270 | 0.183 |
| 4. Vineland-Millvill | geton, NJ |  |  | 110 | (6) | (6) | 0.176 |
| 5. Glens Falls, NY |  |  |  | 80 | 28.01 | 58,270 | 0.153 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA |  |  |  | 630 | 38.62 | 80,330 | 0.050 |
| 2. Bakersfield, CA |  |  |  | 530 | 38.11 | 79,280 | 0.204 |
| 3. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 150 | 37.86 | 78,750 | 0.004 |
| 4. San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA |  |  |  | 150 | 36.54 | 76,010 | 0.011 |
| 5. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 300 | 36.50 | 75,910 | 0.013 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 33-1012 First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives

Supervise and coordinate activities of members of police force.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 33-1021 First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers

Supervise and coordinate activities of workers engaged in fire fighting and fire prevention and control.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment Hourly: | Mean | 10th | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | \$31.27 | \$17.70 | \$ 24.12 |  | \$38.01 | \$ 47.03 |
| 50,810 Annual: | 65,030 | 36,820 | 50,180 |  | 79,060 | 97,820 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designation) |  |  | 46,590 | \$31.60 | \$ 65,730 |  |
| 2. State government (OES designation) |  |  | 2,120 | 28.19 | 58,630 |  |
| 3. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  | 1,220 | 27.88 | 57,990 |  |
| 4. Other support services |  |  | 420 | 21.97 | 45,700 |  |
| 5. Colleges and universities |  |  | 70 | 28.83 | 59,960 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designation) |  |  | 46,590 | 31.60 | 65,730 |  |
| 2. Colleges and universities |  |  | 70 | 28.83 | 59,960 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  | 2,120 | 28.19 | 58,630 |  |
| 4. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  | 1,220 | 27.88 | 57,990 |  |
| 5. Architectural and engineering services |  |  | (6) | 27.24 | 56,660 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  |  | 460 | \$31.29 | \$ 65,080 | 0.077 |
| 2. Mississippi |  |  | 790 | 19.14 | 39,810 | 0.071 |
| 3. Arizona |  |  | 1,760 | 27.52 | 57,240 | 0.068 |
| 4. Washington |  |  | 1,790 | 36.06 | 75,010 | 0.065 |
| 5. Louisiana |  |  | 1,140 | 21.96 | 45,680 | 0.064 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  | 1,370 | 42.42 | 88,240 | 0.035 |
| 2. California |  |  | 6,510 | 41.19 | 85,670 | 0.043 |
| 3. Illinois |  |  | 1,500 | 36.46 | 75,840 | 0.026 |
| 4. Washington |  |  | 1,790 | 36.06 | 75,010 | 0.065 |
| 5. Florida |  |  | 2,360 | 33.92 | 70,550 | 0.030 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Percent of MSA } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Redding, CA |  |  | 80 | \$ 28.40 | \$ 59,070 | 0.120 |
| 2. Fairbanks, AK MSA |  |  | 40 | 30.65 | 63,740 | 0.108 |
| 3. Gulfport-Biloxi, MS |  |  | 100 | 23.75 | 49,400 | 0.107 |
| 4. Tacoma, WA Metro Div |  |  | 270 | 36.60 | 76,140 | 0.104 |
| 5. Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA |  |  | 80 | 34.22 | 71,180 | 0.095 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood | y, CA Met |  | 310 | 57.01 | 118,580 | 0.032 |
| 2. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA M | Div |  | 360 | 49.48 | 102,920 | 0.035 |
| 3. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL M | Div |  | 330 | 46.07 | 95,820 | 0.032 |
| 4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, C |  |  | 170 | 45.35 | 94,330 | 0.019 |
| 5. Atlantic City, NJ |  |  | (6) | 43.73 | 90,960 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
33-1099 First-line supervisors/managers, protective service workers, all other
All protective service supervisors not listed separately above.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$45,170$ |  | Mean$\begin{array}{r} \$ 22.28 \\ 46,350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 11.97 \\ 24,900 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 15.08 \\ 31,370 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 19.99 \\ 41,570 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 27.20 \\ & 56,580 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 35.21 \\ & 73,240 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Investigation and security services |  |  |  | 15,520 | \$ 19.04 | \$ 39,610 |  |
| 2. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 3,880 | 33.02 | 68,690 |  |
| 3. Department stores |  |  |  | 2,800 | 19.30 | 40,140 |  |
| 4. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 2,050 | 21.24 | 44,180 |  |
| 5. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 1,990 | 19.92 | 41,420 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 100 | 33.42 | 69,520 |  |
| 2. Couriers |  |  |  | 30 | 33.31 | 69,270 |  |
| 3. Rail transportation |  |  |  | 80 | 33.27 | 69,190 |  |
| 4. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 3,880 | 33.02 | 68,690 |  |
| 5. Semiconductor and electronic component mfg. |  |  |  | 60 | 32.80 | 68,210 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 1,510 | \$ 19.60 | \$ 40,760 | 0.120 |
| 2. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 430 | 22.78 | 47,390 | 0.071 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 2,360 | 21.77 | 45,290 | 0.060 |
| 4. Wyoming |  |  |  | 150 | 22.68 | 47,170 | 0.057 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 4,590 | 23.64 | 49,170 | 0.055 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 120 | 28.78 | 59,870 | 0.039 |
| 2. Montana |  |  |  | 60 | 25.59 | 53,220 | 0.014 |
| 3. Virginia |  |  |  | 1,240 | 25.05 | 52,110 | 0.034 |
| 4. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 110 | 24.36 | 50,670 | 0.023 |
| 5. Connecticut |  |  |  | 650 | 23.79 | 49,490 | 0.039 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Atlantic City, NJ |  |  |  | 240 | \$ 23.00 | \$ 47,840 | 0.162 |
| 2. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV |  |  |  | 1,220 | 19.38 | 40,300 | 0.135 |
| 3. Hattiesburg, MS |  |  |  | 60 | 14.19 | 29,510 | 0.106 |
| 4. Madera, CA |  |  |  | 40 | 25.63 | 53,320 | 0.101 |
| 5. Carson City, NV |  |  |  | 30 | 19.68 | 40,940 | 0.094 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Austin-Round Rock, TX |  |  |  | 330 | 33.51 | 69,700 | 0.046 |
| 2. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | 80 | 28.95 | 60,220 | 0.026 |
| 3. Anchorage, AK MSA |  |  |  | 50 | 28.84 | 60,000 | 0.031 |
| 4. Philadelphia, PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 570 | 28.32 | 58,900 | 0.031 |
| 5. Niles-Benton Harbor, MI |  |  |  | 50 | 28.03 | 58,310 | 0.080 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 33-2011 Fire fighters

Control and extinguish fires or respond to emergency situations where life, property, or the environment is at risk. Duties may include fire prevention, emergency medical service, hazardous material response, search and rescue, and disaster management.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$283,630$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 20.37 \\ & 42,370 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.93 \\ 20,660 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 14.21 \\ 29,550 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 19.80 \\ 41,190 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 26.02 \\ & 54,120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 31.80 \\ & 66,140 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 262,540 | \$ 20.52 | \$ 42,680 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 7,690 | 19.65 | 40,860 |  |
| 3. Other support services |  |  |  | 5,290 | 13.55 | 28,170 |  |
| 4. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 5,160 | 21.00 | 43,670 |  |
| 5. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 260 | 22.50 | 46,800 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing |  |  |  | 60 | 25.87 | 53,820 |  |
| 2. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 100 | 23.91 | 49,730 |  |
| 3. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 260 | 22.50 | 46,800 |  |
| 4. Postal service |  |  |  | 130 | 21.65 | 45,030 |  |
| 5. Other fabricated metal product manufacturing |  |  |  | 200 | 21.47 | 44,660 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 2,430 | \$ 15.21 | \$ 31,640 | 0.800 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 12,520 | 22.16 | 46,100 | 0.395 |
| 3. Ohio |  |  |  | 19,740 | 18.09 | 37,630 | 0.369 |
| 4. Hawaii |  |  |  | 1,850 | 20.82 | 43,310 | 0.309 |
| 5. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 8,160 | 15.94 | 33,150 | 0.297 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 26,530 | 27.92 | 58,080 | 0.176 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | 5,630 | 27.54 | 57,280 | 0.142 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 6,150 | 25.53 | 53,110 | 0.225 |
| 4. Colorado |  |  |  | 4,180 | 23.52 | 48,920 | 0.189 |
| 5. Maryland |  |  |  | 3,670 | 22.92 | 47,670 | 0.145 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Fairbanks, AK MSA |  |  |  | 1,070 | \$ 13.98 | \$ 29,080 | 2.889 |
| 2. Kankakee-Bradley, IL |  |  |  | 410 | 13.85 | 28,800 | 0.956 |
| 3. Barnstable Town, MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 750 | 19.54 | 40,640 | 0.757 |
| 4. New Bedford, MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 430 | 18.23 | 37,920 | 0.657 |
| 5. Topeka, KS |  |  |  | 690 | 17.00 | 35,350 | 0.650 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,440 | 38.80 | 80,700 | 0.140 |
| 2. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 5,470 | 34.83 | 72,440 | 0.133 |
| 3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 900 | 34.63 | 72,030 | 0.101 |
| 4. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 31.52 | 65,560 | (6) |
| 5. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,230 | 30.29 | 63,000 | 0.122 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 33-2021 Fire inspectors and investigators

Inspect buildings to detect fire hazards and enforce local ordinances and State laws. Investigate and gather facts to determine cause of fires and explosions.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment13,360 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 24.02 \\ 49,950 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 14.35 \\ 29,840 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 17.77 \\ 36,960 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 23.10 \\ 48,050 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 29.40 \\ & 61,160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 36.03 \\ & 74,930 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 10,650 | \$ 24.67 | \$ 51,320 |  |
| 2. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,230 | 20.94 | 43,560 |  |
| 3. Investigation and security services |  |  |  | 270 | 21.28 | 44,260 |  |
| 4. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 130 | 19.39 | 40,330 |  |
| 5. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 60 | 20.38 | 42,400 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Insurance agencies, brokerages, and related |  |  |  | (6) | 25.57 | 53,180 |  |
| 2. Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | (6) | 25.31 | 52,640 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 10,650 | 24.67 | 51,320 |  |
| 4. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | (6) | 22.29 | 46,360 |  |
| 5. Ship and boat building |  |  |  | 30 | 21.44 | 44,590 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 1,200 | \$ 23.31 | \$ 48,490 | 0.030 |
| 2. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 90 | 22.22 | 46,210 | 0.019 |
| 3. Connecticut |  |  |  | 300 | 25.20 | 52,430 | 0.018 |
| 4. Louisiana |  |  |  | 290 | 16.73 | 34,800 | 0.016 |
| 5. North Carolina |  |  |  | 540 | 20.56 | 42,760 | 0.014 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 820 | 36.14 | 75,170 | 0.005 |
| 2. Nevada |  |  |  | 130 | 31.70 | 65,940 | 0.010 |
| 3. Oregon |  |  |  | 150 | 31.10 | 64,690 | 0.009 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 230 | 30.55 | 63,540 | 0.008 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 250 | 28.60 | 59,500 | 0.008 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 350 | \$ 25.73 | \$ 53,510 | 0.035 |
| 2. Atlantic City, NJ |  |  |  | 50 | 21.97 | 45,700 | 0.034 |
| 3. Naples-Marco Island, FL |  |  |  | 40 | 24.86 | 51,710 | 0.031 |
| 4. Norwich-New London, CT-RI Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 40 | 24.22 | 50,380 | 0.030 |
| 5. Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN |  |  |  | 180 | 20.41 | 42,450 | 0.030 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 40 | 44.54 | 92,650 | 0.004 |
| 2. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 60 | 38.37 | 79,810 | 0.006 |
| 3. San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA |  |  |  | 100 | 33.73 | 70,160 | 0.008 |
| 4. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | 50 | 32.52 | 67,630 | 0.005 |
| 5. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV |  |  |  | 90 | 32.31 | 67,200 | 0.010 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 33-2022 Forest fire inspectors and prevention specialists

Enforce fire regulations and inspect for forest fire hazards. Report forest fires and weather conditions.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 33-3011 Bailiffs

Maintain order in courts of law.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 33-3012 Correctional officers and jailers

Guard inmates in penal or rehabilitative institution in accordance with established regulations and procedures. May guard prisoners in transit between jail, courtroom, prison, or other point. Include deputy sheriffs and police who spend the majority of their time guarding prisoners in correctional institutions.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$417,810$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 18.42 \\ & 38,310 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 11.35 \\ 23,600 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 17.19 <br> 35,760 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 22.36 \\ & 46,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 28.16 \\ & 58,580 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 243,020 | \$ 18.73 | \$ 38,960 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 143,630 | 17.95 | 37,330 |  |
| 3. Facilities support services |  |  |  | 14,960 | 13.48 | 28,040 |  |
| 4. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 14,700 | 23.07 | 48,000 |  |
| 5. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals |  |  |  | 540 | 22.08 | 45,930 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 14,700 | 23.07 | 48,000 |  |
| 2. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals |  |  |  | 540 | 22.08 | 45,930 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 243,020 | 18.73 | 38,960 |  |
| 4. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 143,630 | 17.95 | 37,330 |  |
| 5. Facilities support services |  |  |  | 14,960 | 13.48 | 28,040 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Louisiana |  |  |  | 10,070 | \$ 12.95 | \$ 26,940 | 0.567 |
| 2. Mississippi |  |  |  | 5,630 | 11.28 | 23,470 | 0.506 |
| 3. Texas |  |  |  | 45,020 | 14.47 | 30,100 | 0.461 |
| 4. New Mexico |  |  |  | 3,630 | 14.62 | 30,400 | 0.460 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 34,980 | 22.48 | 46,760 | 0.417 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 35,570 | 29.33 | 61,000 | 0.236 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | 11,860 | 27.39 | 56,960 | 0.300 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 4,510 | 25.53 | 53,090 | 0.142 |
| 4. Nevada |  |  |  | 2,450 | 24.09 | 50,120 | 0.195 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 34,980 | 22.48 | 46,760 | 0.417 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Pine Bluff, AR |  |  |  | 1,390 | \$ 14.08 | \$ 29,280 | 3.639 |
| 2. Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ |  |  |  | 2,040 | 28.76 | 59,830 | 3.261 |
| 3. Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX |  |  |  | 2,080 | 14.76 | 30,700 | 1.841 |
| 4. Punta Gorda, FL |  |  |  | 700 | 16.86 | 35,060 | 1.671 |
| 5. Glens Falls, NY |  |  |  | 860 | 20.66 | 42,970 | 1.643 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bakersfield, CA |  |  |  | 3,310 | 31.18 | 64,840 | 1.272 |
| 2. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA |  |  |  | 4,850 | 30.38 | 63,200 | 0.382 |
| 3. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  |  | 1,360 | 30.13 | 62,670 | 0.596 |
| 4. Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ |  |  |  | 2,040 | 28.76 | 59,830 | 3.261 |
| 5. San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA |  |  |  | 2,200 | 26.16 | 54,420 | 0.169 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 33-3021 Detectives and criminal investigators

Conduct investigations related to suspected violations of Federal, State, or local laws to prevent or solve crimes. Exclude "Private Detectives and Investigators" (33-9021).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 33-3031 Fish and game wardens

Patrol assigned area to prevent fish and game law violations. Investigate reports of damage to crops or property by wildlife. Compile biological data.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 33-3041 Parking enforcement workers

Patrol assigned area, such as public parking lot or section of city to issue tickets to overtime parking violators and illegally parked vehicles.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 33-3051 Police and sheriff's patrol officers

Maintain order, enforce laws and ordinances, and protect life and property in an assigned patrol district. Perform combination of following duties: patrol a specific area on foot or in a vehicle; direct traffic; issue traffic summonses; investigate accidents; apprehend and arrest suspects, or serve legal processes of courts.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment 624,380 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 23.27 \\ 48,410 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 13.13 \\ 27,310 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 22.82 \\ 47,460 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 28.79 \\ & 59,880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 34.83 \\ & 72,450 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| $\frac{\text { Industries with the highest }}{}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government | designatio |  |  | 541,010 | \$ 23.14 | \$ 48,120 |  |
| 2. State government | designation) |  |  | 57,330 | 25.45 | 52,930 |  |
| 3. Colleges and univ |  |  |  | 10,850 | 20.62 | 42,890 |  |
| 4. Federal Executive | (OES de | tion) |  | 10,510 | 22.06 | 45,890 |  |
| 5. General medical | gical hospi |  |  | 1,940 | 22.02 | 45,810 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. State government | designation) |  |  | 57,330 | 25.45 | 52,930 |  |
| 2. Local government | designatio |  |  | 541,010 | 23.14 | 48,120 |  |
| 3. Federal Executive | h (OES de | tion) |  | 10,510 | 22.06 | 45,890 |  |
| 4. General medical | gical hospi |  |  | 1,940 | 22.02 | 45,810 |  |
| 5. Postal service |  |  |  | 720 | 21.62 | 44,970 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Mississippi |  |  |  | 7,060 | \$ 13.52 | \$ 28,120 | 0.634 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | 24,310 | 33.34 | 69,360 | 0.614 |
| 3. Oklahoma |  |  |  | 8,900 | 15.59 | 32,430 | 0.592 |
| 4. Texas |  |  |  | 53,960 | 21.50 | 44,710 | 0.553 |
| 5. Arkansas |  |  |  | 6,240 | 14.74 | 30,650 | 0.535 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 24,310 | 33.34 | 69,360 | 0.614 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | 60,460 | 32.66 | 67,940 | 0.401 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 7,620 | 27.80 | 57,830 | 0.278 |
| 4. Nevada |  |  |  | 4,530 | 27.49 | 57,180 | 0.360 |
| 5. Illinois |  |  |  | 29,700 | 26.50 | 55,120 | 0.510 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Ocean City, NJ |  |  |  | 510 | \$32.57 | \$ 67,750 | 1.271 |
| 2. Hinesville-Fort St | GA |  |  | 170 | 15.04 | 31,280 | 1.125 |
| 3. Port St. Lucie-Fort | , FL |  |  | 1,310 | 20.98 | 43,640 | 1.020 |
| 4. Trenton-Ewing, N |  |  |  | 2,160 | 35.38 | 73,600 | 0.947 |
| 5. Kingston, NY |  |  |  | 570 | 25.68 | 53,420 | 0.939 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyva | ta Clara, C |  |  | 2,470 | 39.22 | 81,580 | 0.277 |
| 2. Oakland-Fremont | ard, CA M |  |  | 4,220 | 37.22 | 77,420 | 0.412 |
| 3. Trenton-Ewing, N |  |  |  | 2,160 | 35.38 | 73,600 | 0.947 |
| 4. Nassau-Suffolk, | ro Div |  |  | 5,800 | 34.44 | 71,630 | 0.476 |
| 5. Edison, NJ Metro |  |  |  | 5,260 | 34.31 | 71,370 | 0.529 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 33-3052 Transit and railroad police

Protect and police railroad and transit property, employees, or passengers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 33-9011 Animal control workers

Handle animals for the purpose of investigations of mistreatment, or control of abandoned, dangerous, or unattended animals.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 33-9021 Private detectives and investigators

Detect occurrences of unlawful acts or infractions of rules in private establishment, or seek, examine, and compile information for client.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 18.41 \\ 38,290 \end{gathered}$ | 10th | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  | \$ 9.48 | \$ 11.62 |  | \$ 22.95 | \$30.95 |
| 35,980 | Annual: |  | 19,720 | 24,180 |  | 47,740 | 64,380 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Investigation and security services |  |  |  | 17,180 | \$ 16.65 | \$ 34,630 |  |
| 2. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 2,300 | 20.77 | 43,200 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,240 | 22.32 | 46,430 |  |
| 4. Legal services |  |  |  | 1,200 | 22.99 | 47,820 |  |
| 5. Business support services |  |  |  | 1,030 | 15.20 | 31,610 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Natural gas distribution |  |  |  | 40 | 31.93 | 66,410 |  |
| 2. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 290 | 30.26 | 62,950 |  |
| 3. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 130 | 29.47 | 61,300 |  |
| 4. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 70 | 28.47 | 59,220 |  |
| 5. Nondepository credit intermediation |  |  |  | (6) | 26.79 | 55,730 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 2,870 | \$ 16.51 | \$ 34,350 | 0.051 |
| 2. Maryland |  |  |  | 1,160 | 17.15 | 35,670 | 0.046 |
| 3. Texas |  |  |  | 3,790 | 19.13 | 39,800 | 0.039 |
| 4. Alabama |  |  |  | 640 | 16.92 | 35,180 | 0.033 |
| 5. Florida |  |  |  | 2,490 | 18.09 | 37,630 | 0.032 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Virginia |  |  |  | (6) | 27.30 | 56,780 | (6) |
| 2. Arizona |  |  |  | 480 | 26.71 | 55,550 | 0.019 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 1,020 | 25.09 | 52,190 | 0.026 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 440 | 22.48 | 46,770 | 0.016 |
| 5. California |  |  |  | 3,960 | 21.51 | 44,730 | 0.026 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Percent of MSA } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Austin-Round Rock |  |  |  | 640 | \$ 20.33 | \$ 42,290 | 0.090 |
| 2. Philadelphia, PA | Div |  |  | 1,320 | 16.47 | 34,260 | 0.071 |
| 3. Albuquerque, NM |  |  |  | 230 | 13.87 | 28,850 | 0.061 |
| 4. Lubbock, TX |  |  |  | 70 | 21.44 | 44,600 | 0.057 |
| 5. Dallas-Plano-Irvin | Metro Div |  |  | 1,070 | 17.64 | 36,690 | 0.054 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Santa Ana-Anahe | ine, CA M |  |  | 230 | 27.16 | 56,500 | 0.015 |
| 2. Oakland-Fremont | ard, CA M | Div |  | 150 | 26.57 | 55,270 | 0.015 |
| 3. Newark-Union, N | Metro Div |  |  | 370 | 26.29 | 54,680 | 0.037 |
| 4. San Jose-Sunnyva | ta Clara, C |  |  | 80 | 26.06 | 54,210 | 0.009 |
| 5. Wilmington, DE-M | J Metro Di |  |  | (6) | 25.00 | 52,000 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 33-9031 Gaming surveillance officers and gaming investigators

Act as oversight and security agent for management and customers. Observe casino or casino hotel operation for irregular activities such as cheating or theft by either employees or patrons. May utilize one-way mirrors above the casino floor, cashier's cage, and from desk. Use of audio/video equipment is also common to observe operation of the business. Usually required to provide verbal and written reports of all violations and suspicious behavior to supervisor.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 33-9032 Security guards

Guard, patrol, or monitor premises to prevent theft, violence, or infractions of rules.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 33-9091 Crossing guards

Guide or control vehicular or pedestrian traffic at such places as streets, schools, railroad crossings, or construction sites.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment67,750 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 10.71 \\ & 22,270 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 6.67 \\ 13,870 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 7.88 |  | \$ 12.80 | \$ 15.39 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 16,380 |  | 26,630 | 32,020 |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 46,180 | \$ 10.64 | \$ 22,120 |  |
| 2. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 10,560 | 9.57 | 19,910 |  |
| 3. Other support services |  |  |  | 4,220 | 12.24 | 25,470 |  |
| 4. Highway, street, and bridge construction |  |  |  | 1,880 | 13.49 | 28,060 |  |
| 5. Employment services |  |  |  | 1,590 | 10.68 | 22,210 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. School and employee bus transportation |  |  |  | 40 | 21.99 | 45,730 |  |
| 2. Other heavy construction |  |  |  | 40 | 16.79 | 34,930 |  |
| 3. Utility system construction |  |  |  | 670 | 15.58 | 32,400 |  |
| 4. Highway, street, and bridge construction |  |  |  | 1,880 | 13.49 | 28,060 |  |
| 5. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 70 | 13.10 | 27,260 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 6,590 | \$ 12.07 | \$ 25,110 | 0.167 |
| 2. Utah |  |  |  | 1,250 | 8.27 | 17,210 | 0.109 |
| 3. Maine |  |  |  | 560 | 8.50 | 17,690 | 0.094 |
| 4. Wyoming |  |  |  | 240 | 11.06 | 23,010 | 0.092 |
| 5. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 4,790 | 9.08 | 18,890 | 0.085 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Delaware |  |  |  | 240 | 16.27 | 33,840 | 0.057 |
| 2. Rhode Island |  |  |  | (6) | 15.05 | 31,300 | (6) |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 1,580 | 14.80 | 30,790 | 0.058 |
| 4. Hawaii |  |  |  | 110 | 13.87 | 28,840 | 0.018 |
| 5. Montana |  |  |  | 270 | 13.64 | 28,370 | 0.063 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Atlantic City, NJ |  |  |  | 250 | \$ 13.70 | \$ 28,490 | 0.169 |
| 2. Newark-Union, N | Metro Div |  |  | 1,690 | 12.59 | 26,190 | 0.168 |
| 3. Camden, NJ Metro |  |  |  | 820 | 10.53 | 21,910 | 0.154 |
| 4. Edison, NJ Metro |  |  |  | 1,490 | 12.19 | 25,350 | 0.150 |
| 5. Greeley, CO |  |  |  | 110 | 12.16 | 25,290 | 0.144 |
| Metropolitan areas with | ghest wages | this occup |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Salem, OR |  |  |  | 190 | 14.81 | 30,790 | 0.130 |
| 2. Seattle-Bellevue-E | , WA Met |  |  | 870 | 14.47 | 30,100 | 0.064 |
| 3. Providence-Fall R | Varwick, R | Metropo |  | (6) | 14.36 | 29,870 | (6) |
| 4. San Diego-Carlsba | Marcos, |  |  | (6) | 14.09 | 29,300 | (6) |
| 5. San Jose-Sunnyval | ta Clara, CA |  |  | 320 | 13.85 | 28,820 | 0.036 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 33-9092 Lifeguards, ski patrol, and other recreational protective service workers

Monitor recreational areas, such as pools, beaches, or ski slopes to provide assistance and protection to participants.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 8.85 \\ 18,410 \end{gathered}$ | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 7.07 |  | \$ 9.92 | \$ 12.23 |
| 108,870 | Annual: |  | 12,840 | 14,700 |  | 20,630 | 25,440 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 42,010 | \$ 9.36 | \$ 19,460 |  |
| 2. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  |  | 27,160 | 8.49 | 17,660 |  |
| 3. Civic and social organizations |  |  |  | 21,890 | 8.35 | 17,360 |  |
| 4. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 2,830 | 9.09 | 18,920 |  |
| 5. Professional and similar organizations |  |  |  | 2,060 | 8.66 | 18,020 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | (6) | 13.39 | 27,850 |  |
| 2. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 330 | 10.54 | 21,930 |  |
| 3. Employment services |  |  |  | 400 | 10.20 | 21,210 |  |
| 4. Lessors of real estate |  |  |  | 760 | 9.93 | 20,660 |  |
| 5. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 250 | 9.91 | 20,620 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 650 | \$ 11.67 | \$ 24,270 | 0.214 |
| 2. Illinois |  |  |  | 7,940 | 8.26 | 17,180 | 0.136 |
| 3. Colorado |  |  |  | 2,970 | 9.07 | 18,860 | 0.135 |
| 4. Virginia |  |  |  | 4,490 | 8.55 | 17,780 | 0.124 |
| 5. Nebraska |  |  |  | 1,120 | 7.19 | 14,950 | 0.124 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  |  |  | 620 | 13.85 | 28,810 | 0.103 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 650 | 11.67 | 24,270 | 0.214 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 11,030 | 11.59 | 24,110 | 0.073 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 2,910 | 10.85 | 22,570 | 0.092 |
| 5. Florida |  |  |  | 4,620 | 10.54 | 21,930 | 0.059 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Barnstable Town, MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 220 | \$ 11.88 | \$ 24,700 | 0.222 |
| 2. Danbury, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 140 | 11.32 | 23,550 | 0.202 |
| 3. Anchorage, AK MSA |  |  |  | 330 | 11.39 | 23,680 | 0.202 |
| 4. Salem, OR |  |  |  | 290 | 8.94 | 18,590 | 0.198 |
| 5. Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL |  |  |  | 350 | 7.73 | 16,080 | 0.187 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | 390 | 14.22 | 29,580 | 0.038 |
| 2. Honolulu, HI |  |  |  | 420 | 13.22 | 27,490 | 0.098 |
| 3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 890 | 12.79 | 26,610 | 0.092 |
| 4. West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | 440 | 12.64 | 26,290 | 0.078 |
| 5. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 3,030 | 12.55 | 26,100 | 0.074 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 33-9099 Protective service workers, all other

All protective service workers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 35-1011 Chefs and head cooks

Direct the preparation, seasoning, and cooking of salads, soups, fish, meats, vegetables, desserts, or other foods. May plan and price menu items, order supplies, and keep records and accounts. May participate in cooking.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 35-1012 First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers

Supervise workers engaged in preparing and serving food.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 35-2011 Cooks, fast food

Prepare and cook food in a fast food restaurant with a limited menu. Duties of the cooks are limited to preparation of a few basic items and normally involve operating large-volume single-purpose cooking equipment.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
35-2012 Cooks, institution and cafeteria
Prepare and cook large quantities of food for institutions, such as schools, hospitals, or cafeterias.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 35-2013 Cooks, private household

Prepare meals in private homes.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 35-2014 Cooks, restaurant

Prepare, season, and cook soups, meats, vegetables, desserts, or other foodstuffs in restaurants. May order supplies, keep records and accounts, price items on menu, or plan menu.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 35-2015 Cooks, short order

Prepare and cook to order a variety of foods that require only a short preparation time. May take orders from customers and serve patrons at counters or tables. Exclude "Fast Food Cooks" (35-2011).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 35-2019 Cooks, all other

All cooks not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 35-2021 Food preparation workers

Perform a variety of food preparation duties other than cooking, such as preparing cold foods and shellfish, slicing meat, and brewing coffee or tea.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
35-3011 Bartenders
Mix and serve drinks to patrons, directly or through waitstaff.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 35-3021 Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food

Perform duties which combine both food preparation and food service.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 35-3022 Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop

Serve food to diners at counter or from a steam table. Include counter attendants who also wait tables with "Waiters and Waitresses" (35-3031).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 35-3031 Waiters and waitresses

Take orders and serve food and beverages to patrons at tables in dining establishment. Exclude "Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop" (35-3022).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 35-3041 Food servers, nonrestaurant

Serve food to patrons outside of a restaurant environment, such as in hotels, hospital rooms, or cars. Exclude "Door-to-Door Sales Workers, News and Street Vendors, and Related Workers" (41-9091) and "Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop" (35-3022).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 35-9011 Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers

Facilitate food service. Clean tables, carry dirty dishes, replace soiled table linens; set tables; replenish supply of clean linens, silverware, glassware, and dishes; supply service bar with food, and serve water, butter, and coffee to patrons.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | 10th | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
| Employment Hourly: |  | \$ 5.91 | \$ 6.62 |  | \$ 8.59 | \$ 10.60 |
| 401,790 Annual: | 16,320 | 12,290 | 13,780 |  | 17,870 | 22,050 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Full-service restaurants |  |  | 217,960 | \$ 7.45 | \$ 15,500 |  |
| 2. Traveler accommodation |  |  | 45,580 | 8.86 | 18,440 |  |
| 3. Limited-service eating places |  |  | 32,870 | 7.32 | 15,220 |  |
| 4. Special food services |  |  | 25,650 | 8.50 | 17,670 |  |
| 5. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  | 15,810 | 8.96 | 18,630 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Facilities support services |  |  | 70 | 10.21 | 21,230 |  |
| 2. Depository credit intermediation |  |  | 40 | 10.07 | 20,940 |  |
| 3. Services to buildings and dwellings |  |  | (6) | 9.74 | 20,250 |  |
| 4. Psychiatric and substance abuse hos |  |  | (6) | 9.55 | 19,860 |  |
| 5. General medical and surgical hospit |  |  | 2,470 | 9.34 | 19,430 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  | 14,720 | \$ 8.64 | \$ 17,970 | 1.170 |
| 2. Hawaii |  |  | 4,540 | 10.68 | 22,200 | 0.758 |
| 3. South Dakota |  |  | 2,450 | 7.38 | 15,360 | 0.643 |
| 4. Arizona |  |  | 12,240 | 7.11 | 14,800 | 0.475 |
| 5. District of Columbia |  |  | 2,610 | 9.98 | 20,750 | 0.428 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  |  | 4,540 | 10.68 | 22,200 | 0.758 |
| 2. District of Columbia |  |  | 2,610 | 9.98 | 20,750 | 0.428 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  | 8,410 | 9.69 | 20,150 | 0.265 |
| 4. Alaska |  |  | 440 | 9.27 | 19,280 | 0.145 |
| 5. Connecticut |  |  | 4,160 | 9.06 | 18,850 | 0.251 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV |  |  | 12,150 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 18,830 | 1.340 |
| 2. Reno-Sparks, NV |  |  | 1,790 | 6.77 | 14,080 | 0.815 |
| 3. Napa, CA |  |  | 510 | 9.04 | 18,790 | 0.799 |
| 4. Ocean City, NJ |  |  | 300 | 8.39 | 17,450 | 0.748 |
| 5. Naples-Marco Island, FL |  |  | 940 | 8.02 | 16,680 | 0.725 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | CTA Div |  | 4,120 | 10.57 | 21,980 | 0.250 |
| 2. Honolulu, HI |  |  | 2,640 | 9.89 | 20,580 | 0.617 |
| 3. Taunton-Norton-Raynham, MA NE | A Division |  | 80 | 9.74 | 20,250 | 0.173 |
| 4. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY | J Metro Di |  | 11,440 | 9.73 | 20,250 | 0.230 |
| 5. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood | y, CA Met |  | 5,060 | 9.56 | 19,890 | 0.523 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 35-9021 Dishwashers

Clean dishes, kitchen, food preparation equipment, or utensils.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
35-9031 Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop
Welcome patrons, seat them at tables or in lounge, and help ensure quality of facilities and service.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued
35-9099 Food preparation and serving related workers, all other
All food preparation and serving related workers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
37-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers
Supervise work activities of cleaning personnel in hotels, hospitals, offices, and other establishments.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$182,690$ |  | Mean$\begin{gathered} \$ 16.16 \\ 33,610 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.43 \\ 19,620 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 11.65 |  | \$ 19.55 | \$ 24.75 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 24,230 |  | 40,670 | 51,490 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Services to buildings and dwellings |  |  |  | 55,010 | \$ 15.65 | \$ 32,550 |  |
| 2. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 30,670 | 13.83 | 28,780 |  |
| 3. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 25,670 | 18.01 | 37,460 |  |
| 4. Nursing care facilities |  |  |  | 8,360 | 15.42 | 32,070 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 8,030 | 19.09 | 39,710 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 210 | 34.51 | 71,790 |  |
| 2. Remediation and other waste services |  |  |  | 50 | 25.49 | 53,020 |  |
| 3. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 30 | 22.38 | 46,550 |  |
| 4. Legal services |  |  |  | 100 | 20.99 | 43,650 |  |
| 5. Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing |  |  |  | 30 | 20.97 | 43,610 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 3,780 | \$ 14.55 | \$ 30,270 | 0.301 |
| 2. Delaware |  |  |  | 1,210 | 15.62 | 32,490 | 0.285 |
| 3. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 1,620 | 16.79 | 34,930 | 0.266 |
| 4. Hawaii |  |  |  | 1,530 | 16.64 | 34,610 | 0.255 |
| 5. Wyoming |  |  |  | 590 | 13.72 | 28,530 | 0.225 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Connecticut |  |  |  | 2,610 | 20.11 | 41,830 | 0.157 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | 6,610 | 19.55 | 40,660 | 0.167 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 12,650 | 19.54 | 40,630 | 0.151 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 4,670 | 19.05 | 39,620 | 0.147 |
| 5. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 500 | 18.55 | 38,570 | 0.104 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Brunswick, GA |  |  |  | 170 | \$ 16.58 | \$ 34,480 | 0.405 |
| 2. Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC |  |  |  | 460 | 12.95 | 26,940 | 0.393 |
| 3. Springfield, IL |  |  |  | 420 | 15.09 | 31,390 | 0.386 |
| 4. Dover, DE |  |  |  | 220 | 14.06 | 29,250 | 0.381 |
| 5. Ocean City, NJ |  |  |  | 140 | 18.39 | 38,250 | 0.349 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  |  | 380 | 24.00 | 49,910 | 0.167 |
| 2. Waterbury, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 80 | 22.71 | 47,240 | 0.116 |
| 3. Lewiston-Auburn, ME Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 60 | 22.65 | 47,110 | 0.125 |
| 4. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,870 | 22.24 | 46,260 | 0.153 |
| 5. Vallejo-Fairfield, CA |  |  |  | 120 | 22.14 | 46,060 | 0.093 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 37-1012 First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers

Plan, organize, direct, or coordinate activities of workers engaged in landscaping or groundskeeping activities, such as planting and maintaining ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, and lawns, and applying fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals, according to contract specifications. May also coordinate activities of workers engaged in terracing hillsides, building retaining walls, constructing pathways, installing patios, and similar activities in following a landscape design plan. Work may involve reviewing contracts to ascertain service, machine, and work force requirements; answering inquiries from potential customers regarding methods, material, and price ranges; and preparing estimates according to labor, material, and machine costs.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$111,100$ |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M |  | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 19.35 | \$11.51 | \$ 14.08 |  | \$ 23.14 | \$ 29.29 |
|  | Annual: | 40,240 | 23,940 | 29,280 |  | 48,130 | 60,930 |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Services to buildings and dwellings |  |  |  | 59,180 | \$ 18.69 | \$ 38,870 |  |
| 2. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  |  | 11,870 | 21.67 | 45,080 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 11,390 | 21.61 | 44,950 |  |
| 4. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 2,740 | 17.69 | 36,800 |  |
| 5. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 2,470 | 19.61 | 40,790 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 150 | 27.87 | 57,970 |  |
| 2. Other specialty trade contractors |  |  |  | (6) | 25.63 | 53,310 |  |
| 3. Beverage manufacturing |  |  |  | 30 | 23.28 | 48,420 |  |
| 4. General rental centers |  |  |  | (6) | 23.23 | 48,330 |  |
| 5. Spectator sports |  |  |  | 360 | 23.18 | 48,210 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Arizona |  |  |  | 3,670 | \$ 17.99 | \$ 37,410 | 0.143 |
| 2. Nevada |  |  |  | 1,790 | 18.92 | 39,350 | 0.142 |
| 3. Hawaii |  |  |  | 820 | 20.53 | 42,700 | 0.137 |
| 4. South Carolina |  |  |  | 2,360 | 17.79 | 36,990 | 0.128 |
| 5. Idaho |  |  |  | 800 | 15.10 | 31,400 | 0.128 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Connecticut |  |  |  | 1,550 | 24.21 | 50,350 | 0.093 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 2,830 | 23.17 | 48,190 | 0.089 |
| 3. Delaware |  |  |  | 300 | 23.01 | 47,860 | 0.071 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 4,500 | 23.00 | 47,830 | 0.054 |
| 5. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 110 | 22.65 | 47,120 | 0.018 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. St. George, UT |  |  |  | 150 | \$ 18.67 | \$ 38,840 | 0.299 |
| 2. Naples-Marco Island, FL |  |  |  | 360 | 20.06 | 41,730 | 0.278 |
| 3. Ocean City, NJ |  |  |  | 100 | 21.75 | 45,230 | 0.249 |
| 4. Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC |  |  |  | 270 | 16.60 | 34,530 | 0.230 |
| 5. Brunswick, GA |  |  |  | 90 | 14.39 | 29,940 | 0.215 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lafayette, IN |  |  |  | 40 | 35.08 | 72,970 | 0.048 |
| 2. Winchester, VA-WV |  |  |  | 40 | 27.91 | 58,060 | 0.073 |
| 3. Danbury, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 80 | 27.78 | 57,790 | 0.115 |
| 4. Ann Arbor, MI |  |  |  | 150 | 27.27 | 56,730 | 0.076 |
| 5. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,120 | 27.14 | 56,450 | 0.092 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 37-2011 Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners

Keep buildings in clean and orderly condition. Perform heavy cleaning duties, such as cleaning floors, shampooing rugs, washing walls and glass, and removing rubbish. Duties may include tending furnace and boiler, performing routine maintenance activities, notifying management of need for repairs, and cleaning snow or debris from sidewalk.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment2,124,860 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 10.45 \\ 21,730 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 6.73 \\ 14,010 \end{gathered}$ | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 7.80 |  | \$ 12.33 | \$ 15.89 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 16,220 |  | 25,640 | 33,060 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Services to buildings and dwellings |  |  |  | 742,580 | \$ 9.26 | \$ 19,270 |  |
| 2. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 345,910 | 12.19 | 25,350 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 82,750 | 12.16 | 25,300 |  |
| 4. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 75,000 | 11.61 | 24,150 |  |
| 5. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 51,820 | 10.86 | 22,580 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Postal service |  |  |  | 16,150 | 20.29 | 42,200 |  |
| 2. Couriers |  |  |  | 540 | 16.57 | 34,470 |  |
| 3. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 3,320 | 15.64 | 32,530 |  |
| 4. Other transportation equipment manufacturing |  |  |  | 180 | 15.31 | 31,840 |  |
| 5. Basic chemical manufacturing |  |  |  | 620 | 15.08 | 31,360 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 16,500 | \$ 11.04 | \$ 22,960 | 2.708 |
| 2. Nevada |  |  |  | 28,450 | 10.96 | 22,790 | 2.262 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 176,760 | 12.14 | 25,250 | 2.107 |
| 4. North Dakota |  |  |  | 6,760 | 9.84 | 20,480 | 2.013 |
| 5. Montana |  |  |  | 8,510 | 9.79 | 20,350 | 1.992 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 5,930 | 13.30 | 27,660 | 1.951 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 55,860 | 12.47 | 25,930 | 1.762 |
| 3. Connecticut |  |  |  | 31,100 | 12.28 | 25,530 | 1.875 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 176,760 | 12.14 | 25,250 | 2.107 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 39,400 | 12.13 | 25,230 | 1.440 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Greenville, NC |  |  |  | 2,090 | \$ 8.21 | \$ 17,070 | 2.924 |
| 2. Champaign-Urbana, IL |  |  |  | 2,840 | 12.60 | 26,210 | 2.862 |
| 3. Holland-Grand Haven, MI |  |  |  | 3,150 | 10.82 | 22,500 | 2.832 |
| 4. Harrisonburg, VA |  |  |  | 1,470 | 9.01 | 18,750 | 2.539 |
| 5. Great Falls, MT |  |  |  | 830 | 9.77 | 20,330 | 2.440 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Kokomo, IN |  |  |  | 730 | 15.19 | 31,600 | 1.590 |
| 2. Brockton-Bridgewater-Easton, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 1,190 | 13.61 | 28,310 | 1.338 |
| 3. Taunton-Norton-Raynham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 740 | 13.49 | 28,050 | 1.602 |
| 4. Rochester, MN |  |  |  | 1,220 | 13.44 | 27,950 | 1.207 |
| 5. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 1,940 | 13.36 | 27,780 | 1.630 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 37-2012 Maids and housekeeping cleaners

Perform any combination of light cleaning duties to maintain private households or commercial establishments, such as hotels, restaurants, and hospitals, in a clean and orderly manner. Duties include making beds, replenishing linens, cleaning rooms and halls, and vacuuming.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 37-2019 Building cleaning workers, all other <br> All building cleaning workers not listed separately.



See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 37-2021 Pest control workers

Spray or release chemical solutions or toxic gases and set traps to kill pests and vermin, such as mice, termites, and roaches, that infest buildings and surrounding areas.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 37-3011 Landscaping and groundskeeping workers

Landscape or maintain grounds of property using hand or power tools or equipment. Workers typically perform a variety of tasks, which may include any combination of the following: sod laying, mowing, trimming, planting, watering, fertilizing, digging, raking, sprinkler installation, and installation of mortarless segmental concrete masonry wall units. Exclude "Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse" (45-2092).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 37-3012 Pesticide handlers, sprayers, and applicators, vegetation

Mix or apply pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, or insecticides through sprays, dusts, vapors, soil incorporation or chemical application on trees, shrubs, lawns, or botanical crops. Usually requires specific training and State or Federal certification. Exclude "Commercial Pilots" (53-2012) who operate aviation equipment to dust or spray crops.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$25,880$ |  | Mean <br> \$ 13.73 <br> 28,560 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 8.74 \\ 18,180 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 12.84 <br> 26,700 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 16.14 \\ & 33,580 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 20.12 \\ & 41,850 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Services to buildin | d dwelling |  |  | 17,170 | \$ 13.89 | \$ 28,890 |  |
| 2. Local government | designatio |  |  | 2,970 | 14.95 | 31,100 |  |
| 3. Support activities | p producti |  |  | 1,940 | 13.07 | 27,180 |  |
| 4. Misc. nondurable | merchant | salers |  | 1,110 | 12.19 | 25,350 |  |
| 5. Traveler accommo |  |  |  | 360 | 9.85 | 20,490 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. State government | designatio |  |  | 150 | 16.60 | 34,530 |  |
| 2. Elementary and se | ry schools |  |  | 40 | 16.10 | 33,480 |  |
| 3. Colleges and univ |  |  |  | (6) | 15.89 | 33,060 |  |
| 4. Local government | designatio |  |  | 2,970 | 14.95 | 31,100 |  |
| 5. Services to buildin | d dwelling |  |  | 17,170 | 13.89 | 28,890 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. South Dakota |  |  |  | 450 | \$ 11.62 | \$ 24,160 | 0.118 |
| 2. Idaho |  |  |  | 400 | 11.67 | 24,270 | 0.064 |
| 3. Iowa |  |  |  | 730 | 12.94 | 26,920 | 0.050 |
| 4. Montana |  |  |  | 210 | 10.03 | 20,860 | 0.049 |
| 5. Kansas |  |  |  | 620 | 12.46 | 25,920 | 0.047 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Illinois |  |  |  | 1,290 | 18.72 | 38,930 | 0.022 |
| 2. Oregon |  |  |  | 300 | 18.44 | 38,360 | 0.018 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 940 | 16.68 | 34,680 | 0.011 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 300 | 16.17 | 33,630 | 0.018 |
| 5. Hawaii |  |  |  | 80 | 15.94 | 33,150 | 0.013 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Sebastian-Vero Be |  |  |  | 120 | \$ 12.07 | \$ 25,110 | 0.245 |
| 2. Auburn-Opelika, |  |  |  | 50 | 10.66 | 22,180 | 0.105 |
| 3. Fort Walton Beach | tview-Des |  |  | 80 | 11.76 | 24,460 | 0.093 |
| 4. Lawrence, KS |  |  |  | 40 | 12.90 | 26,830 | 0.083 |
| 5. Cedar Rapids, IA |  |  |  | 110 | 12.20 | 25,380 | 0.083 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oakland-Fremont- | ard, CA M |  |  | (6) | 24.43 | 50,820 | (6) |
| 2. Chicago-Napervill | et, IL Metro |  |  | 820 | 21.28 | 44,270 | 0.022 |
| 3. Los Angeles-Long | h-Glendal | Metro Div |  | 130 | 20.83 | 43,330 | 0.003 |
| 4. Stockton, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 20.58 | 42,810 | (6) |
| 5. Nassau-Suffolk, N | tro Div |  |  | 180 | 19.18 | 39,900 | 0.015 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 37-3013 Tree trimmers and pruners

Cut away dead or excess branches from trees or shrubs to maintain right-of-way for roads, sidewalks, or utilities, or to improve appearance, health, and value of tree. Prune or treat trees or shrubs using handsaws, pruning hooks, sheers, and clippers. May use truck-mounted lifts and power pruners. May fill cavities in trees to promote healing and prevent deterioration. Exclude workers who primarily perform duties of "Pesticide Handlers, Sprayers, and Applicators, Vegetation" (37-3012) and "Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers" (37-3011).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

37-3019 Grounds maintenance workers, all other
All grounds maintenance workers not listed separately.


Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-1011 Gaming supervisors

Supervise gaming operations and personnel in an assigned area. Circulate among tables and observe operations. Ensure that stations and games are covered for each shift. May explain and interpret operating rules of house to patrons. May plan and organize activities and create friendly atmosphere for guests in hotels/casinos. May adjust service complaints. Exclude "Slot Key Persons" (39-1012).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-1012 Slot key persons

Coordinate/supervise functions of slot department workers to provide service to patrons. Handle and settle complaints of players. Verify and payoff jackpots. Reset slot machines after payoffs. Make minor repairs or adjustments to slot machines. Recommend removal of slot machines for repair. Report hazards and enforces safety rules.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean$\begin{gathered} \$ 12.16 \\ 25,300 \end{gathered}$ | 10th | 25th M | Median |  | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  | \$ 7.83 | \$ 9.25 |  | \$ 13.91 | \$ 18.52 |
| 13,450 | Annual: |  | 16,290 | 19,240 |  | 28,930 | 38,510 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 6,170 | \$ 11.70 | \$ 24,340 |  |
| 2. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 3,930 | 12.24 | 25,450 |  |
| 3. Gambling industries |  |  |  | 2,840 | 12.69 | 26,390 |  |
| 4. Personal care services |  |  |  | 130 | 18.03 | 37,490 |  |
| 5. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  |  | 120 | 14.31 | 29,770 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Personal care services |  |  |  | 130 | 18.03 | 37,490 |  |
| 2. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  |  | 120 | 14.31 | 29,770 |  |
| 3. Gambling industries |  |  |  | 2,840 | 12.69 | 26,390 |  |
| 4. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 3,930 | 12.24 | 25,450 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 6,170 | 11.70 | 24,340 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 3,020 | \$ 11.67 | \$ 24,270 | 0.240 |
| 2. Mississippi |  |  |  | 850 | 11.56 | 24,050 | 0.076 |
| 3. Louisiana |  |  |  | 1,260 | 11.65 | 24,230 | 0.071 |
| 4. Arizona |  |  |  | 1,500 | 12.26 | 25,510 | 0.058 |
| 5. North Dakota |  |  |  | 90 | 11.76 | 24,460 | 0.027 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Colorado |  |  |  | 480 | 15.71 | 32,680 | 0.022 |
| 2. South Dakota |  |  |  | (6) | 15.17 | 31,550 | (6) |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 330 | 14.55 | 30,250 | 0.008 |
| 4. Michigan |  |  |  | 450 | 12.90 | 26,840 | 0.010 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 110 | 12.81 | 26,650 | 0.001 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gulfport-Biloxi, MS |  |  |  | 450 | \$ 11.27 | \$ 23,450 | 0.480 |
| 2. Reno-Sparks, NV |  |  |  | 570 | 9.43 | 19,620 | 0.259 |
| 3. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV |  |  |  | 2,010 | 12.69 | 26,390 | 0.222 |
| 4. New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA |  |  |  | 450 | 11.45 | 23,810 | 0.099 |
| 5. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA |  |  |  | 830 | 10.62 | 22,090 | 0.065 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Colorado Springs, CO |  |  |  | (6) | 16.57 | 34,460 | (6) |
| 2. St. Louis, MO-IL |  |  |  | 70 | 16.52 | 34,350 | 0.005 |
| 3. Denver-Aurora, CO |  |  |  | 370 | 15.38 | 32,000 | 0.031 |
| 4. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV |  |  |  | 2,010 | 12.69 | 26,390 | 0.222 |
| 5. Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ |  |  |  | 730 | 11.92 | 24,800 | 0.040 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 39-1021 First-line supervisors/managers of personal service workers

Supervise and coordinate activities of personal service workers, such as supervisors of flight attendants, hairdressers, or caddies.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 39-2011 Animal trainers

Train animals for riding, harness, security, performance, or obedience, or assisting persons with disabilities. Accustom animals to human voice and contact; and condition animals to respond to commands. Train animals according to prescribed standards for show or competition. May train animals to carry pack loads or work as part of pack team.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean <br> \$ 14.39 <br> 29,920 | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  | \$ 7.66 | \$ 9.11 |  | \$ 17.39 | \$ 22.42 |
| 10,020 | Annual: |  | 15,930 | 18,960 |  | 36,170 | 46,630 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Support activities for animal production |  |  |  | 1,970 | \$ 14.54 | \$ 30,240 |  |
| 2. Other miscellaneous store retailers |  |  |  | 1,740 | 9.09 | 18,920 |  |
| 3. Other personal services |  |  |  | 1,720 | 17.73 | 36,880 |  |
| 4. Amusement parks and arcades |  |  |  | 990 | 13.07 | 27,180 |  |
| 5. Other professional and technical services |  |  |  | 180 | 13.98 | 29,080 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 30 | 19.14 | 39,820 |  |
| 2. Other personal services |  |  |  | 1,720 | 17.73 | 36,880 |  |
| 3. Individual and family services |  |  |  | 40 | 16.97 | 35,310 |  |
| 4. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  |  | (6) | 16.86 | 35,070 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 40 | 16.19 | 33,670 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Delaware |  |  |  | 100 | \$ 18.18 | \$ 37,820 | 0.024 |
| 2. Kentucky |  |  |  | 380 | 13.71 | 28,510 | 0.021 |
| 3. Florida |  |  |  | 1,640 | 14.25 | 29,640 | 0.021 |
| 4. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 340 | 12.78 | 26,590 | 0.012 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 480 | 17.06 | 35,480 | 0.012 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Minnesota |  |  |  | 60 | 21.46 | 44,640 | 0.002 |
| 2. Delaware |  |  |  | 100 | 18.18 | 37,820 | 0.024 |
| 3. Utah |  |  |  | (6) | 17.71 | 36,840 | (6) |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 480 | 17.06 | 35,480 | 0.012 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 130 | 16.92 | 35,200 | 0.004 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Ocala, FL |  |  |  | 80 | \$ 15.10 | \$ 31,410 | 0.080 |
| 2. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metro Div |  |  |  | 130 | 16.36 | 34,030 | 0.034 |
| 3. Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 100 | 17.00 | 35,350 | 0.029 |
| 4. Charleston, WV |  |  |  | 40 | 10.32 | 21,470 | 0.028 |
| 5. Springfield, MO |  |  |  | 50 | 8.44 | 17,540 | 0.026 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI |  |  |  | 50 | 24.33 | 50,600 | 0.003 |
| 2. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 140 | 18.46 | 38,390 | 0.014 |
| 3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 230 | 18.30 | 38,060 | 0.024 |
| 4. Dover, DE |  |  |  | (6) | 17.97 | 37,380 | (6) |
| 5. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 17.65 | 36,700 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-2021 Nonfarm animal caretakers

Feed, water, groom, bathe, exercise, or otherwise care for pets and other nonfarm animals, such as dogs, cats, ornamental fish or birds, zoo animals, and mice. Work in settings such as kennels, animal shelters, zoos, circuses, and aquariums. May keep records of feedings, treatments, and animals received or discharged. May clean, disinfect, and repair cages, pens, or fish tanks. Exclude "Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers" (31-9096).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment | 10th | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | \$ 6.56 | \$ 7.50 |  | 10.95 | \$ 14.64 |
| 108,130 Annual: 20,230 | 13,640 | 15,590 |  | 2,780 | 30,460 |
| Industry |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other personal services |  | 35,480 | \$ 9.67 | \$ 20,120 |  |
| 2. Other professional and technical services |  | 21,550 | 8.84 | 18,390 |  |
| 3. Other miscellaneous store retailers |  | 14,420 | 8.52 | 17,710 |  |
| 4. Social advocacy organizations |  | 8,130 | 8.98 | 18,680 |  |
| 5. Spectator sports |  | 7,300 | 10.11 | 21,020 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  | 530 | 16.48 | 34,270 |  |
| 2. State government (OES designation) |  | 180 | 15.00 | 31,210 |  |
| 3. Management of companies and enterprises |  | (6) | 13.74 | 28,580 |  |
| 4. Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing |  | 260 | 13.71 | 28,530 |  |
| 5. Gambling industries |  | 130 | 12.98 | 27,000 |  |
| State |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Kentucky |  | 2,920 | \$ 9.72 | \$ 20,210 | 0.164 |
| 2. Idaho |  | 970 | 13.17 | 27,400 | 0.155 |
| 3. Washington |  | 3,440 | 10.45 | 21,730 | 0.126 |
| 4. Maryland |  | 3,000 | 10.85 | 22,570 | 0.119 |
| 5. Nebraska |  | 1,050 | 9.00 | 18,730 | 0.117 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  | 200 | 14.11 | 29,340 | 0.033 |
| 2. Idaho |  | 970 | 13.17 | 27,400 | 0.155 |
| 3. District of Columbia |  | 70 | 12.74 | 26,500 | 0.011 |
| 4. Rhode Island |  | 360 | 11.51 | 23,940 | 0.075 |
| 5. Alaska |  | 180 | 11.38 | 23,670 | 0.059 |
| MSA |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Ocala, FL |  | 810 | \$ 8.94 | \$ 18,590 | 0.809 |
| 2. Lexington-Fayette, KY |  | 1,430 | 9.65 | 20,070 | 0.589 |
| 3. Hot Springs, AR |  | 90 | 7.59 | 15,780 | 0.248 |
| 4. Worcester, MA-CT Metropolitan NECTA |  | 600 | 9.96 | 20,710 | 0.245 |
| 5. Columbia, MO |  | 200 | 7.99 | 16,630 | 0.238 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Boise City-Nampa, ID |  | (6) | 15.90 | 33,080 | (6) |
| 2. Ames, IA |  | 60 | 15.56 | 32,370 | 0.147 |
| 3. Honolulu, HI |  | 130 | 14.74 | 30,670 | 0.030 |
| 4. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  | 540 | 14.17 | 29,470 | 0.056 |
| 5. Ann Arbor, MI |  | 110 | 12.87 | 26,770 | 0.056 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-3011 Gaming dealers

Operate table games. Stand or sit behind table and operate games of chance by dispensing the appropriate number of cards or blocks to players, or operating other gaming equipment. Compare the house's hand against players' hands and payoff or collect players' money or chips.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-3012 Gaming and sports book writers and runners

Assist in the operation of games such as keno and bingo. Scan winning tickets presented by patrons, calculate amount of winnings and pay patrons. May operate keno and bingo equipment. May start gaming equipment that randomly selects numbers. May announce number selected until total numbers specified for each game are selected. May pick up tickets from players, collect bets, receive, verify and record patrons' cash wagers.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | Mean$\$ 10.02$ | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  | \$ 6.33 | \$ 7.41 |  | \$ 11.20 | \$ 15.88 |
| 17,780 | Annual: | 20,850 | 13,170 | 15,410 |  | 23,290 | 33,030 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gambling industries |  |  |  | 4,390 | \$ 9.39 | \$ 19,530 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 4,010 | 11.20 | 23,300 |  |
| 3. Civic and social organizations |  |  |  | 2,380 | 8.99 | 18,690 |  |
| 4. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 1,980 | 9.99 | 20,790 |  |
| 5. Grantmaking and giving services |  |  |  | 170 | 11.47 | 23,850 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Grantmaking and giving services |  |  |  | 170 | 11.47 | 23,850 |  |
| 2. Spectator sports |  |  |  | (6) | 11.28 | 23,460 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 4,010 | 11.20 | 23,300 |  |
| 4. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 1,980 | 9.99 | 20,790 |  |
| 5. Gambling industries |  |  |  | 4,390 | 9.39 | 19,530 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Montana |  |  |  | 900 | \$ 7.09 | \$ 14,760 | 0.211 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 540 | 11.34 | 23,590 | 0.178 |
| 3. Nevada |  |  |  | 2,190 | 9.77 | 20,330 | 0.174 |
| 4. North Dakota |  |  |  | 320 | 10.04 | 20,890 | 0.095 |
| 5. Nebraska |  |  |  | 540 | 8.06 | 16,770 | 0.060 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Illinois |  |  |  | 190 | 15.44 | 32,120 | 0.003 |
| 2. Michigan |  |  |  | 460 | 13.49 | 28,060 | 0.011 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | (6) | 12.52 | 26,050 | (6) |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 940 | 12.09 | 25,150 | 0.006 |
| 5. Florida |  |  |  | 760 | 11.61 | 24,140 | 0.010 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Billings, MT |  |  |  | 330 | \$ 7.37 | \$ 15,320 | 0.413 |
| 2. Las Vegas-Paradis |  |  |  | 1,710 | 9.99 | 20,780 | 0.189 |
| 3. Reno-Sparks, NV |  |  |  | 330 | 9.14 | 19,010 | 0.150 |
| 4. Bellingham, WA |  |  |  | 100 | 9.76 | 20,300 | 0.129 |
| 5. Reading, PA |  |  |  | 170 | (6) | (6) | 0.102 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Chicago-Napervill | et, IL Metro |  |  | 150 | 16.49 | 34,290 | 0.004 |
| 2. Fargo, ND-MN |  |  |  | 70 | 11.91 | 24,780 | 0.062 |
| 3. Los Angeles-Long | h-Glendal | Metro Div |  | (6) | 11.06 | 23,010 | (6) |
| 4. Spokane, WA |  |  |  | 120 | 11.00 | 22,870 | 0.059 |
| 5. Seattle-Bellevue-E | , WA Met |  |  | 570 | 10.79 | 22,440 | 0.042 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-3019 Gaming service workers, all other

All Gaming Service Workers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-3021 Motion picture projectionists

Set up and operate motion picture projection and related sound reproduction equipment.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment10,620 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 9.70 \\ 20,180 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 6.08 \\ 12,650 \end{gathered}$ | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 6.97 |  | \$ 10.75 | \$ 14.25 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 14,500 |  | 22,350 | 29,650 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Motion picture and video industries |  |  |  | 10,080 | \$ 9.61 | \$ 19,980 |  |
| 2. Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks |  |  |  | 110 | 12.37 | 25,730 |  |
| 3. Promoters of performing arts and sports |  |  |  | 80 | 9.69 | 20,150 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Performing arts companies |  |  |  | (6) | 13.31 | 27,680 |  |
| 2. Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks |  |  |  | 110 | 12.37 | 25,730 |  |
| 3. Promoters of performing arts and sports |  |  |  | 80 | 9.69 | 20,150 |  |
| 4. Motion picture and video industries |  |  |  | 10,080 | 9.61 | 19,980 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Montana |  |  |  | 100 | \$ 7.10 | \$ 14,770 | 0.023 |
| 2. Utah |  |  |  | 200 | 7.60 | 15,800 | 0.017 |
| 3. Iowa |  |  |  | 240 | 7.01 | 14,590 | 0.016 |
| 4. Wyoming |  |  |  | 40 | 8.81 | 18,330 | 0.015 |
| 5. North Dakota |  |  |  | 50 | 7.82 | 16,260 | 0.015 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 700 | 13.38 | 27,830 | 0.008 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | 1,520 | 12.63 | 26,270 | 0.010 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 110 | 12.45 | 25,900 | 0.003 |
| 4. Hawaii |  |  |  | (6) | 12.40 | 25,800 | (6) |
| 5. Illinois |  |  |  | 300 | 12.28 | 25,540 | 0.005 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Pittsburgh, PA |  |  |  | 290 | \$ 6.96 | \$ 14,480 | 0.026 |
| 2. Provo-Orem, UT |  |  |  | 40 | 6.36 | 13,230 | 0.024 |
| 3. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA |  |  |  | 40 | 11.99 | 24,940 | 0.021 |
| 4. Salt Lake City, UT |  |  |  | 110 | 8.64 | 17,970 | 0.019 |
| 5. Lakeland, FL |  |  |  | 40 | 7.89 | 16,400 | 0.019 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 480 | 15.39 | 32,000 | 0.012 |
| 2. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 420 | 14.46 | 30,070 | 0.008 |
| 3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 80 | 13.45 | 27,970 | 0.008 |
| 4. Rochester, NY |  |  |  | (6) | 13.44 | 27,950 | (6) |
| 5. San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA |  |  |  | 90 | 13.28 | 27,630 | 0.007 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-3031 Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers

Assist patrons at entertainment events by performing duties, such as collecting admission tickets and passes from patrons, assisting in finding seats, searching for lost articles, and locating such facilities as rest rooms and telephones.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-3091 Amusement and recreation attendants

Perform variety of attending duties at amusement or recreation facility. May schedule use of recreation facilities, maintain and provide equipment to participants of sporting events or recreational pursuits, or operate amusement concessions and rides.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 39-3092 Costume attendants

Select, fit, and take care of costumes for cast members, and aid entertainers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued
39-3093 Locker room, coatroom, and dressing room attendants
Provide personal items to patrons or customers in locker rooms, dressing rooms, or coatrooms.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean <br> \$ 9.50 | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
| Employment Hourly: |  | \$ 6.74 | \$ 7.58 |  | \$ 10.77 | \$ 13.21 |
| 18,770 Annual: | 19,760 | 14,030 | 15,760 |  | 22,410 | 27,480 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  | 7,050 | \$ 9.49 | \$ 19,750 |  |
| 2. Traveler accommodation |  |  | 2,380 | 10.20 | 21,220 |  |
| 3. Personal care services |  |  | 1,080 | 8.97 | 18,650 |  |
| 4. Spectator sports |  |  | 780 | 9.84 | 20,470 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  | 560 | 9.02 | 18,770 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  | 190 | 13.20 | 27,460 |  |
| 2. Junior colleges |  |  | 70 | 12.80 | 26,620 |  |
| 3. Colleges and universities |  |  | 150 | 10.97 | 22,810 |  |
| 4. Traveler accommodation |  |  | 2,380 | 10.20 | 21,220 |  |
| 5. Civic and social organizations |  |  | 280 | 9.99 | 20,780 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  |  | 160 | \$ 11.45 | \$ 23,810 | 0.027 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  | 740 | 9.37 | 19,500 | 0.023 |
| 3. Kansas |  |  | 300 | 7.77 | 16,150 | 0.023 |
| 4. Illinois |  |  | 1,290 | 9.49 | 19,750 | 0.022 |
| 5. Florida |  |  | 1,710 | 9.46 | 19,680 | 0.022 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 50 | 11.53 | 23,980 | 0.008 |
| 2. Hawaii |  |  | 160 | 11.45 | 23,810 | 0.027 |
| 3. Nevada |  |  | 110 | 11.01 | 22,890 | 0.009 |
| 4. New York |  |  | 1,690 | 10.51 | 21,860 | 0.020 |
| 5. California |  |  | 2,200 | 10.47 | 21,770 | 0.015 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL |  |  | 60 | \$ 9.54 | \$ 19,840 | 0.123 |
| 2. Bend, OR |  |  | 50 | 8.53 | 17,740 | 0.076 |
| 3. Naples-Marco Island, FL |  |  | 90 | 10.65 | 22,140 | 0.069 |
| 4. West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boyn | Beach, FL |  | 320 | 9.76 | 20,310 | 0.057 |
| 5. Sioux Falls, SD |  |  | 70 | 8.71 | 18,110 | 0.055 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  | 60 | 12.32 | 25,640 | 0.014 |
| 2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  | 110 | 12.03 | 25,010 | 0.011 |
| 3. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV |  |  | 80 | 11.80 | 24,540 | 0.009 |
| 4. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  | 30 | 11.71 | 24,350 | 0.013 |
| 5. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metro Div |  |  | 180 | 11.23 | 23,360 | 0.015 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-4011 Embalmers

Prepare bodies for interment in conformity with legal requirements.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-4021 Funeral attendants

Perform variety of tasks during funeral, such as placing casket in parlor or chapel prior to service; arranging floral offerings or lights around casket; directing or escorting mourners; closing casket; and issuing and storing funeral equipment.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-5011 Barbers

Provide barbering services, such as cutting, trimming, shampooing, and styling hair, trimming beards, or giving shaves.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 39-5012 Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists

Provide beauty services, such as shampooing, cutting, coloring, and styling hair, and massaging and treating scalp. May also apply makeup, dress wigs, perform hair removal, and provide nail and skin care services.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$344,900$ |  | Mean <br> \$ 11.80 <br> 24,550 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 6.68 \\ 13,880 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 7.92 | . 25 | \$ 13.75 | \$ 18.78 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 16,470 | 320 | 28,600 | 39,070 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Personal care services |  |  |  | 310,460 | \$ 11.99 | \$ 24,940 |  |
| 2. Health and personal care stores |  |  |  | 2,850 | 11.13 | 23,140 |  |
| 3. Employment services |  |  |  | 2,050 | 13.42 | 27,910 |  |
| 4. Technical and trade schools |  |  |  | 1,820 | 11.32 | 23,540 |  |
| 5. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 740 | 13.16 | 27,370 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Motion picture and video industries |  |  |  | (6) | 36.48 | 75,880 |  |
| 2. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals |  |  |  | 100 | 13.86 | 28,820 |  |
| 3. Employment services |  |  |  | 2,050 | 13.42 | 27,910 |  |
| 4. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 740 | 13.16 | 27,370 |  |
| 5. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 130 | 12.87 | 26,760 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 11,310 | \$ 10.98 | \$ 22,850 | 0.412 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | 16,320 | 13.50 | 28,080 | 0.412 |
| 3. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 22,420 | 9.71 | 20,200 | 0.398 |
| 4. North Dakota |  |  |  | 1,330 | 11.22 | 23,340 | 0.396 |
| 5. Connecticut |  |  |  | 6,230 | 13.65 | 28,390 | 0.376 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 9,630 | 14.23 | 29,590 | 0.304 |
| 2. Vermont |  |  |  | 660 | 13.96 | 29,040 | 0.220 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 8,780 | 13.80 | 28,700 | 0.321 |
| 4. Alaska |  |  |  | 610 | 13.79 | 28,680 | 0.201 |
| 5. Hawaii |  |  |  | 1,160 | 13.71 | 28,520 | 0.194 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lewiston, ID-WA |  |  |  | 190 | \$ 8.21 | \$ 17,070 | 0.762 |
| 2. Appleton, WI |  |  |  | 740 | 12.67 | 26,350 | 0.640 |
| 3. Lawrence, KS |  |  |  | 300 | 9.74 | 20,260 | 0.621 |
| 4. Mansfield, OH |  |  |  | 360 | 9.29 | 19,320 | 0.618 |
| 5. Ocean City, NJ |  |  |  | 240 | 11.04 | 22,960 | 0.598 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Burlington-South Burlington, VT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 180 | 18.13 | 37,720 | 0.161 |
| 2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 5,920 | 17.33 | 36,040 | 0.262 |
| 3. Durham, NC |  |  |  | 430 | 16.34 | 33,980 | 0.165 |
| 4. Birmingham-Hoover, AL |  |  |  | 690 | 16.26 | 33,820 | 0.137 |
| 5. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,320 | 15.99 | 33,260 | 0.410 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 39-5092 Manicurists and pedicurists

Clean and shape customers' fingernails and toenails. May polish or decorate nails.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-5093 Shampooers

Shampoo and rinse customers' hair.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-5094 Skin care specialists

Provide skin care treatments to face and body to enhance an individual's appearance.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 39-6011 Baggage porters and bellhops

Handle baggage for travelers at transportation terminals or for guests at hotels or similar establishments.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-6012 Concierges

Assist patrons at hotel, apartment or office building with personal services. May take messages, arrange or give advice on transportation, business services or entertainment, or monitor guest requests for housekeeping and maintenance.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment19,150 |  | Mean <br> \$ 12.50 <br> 26,000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 7.65 \\ 15,910 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 9.41 | . 83 | \$ 14.95 | \$ 18.37 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 19,580 | , 600 | 31,090 | 38,210 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 7,980 | \$ 12.56 | \$ 26,120 |  |
| 2. Lessors of real estate |  |  |  | 3,050 | 11.39 | 23,690 |  |
| 3. Activities related to real estate |  |  |  | 1,730 | 13.93 | 28,970 |  |
| 4. Other personal services |  |  |  | 1,190 | 14.97 | 31,140 |  |
| 5. Offices of real estate agents and brokers |  |  |  | 690 | 13.62 | 28,320 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Promoters of performing arts and sports |  |  |  | (6) | 15.76 | 32,790 |  |
| 2. Spectator sports |  |  |  | 40 | 15.49 | 32,230 |  |
| 3. Other personal services |  |  |  | 1,190 | 14.97 | 31,140 |  |
| 4. Activities related to real estate |  |  |  | 1,730 | 13.93 | 28,970 |  |
| 5. Personal care services |  |  |  | (6) | 13.91 | 28,930 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 910 | \$ 16.06 | \$ 33,400 | 0.149 |
| 2. Hawaii |  |  |  | 650 | 16.69 | 34,720 | 0.108 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,360 | 13.18 | 27,420 | 0.043 |
| 4. Nevada |  |  |  | 400 | 13.55 | 28,180 | 0.032 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 1,040 | 10.86 | 22,590 | 0.026 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  |  |  | 650 | 16.69 | 34,720 | 0.108 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 1,940 | 16.67 | 34,670 | 0.023 |
| 3. Idaho |  |  |  | (6) | 16.06 | 33,410 | (6) |
| 4. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 910 | 16.06 | 33,400 | 0.149 |
| 5. Oregon |  |  |  | 140 | 13.81 | 28,730 | 0.008 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 1,190 | \$ 13.45 | \$ 27,980 | 0.072 |
| 2. Honolulu, HI |  |  |  | 280 | 16.33 | 33,970 | 0.065 |
| 3. Atlantic City, NJ |  |  |  | 80 | 11.97 | 24,900 | 0.054 |
| 4. Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC |  |  |  | 60 | 9.21 | 19,170 | 0.051 |
| 5. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,020 | 16.08 | 33,450 | 0.045 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,770 | 17.01 | 35,390 | 0.036 |
| 2. Boise City-Nampa, ID |  |  |  | (6) | 16.79 | 34,930 | (6) |
| 3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 270 | 16.35 | 34,010 | 0.028 |
| 4. Honolulu, HI |  |  |  | 280 | 16.33 | 33,970 | 0.065 |
| 5. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,020 | 16.08 | 33,450 | 0.045 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 39-6021 Tour guides and escorts

Escort individuals or groups on sightseeing tours or through places of interest, such as industrial establishments, public buildings, and art galleries.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-6022 Travel guides

Plan, organize, and conduct long distance cruises, tours, and expeditions for individuals and groups.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 14.83 | \$ 8.20 | \$ 10.86 |  | \$ 17.39 | \$ 23.35 |
| 3,220 | Annual: | 30,840 | 17,060 | 22,590 |  | 36,180 | 48,580 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Travel arrangement and reservation services |  |  |  | 2,220 | \$ 15.13 | \$ 31,470 |  |
| 2. Scenic and sightseeing transportation, land |  |  |  | 70 | 12.84 | 26,710 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 50 | 9.00 | 18,720 |  |
| 4. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 40 | 12.92 | 26,880 |  |
| 5. Sea, coastal, and Great Lakes transportation |  |  |  | 30 | (6) | (6) |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Charter bus industry |  |  |  | (6) | 18.89 | 39,290 |  |
| 2. Travel arrangement and reservation services |  |  |  | 2,220 | 15.13 | 31,470 |  |
| 3. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  |  | (6) | 14.35 | 29,850 |  |
| 4. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 40 | 12.92 | 26,880 |  |
| 5. Scenic and sightseeing transportation, land |  |  |  | 70 | 12.84 | 26,710 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Percent of State } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Utah |  |  |  | 160 | \$ 13.42 | \$ 27,920 | 0.014 |
| 2. Mississippi |  |  |  | 60 | 10.51 | 21,860 | 0.005 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 100 | 18.40 | 38,270 | 0.004 |
| 4. Virginia |  |  |  | 100 | 15.39 | 32,010 | 0.003 |
| 5. Indiana |  |  |  | 90 | 10.63 | 22,110 | 0.003 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Texas |  |  |  | 110 | 20.12 | 41,840 | 0.001 |
| 2. Illinois |  |  |  | 40 | 19.93 | 41,450 | 0.001 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 100 | 18.40 | 38,270 | 0.004 |
| 4. Arizona |  |  |  | (6) | 18.30 | 38,070 | (6) |
| 5. North Carolina |  |  |  | (6) | 17.98 | 37,410 | (6) |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Charlottesville, VA |  |  |  | 30 | \$ 13.36 | \$ 27,790 | 0.032 |
| 2. Salt Lake City, UT |  |  |  | 100 | 12.68 | 26,370 | 0.017 |
| 3. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 100 | 18.12 | 37,680 | 0.007 |
| 4. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 50 | 18.32 | 38,110 | 0.003 |
| 5. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 90 | 15.86 | 33,000 | 0.002 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 19.99 | 41,580 | (6) |
| 2. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 50 | 18.32 | 38,110 | 0.003 |
| 3. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 100 | 18.12 | 37,680 | 0.007 |
| 4. Orlando-Kissimmee, FL |  |  |  | (6) | 16.20 | 33,690 | (6) |
| 5. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 90 | 15.86 | 33,000 | 0.002 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 39-6031 Flight attendants

Provide personal services to ensure the safety and comfort of airline passengers during flight. Greet passengers, verify tickets, explain use of safety equipment, and serve food or beverages.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-6032 Transportation attendants, except flight attendants and baggage porters

Provide services to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers aboard ships, buses, trains, or within the station or terminal. Perform duties, such as greeting passengers, explaining the use of safety equipment, serving meals or beverages, or answering questions related to travel.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$20,790$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 10.17 \\ & 21,140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 6.82 \\ 14,180 \end{gathered}$ | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 7.87 |  | 11.55 | \$ 14.70 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 16,360 |  | 24,020 | 30,580 |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Support activities for air transportation |  |  |  | 3,740 | \$ 9.60 | \$ 19,970 |  |
| 2. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 3,450 | 9.70 | 20,170 |  |
| 3. Scheduled air transportation |  |  |  | 2,890 | 11.03 | 22,940 |  |
| 4. School and employee bus transportation |  |  |  | 2,870 | 8.93 | 18,580 |  |
| 5. Scenic and sightseeing transportation, water |  |  |  | 1,120 | 10.61 | 22,070 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Inland water transportation |  |  |  | 30 | 12.82 | 26,670 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 650 | 12.33 | 25,640 |  |
| 3. Nonscheduled air transportation |  |  |  | 210 | 11.54 | 24,010 |  |
| 4. Sea, coastal, and Great Lakes transportation |  |  |  | 440 | 11.52 | 23,970 |  |
| 5. Scenic and sightseeing transportation, other |  |  |  | 80 | 11.34 | 23,580 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  |  |  | 770 | \$ 11.20 | \$ 23,290 | 0.129 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 340 | 15.29 | 31,800 | 0.112 |
| 3. Nevada |  |  |  | 710 | 9.72 | 20,220 | 0.056 |
| 4. Florida |  |  |  | 4,190 | 9.76 | 20,310 | 0.053 |
| 5. Illinois |  |  |  | 2,350 | 9.45 | 19,660 | 0.040 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 340 | 15.29 | 31,800 | 0.112 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 260 | 12.51 | 26,010 | 0.008 |
| 3. Indiana |  |  |  | (6) | 12.44 | 25,870 | (6) |
| 4. Delaware |  |  |  | 30 | 12.24 | 25,460 | 0.007 |
| 5. Virginia |  |  |  | 220 | 11.65 | 24,240 | 0.006 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Honolulu, HI |  |  |  | 290 | \$ 10.91 | \$ 22,700 | 0.068 |
| 2. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV |  |  |  | 610 | 9.58 | 19,920 | 0.067 |
| 3. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metro Div |  |  |  | 240 | 9.79 | 20,350 | 0.062 |
| 4. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,630 | 9.07 | 18,870 | 0.043 |
| 5. Salt Lake City, UT |  |  |  | 250 | 11.97 | 24,890 | 0.042 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 12.62 | 26,250 | (6) |
| 2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 180 | 12.11 | 25,190 | 0.019 |
| 3. Salt Lake City, UT |  |  |  | 250 | 11.97 | 24,890 | 0.042 |
| 4. Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metro Div |  |  |  | 400 | 11.85 | 24,650 | 0.020 |
| 5. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 640 | 11.83 | 24,600 | 0.016 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 39-9011 Child care workers

Attend to children at schools, businesses, private households, and child care institutions. Perform a variety of tasks, such as dressing, feeding, bathing, and overseeing play. Exclude "Preschool Teachers" (25-2011) and "Teacher Assistants" (25-9041).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 9.05 \\ 18,820 \end{gathered}$ | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 7.11 |  | \$ 10.54 | \$ 13.01 |
|  | Annual: |  | 12,910 | 14,790 |  | 21,930 | 27,050 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Child day care services |  |  |  | 240,300 | \$ 8.23 | \$ 17,120 |  |
| 2. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 122,070 | 10.07 | 20,950 |  |
| 3. Civic and social organizations |  |  |  | 33,590 | 8.31 | 17,280 |  |
| 4. Other residential care facilities |  |  |  | 32,250 | 10.20 | 21,220 |  |
| 5. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  |  | 30,050 | 8.21 | 17,070 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals |  |  |  | 430 | 16.51 | 34,350 |  |
| 2. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 430 | 13.77 | 28,650 |  |
| 3. Other hospitals |  |  |  | 270 | 11.78 | 24,490 |  |
| 4. Grantmaking and giving services |  |  |  | 490 | 10.57 | 21,990 |  |
| 5. Educational support services |  |  |  | 6,830 | 10.50 | 21,840 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Percent of State } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Montana |  |  |  | 3,610 | \$ 8.14 | \$ 16,930 | 0.845 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 63,130 | 10.60 | 22,050 | 0.753 |
| 3. South Dakota |  |  |  | 2,570 | 7.74 | 16,110 | 0.674 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 26,440 | 9.58 | 19,930 | 0.668 |
| 5. North Dakota |  |  |  | 2,020 | 8.17 | 16,990 | 0.602 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 1,660 | 10.98 | 22,850 | 0.272 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 10,530 | 10.94 | 22,760 | 0.332 |
| 3. Connecticut |  |  |  | 7,100 | 10.66 | 22,180 | 0.428 |
| 4. Alaska |  |  |  | 1,270 | 10.66 | 22,170 | 0.418 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 63,130 | 10.60 | 22,050 | 0.753 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Great Falls, MT |  |  |  | 610 | \$ 7.47 | \$ 15,530 | 1.793 |
| 2. Lawrence, KS |  |  |  | 680 | 8.56 | 17,810 | 1.407 |
| 3. Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY |  |  |  | 2,850 | 10.48 | 21,810 | 1.143 |
| 4. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  |  | 2,530 | 9.35 | 19,440 | 1.109 |
| 5. Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA |  |  |  | 160 | (6) | (6) | 1.058 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Santa Fe, NM |  |  |  | 120 | 13.54 | 28,170 | 0.187 |
| 2. Napa, CA |  |  |  | 90 | 12.78 | 26,590 | 0.141 |
| 3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,570 | 12.37 | 25,730 | 0.266 |
| 4. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | 1,060 | 12.09 | 25,150 | 0.348 |
| 5. New Haven, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 1,180 | 11.83 | 24,610 | 0.430 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-9021 Personal and home care aides

Assist elderly or disabled adults with daily living activities at the person's home or in a daytime non-residential facility. Duties performed at a place of residence may include keeping house (making beds, doing laundry, washing dishes) and preparing meals. May provide meals and supervised activities at non-residential care facilities. May advise families, the elderly, and disabled on such things as nutrition, cleanliness, and household utilities.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-9031 Fitness trainers and aerobics instructors

Instruct or coach groups or individuals in exercise activities and the fundamentals of sports. Demonstrate techniques and methods of participation. Observe participants and inform them of corrective measures necessary to improve their skills. Those required to hold teaching degrees should be reported in the appropriate teaching category. Exclude "Athletic Trainers" (29-9091).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment205,970 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 15.24 \\ 31,710 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 7.15 \\ 14,880 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 8.66 |  | \$ 19.73 | \$ 27.29 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 18,010 |  | 41,040 | 56,750 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  |  | 136,110 | \$ 15.83 | \$ 32,920 |  |
| 2. Civic and social organizations |  |  |  | 32,840 | 13.32 | 27,710 |  |
| 3. Other schools and instruction |  |  |  | 9,800 | 12.99 | 27,030 |  |
| 4. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 5,460 | 14.09 | 29,300 |  |
| 5. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 4,850 | 15.34 | 31,900 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Activities related to real estate |  |  |  | 410 | 22.23 | 46,250 |  |
| 2. Other personal services |  |  |  | 410 | 21.99 | 45,740 |  |
| 3. Office administrative services |  |  |  | 100 | 19.71 | 41,010 |  |
| 4. Offices of other health practitioners |  |  |  | 1,770 | 17.62 | 36,650 |  |
| 5. Social advocacy organizations |  |  |  | 160 | 17.62 | 36,640 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Colorado |  |  |  | 6,450 | \$ 16.31 | \$ 33,920 | 0.292 |
| 2. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 1,570 | 13.06 | 27,150 | 0.250 |
| 3. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 1,150 | 15.59 | 32,420 | 0.238 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 5,660 | 17.85 | 37,130 | 0.207 |
| 5. Vermont |  |  |  | 610 | 12.90 | 26,840 | 0.204 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Connecticut |  |  |  | 3,290 | 21.22 | 44,140 | 0.198 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 14,480 | 19.14 | 39,820 | 0.173 |
| 3. Utah |  |  |  | 1,690 | 19.07 | 39,670 | 0.147 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 29,950 | 18.67 | 38,840 | 0.199 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 6,950 | 18.44 | 38,350 | 0.176 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Chico, CA |  |  |  | 430 | \$ 17.92 | \$ 37,270 | 0.568 |
| 2. St. George, UT |  |  |  | 260 | 17.75 | 36,910 | 0.519 |
| 3. Danbury, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 320 | 19.78 | 41,150 | 0.461 |
| 4. Grand Forks, ND-MN |  |  |  | 220 | 9.45 | 19,650 | 0.439 |
| 5. Fort Collins-Loveland, CO |  |  |  | 530 | 13.83 | 28,770 | 0.422 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 1,270 | 26.79 | 55,730 | 0.300 |
| 2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,880 | 25.59 | 53,230 | 0.298 |
| 3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 1,710 | 24.46 | 50,870 | 0.192 |
| 4. Provo-Orem, UT |  |  |  | 80 | 22.94 | 47,710 | 0.048 |
| 5. Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,780 | 22.79 | 47,400 | 0.140 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 39-9032 Recreation workers

Conduct recreation activities with groups in public, private, or volunteer agencies or recreation facilities. Organize and promote activities, such as arts and crafts, sports, games, music, dramatics, social recreation, camping, and hobbies, taking into account the needs and interests of individual members.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-9041 Residential advisors

Coordinate activities for residents of boarding schools, college fraternities or sororities, college dormitories, or similar establishments. Order supplies and determine need for maintenance, repairs, and furnishings. May maintain household records and assign rooms. May refer residents to counseling resources if needed.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 39-9099 Personal care and service workers, all other

All personal care and service workers not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment Hourly: | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | \$ 10.40 | \$ 6.51 | \$ 7.42 |  | \$ 11.80 | \$ 16.15 |
| 58,440 Annual: | 21,640 | 13,540 | 15,440 |  | 24,550 | 33,590 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Personal care services |  |  | 12,980 | \$ 9.19 | \$ 19,110 |  |
| 2. Traveler accommodation |  |  | 4,300 | 10.70 | 22,260 |  |
| 3. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  | 3,320 | 10.56 | 21,960 |  |
| 4. Local government (OES designation) |  |  | 3,040 | 10.89 | 22,650 |  |
| 5. Residential mental health facilities |  |  | 2,440 | 8.99 | 18,700 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other personal services |  |  | 1,310 | 16.61 | 34,550 |  |
| 2. Facilities support services |  |  | 50 | 15.78 | 32,820 |  |
| 3. Junior colleges |  |  | 150 | 15.09 | 31,380 |  |
| 4. Electronic markets and agents and brokers |  |  | (6) | 14.77 | 30,710 |  |
| 5. Lessors of real estate |  |  | 1,030 | 13.73 | 28,570 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  |  | 950 | \$ 9.74 | \$ 20,270 | 0.159 |
| 2. Nevada |  |  | 1,780 | 11.62 | 24,170 | 0.142 |
| 3. Florida |  |  | 8,710 | 10.87 | 22,610 | 0.111 |
| 4. Louisiana |  |  | 1,950 | 8.62 | 17,920 | 0.110 |
| 5. Illinois |  |  | 5,420 | 11.51 | 23,950 | 0.093 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Delaware |  |  | (6) | 17.84 | 37,110 | (6) |
| 2. New York |  |  | 1,860 | 13.06 | 27,160 | 0.022 |
| 3. California |  |  | 3,680 | 12.49 | 25,980 | 0.024 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  | 1,290 | 12.43 | 25,850 | 0.041 |
| 5. Nevada |  |  | 1,780 | 11.62 | 24,170 | 0.142 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alexandria, LA |  |  | 280 | \$ 7.64 | \$ 15,890 | 0.449 |
| 2. Atlantic City, NJ |  |  | 420 | 11.29 | 23,490 | 0.283 |
| 3. Orlando-Kissimmee, FL |  |  | 2,620 | 11.67 | 24,270 | 0.257 |
| 4. Hot Springs, AR |  |  | 90 | 10.03 | 20,870 | 0.248 |
| 5. Reading, PA |  |  | 360 | (6) | (6) | 0.215 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Reno-Sparks, NV |  |  | 60 | 18.13 | 37,700 | 0.027 |
| 2. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL- | Metro Div |  | 150 | 16.27 | 33,850 | 0.039 |
| 3. Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Rosevil | CA |  | 250 | 15.18 | 31,570 | 0.028 |
| 4. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA |  |  | 40 | 14.74 | 30,660 | 0.021 |
| 5. Pittsburgh, PA |  |  | 220 | 13.55 | 28,180 | 0.020 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 41-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers

Directly supervise sales workers in a retail establishment or department. Duties may include management functions, such as purchasing, budgeting, accounting, and personnel work, in addition to supervisory duties.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 41-1012 First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers

Directly supervise and coordinate activities of sales workers other than retail sales workers. May perform duties, such as budgeting, accounting, and personnel work, in addition to supervisory duties.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$285,690$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 36.94 \\ & 76,840 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 16.75 \\ 34,840 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 23.51 \\ 48,900 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\text { \$ } 31.49$$65,510$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 45.51 \\ & 94,670 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 90th } \\ \$ 65.03 \\ 135,270 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Electronic markets and agents and brokers |  |  |  | 15,900 | \$ 42.43 | \$ 88,260 |  |
| 2. Postal service |  |  |  | 13,440 | 28.26 | 58,790 |  |
| 3. Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 13,170 | 35.88 | 74,640 |  |
| 4. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 10,270 | 44.22 | 91,980 |  |
| 5. Business support services |  |  |  | 9,660 | 26.29 | 54,680 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Apparel and piece goods merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 2,140 | 51.02 | 106,110 |  |
| 2. Other information services |  |  |  | 90 | 48.52 | 100,920 |  |
| 3. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | 4,880 | 48.05 | 99,940 |  |
| 4. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage |  |  |  | 4,500 | 47.80 | 99,430 |  |
| 5. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing |  |  |  | 70 | 47.11 | 97,990 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 2,060 | \$36.59 | \$ 76,110 | 0.328 |
| 2. Minnesota |  |  |  | 8,620 | 41.52 | 86,350 | 0.321 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 11,820 | 45.84 | 95,350 | 0.299 |
| 4. North Carolina |  |  |  | 10,630 | 33.83 | 70,360 | 0.273 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 7,230 | 38.34 | 79,740 | 0.264 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 21,760 | 48.80 | 101,500 | 0.259 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | 11,820 | 45.84 | 95,350 | 0.299 |
| 3. Virginia |  |  |  | 7,700 | 42.34 | 88,070 | 0.213 |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  |  | 8,620 | 41.52 | 86,350 | 0.321 |
| 5. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 10,160 | 40.79 | 84,830 | 0.180 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 410 | \$45.18 | \$ 93,980 | 0.718 |
| 2. Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 600 | 36.05 | 74,980 | 0.453 |
| 3. Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC |  |  |  | 3,520 | 37.48 | 77,950 | 0.432 |
| 4. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI |  |  |  | 6,980 | 43.65 | 90,790 | 0.395 |
| 5. Medford, OR |  |  |  | 300 | 24.29 | 50,530 | 0.366 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 15,820 | 52.31 | 108,810 | 0.318 |
| 2. Cleveland, TN |  |  |  | 60 | 50.09 | 104,190 | 0.153 |
| 3. Harrisonburg, VA |  |  |  | 70 | 47.89 | 99,620 | 0.121 |
| 4. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 3,100 | 47.79 | 99,400 | 0.312 |
| 5. Winchester, VA-WV |  |  |  | 70 | 47.58 | 98,960 | 0.127 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 41-2011 Cashiers

Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Usually involves use of electronic scanners, cash registers, or related equipment. Often involved in processing credit or debit card transactions and validating checks.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 41-2012 Gaming change persons and booth cashiers

Exchange coins and tokens for patrons' money. May issue payoffs and obtain customer's signature on receipt when winnings exceed the amount held in the slot machine. May operate a booth in the slot machine area and furnish change persons with money bank at the start of the shift, or count and audit money in drawers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 41-2021 Counter and rental clerks

Receive orders for repairs, rentals, and services. May describe available options, compute cost, and accept payment.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$468,900$ |  | Mean <br> \$ 11.22 <br> 23,340 | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 7.58 |  | \$ 13.05 | \$ 18.17 |
|  | Annual: |  | 13,650 | 15,770 |  | 27,150 | 37,800 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Consumer goods r |  |  |  | 95,810 | \$ 8.98 | \$ 18,670 |  |
| 2. Drycleaning and la | services |  |  | 56,300 | 8.51 | 17,700 |  |
| 3. Automotive equip | ental and le |  |  | 47,890 | 11.77 | 24,480 |  |
| 4. Automobile deale |  |  |  | 33,230 | 20.48 | 42,590 |  |
| 5. Lessors of real est |  |  |  | 32,940 | 10.97 | 22,820 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Automobile dealer |  |  |  | 33,230 | 20.48 | 42,590 |  |
| 2. Accounting and boor | ping servic |  |  | 250 | 18.68 | 38,860 |  |
| 3. Motor vehicle part | ufacturing |  |  | 50 | 18.21 | 37,890 |  |
| 4. Individual and fam | vices |  |  | 150 | 17.78 | 36,990 |  |
| 5. Chemical merchan | lesalers |  |  | 340 | 17.72 | 36,860 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  |  | 19,130 | \$ 12.40 | \$ 25,790 | 0.699 |
| 2. Colorado |  |  |  | 13,090 | 11.44 | 23,790 | 0.593 |
| 3. Vermont |  |  |  | 1,500 | 11.90 | 24,760 | 0.501 |
| 4. North Dakota |  |  |  | 1,680 | 8.63 | 17,940 | 0.500 |
| 5. Alabama |  |  |  | 9,070 | 9.08 | 18,890 | 0.474 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 12,180 | 13.34 | 27,740 | 0.308 |
| 2. Connecticut |  |  |  | 3,730 | 12.94 | 26,900 | 0.225 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 69,810 | 12.80 | 26,630 | 0.463 |
| 4. Maryland |  |  |  | 10,670 | 12.77 | 26,550 | 0.422 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 19,130 | 12.40 | 25,790 | 0.699 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Redding, CA |  |  |  | 650 | \$ 10.94 | \$ 22,740 | 0.972 |
| 2. Mobile, AL |  |  |  | 1,450 | 8.72 | 18,130 | 0.843 |
| 3. Bellingham, WA |  |  |  | 620 | 10.91 | 22,690 | 0.801 |
| 4. Mount Vernon-An | s, WA |  |  | 350 | 11.39 | 23,690 | 0.787 |
| 5. Salinas, CA |  |  |  | 1,230 | 10.01 | 20,820 | 0.778 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bridgeport-Stamfo | rwalk, CT | opolitan N |  | 640 | 16.32 | 33,940 | 0.151 |
| 2. Portsmouth, NH-M | tropolitan |  |  | 200 | 16.24 | 33,790 | 0.350 |
| 3. Napa, CA |  |  |  | 140 | 15.25 | 31,730 | 0.219 |
| 4. Fresno, CA |  |  |  | 1,130 | 14.53 | 30,230 | 0.345 |
| 5. Newark-Union, N | Metro Div |  |  | 2,890 | 14.44 | 30,040 | 0.287 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued
41-2022 Parts salespersons
Sell spare and replacement parts and equipment in repair shop or parts store.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment234,770 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 14.43 \\ 30,010 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 8.08 \\ 16,810 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\text { \$ } 13.19$$27,430$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 17.55 \\ & 36,510 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 22.62 \\ & 47,050 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores |  |  |  | 69,570 | \$ 11.57 | \$ 24,070 |  |
| 2. Automobile dealers |  |  |  | 61,760 | 17.29 | 35,960 |  |
| 3. Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 23,790 | 15.46 | 32,150 |  |
| 4. Motor vehicle and parts merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 21,720 | 15.18 | 31,570 |  |
| 5. Other motor vehicle dealers |  |  |  | 14,370 | 13.21 | 27,480 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Chemical merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | (6) | 20.42 | 42,470 |  |
| 2. Home furnishings stores |  |  |  | (6) | 19.16 | 39,850 |  |
| 3. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 180 | 18.45 | 38,370 |  |
| 4. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 30 | 17.77 | 36,960 |  |
| 5. Automobile dealers |  |  |  | 61,760 | 17.29 | 35,960 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. North Dakota |  |  |  | 1,370 | \$ 13.33 | \$ 27,730 | 0.408 |
| 2. South Dakota |  |  |  | 1,480 | 13.42 | 27,910 | 0.388 |
| 3. Wyoming |  |  |  | 770 | 13.09 | 27,240 | 0.294 |
| 4. Arkansas |  |  |  | 3,430 | 12.56 | 26,120 | 0.294 |
| 5. Alabama |  |  |  | 5,120 | 12.43 | 25,850 | 0.268 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 22,150 | 16.92 | 35,190 | 0.147 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 4,470 | 16.20 | 33,700 | 0.141 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 5,560 | 15.96 | 33,200 | 0.140 |
| 4. Maryland |  |  |  | 3,840 | 15.95 | 33,170 | 0.152 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 5,050 | 15.90 | 33,080 | 0.185 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Casper, WY |  |  |  | 230 | \$ 13.82 | \$ 28,750 | 0.596 |
| 2. Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL |  |  |  | 260 | 15.55 | 32,340 | 0.501 |
| 3. Johnstown, PA |  |  |  | 270 | 12.61 | 26,230 | 0.466 |
| 4. Longview, TX |  |  |  | 400 | 12.51 | 26,020 | 0.454 |
| 5. Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR |  |  |  | 240 | 13.40 | 27,860 | 0.447 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Boulder, CO |  |  |  | 170 | 21.36 | 44,430 | 0.108 |
| 2. Lebanon, PA |  |  |  | 80 | 20.98 | 43,630 | 0.173 |
| 3. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,270 | 20.26 | 42,140 | 0.124 |
| 4. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA |  |  |  | 340 | 20.23 | 42,080 | 0.178 |
| 5. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 410 | 19.62 | 40,820 | 0.097 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 41-2031 Retail salespersons

Sell merchandise, such as furniture, motor vehicles, appliances, or apparel in a retail establishment. Exclude "Cashiers" (41-2011).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 41-3011 Advertising sales agents

Sell or solicit advertising, including graphic art, advertising space in publications, custom made signs, or TV and radio advertising time. May obtain leases for outdoor advertising sites or persuade retailer to use sales promotion display items.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 41-3021 Insurance sales agents

Sell life, property, casualty, health, automotive, or other types of insurance. May refer clients to independent brokers, work as independent broker, or be employed by an insurance company.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 41-3031 Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents

Buy and sell securities in investment and trading firms, or call upon businesses and individuals to sell financial services. Provide financial services, such as loan, tax, and securities counseling. May advise securities customers about such things as stocks, bonds, and market conditions.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment Hourly: | Mean | 10th | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | \$ 43.45 | \$14.98 | \$ 20.50 |  | \$ 60.72 | (4) |
| 260,360 Annual: | 90,380 | 31,170 | 42,630 |  | 26,290 | (4) |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage |  |  | 140,330 | \$48.35 | \$ 100,560 |  |
| 2. Other financial investment activities |  |  | 23,740 | 57.16 | 118,890 |  |
| 3. Nondepository credit intermediation |  |  | 19,690 | 33.51 | 69,690 |  |
| 4. Activities related to credit intermediation |  |  | 6,300 | 40.57 | 84,380 |  |
| 5. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  | 5,230 | 40.23 | 83,680 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other financial investment activities |  |  | 23,740 | 57.16 | 118,890 |  |
| 2. Insurance and employee benefit funds |  |  | 400 | 50.25 | 104,520 |  |
| 3. Power generation and supply |  |  | 350 | 49.02 | 101,970 |  |
| 4. Securities and commodity contracts brokerage |  |  | 140,330 | 48.35 | 100,560 |  |
| 5. Securities and commodity exchanges |  |  | 430 | 47.83 | 99,480 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  | 34,170 | \$ 51.44 | \$ 107,000 | 0.407 |
| 2. Connecticut |  |  | 6,190 | 66.06 | 137,410 | 0.373 |
| 3. New Hampshire |  |  | 2,160 | 29.28 | 60,910 | 0.344 |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  | 7,640 | 41.48 | 86,270 | 0.285 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  | 11,180 | 49.23 | 102,390 | 0.283 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Connecticut |  |  | 6,190 | 66.06 | 137,410 | 0.373 |
| 2. South Dakota |  |  | 340 | 64.77 | 134,730 | 0.089 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  | 7,780 | 56.05 | 116,580 | 0.245 |
| 4. New York |  |  | 34,170 | 51.44 | 107,000 | 0.407 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  | 11,180 | 49.23 | 102,390 | 0.283 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division |  |  | 1,470 | \$ 24.10 | \$ 50,120 | 1.109 |
| 2. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  | 4,610 | 71.14 | 147,970 | 1.088 |
| 3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  | 6,760 | 60.45 | 125,740 | 0.698 |
| 4. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  | 31,910 | 53.60 | 111,490 | 0.641 |
| 5. Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA |  |  | 1,660 | 25.60 | 53,250 | 0.530 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rapid City, SD |  |  | 50 | 76.28 | 158,660 | 0.085 |
| 2. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  | 4,610 | 71.14 | 147,970 | 1.088 |
| 3. Barnstable Town, MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  | 230 | 66.75 | 138,840 | 0.232 |
| 4. Sioux Falls, SD |  |  | 210 | 65.02 | 135,250 | 0.165 |
| 5. St. George, UT |  |  | 30 | 63.03 | 131,090 | 0.060 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 41-3041 Travel agents

Plan and sell transportation and accommodations for travel agency customers. Determine destination, modes of transportation, travel dates, costs, and accommodations required.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$87,600$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 15.12 \\ 31,460 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 8.70 \\ 18,100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 11.07 \\ 23,020 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 14.05 \\ 29,210 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 17.75 \\ & 36,920 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 22.25 \\ & 46,270 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Travel arrangement and reservation services |  |  |  | 80,900 | \$ 15.09 | \$ 31,390 |  |
| 2. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 1,260 | 17.48 | 36,370 |  |
| 3. Sea, coastal, and Great Lakes transportation |  |  |  | 550 | 14.63 | 30,420 |  |
| 4. Employment services |  |  |  | 540 | 15.55 | 32,350 |  |
| 5. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 480 | 15.08 | 31,370 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  |  | (6) | 25.98 | 54,040 |  |
| 2. Newspaper, book, and directory publishers |  |  |  | (6) | 17.73 | 36,870 |  |
| 3. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 1,260 | 17.48 | 36,370 |  |
| 4. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | (6) | 17.36 | 36,120 |  |
| 5. Office administrative services |  |  |  | 60 | 17.30 | 35,980 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. North Dakota |  |  |  | 650 | \$ 11.72 | \$ 24,380 | 0.194 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 3,180 | 16.55 | 34,420 | 0.116 |
| 3. Illinois |  |  |  | 6,200 | 13.26 | 27,570 | 0.106 |
| 4. Alaska |  |  |  | 300 | 14.10 | 29,330 | 0.099 |
| 5. Florida |  |  |  | 7,720 | 14.22 | 29,570 | 0.098 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Michigan |  |  |  | 1,800 | 18.52 | 38,520 | 0.042 |
| 2. Virginia |  |  |  | 2,460 | 17.69 | 36,800 | 0.068 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 7,820 | 17.12 | 35,620 | 0.093 |
| 4. Vermont |  |  |  | 130 | 17.11 | 35,580 | 0.043 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 2,840 | 16.97 | 35,290 | 0.090 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lynn-Peabody-Salem, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 240 | \$ 15.63 | \$ 32,500 | 0.236 |
| 2. Orlando-Kissimmee, FL |  |  |  | 2,120 | 13.16 | 27,380 | 0.208 |
| 3. Racine, WI |  |  |  | 150 | 14.37 | 29,900 | 0.193 |
| 4. Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL Metro Div5. Reading, PA |  |  |  | 1,410 | 14.34 | 29,830 | 0.186 |
|  |  |  |  | 300 | (6) | (6) | 0.180 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI |  |  |  | (6) | 25.91 | 53,880 | (6) |
| 2. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metro Div |  |  |  | 670 | 22.02 | 45,810 | 0.056 |
| 3. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 120 | 20.62 | 42,890 | 0.078 |
| 4. New Haven, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 140 | 19.59 | 40,750 | 0.051 |
| 5. Asheville, NC |  |  |  | 50 | 19.57 | 40,700 | 0.030 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 41-3099 Sales representatives, services, all other

All services sales representatives not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 41-4011 Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products

Sell goods for wholesalers or manufacturers where technical or scientific knowledge is required in such areas as biology, engineering, chemistry, and electronics, normally obtained from at least 2 years of post-secondary education.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment 390,280 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 34.95 \\ 72,700 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 16.06 \\ 33,410 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 21.94 \\ 45,630 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 30.98 \\ 64,440 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 43.80 \\ & 91,090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 58.58 \\ & 121,850 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| $\frac{\text { Industries with the highest }}{}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Commercial equip | hant whole |  |  | 57,080 | \$36.72 | \$ 76,370 |  |
| 2. Electronic market | gents and |  |  | 45,710 | 37.48 | 77,960 |  |
| 3. Druggists' goods | nt wholesa |  |  | 44,340 | 34.77 | 72,310 |  |
| 4. Electric goods me | wholesale |  |  | 26,480 | 32.89 | 68,400 |  |
| 5. Computer systems | n and relat | rvices |  | 24,340 | 39.21 | 81,560 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alumina and alum | production |  |  | 80 | 47.98 | 99,800 |  |
| 2. Satellite telecomm | ions |  |  | 150 | 44.98 | 93,560 |  |
| 3. Power generation | pply |  |  | 680 | 44.95 | 93,490 |  |
| 4. Other motor vehic |  |  |  | 220 | 43.03 | 89,510 |  |
| 5. Scientific research | evelopmen | vices |  | 3,310 | 41.89 | 87,130 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 18,450 | \$ 41.00 | \$ 85,280 | 0.582 |
| 2. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 3,460 | 33.49 | 69,650 | 0.551 |
| 3. Utah |  |  |  | 5,340 | 32.13 | 66,840 | 0.464 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 7,610 | 39.60 | 82,370 | 0.459 |
| 5. South Dakota |  |  |  | 1,710 | 28.72 | 59,750 | 0.449 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Delaware |  |  |  | 1,070 | 44.27 | 92,080 | 0.252 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 18,450 | 41.00 | 85,280 | 0.582 |
| 3. Rhode Island |  |  |  | (6) | 40.10 | 83,410 | (6) |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 7,610 | 39.60 | 82,370 | 0.459 |
| 5. Maryland |  |  |  | 6,460 | 38.86 | 80,820 | 0.255 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nashua, NH-MA | A Division |  |  | 1,380 | \$30.90 | \$ 64,270 | 1.041 |
| 2. Framingham, MA | A Divisio |  |  | 1,450 | 35.36 | 73,540 | 0.939 |
| 3. Lowell-Billerica- | ford, MA- | NECTA D |  | 1,050 | 45.36 | 94,350 | 0.882 |
| 4. San Jose-Sunnyva | ta Clara, C |  |  | 7,180 | 45.99 | 95,650 | 0.806 |
| 5. Bridgeport-Stamf | rwalk, CT | opolitan N |  | 3,150 | 44.42 | 92,390 | 0.743 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Dothan, AL |  |  |  | (6) | 56.84 | 118,220 | (6) |
| 2. Johnson City, TN |  |  |  | 220 | 51.85 | 107,850 | 0.291 |
| 3. Trenton-Ewing, |  |  |  | 590 | 48.77 | 101,430 | 0.259 |
| 4. Wilmington, DE-M | Metro Di |  |  | 890 | 46.52 | 96,770 | 0.262 |
| 5. San Jose-Sunnyva | ta Clara, C |  |  | 7,180 | 45.99 | 95,650 | 0.806 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 41-4012 Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products

Sell goods for wholesalers or manufacturers to businesses or groups of individuals. Work requires substantial knowledge of items sold.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment1,488,990 |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M |  | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 28.14 | \$12.52 | \$ 17.05 |  | \$34.45 | \$ 48.57 |
|  | Annual: | 58,540 | 26,030 | 35,460 |  | 71,650 | 101,030 |
|  | $\frac{\text { Industry }}{\text { Industries with the highest employment of this occupation }}$ |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| 1. Electronic markets and agents and brokers |  |  |  | 216,650 | \$31.72 | \$ 65,980 |  |
| 2. Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 105,150 | 27.37 | 56,940 |  |
| 3. Grocery and Related Product Wholesalers |  |  |  | 91,260 | 25.89 | 53,850 |  |
| 4. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 56,140 | 27.91 | 58,060 |  |
| 5. Misc. nondurable goods merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 52,110 | 23.76 | 49,420 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other financial investment activities |  |  |  | 410 | 41.47 | 86,260 |  |
| 2. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 390 | 41.23 | 85,770 |  |
| 3. Coal mining |  |  |  | 30 | 38.32 | 79,710 |  |
| 4. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  |  | 1,280 | 37.25 | 77,480 |  |
| 5. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills |  |  |  | 910 | 35.81 | 74,490 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 79,730 | \$28.97 | \$ 60,260 | 1.416 |
| 2. Colorado |  |  |  | 30,660 | 27.85 | 57,920 | 1.389 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 115,790 | 31.40 | 65,320 | 1.380 |
| 4. Illinois |  |  |  | 77,220 | 31.25 | 65,000 | 1.325 |
| 5. Florida |  |  |  | 103,350 | 25.88 | 53,820 | 1.313 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Connecticut |  |  |  | 18,080 | 34.94 | 72,680 | 1.090 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | 43,810 | 33.48 | 69,650 | 1.107 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 31,890 | 32.48 | 67,560 | 1.006 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 115,790 | 31.40 | 65,320 | 1.380 |
| 5. Illinois |  |  |  | 77,220 | 31.25 | 65,000 | 1.325 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Taunton-Norton-Raynham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 970 | \$30.42 | \$ 63,270 | 2.100 |
| 2. Odessa, TX |  |  |  | 1,120 | 22.11 | 45,980 | 2.021 |
| 3. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | 19,810 | 23.67 | 49,230 | 1.947 |
| 4. Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL |  |  |  | 3,580 | 29.03 | 60,380 | 1.914 |
| 5. Greeley, CO |  |  |  | 1,450 | 23.64 | 49,180 | 1.902 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Danbury, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 1,110 | 47.40 | 98,600 | 1.599 |
| 2. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 5,360 | 40.96 | 85,200 | 1.265 |
| 3. Salinas, CA |  |  |  | 1,190 | 40.90 | 85,080 | 0.753 |
| 4. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metro Div |  |  |  | 6,400 | 40.24 | 83,690 | 1.650 |
| 5. Napa, CA |  |  |  | 840 | 38.29 | 79,640 | 1.316 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 41-9011 Demonstrators and product promoters

Demonstrate merchandise and answer questions for the purpose of creating public interest in buying the product. May sell demonstrated merchandise.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | Mean | 10th | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 12.39 | \$ 7.70 | \$ 8.77 |  | \$ 13.91 | \$ 19.27 |
| 82,830 | Annual: | 25,770 | 16,020 | 18,230 |  | 28,940 | 40,090 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Advertising and related services |  |  |  | 16,550 | \$ 11.44 | \$ 23,800 |  |
| 2. Other general merchandise stores |  |  |  | 9,980 | 10.71 | 22,280 |  |
| 3. Employment services |  |  |  | 9,890 | 11.56 | 24,050 |  |
| 4. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 6,500 | 13.64 | 28,370 |  |
| 5. Grocery and Related Product Wholesalers |  |  |  | 3,730 | 13.50 | 28,070 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Motor vehicle and parts merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 60 | 30.02 | 62,440 |  |
| 2. Software publishers |  |  |  | 30 | 29.32 | 60,990 |  |
| 3. Sound recording industries |  |  |  | 40 | 25.43 | 52,900 |  |
| 4. Professional and similar organizations |  |  |  | 90 | 23.78 | 49,450 |  |
| 5. Chemical merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 110 | 21.13 | 43,940 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 620 | \$ 13.24 | \$ 27,550 | 0.204 |
| 2. Hawaii |  |  |  | 690 | 10.11 | 21,030 | 0.115 |
| 3. Maryland |  |  |  | 2,680 | 13.69 | 28,480 | 0.106 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 2,780 | 11.18 | 23,250 | 0.102 |
| 5. Texas |  |  |  | 9,940 | 12.20 | 25,380 | 0.102 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Arizona |  |  |  | 1,370 | 16.02 | 33,320 | 0.053 |
| 2. Arkansas |  |  |  | 730 | 15.27 | 31,760 | 0.063 |
| 3. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 100 | 14.68 | 30,540 | 0.021 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,340 | 14.39 | 29,920 | 0.042 |
| 5. Colorado |  |  |  | 1,930 | 14.20 | 29,540 | 0.087 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Anchorage, AK MSA |  |  |  | 590 | \$13.37 | \$ 27,810 | 0.360 |
| 2. Kalamazoo-Portage, MI |  |  |  | 340 | 10.36 | 21,560 | 0.242 |
| 3. Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metro Div |  |  |  | 3,880 | 11.10 | 23,090 | 0.195 |
| 4. Salisbury, MD |  |  |  | 80 | 16.51 | 34,350 | 0.150 |
| 5. Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI |  |  |  | 1,240 | 11.70 | 24,330 | 0.150 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 60 | 25.18 | 52,370 | 0.050 |
| 2. Rockford, IL |  |  |  | (6) | 20.95 | 43,580 | (6) |
| 3. Chattanooga, TN-GA |  |  |  | 30 | 20.03 | 41,670 | 0.013 |
| 4. Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO |  |  |  | 170 | 19.41 | 40,370 | 0.086 |
| 5. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 200 | 17.66 | 36,730 | 0.047 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 41-9012 Models

Model garments and other apparel to display clothing before prospective buyers at fashion shows, private showings, retail establishments, or photographer. May pose for photos to be used for advertising purposes. May pose as subject for paintings, sculptures, and other types of artistic expression.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 41-9021 Real estate brokers

Operate real estate office, or work for commercial real estate firm, overseeing real estate transactions. Other duties usually include selling real estate or renting properties and arranging loans.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 41-9022 Real estate sales agents

Rent, buy, or sell property for clients. Perform duties, such as study property listings, interview prospective clients, accompany clients to property site, discuss conditions of sale, and draw up real estate contracts. Include agents who represent buyer.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 41-9031 Sales engineers

Sell business goods or services, the selling of which requires a technical background equivalent to a baccalaureate degree in engineering. Exclude "Engineers" (17-2011 through 17-2199) whose primary function is not marketing or sales.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$75,150$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 39.94 \\ 83,080 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 22.60 \\ 47,010 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 28.60 \\ 59,490 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\text { \$ } 37.37$$77,720$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 48.21 \\ & 100,280 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 90th } \\ \$ 61.39 \\ 127,680 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | 8,400 | \$ 45.82 | \$ 95,310 |  |
| 2. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 6,510 | 38.16 | 79,370 |  |
| 3. Electronic markets and agents and brokers |  |  |  | 6,330 | 42.45 | 88,290 |  |
| 4. Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 6,060 | 35.18 | 73,180 |  |
| 5. Electric goods merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 5,160 | 39.92 | 83,030 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Data processing and related services |  |  |  | 320 | 58.23 | 121,120 |  |
| 2. Software publishers |  |  |  | 960 | 51.23 | 106,560 |  |
| 3. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 90 | 47.42 | 98,640 |  |
| 4. Oil and gas extraction |  |  |  | 30 | 45.89 | 95,450 |  |
| 5. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | 8,400 | 45.82 | 95,310 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 18,000 | \$ 45.84 | \$ 95,360 | 0.119 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 3,400 | 40.67 | 84,600 | 0.107 |
| 3. Colorado |  |  |  | 2,130 | 38.30 | 79,670 | 0.097 |
| 4. Michigan |  |  |  | 3,890 | 37.62 | 78,240 | 0.091 |
| 5. Illinois |  |  |  | 4,450 | 34.88 | 72,560 | 0.076 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 18,000 | 45.84 | 95,360 | 0.119 |
| 2. Texas |  |  |  | 6,880 | 43.73 | 90,970 | 0.070 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 4,020 | 43.02 | 89,480 | 0.048 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 2,210 | 41.84 | 87,030 | 0.056 |
| 5. Alaska |  |  |  | (6) | 41.48 | 86,270 | (6) |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 6,110 | \$ 50.00 | \$ 104,010 | 0.686 |
| 2. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 480 | 42.29 | 87,970 | 0.311 |
| 3. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 220 | 45.80 | 95,260 | 0.185 |
| 4. Boulder, CO |  |  |  | 280 | 41.80 | 86,940 | 0.178 |
| 5. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,990 | 38.41 | 79,890 | 0.167 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 190 | 60.40 | 125,640 | 0.045 |
| 2. Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA |  |  |  | 80 | 57.23 | 119,040 | 0.088 |
| 3. Modesto, CA |  |  |  | 30 | 54.24 | 112,810 | 0.018 |
| 4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 6,110 | 50.00 | 104,010 | 0.686 |
| 5. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,390 | 48.05 | 99,930 | 0.136 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 41-9041 Telemarketers

Solicit orders for goods or services over the telephone.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 11.63 \\ 24,190 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 7.06 \\ 14,680 \end{gathered}$ | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 8.17 |  | \$ 13.43 | \$ 18.48 |
| 385,700 | Annual: |  |  | 16,980 |  | 27,930 | 38,430 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Business support services |  |  |  | 160,690 | \$ 10.20 | \$ 21,210 |  |
| 2. Employment services |  |  |  | 30,360 | 10.71 | 22,280 |  |
| 3. Electronic shopping and mail-order houses |  |  |  | 13,070 | 11.48 | 23,890 |  |
| 4. Newspaper, book, and directory publishers |  |  |  | 11,910 | 12.40 | 25,790 |  |
| 5. Management and technical consulting services |  |  |  | 11,860 | 12.02 | 25,000 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Sound recording industries |  |  |  | (6) | 21.14 | 43,960 |  |
| 2. Other information services |  |  |  | (6) | 21.02 | 43,730 |  |
| 3. Satellite telecommunications |  |  |  | 1,030 | 20.75 | 43,170 |  |
| 4. Metalworking machinery manufacturing |  |  |  | (6) | 19.83 | 41,250 |  |
| 5. Metal and mineral merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 160 | 19.33 | 40,210 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Utah |  |  |  | 11,110 | \$ 9.37 | \$ 19,490 | 0.965 |
| 2. West Virginia |  |  |  | 5,870 | 13.46 | 28,000 | 0.826 |
| 3. New Mexico |  |  |  | 5,970 | 11.84 | 24,620 | 0.756 |
| 4. Florida |  |  |  | 53,970 | 10.88 | 22,640 | 0.686 |
| 5. Nebraska |  |  |  | 5,320 | 9.49 | 19,740 | 0.590 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Delaware |  |  |  | 1,510 | 17.70 | 36,810 | 0.356 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 5,510 | 16.12 | 33,520 | 0.174 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 11,830 | 15.26 | 31,740 | 0.299 |
| 4. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 1,200 | 14.99 | 31,180 | 0.191 |
| 5. Maryland |  |  |  | 6,420 | 14.41 | 29,970 | 0.254 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Medford, OR |  |  |  | 1,500 | \$ 8.75 | \$ 18,190 | 1.829 |
| 2. Jacksonville, NC |  |  |  | 670 | 9.43 | 19,620 | 1.663 |
| 3. Sioux City, IA-NE-SD |  |  |  | 1,030 | 10.05 | 20,910 | 1.458 |
| 4. Springfield, MO |  |  |  | 2,740 | 10.53 | 21,900 | 1.451 |
| 5. Salt Lake City, UT |  |  |  | 8,100 | 8.97 | 18,660 | 1.367 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  |  | 910 | 19.75 | 41,080 | 0.399 |
| 2. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | 1,120 | 18.49 | 38,460 | 0.368 |
| 3. Norwich-New London, CT-RI Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 150 | 18.29 | 38,040 | 0.111 |
| 4. Danville, VA |  |  |  | (6) | 17.88 | 37,200 | (6) |
| 5. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,010 | 17.86 | 37,140 | 0.179 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 41-9091 Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers

Sell goods or services door-to-door or on the street.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 12.92 \\ 26,880 \end{gathered}$ | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  | \$ 6.77 | \$ 7.47 | 9.71 | \$ 15.77 | \$ 24.39 |
| 11,140 | Annual: |  | 14,090 | 15,530 | 20,190 | 32,810 | 50,740 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Newspaper, book, and directory publishers |  |  |  | 2,780 | \$ 11.78 | \$ 24,510 |  |
| 2. Direct selling establishments |  |  |  | 1,780 | 14.08 | 29,300 |  |
| 3. Cable and other program distribution |  |  |  | 700 | 17.72 | 36,860 |  |
| 4. Office supplies, stationery, and gift stores |  |  |  | 580 | 15.80 | 32,860 |  |
| 5. Other professional and technical services |  |  |  | 550 | 10.94 | 22,760 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Cable and other program distribution |  |  |  | 700 | 17.72 | 36,860 |  |
| 2. Electronic markets and agents and brokers |  |  |  | (6) | 17.02 | 35,400 |  |
| 3. Office supplies, stationery, and gift stores |  |  |  | 580 | 15.80 | 32,860 |  |
| 4. Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | (6) | 15.41 | 32,040 |  |
| 5. Direct selling establishments |  |  |  | 1,780 | 14.08 | 29,300 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Percent of State } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Montana |  |  |  | 120 | \$ 11.91 | \$ 24,770 | 0.028 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 80 | (6) | (6) | 0.026 |
| 3. Oregon |  |  |  | 390 | 13.10 | 27,240 | 0.024 |
| 4. Oklahoma |  |  |  | 280 | 14.37 | 29,900 | 0.019 |
| 5. Virginia |  |  |  | 590 | 10.48 | 21,800 | 0.016 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Connecticut |  |  |  | 110 | 25.53 | 53,100 | 0.007 |
| 2. Mississippi |  |  |  | (6) | 18.24 | 37,940 | (6) |
| 3. Nevada |  |  |  | 80 | 16.98 | 35,320 | 0.006 |
| 4. Kentucky |  |  |  | 70 | 16.62 | 34,570 | 0.004 |
| 5. Michigan |  |  |  | 220 | 14.90 | 31,000 | 0.005 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Anchorage, AK M |  |  |  | 50 | (6) | (6) | 0.031 |
| 2. Oxnard-Thousand | Ventura, C |  |  | 60 | 9.69 | 20,150 | 0.020 |
| 3. Philadelphia, PA | Div |  |  | 260 | 13.21 | 27,480 | 0.014 |
| 4. Los Angeles-Long | h-Glendale | Metro Div |  | 530 | 10.84 | 22,550 | 0.013 |
| 5. Indianapolis-Carm |  |  |  | 110 | 7.87 | 16,380 | 0.013 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Charleston-North Charleston, SC |  |  |  | (6) | 18.85 | 39,200 | (6) |
| 2. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 18.65 | 38,790 | (6) |
| 3. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV |  |  |  | 60 | 16.91 | 35,180 | 0.007 |
| 4. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | (6) | 13.81 | 28,730 | (6) |
| 5. Philadelphia, PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 260 | 13.21 | 27,480 | 0.014 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 41-9099 Sales and related workers, all other

All sales and related workers not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$161,700$ |  | Mean <br> \$ 19.63 <br> 40,820 | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 11.29 |  | \$ 23.89 | \$34.83 |
|  | Annual: |  | 17,420 | 23,490 |  | 49,690 | 72,450 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nondepository credit intermediation |  |  |  | 6,080 | \$ 16.87 | \$ 35,090 |  |
| 2. Employment services |  |  |  | 5,600 | 16.56 | 34,450 |  |
| 3. Grocery stores |  |  |  | 5,590 | 14.40 | 29,950 |  |
| 4. Electronic markets and agents and brokers |  |  |  | 5,320 | (6) | (6) |  |
| 5. Grantmaking and giving services |  |  |  | 4,660 | 22.51 | 46,820 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Postal service |  |  |  | 610 | 32.23 | 67,030 |  |
| 2. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | (6) | 30.38 | 63,200 |  |
| 3. Other hospitals |  |  |  | (6) | 28.76 | 59,810 |  |
| 4. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 260 | 28.21 | 58,680 |  |
| 5. Other information services |  |  |  | 30 | 27.96 | 58,160 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Illinois |  |  |  | 19,590 | \$ 19.83 | \$ 41,240 | 0.336 |
| 2. Minnesota |  |  |  | 8,580 | 21.58 | 44,890 | 0.320 |
| 3. Florida |  |  |  | 15,220 | 17.07 | 35,500 | 0.193 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 7,140 | 23.63 | 49,150 | 0.180 |
| 5. Hawaii |  |  |  | 1,000 | 20.87 | 43,400 | 0.167 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 510 | 29.10 | 60,540 | 0.084 |
| 2. Alabama |  |  |  | 1,300 | 28.31 | 58,870 | 0.068 |
| 3. Virginia |  |  |  | 2,420 | 28.07 | 58,390 | 0.067 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 7,140 | 23.63 | 49,150 | 0.180 |
| 5. Nebraska |  |  |  | 460 | 23.53 | 48,940 | 0.051 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lake County-Keno | County, IL- | Metro Div |  | 1,930 | \$ 16.69 | \$ 34,720 | 0.497 |
| 2. St. Cloud, MN |  |  |  | 390 | 12.43 | 25,850 | 0.401 |
| 3. Minneapolis-St. P | oomington, | -WI |  | 6,460 | 23.01 | 47,860 | 0.365 |
| 4. Chicago-Napervill | et, IL Metro |  |  | 13,660 | 20.42 | 42,460 | 0.364 |
| 5. Holland-Grand Haven, MI |  |  |  | 350 | 17.60 | 36,610 | 0.315 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Birmingham-Hoov |  |  |  | 630 | 37.10 | 77,170 | 0.125 |
| 2. Beaumont-Port Ar |  |  |  | 80 | 35.70 | 74,250 | 0.052 |
| 3. Bremerton-Silverd |  |  |  | 100 | 33.14 | 68,930 | 0.121 |
| 4. Scranton--Wilkes- | , PA |  |  | (6) | 32.24 | 67,060 | (6) |
| 5. Huntsville, AL |  |  |  | 80 | 30.83 | 64,130 | 0.041 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers

Supervise and coordinate the activities of clerical and administrative support workers.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment1,351,180 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 22.37 \\ 46,530 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 12.76 \\ 26,530 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 20.92 <br> 43,510 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 26.99 \\ & 56,130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 34.30 \\ & 71,340 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Depository credit intermediation |  |  |  | 109,560 | \$21.32 | \$ 44,340 |  |
| 2. Offices of physicians |  |  |  | 64,760 | 21.27 | 44,240 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 57,760 | 22.70 | 47,210 |  |
| 4. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 41,260 | 22.41 | 46,620 |  |
| 5. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 39,980 | 25.10 | 52,210 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Postal service |  |  |  | 4,410 | 30.34 | 63,100 |  |
| 2. Semiconductor and electronic component mfg. |  |  |  | 2,310 | 30.17 | 62,750 |  |
| 3. Motor vehicle manufacturing |  |  |  | 380 | 29.32 | 60,980 |  |
| 4. Motion picture and video industries |  |  |  | 2,250 | 29.28 | 60,890 |  |
| 5. Satellite telecommunications |  |  |  | 170 | 29.09 | 60,520 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Maine |  |  |  | 7,750 | \$ 18.67 | \$ 38,840 | 1.298 |
| 2. Georgia |  |  |  | 51,910 | 21.25 | 44,210 | 1.297 |
| 3. Hawaii |  |  |  | 7,710 | 21.64 | 45,010 | 1.287 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 21,340 | 23.85 | 49,610 | 1.286 |
| 5. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 8,010 | 21.35 | 44,410 | 1.276 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | 5,140 | 29.59 | 61,550 | 0.843 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | 45,510 | 24.98 | 51,950 | 1.150 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 31,990 | 24.97 | 51,940 | 1.009 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 101,950 | 24.93 | 51,850 | 1.215 |
| 5. Virginia |  |  |  | 34,300 | 24.76 | 51,500 | 0.951 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lewiston-Auburn, ME Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 840 | \$ 17.71 | \$ 36,840 | 1.747 |
| 2. Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA |  |  |  | 14,830 | 25.82 | 53,710 | 1.656 |
| 3. Lewiston, ID-WA |  |  |  | 410 | 20.61 | 42,870 | 1.644 |
| 4. Columbia, SC |  |  |  | 5,390 | 19.97 | 41,540 | 1.583 |
| 5. New Haven, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 4,070 | 24.08 | 50,090 | 1.482 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 7,910 | 27.64 | 57,500 | 0.888 |
| 2. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 22,370 | 27.64 | 57,480 | 0.989 |
| 3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 12,100 | 27.16 | 56,490 | 1.250 |
| 4. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 64,240 | 26.93 | 56,010 | 1.291 |
| 5. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 17,160 | 26.85 | 55,840 | 1.040 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-2011 Switchboard operators, including answering service

Operate telephone business systems equipment or switchboards to relay incoming, outgoing, and interoffice calls. May supply information to callers and record messages.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-2021 Telephone operators

Provide information by accessing alphabetical and geographical directories. Assist customers with special billing requests, such as charges to a third party and credits or refunds for incorrectly dialed numbers or bad connections. May handle emergency calls and assist children or people with physical disabilities to make telephone calls.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment26,350 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 15.73 \\ 32,710 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 8.44 \\ 17,540 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 10.67 \\ 22,180 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 16.41 <br> 34,140 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 20.59 \\ & 42,830 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 22.44 \\ & 46,670 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 14,910 | \$ 17.10 | \$ 35,560 |  |
| 2. Business support services |  |  |  | 2,830 | 9.73 | 20,240 |  |
| 3. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 1,540 | 14.59 | 30,340 |  |
| 4. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 490 | 15.16 | 31,530 |  |
| 5. Wireless telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 470 | 11.35 | 23,610 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 14,910 | 17.10 | 35,560 |  |
| 2. Electric goods merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | (6) | 15.94 | 33,160 |  |
| 3. Cable and other program distribution |  |  |  | 40 | 15.78 | 32,820 |  |
| 4. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 490 | 15.16 | 31,530 |  |
| 5. Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals |  |  |  | 60 | 14.67 | 30,520 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 2,380 | \$ 15.54 | \$ 32,310 | 0.042 |
| 2. Alabama |  |  |  | 710 | 15.02 | 31,240 | 0.037 |
| 3. Missouri |  |  |  | 780 | 14.86 | 30,900 | 0.029 |
| 4. Florida |  |  |  | 2,300 | 12.62 | 26,240 | 0.029 |
| 5. South Carolina |  |  |  | 500 | 10.47 | 21,770 | 0.027 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Indiana |  |  |  | 480 | 19.26 | 40,060 | 0.016 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 2,030 | 19.12 | 39,770 | 0.024 |
| 3. Illinois |  |  |  | 1,220 | 18.60 | 38,700 | 0.021 |
| 4. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 120 | 17.88 | 37,180 | 0.025 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 980 | 17.78 | 36,990 | 0.025 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Antonio, TX |  |  |  | 590 | \$ 12.43 | \$ 25,850 | 0.075 |
| 2. Orlando-Kissimmee, FL |  |  |  | 530 | 15.28 | 31,790 | 0.052 |
| 3. St. Louis, MO-IL |  |  |  | 540 | 12.33 | 25,640 | 0.041 |
| 4. Savannah, GA |  |  |  | 60 | (6) | (6) | 0.040 |
| 5. Indianapolis-Carmel, IN |  |  |  | 350 | (6) | (6) | 0.040 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Austin-Round Rock, TX |  |  |  | (6) | 20.17 | 41,960 | (6) |
| 2. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | 900 | 19.71 | 41,000 | 0.024 |
| 3. Tulsa, OK |  |  |  | 110 | 18.91 | 39,340 | 0.027 |
| 4. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,200 | 18.65 | 38,780 | 0.024 |
| 5. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,140 | 18.59 | 38,670 | 0.028 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
43-2099 Communications equipment operators, all other
All communications equipment operators not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-3011 Bill and account collectors

Locate and notify customers of delinquent accounts by mail, telephone, or personal visit to solicit payment. Duties include receiving payment and posting amount to customer's account; preparing statements to credit department if customer fails to respond; initiating repossession proceedings or service disconnection; keeping records of collection and status of accounts.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-3021 Billing and posting clerks and machine operators

Compile, compute, and record billing, accounting, statistical, and other numerical data for billing purposes. Prepare billing invoices for services rendered or for delivery or shipment of goods.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-3031 Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks

Compute, classify, and record numerical data to keep financial records complete. Perform any combination of routine calculating, posting, and verifying duties to obtain primary financial data for use in maintaining accounting records. May also check the accuracy of figures, calculations, and postings pertaining to business transactions recorded by other workers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-3041 Gaming cage workers

In a gaming establishment, conduct financial transactions for patrons. May reconcile daily summaries of transactions to balance books. Accept patron's credit application and verify credit references to provide check-cashing authorization or to establish house credit accounts. May sell gambling chips, tokens, or tickets to patrons, or to other workers for resale to patrons. May convert gaming chips, tokens, or tickets to currency upon patron's request. May use a cash register or computer to record transaction.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-3051 Payroll and timekeeping clerks

Compile and post employee time and payroll data. May compute employees' time worked, production, and commission. May compute and post wages and deductions. May prepare paychecks.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 15.93 \\ 33,140 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.17 \\ 21,150 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 12.59 \\ 26,190 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 15.58 \\ 32,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 18.95 \\ & 39,420 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 22.36 \\ & 46,500 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 205,970 Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Accounting and bookkeeping servi |  |  | 16,780 | \$ 16.67 | \$ 34,680 |  |
| 2. Management of companies and ent |  |  | 11,880 | 16.61 | 34,550 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designatio |  |  | 11,450 | 16.35 | 34,000 |  |
| 4. Employment services |  |  | 10,350 | 14.92 | 31,040 |  |
| 5. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  | 9,930 | 16.37 | 34,040 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Postal service |  |  | 430 | 21.65 | 45,030 |  |
| 2. Rail transportation |  |  | (6) | 21.29 | 44,280 |  |
| 3. Couriers |  |  | 330 | 21.16 | 44,010 |  |
| 4. Telecommunications resellers |  |  | 130 | 20.64 | 42,940 |  |
| 5. Natural gas distribution |  |  | 110 | 20.39 | 42,400 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Arizona |  |  | 5,840 | \$ 15.24 | \$ 31,690 | 0.227 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  | 640 | 19.70 | 40,970 | 0.211 |
| 3. New Mexico |  |  | 1,600 | 12.63 | 26,270 | 0.203 |
| 4. Tennessee |  |  | 5,400 | 14.82 | 30,820 | 0.199 |
| 5. Oklahoma |  |  | 2,970 | 13.95 | 29,010 | 0.198 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 1,060 | 19.79 | 41,170 | 0.174 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  | 640 | 19.70 | 40,970 | 0.211 |
| 3. Connecticut |  |  | 2,470 | 18.54 | 38,570 | 0.149 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  | 6,440 | 18.22 | 37,890 | 0.163 |
| 5. California |  |  | 22,990 | 18.17 | 37,790 | 0.153 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Prescott, AZ |  |  | 230 | \$ 13.23 | \$ 27,510 | 0.365 |
| 2. Fort Smith, AR-OK |  |  | 290 | 12.85 | 26,740 | 0.243 |
| 3. Niles-Benton Harbor, MI |  |  | 150 | 12.13 | 25,220 | 0.240 |
| 4. Farmington, NM |  |  | 120 | 13.08 | 27,200 | 0.240 |
| 5. Yakima, WA |  |  | 190 | 14.87 | 30,930 | 0.238 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, C |  |  | 970 | 22.00 | 45,760 | 0.109 |
| 2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood | y, CA Met |  | 1,340 | 21.57 | 44,870 | 0.138 |
| 3. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA M | Div |  | 1,620 | 20.60 | 42,840 | 0.158 |
| 4. Anchorage, AK MSA |  |  | 310 | 20.26 | 42,140 | 0.189 |
| 5. New Bedford, MA Metropolitan N |  |  | 90 | 19.68 | 40,930 | 0.138 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-3061 Procurement clerks

Compile information and records to draw up purchase orders for procurement of materials and services.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-3071 Tellers

Receive and pay out money. Keep records of money and negotiable instruments involved in a financial institution's various transactions.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-4011 Brokerage clerks

Perform clerical duties involving the purchase or sale of securities. Duties include writing orders for stock purchases and sales, computing transfer taxes, verifying stock transactions, accepting and delivering securities, tracking stock price fluctuations, computing equity, distributing dividends, and keeping records of daily transactions and holdings.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-4021 Correspondence clerks

Compose letters in reply to requests for merchandise, damage claims, credit and other information, delinquent accounts, incorrect billings, or unsatisfactory services. Duties may include gathering data to formulate reply and typing correspondence.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-4031 Court, municipal, and license clerks

Perform clerical duties in courts of law, municipalities, and governmental licensing agencies and bureaus. May prepare docket of cases to be called; secure information for judges and court; prepare draft agendas or bylaws for town or city council; answer official correspondence; keep fiscal records and accounts; issue licenses or permits; record data, administer tests, or collect fees. Include chief clerks with "Managers, All Other" (11-9199).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-4041 Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks

Authorize credit charges against customers' accounts. Investigate history and credit standing of individuals or business establishments applying for credit. May interview applicants to obtain personal and financial data; determine credit worthiness; process applications; and notify customers of acceptance or rejection of credit.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-4051 Customer service representatives

Interact with customers to provide information in response to inquiries about products and services and to handle and resolve complaints. Exclude individuals whose duties are primarily sales or repair.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-4061 Eligibility interviewers, government programs

Determine eligibility of persons applying to receive assistance from government programs and agency resources, such as welfare, unemployment benefits, social security, and public housing.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-4071 File clerks

File correspondence, cards, invoices, receipts, and other records in alphabetical or numerical order or according to the filing system used. Locate and remove material from file when requested.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-4081 Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks

Accommodate hotel, motel, and resort patrons by registering and assigning rooms to guests, issuing room keys, transmitting and receiving messages, keeping records of occupied rooms and guests' accounts, making and confirming reservations, and presenting statements to and collecting payments from departing guests.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-4111 Interviewers, except eligibility and loan

Interview persons by telephone, mail, in person, or by other means for the purpose of completing forms, applications, or questionnaires. Ask specific questions, record answers, and assist persons with completing form. May sort, classify, and file forms.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-4121 Library assistants, clerical

Compile records, sort and shelve books, and issue and receive library materials such as pictures, cards, slides and microfilm. Locate library materials for loan and replace material in shelving area, stacks, or files according to identification number and title. Register patrons to permit them to borrow books, periodicals, and other library materials.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-4131 Loan interviewers and clerks

Interview loan applicants to elicit information; investigate applicants' backgrounds and verify references; prepare loan request papers; and forward findings, reports, and documents to appraisal department. Review loan papers to ensure completeness, and complete transactions between loan establishment, borrowers, and sellers upon approval of loan.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-4141 New accounts clerks

Interview persons desiring to open bank accounts. Explain banking services available to prospective customers and assist them in preparing application form.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-4151 Order clerks

Receive and process incoming orders for materials, merchandise, classified ads, or services such as repairs, installations, or rental of facilities. Duties include informing customers of receipt, prices, shipping dates, and delays; preparing contracts; and handling complaints. Exclude "Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance" (43-5032) who both dispatch and take orders for services.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-4161 Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping

Compile and keep personnel records. Record data for each employee, such as address, weekly earnings, absences, amount of sales or production, supervisory reports on ability, and date of and reason for termination. Compile and type reports from employment records. File employment records. Search employee files and furnish information to authorized persons.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | \$ 16.70 | \$10.91 | \$ 13.19 |  | \$ 19.75 | \$ 23.40 |
| 159,750 Annual: | 34,740 | 22,700 | 27,430 |  | 41,080 | 48,670 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  | 12,550 | \$ 18.01 | \$ 37,450 |  |
| 2. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  | 11,340 | 17.00 | 35,360 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  | 8,690 | 17.42 | 36,240 |  |
| 4. Colleges and universities |  |  | 7,590 | 16.70 | 34,740 |  |
| 5. Employment services |  |  | 7,510 | 15.04 | 31,290 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Telecommunications resellers |  |  | 160 | 23.07 | 47,980 |  |
| 2. Educational support services |  |  | (6) | 22.41 | 46,620 |  |
| 3. Postal service |  |  | 70 | 21.90 | 45,550 |  |
| 4. Motor vehicle manufacturing |  |  | 70 | 21.58 | 44,890 |  |
| 5. Support activities for water transportation |  |  | 50 | 21.36 | 44,430 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 1,700 | \$ 20.18 | \$ 41,970 | 0.279 |
| 2. Oklahoma |  |  | 2,890 | 14.43 | 30,010 | 0.192 |
| 3. Arizona |  |  | 4,940 | 16.73 | 34,790 | 0.192 |
| 4. Rhode Island |  |  | 880 | 15.90 | 33,070 | 0.182 |
| 5. Hawaii |  |  | 1,020 | 16.82 | 34,980 | 0.170 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 1,700 | 20.18 | 41,970 | 0.279 |
| 2. Connecticut |  |  | 1,650 | 19.14 | 39,820 | 0.099 |
| 3. California |  |  | 19,060 | 18.98 | 39,470 | 0.127 |
| 4. Alaska |  |  | 490 | 18.43 | 38,330 | 0.161 |
| 5. Maryland |  |  | 3,220 | 18.40 | 38,280 | 0.127 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lawton, OK |  |  | 160 | \$ 14.54 | \$ 30,250 | 0.395 |
| 2. Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA |  |  | 50 | 16.29 | 33,890 | 0.331 |
| 3. Elizabethtown, KY |  |  | 150 | 15.92 | 33,120 | 0.331 |
| 4. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA |  |  | 250 | 14.76 | 30,690 | 0.303 |
| 5. Columbus, GA-AL |  |  | 310 | 15.47 | 32,180 | 0.265 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  | 910 | 22.88 | 47,590 | 0.102 |
| 2. Decatur, IL |  |  | 50 | 21.60 | 44,920 | 0.091 |
| 3. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  | 200 | 21.21 | 44,120 | 0.168 |
| 4. Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA |  |  | 2,220 | 21.05 | 43,790 | 0.248 |
| 5. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  | 1,050 | 20.94 | 43,550 | 0.102 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-4171 Receptionists and information clerks

Answer inquiries and obtain information for general public, customers, visitors, and other interested parties. Provide information regarding activities conducted at establishment; location of departments, offices, and employees within organization. Exclude "Switchboard Operators, Including Answering Service" (43-2011).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-4181 Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks

Make and confirm reservations and sell tickets to passengers and for large hotel or motel chains. May check baggage and direct passengers to designated concourse, pier, or track; make reservations, deliver tickets, arrange for visas, contact individuals and groups to inform them of package tours, or provide tourists with travel information, such as points of interest, restaurants, rates, and emergency service. Exclude "Travel Agents" (41-3041), "Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks" (43-4081), and "Cashiers" (41-2011) who sell tickets for local transportation.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-4199 All other information and record clerks

All information and record clerks not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-5011 Cargo and freight agents

Expedite and route movement of incoming and outgoing cargo and freight shipments in airline, train, and trucking terminals, and shipping docks. Take orders from customers and arrange pickup of freight and cargo for delivery to loading platform. Prepare and examine bills of lading to determine shipping charges and tariffs.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-5021 Couriers and messengers

Pick up and carry messages, documents, packages, and other items between offices or departments within an establishment or to other business concerns, traveling by foot, bicycle, motorcycle, automobile, or public conveyance. Exclude "Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services" (53-3033).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-5031 Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers

Receive complaints from public concerning crimes and police emergencies. Broadcast orders to police patrol units in vicinity of complaint to investigate. Operate radio, telephone, or computer equipment to receive reports of fires and medical emergencies and relay information or orders to proper officials.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | Mean <br> \$15.67 <br> 32,590 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.62 \\ 20,010 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 15.13 <br> 31,470 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 18.77 \\ & 39,040 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 22.69 \\ & 47,190 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 94,710 | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 80,340 | \$ 15.73 | \$ 32,710 |  |
| 2. Other ambulatory health care services |  |  |  | 5,110 | 13.95 | 29,020 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 4,430 | 17.15 | 35,670 |  |
| 4. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 1,200 | 14.11 | 29,340 |  |
| 5. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 1,100 | 14.66 | 30,490 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other fabricated metal product manufacturing |  |  |  | (6) | 19.94 | 41,480 |  |
| 2. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | (6) | 17.82 | 37,070 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 4,430 | 17.15 | 35,670 |  |
| 4. Wireless telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | (6) | 17.08 | 35,530 |  |
| 5. Facilities support services |  |  |  | 30 | 16.69 | 34,710 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wyoming |  |  |  | 350 | \$ 14.92 | \$ 31,020 | 0.133 |
| 2. Louisiana |  |  |  | 2,190 | 13.10 | 27,240 | 0.123 |
| 3. Oklahoma |  |  |  | 1,840 | 10.78 | 22,430 | 0.122 |
| 4. West Virginia |  |  |  | 860 | 10.25 | 21,310 | 0.121 |
| 5. Kentucky |  |  |  | 2,160 | 12.51 | 26,030 | 0.121 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 540 | 22.79 | 47,400 | 0.043 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | (6) | 22.68 | 47,170 | (6) |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 1,590 | 20.48 | 42,600 | 0.058 |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  |  | 1,390 | 18.77 | 39,040 | 0.052 |
| 5. Alaska |  |  |  | 200 | 18.69 | 38,880 | 0.066 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Cheyenne, WY |  |  |  | 90 | \$ 14.52 | \$ 30,200 | 0.219 |
| 2. Merced, CA |  |  |  | 120 | (6) | (6) | 0.203 |
| 3. Atlantic City, NJ |  |  |  | 280 | 17.35 | 36,080 | 0.189 |
| 4. Florence-Muscle | AL |  |  | 90 | 10.50 | 21,840 | 0.173 |
| 5. Anderson, SC |  |  |  | 100 | 12.00 | 24,960 | 0.169 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 330 | 25.46 | 52,970 | 0.022 |
| 2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 390 | 25.04 | 52,080 | 0.040 |
| 3. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 720 | 24.46 | 50,870 | 0.070 |
| 4. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 630 | 22.90 | 47,630 | 0.015 |
| 5. San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA |  |  |  | 400 | 22.10 | 45,970 | 0.031 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-5032 Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance

Schedule and dispatch workers, work crews, equipment, or service vehicles for conveyance of materials, freight, or passengers, or for normal installation, service, or emergency repairs rendered outside the place of business. Duties may include using radio, telephone, or computer to transmit assignments and compiling statistics and reports on work progress.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean <br> \$ 16.56 <br> 34,450 | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  | \$ 9.51 | \$ 11.95 |  | \$ 20.20 | \$ 25.60 |
| 185,410 | Annual: |  | 19,780 | 24,860 |  | 42,030 | 53,250 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. General freight trucking |  |  |  | 26,910 | \$ 17.91 | \$ 37,260 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 11,010 | 16.69 | 34,720 |  |
| 3. Specialized freight trucking |  |  |  | 8,910 | 17.82 | 37,060 |  |
| 4. Taxi and limousine service |  |  |  | 8,570 | 12.31 | 25,600 |  |
| 5. Investigation and security services |  |  |  | 7,380 | 12.59 | 26,180 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rail transportation |  |  |  | 2,760 | 24.99 | 51,970 |  |
| 2. Basic chemical manufacturing |  |  |  | 70 | 23.48 | 48,840 |  |
| 3. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 60 | 22.86 | 47,540 |  |
| 4. Scheduled air transportation |  |  |  | 1,100 | 22.54 | 46,880 |  |
| 5. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 260 | 22.43 | 46,650 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Louisiana |  |  |  | 4,680 | \$ 15.26 | \$ 31,730 | 0.263 |
| 2. Nebraska |  |  |  | 1,660 | 17.39 | 36,180 | 0.184 |
| 3. Alaska |  |  |  | 550 | 20.41 | 42,450 | 0.181 |
| 4. Missouri |  |  |  | 4,700 | 15.68 | 32,610 | 0.174 |
| 5. Tennessee |  |  |  | 4,670 | 16.13 | 33,550 | 0.172 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 550 | 20.41 | 42,450 | 0.181 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 3,570 | 19.22 | 39,980 | 0.113 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 3,620 | 19.21 | 39,960 | 0.132 |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  |  | 3,220 | 18.74 | 38,980 | 0.120 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 5,820 | 18.46 | 38,400 | 0.147 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Joplin, MO |  |  |  | 300 | \$ 16.28 | \$ 33,860 | 0.386 |
| 2. Laredo, TX |  |  |  | 290 | 12.75 | 26,520 | 0.352 |
| 3. Anderson, IN |  |  |  | 140 | 15.44 | 32,120 | 0.340 |
| 4. Rochester, NY |  |  |  | 1,620 | 13.65 | 28,390 | 0.327 |
| 5. Lake Charles, LA |  |  |  | 240 | 13.91 | 28,940 | 0.278 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ |  |  |  | 700 | 22.27 | 46,320 | 0.211 |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 700 | 22.24 | 46,270 | 0.079 |
| 3. Fairbanks, AK MSA |  |  |  | 90 | 21.34 | 44,390 | 0.243 |
| 4. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 160 | 21.12 | 43,920 | 0.134 |
| 5. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,650 | 20.50 | 42,630 | 0.121 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-5041 Meter readers, utilities

Read meter and record consumption of electricity, gas, water, or steam.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$45,770$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 15.41 \\ 32,040 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.12 \\ 18,970 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 11.33 \\ 23,580 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 14.58 \\ 30,330 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 18.90 \\ & 39,320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 23.63 \\ & 49,150 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 19,580 | \$ 14.40 | \$ 29,950 |  |
| 2. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 10,510 | 17.12 | 35,600 |  |
| 3. Natural gas distribution |  |  |  | 6,190 | 17.88 | 37,190 |  |
| 4. Other support services |  |  |  | 4,210 | 13.12 | 27,280 |  |
| 5. Water, sewage and other systems |  |  |  | 2,740 | 14.29 | 29,710 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 420 | 19.63 | 40,830 |  |
| 2. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 80 | 18.33 | 38,130 |  |
| 3. Natural gas distribution |  |  |  | 6,190 | 17.88 | 37,190 |  |
| 4. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 10,510 | 17.12 | 35,600 |  |
| 5. Pipeline transportation of natural gas |  |  |  | 360 | 15.10 | 31,400 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Mississippi |  |  |  | 1,090 | \$ 11.30 | \$ 23,490 | 0.098 |
| 2. West Virginia |  |  |  | 610 | 12.76 | 26,540 | 0.086 |
| 3. New Mexico |  |  |  | 620 | 12.35 | 25,680 | 0.079 |
| 4. Oklahoma |  |  |  | 970 | 12.83 | 26,680 | 0.065 |
| 5. Alabama |  |  |  | 1,140 | 14.07 | 29,260 | 0.060 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Connecticut |  |  |  | 150 | 21.11 | 43,910 | 0.009 |
| 2. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 130 | 21.03 | 43,740 | 0.027 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 960 | 20.61 | 42,870 | 0.035 |
| 4. Delaware |  |  |  | 140 | 20.07 | 41,740 | 0.033 |
| 5. Alaska |  |  |  | 110 | 19.73 | 41,030 | 0.036 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Topeka, KS |  |  |  | 120 | \$ 12.54 | \$ 26,080 | 0.113 |
| 2. Napa, CA |  |  |  | 70 | (6) | (6) | 0.110 |
| 3. Greeley, CO |  |  |  | 80 | 16.86 | 35,060 | 0.105 |
| 4. Corpus Christi, TX |  |  |  | 180 | 14.36 | 29,860 | 0.105 |
| 5. Lake Charles, LA |  |  |  | 80 | 9.53 | 19,810 | 0.093 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Modesto, CA |  |  |  | 60 | 22.59 | 46,980 | 0.036 |
| 2. San Francisco-San | o-Redwoo | y, CA Met |  | 300 | 22.46 | 46,720 | 0.031 |
| 3. Bremerton-Silver |  |  |  | (6) | 22.38 | 46,550 | (6) |
| 4. Visalia-Porterville |  |  |  | 40 | 22.32 | 46,430 | 0.030 |
| 5. Providence-Fall R | Varwick, R | Metropol |  | 150 | 21.04 | 43,770 | 0.026 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-5051 Postal service clerks

Perform any combination of tasks in a post office, such as receive letters and parcels; sell postage and revenue stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes; fill out and sell money orders; place mail in pigeon holes of mail rack or in bags according to State, address, or other scheme; and examine mail for correct postage.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-5052 Postal service mail carriers

Sort mail for delivery. Deliver mail on established route by vehicle or on foot.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-5053 Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators

Prepare incoming and outgoing mail for distribution. Examine, sort, and route mail by State, type of mail, or other scheme. Load, operate, and occasionally adjust and repair mail processing, sorting, and canceling machinery. Keep records of shipments, pouches, and sacks; and other duties related to mail handling within the postal service. Must complete a competitive exam. Exclude "Postal Service Clerks" (43-5051) and "Postal Service Mail Carriers" (43-5052).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-5061 Production, planning, and expediting clerks

Coordinate and expedite the flow of work and materials within or between departments of an establishment according to production schedule. Duties include reviewing and distributing production, work, and shipment schedules; conferring with department supervisors to determine progress of work and completion dates; and compiling reports on progress of work, inventory levels, costs, and production problems. Exclude "Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping" (43-5111).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-5071 Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks

Verify and keep records on incoming and outgoing shipments. Prepare items for shipment. Duties include assembling, addressing, stamping, and shipping merchandise or material; receiving, unpacking, verifying and recording incoming merchandise or material; and arranging for the transportation of products. Exclude "Stock Clerks and Order Fillers" (43-5081) and "Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping" (43-5111).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-5081 Stock clerks and order fillers

Receive, store, and issue sales floor merchandise, materials, equipment, and other items from stockroom, warehouse, or storage yard to fill shelves, racks, tables, or customers' orders. May mark prices on merchandise and set up sales displays. Exclude "Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand" (53-7062), and "Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks" (43-5071).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-5111 Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping

Weigh, measure, and check materials, supplies, and equipment for the purpose of keeping relevant records. Duties are primarily clerical by nature. Include workers who collect and keep record of samples of products or materials. Exclude production "Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers" (51-9061).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-6011 Executive secretaries and administrative assistants

Provide high-level administrative support by conducting research, preparing statistical reports, handling information requests, and performing clerical functions such as preparing correspondence, receiving visitors, arranging conference calls, and scheduling meetings. May also train and supervise lower-level clerical staff. Exclude "Secretaries" (43-6012 through 43-6014).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-6012 Legal secretaries

Perform secretarial duties utilizing legal terminology, procedures, and documents. Prepare legal papers and correspondence, such as summonses, complaints, motions, and subpoenas. May also assist with legal research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-6013 Medical secretaries

Perform secretarial duties utilizing specific knowledge of medical terminology and hospital, clinic, or laboratory procedures. Duties include scheduling appointments, billing patients, and compiling and recording medical charts, reports, and correspondence.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 14.05 \\ & 29,220 \end{aligned}$ | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 11.18 |  | \$ 16.45 | \$ 19.65 |
| 394,330 | Annual: |  | 19,750 | 23,250 |  | 34,210 | 40,870 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Offices of physicia |  |  |  | 160,230 | \$ 13.73 | \$ 28,560 |  |
| 2. General medical a | gical hospit |  |  | 95,090 | 13.67 | 28,440 |  |
| 3. Offices of dentists |  |  |  | 56,190 | 16.32 | 33,930 |  |
| 4. Offices of other he | ractitioners |  |  | 30,340 | 12.80 | 26,630 |  |
| 5. Outpatient care ce |  |  |  | 11,670 | 13.89 | 28,890 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Professional and simis | organizatio |  |  | (6) | 17.84 | 37,110 |  |
| 2. Management of co | ies and ent |  |  | (6) | 17.70 | 36,810 |  |
| 3. State government | designation |  |  | 250 | 16.43 | 34,170 |  |
| 4. Offices of dentists |  |  |  | 56,190 | 16.32 | 33,930 |  |
| 5. Insurance agencies | erages, and | ted |  | (6) | 16.00 | 33,290 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 29,730 | \$ 15.37 | \$ 31,970 | 0.751 |
| 2. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 3,280 | 14.95 | 31,090 | 0.680 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 17,140 | 16.28 | 33,870 | 0.626 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 18,150 | 16.06 | 33,410 | 0.572 |
| 5. Ohio |  |  |  | 30,120 | 12.82 | 26,660 | 0.563 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Connecticut |  |  |  | 4,980 | 16.64 | 34,600 | 0.300 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 17,140 | 16.28 | 33,870 | 0.626 |
| 3. Hawaii |  |  |  | 1,380 | 16.26 | 33,820 | 0.230 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 18,150 | 16.06 | 33,410 | 0.572 |
| 5. Minnesota |  |  |  | 8,020 | 15.58 | 32,400 | 0.299 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bremerton-Silverd |  |  |  | 720 | \$ 15.29 | \$ 31,810 | 0.874 |
| 2. Lewiston-Auburn, | Metropolitan | CTA |  | 410 | 13.17 | 27,380 | 0.853 |
| 3. Bangor, ME Metro | n NECTA |  |  | 550 | 13.70 | 28,490 | 0.846 |
| 4. Camden, NJ Metro |  |  |  | 4,350 | 15.37 | 31,960 | 0.818 |
| 5. Barnstable Town, | Metropolitan | CTA |  | 770 | 17.18 | 35,730 | 0.777 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Francisco-San | o-Redwood | $y$, CA Met |  | 3,840 | 18.15 | 37,750 | 0.397 |
| 2. Vallejo-Fairfield, |  |  |  | 650 | 18.06 | 37,560 | 0.501 |
| 3. Danbury, CT Metr | an NECTA |  |  | 380 | 18.02 | 37,490 | 0.548 |
| 4. Bay City, MI |  |  |  | 60 | 17.88 | 37,190 | 0.161 |
| 5. Seattle-Bellevue-E | , WA Metr |  |  | 7,910 | 17.77 | 36,970 | 0.581 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-6014 Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive

Perform routine clerical and administrative functions such as drafting correspondence, scheduling appointments, organizing and maintaining paper and electronic files, or providing information to callers. Exclude legal, medical, or executive secretaries and administrative assistants (43-6011 through 43-6013).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-9011 Computer operators

Monitor and control electronic computer and peripheral electronic data processing equipment to process business, scientific, engineering, and other data according to operating instructions. May enter commands at a computer terminal and set controls on computer and peripheral devices. Monitor and respond to operating and error messages. Exclude "Data Entry Keyers" (43-9021).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-9021 Data entry keyers

Operate data entry device, such as keyboard or photo composing perforator. Duties may include verifying data and preparing materials for printing. Exclude "Word Processors and Typists" (43-9022).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | \$ 12.33 | \$ 8.20 | \$ 9.83 |  | \$ 14.28 | \$ 17.29 |
| 295,650 Annual: | 25,640 | 17,050 | 20,460 |  | 29,700 | 35,970 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Employment services |  |  | 53,690 | \$ 11.28 | \$ 23,460 |  |
| 2. Data processing and related services |  |  | 18,350 | 11.53 | 23,980 |  |
| 3. Insurance carriers |  |  | 12,800 | 12.89 | 26,810 |  |
| 4. Accounting and bookkeeping services |  |  | 11,860 | 11.76 | 24,460 |  |
| 5. Management and technical consulting services |  |  | 8,470 | 13.02 | 27,090 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  | (6) | 17.45 | 36,300 |  |
| 2. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  | 220 | 15.83 | 32,920 |  |
| 3. Insurance and employee benefit funds |  |  | 640 | 15.50 | 32,240 |  |
| 4. Scheduled air transportation |  |  | 40 | 15.47 | 32,180 |  |
| 5. Fabric mills |  |  | 50 | 15.34 | 31,900 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Kansas |  |  | 4,890 | \$ 12.30 | \$ 25,590 | 0.370 |
| 2. Utah |  |  | 3,870 | 12.53 | 26,050 | 0.336 |
| 3. Kentucky |  |  | 5,510 | 11.07 | 23,030 | 0.310 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  | 11,020 | 13.56 | 28,200 | 0.278 |
| 5. Florida |  |  | 21,250 | 11.85 | 24,650 | 0.270 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 1,410 | 15.59 | 32,430 | 0.231 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  | 6,490 | 14.31 | 29,770 | 0.205 |
| 3. Alaska |  |  | 330 | 14.08 | 29,280 | 0.109 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  | 3,580 | 14.00 | 29,120 | 0.216 |
| 5. Washington |  |  | 3,710 | 13.69 | 28,470 | 0.136 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX |  |  | 1,400 | \$ 14.20 | \$ 29,530 | 0.904 |
| 2. Wichita, KS |  |  | 2,050 | 13.75 | 28,590 | 0.713 |
| 3. Springfield, IL |  |  | 720 | 10.16 | 21,130 | 0.662 |
| 4. Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV |  |  | 530 | 10.96 | 22,800 | 0.529 |
| 5. Chattanooga, TN-GA |  |  | 1,120 | 11.88 | 24,720 | 0.480 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  | 390 | 15.70 | 32,660 | 0.252 |
| 2. Leominster-Fitchburg-Gardner, MA | tropolitan |  | 90 | 15.34 | 31,900 | 0.179 |
| 3. Lynn-Peabody-Salem, MA NECTA | ision |  | 140 | 14.98 | 31,160 | 0.138 |
| 4. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood | y, CA Met |  | 2,180 | 14.91 | 31,010 | 0.225 |
| 5. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, | VA-MD-W | Div | 4,170 | 14.83 | 30,840 | 0.184 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-9022 Word processors and typists

Use word processor/computer or typewriter to type letters, reports, forms, or other material from rough draft, corrected copy, or voice recording. May perform other clerical duties as assigned. Include composing data keyers. Exclude "Data Entry Keyers" (43-9021), "Secretaries and Administrative Assistants" (43-6011 through 43-6014), "Court Reporters" (23-2091), and "Medical Transcriptionists" (31-9094).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-9031 Desktop publishers

Format typescript and graphic elements using computer software to produce publication-ready material.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-9041 Insurance claims and policy processing clerks

Process new insurance policies, modifications to existing policies, and claims forms. Obtain information from policyholders to verify the accuracy and completeness of information on claims forms, applications and related documents, and company records. Update existing policies and company records to reflect changes requested by policyholders and insurance company representatives. Exclude "Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators" (13-1031).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-9051 Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service

Prepare incoming and outgoing mail for distribution. Use hand or mail handling machines to time stamp, open, read, sort, and route incoming mail; and address, seal, stamp, fold, stuff, and affix postage to outgoing mail or packages. Duties may also include keeping necessary records and completed forms.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-9061 Office clerks, general

Perform duties too varied and diverse to be classified in any specific office clerical occupation, requiring limited knowledge of office management systems and procedures. Clerical duties may be assigned in accordance with the office procedures of individual establishments and may include a combination of answering telephones, bookkeeping, typing or word processing, stenography, office machine operation, and filing.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-9071 Office machine operators, except computer

Operate one or more of a variety of office machines, such as photocopying, photographic, and duplicating machines, or other office machines. Exclude "Computer Operators" (43-9011), "Mail Clerks and Mail Machine Operators" (43-9051) and "Billing and Posting Clerks and Machine Operators" (43-3021).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-9081 Proofreaders and copy markers

Read transcript or proof type setup to detect and mark for correction any grammatical, typographical, or compositional errors. Exclude workers whose primary duty is editing copy. Include proofreaders of Braille.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 43-9111 Statistical assistants

Compile and compute data according to statistical formulas for use in statistical studies. May perform actuarial computations and compile charts and graphs for use by actuaries. Include actuarial clerks.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 43-9199 Office and administrative support workers, all other

All office and administrative support workers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 45-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of farming, fishing, and forestry workers

Directly supervise and coordinate the activities of agricultural, forestry, aquacultural, and related workers. Exclude "First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Landscaping, Lawn Service, and Groundskeeping Workers" (37-1012).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 45-1012 Farm labor contractors

Recruit, hire, furnish, and supervise seasonal or temporary agricultural laborers for a fee. May transport, house, and provide meals for workers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 45-2011 Agricultural inspectors

Inspect agricultural commodities, processing equipment, and facilities, and fish and logging operations, to ensure compliance with regulations and laws governing health, quality, and safety.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 45-2021 Animal breeders

Breed animals, including cattle, goats, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, dogs, cats, or pet birds. Select and breed animals according to their genealogy, characteristics, and offspring. May require a knowledge of artificial insemination techniques and equipment use. May involve keeping records on heats, birth intervals, or pedigree. Exclude "Nonfarm Animal Caretakers" (39-2021) who may occasionally breed animals as part of their other caretaking duties. Exclude "Animal Scientists" (19-1011) whose primary function is research.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 45-2041 Graders and sorters, agricultural products

Grade, sort, or classify unprocessed food and other agricultural products by size, weight, color, or condition. Exclude "Agricultural Inspectors" (45-2011).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 45-2091 Agricultural equipment operators

Drive and control farm equipment to till soil and to plant, cultivate, and harvest crops. May perform tasks, such as crop baling or hay bucking. May operate stationary equipment to perform post-harvest tasks, such as husking, shelling, threshing, and ginning.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 45-2092 Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse

Manually plant, cultivate, and harvest vegetables, fruits, nuts, horticultural specialties, and field crops. Use hand tools, such as shovels, trowels, hoes, tampers, pruning hooks, shears, and knives. Duties may include tilling soil and applying fertilizers; transplanting, weeding, thinning, or pruning crops; applying pesticides; cleaning, grading, sorting, packing and loading harvested products. May construct trellises, repair fences and farm buildings, or participate in irrigation activities, Exclude "Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products" (45-2041). Exclude "Forest, Conservation, and Logging Workers" (45-4011 through 45-4029).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 45-2093 Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals

Attend to live farm, ranch, or aquacultural animals that may include cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses and other equines, poultry, finfish, shellfish, and bees. Attend to animals produced for animal products, such as meat, fur, skins, feathers, eggs, milk, and honey. Duties may include feeding, watering, herding, grazing, castrating, branding, de-beaking, weighing, catching, and loading animals. May maintain records on animals; examine animals to detect diseases and injuries; assist in birth deliveries; and administer medications, vaccinations, or insecticides as appropriate. May clean and maintain animal housing areas. Include workers who shear wool from sheep, and collect eggs in hatcheries.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 45-2099 Agricultural workers, all other

All agricultural workers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 45-3011 Fishers and related fishing workers

Use nets, fishing rods, traps, or other equipment to catch and gather fish or other aquatic animals from rivers, lakes, or oceans, for human consumption or other uses. May haul game onto ship. Include aquacultural laborers who work on fish farms with "Agricultural Workers, All Other" (45-2099).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mean 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th |  |
| Employment Hourly: \$ 13.71 \$ 7.35 | \$ 9.87 | \$ 13.10 | \$ 15.61 | \$ 21.87 |
| 880 Annual: 15,280 | 20,530 | 27,250 | 32,480 | 45,480 |
| Industry | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Scenic and sightseeing transportation, water | 150 | \$ 11.02 | \$ 22,930 |  |
| 2. Seafood product preparation and packaging | 80 | 15.87 | 33,000 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) | 40 | 17.29 | 35,960 |  |
| 4. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) | 40 | 17.37 | 36,130 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) | 40 | 17.37 | 36,130 |  |
| 2. State government (OES designation) | 40 | 17.29 | 35,960 |  |
| 3. Seafood product preparation and packaging | 80 | 15.87 | 33,000 |  |
| 4. Scenic and sightseeing transportation, water | 150 | 11.02 | 22,930 |  |
| State | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington | 110 | \$ 14.15 | \$ 29,430 | 0.004 |
| 2. New Jersey | 110 | 11.41 | 23,720 | 0.003 |
| 3. California | 50 | 13.98 | 29,080 |  |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington | 110 | 14.15 | 29,430 | 0.004 |
| 2. California | 50 | 13.98 | 29,080 |  |
| 3. Louisiana | (6) | 12.36 | 25,710 | (6) |
| 4. New Jersey | 110 | 11.41 | 23,720 | 0.003 |
| MSA | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Edison, NJ Metro Div | (6) | 13.49 | 28,060 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 45-4011 Forest and conservation workers

Under supervision, perform manual labor necessary to develop, maintain, or protect forest, forested areas, and woodlands through such activities as raising and transporting tree seedlings; combating insects, pests, and diseases harmful to trees; and building erosion and water control structures and leaching of forest soil. Include forester aides, seedling pullers, and tree planters.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 45-4021 Fallers

Use axes or chainsaws to fell trees using knowledge of tree characteristics and cutting techniques to control direction of fall and minimize tree damage.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 45-4022 Logging equipment operators

Drive logging tractor or wheeled vehicle equipped with one or more accessories, such as bulldozer blade, frontal shear, grapple, logging arch, cable winches, hoisting rack, or crane boom, to fell tree; to skid, load, unload, or stack logs; or to pull stumps or clear brush.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 45-4023 Log graders and scalers

Grade logs or estimate the marketable content or value of logs or pulpwood in sorting yards, millpond, log deck, or similar locations. Inspect logs for defects or measure logs to determine volume. Exclude "Purchasing Agents and Buyers, Farm Products" (13-1021).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 45-4029 Logging workers, all other

All logging workers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers

Directly supervise and coordinate activities of construction or extraction workers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-2011 Boilermakers

Construct, assemble, maintain, and repair stationary steam boilers and boiler house auxiliaries. Align structures or plate sections to assemble boiler frame tanks or vats, following blueprints. Work involves use of hand and power tools, plumb bobs, levels, wedges, dogs, or turnbuckles. Assist in testing assembled vessels. Direct cleaning of boilers and boiler furnaces. Inspect and repair boiler fittings, such as safety valves, regulators, automatic-control mechanisms, water columns, and auxiliary machines.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$17,240$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 23.37 \\ 48,600 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 14.62 \\ 30,410 \end{gathered}$ | 25th$\$ 17.93$37,300 | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 22.58 \\ 46,960 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 28.71 \\ & 59,710 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 34.22 \\ & 71,170 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 4,630 | \$ 24.74 | \$ 51,470 |  |
| 2. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 3,380 | 23.97 | 49,850 |  |
| 3. Boiler, tank, and shipping container mfg. |  |  |  | 1,150 | 19.64 | 40,840 |  |
| 4. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 880 | 24.29 | 50,510 |  |
| 5. Other heavy construction |  |  |  | 740 | 24.76 | 51,510 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Highway, street, and bridge construction |  |  |  | (6) | 29.53 | 61,430 |  |
| 2. Basic chemical manufacturing |  |  |  | 50 | 27.72 | 57,660 |  |
| 3. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | (6) | 26.34 | 54,790 |  |
| 4. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 230 | 25.57 | 53,180 |  |
| 5. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing |  |  |  | 330 | 24.98 | 51,960 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Indiana |  |  |  | 1,260 | \$ 23.64 | \$ 49,170 | 0.043 |
| 2. Louisiana |  |  |  | 740 | 20.08 | 41,770 | 0.042 |
| 3. New Mexico |  |  |  | 270 | 20.52 | 42,670 | 0.034 |
| 4. Missouri |  |  |  | 810 | 25.60 | 53,250 | 0.030 |
| 5. Texas |  |  |  | 2,470 | 21.02 | 43,720 | 0.025 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. West Virginia |  |  |  | 30 | 28.67 | 59,640 | 0.004 |
| 2. Maryland |  |  |  | 250 | 27.41 | 57,010 | 0.010 |
| 3. Oregon |  |  |  | 150 | 27.18 | 56,530 | 0.009 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 710 | 26.38 | 54,860 | 0.005 |
| 5. Illinois |  |  |  | 990 | 26.37 | 54,850 | 0.017 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Evansville, IN-KY |  |  |  | 520 | \$ 24.08 | \$ 50,080 | 0.297 |
| 2. Kankakee-Bradley, IL |  |  |  | 30 | 34.37 | 71,490 | 0.070 |
| 3. Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX |  |  |  | 1,440 | 21.28 | 44,260 | 0.061 |
| 4. Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX |  |  |  | 90 | 19.93 | 41,460 | 0.058 |
| 5. Indianapolis-Carmel, IN |  |  |  | 330 | 21.81 | 45,360 | 0.038 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Kankakee-Bradley, IL |  |  |  | 30 | 34.37 | 71,490 | 0.070 |
| 2. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 120 | 31.63 | 65,800 | 0.012 |
| 3. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metro Div |  |  |  | 40 | 30.59 | 63,630 | 0.010 |
| 4. Baltimore-Towson, MD |  |  |  | 120 | 29.40 | 61,150 | 0.009 |
| 5. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 28.96 | 60,230 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-2021 Brickmasons and blockmasons

Lay and bind building materials, such as brick, structural tile, concrete block, cinder block, glass block, and terra-cotta block, with mortar and other substances to construct or repair walls, partitions, arches, sewers, and other structures. Exclude "Stonemasons" (47-2022). Classify installers of mortarless segmental concrete masonry wall units in "Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers" (37-3011).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-2022 Stonemasons

Build stone structures, such as piers, walls, and abutments. Lay walks, curbstones, or special types of masonry for vats, tanks, and floors.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$18,210$ |  | Mean <br> \$ 18.29 38,040 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.36 \\ 21,540 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 13.12 \\ 27,290 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 17.29 \\ 35,960 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 22.04 \\ & 45,850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 28.46 \\ & 59,190 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 11,400 | \$ 18.27 | \$ 38,000 |  |
| 2. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 1,740 | 21.86 | 45,470 |  |
| 3. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 1,540 | 17.26 | 35,910 |  |
| 4. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 740 | 19.03 | 39,590 |  |
| 5. Other specialty trade contractors |  |  |  | 730 | 19.08 | 39,680 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | (6) | 24.46 | 50,870 |  |
| 2. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 1,740 | 21.86 | 45,470 |  |
| 3. Other specialty trade contractors |  |  |  | 730 | 19.08 | 39,680 |  |
| 4. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 740 | 19.03 | 39,590 |  |
| 5. Employment services |  |  |  | 80 | 18.90 | 39,310 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Arizona |  |  |  | 1,400 | \$ 15.04 | \$ 31,290 | 0.054 |
| 2. Idaho |  |  |  | 300 | 16.41 | 34,130 | 0.048 |
| 3. Colorado |  |  |  | 990 | 20.14 | 41,880 | 0.045 |
| 4. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 200 | 20.65 | 42,950 | 0.041 |
| 5. Montana |  |  |  | 170 | 18.71 | 38,920 | 0.040 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Illinois |  |  |  | 120 | 28.86 | 60,030 | 0.002 |
| 2. Hawaii |  |  |  | 70 | 24.59 | 51,140 | 0.012 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 580 | 24.23 | 50,410 | 0.018 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 340 | 22.64 | 47,090 | 0.020 |
| 5. Vermont |  |  |  | (6) | 21.94 | 45,630 | (6) |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Tucson, AZ |  |  |  | 350 | \$ 14.04 | \$ 29,200 | 0.095 |
| 2. Farmington, NM |  |  |  | 40 | 16.64 | 34,610 | 0.080 |
| 3. Waterbury, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 50 | 23.21 | 48,270 | 0.072 |
| 4. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA |  |  |  | 740 | 19.31 | 40,170 | 0.058 |
| 5. Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 260 | 22.72 | 47,250 | 0.045 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | 110 | 30.18 | 62,780 | 0.003 |
| 2. Burlington-South Burlington, VT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | (6) | 28.04 | 58,310 | (6) |
| 3. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA |  |  |  | 40 | 26.72 | 55,590 | 0.021 |
| 4. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 380 | 25.66 | 53,380 | 0.023 |
| 5. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 25.23 | 52,480 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-2031 Carpenters

Construct, erect, install, or repair structures and fixtures made of wood, such as concrete forms; building frameworks, including partitions, joists, studding, and rafters; wood stairways, window and door frames, and hardwood floors. May also install cabinets, siding, drywall and batt or roll insulation. Include brattice builders who build doors or brattices (ventilation walls or partitions) in underground passageways to control the proper circulation of air through the passageways and to the working places.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment985,990 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 19.20 \\ 39,930 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.87 \\ 22,610 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median } \\ \$ 17.57 \\ 36,550 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 23.85 \\ & 49,600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 30.45 \\ & 63,330 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 303,810 | \$ 18.74 | \$ 38,970 |  |
| 2. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 172,110 | 18.53 | 38,530 |  |
| 3. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 154,570 | 21.20 | 44,100 |  |
| 4. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 141,260 | 20.06 | 41,730 |  |
| 5. Employment services |  |  |  | 28,980 | 16.25 | 33,790 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 260 | 29.56 | 61,490 |  |
| 2. Motion picture and video industries |  |  |  | (6) | 28.98 | 60,280 |  |
| 3. Misc. durable goods merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | (6) | 27.69 | 57,600 |  |
| 4. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 260 | 26.84 | 55,830 |  |
| 5. General freight trucking |  |  |  | 50 | 26.65 | 55,430 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 22,980 | \$ 20.32 | \$ 42,280 | 1.827 |
| 2. Arizona |  |  |  | 35,770 | 16.79 | 34,920 | 1.390 |
| 3. Montana |  |  |  | 5,910 | 15.84 | 32,940 | 1.384 |
| 4. Idaho |  |  |  | 7,590 | 15.63 | 32,510 | 1.216 |
| 5. Vermont |  |  |  | 3,330 | 17.11 | 35,580 | 1.111 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  |  |  | 5,470 | 26.59 | 55,310 | 0.913 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 3,240 | 25.73 | 53,510 | 1.066 |
| 3. Illinois |  |  |  | 42,660 | 25.14 | 52,280 | 0.732 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 20,890 | 24.90 | 51,790 | 0.528 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 21,350 | 23.64 | 49,180 | 0.673 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vallejo-Fairfield, CA |  |  |  | 3,540 | \$ 25.86 | \$ 53,790 | 2.729 |
| 2. Napa, CA |  |  |  | 1,380 | 23.29 | 48,440 | 2.162 |
| 3. Reno-Sparks, NV |  |  |  | 4,600 | 21.05 | 43,780 | 2.094 |
| 4. St. George, UT |  |  |  | 990 | 13.28 | 27,620 | 1.975 |
| 5. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA |  |  |  | 24,600 | 21.38 | 44,470 | 1.939 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metro Div |  |  |  | 3,350 | 28.42 | 59,110 | 0.864 |
| 2. Atlantic City, NJ |  |  |  | 1,150 | 27.82 | 57,860 | 0.776 |
| 3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 5,370 | 27.40 | 56,990 | 0.603 |
| 4. Fairbanks, AK MSA |  |  |  | 450 | 27.27 | 56,730 | 1.215 |
| 5. Honolulu, HI |  |  |  | 3,880 | 26.97 | 56,090 | 0.907 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-2041 Carpet installers

Lay and install carpet from rolls or blocks on floors. Install padding and trim flooring materials. Exclude "Floor Layers, Except Carpet, Wood, and Hard Tiles" (47-2042).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-2042 Floor layers, except carpet, wood, and hard tiles

Apply blocks, strips, or sheets of shock-absorbing, sound-deadening, or decorative coverings to floors.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-2043 Floor sanders and finishers

Scrape and sand wooden floors to smooth surfaces using floor scraper and floor sanding machine, and apply coats of finish.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment7,480 |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M |  | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 15.29 | \$ 9.08 | \$ 10.84 |  | \$ 18.47 | \$ 24.21 |
|  | Annual: | 31,810 | 18,890 | 22,540 |  | 38,420 | 50,360 |
|  | $\frac{\text { Industry }}{\text { Industries with the highest employment of this occupation }}$ |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| 1. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 6,230 | \$ 15.47 | \$ 32,180 |  |
| 2. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 150 | 16.24 | 33,780 |  |
| 3. Home furnishings stores |  |  |  | 140 | 17.47 | 36,340 |  |
| 4. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 140 | 13.19 | 27,440 |  |
| 5. Other wood product manufacturing |  |  |  | 130 | 13.68 | 28,460 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building material and supplies dealers |  |  |  | 40 | 17.84 | 37,100 |  |
| 2. Home furnishings stores |  |  |  | 140 | 17.47 | 36,340 |  |
| 3. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 70 | 16.44 | 34,190 |  |
| 4. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 150 | 16.24 | 33,780 |  |
| 5. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 6,230 | 15.47 | 32,180 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Maryland |  |  |  | 520 | \$ 15.95 | \$ 33,170 | 0.021 |
| 2. Minnesota |  |  |  | 430 | 19.90 | 41,390 | 0.016 |
| 3. Colorado |  |  |  | 360 | 17.49 | 36,380 | 0.016 |
| 4. South Carolina |  |  |  | 220 | 12.74 | 26,500 | 0.012 |
| 5. Indiana |  |  |  | 360 | 15.01 | 31,220 | 0.012 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Minnesota |  |  |  | 430 | 19.90 | 41,390 | 0.016 |
| 2. Missouri |  |  |  | 60 | 19.65 | 40,860 | 0.002 |
| 3. Iowa |  |  |  | 30 | 18.46 | 38,400 | 0.002 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 1,140 | 17.89 | 37,200 | 0.008 |
| 5. Colorado |  |  |  | 360 | 17.49 | 36,380 | 0.016 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Charleston-North Charleston, SC |  |  |  | 110 | \$ 13.93 | \$ 28,970 | 0.040 |
| 2. Indianapolis-Carmel, IN |  |  |  | 160 | 15.39 | 32,010 | 0.018 |
| 3. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI |  |  |  | 300 | 21.52 | 44,770 | 0.017 |
| 4. Birmingham-Hoover, AL |  |  |  | 50 | 14.09 | 29,320 | 0.010 |
| 5. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 200 | 14.26 | 29,670 | 0.009 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 28.19 | 58,620 | (6) |
| 2. Albuquerque, NM |  |  |  | (6) | 24.99 | 51,980 | (6) |
| 3. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 23.13 | 48,110 | (6) |
| 4. St. Louis, MO-IL |  |  |  | 40 | 22.34 | 46,460 | 0.003 |
| 5. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI |  |  |  | 300 | 21.52 | 44,770 | 0.017 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-2044 Tile and marble setters

Apply hard tile, marble, and wood tile to walls, floors, ceilings, and roof decks.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-2051 Cement masons and concrete finishers

Smooth and finish surfaces of poured concrete, such as floors, walks, sidewalks, roads, or curbs using a variety of hand and power tools. Align forms for sidewalks, curbs, or gutters; patch voids; use saws to cut expansion joints. Classify installers of mortarless segmental concrete masonry wall units in "Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers. (37-3011).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$218,170$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 17.13 \\ 35,630 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.02 \\ 20,840 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 12.38 \\ 25,750 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\text { \$ } 15.70$$32,650$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 20.70 \\ & 43,060 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 27.07 \\ & 56,310 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 104,900 | \$ 16.97 | \$ 35,300 |  |
| 2. Other specialty trade contractors |  |  |  | 44,990 | 17.25 | 35,870 |  |
| 3. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 18,110 | 18.06 | 37,560 |  |
| 4. Highway, street, and bridge construction |  |  |  | 14,180 | 18.13 | 37,700 |  |
| 5. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 11,680 | 17.37 | 36,120 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 50 | 24.01 | 49,940 |  |
| 2. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 60 | 22.73 | 47,280 |  |
| 3. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 920 | 20.64 | 42,930 |  |
| 4. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 880 | 19.31 | 40,150 |  |
| 5. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 120 | 19.15 | 39,840 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Percent of State } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 5,830 | \$ 19.75 | \$ 41,070 | 0.463 |
| 2. Arizona |  |  |  | 11,410 | 16.43 | 34,170 | 0.443 |
| 3. Utah |  |  |  | 4,510 | 15.28 | 31,790 | 0.392 |
| 4. South Dakota |  |  |  | 1,400 | 12.62 | 26,240 | 0.367 |
| 5. Colorado |  |  |  | 7,260 | 15.55 | 32,330 | 0.329 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  |  |  | 1,120 | 26.78 | 55,700 | 0.187 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 220 | 26.72 | 55,570 | 0.072 |
| 3. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 220 | 24.56 | 51,080 | 0.046 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 5,830 | 24.50 | 50,960 | 0.070 |
| 5. Illinois |  |  |  | 8,160 | 23.48 | 48,830 | 0.140 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. St. George, UT |  |  |  | 670 | \$ 15.89 | \$ 33,040 | 1.336 |
| 2. Greeley, CO |  |  |  | 510 | 14.79 | 30,760 | 0.669 |
| 3. Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL |  |  |  | 1,400 | 14.27 | 29,680 | 0.633 |
| 4. Punta Gorda, FL |  |  |  | 260 | 14.24 | 29,630 | 0.621 |
| 5. Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL |  |  |  | 1,770 | 14.46 | 30,070 | 0.613 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ |  |  |  | 100 | 30.46 | 63,350 | 0.160 |
| 2. Rockford, IL |  |  |  | 190 | 28.94 | 60,200 | 0.125 |
| 3. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,900 | 28.83 | 59,960 | 0.058 |
| 4. Honolulu, HI |  |  |  | 870 | 27.06 | 56,290 | 0.203 |
| 5. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 170 | 26.96 | 56,080 | 0.110 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-2053 Terrazzo workers and finishers

Apply a mixture of cement, sand, pigment, or marble chips to floors, stairways, and cabinet fixtures to fashion durable and decorative surfaces.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-2061 Construction laborers

Perform tasks involving physical labor at building, highway, and heavy construction projects, tunnel and shaft excavations, and demolition sites. May operate hand and power tools of all types: air hammers, earth tampers, cement mixers, small mechanical hoists, surveying and measuring equipment, and a variety of other equipment and instruments. May clean and prepare sites, dig trenches, set braces to support the sides of excavations, erect scaffolding, clean up rubble and debris, and remove asbestos, lead, and other hazardous waste materials. May assist other craft workers. Exclude construction laborers who primarily assist a particular craft worker, and classify them under "Helpers, Construction Trades" (47-3011 through 47-3016).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-2071 Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators

Operate equipment used for applying concrete, asphalt, or other materials to road beds, parking lots, or airport runways and taxiways, or equipment used for tamping gravel, dirt, or other materials. Include concrete and asphalt paving machine operators, form tampers, tamping machine operators, and stone spreader operators.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment <br> 63,090 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 16.45 \\ 34,210 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.97 \\ 20,740 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 11.98 |  | \$ 19.71 | \$ 25.30 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 24,920 |  | 40,990 | 52,620 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Highway, street, and bridge construction |  |  |  | 21,640 | \$ 17.10 | \$ 35,560 |  |
| 2. Other specialty trade contractors |  |  |  | 18,850 | 16.26 | 33,810 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 14,950 | 15.79 | 32,850 |  |
| 4. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 1,760 | 13.49 | 28,060 |  |
| 5. Utility system construction |  |  |  | 1,660 | 18.27 | 38,000 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 260 | 21.59 | 44,910 |  |
| 2. Land subdivision |  |  |  | 210 | 19.92 | 41,430 |  |
| 3. Other heavy construction |  |  |  | 380 | 19.38 | 40,310 |  |
| 4. Utility system construction |  |  |  | 1,660 | 18.27 | 38,000 |  |
| 5. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,250 | 17.67 | 36,740 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Kansas |  |  |  | 1,560 | \$ 14.32 | \$ 29,790 | 0.118 |
| 2. Montana |  |  |  | 450 | 16.41 | 34,130 | 0.105 |
| 3. Oklahoma |  |  |  | 1,500 | 13.52 | 28,130 | 0.100 |
| 4. Mississippi |  |  |  | 1,100 | 12.05 | 25,060 | 0.099 |
| 5. South Dakota |  |  |  | 360 | 15.98 | 33,230 | 0.094 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  |  |  | 110 | 25.54 | 53,130 | 0.018 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 2,070 | 23.44 | 48,760 | 0.025 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 390 | 23.37 | 48,610 | 0.014 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 4,120 | 22.66 | 47,130 | 0.027 |
| 5. District of Columbia |  |  |  | (6) | 22.48 | 46,750 | (6) |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Percent of MSA } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rapid City, SD |  |  |  | 140 | \$ 17.19 |  | 0.239 |
| 2. Grand Junction, CO |  |  |  | 130 | 17.49 | 36,370 | 0.233 |
| 3. Bangor, ME Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 140 | 13.04 | 27,120 | 0.215 |
| 4. Lewiston, ID-WA |  |  |  | 50 | 20.95 | 43,580 | 0.201 |
| 5. Pueblo, CO |  |  |  | 100 | 16.18 | 33,660 | 0.184 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 380 | 29.34 | 61,030 | 0.037 |
| 2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 50 | 26.56 | 55,250 | 0.005 |
| 3. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 90 | 26.25 | 54,600 | 0.007 |
| 4. San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA |  |  |  | 280 | 25.39 | 52,810 | 0.021 |
| 5. Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL |  |  |  | (6) | 25.37 | 52,780 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-2072 Pile-driver operators

Operate pile drivers mounted on skids, barges, crawler treads, or locomotive cranes to drive pilings for retaining walls, bulkheads, and foundations of structures, such as buildings, bridges, and piers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-2073 Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators

Operate one or several types of power construction equipment, such as motor graders, bulldozers, scrapers, compressors, pumps, derricks, shovels, tractors, or front-end loaders to excavate, move, and grade earth, erect structures, or pour concrete or other hard surface pavement. May repair and maintain equipment in addition to other duties. Exclude "Crane and Tower Operators" (53-7021) and equipment operators who work in extraction or other non-construction industries.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-2081 Drywall and ceiling tile installers

Apply plasterboard or other wallboard to ceilings or interior walls of buildings. Apply or mount acoustical tiles or blocks, strips, or sheets of shock-absorbing materials to ceilings and walls of buildings to reduce or reflect sound. Materials may be of decorative quality. Include lathers who fasten wooden, metal, or rockboard lath to walls, ceilings or partitions of buildings to provide support base for plaster, fire-proofing, or acoustical material. Exclude "Carpenters" (47-2031), and "Tile and Marble Setters" (47-2044).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$140,630$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 18.66 \\ 38,810 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.90 \\ 22,680 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 13.60 \\ 28,290 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 17.38 <br> 36,140 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 22.58 \\ & 46,960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 28.85 \\ & 60,010 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 122,390 | \$ 18.66 | \$ 38,820 |  |
| 2. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 7,320 | 18.79 | 39,090 |  |
| 3. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 5,680 | 18.15 | 37,740 |  |
| 4. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 2,250 | 19.72 | 41,010 |  |
| 5. Employment services |  |  |  | 1,110 | 17.43 | 36,260 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 2,250 | 19.72 | 41,010 |  |
| 2. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 7,320 | 18.79 | 39,090 |  |
| 3. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 122,390 | 18.66 | 38,820 |  |
| 4. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 40 | 18.63 | 38,750 |  |
| 5. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 5,680 | 18.15 | 37,740 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Percent of State } \\ \text { employment } \end{array}$ |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 4,580 | \$ 20.60 | \$ 42,850 | 0.364 |
| 2. Arizona |  |  |  | 8,890 | 14.80 | 30,770 | 0.345 |
| 3. Utah |  |  |  | 3,170 | 15.33 | 31,890 | 0.275 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 38,140 | 21.75 | 45,240 | 0.253 |
| 5. Colorado |  |  |  | 4,840 | 16.25 | 33,790 | 0.219 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Minnesota |  |  |  | 1,040 | 27.63 | 57,470 | 0.039 |
| 2. Illinois |  |  |  | 2,910 | 25.65 | 53,350 | 0.050 |
| 3. Hawaii |  |  |  | 800 | 24.44 | 50,830 | 0.134 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 5,060 | 24.07 | 50,060 | 0.060 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 950 | 24.05 | 50,010 | 0.030 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. St. George, UT |  |  |  | 470 | \$ 14.77 | \$ 30,730 | 0.937 |
| 2. Modesto, CA |  |  |  | 1,210 | 23.75 | 49,400 | 0.723 |
| 3. Prescott, AZ |  |  |  | 340 | 13.93 | 28,970 | 0.540 |
| 4. Logan, UT-ID |  |  |  | 230 | 14.44 | 30,030 | 0.522 |
| 5. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA |  |  |  | 6,040 | 19.44 | 40,430 | 0.476 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI |  |  |  | 790 | 30.65 | 63,750 | 0.045 |
| 2. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 130 | 29.12 | 60,570 | 0.109 |
| 3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 930 | 28.33 | 58,920 | 0.096 |
| 4. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,070 | 27.54 | 57,270 | 0.055 |
| 5. Salinas, CA |  |  |  | 120 | 27.48 | 57,150 | 0.076 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-2082 Tapers

Seal joints between plasterboard or other wallboard to prepare wall surface for painting or papering.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 20.48 \\ & 42,590 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 11.59 \\ 24,110 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 14.65 |  | \$ 25.70 | \$31.23 |
| 40,090 | Annual: |  |  | 30,480 |  | 53,450 | 64,970 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 36,670 | \$ 20.39 | \$ 42,410 |  |
| 2. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 1,740 | 21.04 | 43,760 |  |
| 3. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 750 | 20.24 | 42,100 |  |
| 4. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 450 | 19.27 | 40,070 |  |
| 5. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 330 | 29.10 | 60,520 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 330 | 29.10 | 60,520 |  |
| 2. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 1,740 | 21.04 | 43,760 |  |
| 3. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 36,670 | 20.39 | 42,410 |  |
| 4. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 750 | 20.24 | 42,100 |  |
| 5. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 450 | 19.27 | 40,070 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Arizona |  |  |  | 5,610 | \$ 14.66 | \$ 30,490 | 0.218 |
| 2. Nevada |  |  |  | 1,850 | 21.77 | 45,290 | 0.147 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 3,020 | 20.70 | 43,060 | 0.110 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 10,660 | 22.99 | 47,810 | 0.071 |
| 5. Hawaii |  |  |  | 380 | 26.71 | 55,550 | 0.063 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 410 | 26.93 | 56,010 | 0.010 |
| 2. Hawaii |  |  |  | 380 | 26.71 | 55,550 | 0.063 |
| 3. Minnesota |  |  |  | 680 | 26.60 | 55,330 | 0.025 |
| 4. Illinois |  |  |  | 2,080 | 25.53 | 53,100 | 0.036 |
| 5. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 60 | 24.47 | 50,900 | 0.010 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Percent of MSA } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. St. George, UT |  |  |  | 230 | \$ 19.63 | \$ 40,840 | 0.459 |
| 2. Tacoma, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 650 | 20.79 | 43,250 | 0.251 |
| 3. Tucson, AZ |  |  |  | 910 | 14.02 | 29,150 | 0.247 |
| 4. Prescott, AZ |  |  |  | 150 | 15.97 | 33,220 | 0.238 |
| 5. Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ |  |  |  | 4,190 | 14.71 | 30,600 | 0.228 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 540 | 31.91 | 66,370 | 0.053 |
| 2. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 60 | 31.30 | 65,100 | 0.006 |
| 3. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 30.35 | 63,130 | (6) |
| 4. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 810 | 30.11 | 62,630 | 0.016 |
| 5. Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | (6) | 27.43 | 57,060 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-2111 Electricians

Install, maintain, and repair electrical wiring, equipment, and fixtures. Ensure that work is in accordance with relevant codes. May install or service street lights, intercom systems, or electrical control systems. Exclude "Security and Fire Alarm Systems Installers" (49-2098).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment <br> 617,370 |  | Mean$\begin{array}{r} \$ 22.41 \\ 46,620 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 12.76 \\ 26,530 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 16.07 \\ 33,420 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 20.97 \\ 43,610 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 27.71 \\ & 57,650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 34.95 \\ & 72,700 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 446,970 | \$ 22.20 | \$ 46,170 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 15,300 | 24.32 | 50,580 |  |
| 3. Employment services |  |  |  | 9,750 | 18.54 | 38,560 |  |
| 4. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 9,650 | 21.72 | 45,170 |  |
| 5. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 8,320 | 29.55 | 61,460 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Monetary authorities - central bank |  |  |  | 50 | 31.30 | 65,110 |  |
| 2. Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks |  |  |  | 100 | 29.83 | 62,060 |  |
| 3. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 8,320 | 29.55 | 61,460 |  |
| 4. Accounting and bookkeeping services |  |  |  | 150 | 29.06 | 60,440 |  |
| 5. Performing arts companies |  |  |  | 830 | 28.82 | 59,940 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wyoming |  |  |  | 1,950 | \$ 21.43 | \$ 44,570 | 0.744 |
| 2. West Virginia |  |  |  | 5,110 | 20.01 | 41,620 | 0.719 |
| 3. Alaska |  |  |  | 1,990 | 29.93 | 62,240 | 0.655 |
| 4. Nevada |  |  |  | 8,010 | 23.43 | 48,740 | 0.637 |
| 5. Colorado |  |  |  | 13,180 | 21.09 | 43,860 | 0.597 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 1,990 | 29.93 | 62,240 | 0.655 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | 15,390 | 28.95 | 60,220 | 0.389 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 36,390 | 28.85 | 60,000 | 0.434 |
| 4. Illinois |  |  |  | 22,700 | 28.76 | 59,830 | 0.390 |
| 5. Hawaii |  |  |  | 2,140 | 26.86 | 55,880 | 0.357 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Percent of MSA } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Kokomo, IN |  |  |  | 980 | \$31.25 | \$ 65,000 | 2.135 |
| 2. Appleton, WI |  |  |  | 1,570 | 21.65 | 45,020 | 1.359 |
| 3. Victoria, TX |  |  |  | 640 | 18.41 | 38,280 | 1.333 |
| 4. Naples-Marco Island, FL |  |  |  | 1,480 | 17.21 | 35,790 | 1.142 |
| 5. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA |  |  |  | 880 | 25.23 | 52,470 | 1.068 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,900 | 34.31 | 71,370 | 0.300 |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 4,330 | 33.57 | 69,830 | 0.486 |
| 3. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,720 | 33.24 | 69,130 | 0.443 |
| 4. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 3,840 | 33.20 | 69,050 | 0.375 |
| 5. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 22,710 | 32.12 | 66,800 | 0.456 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-2121 Glaziers

Install glass in windows, skylights, store fronts, and display cases, or on surfaces, such as building fronts, interior walls, ceilings, and tabletops.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-2131 Insulation workers, floor, ceiling, and wall

Line and cover structures with insulating materials. May work with batt, roll, or blown insulation materials.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 16.48 \\ & 34,280 \end{aligned}$ | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  | \$ 9.25 | \$ 11.26 |  | \$ 20.00 | \$ 27.76 |
| 31,450 | Annual: |  | 19,240 | 23,420 |  | 41,600 | 57,730 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 23,610 | \$ 16.23 | \$ 33,760 |  |
| 2. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 1,440 | 18.63 | 38,750 |  |
| 3. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 1,250 | 17.02 | 35,400 |  |
| 4. Other specialty trade contractors |  |  |  | 1,230 | 16.20 | 33,700 |  |
| 5. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 790 | 16.74 | 34,820 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Remediation and other waste services |  |  |  | 190 | 27.32 | 56,820 |  |
| 2. Other fabricated metal product manufacturing |  |  |  | 70 | 24.85 | 51,690 |  |
| 3. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 30 | 21.53 | 44,790 |  |
| 4. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 60 | 19.60 | 40,760 |  |
| 5. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 1,440 | 18.63 | 38,750 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Idaho |  |  |  | 510 | \$ 11.94 | \$ 24,830 | 0.082 |
| 2. Delaware |  |  |  | 270 | 16.36 | 34,020 | 0.064 |
| 3. Oregon |  |  |  | 780 | 17.36 | 36,100 | 0.047 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 1,260 | 20.55 | 42,740 | 0.046 |
| 5. Nevada |  |  |  | 580 | 16.40 | 34,120 | 0.046 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Illinois |  |  |  | 1,130 | 26.72 | 55,590 | 0.019 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 1,010 | 23.98 | 49,870 | 0.012 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 960 | 22.17 | 46,120 | 0.024 |
| 4. Rhode Island |  |  |  | (6) | 21.00 | 43,680 | (6) |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 1,260 | 20.55 | 42,740 | 0.046 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lake Charles, LA |  |  |  | 240 | \$ 14.92 | \$ 31,030 | 0.278 |
| 2. Lynn-Peabody-Sa | A NECTA | ision |  | 190 | 13.72 | 28,540 | 0.187 |
| 3. Dover, DE |  |  |  | 100 | 14.34 | 29,830 | 0.173 |
| 4. Kingsport-Bristol | , TN-VA |  |  | 200 | 14.96 | 31,110 | 0.170 |
| 5. Anderson, SC |  |  |  | 80 | 15.43 | 32,100 | 0.135 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Chicago-Napervil | t, IL Metr |  |  | (6) | 30.23 | 62,890 | (6) |
| 2. Fort Lauderdale-P | o Beach-D | ield Beach, | Div | (6) | 28.03 | 58,310 | (6) |
| 3. New York-White | Wayne, N | J Metro Di |  | 610 | 27.92 | 58,080 | 0.012 |
| 4. Mount Vernon-An | s, WA |  |  | 50 | 23.47 | 48,810 | 0.112 |
| 5. St. Louis, MO-IL |  |  |  | 300 | 22.81 | 47,450 | 0.023 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-2132 Insulation workers, mechanical

Apply insulating materials to pipes or ductwork, or other mechanical systems in order to help control and maintain temperature.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-2141 Painters, construction and maintenance

Paint walls, equipment, buildings, bridges, and other structural surfaces, using brushes, rollers, and spray guns. May remove old paint to prepare surface prior to painting. May mix colors or oils to obtain desired color or consistency. Exclude "Paperhangers" (47-2142).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-2142 Paperhangers

Cover interior walls and ceilings of rooms with decorative wallpaper or fabric, or attach advertising posters on surfaces, such as walls and billboards. Duties include removing old materials from surface to be papered.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median |  | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 17.42 | \$10.34 | \$ 13.12 |  | \$ 20.62 | \$ 26.77 |
| 6,160 | Annual: | 36,230 | 21,500 | 27,280 |  | 42,880 | 55,680 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 4,140 | \$ 18.12 | \$ 37,680 |  |
| 2. Advertising and related services |  |  |  | 1,530 | 15.05 | 31,290 |  |
| 3. Employment services |  |  |  | 130 | 17.09 | 35,550 |  |
| 4. Other miscellaneous manufacturing |  |  |  | 80 | 17.14 | 35,650 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 4,140 | 18.12 | 37,680 |  |
| 2. Other miscellaneous manufacturing |  |  |  | 80 | 17.14 | 35,650 |  |
| 3. Employment services |  |  |  | 130 | 17.09 | 35,550 |  |
| 4. Advertising and related services |  |  |  | 1,530 | 15.05 | 31,290 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 600 | \$ 18.10 | \$ 37,650 | 0.011 |
| 2. Maryland |  |  |  | 290 | 14.92 | 31,030 | 0.011 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 630 | 21.46 | 44,640 | 0.008 |
| 4. Missouri |  |  |  | 200 | 19.03 | 39,590 | 0.007 |
| 5. Georgia |  |  |  | 300 | 17.98 | 37,400 | 0.007 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 80 | 25.06 | 52,130 | 0.006 |
| 2. New Jersey |  |  |  | 110 | 24.10 | 50,130 | 0.003 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 540 | 22.39 | 46,580 | 0.004 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 630 | 21.46 | 44,640 | 0.008 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 30 | 20.51 | 42,650 | 0.001 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lancaster, PA |  |  |  | 120 | \$ 15.00 | \$ 31,190 | 0.053 |
| 2. Scranton--Wilkes- | , PA |  |  | 50 | 17.39 | 36,170 | 0.020 |
| 3. Baltimore-Towson, |  |  |  | 180 | 15.27 | 31,760 | 0.014 |
| 4. Syracuse, NY |  |  |  | 30 | 19.63 | 40,830 | 0.010 |
| 5. Indianapolis-Carmel, IN |  |  |  | 90 | 19.45 | 40,460 | 0.010 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Philadelphia, PA | Div |  |  |  | 26.61 | 55,340 | 0.008 |
| 2. Fresno, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 25.84 | 53,740 | (6) |
| 3. Las Vegas-Paradis |  |  |  | 70 | 25.57 | 53,190 | 0.008 |
| 4. Cleveland-Elyria-M | r, OH |  |  | (6) | 22.76 | 47,340 | (6) |
| 5. New York-White | -Wayne, NY | Metro Di |  | 440 | 20.83 | 43,330 | 0.009 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-2151 Pipelayers

Lay pipe for storm or sanitation sewers, drains, and water mains. Perform any combination of the following tasks: grade trenches or culverts, position pipe, or seal joints. Exclude "Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers" (51-4121).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-2152 Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters

Assemble, install, alter, and repair pipelines or pipe systems that carry water, steam, air, or other liquids or gases. May install heating and cooling equipment and mechanical control systems.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-2161 Plasterers and stucco masons

Apply interior or exterior plaster, cement, stucco, or similar materials. May also set ornamental plaster.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment50,700 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 17.91 \\ 37,260 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.84 \\ 22,540 \end{gathered}$ | 25th$\$ 13.53$28,130 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 16.68 \\ 34,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 21.25 \\ & 44,200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 27.31 \\ & 56,810 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 34,510 | \$ 18.36 | \$ 38,190 |  |
| 2. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 9,630 | 16.02 | 33,320 |  |
| 3. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 2,150 | 17.54 | 36,480 |  |
| 4. Other specialty trade contractors |  |  |  | 1,650 | 15.86 | 33,000 |  |
| 5. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 1,120 | 20.84 | 43,340 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | (6) | 23.94 | 49,790 |  |
| 2. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 60 | 22.76 | 47,350 |  |
| 3. Other nonmetallic mineral products |  |  |  | (6) | 21.65 | 45,040 |  |
| 4. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 40 | 21.13 | 43,940 |  |
| 5. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 60 | 21.10 | 43,880 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 2,550 | \$ 18.42 | \$ 38,310 | 0.203 |
| 2. Arizona |  |  |  | 4,620 | 13.21 | 27,480 | 0.179 |
| 3. Utah |  |  |  | 1,450 | 14.21 | 29,570 | 0.126 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 17,740 | 19.35 | 40,260 | 0.118 |
| 5. New Mexico |  |  |  | 870 | 15.28 | 31,790 | 0.110 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Illinois |  |  |  | 810 | 26.83 | 55,800 | 0.014 |
| 2. Minnesota |  |  |  | 700 | 26.14 | 54,370 | 0.026 |
| 3. Hawaii |  |  |  | 220 | 25.06 | 52,120 | 0.037 |
| 4. Michigan |  |  |  | 340 | 24.09 | 50,100 | 0.008 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 600 | 23.51 | 48,900 | 0.022 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Ogden-Clearfield, UT |  |  |  | 500 | \$ 14.80 | \$ 30,780 | 0.261 |
| 2. Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL |  |  |  | 410 | 17.03 | 35,420 | 0.245 |
| 3. Modesto, CA |  |  |  | 390 | 24.73 | 51,440 | 0.233 |
| 4. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV |  |  |  | 2,100 | 19.31 | 40,170 | 0.232 |
| 5. Fresno, CA |  |  |  | 740 | 23.87 | 49,650 | 0.226 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Camden, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 50 | 27.61 | 57,420 | 0.009 |
| 2. Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Metro Div |  |  |  | 140 | 27.01 | 56,190 | 0.012 |
| 3. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI |  |  |  | 590 | 26.46 | 55,030 | 0.033 |
| 4. Springfield, IL |  |  |  | 40 | 26.40 | 54,910 | 0.037 |
| 5. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 330 | 26.12 | 54,330 | 0.024 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-2171 Reinforcing iron and rebar workers

Position and secure steel bars or mesh in concrete forms in order to reinforce concrete. Use a variety of fasteners, rod-bending machines, blowtorches, and hand tools. Include rod busters.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-2181 Roofers

Cover roofs of structures with shingles, slate, asphalt, aluminum, wood, and related materials. May spray roofs, sidings, and walls with material to bind, seal, insulate, or soundproof sections of structures.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$125,030$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 16.99 \\ & 35,340 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.81 \\ 20,390 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 12.12 \\ 25,210 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 15.51 \\ 32,260 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 20.79 \\ & 43,250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 26.79 \\ & 55,720 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 112,700 | \$ 16.97 | \$ 35,300 |  |
| 2. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 3,190 | 15.44 | 32,110 |  |
| 3. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 2,130 | 15.41 | 32,060 |  |
| 4. Employment services |  |  |  | 1,860 | 19.79 | 41,170 |  |
| 5. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 1,510 | 17.14 | 35,640 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | (6) | 27.65 | 57,520 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 70 | 22.62 | 47,050 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 140 | 22.57 | 46,950 |  |
| 4. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 280 | 20.47 | 42,570 |  |
| 5. Employment services |  |  |  | 1,860 | 19.79 | 41,170 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Florida |  |  |  | 15,780 | \$ 14.64 | \$ 30,460 | 0.201 |
| 2. Arizona |  |  |  | 5,040 | 14.43 | 30,010 | 0.196 |
| 3. Nevada |  |  |  | 2,410 | 17.40 | 36,190 | 0.192 |
| 4. New Mexico |  |  |  | 1,460 | 12.06 | 25,080 | 0.185 |
| 5. Utah |  |  |  | 1,970 | 15.09 | 31,400 | 0.171 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Illinois |  |  |  | 5,180 | 23.94 | 49,800 | 0.089 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,720 | 23.47 | 48,820 | 0.054 |
| 3. Minnesota |  |  |  | 1,540 | 23.20 | 48,270 | 0.057 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 2,010 | 22.85 | 47,520 | 0.051 |
| 5. Hawaii |  |  |  | 770 | 22.56 | 46,930 | 0.129 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL |  |  |  | 1,090 | \$ 14.37 | \$ 29,890 | 0.849 |
| 2. Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL |  |  |  | 1,010 | 18.39 | 38,260 | 0.457 |
| 3. St. George, UT |  |  |  | 190 | 14.38 | 29,920 | 0.379 |
| 4. Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL |  |  |  | 980 | 15.16 | 31,540 | 0.339 |
| 5. Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL |  |  |  | 540 | 13.67 | 28,440 | 0.322 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 270 | 31.06 | 64,610 | 0.027 |
| 2. Duluth, MN-WI |  |  |  | 160 | 26.50 | 55,130 | 0.128 |
| 3. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 160 | 26.16 | 54,400 | 0.134 |
| 4. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | 3,250 | 26.03 | 54,150 | 0.087 |
| 5. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI |  |  |  | 900 | 25.50 | 53,040 | 0.051 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-2211 Sheet metal workers

Fabricate, assemble, install, and repair sheet metal products and equipment, such as ducts, control boxes, drainpipes, and furnace casings. Work may involve any of the following: setting up and operating fabricating machines to cut, bend, and straighten sheet metal; shaping metal over anvils, blocks, or forms using hammer; operating soldering and welding equipment to join sheet metal parts; inspecting, assembling, and smoothing seams and joints of burred surfaces. Include sheet metal duct installers who install prefabricated sheet metal ducts used for heating, air conditioning, or other purposes.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-2221 Structural iron and steel workers

Raise, place, and unite iron or steel girders, columns, and other structural members to form completed structures or structural frameworks. May erect metal storage tanks and assemble prefabricated metal buildings. Exclude "Reinforcing Iron and Rebar Workers" (47-2171).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$67,560$ |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M |  | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 21.13 | \$10.94 | \$ 14.11 |  | \$ 27.08 | \$34.78 |
|  | Annual: | 43,950 | 22,760 | 29,350 |  | 56,320 | 72,340 |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 30,470 | \$ 22.18 | \$ 46,130 |  |
| 2. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 13,780 | 17.93 | 37,280 |  |
| 3. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 3,740 | 22.48 | 46,750 |  |
| 4. Utility system construction |  |  |  | 2,780 | 20.24 | 42,090 |  |
| 5. Highway, street, and bridge construction |  |  |  | 2,760 | 25.93 | 53,930 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Land subdivision |  |  |  | 60 | 31.70 | 65,940 |  |
| 2. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 40 | 26.93 | 56,010 |  |
| 3. Highway, street, and bridge construction |  |  |  | 2,760 | 25.93 | 53,930 |  |
| 4. Residential building construction |  |  |  | (6) | 24.87 | 51,730 |  |
| 5. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 3,740 | 22.48 | 46,750 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Louisiana |  |  |  | 3,170 | \$ 17.22 | \$ 35,820 | 0.178 |
| 2. West Virginia |  |  |  | 800 | 16.69 | 34,710 | 0.113 |
| 3. South Dakota |  |  |  | 370 | 13.43 | 27,930 | 0.097 |
| 4. Alaska |  |  |  | 280 | 27.11 | 56,390 | 0.092 |
| 5. Wyoming |  |  |  | 230 | 16.01 | 33,290 | 0.088 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 4,490 | 32.25 | 67,080 | 0.054 |
| 2. Illinois |  |  |  | 3,050 | 31.89 | 66,330 | 0.052 |
| 3. Nevada |  |  |  | 1,030 | 29.67 | 61,720 | 0.082 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,260 | 29.17 | 60,670 | 0.040 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 1,190 | 28.85 | 60,000 | 0.030 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lake Charles, LA |  |  |  | 440 | \$ 21.19 | \$ 44,070 | 0.509 |
| 2. Harrisonburg, VA |  |  |  | 190 | 15.07 | 31,340 | 0.328 |
| 3. Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL |  |  |  | 230 | 13.22 | 27,490 | 0.266 |
| 4. Corpus Christi, TX |  |  |  | 370 | 12.02 | 25,010 | 0.217 |
| 5. Mobile, AL |  |  |  | 330 | 15.62 | 32,490 | 0.192 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metro Div |  |  |  | 850 | 37.43 | 77,850 | 0.070 |
| 2. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 2,200 | 34.14 | 71,000 | 0.044 |
| 3. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,960 | 32.99 | 68,610 | 0.052 |
| 4. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 32.74 | 68,110 | (6) |
| 5. Camden, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 190 | 32.57 | 67,750 | 0.036 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-3011 Helpers--brickmasons, blockmasons, stonemasons, and tile and marble setters

Help brickmasons, blockmasons, stonemasons, or tile and marble setters by performing duties of lesser skill. Duties include using, supplying or holding materials or tools, and cleaning work area and equipment. Exclude apprentice workers and report them with the appropriate skilled construction trade occupation (47-2011 through 47-2221). Exclude construction laborers who do not primarily assist brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons or tile and marble setters, and classify them under "Construction Laborers" (47-2061).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 13.39 \\ 27,850 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 8.65 \\ 18,000 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 12.19 <br> 25,350 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 15.12 \\ & 31,460 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 20.30 \\ & 42,220 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 62,290 | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 41,790 | \$ 13.49 | \$ 28,060 |  |
| 2. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 13,390 | 13.15 | 27,340 |  |
| 3. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 2,710 | 13.65 | 28,380 |  |
| 4. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 1,200 | 13.71 | 28,510 |  |
| 5. Other specialty trade contractors |  |  |  | 1,120 | 11.53 | 23,980 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Employment services |  |  |  | (6) | 15.70 | 32,660 |  |
| 2. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 1,200 | 13.71 | 28,510 |  |
| 3. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 2,710 | 13.65 | 28,380 |  |
| 4. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 41,790 | 13.49 | 28,060 |  |
| 5. Other miscellaneous store retailers |  |  |  | (6) | 13.33 | 27,730 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 3,230 | \$ 13.86 | \$ 28,820 | 0.257 |
| 2. Utah |  |  |  | 1,410 | 10.87 | 22,600 | 0.123 |
| 3. Virginia |  |  |  | 4,330 | 12.19 | 25,350 | 0.120 |
| 4. South Carolina |  |  |  | 1,440 | 10.55 | 21,940 | 0.078 |
| 5. Arizona |  |  |  | 1,780 | 10.93 | 22,740 | 0.069 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,180 | 20.58 | 42,810 | 0.037 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 1,540 | 19.88 | 41,350 | 0.018 |
| 3. Illinois |  |  |  | 1,820 | 19.77 | 41,110 | 0.031 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 550 | 17.86 | 37,150 | 0.033 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 750 | 17.63 | 36,660 | 0.027 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV |  |  |  | 2,830 | \$ 13.93 | \$ 28,970 | 0.312 |
| 2. Naples-Marco Island, FL |  |  |  | 370 | 13.23 | 27,520 | 0.286 |
| 3. Waco, TX |  |  |  | 240 | 9.74 | 20,260 | 0.246 |
| 4. Chico, CA |  |  |  | 180 | 12.48 | 25,950 | 0.238 |
| 5. Greeley, CO |  |  |  | 140 | 12.30 | 25,570 | 0.184 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rockford, IL |  |  |  | (6) | 22.56 | 46,920 | (6) |
| 2. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 900 | 21.88 | 45,510 | 0.018 |
| 3. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 760 | 21.82 | 45,390 | 0.046 |
| 4. Tacoma, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 21.11 | 43,910 | (6) |
| 5. South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI |  |  |  | 80 | 21.03 | 43,730 | 0.059 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-3012 Helpers--carpenters

Help carpenters by performing duties of lesser skill. Duties include using, supplying or holding materials or tools, and cleaning work area and equipment. Exclude apprentice workers and report them with the appropriate skilled construction trade occupation (47-2011 through 47-2221). Exclude construction laborers who do not primarily assist carpenters, and classify them under "Construction Laborers" (47-2061).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-3013 Helpers--electricians

Help electricians by performing duties of lesser skill. Duties include using, supplying or holding materials or tools, and cleaning work area and equipment. Exclude apprentice workers and report them with the appropriate skilled construction trade occupation (47-2011 through 47-2221). Exclude construction laborers who do not primarily assist electricians, and classify them under "Construction Laborers" (47-2061).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-3014 Helpers--painters, paperhangers, plasterers, and stucco masons

Help painters, paperhangers, plasterers, or stucco masons by performing duties of lesser skill. Duties include using, supplying or holding materials or tools, and cleaning work area and equipment. Exclude apprentice workers and report them with the appropriate skilled construction trade occupation (47-2011 through 47-2221). Exclude construction laborers who do not primarily assist painters, paperhangers, plasterers, or stucco masons, and classify them under "Construction Laborers" (47-2061).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 10.87 \\ & 22,620 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 7.62 \\ 15,860 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 8.64 |  | \$ 12.25 | \$ 14.82 |
| 23,390 | Annual: |  |  | 17,970 |  | 25,490 | 30,820 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 17,810 | \$ 10.83 | \$ 22,530 |  |
| 2. Building foundation and exterior contractors |  |  |  | 2,400 | 11.12 | 23,140 |  |
| 3. Other specialty trade contractors |  |  |  | 760 | 10.45 | 21,750 |  |
| 4. Residential building construction |  |  |  | 670 | 10.42 | 21,670 |  |
| 5. Employment services |  |  |  | 590 | 10.05 | 20,910 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 50 | 18.74 | 38,980 |  |
| 2. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 50 | 14.93 | 31,050 |  |
| 3. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 130 | 13.98 | 29,070 |  |
| 4. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 50 | 13.29 | 27,650 |  |
| 5. Highway, street, and bridge construction |  |  |  | (6) | 12.11 | 25,190 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 1,600 | \$ 11.34 | \$ 23,590 | 0.127 |
| 2. Louisiana |  |  |  | 970 | 10.21 | 21,240 | 0.055 |
| 3. Utah |  |  |  | 610 | 9.56 | 19,890 | 0.053 |
| 4. New Mexico |  |  |  | 420 | 9.65 | 20,080 | 0.053 |
| 5. Florida |  |  |  | 3,860 | 10.15 | 21,120 | 0.049 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Illinois |  |  |  | 730 | 16.88 | 35,110 | 0.013 |
| 2. Missouri |  |  |  | 150 | 16.47 | 34,260 | 0.006 |
| 3. Minnesota |  |  |  | 230 | 13.67 | 28,430 | 0.009 |
| 4. Delaware |  |  |  | (6) | 13.13 | 27,300 | (6) |
| 5. Michigan |  |  |  | 400 | 12.80 | 26,620 | 0.009 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Naples-Marco Island, FL |  |  |  | 280 | \$ 10.49 | \$ 21,830 | 0.216 |
| 2. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV |  |  |  | 1,310 | 11.46 | 23,840 | 0.144 |
| 3. Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL |  |  |  | 180 | 11.70 | 24,330 | 0.140 |
| 4. Provo-Orem, UT |  |  |  | 200 | 9.77 | 20,320 | 0.121 |
| 5. Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC |  |  |  | 130 | 9.11 | 18,960 | 0.111 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. St. Louis, MO-IL |  |  |  | (6) | 20.80 | 43,270 | (6) |
| 2. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | 460 | 18.06 | 37,560 | 0.012 |
| 3. Modesto, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 15.43 | 32,100 | (6) |
| 4. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI |  |  |  | 160 | 15.31 | 31,840 | 0.009 |
| 5. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | (6) | 14.52 | 30,200 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-3015 Helpers--pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters

Help plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters, or pipelayers by performing duties of lesser skill. Duties include using, supplying or holding materials or tools, and cleaning work area and equipment. Exclude apprentice workers and report them with the appropriate skilled construction trade occupation (47-2011 through 47-2221). Exclude construction laborers who do not primarily assist plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters, or pipelayers, and classify them under "Construction Laborers" (47-2061).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$81,510$ |  | Mean | 10th | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 9.71 \\ 20,190 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 11.50 \\ 23,910 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 14.07 \\ & 29,270 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 17.21 \\ & 35,800 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 12.22 | \$ 8.18 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: | 25,430 | 17,020 |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 65,130 | \$ 12.05 | 25,070 |  |
| 2. Utility system construction |  |  |  | 6,170 | 12.09 | 25,150 |  |
| 3. Nonresidential building construction |  |  |  | 2,920 | 12.75 | 26,530 |  |
| 4. Other specialty trade contractors |  |  |  | 1,310 | 12.09 | 25,140 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 870 | (6) | (6) |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Natural gas distribution |  |  |  | 180 | 20.66 | 42,980 |  |
| 2. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 90 | 20.36 | 42,360 |  |
| 3. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 60 | 17.76 | 36,950 |  |
| 4. Pipeline transportation of natural gas |  |  |  | 40 | 15.95 | 33,180 |  |
| 5. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 90 | 15.41 | 32,050 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Mexico |  |  |  | 1,550 | \$ 12.60 | \$ 26,210 | 0.196 |
| 2. Nevada |  |  |  | 1,660 | 13.82 | 28,750 | 0.132 |
| 3. Louisiana |  |  |  | 2,320 | 11.40 | 23,710 | 0.131 |
| 4. South Carolina |  |  |  | 2,400 | 10.99 | 22,860 | 0.130 |
| 5. Wyoming |  |  |  | 320 | 10.52 | 21,890 | 0.122 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Illinois |  |  |  | 1,760 | 18.49 | 38,450 | 0.030 |
| 2. Oregon |  |  |  | 290 | 15.86 | 32,980 | 0.018 |
| 3. Montana |  |  |  | 350 | 15.49 | 32,220 | 0.082 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 510 | 15.33 | 31,880 | 0.031 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 3,200 | 14.60 | 30,360 | 0.038 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA |  |  |  | 70 | \$ 9.81 | \$ 20,410 | 0.463 |
| 2. Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC |  |  |  | 310 | 10.15 | 21,100 | 0.265 |
| 3. Las Cruces, NM |  |  |  | 160 | 10.79 | 22,450 | 0.243 |
| 4. Sumter, SC |  |  |  | 90 | 10.90 | 22,660 | 0.237 |
| 5. Midland, TX |  |  |  | 140 | 12.23 | 25,450 | 0.233 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,170 | 20.78 | 43,230 | 0.031 |
| 2. St. Louis, MO-IL |  |  |  | 340 | 19.59 | 40,740 | 0.026 |
| 3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 150 | 18.32 | 38,110 | 0.015 |
| 4. Modesto, CA |  |  |  | 70 | 17.88 | 37,180 | 0.042 |
| 5. Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ |  |  |  | 50 | 17.74 | 36,900 | 0.080 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-3016 Helpers--roofers

Help roofers by performing duties of lesser skill. Duties include using, supplying or holding materials or tools, and cleaning work area and equipment. Exclude apprentice workers and report them with the appropriate skilled construction trade occupation (47-2011 through 47-2221). Exclude construction laborers who do not primarily assist roofers, and classify them under "Construction Laborers" (47-2061).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-3019 Helpers, construction trades, all other

All construction trades helpers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-4011 Construction and building inspectors

Inspect structures using engineering skills to determine structural soundness and compliance with specifications, building codes, and other regulations. Inspections may be general in nature or may be limited to a specific area, such as electrical systems or plumbing.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-4021 Elevator installers and repairers

Assemble, install, repair, or maintain electric or hydraulic freight or passenger elevators, escalators, or dumbwaiters.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-4031 Fence erectors

Erect and repair metal and wooden fences and fence gates around highways, industrial establishments, residences, or farms, using hand and power tools.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-4041 Hazardous materials removal workers

Identify, remove, pack, transport, or dispose of hazardous materials, including asbestos, lead-based paint, waste oil, fuel, transmission fluid, radioactive materials, contaminated soil, etc. Specialized training and certification in hazardous materials handling or a confined entry permit are generally required. May operate earth-moving equipment or trucks.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-4051 Highway maintenance workers

Maintain highways, municipal and rural roads, airport runways, and rights-of-way. Duties include patching broken or eroded pavement, repairing guard rails, highway markers, and snow fences. May also mow or clear brush from along road or plow snow from roadway. Exclude "Tree Trimmers and Pruners" (37-3013).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-4061 Rail-track laying and maintenance equipment operators

Lay, repair, and maintain track for standard or narrow-gauge railroad equipment used in regular railroad service or in plant yards, quarries, sand and gravel pits, and mines. Include ballast cleaning machine operators and railroad bed tamping machine operators.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-4071 Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners

Clean and repair septic tanks, sewer lines, or drains. May patch walls and partitions of tank, replace damaged drain tile, or repair breaks in underground piping.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$22,090$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 15.65 \\ 32,560 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.29 \\ 19,310 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 11.74 \\ 24,420 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 15.11 \\ 31,430 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 18.78 \\ & 39,060 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 23.02 \\ & 47,870 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Remediation and other waste services |  |  |  | 11,420 | \$ 14.94 | \$ 31,070 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 4,930 | 17.30 | 35,990 |  |
| 3. Utility system construction |  |  |  | 1,020 | 16.27 | 33,840 |  |
| 4. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 980 | 16.42 | 34,160 |  |
| 5. Services to buildings and dwellings |  |  |  | 850 | 16.97 | 35,300 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 4,930 | 17.30 | 35,990 |  |
| 2. Services to buildings and dwellings |  |  |  | 850 | 16.97 | 35,300 |  |
| 3. Residential building construction |  |  |  | (6) | 16.82 | 34,980 |  |
| 4. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 980 | 16.42 | 34,160 |  |
| 5. Utility system construction |  |  |  | 1,020 | 16.27 | 33,840 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Louisiana |  |  |  | 730 | \$ 14.92 | \$ 31,040 | 0.041 |
| 2. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 180 | 19.13 | 39,800 | 0.037 |
| 3. Maine |  |  |  | 210 | 14.53 | 30,220 | 0.035 |
| 4. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 210 | 13.92 | 28,950 | 0.033 |
| 5. Montana |  |  |  | 140 | 12.80 | 26,620 | 0.033 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 680 | 20.49 | 42,620 | 0.017 |
| 2. Connecticut |  |  |  | 440 | 19.24 | 40,020 | 0.027 |
| 3. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 180 | 19.13 | 39,800 | 0.037 |
| 4. Illinois |  |  |  | 960 | 19.02 | 39,570 | 0.016 |
| 5. Utah |  |  |  | 210 | 18.91 | 39,330 | 0.018 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. El Centro, CA |  |  |  | 60 | \$ 17.46 | \$ 36,310 | 0.119 |
| 2. Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Metro Div |  |  |  | 550 | 15.58 | 32,400 | 0.069 |
| 3. Taunton-Norton-Raynham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 30 | 14.99 | 31,170 | 0.065 |
| 4. Gainesville, FL |  |  |  | 70 | 10.33 | 21,490 | 0.059 |
| 5. Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL |  |  |  | 70 | 12.88 | 26,780 | 0.055 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 70 | 25.19 | 52,390 | 0.007 |
| 2. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 50 | 24.86 | 51,710 | 0.003 |
| 3. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 330 | 22.79 | 47,400 | 0.033 |
| 4. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 190 | 22.72 | 47,260 | 0.014 |
| 5. Holland-Grand Haven, MI |  |  |  | (6) | 21.67 | 45,070 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-4091 Segmental pavers

Lay out, cut, and paste segmental paving units. Include installers of bedding and restraining materials for the paving units.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
47-4099 Construction and related workers, all other
All construction and related workers not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment <br> 56,130 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 15.81 \\ & 32,880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 8.82 \\ 18,340 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 11.17 \\ 23,240 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 14.65 \\ 30,470 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 18.95 \\ & 39,420 \end{aligned}$ | 90th <br> \$ 24.78 <br> 51,550 |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Employment servi |  |  |  | 10,660 | \$ 13.67 | \$ 28,440 |  |
| 2. Local government | designatio |  |  | 7,330 | 15.71 | 32,680 |  |
| 3. Building finishing | actors |  |  | 7,090 | 16.04 | 33,370 |  |
| 4. Other specialty tra | tractors |  |  | 5,570 | 16.63 | 34,600 |  |
| 5. Residential buildi | struction |  |  | 3,270 | 15.99 | 33,260 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oil and gas extrac |  |  |  | 80 | 32.01 | 66,580 |  |
| 2. Power generation | pply |  |  | 70 | 26.66 | 55,460 |  |
| 3. Natural gas distrib |  |  |  | 220 | 26.24 | 54,570 |  |
| 4. Scientific research | developmen | vices |  | 30 | 21.45 | 44,620 |  |
| 5. Management and | cal consult | ervices |  | 90 | 20.94 | 43,550 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Florida |  |  |  | 18,440 | \$ 13.58 | \$ 28,240 | 0.234 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 400 | 22.28 | 46,340 | 0.132 |
| 3. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 760 | 16.98 | 35,310 | 0.121 |
| 4. Wyoming |  |  |  | 260 | 13.24 | 27,540 | 0.099 |
| 5. Arkansas |  |  |  | 950 | 12.88 | 26,780 | 0.081 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 400 | 22.28 | 46,340 | 0.132 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | 6,880 | 19.49 | 40,540 | 0.046 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 810 | 19.05 | 39,630 | 0.010 |
| 4. Nevada |  |  |  | 510 | 18.82 | 39,140 | 0.041 |
| 5. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 610 | 18.48 | 38,440 | 0.011 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Sebastian-Vero B |  |  |  | 200 | \$ 20.85 | \$ 43,370 | 0.409 |
| 2. Manchester, NH | olitan NEC |  |  | 320 | 16.44 | 34,200 | 0.324 |
| 3. Cape Coral-Fort | FL |  |  | 700 | 14.92 | 31,040 | 0.316 |
| 4. Naples-Marco Isla |  |  |  | 290 | 16.03 | 33,340 | 0.224 |
| 5. Deltona-Daytona | -Ormond B | , FL |  | 340 | 15.68 | 32,610 | 0.203 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Brockton-Bridgew | aston, MA | CTA Divis |  | (6) | 25.87 | 53,810 | (6) |
| 2. South Bend-Mish | IN-MI |  |  | 50 | 23.91 | 49,720 | 0.037 |
| 3. Lake County-Ken | County, IL- | Metro Div |  | (6) | 23.16 | 48,180 | (6) |
| 4. Anchorage, AK M |  |  |  | (6) | 21.95 | 45,660 | (6) |
| 5. Newark-Union, N | Metro Div |  |  | 150 | 21.86 | 45,470 | 0.015 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-5011 Derrick operators, oil and gas

Rig derrick equipment and operate pumps to circulate mud through drill hole.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-5012 Rotary drill operators, oil and gas

Set up or operate a variety of drills to remove petroleum products from the earth and to find and remove core samples for testing during oil and gas exploration.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$18,010$ |  | Mean$\begin{array}{r} \$ 20.36 \\ 42,350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 12.11 \\ 25,190 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 14.84 \\ 30,860 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 18.49 \\ 38,460 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 25.73 \\ & 53,520 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 31.32 \\ & 65,140 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Support activities for mining |  |  |  | 15,300 | \$ 20.22 | \$ 42,060 |  |
| 2. Oil and gas extraction |  |  |  | 1,840 | 22.15 | 46,070 |  |
| 3. Utility system construction |  |  |  | 150 | 19.43 | 40,410 |  |
| 4. Architectural and engineering services |  |  |  | 110 | 16.05 | 33,390 |  |
| 5. Machinery and equipment rental and leasing |  |  |  | 80 | 19.81 | 41,200 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oil and gas extraction |  |  |  | 1,840 | 22.15 | 46,070 |  |
| 2. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 30 | 21.25 | 44,190 |  |
| 3. Other specialty trade contractors |  |  |  | (6) | 20.59 | 42,820 |  |
| 4. Support activities for mining |  |  |  | 15,300 | 20.22 | 42,060 |  |
| 5. Machinery and equipment rental and leasing |  |  |  | 80 | 19.81 | 41,200 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wyoming |  |  |  | 860 | \$ 23.46 | \$ 48,800 | 0.328 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 520 | 26.53 | 55,190 | 0.171 |
| 3. Louisiana |  |  |  | 1,930 | 21.60 | 44,930 | 0.109 |
| 4. New Mexico |  |  |  | 770 | 19.16 | 39,850 | 0.098 |
| 5. North Dakota |  |  |  | 310 | 21.72 | 45,180 | 0.092 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 520 | 26.53 | 55,190 | 0.171 |
| 2. Wyoming |  |  |  | 860 | 23.46 | 48,800 | 0.328 |
| 3. Oklahoma |  |  |  | 1,270 | 22.85 | 47,520 | 0.084 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 770 | 22.70 | 47,220 | 0.005 |
| 5. Montana |  |  |  | 230 | 22.65 | 47,100 | 0.054 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Casper, WY |  |  |  | 300 | \$ 26.93 | \$ 56,020 | 0.778 |
| 2. Odessa, TX |  |  |  | 390 | 20.64 | 42,930 | 0.704 |
| 3. Abilene, TX |  |  |  | 300 | 17.44 | 36,270 | 0.479 |
| 4. Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA |  |  |  | 280 | 23.60 | 49,090 | 0.324 |
| 5. Farmington, NM |  |  |  | 160 | 21.51 | 44,740 | 0.320 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Midland, TX |  |  |  | (6) | 30.24 | 62,890 | (6) |
| 2. Casper, WY |  |  |  | 300 | 26.93 | 56,020 | 0.778 |
| 3. Shreveport-Bossier City, LA |  |  |  | 320 | 26.11 | 54,310 | 0.186 |
| 4. Wichita Falls, TX |  |  |  | 190 | 25.79 | 53,650 | 0.318 |
| 5. New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA |  |  |  | 460 | 24.45 | 50,850 | 0.101 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-5013 Service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining

Operate equipment to increase oil flow from producing wells or to remove stuck pipe, casing, tools, or other obstructions from drilling wells. May also perform similar services in mining exploration operations. Include fishing-tool technicians.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-5021 Earth drillers, except oil and gas

Operate a variety of drills--such as rotary, churn, and pneumatic--to tap sub-surface water and salt deposits, to remove core samples during mineral exploration or soil testing, and to facilitate the use of explosives in mining or construction. May use explosives. Include horizontal and earth boring machine operators.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-5031 Explosives workers, ordnance handling experts, and blasters

Place and detonate explosives to demolish structures or to loosen, remove, or displace earth, rock, or other materials. May perform specialized handling, storage, and accounting procedures. Include seismograph shooters. Exclude "Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas" (47-5021) who may also work with explosives.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-5042 Mine cutting and channeling machine operators

Operate machinery--such as longwall shears, plows, and cutting machines--to cut or channel along the face or seams of coal mines, stone quarries, or other mining surfaces to facilitate blasting, separating, or removing minerals or materials from mines or from the earth's surface. Include shale planers.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 18.71 \\ 38,930 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 11.77 \\ 24,480 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 19.23 <br> 39,990 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 21.85 \\ & 45,450 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 24.52 \\ & 50,990 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7,700 | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Coal mining |  |  |  | 3,570 | \$ 19.37 | \$ 40,290 |  |
| 2. Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying |  |  |  | 2,230 | 16.16 | 33,600 |  |
| 3. Metal ore mining |  |  |  | 1,200 | 22.04 | 45,840 |  |
| 4. Support activities for mining |  |  |  | 320 | 19.12 | 39,770 |  |
| 5. Other nonmetallic mineral products |  |  |  | 40 | 11.40 | 23,710 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Basic chemical manufacturing |  |  |  | (6) | 22.39 | 46,570 |  |
| 2. Metal ore mining |  |  |  | 1,200 | 22.04 | 45,840 |  |
| 3. Coal mining |  |  |  | 3,570 | 19.37 | 40,290 |  |
| 4. Support activities for mining |  |  |  | 320 | 19.12 | 39,770 |  |
| 5. Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying |  |  |  | 2,230 | 16.16 | 33,600 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. West Virginia |  |  |  | 1,170 | \$ 18.71 | \$ 38,920 | 0.165 |
| 2. Nevada |  |  |  | 630 | 22.69 | 47,190 | 0.050 |
| 3. Wyoming |  |  |  | 120 | 25.40 | 52,830 | 0.046 |
| 4. Virginia |  |  |  | 940 | 17.04 | 35,450 | 0.026 |
|  |  |  | 5. Kentucky | 260 | 19.11 | 39,750 | 0.015 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wyoming |  |  |  | 120 | 25.40 | 52,830 | 0.046 |
| 2. Nevada |  |  |  | 630 | 22.69 | 47,190 | 0.050 |
| 3. Colorado |  |  |  | 270 | 22.64 | 47,090 | 0.012 |
| 4. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 690 | 20.85 | 43,370 | 0.012 |
| 5. Kentucky |  |  |  | 260 | 19.11 | 39,750 | 0.015 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Prescott, AZ |  |  |  | 150 | \$ 11.45 | \$ 23,820 | 0.238 |
| 2. Charleston, WV |  |  |  | 290 | 18.40 | 38,260 | 0.204 |
| 3. Bloomington, IN |  |  |  | 110 | 19.60 | 40,760 | 0.149 |
| 4. Birmingham-Hoo |  |  |  | 180 | 17.34 | 36,060 | 0.036 |
| 5. Pittsburgh, PA |  |  |  | 170 | 17.16 | 35,700 | 0.015 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bloomington, IN |  |  |  | 110 | 19.60 | 40,760 | 0.149 |
| 2. Charleston, WV |  |  |  | 290 | 18.40 | 38,260 | 0.204 |
| 3. Birmingham-Hoo |  |  |  | 180 | 17.34 | 36,060 | 0.036 |
| 4. Pittsburgh, PA |  |  |  | 170 | 17.16 | 35,700 | 0.015 |
| 5. Chicago-Napervil | et, IL Metr |  |  | 90 | 15.21 | 31,630 | 0.002 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-5049 Mining machine operators, all other

All mining machine operators not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-5051 Rock splitters, quarry

Separate blocks of rough dimension stone from quarry mass using jackhammer and wedges.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 47-5061 Roof bolters, mining

Operate machinery to install roof support bolts in underground mine.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-5071 Roustabouts, oil and gas

Assemble or repair oil field equipment using hand and power tools. Perform other tasks as needed.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-5081 Helpers--extraction workers

Help extraction craft workers, such as earth drillers, blasters and explosives workers, derrick operators, and mining machine operators, by performing duties of lesser skill. Duties include supplying equipment or cleaning work area. Exclude apprentice workers and report them with the appropriate extraction trade occupation (47-5011 through 47-5099).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 47-5099 Extraction workers, all other

All extraction workers not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 18.49 | \$10.05 | \$ 12.83 |  | \$ 22.06 | \$31.03 |
| 8,880 | Annual: | 38,470 | 20,900 | 26,690 |  | 45,880 | 64,550 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Support activities for mining |  |  |  | 4,200 | \$ 19.62 | \$ 40,810 |  |
| 2. Coal mining |  |  |  | 980 | 16.18 | 33,660 |  |
| 3. Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying |  |  |  | 840 | 18.92 | 39,340 |  |
| 4. Other specialty trade contractors |  |  |  | 550 | 17.71 | 36,850 |  |
| 5. Metal ore mining |  |  |  | 430 | 20.81 | 43,280 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Pipeline transportation of crude oil |  |  |  | 30 | 23.94 | 49,790 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 90 | 22.79 | 47,390 |  |
| 3. Metal ore mining |  |  |  | 430 | 20.81 | 43,280 |  |
| 4. Support activities for mining |  |  |  | 4,200 | 19.62 | 40,810 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 120 | 19.28 | 40,110 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wyoming |  |  |  | 1,420 | \$ 21.82 | \$ 45,380 | 0.541 |
| 2. Louisiana |  |  |  | 1,040 | 21.76 | 45,250 | 0.059 |
| 3. Kentucky |  |  |  | 690 | 16.13 | 33,550 | 0.039 |
| 4. Nevada |  |  |  | 340 | 21.30 | 44,310 | 0.027 |
| 5. Alaska |  |  |  | 70 | (6) | (6) | 0.023 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wyoming |  |  |  | 1,420 | 21.82 | 45,380 | 0.541 |
| 2. Louisiana |  |  |  | 1,040 | 21.76 | 45,250 | 0.059 |
| 3. Nevada |  |  |  | 340 | 21.30 | 44,310 | 0.027 |
| 4. Utah |  |  |  | 120 | 20.42 | 42,470 | 0.010 |
| 5. Indiana |  |  |  | 120 | 19.93 | 41,460 | 0.004 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Casper, WY |  |  |  | 640 | \$ 19.94 | \$ 41,480 | 1.659 |
| 2. Baltimore-Towson |  |  |  | 100 | 19.97 | 41,540 | 0.008 |
| 3. Riverside-San Bei | o-Ontario, |  |  | 80 | 27.87 | 57,970 | 0.006 |
| 4. Kansas City, MO- |  |  |  | 60 | 16.65 | 34,620 | 0.006 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Riverside-San Ber | o-Ontario, |  |  | 80 | 27.87 | 57,970 | 0.006 |
| 2. Anchorage, AK M |  |  |  | (6) | 26.16 | 54,410 | (6) |
| 3. Baltimore-Towson |  |  |  | 100 | 19.97 | 41,540 | 0.008 |
| 4. Casper, WY |  |  |  | 640 | 19.94 | 41,480 | 1.659 |
| 5. St. Louis, MO-IL |  |  |  | (6) | 17.89 | 37,210 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers

Supervise and coordinate the activities of mechanics, installers, and repairers. Exclude team or work leaders.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-2011 Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers

Repair, maintain, or install computers, word processing systems, automated teller machines, and electronic office machines, such as duplicating and fax machines.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-2021 Radio mechanics

Test or repair mobile or stationary radio transmitting and receiving equipment and two-way radio communications systems used in ship-to-shore communications and found in service and emergency vehicles.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-2022 Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers

Set-up, rearrange, or remove switching and dialing equipment used in central offices. Service or repair telephones and other communication equipment on customers' property. May install equipment in new locations or install wiring and telephone jacks in buildings under construction.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$190,130$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 24.33 \\ 50,610 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 14.96 \\ 31,110 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 20.43 \\ 42,490 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 25.21 \\ 52,430 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 28.66 \\ & 59,610 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 32.84 \\ & 68,310 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 85,860 | \$ 25.88 | \$ 53,840 |  |
| 2. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 23,360 | 20.63 | 42,910 |  |
| 3. Cable and other program distribution |  |  |  | 9,200 | 21.24 | 44,180 |  |
| 4. Wireless telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 8,050 | 23.58 | 49,050 |  |
| 5. Electric goods merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 4,270 | 23.89 | 49,690 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Communications equipment manufacturing |  |  |  | 200 | 29.49 | 61,330 |  |
| 2. Commercial machinery repair and maintenance |  |  |  | (6) | 28.48 | 59,250 |  |
| 3. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | (6) | 27.60 | 57,410 |  |
| 4. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | 3,920 | 26.63 | 55,400 |  |
| 5. Satellite telecommunications |  |  |  | 1,160 | 26.58 | 55,290 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 730 | \$ 26.21 | \$ 54,520 | 0.240 |
| 2. Colorado |  |  |  | 4,280 | 25.08 | 52,170 | 0.194 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 28,240 | 25.57 | 53,180 | 0.187 |
| 4. Texas |  |  |  | 17,900 | 23.35 | 48,580 | 0.183 |
| 5. Iowa |  |  |  | 2,550 | 22.26 | 46,290 | 0.173 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 4,700 | 27.48 | 57,160 | 0.148 |
| 2. Illinois |  |  |  | 8,570 | 27.24 | 56,660 | 0.147 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 5,460 | 27.12 | 56,400 | 0.138 |
| 4. Hawaii |  |  |  | 350 | 26.96 | 56,070 | 0.058 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 11,420 | 26.89 | 55,940 | 0.136 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 720 | \$ 29.94 | \$ 62,280 | 0.605 |
| 2. Johnson City, TN |  |  |  | 430 | 20.29 | 42,210 | 0.569 |
| 3. Modesto, CA |  |  |  | 620 | 24.80 | 51,590 | 0.371 |
| 4. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 3,640 | 26.99 | 56,140 | 0.355 |
| 5. Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA |  |  |  | 1,030 | 22.45 | 46,700 | 0.329 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Bedford, MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 50 | 31.77 | 66,080 | 0.076 |
| 2. Trenton-Ewing, NJ |  |  |  | (6) | 31.04 | 64,570 | (6) |
| 3. Glens Falls, NY |  |  |  | (6) | 31.00 | 64,480 | (6) |
| 4. Springfield, IL |  |  |  | (6) | 30.49 | 63,410 | (6) |
| 5. Peoria, IL |  |  |  | 250 | 30.32 | 63,050 | 0.139 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-2091 Avionics technicians

Install, inspect, test, adjust, or repair avionics equipment, such as radar, radio, navigation, and missile control systems in aircraft or space vehicles.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-2092 Electric motor, power tool, and related repairers

Repair, maintain, or install electric motors, wiring, or switches.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-2093 Electrical and electronics installers and repairers, transportation equipment

Install, adjust, or maintain mobile electronics communication equipment, including sound, sonar, security, navigation, and surveillance systems on trains, watercraft, or other mobile equipment. Exclude "Avionics Technicians" (49-2091) and "Electronic Equipment Installers and Repairers, Motor Vehicles" (49-2096).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 20.98 \\ & 43,650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 13.24 \\ 27,550 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 16.79 |  | \$ 25.10 | \$ 28.78 |
| 20,480 | Annual: |  |  | 34,930 |  | 52,200 | 59,870 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rail transportation |  |  |  | 5,390 | \$ 22.76 | \$ 47,340 |  |
| 2. Electronics and ap | e stores |  |  | 1,940 | 16.32 | 33,930 |  |
| 3. Aerospace produc | arts manuf |  |  | 1,140 | 25.07 | 52,140 |  |
| 4. Electric goods me | wholesale |  |  | 720 | 20.39 | 42,400 |  |
| 5. Motor vehicle par | ufacturing |  |  | 620 | 18.05 | 37,540 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Support activities | transporta |  |  | 50 | 25.81 | 53,690 |  |
| 2. Aerospace produc | parts manuf | ing |  | 1,140 | 25.07 | 52,140 |  |
| 3. Federal Executive | (OES de | tion) |  | 510 | 24.87 | 51,720 |  |
| 4. Railroad rolling st | anufacturin |  |  | 130 | 24.00 | 49,930 |  |
| 5. Rail transportation |  |  |  | 5,390 | 22.76 | 47,340 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nebraska |  |  |  | 720 | \$ 23.21 | \$ 48,270 | 0.080 |
| 2. Louisiana |  |  |  | 540 | 18.80 | 39,100 | 0.030 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 780 | 26.03 | 54,130 | 0.028 |
| 4. Georgia |  |  |  | 1,130 | 16.75 | 34,850 | 0.028 |
| 5. New Mexico |  |  |  | 210 | 21.81 | 45,360 | 0.027 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Idaho |  |  |  | (6) | 26.07 | 54,230 | (6) |
| 2. Maryland |  |  |  | 690 | 26.03 | 54,140 | 0.027 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 780 | 26.03 | 54,130 | 0.028 |
| 4. Virginia |  |  |  | (6) | 24.43 | 50,820 | (6) |
| 5. California |  |  |  | 1,570 | 23.30 | 48,460 | 0.010 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Fort Lauderdale-P | o Beach-D | ield Beach, | Div | 460 | \$ 18.63 | \$ 38,750 | 0.061 |
| 2. Palm Bay-Melbou | tusville, FL |  |  | 120 | 25.60 | 53,250 | 0.057 |
| 3. Bremerton-Silver |  |  |  | 40 | 19.64 | 40,850 | 0.049 |
| 4. Davenport-Moline | Island, IA |  |  | 60 | 18.32 | 38,100 | 0.032 |
| 5. Naples-Marco Isl |  |  |  | 40 | 16.77 | 34,880 | 0.031 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyva | ta Clara, C |  |  | (6) | 28.19 | 58,640 | (6) |
| 2. Seattle-Bellevue-E | WA Metr |  |  | 350 | 27.86 | 57,950 | 0.026 |
| 3. Tacoma, WA Met |  |  |  | (6) | 25.65 | 53,350 | (6) |
| 4. Palm Bay-Melbou | tusville, FL |  |  | 120 | 25.60 | 53,250 | 0.057 |
| 5. Philadelphia, PA | Div |  |  | 130 | 23.46 | 48,790 | 0.007 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-2094 Electrical and electronics repairers, commercial and industrial equipment

Repair, test, adjust, or install electronic equipment, such as industrial controls, transmitters, and antennas. Exclude "Avionics Technicians" (49-2091), "Electronic Equipment Installers and Repairers, Motor Vehicles" (49-2096), and "Electrical and Electronics Installers and Repairers, Transportation Equipment" (49-2093).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-2095 Electrical and electronics repairers, powerhouse, substation, and relay

Inspect, test, repair, or maintain electrical equipment in generating stations, substations, and in-service relays.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
49-2096 Electronic equipment installers and repairers, motor vehicles
Install, diagnose, or repair communications, sound, security, or navigation equipment in motor vehicles.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean <br> \$ 14.99 <br> 31,190 | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  | \$ 9.13 | \$ 10.78 |  | \$ 17.41 | \$ 23.45 |
| 19,510 | Annual: |  | 18,990 | 22,410 |  | 36,210 | 48,770 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Electronics and appliance stores |  |  |  | 7,010 | \$ 13.36 | \$ 27,790 |  |
| 2. Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores |  |  |  | 4,400 | 12.45 | 25,890 |  |
| 3. Automotive repair and maintenance |  |  |  | 1,850 | 16.21 | 33,710 |  |
| 4. Automobile dealers |  |  |  | 1,580 | 21.10 | 43,890 |  |
| 5. Motor vehicle and parts merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 690 | 14.98 | 31,150 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | (6) | 23.43 | 48,730 |  |
| 2. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | (6) | 21.93 | 45,620 |  |
| 3. Automobile dealers |  |  |  | 1,580 | 21.10 | 43,890 |  |
| 4. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 690 | 17.23 | 35,840 |  |
| 5. Other motor vehicle dealers |  |  |  | 160 | 16.77 | 34,890 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 100 | \$ 15.10 | \$ 31,400 | 0.033 |
| 2. Delaware |  |  |  | 120 | 16.05 | 33,380 | 0.028 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 620 | 15.66 | 32,580 | 0.023 |
| 4. Oregon |  |  |  | 380 | 13.23 | 27,510 | 0.023 |
| 5. South Carolina |  |  |  | 370 | 13.33 | 27,720 | 0.020 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Illinois |  |  |  | 1,030 | 20.22 | 42,070 | 0.018 |
| 2. Maryland |  |  |  | 370 | 19.14 | 39,820 | 0.015 |
| 3. Louisiana |  |  |  | 80 | 17.24 | 35,860 | 0.005 |
| 4. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 870 | 16.67 | 34,670 | 0.015 |
| 5. Virginia |  |  |  | 630 | 16.49 | 34,300 | 0.017 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rapid City, SD |  |  |  | 30 | \$ 11.76 | \$ 24,450 | 0.051 |
| 2. Anchorage, AK MSA |  |  |  | 80 | 13.41 | 27,900 | 0.049 |
| 3. Vallejo-Fairfield, CA |  |  |  | 50 | 14.57 | 30,300 | 0.039 |
| 4. Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL |  |  |  | 450 | 10.59 | 22,030 | 0.036 |
| 5. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 480 | 15.99 | 33,260 | 0.035 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 31.60 | 65,730 | (6) |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 180 | 23.61 | 49,110 | 0.020 |
| 3. Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 23.05 | 47,950 | (6) |
| 4. Baltimore-Towson, MD |  |  |  | 110 | 20.25 | 42,130 | 0.009 |
| 5. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  |  | 120 | 19.69 | 40,960 | 0.021 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-2097 Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers

Repair, adjust, or install audio or television receivers, stereo systems, camcorders, video systems, or other electronic home entertainment equipment.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment35,310 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 15.25 \\ 31,710 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 8.96 \\ 18,650 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 11.52 \\ 23,960 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 14.42 \\ 29,980 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 18.24 \\ & 37,940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 22.42 \\ & 46,640 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Electronics and appliance stores |  |  |  | 13,020 | \$ 15.20 | \$ 31,610 |  |
| 2. Electronic equipment repair and maintenance |  |  |  | 6,470 | 14.03 | 29,180 |  |
| 3. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 4,520 | 15.50 | 32,240 |  |
| 4. Cable and other program distribution |  |  |  | 3,210 | 15.31 | 31,850 |  |
| 5. Consumer goods rental |  |  |  | 1,260 | 13.27 | 27,600 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 120 | 21.87 | 45,480 |  |
| 2. Other miscellaneous manufacturing |  |  |  | 50 | 20.13 | 41,860 |  |
| 3. Machinery and equipment rental and leasing |  |  |  | (6) | 19.06 | 39,650 |  |
| 4. Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | (6) | 18.89 | 39,280 |  |
| 5. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 60 | 18.69 | 38,880 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Utah |  |  |  | 870 | \$ 16.95 | \$ 35,260 | 0.076 |
| 2. Nebraska |  |  |  | 430 | 14.71 | 30,590 | 0.048 |
| 3. Arizona |  |  |  | 1,210 | 12.27 | 25,530 | 0.047 |
| 4. North Dakota |  |  |  | 150 | 13.94 | 28,990 | 0.045 |
| 5. Colorado |  |  |  | 950 | 18.23 | 37,930 | 0.043 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Colorado |  |  |  | 950 | 18.23 | 37,930 | 0.043 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 70 | 18.12 | 37,690 | 0.023 |
| 3. Connecticut |  |  |  | 270 | 17.98 | 37,400 | 0.016 |
| 4. Illinois |  |  |  | 1,390 | 17.59 | 36,590 | 0.024 |
| 5. Maryland |  |  |  | 650 | 17.49 | 36,370 | 0.026 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL |  |  |  | 200 | \$ 15.28 | \$ 31,780 | 0.122 |
| 2. Norwich-New London, CT-RI Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 160 | 17.86 | 37,160 | 0.118 |
| 3. Barnstable Town, MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 90 | 17.11 | 35,600 | 0.091 |
| 4. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | 870 | 16.18 | 33,650 | 0.086 |
| 5. Laredo, TX |  |  |  | 70 | 8.00 | 16,640 | 0.085 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 24.87 | 51,730 | (6) |
| 2. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | 40 | 21.00 | 43,680 | 0.013 |
| 3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 20.12 | 41,850 | (6) |
| 4. Salt Lake City, UT |  |  |  | 500 | 19.13 | 39,790 | 0.084 |
| 5. Bellingham, WA |  |  |  | (6) | 19.01 | 39,550 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-2098 Security and fire alarm systems installers

Install, program, maintain, and repair security and fire alarm wiring and equipment. Ensure that work is in accordance with relevant codes. Exclude "Electricians" (47-2111) who do a broad range of electrical wiring.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-3011 Aircraft mechanics and service technicians

Diagnose, adjust, repair, or overhaul aircraft engines and assemblies, such as hydraulic and pneumatic systems. Include helicopter and aircraft engine specialists. Exclude "Avionics Technician" (49-2091).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-3021 Automotive body and related repairers

Repair and refinish automotive vehicle bodies and straighten vehicle frames. Exclude "Painters, Transportation Equipment" (51-9122) and "Automotive Glass Installers and Repairers" (49-3022).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-3022 Automotive glass installers and repairers

Replace or repair broken windshields and window glass in motor vehicles.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-3023 Automotive service technicians and mechanics

Diagnose, adjust, repair, or overhaul automotive vehicles. Exclude "Automotive Body and Related Repairers" (49-3021), "Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists" (49-3031), and "Electronic Equipment Installers and Repairers, Motor Vehicles" (49-2096).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-3031 Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists

Diagnose, adjust, repair, or overhaul trucks, buses, and all types of diesel engines. Include mechanics working primarily with automobile diesel engines.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$254,850$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 18.48 \\ 38,440 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 11.71 \\ 24,370 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 14.48 \\ 30,110 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 18.11 \\ 37,660 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 22.07 \\ & 45,900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 26.50 \\ & 55,120 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. General freight trucking |  |  |  | 31,440 | \$ 17.19 | \$ 35,760 |  |
| 2. Automotive repair and maintenance |  |  |  | 26,650 | 17.79 | 37,000 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 23,320 | 21.06 | 43,800 |  |
| 4. Motor vehicle and parts merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 17,470 | 18.41 | 38,290 |  |
| 5. Specialized freight trucking |  |  |  | 13,520 | 16.75 | 34,850 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Motor vehicle manufacturing |  |  |  | 530 | 26.87 | 55,890 |  |
| 2. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills |  |  |  | 120 | 26.87 | 55,880 |  |
| 3. Foundries |  |  |  | 60 | 26.24 | 54,580 |  |
| 4. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 560 | 25.33 | 52,680 |  |
| 5. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 2,340 | 25.10 | 52,200 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wyoming |  |  |  | 1,350 | \$ 19.62 | \$ 40,820 | 0.515 |
| 2. Nebraska |  |  |  | 3,760 | 18.93 | 39,370 | 0.417 |
| 3. North Dakota |  |  |  | 980 | 16.88 | 35,120 | 0.292 |
| 4. Arkansas |  |  |  | 3,260 | 16.02 | 33,320 | 0.279 |
| 5. Iowa |  |  |  | 3,990 | 16.38 | 34,080 | 0.271 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 590 | 24.41 | 50,780 | 0.194 |
| 2. Connecticut |  |  |  | 2,480 | 21.57 | 44,870 | 0.149 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 4,090 | 21.41 | 44,540 | 0.129 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 8,040 | 21.38 | 44,470 | 0.203 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 12,560 | 21.04 | 43,770 | 0.150 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR |  |  |  | 360 | \$ 19.27 | \$ 40,080 | 0.670 |
| 2. Albany, GA |  |  |  | 390 | 15.48 | 32,190 | 0.614 |
| 3. Farmington, NM |  |  |  | 260 | 15.79 | 32,840 | 0.520 |
| 4. Springfield, OH |  |  |  | 250 | 18.02 | 37,470 | 0.513 |
| 5. Fargo, ND-MN |  |  |  | 570 | 17.05 | 35,470 | 0.509 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Napa, CA |  |  |  | 80 | 27.20 | 56,570 | 0.125 |
| 2. Anchorage, AK MSA |  |  |  | 340 | 25.02 | 52,040 | 0.208 |
| 3. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,590 | 24.87 | 51,730 | 0.155 |
| 4. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 880 | 24.18 | 50,300 | 0.099 |
| 5. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 7,080 | 23.66 | 49,220 | 0.142 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-3041 Farm equipment mechanics

Diagnose, adjust, repair, or overhaul farm machinery and vehicles, such as tractors, harvesters, dairy equipment, and irrigation systems. Exclude "Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists" (49-3031).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment 29,500 |  | Mean <br> \$ 14.58 <br> 30,320 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.30 \\ 19,340 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 14.16 \\ 29,460 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 17.35 \\ & 36,090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 20.77 \\ & 43,210 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 22,200 | \$ 14.75 | \$ 30,680 |  |
| 2. Commercial machinery repair and maintenance |  |  |  | 1,330 | 13.55 | 28,180 |  |
| 3. Support activities for crop production |  |  |  | 1,290 | 13.10 | 27,250 |  |
| 4. Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores |  |  |  | 980 | 14.35 | 29,850 |  |
| 5. Electronic markets and agents and brokers |  |  |  | 480 | 15.59 | 32,420 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Motor vehicle and parts merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 40 | 18.14 | 37,730 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 200 | 17.62 | 36,640 |  |
| 3. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 200 | 17.08 | 35,520 |  |
| 4. Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty |  |  |  | 80 | 16.61 | 34,550 |  |
| 5. Machinery and equipment rental and leasing |  |  |  | 40 | 15.90 | 33,080 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. North Dakota |  |  |  | 710 | \$ 14.39 | \$ 29,940 | 0.211 |
| 2. Nebraska |  |  |  | 1,770 | 13.31 | 27,680 | 0.196 |
| 3. South Dakota |  |  |  | 470 | 14.25 | 29,640 | 0.123 |
| 4. Iowa |  |  |  | 1,600 | 14.61 | 30,400 | 0.109 |
| 5. Idaho |  |  |  | 590 | 13.19 | 27,430 | 0.095 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 30 | 17.32 | 36,030 | 0.002 |
| 2. Minnesota |  |  |  | 1,520 | 16.60 | 34,530 | 0.057 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 250 | 16.49 | 34,300 | 0.006 |
| 4. Oregon |  |  |  | 540 | 16.42 | 34,150 | 0.033 |
| 5. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 160 | 16.22 | 33,740 | 0.025 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. El Centro, CA |  |  |  | 120 | \$ 14.94 | \$ 31,070 | 0.239 |
| 2. Hanford-Corcoran, CA |  |  |  | 70 | 12.79 | 26,610 | 0.188 |
| 3. Jonesboro, AR |  |  |  | 90 | 12.45 | 25,890 | 0.185 |
| 4. Grand Forks, ND-MN |  |  |  | 90 | 15.13 | 31,460 | 0.180 |
| 5. Merced, CA |  |  |  | 100 | 15.55 | 32,350 | 0.169 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 110 | 20.72 | 43,090 | 0.008 |
| 2. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | 140 | 20.53 | 42,700 | 0.004 |
| 3. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | (6) | 19.95 | 41,490 | (6) |
| 4. Philadelphia, PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 70 | 19.91 | 41,420 | 0.004 |
| 5. Lebanon, PA |  |  |  | 60 | 19.03 | 39,580 | 0.130 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-3042 Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines

Diagnose, adjust, repair, or overhaul mobile mechanical, hydraulic, and pneumatic equipment, such as cranes, bulldozers, graders, and conveyors, used in construction, logging, and surface mining. Exclude "Rail Car Repairers" (49-3043) and "Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists" (49-3031).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$119,060$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 19.90 \\ & 41,390 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 12.64 \\ 26,280 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 19.44 \\ 40,440 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 23.45 \\ & 48,770 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 28.18 \\ & 58,620 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Machinery and supply merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 31,180 | \$ 19.45 | \$ 40,460 |  |
| 2. Other specialty trade contractors |  |  |  | 8,960 | 19.49 | 40,530 |  |
| 3. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 8,680 | 22.06 | 45,880 |  |
| 4. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 7,970 | 20.84 | 43,340 |  |
| 5. Machinery and equipment rental and leasing |  |  |  | 7,110 | 19.28 | 40,110 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | (6) | 28.22 | 58,690 |  |
| 2. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 190 | 27.86 | 57,940 |  |
| 3. Natural gas distribution |  |  |  | 70 | 27.64 | 57,490 |  |
| 4. Industrial machinery manufacturing |  |  |  | 110 | 23.71 | 49,310 |  |
| 5. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 550 | 23.33 | 48,520 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wyoming |  |  |  | 1,140 | \$ 21.14 | \$ 43,960 | 0.435 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 850 | 27.69 | 57,590 | 0.280 |
| 3. West Virginia |  |  |  | 1,860 | 17.41 | 36,210 | 0.262 |
| 4. Louisiana |  |  |  | 3,810 | 17.38 | 36,150 | 0.214 |
| 5. Montana |  |  |  | 860 | 18.71 | 38,920 | 0.201 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 850 | 27.69 | 57,590 | 0.280 |
| 2. Hawaii |  |  |  | 370 | 25.53 | 53,110 | 0.062 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 11,800 | 24.23 | 50,400 | 0.078 |
| 4. Illinois |  |  |  | 2,520 | 23.21 | 48,270 | 0.043 |
| 5. Nevada |  |  |  | 2,020 | 23.20 | 48,260 | 0.161 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Anniston-Oxford, AL |  |  |  | 1,010 | \$ 19.30 | \$ 40,140 | 2.024 |
| 2. Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR |  |  |  | 830 | 19.77 | 41,130 | 1.545 |
| 3. Albany, GA |  |  |  | 440 | 20.69 | 43,030 | 0.693 |
| 4. Casper, WY |  |  |  | 230 | 21.49 | 44,690 | 0.596 |
| 5. Odessa, TX |  |  |  | 280 | 15.87 | 33,020 | 0.505 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Napa, CA |  |  |  | 50 | 29.72 | 61,830 | 0.078 |
| 2. Fairbanks, AK MSA |  |  |  | 160 | 28.48 | 59,230 | 0.432 |
| 3. Anchorage, AK MSA |  |  |  | 360 | 28.33 | 58,930 | 0.220 |
| 4. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 930 | 28.16 | 58,570 | 0.091 |
| 5. Yuba City, CA |  |  |  | 80 | 27.64 | 57,490 | 0.196 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-3043 Rail car repairers

Diagnose, adjust, repair, or overhaul railroad rolling stock, mine cars, or mass transit rail cars. Exclude "Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists" (49-3031).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-3051 Motorboat mechanics

Repair and adjust electrical and mechanical equipment of gasoline or diesel powered inboard or inboard-outboard boat engines. Exclude "Diesel Engine Specialists" (49-3031).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 16.55 \\ & 34,430 \end{aligned}$ | 10th | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  | \$ 9.94 | \$ 12.66 |  | \$ 20.01 | \$ 24.40 |
| 18,550 | Annual: |  | 20,680 | 26,330 |  | 41,610 | 50,750 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other motor vehicle dealers |  |  |  | 9,480 | \$ 16.18 | \$ 33,650 |  |
| 2. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  |  | 3,380 | 17.27 | 35,910 |  |
| 3. Household goods repair and maintenance |  |  |  | 3,090 | 16.53 | 34,380 |  |
| 4. Ship and boat building |  |  |  | 700 | 16.12 | 33,530 |  |
| 5. Support activities for water transportation |  |  |  | 330 | 16.42 | 34,140 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Inland water transportation |  |  |  | 90 | 22.13 | 46,030 |  |
| 2. Commercial machinery repair and maintenance |  |  |  | 150 | 20.52 | 42,680 |  |
| 3. Consumer goods rental |  |  |  | 150 | 18.23 | 37,920 |  |
| 4. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 70 | 17.66 | 36,730 |  |
| 5. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  |  | 3,380 | 17.27 | 35,910 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 200 | \$ 19.43 | \$ 40,410 | 0.066 |
| 2. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 330 | 18.87 | 39,240 | 0.053 |
| 3. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 240 | 18.23 | 37,920 | 0.050 |
| 4. Maine |  |  |  | 230 | 16.59 | 34,510 | 0.039 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 900 | 17.43 | 36,250 | 0.033 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Connecticut |  |  |  | 320 | 21.75 | 45,240 | 0.019 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 200 | 19.43 | 40,410 | 0.066 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 720 | 19.17 | 39,870 | 0.023 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 1,260 | 19.03 | 39,590 | 0.008 |
| 5. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 330 | 18.87 | 39,240 | 0.053 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Barnstable Town, MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 240 | \$ 18.24 | \$ 37,940 | 0.242 |
| 2. Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI |  |  |  | 80 | 15.39 | 32,010 | 0.124 |
| 3. New Bedford, MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 70 | 18.37 | 38,200 | 0.107 |
| 4. Ocean City, NJ |  |  |  | 30 | 15.33 | 31,880 | 0.075 |
| 5. Wilmington, NC |  |  |  | 100 | 17.16 | 35,690 | 0.071 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Norwich-New London, CT-RI Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | (6) | 24.53 | 51,020 | (6) |
| 2. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 50 | 23.18 | 48,220 | 0.012 |
| 3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 22.43 | 46,650 | (6) |
| 4. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 22.23 | 46,230 | (6) |
| 5. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | (6) | 21.54 | 44,800 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-3052 Motorcycle mechanics

Diagnose, adjust, repair, or overhaul motorcycles, scooters, mopeds, dirt bikes, or similar motorized vehicles.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment16,700 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 15.39 \\ 32,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 8.96 \\ 18,640 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 11.31 \\ 23,530 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 14.45 \\ 30,050 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 18.41 \\ & 38,290 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 23.31 \\ & 48,480 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other motor vehicle dealers |  |  |  | 14,590 | \$ 15.42 | \$ 32,070 |  |
| 2. Household goods repair and maintenance |  |  |  | 840 | 14.72 | 30,620 |  |
| 3. Automobile dealers |  |  |  | 240 | 15.55 | 32,350 |  |
| 4. Other transportation equipment manufacturing |  |  |  | 160 | 18.50 | 38,470 |  |
| 5. Motor vehicle and parts merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 60 | 17.95 | 37,340 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other transportation equipment manufacturing |  |  |  | 160 | 18.50 | 38,470 |  |
| 2. Motor vehicle and parts merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 60 | 17.95 | 37,340 |  |
| 3. Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores |  |  |  | (6) | 17.33 | 36,050 |  |
| 4. Automobile dealers |  |  |  | 240 | 15.55 | 32,350 |  |
| 5. Other motor vehicle dealers |  |  |  | 14,590 | 15.42 | 32,070 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wyoming |  |  |  | 100 | \$ 13.18 | \$ 27,410 | 0.038 |
| 2. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 200 | 16.91 | 35,180 | 0.032 |
| 3. West Virginia |  |  |  | 210 | 10.36 | 21,540 | 0.030 |
| 4. Montana |  |  |  | 110 | 12.97 | 26,980 | 0.026 |
| 5. Iowa |  |  |  | 370 | 12.27 | 25,510 | 0.025 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 100 | 19.06 | 39,640 | 0.008 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | 1,740 | 19.04 | 39,600 | 0.012 |
| 3. Florida |  |  |  | 920 | 17.06 | 35,480 | 0.012 |
| 4. Texas |  |  |  | 1,070 | 17.05 | 35,460 | 0.011 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 340 | 17.00 | 35,370 | 0.012 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Grand Junction, CO |  |  |  | 60 | \$ 14.60 | \$ 30,370 | 0.107 |
| 2. Bay City, MI |  |  |  | 30 | 14.13 | 29,400 | 0.080 |
| 3. Cheyenne, WY |  |  |  | 30 | 12.50 | 25,990 | 0.073 |
| 4. Flagstaff, AZ |  |  |  | 40 | 15.47 | 32,190 | 0.069 |
| 5. Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA |  |  |  | 30 | 17.71 | 36,840 | 0.067 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Antonio, TX |  |  |  | 110 | 23.68 | 49,250 | 0.014 |
| 2. Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metro Div |  |  |  | 130 | 22.27 | 46,310 | 0.007 |
| 3. Baltimore-Towson, MD |  |  |  | 50 | 21.59 | 44,900 | 0.004 |
| 4. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 70 | 21.49 | 44,700 | 0.007 |
| 5. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 80 | 21.33 | 44,360 | 0.009 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
49-3053 Outdoor power equipment and other small engine mechanics
Diagnose, adjust, repair, or overhaul small engines used to power lawn mowers, chain saws, and related equipment.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-3091 Bicycle repairers

Repair and service bicycles.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-3092 Recreational vehicle service technicians

Diagnose, inspect, adjust, repair, or overhaul recreational vehicles including travel trailers. May specialize in maintaining gas, electrical, hydraulic, plumbing, or chassis/towing systems as well as repairing generators, appliances, and interior components. Include workers who perform customized van conversions. Exclude "Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics" (49-3023) and "Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists" (49-3031) who also work on recreation vehicles.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-3093 Tire repairers and changers

Repair and replace tires.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-9011 Mechanical door repairers

Install, service, or repair opening and closing mechanisms of automatic doors and hydraulic door closers. Include garage door mechanics.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-9012 Control and valve installers and repairers, except mechanical door

Install, repair, and maintain mechanical regulating and controlling devices, such as electric meters, gas regulators, thermostats, safety and flow valves, and other mechanical governors.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment <br> 42,270 |  | Mean$\begin{array}{r} \$ 21.77 \\ 45,290 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 12.04 \\ 25,050 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\text { \$ } 21.84$$45,440$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 27.10 \\ & 56,370 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 31.92 \\ & 66,380 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 9,840 | \$ 26.31 | \$ 54,730 |  |
| 2. Natural gas distribution |  |  |  | 7,410 | 23.98 | 49,880 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 6,190 | 19.80 | 41,180 |  |
| 4. Utility system construction |  |  |  | 2,180 | 17.94 | 37,310 |  |
| 5. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,450 | 22.15 | 46,070 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 9,840 | 26.31 | 54,730 |  |
| 2. Commercial and service industry machinery |  |  |  | (6) | 25.41 | 52,840 |  |
| 3. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 60 | 25.24 | 52,500 |  |
| 4. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 70 | 25.16 | 52,330 |  |
| 5. Employment services |  |  |  | (6) | 24.96 | 51,910 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vermont |  |  |  | 300 | \$ 18.53 | \$ 38,540 | 0.100 |
| 2. West Virginia |  |  |  | 550 | 19.24 | 40,020 | 0.077 |
| 3. South Carolina |  |  |  | 1,280 | 21.77 | 45,280 | 0.070 |
| 4. South Dakota |  |  |  | 240 | 19.94 | 41,470 | 0.063 |
| 5. Texas |  |  |  | 5,840 | 18.19 | 37,840 | 0.060 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 3,460 | 27.67 | 57,550 | 0.041 |
| 2. Connecticut |  |  |  | 730 | 26.23 | 54,570 | 0.044 |
| 3. Arizona |  |  |  | 690 | 26.06 | 54,210 | 0.027 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 760 | 25.82 | 53,700 | 0.028 |
| 5. Alaska |  |  |  | 100 | 25.69 | 53,430 | 0.033 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Anniston-Oxford, AL |  |  |  | 140 | \$ 18.97 | \$ 39,450 | 0.280 |
| 2. Corpus Christi, TX |  |  |  | 410 | 23.15 | 48,150 | 0.240 |
| 3. Wenatchee, WA |  |  |  | 90 | 20.05 | 41,710 | 0.230 |
| 4. Ogden-Clearfield, UT |  |  |  | 410 | 21.48 | 44,670 | 0.214 |
| 5. Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX |  |  |  | 200 | 18.88 | 39,270 | 0.129 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY |  |  |  | 30 | 30.84 | 64,160 | 0.012 |
| 2. Syracuse, NY |  |  |  | (6) | 30.12 | 62,660 | (6) |
| 3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 28.22 | 58,700 | (6) |
| 4. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA |  |  |  | 410 | 28.14 | 58,530 | 0.032 |
| 5. Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ |  |  |  | 500 | 28.12 | 58,500 | 0.027 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
49-9021 Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers
Install or repair heating, central air conditioning, or refrigeration systems, including oil burners, hot-air furnaces, and heating stoves.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-9031 Home appliance repairers

Repair, adjust, or install all types of electric or gas household appliances, such as refrigerators, washers, dryers, and ovens.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-9041 Industrial machinery mechanics

Repair, install, adjust, or maintain industrial production and processing machinery or refinery and pipeline distribution systems. Exclude "Millwrights" (49-9044), "Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines" (49-3042), and "Maintenance Workers, Machinery" (49-9043) who perform only routine tasks.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-9042 Maintenance and repair workers, general

Perform work involving the skills of two or more maintenance or craft occupations to keep machines, mechanical equipment, or the structure of an establishment in repair. Duties may involve pipe fitting; boiler making; insulating; welding; machining; carpentry; repairing electrical or mechanical equipment; installing, aligning, and balancing new equipment; and repairing buildings, floors, or stairs. Exclude "Maintenance Workers, Machinery" (49-9043).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-9043 Maintenance workers, machinery

Lubricate machinery, change parts, or perform other routine machinery maintenance. Exclude "Maintenance and Repair Workers, General" (49-9042).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-9044 Millwrights

Install, dismantle, or move machinery and heavy equipment according to layout plans, blueprints, or other drawings.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment53,320 |  | Mean$\begin{array}{r} \$ 22.99 \\ 47,820 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 13.84 \\ 28,790 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 17.13 \\ 35,640 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 21.94 \\ 45,630 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 29.42 \\ & 61,200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 34.39 \\ & 71,540 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Building equipmen | tractors |  |  | 13,620 | \$ 21.05 | \$ 43,780 |  |
| 2. Nonresidential buil | constructio |  |  | 4,570 | 21.07 | 43,820 |  |
| 3. Pulp, paper, and pa | ard mills |  |  | 3,130 | 24.82 | 51,630 |  |
| 4. Iron and steel mills | ferroalloy |  |  | 2,360 | 23.28 | 48,430 |  |
| 5. Sawmills and wood | ervation |  |  | 2,090 | 18.16 | 37,780 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Warehousing and s |  |  |  | 150 | 28.53 | 59,350 |  |
| 2. Grain and oilseed m |  |  |  | 250 | 27.42 | 57,040 |  |
| 3. Electronic markets | agents and |  |  | 160 | 27.39 | 56,970 |  |
| 4. Aerospace product | parts manu | ring |  | 430 | 27.33 | 56,850 |  |
| 5. Foundries |  |  |  | 1,380 | 26.65 | 55,430 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Maine |  |  |  | 840 | \$ 19.71 | \$ 41,010 | 0.141 |
| 2. Michigan |  |  |  | 5,910 | 29.32 | 60,980 | 0.138 |
| 3. Arkansas |  |  |  | 1,250 | 20.63 | 42,910 | 0.107 |
| 4. Indiana |  |  |  | 3,100 | 25.98 | 54,030 | 0.106 |
| 5. Ohio |  |  |  | 5,400 | 26.61 | 55,340 | 0.101 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rhode Island |  |  |  | (6) | 30.47 | 63,370 | (6) |
| 2. Michigan |  |  |  | 5,910 | 29.32 | 60,980 | 0.138 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 860 | 27.04 | 56,240 | 0.022 |
| 4. Alaska |  |  |  | 220 | 26.74 | 55,620 | 0.072 |
| 5. Ohio |  |  |  | 5,400 | 26.61 | 55,340 | 0.101 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lewiston, ID-WA |  |  |  | 100 | \$ 20.57 | \$ 42,780 | 0.401 |
| 2. Longview, WA |  |  |  | 140 | 25.13 | 52,270 | 0.393 |
| 3. Glens Falls, NY |  |  |  | 140 | 18.79 | 39,080 | 0.268 |
| 4. Decatur, AL |  |  |  | 130 | 17.70 | 36,810 | 0.233 |
| 5. Gary, IN Metro Div |  |  |  | 560 | 26.31 | 54,720 | 0.206 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York-White P | -Wayne, N | J Metro Di |  | 410 | 35.10 | 73,010 | 0.008 |
| 2. Oakland-Fremont-H | ard, CA M | Div |  | 360 | 33.02 | 68,690 | 0.035 |
| 3. Buffalo-Niagara Fa |  |  |  | 390 | 30.90 | 64,270 | 0.073 |
| 4. Grand Rapids-Wyo | , MI |  |  | (6) | 30.50 | 63,440 | (6) |
| 5. Chicago-Naperville | et, IL Metro |  |  | 970 | 29.44 | 61,240 | 0.026 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-9045 Refractory materials repairers, except brickmasons

Build or repair furnaces, kilns, cupolas, boilers, converters, ladles, soaking pits, ovens, etc., using refractory materials.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-9051 Electrical power-line installers and repairers

Install or repair cables or wires used in electrical power or distribution systems. May erect poles and light or heavy duty transmission towers. Exclude "Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Powerhouse, Substation, and Relay" (49-2095).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-9052 Telecommunications line installers and repairers

String and repair telephone and television cable, including fiber optics and other equipment for transmitting messages or television programming.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$156,440$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 21.99 \\ & 45,740 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 11.88 \\ 24,700 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 22.25 \\ 46,280 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 28.40 \\ & 59,070 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 32.80 \\ & 68,220 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 53,970 | \$ 26.57 | \$ 55,260 |  |
| 2. Cable and other program distribution |  |  |  | 27,040 | 18.65 | 38,800 |  |
| 3. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 24,380 | 18.96 | 39,430 |  |
| 4. Utility system construction |  |  |  | 15,620 | 16.71 | 34,760 |  |
| 5. Cable and other subscription programming |  |  |  | 13,650 | 19.10 | 39,720 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 1,060 | 28.20 | 58,660 |  |
| 2. Satellite telecommunications |  |  |  | 1,380 | 27.71 | 57,640 |  |
| 3. Data processing and related services |  |  |  | 240 | 26.63 | 55,390 |  |
| 4. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 53,970 | 26.57 | 55,260 |  |
| 5. Telecommunications resellers |  |  |  | 6,100 | 26.16 | 54,420 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 1,680 | \$ 24.20 | \$ 50,330 | 0.268 |
| 2. Virginia |  |  |  | 8,330 | 21.36 | 44,430 | 0.231 |
| 3. West Virginia |  |  |  | 1,470 | 23.48 | 48,830 | 0.207 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 16,100 | 29.87 | 62,140 | 0.192 |
| 5. South Dakota |  |  |  | 620 | 16.83 | 35,000 | 0.163 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 16,100 | 29.87 | 62,140 | 0.192 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 180 | 27.11 | 56,380 | 0.059 |
| 3. Maine |  |  |  | 740 | 27.04 | 56,240 | 0.124 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 4,590 | 26.87 | 55,880 | 0.145 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 4,910 | 25.90 | 53,870 | 0.124 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 330 | \$ 21.25 | \$ 44,190 | 0.578 |
| 2. Lakeland, FL |  |  |  | 860 | 21.96 | 45,670 | 0.399 |
| 3. Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA |  |  |  | 450 | 16.92 | 35,190 | 0.382 |
| 4. Springfield, MO |  |  |  | 660 | 20.87 | 43,410 | 0.350 |
| 5. Rochester-Dover, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 180 | 18.93 | 39,370 | 0.340 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 310 | 31.08 | 64,640 | 0.261 |
| 2. Lynn-Peabody-Salem, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | (6) | 29.64 | 61,650 | (6) |
| 3. Gary, IN Metro Div |  |  |  | 190 | 29.63 | 61,620 | 0.070 |
| 4. Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY |  |  |  | 980 | 29.62 | 61,600 | 0.226 |
| 5. Santa Barbara-Santa Maria, CA |  |  |  | 170 | 29.24 | 60,820 | 0.096 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
49-9061 Camera and photographic equipment repairers
Repair and adjust cameras and photographic equipment, including commercial video and motion picture camera equipment.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 17.60 \\ & 36,600 \end{aligned}$ | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  | \$ 9.14 | \$ 12.86 |  | \$ 21.04 | \$ 26.38 |
| 3,470 | Annual: |  | 19,020 | 26,750 |  | 43,760 | 54,860 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Commercial equip. merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 790 | \$ 18.98 | \$ 39,490 |  |
| 2. Electronics and appliance stores |  |  |  | 460 | 14.64 | 30,450 |  |
| 3. Electronic equipment repair and maintenance |  |  |  | 310 | 16.09 | 33,470 |  |
| 4. Radio and television broadcasting |  |  |  | 170 | 18.95 | 39,410 |  |
| 5. Other personal services |  |  |  | 130 | 18.25 | 37,960 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Machinery and equipment rental and leasing |  |  |  | (6) | 33.78 | 70,270 |  |
| 2. Commercial and service industry machinery |  |  |  | 30 | 23.15 | 48,150 |  |
| 3. Motion picture and video industries |  |  |  | 110 | 22.73 | 47,280 |  |
| 4. Electronic markets and agents and brokers |  |  |  | (6) | 22.11 | 46,000 |  |
| 5. Electric goods merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | (6) | 20.20 | 42,020 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 200 | \$ 15.43 | \$ 32,100 | 0.006 |
| 2. California |  |  |  | 700 | 22.56 | 46,920 | 0.005 |
| 3. Alabama |  |  |  | 90 | 14.18 | 29,490 | 0.005 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 170 | 16.04 | 33,370 | 0.004 |
| 5. Maryland |  |  |  | 90 | 18.96 | 39,440 | 0.004 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 700 | 22.56 | 46,920 | 0.005 |
| 2. Oklahoma |  |  |  | (6) | 22.03 | 45,830 | (6) |
| 3. Maryland |  |  |  | 90 | 18.96 | 39,440 | 0.004 |
| 4. Florida |  |  |  | 100 | 18.66 | 38,820 | 0.001 |
| 5. Colorado |  |  |  | (6) | 18.28 | 38,010 | (6) |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  |  | 60 | \$ 18.46 | \$ 38,390 | 0.011 |
| 2. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 110 | 24.33 | 50,600 | 0.007 |
| 3. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA |  |  |  | 90 | 14.63 | 30,420 | 0.007 |
| 4. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 250 | 29.13 | 60,590 | 0.006 |
| 5. Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC |  |  |  | 30 | 14.15 | 29,420 | 0.004 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 250 | 29.13 | 60,590 | 0.006 |
| 2. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 110 | 24.33 | 50,600 | 0.007 |
| 3. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 23.92 | 49,750 | (6) |
| 4. Oklahoma City, OK |  |  |  | (6) | 22.86 | 47,560 | (6) |
| 5. San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 19.55 | 40,660 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-9062 Medical equipment repairers

Test, adjust, or repair biomedical or electromedical equipment.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-9063 Musical instrument repairers and tuners

Repair percussion, stringed, reed, or wind instruments. May specialize in one area, such as piano tuning. Exclude "Electronic Home Entertainment Equipment Installers and Repairers" (49-2097) who repair electrical and electronic musical instruments.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-9064 Watch repairers

Repair, clean, and adjust mechanisms of timing instruments, such as watches and clocks. Include watchmakers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-9069 Precision instrument and equipment repairers, all other

All precision instrument and equipment repairers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-9091 Coin, vending, and amusement machine servicers and repairers

Install, service, adjust, or repair coin, vending, or amusement machines including video games, juke boxes, pinball machines, or slot machines.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment39,440 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 14.33 \\ 29,820 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 8.77 \\ 18,240 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 13.80 <br> 28,710 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 17.23 \\ & 35,840 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 21.35 \\ & 44,410 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vending machine operators |  |  |  | 11,880 | \$ 13.25 | \$ 27,570 |  |
| 2. Grocery and Related Product Wholesalers |  |  |  | 3,930 | 15.36 | 31,940 |  |
| 3. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  |  | 3,770 | 13.10 | 27,240 |  |
| 4. Beverage manufacturing |  |  |  | 2,780 | 15.25 | 31,710 |  |
| 5. Gambling industries |  |  |  | 2,570 | 14.86 | 30,920 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lessors of real estate |  |  |  | (6) | 23.95 | 49,810 |  |
| 2. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 230 | 23.68 | 49,250 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 100 | 19.05 | 39,620 |  |
| 4. Automotive repair and maintenance |  |  |  | (6) | 17.92 | 37,280 |  |
| 5. Electronic markets and agents and brokers |  |  |  | (6) | 17.67 | 36,750 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 2,920 | \$ 17.19 | \$ 35,760 | 0.232 |
| 2. South Dakota |  |  |  | 370 | 13.76 | 28,620 | 0.097 |
| 3. West Virginia |  |  |  | 600 | 11.71 | 24,350 | 0.084 |
| 4. Delaware |  |  |  | 270 | 14.40 | 29,960 | 0.064 |
| 5. Missouri |  |  |  | 1,570 | 13.53 | 28,130 | 0.058 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  |  | 2,920 | 17.19 | 35,760 | 0.232 |
| 2. Oregon |  |  |  | 580 | 17.17 | 35,710 | 0.035 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 820 | 16.81 | 34,970 | 0.030 |
| 4. Utah |  |  |  | 200 | 16.64 | 34,600 | 0.017 |
| 5. Minnesota |  |  |  | 470 | 16.27 | 33,840 | 0.018 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Atlantic City, NJ |  |  |  | 450 | \$ 17.03 | \$ 35,420 | 0.303 |
| 2. Reno-Sparks, NV |  |  |  | 650 | 15.13 | 31,470 | 0.296 |
| 3. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV |  |  |  | 2,090 | 18.05 | 37,550 | 0.230 |
| 4. Sioux Falls, SD |  |  |  | 160 | 14.62 | 30,410 | 0.125 |
| 5. Wheeling, WV-OH |  |  |  | 80 | 11.76 | 24,460 | 0.123 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY |  |  |  | (6) | 20.99 | 43,660 | (6) |
| 2. Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 20.71 | 43,090 | (6) |
| 3. Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Metro Div |  |  |  | 200 | 20.70 | 43,060 | 0.025 |
| 4. Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA |  |  |  | 280 | 19.36 | 40,280 | 0.028 |
| 5. Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA |  |  |  | 110 | 18.95 | 39,420 | 0.035 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-9092 Commercial divers

Work below surface of water, using scuba gear to inspect, repair, remove, or install equipment and structures. May use a variety of power and hand tools, such as drills, sledgehammers, torches, and welding equipment. May conduct tests or experiments, rig explosives, or photograph structures or marine life. Exclude "Fishers and Related Fishing Workers" (45-3011), "Athletes and Sports Competitors" (27-2021), and "Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers" (33-3051).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-9093 Fabric menders, except garment

Repair tears, holes, and other defects in fabrics, such as draperies, linens, parachutes, and tents.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-9094 Locksmiths and safe repairers

Repair and open locks; make keys; change locks and safe combinations; and install and repair safes.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-9095 Manufactured building and mobile home installers

Move or install mobile homes or prefabricated buildings.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-9096 Riggers

Set up or repair rigging for construction projects, manufacturing plants, logging yards, ships and shipyards, or for the entertainment industry.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$12,010$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 19.07 \\ & 39,670 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.31 \\ 21,450 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 18.85 <br> 39,220 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 23.54 \\ & 48,960 \end{aligned}$ | 90th <br> \$ 28.22 <br> 58,700 |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Ship and boat buil |  |  |  | 1,610 | \$ 16.86 | \$ 35,070 |  |
| 2. Employment servi |  |  |  | 1,560 | 20.57 | 42,780 |  |
| 3. Federal Executive | ( OES de | ation) |  | 1,290 | 23.69 | 49,280 |  |
| 4. Support activities | ning |  |  | 770 | 17.71 | 36,850 |  |
| 5. Building equipment | tractors |  |  | 630 | 18.34 | 38,140 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Traveler accommo |  |  |  | 60 | 27.05 | 56,260 |  |
| 2. Local government | designatio |  |  | 30 | 23.70 | 49,300 |  |
| 3. Federal Executive | ( OES de | tion) |  | 1,290 | 23.69 | 49,280 |  |
| 4. Scientific research | evelopmen | vices |  | 90 | 23.10 | 48,040 |  |
| 5. Performing arts co |  |  |  | 400 | 22.97 | 47,770 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Louisiana |  |  |  | 1,520 | \$ 14.25 | \$ 29,630 | 0.086 |
| 2. Maine |  |  |  | 240 | 19.47 | 40,510 | 0.040 |
| 3. Virginia |  |  |  | 1,190 | 18.24 | 37,950 | 0.033 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 610 | 24.03 | 49,980 | 0.022 |
| 5. Texas |  |  |  | 2,060 | 19.40 | 40,350 | 0.021 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Maryland |  |  |  | 210 | 24.10 | 50,130 | 0.008 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 610 | 24.03 | 49,980 | 0.022 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 1,320 | 23.56 | 49,000 | 0.009 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 360 | 22.15 | 46,070 | 0.004 |
| 5. Minnesota |  |  |  | 110 | 21.67 | 45,070 | 0.004 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Houma-Bayou Ca | ibodaux, L |  |  | 460 | \$ 13.99 | \$ 29,100 | 0.533 |
| 2. Bremerton-Silverd |  |  |  | 330 | 25.90 | 53,870 | 0.401 |
| 3. Virginia Beach-No | Newport | , VA-NC |  | 880 | 18.97 | 39,450 | 0.118 |
| 4. Lafayette, LA |  |  |  | 110 | 14.18 | 29,500 | 0.079 |
| 5. New Orleans-Meta | Kenner, LA |  |  | 320 | 13.82 | 28,740 | 0.070 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Los Angeles-Long | h-Glendale | Metro D |  | 510 | 27.09 | 56,350 | 0.012 |
| 2. Bremerton-Silverd |  |  |  | 330 | 25.90 | 53,870 | 0.401 |
| 3. Baltimore-Towson |  |  |  | 190 | 24.45 | 50,850 | 0.015 |
| 4. New York-White | -Wayne, N | Metro D |  | (6) | 24.33 | 50,610 | (6) |
| 5. Nassau-Suffolk, N | tro Div |  |  | 140 | 23.65 | 49,190 | 0.011 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-9097 Signal and track switch repairers

Install, inspect, test, maintain, or repair electric gate crossings, signals, signal equipment, track switches, section lines, or intercommunications systems within a railroad system.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 49-9098 Helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers

Help installation, maintenance, and repair workers in maintenance, parts replacement, and repair of vehicles, industrial machinery, and electrical and electronic equipment. Perform duties, such as furnishing tools, materials, and supplies to other workers; cleaning work area, machines, and tools; and holding materials or tools for other workers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 49-9099 Installation, maintenance, and repair workers, all other

All mechanical, installation, and repair workers and helpers not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$130,260$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 17.10 \\ 35,560 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.24 \\ 19,220 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 11.75 \\ 24,430 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 15.84 \\ 32,940 \end{array}$ | 75th <br> \$21.57 <br> 44,870 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 27.10 \\ & 56,370 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Services to buildings and dwellings |  |  |  | 9,290 | \$ 14.46 | \$ 30,080 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 7,840 | 22.17 | 46,110 |  |
| 3. Building equipment contractors |  |  |  | 4,630 | 16.73 | 34,810 |  |
| 4. Other miscellaneous store retailers |  |  |  | 4,500 | 14.15 | 29,430 |  |
| 5. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 4,170 | 17.82 | 37,060 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 120 | 26.92 | 56,000 |  |
| 2. Metal ore mining |  |  |  | 530 | 25.67 | 53,380 |  |
| 3. Postal service |  |  |  | 420 | 24.95 | 51,900 |  |
| 4. Scheduled air transportation |  |  |  | 470 | 24.60 | 51,170 |  |
| 5. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills |  |  |  | 110 | 24.47 | 50,900 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 900 | \$ 28.65 | \$ 59,580 | 0.296 |
| 2. Nevada |  |  |  | 2,380 | 20.82 | 43,300 | 0.189 |
| 3. Michigan |  |  |  | 7,780 | 19.72 | 41,020 | 0.181 |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  |  | 4,330 | 18.07 | 37,580 | 0.161 |
| 5. Alabama |  |  |  | 3,070 | 14.96 | 31,120 | 0.161 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 900 | 28.65 | 59,580 | 0.296 |
| 2. Hawaii |  |  |  | 710 | 23.23 | 48,320 | 0.119 |
| 3. District of Columbia |  |  |  | (6) | 22.83 | 47,480 | (6) |
| 4. Montana |  |  |  | 420 | 20.94 | 43,550 | 0.098 |
| 5. Nevada |  |  |  | 2,380 | 20.82 | 43,300 | 0.189 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Anniston-Oxford, AL |  |  |  | 610 | \$ 15.96 | \$ 33,190 | 1.222 |
| 2. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA |  |  |  | 880 | 24.27 | 50,480 | 1.068 |
| 3. Fairbanks, AK MSA |  |  |  | 230 | (6) | (6) | 0.621 |
| 4. Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 290 | 20.55 | 42,740 | 0.508 |
| 5. Holland-Grand Haven, MI |  |  |  | 450 | 20.72 | 43,090 | 0.405 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Niles-Benton Harbor, MI |  |  |  | 90 | 29.09 | 60,500 | 0.144 |
| 2. Honolulu, HI |  |  |  | 590 | 25.24 | 52,490 | 0.138 |
| 3. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 140 | 24.65 | 51,270 | 0.091 |
| 4. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA |  |  |  | 880 | 24.27 | 50,480 | 1.068 |
| 5. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,400 | 23.84 | 49,590 | 0.145 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-1011 First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers

Supervise and coordinate the activities of production and operating workers, such as inspectors, precision workers, machine setters and operators, assemblers, fabricators, and plant and system operators. Exclude team or work leaders.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-2011 Aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging, and systems assemblers

Assemble, fit, fasten, and install parts of airplanes, space vehicles, or missiles, such as tails, wings, fuselage, bulkheads, stabilizers, landing gear, rigging and control equipment, or heating and ventilating systems.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$27,680$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 21.09 \\ 43,860 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 12.23 \\ 25,430 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 21.83 <br> 45,410 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 25.99 \\ & 54,070 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 28.63 \\ & 59,540 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 24,130 | \$ 21.21 | \$ 44,110 |  |
| 2. Electronic instrument manufacturing |  |  |  | 390 | 22.15 | 46,070 |  |
| 3. Other general purpose machinery manufacturing |  |  |  | 90 | 15.36 | 31,950 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Semiconductor and electronic component mfg. |  |  |  | (6) | 25.49 | 53,010 |  |
| 2. Electronic instrument manufacturing |  |  |  | 390 | 22.15 | 46,070 |  |
| 3. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 24,130 | 21.21 | 44,110 |  |
| 4. Other general purpose machinery manufacturing |  |  |  | 90 | 15.36 | 31,950 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. West Virginia |  |  |  | 420 | \$ 18.24 | \$ 37,940 | 0.059 |
| 2. Alabama |  |  |  | 1,060 | 18.09 | 37,620 | 0.055 |
| 3. Arizona |  |  |  | 1,100 | 17.72 | 36,850 | 0.043 |
| 4. Florida |  |  |  | 3,340 | 20.84 | 43,350 | 0.042 |
| 5. Texas |  |  |  | 3,810 | 20.15 | 41,920 | 0.039 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 2,660 | 22.37 | 46,520 | 0.018 |
| 2. Colorado |  |  |  | 100 | 22.20 | 46,180 | 0.005 |
| 3. Florida |  |  |  | 3,340 | 20.84 | 43,350 | 0.042 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 400 | 20.77 | 43,210 | 0.005 |
| 5. Texas |  |  |  | 3,810 | 20.15 | 41,920 | 0.039 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Phoenix-Mesa-Sco | , AZ |  |  | 1,090 | \$ 17.80 | \$ 37,020 | 0.059 |
| 2. Tampa-St. Petersb | learwater, |  |  | 400 | 19.30 | 40,140 | 0.032 |
| 3. Dallas-Plano-Irvin | Metro Div |  |  | 550 | 21.68 | 45,090 | 0.028 |
| 4. Santa Ana-Anahei | ne, CA M |  |  | 340 | 15.24 | 31,690 | 0.022 |
| 5. Cleveland-Elyria-M | , OH |  |  | 130 | 17.85 | 37,130 | 0.012 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Denver-Aurora, CO |  |  |  | 80 | 23.80 | 49,500 | 0.007 |
| 2. Dallas-Plano-Irvin | Metro Div |  |  | 550 | 21.68 | 45,090 | 0.028 |
| 3. Nassau-Suffolk, N | tro Div |  |  | (6) | 20.06 | 41,730 | (6) |
| 4. Tampa-St. Petersb | learwater, |  |  | 400 | 19.30 | 40,140 | 0.032 |
| 5. Cleveland-Elyria-M | , OH |  |  | 130 | 17.85 | 37,130 | 0.012 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-2021 Coil winders, tapers, and finishers

Wind wire coils used in electrical components, such as resistors and transformers, and in electrical equipment and instruments, such as field cores, bobbins, armature cores, electrical motors, generators, and control equipment.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-2022 Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers

Assemble or modify electrical or electronic equipment, such as computers, test equipment telemetering systems, electric motors, and batteries.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-2023 Electromechanical equipment assemblers

Assemble or modify electromechanical equipment or devices, such as servomechanisms, gyros, dynamometers, magnetic drums, tape drives, brakes, control linkage, actuators, and appliances.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-2031 Engine and other machine assemblers

Construct, assemble, or rebuild machines, such as engines, turbines, and similar equipment used in such industries as construction, extraction, textiles, and paper manufacturing.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-2041 Structural metal fabricators and fitters

Fabricate, lay out, position, align, and fit parts of structural metal products.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-2091 Fiberglass laminators and fabricators

Laminate layers of fiberglass on molds to form boat decks and hulls, bodies for golf carts, automobiles, or other products.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-2092 Team assemblers

Work as part of a team having responsibility for assembling an entire product or component of a product. Team assemblers can perform all tasks conducted by the team in the assembly process and rotate through all or most of them rather than being assigned to a specific task on a permanent basis. May participate in making management decisions affecting the work. Team leaders who work as part of the team should be included. Exclude assemblers (51-2011 through 51-2099) who continuously perform the same task.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$1,250,120$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 12.59 \\ 26,180 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 7.69 \\ 16,000 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 9.22 |  | \$ 14.93 | \$ 19.14 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 19,180 |  | 31,050 | 39,810 |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Employment servi |  |  |  | 199,920 | \$ 10.12 | \$ 21,050 |  |
| 2. Motor vehicle part | ufacturing |  |  | 101,390 | 13.57 | 28,230 |  |
| 3. Motor vehicle man | uring |  |  | 60,830 | 20.05 | 41,710 |  |
| 4. Other wood produ | ufacturing |  |  | 46,750 | 11.79 | 24,530 |  |
| 5. Plastics product m | turing |  |  | 43,490 | 11.38 | 23,680 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Motor vehicle man | ring |  |  | 60,830 | 20.05 | 41,710 |  |
| 2. Pulp, paper, and pa | ard mills |  |  | 1,330 | 16.87 | 35,090 |  |
| 3. Iron and steel mills | ferroalloy m |  |  | 760 | 16.36 | 34,030 |  |
| 4. Aerospace product | parts manuf | ing |  | 6,850 | 16.01 | 33,310 |  |
| 5. Other nonferrous m | production |  |  | 1,470 | 15.87 | 33,010 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Tennessee |  |  |  | 67,310 | \$ 13.16 | \$ 27,370 | 2.476 |
| 2. Indiana |  |  |  | 70,950 | 14.45 | 30,060 | 2.435 |
| 3. Kentucky |  |  |  | 36,470 | 14.05 | 29,230 | 2.049 |
| 4. Alabama |  |  |  | 34,160 | 12.69 | 26,400 | 1.786 |
| 5. South Carolina |  |  |  | 30,650 | 13.47 | 28,020 | 1.666 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Delaware |  |  |  | 2,780 | 18.38 | 38,220 | 0.655 |
| 2. Indiana |  |  |  | 70,950 | 14.45 | 30,060 | 2.435 |
| 3. Michigan |  |  |  | 46,580 | 14.36 | 29,870 | 1.085 |
| 4. Kentucky |  |  |  | 36,470 | 14.05 | 29,230 | 2.049 |
| 5. Ohio |  |  |  | 89,020 | 13.92 | 28,950 | 1.663 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Elkhart-Goshen, IN |  |  |  | 16,230 | \$ 14.81 | \$ 30,800 | 12.458 |
| 2. Rocky Mount, NC |  |  |  | 2,520 | 11.35 | 23,620 | 4.118 |
| 3. Spartanburg, SC |  |  |  | 4,920 | 19.38 | 40,320 | 4.106 |
| 4. Rockford, IL |  |  |  | 5,950 | 12.00 | 24,970 | 3.911 |
| 5. Clarksville, TN-K |  |  |  | 2,790 | 12.64 | 26,290 | 3.583 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Spartanburg, SC |  |  |  | 4,920 | 19.38 | 40,320 | 4.106 |
| 2. Wilmington, DE-M | Metro Div |  |  | 2,600 | 18.86 | 39,230 | 0.766 |
| 3. Lexington-Fayette, |  |  |  | 8,420 | 18.26 | 37,980 | 3.469 |
| 4. Detroit-Livonia-D | n, MI Metr |  |  | 5,390 | 17.88 | 37,180 | 0.672 |
| 5. Manchester, NH M | olitan NEC |  |  | 510 | 17.67 | 36,750 | 0.517 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-2093 Timing device assemblers, adjusters, and calibrators

Perform precision assembling or adjusting, within narrow tolerances, of timing devices, such as watches, clocks, or chronometers. Exclude "Watch Repairers" (49-9064).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-2099 Assemblers and fabricators, all other

All assemblers and fabricators not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-3011 Bakers

Mix and bake ingredients according to recipes to produce breads, rolls, cookies, cakes, pies, pastries, or other baked goods. Include pastry chefs in restaurants and hotels with "Chefs and Head Cooks" (35-1011).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean <br> \$ 11.40 <br> 23,710 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 7.30 \\ 15,180 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median |  | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 8.52 |  | \$ 13.55 | \$ 17.01 |
| 139,700 | Annual: |  |  | 17,720 |  | 28,190 | 35,380 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing |  |  |  | 46,720 | \$ 11.80 | \$ 24,550 |  |
| 2. Grocery stores |  |  |  | 40,290 | 11.21 | 23,310 |  |
| 3. Limited-service eating places |  |  |  | 17,320 | 10.19 | 21,200 |  |
| 4. Full-service restaurants |  |  |  | 7,520 | 10.59 | 22,020 |  |
| 5. Specialty food stores |  |  |  | 3,610 | 11.26 | 23,430 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 60 | 19.65 | 40,870 |  |
| 2. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 90 | 15.23 | 31,680 |  |
| 3. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 320 | 13.24 | 27,540 |  |
| 4. Other general merchandise stores |  |  |  | (6) | 13.12 | 27,290 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 310 | 13.03 | 27,090 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vermont |  |  |  | 840 | \$ 11.88 | \$ 24,710 | 0.280 |
| 2. Hawaii |  |  |  | 1,230 | 12.34 | 25,670 | 0.205 |
| 3. North Dakota |  |  |  | 650 | 9.37 | 19,490 | 0.194 |
| 4. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 9,830 | 11.04 | 22,960 | 0.175 |
| 5. Connecticut |  |  |  | 2,810 | 11.75 | 24,440 | 0.169 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 290 | 15.53 | 32,310 | 0.095 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 3,360 | 13.91 | 28,930 | 0.123 |
| 3. Colorado |  |  |  | 2,740 | 13.18 | 27,420 | 0.124 |
| 4. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 710 | 13.18 | 27,410 | 0.147 |
| 5. Nevada |  |  |  | 1,990 | 13.12 | 27,290 | 0.158 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Williamsport, PA |  |  |  | 170 | \$ 12.58 | \$ 26,170 | 0.331 |
| 2. Burlington-South Burlington, VT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 360 | 11.85 | 24,640 | 0.321 |
| 3. Carson City, NV |  |  |  | 100 | 12.23 | 25,440 | 0.313 |
| 4. Haverhill-North Andover-Amesbury, MA-NH NECTA Div |  |  |  | 210 | 12.83 | 26,680 | 0.270 |
| 5. Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA |  |  |  | 670 | 10.92 | 22,710 | 0.262 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Anchorage, AK MSA |  |  |  | 210 | 16.31 | 33,930 | 0.128 |
| 2. Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 60 | 15.89 | 33,050 | 0.045 |
| 3. Tacoma, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 280 | 15.64 | 32,540 | 0.108 |
| 4. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,630 | 15.49 | 32,220 | 0.134 |
| 5. Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA |  |  |  | 1,010 | 15.14 | 31,500 | 0.113 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-3021 Butchers and meat cutters

Cut, trim, or prepare consumer-sized portions of meat for use or sale in retail establishments.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment 128,350 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 13.61 \\ 28,310 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 7.94 \\ 16,520 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 9.92 |  |  | \$ 20.80 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 20,630 |  | 35,240 | 43,260 |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Grocery stores |  |  |  | 88,130 | \$ 13.89 | \$ 28,890 |  |
| 2. Animal slaughtering and processing |  |  |  | 13,940 | 11.70 | 24,330 |  |
| 3. Specialty food stores |  |  |  | 11,370 | 12.45 | 25,910 |  |
| 4. Other general merchandise stores |  |  |  | 5,550 | 16.20 | 33,690 |  |
| 5. Grocery and Related Product Wholesalers |  |  |  | 3,840 | 12.90 | 26,820 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,140 | 19.16 | 39,860 |  |
| 2. Department stores |  |  |  | 440 | 16.57 | 34,460 |  |
| 3. Other general merchandise stores |  |  |  | 5,550 | 16.20 | 33,690 |  |
| 4. Traveler accommodation |  |  |  | 280 | 16.04 | 33,350 |  |
| 5. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 90 | 15.79 | 32,850 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nebraska |  |  |  | 1,590 | \$ 12.10 | \$ 25,180 | 0.176 |
| 2. Arkansas |  |  |  | 1,830 | 10.60 | 22,050 | 0.157 |
| 3. Iowa |  |  |  | 2,250 | 11.44 | 23,790 | 0.153 |
| 4. South Dakota |  |  |  | 570 | 11.82 | 24,590 | 0.150 |
| 5. North Dakota |  |  |  | 490 | 11.33 | 23,570 | 0.146 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,320 | 19.08 | 39,680 | 0.042 |
| 2. Connecticut |  |  |  | 950 | 18.73 | 38,950 | 0.057 |
| 3. Alaska |  |  |  | 280 | 18.61 | 38,710 | 0.092 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 3,360 | 18.30 | 38,070 | 0.085 |
| 5. Minnesota |  |  |  | 2,120 | 17.22 | 35,820 | 0.079 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Morristown, TN |  |  |  | 710 | \$ 13.36 | \$ 27,790 | 1.462 |
| 2. El Centro, CA |  |  |  | 130 | 9.23 | 19,190 | 0.259 |
| 3. Merced, CA |  |  |  | 150 | 12.66 | 26,330 | 0.254 |
| 4. Laredo, TX |  |  |  | 200 | 8.18 | 17,020 | 0.243 |
| 5. Hanford-Corcoran, CA |  |  |  | 80 | 15.04 | 31,290 | 0.215 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Framingham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 30 | 23.56 | 49,010 | 0.019 |
| 2. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metro Div |  |  |  | 910 | 20.37 | 42,360 | 0.075 |
| 3. Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA |  |  |  | (6) | 20.00 | 41,590 | (6) |
| 4. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 730 | 19.96 | 41,510 | 0.073 |
| 5. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA |  |  |  | 80 | 19.84 | 41,270 | 0.097 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-3022 Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers

Use hand tools to perform routine cutting and trimming of meat, poultry, and fish.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-3023 Slaughterers and meat packers

Work in slaughtering, meat packing, or wholesale establishments performing precision functions involving the preparation of meat. Work may include specialized slaughtering tasks, cutting standard or premium cuts of meat for marketing, making sausage, or wrapping meats. Exclude "Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers" (51-3022) who perform routine, lower-skilled meat cutting.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-3091 Food and tobacco roasting, baking, and drying machine operators and tenders

Operate or tend food or tobacco roasting, baking, or drying equipment, including hearth ovens, kiln driers, roasters, char kilns, and vacuum drying equipment.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-3092 Food batchmakers

Set up and operate equipment that mixes or blends ingredients used in the manufacturing of food products. Include candy makers and cheese makers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-3093 Food cooking machine operators and tenders

Operate or tend cooking equipment, such as steam cooking vats, deep fry cookers, pressure cookers, kettles, and boilers, to prepare food products. Exclude "Food and Tobacco Roasting, Baking, and Drying Machine Operators and Tenders" (51-3091).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment Howr | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | \$ 10.94 | \$ 7.02 | \$ 8.25 |  | \$ 13.05 | \$ 16.52 |
| 44,060 Annual: | 22,750 | 14,600 | 17,160 |  | 27,140 | 34,350 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Grocery stores |  |  | 9,140 | \$ 9.52 | \$ 19,790 |  |
| 2. Animal slaughtering and processing |  |  | 5,330 | 10.95 | 22,770 |  |
| 3. Fruit and vegetable preserving and | ialty |  | 5,210 | 12.27 | 25,520 |  |
| 4. Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing |  |  | 5,060 | 12.09 | 25,150 |  |
| 5. Other food manufacturing |  |  | 3,040 | 12.86 | 26,750 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Traveler accommodation |  |  | 120 | 14.50 | 30,160 |  |
| 2. Grain and oilseed milling |  |  | 540 | 14.47 | 30,100 |  |
| 3. Animal food manufacturing |  |  | 430 | 14.26 | 29,670 |  |
| 4. Dairy product manufacturing |  |  | 1,570 | 13.50 | 28,080 |  |
| 5. Other food manufacturing |  |  | 3,040 | 12.86 | 26,750 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Idaho |  |  | 750 | \$ 12.23 | \$ 25,430 | 0.120 |
| 2. Arkansas |  |  | 760 | 10.08 | 20,970 | 0.065 |
| 3. Mississippi |  |  | 700 | 9.03 | 18,780 | 0.063 |
| 4. Illinois |  |  | 3,670 | 11.88 | 24,710 | 0.063 |
| 5. Alabama |  |  | 1,180 | 10.40 | 21,630 | 0.062 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. North Dakota |  |  | 80 | 13.86 | 28,830 | 0.024 |
| 2. Connecticut |  |  | 210 | 13.17 | 27,400 | 0.013 |
| 3. South Carolina |  |  | 520 | 12.96 | 26,950 | 0.028 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  | 330 | 12.92 | 26,870 | 0.008 |
| 5. Utah |  |  | 430 | 12.80 | 26,620 | 0.037 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Logan, UT-ID |  |  | 100 | \$ 12.54 | \$ 26,090 | 0.227 |
| 2. Fort Smith, AR-OK |  |  | 220 | 10.72 | 22,290 | 0.184 |
| 3. Janesville, WI |  |  | 90 | 13.75 | 28,590 | 0.132 |
| 4. Stockton, CA |  |  | 240 | 12.14 | 25,240 | 0.113 |
| 5. Holland-Grand Haven, MI |  |  | 120 | 14.02 | 29,160 | 0.108 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Fond du Lac, WI |  |  | (6) | 19.94 | 41,480 | (6) |
| 2. Topeka, KS |  |  | 80 | 16.68 | 34,690 | 0.075 |
| 3. Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI |  |  | 170 | 15.47 | 32,180 | 0.044 |
| 4. Rochester, MN |  |  | 40 | 15.29 | 31,810 | 0.040 |
| 5. Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA |  |  | 170 | 14.66 | 30,490 | 0.039 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4011 Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic

Operate computer-controlled machines or robots to perform one or more machine functions on metal or plastic work pieces.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment <br> 139,580 |  | Mean$\begin{gathered} \$ 15.78 \\ 32,820 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.91 \\ 20,600 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 15.23 \\ 31,670 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 18.84 \\ & 39,190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 22.45 \\ & 46,690 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Machine shops and threaded product mfg. |  |  |  | 26,440 | \$ 15.53 | \$ 32,300 |  |
| 2. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 12,820 | 14.97 | 31,140 |  |
| 3. Metalworking machinery manufacturing |  |  |  | 10,720 | 17.67 | 36,740 |  |
| 4. Plastics product manufacturing |  |  |  | 9,750 | 13.29 | 27,650 |  |
| 5. Other fabricated metal product manufacturing |  |  |  | 7,810 | 15.66 | 32,580 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 5,350 | 19.37 | 40,290 |  |
| 2. Other transportation equipment manufacturing |  |  |  | (6) | 17.91 | 37,250 |  |
| 3. Metalworking machinery manufacturing |  |  |  | 10,720 | 17.67 | 36,740 |  |
| 4. Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing |  |  |  | 3,300 | 17.33 | 36,050 |  |
| 5. Other nonferrous metal production |  |  |  | (6) | 17.17 | 35,700 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 8,750 | \$ 16.81 | \$ 34,960 | 0.319 |
| 2. Michigan |  |  |  | 10,810 | 16.36 | 34,030 | 0.252 |
| 3. Ohio |  |  |  | 12,570 | 15.44 | 32,110 | 0.235 |
| 4. Indiana |  |  |  | 6,760 | 15.58 | 32,410 | 0.232 |
| 5. Iowa |  |  |  | 3,110 | 15.08 | 31,370 | 0.212 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  |  | 2,680 | 21.58 | 44,890 | 0.098 |
| 2. Delaware |  |  |  | 90 | 18.81 | 39,120 | 0.021 |
| 3. Connecticut |  |  |  | 2,240 | 18.78 | 39,060 | 0.135 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 1,340 | 18.74 | 38,980 | 0.034 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 3,180 | 17.69 | 36,790 | 0.100 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Battle Creek, MI |  |  |  | 550 | \$ 16.05 | \$ 33,370 | 0.952 |
| 2. Appleton, WI |  |  |  | 800 | 18.82 | 39,140 | 0.692 |
| 3. Sheboygan, WI |  |  |  | 410 | 16.59 | 34,500 | 0.665 |
| 4. Erie, PA |  |  |  | 850 | 16.71 | 34,750 | 0.656 |
| 5. Jackson, MI |  |  |  | 380 | 16.02 | 33,320 | 0.642 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Tacoma, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 410 | 28.28 | 58,820 | 0.158 |
| 2. Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA |  |  |  | 30 | 22.92 | 47,680 | 0.067 |
| 3. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,540 | 22.27 | 46,330 | 0.113 |
| 4. Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI |  |  |  | (6) | 22.08 | 45,930 | (6) |
| 5. Leominster-Fitchburg-Gardner, MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 80 | 22.08 | 45,920 | 0.159 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4012 Numerical tool and process control programmers

Develop programs to control machining or processing of parts by automatic machine tools, equipment, or systems.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-4021 Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic

Set up, operate, or tend machines to extrude or draw thermoplastic or metal materials into tubes, rods, hoses, wire, bars, or structural shapes.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean <br> \$ 14.10 <br> 29,330 | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  | \$ 9.15 | \$ 10.92 |  | \$ 16.65 | \$ 20.15 |
| 93,810 | Annual: |  | 19,030 | 22,710 |  | 34,630 | 41,920 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Plastics product manufacturing |  |  |  | 35,260 | \$ 13.05 | \$ 27,140 |  |
| 2. Other nonferrous metal production |  |  |  | 6,320 | 15.80 | 32,860 |  |
| 3. Other electrical equipment and component mfg. |  |  |  | 5,140 | 14.87 | 30,920 |  |
| 4. Steel product mfg. from purchased steel |  |  |  | 4,330 | 15.20 | 31,610 |  |
| 5. Rubber product manufacturing |  |  |  | 3,650 | 14.54 | 30,240 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 40 | 21.88 | 45,510 |  |
| 2. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 100 | 20.17 | 41,960 |  |
| 3. Boiler, tank, and shipping container mfg. |  |  |  | 780 | 19.81 | 41,210 |  |
| 4. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | (6) | 18.38 | 38,240 |  |
| 5. Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing |  |  |  | 170 | 17.38 | 36,150 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Indiana |  |  |  | 5,440 | \$ 15.52 | \$ 32,290 | 0.187 |
| 2. West Virginia |  |  |  | 1,300 | 13.69 | 28,470 | 0.183 |
| 3. Ohio |  |  |  | 9,140 | 14.96 | 31,110 | 0.171 |
| 4. Kentucky |  |  |  | 2,600 | 14.74 | 30,660 | 0.146 |
| 5. Michigan |  |  |  | 5,830 | 12.91 | 26,850 | 0.136 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  |  | 1,210 | 16.39 | 34,100 | 0.044 |
| 2. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 460 | 16.17 | 33,640 | 0.095 |
| 3. Missouri |  |  |  | 1,710 | 16.11 | 33,500 | 0.063 |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  |  | 1,380 | 15.98 | 33,240 | 0.051 |
| 5. Delaware |  |  |  | 250 | 15.94 | 33,150 | 0.059 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Terre Haute, IN |  |  |  | 580 | \$ 17.92 | \$ 37,260 | 0.840 |
| 2. Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV |  |  |  | 390 | 15.39 | 32,010 | 0.389 |
| 3. Hickory-Lenior-Morgantown, NC |  |  |  | 570 | 14.43 | 30,010 | 0.352 |
| 4. Sherman-Denison, TX |  |  |  | 140 | 13.85 | 28,820 | 0.335 |
| 5. Tyler, TX |  |  |  | 300 | 16.27 | 33,830 | 0.322 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gary, IN Metro Div |  |  |  | 100 | 22.05 | 45,870 | 0.037 |
| 2. Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY |  |  |  | 190 | 20.47 | 42,570 | 0.076 |
| 3. Charleston-North Charleston, SC |  |  |  | 50 | 20.12 | 41,860 | 0.018 |
| 4. Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH |  |  |  | 2,220 | 19.30 | 40,150 | 0.209 |
| 5. Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA |  |  |  | 380 | 18.83 | 39,160 | 0.159 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4022 Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic

Set up, operate, or tend forging machines to taper, shape, or form metal or plastic parts.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4023 Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic

Set up, operate, or tend machines to roll steel or plastic forming bends, beads, knurls, rolls, or plate or to flatten, temper, or reduce gauge of material.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-4031 Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic

Set up, operate, or tend machines to saw, cut, shear, slit, punch, crimp, notch, bend, or straighten metal or plastic material.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4032 Drilling and boring machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic

Set up, operate, or tend drilling machines to drill, bore, ream, mill, or countersink metal or plastic work pieces.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
51-4033 Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic Set up, operate, or tend grinding and related tools that remove excess material or burrs from surfaces, sharpen edges or corners, or buff, hone, or polish metal or plastic work pieces.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-4034 Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic

Set up, operate, or tend lathe and turning machines to turn, bore, thread, form, or face metal or plastic materials, such as wire, rod, or bar stock.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
51-4035 Milling and planing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic
Set up, operate, or tend milling or planing machines to mill, plane, shape, groove, or profile metal or plastic work pieces.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment Hourly: | Mean | 10th | 25th | Median | 75th$\$ 18.61$ | 90th |
|  | \$ 15.52 | \$ 9.59 | \$ 11.90 |  |  | \$ 22.20 |
| 29,040 Annual: | 32,280 | 19,960 | 24,760 |  | 38,700 | 46,170 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Machine shops and threaded product mfg. |  |  | 5,500 | \$ 15.73 | \$ 32,720 |  |
| 2. Metalworking machinery manufacturing |  |  | 2,550 | 15.91 | 33,090 |  |
| 3. Plastics product manufacturing |  |  | 1,810 | 12.44 | 25,880 |  |
| 4. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  | 1,770 | 18.92 | 39,350 |  |
| 5. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  | 1,550 | 16.15 | 33,590 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Architectural and engineering services |  |  | 50 | 19.18 | 39,890 |  |
| 2. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  | 1,770 | 18.92 | 39,350 |  |
| 3. Lime and gypsum product manufacturing |  |  | 50 | 18.28 | 38,010 |  |
| 4. Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy mfg. |  |  | (6) | 17.88 | 37,190 |  |
| 5. Commercial machinery repair and maintenance |  |  | 40 | 17.82 | 37,070 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vermont |  |  | 210 | \$ 12.52 | \$ 26,050 | 0.070 |
| 2. Iowa |  |  | 930 | 15.48 | 32,200 | 0.063 |
| 3. Indiana |  |  | 1,630 | 17.68 | 36,770 | 0.056 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  | 880 | 17.69 | 36,800 | 0.053 |
| 5. Wisconsin |  |  | 1,220 | 15.80 | 32,860 | 0.044 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  | 300 | 20.82 | 43,310 | 0.011 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  | 900 | 18.57 | 38,630 | 0.028 |
| 3. Maryland |  |  | 390 | 18.07 | 37,590 | 0.015 |
| 4. Oregon |  |  | 200 | 18.03 | 37,490 | 0.012 |
| 5. Connecticut |  |  | 880 | 17.69 | 36,800 | 0.053 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Elkhart-Goshen, IN |  |  | 350 | \$ 20.40 | \$ 42,420 | 0.269 |
| 2. Jackson, MI |  |  | 150 | 13.89 | 28,890 | 0.254 |
| 3. Cedar Rapids, IA |  |  | 210 | 16.18 | 33,650 | 0.158 |
| 4. Rockford, IL |  |  | 210 | 17.59 | 36,580 | 0.138 |
| 5. Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  | 480 | 19.50 | 40,550 | 0.087 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Birmingham-Hoover, AL |  |  | 130 | 22.05 | 45,860 | 0.026 |
| 2. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro |  |  | 220 | 21.91 | 45,570 | 0.016 |
| 3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, C |  |  | 160 | 21.28 | 44,260 | 0.018 |
| 4. Nassau-Suffolk, NY Metro Div |  |  | 130 | 20.40 | 42,440 | 0.011 |
| 5. Elkhart-Goshen, IN |  |  | 350 | 20.40 | 42,420 | 0.269 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4041 Machinists

Set up and operate a variety of machine tools to produce precision parts and instruments. Include precision instrument makers who fabricate, modify, or repair mechanical instruments. May also fabricate and modify parts to make or repair machine tools or maintain industrial machines, applying knowledge of mechanics, shop mathematics, metal properties, layout, and machining procedures.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-4051 Metal-refining furnace operators and tenders

Operate or tend furnaces, such as gas, oil, coal, electric-arc or electric induction, open-hearth, or oxygen furnaces, to melt and refine metal before casting or to produce specified types of steel. Exclude "Heat Treating Equipment Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic" (51-4191).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment Hourly | Mean <br> \$ 16.14 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.38 \end{gathered}$ | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  |  |  | \$ 12.63 |  | \$ 19.06 | \$ 22.53 |
| 18,430 Annual: | 33,560 | 21,600 | 26,260 |  | 39,650 | 46,860 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Foundries |  |  | 4,550 | \$ 14.67 | \$ 30,510 |  |
| 2. Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy |  |  | 3,970 | 18.15 | 37,750 |  |
| 3. Alumina and aluminum production |  |  | 3,920 | 16.42 | 34,140 |  |
| 4. Other nonferrous metal production |  |  | 2,940 | 16.08 | 33,440 |  |
| 5. Other fabricated metal product man | turing |  | 300 | 14.56 | 30,290 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Metal ore mining |  |  | 200 | 22.48 | 46,760 |  |
| 2. Other general purpose machinery $m$ | facturing |  | 60 | 19.32 | 40,190 |  |
| 3. Nonmetallic mineral mining and qu |  |  | 30 | 18.41 | 38,300 |  |
| 4. Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy m |  |  | 3,970 | 18.15 | 37,750 |  |
| 5. Steel product mfg. from purchased |  |  | 200 | 16.85 | 35,050 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Utah |  |  | 710 | \$ 16.16 | \$ 33,600 | 0.062 |
| 2. Indiana |  |  | 1,650 | 18.51 | 38,490 | 0.057 |
| 3. West Virginia |  |  | 400 | 16.85 | 35,050 | 0.056 |
| 4. Pennsylvania |  |  | 2,640 | 16.29 | 33,880 | 0.047 |
| 5. Alabama |  |  | 670 | 14.23 | 29,590 | 0.035 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Nevada |  |  | 110 | 23.46 | 48,790 | 0.009 |
| 2. Arizona |  |  | 240 | 19.20 | 39,940 | 0.009 |
| 3. Indiana |  |  | 1,650 | 18.51 | 38,490 | 0.057 |
| 4. North Carolina |  |  | 200 | 18.18 | 37,820 | 0.005 |
| 5. New York |  |  | 780 | 18.15 | 37,750 | 0.009 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gary, IN Metro Div |  |  | 550 | \$ 21.49 | \$ 44,700 | 0.202 |
| 2. Owensboro, KY |  |  | 90 | 17.62 | 36,660 | 0.186 |
| 3. Reading, PA |  |  | 280 | 15.59 | 32,430 | 0.168 |
| 4. Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI |  |  | 100 | 18.48 | 38,430 | 0.155 |
| 5. Anniston-Oxford, AL |  |  | 60 | 13.96 | 29,040 | 0.120 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Prescott, AZ |  |  | 40 | 23.51 | 48,910 | 0.064 |
| 2. Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY |  |  | 40 | 22.88 | 47,580 | 0.007 |
| 3. Gary, IN Metro Div |  |  | 550 | 21.49 | 44,700 | 0.202 |
| 4. Philadelphia, PA Metro Div |  |  | 140 | 20.38 | 42,380 | 0.007 |
| 5. Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA |  |  | 220 | 19.43 | 40,410 | 0.071 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4052 Pourers and casters, metal

Operate hand-controlled mechanisms to pour and regulate the flow of molten metal into molds to produce castings or ingots.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean <br> \$ 14.87 <br> 30,930 | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  | \$ 9.64 | \$ 11.71 |  | \$ 17.24 | \$ 20.99 |
| 14,880 | Annual: |  | 20,060 | 24,350 |  | 35,850 | 43,660 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Foundries |  |  |  | 8,360 | \$ 13.81 | \$ 28,730 |  |
| 2. Iron and steel mills | ferroalloy m |  |  | 2,430 | 17.58 | 36,570 |  |
| 3. Alumina and alumi | production |  |  | 1,800 | 15.97 | 33,210 |  |
| 4. Other nonferrous m | production |  |  | 980 | 15.05 | 31,310 |  |
| 5. Metalworking mac | y manufact |  |  | 180 | 18.23 | 37,920 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Metalworking mac | y manufact |  |  | 180 | 18.23 | 37,920 |  |
| 2. Iron and steel mills | ferroalloy m |  |  | 2,430 | 17.58 | 36,570 |  |
| 3. Alumina and alumi | production |  |  | 1,800 | 15.97 | 33,210 |  |
| 4. Other nonferrous m | production |  |  | 980 | 15.05 | 31,310 |  |
| 5. Ag., construction, | ining mach | y mfg. |  | 50 | 14.65 | 30,480 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Indiana |  |  |  | 1,630 | \$ 17.38 | \$ 36,140 | 0.056 |
| 2. Alabama |  |  |  | 750 | 12.98 | 26,990 | 0.039 |
| 3. Arkansas |  |  |  | 420 | 16.38 | 34,060 | 0.036 |
| 4. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 170 | 11.34 | 23,580 | 0.035 |
| 5. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 1,670 | 15.11 | 31,420 | 0.030 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Indiana |  |  |  | 1,630 | 17.38 | 36,140 | 0.056 |
| 2. South Carolina |  |  |  | 260 | 16.68 | 34,700 | 0.014 |
| 3. Montana |  |  |  | 30 | 16.58 | 34,500 | 0.007 |
| 4. Tennessee |  |  |  | 440 | 16.41 | 34,120 | 0.016 |
| 5. Arkansas |  |  |  | 420 | 16.38 | 34,060 | 0.036 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gary, IN Metro Di |  |  |  | 440 | \$ 20.74 | \$ 43,140 | 0.162 |
| 2. Evansville, IN-KY |  |  |  | 260 | 14.28 | 29,700 | 0.148 |
| 3. Anniston-Oxford, |  |  |  | 70 | 12.60 | 26,200 | 0.140 |
| 4. Reading, PA |  |  |  | 220 | 13.91 | 28,930 | 0.132 |
| 5. Peoria, IL |  |  |  | 130 | 17.08 | 35,520 | 0.072 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gary, IN Metro Di |  |  |  | 440 | 20.74 | 43,140 | 0.162 |
| 2. Charleston-North | ston, SC |  |  | 120 | 20.42 | 42,470 | 0.043 |
| 3. St. Louis, MO-IL |  |  |  | 200 | 20.19 | 41,990 | 0.015 |
| 4. Philadelphia, PA M | Div |  |  | 100 | 17.87 | 37,160 | 0.005 |
| 5. Youngstown-Warr | ardman, O |  |  | (6) | 17.64 | 36,700 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-4061 Model makers, metal and plastic

Set up and operate machines, such as lathes, milling and engraving machines, and jig borers to make working models of metal or plastic objects. Include template makers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4062 Patternmakers, metal and plastic

Lay out, machine, fit, and assemble castings and parts to metal or plastic foundry patterns, core boxes, or match plates.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4071 Foundry mold and coremakers

Make or form wax or sand cores or molds used in the production of metal castings in foundries.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-4072 Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic

Set up, operate, or tend metal or plastic molding, casting, or coremaking machines to mold or cast metal or thermoplastic parts or products.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4081 Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic

Set up, operate, or tend more than one type of cutting or forming machine tool or robot.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4111 Tool and die makers

Analyze specifications, lay out metal stock, set up and operate machine tools, and fit and assemble parts to make and repair dies, cutting tools, jigs, fixtures, gauges, and machinists' hand tools.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 21.95 \\ 45,650 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 13.85 \\ 28,810 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 17.29 \\ 35,970 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 21.29 \\ 44,290 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 26.77 \\ & 55,670 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 32.41 \\ & 67,420 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 96,960 | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Metalworking machinery manufacturing |  |  |  | 22,000 | \$ 20.19 | \$ 41,990 |  |
| 2. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 17,330 | 25.79 | 53,630 |  |
| 3. Forging and stamping |  |  |  | 6,470 | 20.62 | 42,890 |  |
| 4. Plastics product manufacturing |  |  |  | 5,700 | 21.06 | 43,810 |  |
| 5. Machine shops and threaded product mfg. |  |  |  | 4,930 | 19.38 | 40,320 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Scientific research and development services |  |  |  | 80 | 27.89 | 58,010 |  |
| 2. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 430 | 26.27 | 54,650 |  |
| 3. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 17,330 | 25.79 | 53,630 |  |
| 4. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 3,310 | 25.50 | 53,030 |  |
| 5. Basic chemical manufacturing |  |  |  | 130 | 23.84 | 49,590 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Michigan |  |  |  | 16,660 | \$ 24.69 | \$ 51,350 | 0.388 |
| 2. Ohio |  |  |  | 12,040 | 22.50 | 46,810 | 0.225 |
| 3. Indiana |  |  |  | 6,320 | 22.92 | 47,660 | 0.217 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 2,710 | 24.20 | 50,330 | 0.163 |
| 5. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 3,950 | 22.04 | 45,840 | 0.144 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  |  | 1,090 | 27.01 | 56,180 | 0.040 |
| 2. Michigan |  |  |  | 16,660 | 24.69 | 51,350 | 0.388 |
| 3. Connecticut |  |  |  | 2,710 | 24.20 | 50,330 | 0.163 |
| 4. Louisiana |  |  |  | 340 | 22.94 | 47,710 | 0.019 |
| 5. Indiana |  |  |  | 6,320 | 22.92 | 47,660 | 0.217 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Waterbury, CT M | itan NECT |  |  | 580 | \$24.91 | \$ 51,800 | 0.838 |
| 2. Grand Rapids-Wy | , MI |  |  | 2,590 | 25.21 | 52,440 | 0.664 |
| 3. Holland-Grand Ha |  |  |  | 650 | 21.81 | 45,360 | 0.584 |
| 4. Anderson, IN |  |  |  | 240 | 25.73 | 53,530 | 0.583 |
| 5. Warren-Troy-Farn | Hills, MI | ro Div |  | 5,340 | 24.95 | 51,900 | 0.448 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Decatur, IL |  |  |  | (6) | 28.31 | 58,890 | (6) |
| 2. Jackson, MS |  |  |  | 260 | 27.73 | 57,680 | 0.105 |
| 3. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 420 | 27.36 | 56,910 | 0.041 |
| 4. Huntsville, AL |  |  |  | 250 | 27.03 | 56,230 | 0.127 |
| 5. Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY |  |  |  | 580 | 26.90 | 55,960 | 0.108 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4121 Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers

Use hand-welding, flame-cutting, hand soldering, or brazing equipment to weld or join metal components or to fill holes, indentations, or seams of fabricated metal products.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment <br> 376,630 |  | Mean <br> \$ 15.81 <br> 32,880 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.08 \\ 20,970 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 12.30 \\ 25,590 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median } \\ \$ 15.10 \\ 31,400 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 18.47 \\ & 38,410 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 22.50 \\ & 46,800 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Architectural and structural metals mfg. |  |  |  | 45,540 | \$ 14.86 | \$ 30,910 |  |
| 2. Ag., construction, and mining machinery mfg. |  |  |  | 25,140 | 15.03 | 31,270 |  |
| 3. Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing |  |  |  | 20,390 | 14.02 | 29,160 |  |
| 4. Commercial machinery repair and maintenance |  |  |  | 17,520 | 15.55 | 32,350 |  |
| 5. Other general purpose machinery manufacturing |  |  |  | 15,540 | 15.80 | 32,860 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Agricultural chemical manufacturing |  |  |  | 30 | 29.25 | 60,850 |  |
| 2. Other pipeline transportation |  |  |  | 70 | 23.90 | 49,720 |  |
| 3. Specialized design services |  |  |  | (6) | 23.30 | 48,460 |  |
| 4. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | 1,710 | 23.24 | 48,330 |  |
| 5. Sea, coastal, and Great Lakes transportation |  |  |  | 50 | 23.09 | 48,020 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Louisiana |  |  |  | 14,950 | \$ 17.12 | \$ 35,600 | 0.841 |
| 2. Wyoming |  |  |  | 1,990 | 18.29 | 38,040 | 0.759 |
| 3. Iowa |  |  |  | 8,890 | 14.63 | 30,440 | 0.605 |
| 4. South Dakota |  |  |  | 2,250 | 12.89 | 26,800 | 0.590 |
| 5. Oklahoma |  |  |  | 8,740 | 14.30 | 29,740 | 0.581 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  |  | (6) | 25.70 | 53,460 | (6) |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 740 | 24.70 | 51,380 | 0.244 |
| 3. Hawaii |  |  |  | 670 | 22.85 | 47,530 | 0.112 |
| 4. Nevada |  |  |  | 1,600 | 19.39 | 40,320 | 0.127 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 7,130 | 19.25 | 40,050 | 0.261 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA |  |  |  | 2,510 | \$ 17.69 | \$ 36,790 | 2.907 |
| 2. Elkhart-Goshen, IN |  |  |  | 3,020 | 16.29 | 33,890 | 2.318 |
| 3. Peoria, IL |  |  |  | 2,940 | 15.10 | 31,410 | 1.633 |
| 4. Gainesville, GA |  |  |  | 980 | 14.55 | 30,270 | 1.406 |
| 5. Owensboro, KY |  |  |  | 660 | 13.96 | 29,040 | 1.367 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Ann Arbor, MI |  |  |  | 140 | 26.45 | 55,010 | 0.071 |
| 2. Fairbanks, AK MSA |  |  |  | 70 | 25.55 | 53,130 | 0.189 |
| 3. Honolulu, HI |  |  |  | 550 | 23.99 | 49,900 | 0.129 |
| 4. Anchorage, AK MSA |  |  |  | 240 | 23.40 | 48,680 | 0.147 |
| 5. Rochester-Dover, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 130 | 22.80 | 47,420 | 0.245 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4122 Welding, soldering, and brazing machine setters, operators, and tenders

Set up, operate, or tend welding, soldering, or brazing machines or robots that weld, braze, solder, or heat treat metal products, components, or assemblies. Include workers who operate laser cutters or laser-beam machines.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-4191 Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic

Set up, operate, or tend heating equipment, such as heat-treating furnaces, flame-hardening machines, induction machines, soaking pits, or vacuum equipment to temper, harden, anneal, or heat-treat metal or plastic objects.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$27,050$ |  | Mean <br> \$ 15.27 <br> 31,750 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.75 \\ 20,270 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 14.83 <br> 30,850 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 17.95 \\ & 37,340 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 21.80 \\ & 45,330 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals |  |  |  | 6,190 | \$ 13.77 | \$ 28,650 |  |
| 2. Plastics product manufacturing |  |  |  | 2,650 | 14.10 | 29,330 |  |
| 3. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 2,100 | 16.18 | 33,660 |  |
| 4. Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy mfg. |  |  |  | 1,770 | 18.47 | 38,410 |  |
| 5. Other fabricated metal product manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,240 | 16.08 | 33,440 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | (6) | 22.84 | 47,510 |  |
| 2. Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy mfg. |  |  |  | 1,770 | 18.47 | 38,410 |  |
| 3. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,200 | 17.88 | 37,180 |  |
| 4. Electrical equipment manufacturing |  |  |  | 30 | 17.35 | 36,080 |  |
| 5. Other general purpose machinery manufacturing |  |  |  | 280 | 17.32 | 36,020 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Indiana |  |  |  | 2,200 | \$ 17.44 | \$ 36,270 | 0.076 |
| 2. Arkansas |  |  |  | 710 | 16.06 | 33,400 | 0.061 |
| 3. Ohio |  |  |  | 2,600 | 15.03 | 31,260 | 0.049 |
| 4. Michigan |  |  |  | 1,920 | 16.12 | 33,530 | 0.045 |
| 5. South Carolina |  |  |  | 710 | 15.12 | 31,450 | 0.039 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Kansas |  |  |  | 250 | 18.22 | 37,900 | 0.019 |
| 2. Indiana |  |  |  | 2,200 | 17.44 | 36,270 | 0.076 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 270 | 17.16 | 35,700 | 0.010 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 960 | 16.93 | 35,200 | 0.011 |
| 5. Iowa |  |  |  | 440 | 16.61 | 34,550 | 0.030 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gary, IN Metro Div |  |  |  | 350 | \$ 20.34 | \$ 42,300 | 0.129 |
| 2. Morristown, TN |  |  |  | 60 | 14.32 | 29,790 | 0.124 |
| 3. Springfield, OH |  |  |  | 60 | 13.76 | 28,610 | 0.123 |
| 4. Canton-Massillon, OH |  |  |  | 190 | 13.88 | 28,870 | 0.111 |
| 5. South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI |  |  |  | 150 | 15.14 | 31,490 | 0.110 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Flint, MI |  |  |  | (6) | 22.58 | 46,960 | (6) |
| 2. Gary, IN Metro Div |  |  |  | 350 | 20.34 | 42,300 | 0.129 |
| 3. Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY |  |  |  | 230 | 19.61 | 40,780 | 0.043 |
| 4. Charleston-North Charleston, SC |  |  |  | (6) | 18.69 | 38,870 | (6) |
| 5. Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Metro Div |  |  |  | 350 | 18.65 | 38,790 | 0.044 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4192 Lay-out workers, metal and plastic

Lay out reference points and dimensions on metal or plastic stock or workpieces, such as sheets, plates, tubes, structural shapes, castings, or machine parts, for further processing. Include shipfitters.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4193 Plating and coating machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic

Set up, operate, or tend plating or coating machines to coat metal or plastic products with chromium, zinc, copper, cadmium, nickel, or other metal to protect or decorate surfaces. Include electrolytic processes.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4194 Tool grinders, filers, and sharpeners

Perform precision smoothing, sharpening, polishing, or grinding of metal objects.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-4199 Metal workers and plastic workers, all other

All metalworkers and plastic workers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-5011 Bindery workers

Set up or operate binding machines that produce books and other printed materials. Include hand bindery workers. Exclude "Bookbinders" (51-5012).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$63,700$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 13.16 \\ 27,370 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 7.93 \\ 16,500 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M |  | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 9.67 |  |  | \$ 20.14 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 20,120 |  | 33,320 | 41,880 |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Printing and relate | ort activiti |  |  | 49,250 | \$ 13.38 | \$ 27,830 |  |
| 2. Newspaper, book, | rectory pu |  |  | 5,750 | 13.07 | 27,180 |  |
| 3. Employment servi |  |  |  | 3,020 | 10.59 | 22,030 |  |
| 4. Converted paper p | manufact |  |  | 1,500 | 11.36 | 23,630 |  |
| 5. Advertising and re | services |  |  | 1,080 | 11.11 | 23,110 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 210 | 25.23 | 52,490 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 50 | 16.79 | 34,920 |  |
| 3. Insurance carriers |  |  |  | (6) | 14.80 | 30,770 |  |
| 4. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 90 | 14.46 | 30,070 |  |
| 5. Computer systems design and related services |  |  |  | (6) | 14.43 | 30,010 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 4,930 | \$ 13.52 | \$ 28,120 | 0.180 |
| 2. Iowa |  |  |  | 1,610 | 12.22 | 25,410 | 0.110 |
| 3. Minnesota |  |  |  | 2,670 | 14.73 | 30,640 | 0.100 |
| 4. Kentucky |  |  |  | 1,550 | 13.89 | 28,900 | 0.087 |
| 5. Tennessee |  |  |  | 2,170 | 12.48 | 25,950 | 0.080 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columb |  |  |  | (6) | 20.40 | 42,440 | (6) |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 1,640 | 15.01 | 31,210 | 0.052 |
| 3. Oregon |  |  |  | 1,090 | 14.75 | 30,690 | 0.066 |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  |  | 2,670 | 14.73 | 30,640 | 0.100 |
| 5. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 3,210 | 14.68 | 30,530 | 0.057 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lancaster, PA |  |  |  | 640 | \$ 17.12 | \$ 35,600 | 0.280 |
| 2. Des Moines-West | Moines, IA |  |  | 800 | 12.59 | 26,180 | 0.256 |
| 3. Milwaukee-Wauk | Nest Allis, |  |  | 2,000 | 13.72 | 28,540 | 0.242 |
| 4. Oshkosh-Neenah, |  |  |  | 200 | 16.36 | 34,030 | 0.228 |
| 5. Terre Haute, IN |  |  |  | 120 | 14.20 | 29,540 | 0.174 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Trenton-Ewing, N |  |  |  | (6) | 19.55 | 40,660 | (6) |
| 2. Fresno, CA |  |  |  | 50 | 17.64 | 36,690 | 0.015 |
| 3. Lancaster, PA |  |  |  | 640 | 17.12 | 35,600 | 0.280 |
| 4. Washington-Arlin | lexandria, | VA-MD- | Div | 1,340 | 16.39 | 34,090 | 0.059 |
| 5. Allentown-Bethle | aston, PA- |  |  | 210 | 16.37 | 34,050 | 0.063 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-5012 Bookbinders

Perform highly skilled hand finishing operations, such as grooving and lettering to bind books.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment7,120 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 15.49 \\ 32,210 \end{gathered}$ | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 10.48 |  | \$ 19.34 | \$ 22.69 |
|  | Annual: |  | 17,250 | 21,800 |  | 40,220 | 47,200 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Printing and related support activities |  |  |  | 6,100 | \$ 15.36 | \$ 31,960 |  |
| 2. Newspaper, book, and directory publishers |  |  |  | 520 | 13.12 | 27,290 |  |
| 3. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 70 | 19.74 | 41,070 |  |
| 4. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 50 | 18.69 | 38,870 |  |
| 5. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 40 | 17.46 | 36,310 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 70 | 19.74 | 41,070 |  |
| 2. Colleges and universities |  |  |  | 50 | 18.69 | 38,870 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 40 | 17.46 | 36,310 |  |
| 4. Printing and related support activities |  |  |  | 6,100 | 15.36 | 31,960 |  |
| 5. Newspaper, book, and directory publishers |  |  |  | 520 | 13.12 | 27,290 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Missouri |  |  |  | 770 | \$ 13.84 | \$ 28,800 | 0.029 |
| 2. Vermont |  |  |  | 60 | 15.77 | 32,800 | 0.020 |
| 3. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 400 | 16.19 | 33,680 | 0.015 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 370 | 11.55 | 24,020 | 0.012 |
| 5. Kentucky |  |  |  | 220 | 10.47 | 21,770 | 0.012 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  |  | 80 | 23.75 | 49,400 | 0.003 |
| 2. Maryland |  |  |  | 210 | 19.98 | 41,550 | 0.008 |
| 3. Iowa |  |  |  | 80 | 18.97 | 39,450 | 0.005 |
| 4. Illinois |  |  |  | 260 | 17.48 | 36,360 | 0.004 |
| 5. Alabama |  |  |  | 60 | 16.95 | 35,250 | 0.003 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. St. Louis, MO-IL |  |  |  | 320 | \$ 13.87 | \$ 28,840 | 0.024 |
| 2. Milwaukee-Wauk | Nest Allis, |  |  | 200 | 17.09 | 35,550 | 0.024 |
| 3. Wichita, KS |  |  |  | 60 | 14.87 | 30,920 | 0.021 |
| 4. Kansas City, MO- |  |  |  | 180 | 17.16 | 35,700 | 0.018 |
| 5. Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN |  |  |  | 90 | 13.00 | 27,030 | 0.015 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Fort Worth-Arling | X Metro D |  |  | 70 | 29.28 | 60,890 | 0.009 |
| 2. Washington-Arlin | Alexandria, | VA-MD- | Div | 120 | 28.35 | 58,970 | 0.005 |
| 3. Seattle-Bellevue-Evere | , WA Met |  |  | (6) | 24.99 | 51,970 | (6) |
| 4. Baltimore-Towson |  |  |  | (6) | 20.18 | 41,970 | (6) |
| 5. New York-White | -Wayne, N | Metro D |  | 90 | 19.43 | 40,410 | 0.002 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-5021 Job printers

Set type according to copy; operate press to print job order; and read proof for errors and clarity of impression, and correct imperfections. Job printers are often found in small establishments where work combines several job skills.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-5022 Prepress technicians and workers

Set up and prepare material for printing presses. Include prepress functions, such as compositing, typesetting, layout, paste-up, camera operating, scanning, film stripping, and photoengraving.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-5023 Printing machine operators

Set up or operate various types of printing machines, such as offset, letterset, intaglio, or gravure presses or screen printers to produce print on paper or other materials.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-6011 Laundry and dry-cleaning workers

Operate or tend washing or dry-cleaning machines to wash or dry-clean industrial or household articles, such as cloth garments, suede, leather, furs, blankets, draperies, fine linens, rugs, and carpets. Include spotters and dyers of these articles.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-6021 Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials

Press or shape articles by hand or machine.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean <br> \$ 8.88 | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
| Employment Hourly: |  | \$ 6.51 | \$ 7.45 |  | \$ 10.13 | \$ 11.71 |
| 75,150 Annual: | 18,470 | 13,540 | 15,490 |  | 21,070 | 24,350 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Drycleaning and laundry services |  |  | 57,380 | \$ 8.74 | \$ 18,190 |  |
| 2. Employment services |  |  | 7,390 | 9.26 | 19,270 |  |
| 3. Cut and sew apparel manufacturing |  |  | 3,740 | 8.76 | 18,220 |  |
| 4. Apparel knitting mills |  |  | 1,220 | 9.74 | 20,250 |  |
| 5. Textile and fabric finishing mills |  |  | 650 | 9.32 | 19,380 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Textile furnishings mills |  |  | 500 | 12.07 | 25,100 |  |
| 2. Department stores |  |  | 60 | 11.60 | 24,140 |  |
| 3. Other textile product mills |  |  | 290 | 10.62 | 22,090 |  |
| 4. Fabric mills |  |  | 240 | 10.59 | 22,030 |  |
| 5. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  | 90 | 10.50 | 21,830 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oklahoma |  |  | 1,890 | \$ 10.29 | \$ 21,400 | 0.126 |
| 2. Alabama |  |  | 1,970 | 8.03 | 16,710 | 0.103 |
| 3. South Carolina |  |  | 1,870 | 8.20 | 17,060 | 0.102 |
| 4. Tennessee |  |  | 2,640 | 8.65 | 17,980 | 0.097 |
| 5. Hawaii |  |  | 580 | 8.93 | 18,570 | 0.097 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Minnesota |  |  | 910 | 10.83 | 22,520 | 0.034 |
| 2. New Hampshire |  |  | 230 | 10.70 | 22,250 | 0.037 |
| 3. Alaska |  |  | 120 | 10.52 | 21,880 | 0.039 |
| 4. Delaware |  |  | 150 | 10.50 | 21,840 | 0.035 |
| 5. Connecticut |  |  | 740 | 10.34 | 21,500 | 0.045 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Dalton, GA |  |  | 260 | \$ 9.39 | \$ 19,530 | 0.339 |
| 2. Oklahoma City, OK |  |  | 1,360 | 11.41 | 23,740 | 0.244 |
| 3. Burlington, NC |  |  | 140 | 9.25 | 19,240 | 0.241 |
| 4. Hickory-Lenior-Morgantown, NC |  |  | 360 | 9.92 | 20,620 | 0.222 |
| 5. Victoria, TX |  |  | 100 | 7.67 | 15,960 | 0.208 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Ann Arbor, MI |  |  | 70 | 11.94 | 24,840 | 0.035 |
| 2. Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY |  |  | 70 | 11.71 | 24,350 | 0.028 |
| 3. Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metro Div |  |  | 90 | 11.56 | 24,050 | 0.027 |
| 4. Manchester, NH Metropolitan NECTA |  |  | 70 | 11.43 | 23,770 | 0.071 |
| 5. Oklahoma City, OK |  |  | 1,360 | 11.41 | 23,740 | 0.244 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-6031 Sewing machine operators

Operate or tend sewing machines to join, reinforce, decorate, or perform related sewing operations in the manufacture of garment or nongarment products.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-6041 Shoe and leather workers and repairers

Construct, decorate, or repair leather and leather-like products, such as luggage, shoes, and saddles.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
| Employment | Hourly: | \$ 10.41 | \$ 7.06 | \$ 8.12 | \$ 9.83 | \$ 11.93 | \$ 14.76 |
| 7,450 | Annual: | 21,660 | 14,690 | 16,890 | 20,450 | 24,820 | 30,710 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | t\|Hourly <br> wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Footwear manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,970 | \$ 10.65 | \$ 22,160 |  |
| 2. Household goods repair and maintenance |  |  |  | 1,920 | 10.20 | 21,220 |  |
| 3. Other leather product manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,620 | 9.82 | 20,440 |  |
| 4. Leather and hide tanning and finishing |  |  |  | 480 | 12.05 | 25,070 |  |
| 5. Shoe stores |  |  |  | 390 | 11.39 | 23,690 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Clothing stores |  |  |  | 100 | 12.29 | 25,560 |  |
| 2. Leather and hide tanning and finishing |  |  |  | 480 | 12.05 | 25,070 |  |
| 3. Shoe stores |  |  |  | 390 | 11.39 | 23,690 |  |
| 4. Cut and sew apparel manufacturing |  |  |  | 40 | 10.81 | 22,490 |  |
| 5. Footwear manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,970 | 10.65 | 22,160 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | tHourly <br> wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Arkansas |  |  |  | 270 | \$ 8.58 | \$ 17,840 | 0.023 |
| 2. Maine |  |  |  | 120 | 12.72 | 26,450 | 0.020 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 1,160 | 10.03 | 20,860 | 0.014 |
| 4. Texas |  |  |  | 1,130 | 10.05 | 20,890 | 0.012 |
| 5. Oregon |  |  |  | 120 | 12.11 | 25,180 | 0.007 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Colorado |  |  |  | (6) | 13.28 | 27,620 | (6) |
| 2. New Mexico |  |  |  | 40 | 12.78 | 26,580 | 0.005 |
| 3. Maine |  |  |  | 120 | 12.72 | 26,450 | 0.020 |
| 4. Oregon |  |  |  | 120 | 12.11 | 25,180 | 0.007 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 140 | 11.71 | 24,360 | 0.004 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly <br> wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Angelo, TX |  |  |  | 40 | \$ 11.13 | \$ 23,150 | 0.095 |
| 2. El Paso, TX |  |  |  | 80 | 10.22 | 21,250 | 0.031 |
| 3. McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX |  |  |  | 60 | 7.62 | 15,860 | 0.030 |
| 4. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 990 | 9.63 | 20,030 | 0.020 |
| 5. New Haven, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 40 | 11.32 | 23,540 | 0.015 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA |  |  |  | 60 | 11.87 | 24,680 | 0.006 |
| 2. Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ |  |  |  | 90 | 11.41 | 23,730 | 0.005 |
| 3. New Haven, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 40 | 11.32 | 23,540 | 0.015 |
| 4. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 40 | 11.13 | 23,150 | 0.003 |
| 5. San Angelo, TX |  |  |  | 40 | 11.13 | 23,150 | 0.095 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-6042 Shoe machine operators and tenders

Operate or tend a variety of machines to join, decorate, reinforce, or finish shoes and shoe parts.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-6051 Sewers, hand

Sew, join, reinforce, or finish, usually with needle and thread, a variety of manufactured items. Include weavers and stitchers. Exclude "Fabric Menders, Except Garment" (49-9093).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-6052 Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers

Design, make, alter, repair, or fit garments.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th 90th |  |
| Employment Hourly: | \$ 11.91 | \$ 7.32 | \$ 8.86 |  | \$ 14.04 | \$ 17.63 |
| 30,000 Annual: | 24,770 | 15,230 | 18,430 |  | 29,200 | 36,680 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Clothing stores |  |  | 11,480 | \$ 12.37 | \$ 25,720 |  |
| 2. Household goods repair and maintenance |  |  | 3,590 | 9.94 | 20,670 |  |
| 3. Drycleaning and laundry services |  |  | 3,300 | 10.25 | 21,330 |  |
| 4. Cut and sew apparel manufacturing |  |  | 3,080 | 12.09 | 25,150 |  |
| 5. Department stores |  |  | 1,490 | 14.30 | 29,740 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Performing arts companies |  |  | 230 | 18.38 | 38,230 |  |
| 2. Promoters of performing arts and sports |  |  | (6) | 17.25 | 35,880 |  |
| 3. Apparel and piece goods merchant wholesalers |  |  | 630 | 16.92 | 35,190 |  |
| 4. Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores |  |  | (6) | 15.31 | 31,840 |  |
| 5. Department stores |  |  | 1,490 | 14.30 | 29,740 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Percent of State } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  | 1,610 | \$ 11.62 | \$ 24,160 | 0.041 |
| 2. Michigan |  |  | 1,760 | 11.87 | 24,690 | 0.041 |
| 3. Maryland |  |  | 970 | 11.12 | 23,120 | 0.038 |
| 4. Virginia |  |  | 1,200 | 10.91 | 22,700 | 0.033 |
| 5. Missouri |  |  | 790 | 10.24 | 21,300 | 0.029 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. District of Columbia |  |  | 70 | 18.39 | 38,260 | 0.011 |
| 2. Delaware |  |  | 30 | 15.43 | 32,100 | 0.007 |
| 3. New York |  |  | 2,290 | 15.03 | 31,260 | 0.027 |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  | 700 | 13.64 | 28,370 | 0.026 |
| 5. Washington |  |  | 540 | 13.50 | 28,090 | 0.020 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Columbus, GA-AL |  |  | 140 | \$ 6.72 | \$ 13,980 | 0.120 |
| 2. Danville, VA |  |  | 50 | 10.11 | 21,030 | 0.118 |
| 3. Joplin, MO |  |  | 60 | 9.05 | 18,830 | 0.077 |
| 4. Lansing-East Lansing, MI |  |  | 160 | 10.89 | 22,650 | 0.076 |
| 5. Jacksonville, NC |  |  | 30 | 6.99 | 14,530 | 0.074 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lynn-Peabody-Salem, MA NECTA | ision |  | (6) | 17.48 | 36,370 | (6) |
| 2. Naples-Marco Island, FL |  |  | 60 | 15.55 | 32,340 | 0.046 |
| 3. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood | y, CA Met |  | 340 | 15.52 | 32,290 | 0.035 |
| 4. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, | -WI |  | 480 | 15.32 | 31,860 | 0.027 |
| 5. Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond B | , FL |  | (6) | 14.76 | 30,700 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-6061 Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders

Operate or tend machines to bleach, shrink, wash, dye, or finish textiles or synthetic or glass fibers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-6062 Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders

Set up, operate, or tend machines that cut textiles.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 10.93 \\ & 22,740 \end{aligned}$ | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 8.52 |  | \$ 12.87 | \$ 15.68 |
| 19,140 | Annual: |  | 15,240 | 17,720 |  | 26,770 | 32,620 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Cut and sew apparel manufacturing |  |  |  | 5,390 | \$ 10.42 | \$ 21,680 |  |
| 2. Textile furnishings mills |  |  |  | 1,870 | 11.47 | 23,850 |  |
| 3. Other textile product mills |  |  |  | 1,820 | 10.77 | 22,400 |  |
| 4. Household and institutional furniture mfg. |  |  |  | 1,790 | 12.68 | 26,380 |  |
| 5. Fabric mills |  |  |  | 1,590 | 10.92 | 22,720 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Office furniture and fixtures manufacturing |  |  |  | 190 | 13.33 | 27,720 |  |
| 2. Household and institutional furniture mfg. |  |  |  | 1,790 | 12.68 | 26,380 |  |
| 3. Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing |  |  |  | 40 | 12.35 | 25,690 |  |
| 4. Electronic shopping and mail-order houses |  |  |  | 190 | 12.03 | 25,010 |  |
| 5. Ship and boat building |  |  |  | 50 | 11.93 | 24,810 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Mississippi |  |  |  | 760 | \$ 10.42 | \$ 21,660 | 0.068 |
| 2. Alabama |  |  |  | 960 | 9.80 | 20,390 | 0.050 |
| 3. North Carolina |  |  |  | 1,820 | 11.73 | 24,390 | 0.047 |
| 4. South Carolina |  |  |  | 610 | 11.15 | 23,200 | 0.033 |
| 5. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 160 | 11.14 | 23,170 | 0.033 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Michigan |  |  |  | 200 | 15.42 | 32,070 | 0.005 |
| 2. Ohio |  |  |  | 590 | 13.43 | 27,940 | 0.011 |
| 3. Minnesota |  |  |  | 140 | 13.16 | 27,380 | 0.005 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 180 | 12.34 | 25,670 | 0.007 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 590 | 12.30 | 25,590 | 0.015 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Dalton, GA |  |  |  | 340 | \$ 11.07 | \$ 23,030 | 0.443 |
| 2. Hickory-Lenior-Morgantown, NC |  |  |  | 300 | 14.22 | 29,580 | 0.185 |
| 3. Greensboro-High Point, NC |  |  |  | 420 | 12.17 | 25,310 | 0.116 |
| 4. Cleveland, TN |  |  |  | 40 | 11.66 | 24,260 | 0.102 |
| 5. Elkhart-Goshen, IN |  |  |  | 130 | 11.34 | 23,580 | 0.100 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Morristown, TN |  |  |  | (6) | 16.09 | 33,480 | (6) |
| 2. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI |  |  |  | 30 | 15.37 | 31,980 | 0.002 |
| 3. Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN |  |  |  | 90 | 15.12 | 31,450 | 0.009 |
| 4. Hickory-Lenior-Morgantown, NC |  |  |  | 300 | 14.22 | 29,580 | 0.185 |
| 5. Columbus, OH |  |  |  | (6) | 14.11 | 29,350 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-6063 Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders

Set up, operate, or tend machines that knit, loop, weave, or draw in textiles. Exclude "Sewing Machine Operators" (51-6031).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$38,900$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 11.80 \\ 24,530 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 8.19 \\ 17,040 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 9.75 |  | \$ 13.61 | \$ 15.77 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 20,270 |  | 28,310 | 32,800 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Fabric mills |  |  |  | 19,450 | \$ 12.01 | \$ 24,980 |  |
| 2. Apparel knitting n |  |  |  | 7,150 | 10.81 | 22,490 |  |
| 3. Textile furnishing |  |  |  | 5,210 | 12.69 | 26,400 |  |
| 4. Fiber, yarn, and th | mills |  |  | 2,240 | 11.35 | 23,620 |  |
| 5. Textile and fabric | ing mills |  |  | 1,170 | 11.81 | 24,560 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Plastics product manufacturing |  |  |  | (6) | 14.85 | 30,880 |  |
| 2. Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers mfg. |  |  |  | 320 | 14.74 | 30,670 |  |
| 3. Specialized design services |  |  |  | (6) | 13.94 | 29,000 |  |
| 4. Textile furnishings mills |  |  |  | 5,210 | 12.69 | 26,400 |  |
| 5. Fabric mills |  |  |  | 19,450 | 12.01 | 24,980 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Percent of State } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. South Carolina |  |  |  | 5,780 | \$ 12.54 | \$ 26,080 | 0.314 |
| 2. North Carolina |  |  |  | 9,890 | 11.86 | 24,660 | 0.254 |
| 3. Alabama |  |  |  | 3,160 | 10.53 | 21,900 | 0.165 |
| 4. Georgia |  |  |  | 6,480 | 12.37 | 25,720 | 0.162 |
| 5. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 560 | 10.76 | 22,380 | 0.116 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 140 | 14.90 | 30,990 | 0.022 |
| 2. Connecticut |  |  |  | 120 | 13.48 | 28,050 | 0.007 |
| 3. Illinois |  |  |  | 50 | 12.85 | 26,730 | 0.001 |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  |  | 40 | 12.79 | 26,610 | 0.001 |
| 5. Vermont |  |  |  | 30 | 12.78 | 26,590 | 0.010 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Dalton, GA |  |  |  | 1,630 | \$ 12.69 | \$ 26,390 | 2.125 |
| 2. Anderson, SC |  |  |  | 1,000 | 12.14 | 25,260 | 1.687 |
| 3. Burlington, NC |  |  |  | 900 | 11.63 | 24,190 | 1.552 |
| 4. Hickory-Lenior-M | town, NC |  |  | 1,200 | 12.49 | 25,970 | 0.741 |
| 5. Spartanburg, SC |  |  |  | 580 | 12.08 | 25,120 | 0.484 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Albany-Schenecta | oy, NY |  |  | 70 | 16.58 | 34,500 | 0.016 |
| 2. Newark-Union, N | Metro Div |  |  | 50 | 15.90 | 33,080 | 0.005 |
| 3. Nashua, NH-MA | A Divisio |  |  | (6) | 15.50 | 32,250 | (6) |
| 4. Greenville, SC |  |  |  | 910 | 13.66 | 28,400 | 0.310 |
| 5. Atlanta-Sandy Sp | Marietta, GA |  |  | 1,050 | 12.96 | 26,950 | 0.045 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-6064 Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders

Set up, operate, or tend machines that wind or twist textiles; or draw out and combine sliver, such as wool, hemp, or synthetic fibers. Include slubber machine and drawing frame operators.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-6091 Extruding and forming machine setters, operators, and tenders, synthetic and glass fibers

Set up, operate, or tend machines that extrude and form continuous filaments from synthetic materials, such as liquid polymer, rayon, and fiberglass.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 14.38 | \$ 9.29 | \$ 11.20 |  | \$ 17.17 | \$ 20.86 |
| 17,860 | Annual: | 29,910 | 19,330 | 23,310 |  | 35,710 | 43,390 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Plastics product manufacturing |  |  |  | 5,590 | \$ 14.20 | \$ 29,540 |  |
| 2. Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers mfg. |  |  |  | 3,090 | 16.38 | 34,070 |  |
| 3. Fabric mills |  |  |  | 1,990 | 14.56 | 30,280 |  |
| 4. Other nonmetallic mineral products |  |  |  | 1,370 | 13.57 | 28,220 |  |
| 5. Glass and glass product manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,020 | 14.92 | 31,040 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers mfg. |  |  |  | 3,090 | 16.38 | 34,070 |  |
| 2. Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing |  |  |  | (6) | 15.96 | 33,210 |  |
| 3. Rubber product manufacturing |  |  |  | 230 | 15.90 | 33,060 |  |
| 4. Glass and glass product manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,020 | 14.92 | 31,040 |  |
| 5. Fabric mills |  |  |  | 1,990 | 14.56 | 30,280 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alabama |  |  |  | 870 | \$ 12.72 | \$ 26,450 | 0.045 |
| 2. South Carolina |  |  |  | 750 | 14.04 | 29,190 | 0.041 |
| 3. Mississippi |  |  |  | 460 | 17.52 | 36,450 | 0.041 |
| 4. North Carolina |  |  |  | 1,320 | 15.16 | 31,540 | 0.034 |
| 5. Georgia |  |  |  | 1,250 | 13.27 | 27,590 | 0.031 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Missouri |  |  |  | 240 | 17.92 | 37,270 | 0.009 |
| 2. Mississippi |  |  |  | 460 | 17.52 | 36,450 | 0.041 |
| 3. Tennessee |  |  |  | (6) | 16.68 | 34,700 | (6) |
| 4. Kentucky |  |  |  | 130 | 16.49 | 34,290 | 0.007 |
| 5. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 730 | 15.92 | 33,120 | 0.027 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Percent of MSA } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Scranton--Wilkes | PA |  |  | 90 | \$ 12.77 | \$ 26,560 | 0.035 |
| 2. Lexington-Fayette |  |  |  | 60 | 20.50 | 42,640 | 0.025 |
| 3. Fort Wayne, IN |  |  |  | 50 | 14.57 | 30,320 | 0.024 |
| 4. Kansas City, MO- |  |  |  | 160 | 15.79 | 32,840 | 0.016 |
| 5. Columbus, OH |  |  |  | 150 | 13.04 | 27,130 | 0.016 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lexington-Fayette |  |  |  | 60 | 20.50 | 42,640 | 0.025 |
| 2. St. Louis, MO-IL |  |  |  | (6) | 17.21 | 35,790 | (6) |
| 3. Newark-Union, N | Metro Div |  |  | (6) | 16.55 | 34,420 | (6) |
| 4. Kansas City, MO- |  |  |  | 160 | 15.79 | 32,840 | 0.016 |
| 5. Cleveland-Elyria- | r, OH |  |  | (6) | 15.12 | 31,460 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-6092 Fabric and apparel patternmakers

Draw and construct sets of precision master fabric patterns or layouts. May also mark and cut fabrics and apparel.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-6093 Upholsterers

Make, repair, or replace upholstery for household furniture or transportation vehicles.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-6099 Textile, apparel, and furnishings workers, all other

All textile, apparel, and furnishings workers not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$22,890$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 11.91 \\ 24,770 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 7.42 \\ 15,420 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M |  | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 8.76 |  |  | \$ 17.60 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 18,220 |  | 29,080 | 36,600 |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| $\frac{\text { Industries with the highest employment of this occupation }}{}$ |  |  |  | Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| 1. Services to buildi | dwellings |  |  | 6,080 | \$ 12.00 | \$ 24,960 |  |
| 2. Textile furnishing |  |  |  | 2,250 | 12.12 | 25,200 |  |
| 3. Other textile prod |  |  |  | 1,680 | 12.36 | 25,700 |  |
| 4. Cut and sew appa | ufacturing |  |  | 1,500 | 10.47 | 21,770 |  |
| 5. Fabric mills |  |  |  | 1,330 | 12.11 | 25,200 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive | h (OES de | tion) |  | 930 | 21.01 | 43,690 |  |
| 2. Leather and hide | and finish |  |  | 320 | 12.70 | 26,420 |  |
| 3. Clothing stores |  |  |  | (6) | 12.69 | 26,400 |  |
| 4. Household and in | nal furnitu |  |  | 150 | 12.67 | 26,360 |  |
| 5. Residential buildi | struction |  |  | (6) | 12.57 | 26,140 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alabama |  |  |  | 1,210 | \$ 9.84 | \$ 20,460 | 0.063 |
| 2. Georgia |  |  |  | 2,200 | 12.11 | 25,180 | 0.055 |
| 3. Wyoming |  |  |  | 120 | 10.81 | 22,480 | 0.046 |
| 4. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 250 | 12.76 | 26,550 | 0.040 |
| 5. Iowa |  |  |  | 570 | 10.25 | 21,330 | 0.039 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Maryland |  |  |  | 310 | 17.04 | 35,450 | 0.012 |
| 2. Louisiana |  |  |  | 130 | 16.44 | 34,190 | 0.007 |
| 3. Hawaii |  |  |  | 140 | 16.08 | 33,460 | 0.023 |
| 4. West Virginia |  |  |  | 60 | 16.08 | 33,440 | 0.008 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 610 | 15.91 | 33,090 | 0.022 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Dalton, GA |  |  |  | 950 | \$ 12.51 | \$ 26,020 | 1.238 |
| 2. Rome, GA |  |  |  | 160 | 11.06 | 23,000 | 0.392 |
| 3. Hickory-Lenior-M | town, NC |  |  | 140 | 10.96 | 22,790 | 0.086 |
| 4. Chattanooga, TN- |  |  |  | 180 | 10.17 | 21,140 | 0.077 |
| 5. Rochester-Dover, | E Metropo | NECTA |  | 40 | 14.96 | 31,110 | 0.076 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Palm Bay-Melbou | tusville, FL |  |  | 60 | 17.97 | 37,380 | 0.029 |
| 2. Honolulu, HI |  |  |  | (6) | 17.51 | 36,420 | (6) |
| 3. Grand Rapids-Wy | , MI |  |  | 40 | 17.47 | 36,330 | 0.010 |
| 4. Tucson, AZ |  |  |  | (6) | 17.19 | 35,760 | (6) |
| 5. Philadelphia, PA |  |  |  | (6) | 16.32 | 33,940 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-7011 Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters

Cut, shape, and assemble wooden articles or set up and operate a variety of woodworking machines, such as power saws, jointers, and mortisers to surface, cut, or shape lumber or to fabricate parts for wood products. Exclude "Woodworking Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders" (51-7041 through 51-7042) who specialize in one or a limited number of machine phases.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment 127,780 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 13.83 \\ 28,760 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 8.49 \\ 17,660 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 10.26 \\ 21,350 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 12.99 \\ 27,010 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 16.48 \\ & 34,290 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 20.70 \\ & 43,060 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Household and institutional furniture mfg. |  |  |  | 72,200 | \$ 13.60 | \$ 28,290 |  |
| 2. Other wood product manufacturing |  |  |  | 15,800 | 13.42 | 27,910 |  |
| 3. Office furniture and fixtures manufacturing |  |  |  | 14,860 | 14.99 | 31,190 |  |
| 4. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | 6,090 | 14.28 | 29,700 |  |
| 5. Building material and supplies dealers |  |  |  | 4,510 | 13.51 | 28,100 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 240 | 23.93 | 49,770 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 90 | 23.62 | 49,130 |  |
| 3. General medical and surgical hospitals |  |  |  | 30 | 18.80 | 39,100 |  |
| 4. Elementary and secondary schools |  |  |  | 70 | 17.57 | 36,540 |  |
| 5. Advertising and related services |  |  |  | 70 | 16.57 | 34,460 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Idaho |  |  |  | 1,330 | \$ 11.88 | \$ 24,700 | 0.213 |
| 2. South Dakota |  |  |  | 780 | 11.49 | 23,890 | 0.205 |
| 3. Alabama |  |  |  | 3,720 | 11.25 | 23,390 | 0.195 |
| 4. Iowa |  |  |  | 2,810 | 12.82 | 26,660 | 0.191 |
| 5. Mississippi |  |  |  | 2,120 | 11.02 | 22,930 | 0.190 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Jersey |  |  |  | 2,040 | 18.49 | 38,460 | 0.052 |
| 2. Connecticut |  |  |  | 1,480 | 17.58 | 36,560 | 0.089 |
| 3. Rhode Island |  |  |  | 360 | 17.13 | 35,630 | 0.075 |
| 4. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 2,070 | 17.11 | 35,600 | 0.065 |
| 5. Illinois |  |  |  | 4,270 | 16.76 | 34,870 | 0.073 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hickory-Lenior-Morgantown, NC |  |  |  | 1,130 | \$ 12.90 | \$ 26,830 | 0.698 |
| 2. Lebanon, PA |  |  |  | 230 | 13.53 | 28,140 | 0.498 |
| 3. Morristown, TN |  |  |  | 220 | 11.65 | 24,240 | 0.453 |
| 4. Sioux Falls, SD |  |  |  | 560 | 11.68 | 24,290 | 0.439 |
| 5. St. Cloud, MN |  |  |  | 370 | 16.79 | 34,920 | 0.380 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Bedford, MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 50 | 20.76 | 43,170 | 0.076 |
| 2. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 860 | 20.32 | 42,270 | 0.084 |
| 3. Atlantic City, NJ |  |  |  | 60 | 20.24 | 42,100 | 0.040 |
| 4. Edison, NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 460 | 19.98 | 41,560 | 0.046 |
| 5. Bremerton-Silverdale, WA |  |  |  | 70 | 19.56 | 40,690 | 0.085 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-7021 Furniture finishers

Shape, finish, and refinish damaged, worn, or used furniture or new high-grade furniture to specified color or finish.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment24,890 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 12.83 \\ & 26,680 \end{aligned}$ | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 9.66 |  | \$ 15.03 | \$ 18.99 |
|  | Annual: |  | 16,850 | 20,090 |  | 31,260 | 39,500 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Household and institutional furniture mfg. |  |  |  | 12,240 | \$ 12.22 | \$ 25,420 |  |
| 2. Office furniture and fixtures manufacturing |  |  |  | 3,600 | 13.23 | 27,510 |  |
| 3. Household goods repair and maintenance |  |  |  | 3,370 | 12.87 | 26,760 |  |
| 4. Furniture stores |  |  |  | 2,140 | 14.84 | 30,870 |  |
| 5. Other wood product manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,060 | 12.71 | 26,440 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Residential building construction |  |  |  | (6) | 17.68 | 36,780 |  |
| 2. General freight trucking |  |  |  | 100 | 16.04 | 33,370 |  |
| 3. Building finishing contractors |  |  |  | (6) | 15.77 | 32,800 |  |
| 4. Furniture stores |  |  |  | 2,140 | 14.84 | 30,870 |  |
| 5. Warehousing and storage |  |  |  | 210 | 14.53 | 30,230 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. North Carolina |  |  |  | 3,250 | \$ 12.09 | \$ 25,150 | 0.083 |
| 2. Indiana |  |  |  | 1,600 | 12.03 | 25,010 | 0.055 |
| 3. Vermont |  |  |  | 130 | 13.04 | 27,110 | 0.043 |
| 4. Idaho |  |  |  | 240 | 12.46 | 25,910 | 0.038 |
| 5. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 1,430 | 13.92 | 28,960 | 0.025 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Connecticut |  |  |  | 280 | 16.25 | 33,810 | 0.017 |
| 2. Colorado |  |  |  | 270 | 15.85 | 32,980 | 0.012 |
| 3. Illinois |  |  |  | 750 | 15.85 | 32,960 | 0.013 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 430 | 15.08 | 31,360 | 0.011 |
| 5. Michigan |  |  |  | 880 | 15.05 | 31,300 | 0.020 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hickory-Lenior-M | town, NC |  |  | 1,640 | \$ 12.25 | \$ 25,490 | 1.012 |
| 2. Morristown, TN |  |  |  | 70 | 10.49 | 21,820 | 0.144 |
| 3. Greensboro-High | NC |  |  | 480 | 13.04 | 27,110 | 0.133 |
| 4. Lebanon, PA |  |  |  | 60 | 10.28 | 21,380 | 0.130 |
| 5. St. George, UT |  |  |  | 60 | 12.87 | 26,760 | 0.120 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Salt Lake City, U |  |  |  | 50 | 23.70 | 49,300 | 0.008 |
| 2. Warren-Troy-Far | n Hills, M | ro Div |  | 160 | 20.33 | 42,290 | 0.013 |
| 3. Lake County-Ken | County, IL- | Metro Div |  | 30 | 19.72 | 41,010 | 0.008 |
| 4. Bethesda-Gaither | Frederick, | Metro Div |  | 30 | 18.40 | 38,270 | 0.005 |
| 5. Washington-Arlin | alexandria, | VA-MD- | Div | 120 | 18.06 | 37,570 | 0.005 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-7031 Model makers, wood

Construct full-size and scale wooden precision models of products. Include wood jig builders and loft workers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-7032 Patternmakers, wood

Plan, lay out, and construct wooden unit or sectional patterns used in forming sand molds for castings.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment2,270 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 16.20 \\ & 33,690 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.37 \\ 19,500 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\text { \$ } 15.15$$31,510$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 19.07 \\ & 39,660 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 26.48 \\ & 55,090 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| $\frac{\text { Industries with the highest employment of this occupation }}{\text { lem }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Household and in | nal furnitu |  |  | 490 | \$ 14.69 | \$ 30,560 |  |
| 2. Other wood produ | ufacturing |  |  | 280 | 12.20 | 25,370 |  |
| 3. Metalworking ma | manufact |  |  | 170 | 20.84 | 43,340 |  |
| 4. Office furniture and | res manuf |  |  | 120 | 12.98 | 27,000 |  |
| 5. Plywood and engi | wood prod | mfg . |  | 100 | 15.00 | 31,200 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive | ( OES de | tion) |  | 40 | 25.51 | 53,060 |  |
| 2. Metalworking ma | manufact |  |  | 170 | 20.84 | 43,340 |  |
| 3. Foundries |  |  |  | 90 | 18.54 | 38,560 |  |
| 4. Other fabricated n | roduct man | turing |  | (6) | 17.35 | 36,090 |  |
| 5. Other general pur | achinery m | facturing |  | 90 | 16.84 | 35,030 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 150 | \$ 18.63 | \$ 38,740 | 0.005 |
| 2. North Carolina |  |  |  | 190 | 13.61 | 28,310 | 0.005 |
| 3. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 200 | 15.31 | 31,850 | 0.004 |
| 4. Oregon |  |  |  | 50 | 22.31 | 46,400 | 0.003 |
| 5. Michigan |  |  |  | 150 | 24.57 | 51,110 | 0.003 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Michigan |  |  |  | 150 | 24.57 | 51,110 | 0.003 |
| 2. Oregon |  |  |  | 50 | 22.31 | 46,400 | 0.003 |
| 3. Indiana |  |  |  | 100 | 20.11 | 41,830 | 0.003 |
| 4. Georgia |  |  |  | 60 | 19.26 | 40,050 | 0.001 |
| 5. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 150 | 18.63 | 38,740 | 0.005 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hickory-Lenior-M | own, NC |  |  | 120 | \$ 13.98 | \$ 29,070 | 0.074 |
| 2. Portland-Vancouv | verton, OR |  |  | 40 | 25.29 | 52,600 | 0.004 |
| 3. Dallas-Plano-Irvin | Metro Div |  |  | 70 | 9.70 | 20,170 | 0.004 |
| 4. Phoenix-Mesa-Sc | , AZ |  |  | 30 | 15.39 | 32,010 | 0.002 |
| 5. Los Angeles-Long | h-Glendale | Metro Di |  | 60 | 13.10 | 27,250 | 0.001 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Portland-Vancouv | verton, OR |  |  | 40 | 25.29 | 52,600 | 0.004 |
| 2. Allentown-Bethle | aston, PA- |  |  | (6) | 17.53 | 36,460 | (6) |
| 3. Atlanta-Sandy Sp | Marietta, G |  |  | 30 | 17.27 | 35,920 | 0.001 |
| 4. Phoenix-Mesa-Sc | , AZ |  |  | 30 | 15.39 | 32,010 | 0.002 |
| 5. Hickory-Lenior-M | own, NC |  |  | 120 | 13.98 | 29,070 | 0.074 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-7041 Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood

Set up, operate, or tend wood sawing machines. Include head sawyers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-7042 Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing

Set up, operate, or tend woodworking machines, such as drill presses, lathes, shapers, routers, sanders, planers, and wood nailing machines.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-7099 Woodworkers, all other

All woodworkers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-8011 Nuclear power reactor operators

Control nuclear reactors.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-8012 Power distributors and dispatchers

Coordinate, regulate, or distribute electricity or steam.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-8013 Power plant operators

Control, operate, or maintain machinery to generate electric power. Include auxiliary equipment operators. Exclude "Nuclear Power Reactor Operators" (51-8011).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-8021 Stationary engineers and boiler operators

Operate or maintain stationary engines, boilers, or other mechanical equipment to provide utilities for buildings or industrial processes. Operate equipment, such as steam engines, generators, motors, turbines, and steam boilers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-8031 Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators

Operate or control an entire process or system of machines, often through the use of control boards, to transfer or treat water or liquid waste.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-8091 Chemical plant and system operators

Control or operate an entire chemical process or system of machines.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-8092 Gas plant operators

Distribute or process gas for utility companies and others by controlling compressors to maintain specified pressures on main pipelines.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-8093 Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers

Control the operation of petroleum refining or processing units. May specialize in controlling manifold and pumping systems, gauging or testing oil in storage tanks, or regulating the flow of oil into pipelines.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$40,880$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 25.20 \\ 52,410 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 16.18 \\ 33,650 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 20.79 \\ 43,230 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 25.18 \\ 52,380 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 29.57 \\ & 61,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 34.64 \\ & 72,050 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing |  |  |  | 22,410 | \$ 25.51 | \$ 53,060 |  |
| 2. Oil and gas extraction |  |  |  | 7,330 | 27.06 | 56,270 |  |
| 3. Support activities for mining |  |  |  | 3,400 | 21.53 | 44,790 |  |
| 4. Other pipeline transportation |  |  |  | 1,870 | 25.94 | 53,950 |  |
| 5. Pipeline transportation of crude oil |  |  |  | 1,550 | 26.10 | 54,280 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Power generation and supply |  |  |  | (6) | 32.51 | 67,620 |  |
| 2. Misc. durable goods merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | (6) | 27.50 | 57,200 |  |
| 3. Oil and gas extraction |  |  |  | 7,330 | 27.06 | 56,270 |  |
| 4. Pipeline transportation of crude oil |  |  |  | 1,550 | 26.10 | 54,280 |  |
| 5. Other pipeline transportation |  |  |  | 1,870 | 25.94 | 53,950 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Louisiana |  |  |  | 5,870 | \$ 25.41 | \$ 52,850 | 0.330 |
| 2. Wyoming |  |  |  | 640 | 21.46 | 44,630 | 0.244 |
| 3. New Mexico |  |  |  | 1,470 | 21.41 | 44,520 | 0.186 |
| 4. Texas |  |  |  | 11,740 | 26.27 | 54,650 | 0.120 |
| 5. Montana |  |  |  | 500 | 26.42 | 54,960 | 0.117 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  |  | 720 | 28.54 | 59,370 | 0.026 |
| 2. Iowa |  |  |  | 50 | 27.45 | 57,090 | 0.003 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 5,210 | 27.38 | 56,950 | 0.035 |
| 4. Mississippi |  |  |  | 1,090 | 27.30 | 56,790 | 0.098 |
| 5. Montana |  |  |  | 500 | 26.42 | 54,960 | 0.117 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX |  |  |  | 1,760 | \$ 27.13 | \$ 56,420 | 1.136 |
| 2. Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA |  |  |  | 760 | 22.74 | 47,290 | 0.880 |
| 3. Bakersfield, CA |  |  |  | 1,280 | 27.25 | 56,680 | 0.492 |
| 4. Billings, MT |  |  |  | 380 | 27.99 | 58,230 | 0.475 |
| 5. Corpus Christi, TX |  |  |  | 760 | 25.76 | 53,590 | 0.445 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vallejo-Fairfield, CA |  |  |  | 70 | 38.00 | 79,040 | 0.054 |
| 2. San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 29.91 | 62,210 | (6) |
| 3. Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Metro Div |  |  |  | 110 | 29.09 | 60,510 | 0.006 |
| 4. Fairbanks, AK MSA |  |  |  | 80 | 28.84 | 59,990 | 0.216 |
| 5. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,530 | 28.61 | 59,500 | 0.037 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-8099 Plant and system operators, all other

All plant and system operators not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9011 Chemical equipment operators and tenders

Operate or tend equipment to control chemical changes or reactions in the processing of industrial or consumer products. Equipment used includes devulcanizers, steam-jacketed kettles, and reactor vessels. Exclude "Chemical Plant and System Operators" (51-8091).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment Hourly: | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | \$ 19.85 | \$12.15 | \$ 15.36 | \$ 19.37 | \$ 24.11 | \$ 28.10 |
| 50,570 Annual: | 41,300 | 25,280 | 31,960 | 40,290 | 50,150 | 58,440 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Basic chemical manufacturing |  |  | 11,320 | \$ 20.92 | \$ 43,520 |  |
| 2. Pharmaceutical and medicine manu | uring |  | 10,110 | 17.85 | 37,130 |  |
| 3. Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers m |  |  | 5,550 | 21.60 | 44,930 |  |
| 4. Other chemical product and prepara | mfg . |  | 2,510 | 19.25 | 40,030 |  |
| 5. Chemical merchant wholesalers |  |  | 2,350 | 19.63 | 40,830 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Petroleum merchant wholesalers |  |  | (6) | 25.87 | 53,800 |  |
| 2. Metal ore mining |  |  | (6) | 22.78 | 47,370 |  |
| 3. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills |  |  | 870 | 21.72 | 45,180 |  |
| 4. Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers m |  |  | 5,550 | 21.60 | 44,930 |  |
| 5. Sawmills and wood preservation |  |  | (6) | 21.03 | 43,750 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. South Carolina |  |  | 3,530 | \$ 25.92 | \$ 53,910 | 0.192 |
| 2. Louisiana |  |  | 2,080 | 22.32 | 46,430 | 0.117 |
| 3. Delaware |  |  | 460 | 20.56 | 42,770 | 0.108 |
| 4. Tennessee |  |  | 1,930 | 18.64 | 38,780 | 0.071 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  | 2,780 | 19.40 | 40,350 | 0.070 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. South Carolina |  |  | 3,530 | 25.92 | 53,910 | 0.192 |
| 2. Texas |  |  | 5,140 | 24.20 | 50,340 | 0.053 |
| 3. Kentucky |  |  | 1,040 | 23.50 | 48,870 | 0.058 |
| 4. Idaho |  |  | (6) | 22.74 | 47,300 | (6) |
| 5. Louisiana |  |  | 2,080 | 22.32 | 46,430 | 0.117 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Longview, WA |  |  | 190 | \$ 23.49 | \$ 48,870 | 0.534 |
| 2. Victoria, TX |  |  | 190 | 23.45 | 48,780 | 0.396 |
| 3. Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX |  |  | 570 | 24.55 | 51,050 | 0.368 |
| 4. Florence, SC |  |  | 270 | 20.77 | 43,200 | 0.321 |
| 5. Baton Rouge, LA |  |  | 1,140 | 23.28 | 48,430 | 0.320 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX |  |  | 3,010 | 25.35 | 52,720 | 0.127 |
| 2. Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX |  |  | 570 | 24.55 | 51,050 | 0.368 |
| 3. Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN |  |  | 250 | 24.36 | 50,670 | 0.042 |
| 4. Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metro Di |  |  | 280 | 24.05 | 50,030 | 0.082 |
| 5. Longview, WA |  |  | 190 | 23.49 | 48,870 | 0.534 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9012 Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitating, and still machine setters, operators, and tenders

Set up, operate, or tend continuous flow or vat-type equipment; filter presses; shaker screens; centrifuges; condenser tubes; precipitating, fermenting, or evaporating tanks; scrubbing towers; or batch stills. These machines extract, sort, or separate liquids, gases, or solids from other materials to recover a refined product. Include dairy processing equipment operators. Exclude "Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders" (51-9011).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9021 Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders

Set up, operate, or tend machines to crush, grind, or polish materials, such as coal, glass, grain, stone, food, or rubber.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9022 Grinding and polishing workers, hand

Grind, sand, or polish, using hand tools or hand-held power tools, a variety of metal, wood, stone, clay, plastic, or glass objects. Include chippers, buffers, and finishers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9023 Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders

Set up, operate, or tend machines to mix or blend materials, such as chemicals, tobacco, liquids, color pigments, or explosive ingredients. Exclude "Food Batchmakers" (51-3092).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-9031 Cutters and trimmers, hand

Use hand tools or hand-held power tools to cut and trim a variety of manufactured items, such as carpet, fabric, stone, glass, or rubber.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | Mean | 10th | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 11.72 | \$ 7.55 | \$ 8.63 |  | \$ 13.91 | \$ 17.45 |
| 28,790 | Annual: | 24,370 | 15,710 | 17,960 |  | 28,930 | 36,300 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Plastics product manufacturing |  |  |  | 4,090 | \$ 10.71 | \$ 22,280 |  |
| 2. Cut and sew apparel manufacturing |  |  |  | 3,950 | 10.05 | 20,910 |  |
| 3. Household and institutional furniture mfg. |  |  |  | 2,730 | 13.65 | 28,400 |  |
| 4. Rubber product manufacturing |  |  |  | 2,470 | 12.28 | 25,550 |  |
| 5. Printing and related support activities |  |  |  | 2,030 | 12.01 | 24,980 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Machine shops and threaded product mfg. |  |  |  | (6) | 16.84 | 35,040 |  |
| 2. Ship and boat building |  |  |  | 170 | 14.39 | 29,940 |  |
| 3. Other nonmetallic mineral products |  |  |  | 1,120 | 14.06 | 29,250 |  |
| 4. Household and institutional furniture mfg. |  |  |  | 2,730 | 13.65 | 28,400 |  |
| 5. Cement and concrete product manufacturing |  |  |  | (6) | 13.16 | 27,380 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Mississippi |  |  |  | 800 | \$ 11.45 | \$ 23,810 | 0.072 |
| 2. North Carolina |  |  |  | 2,330 | 13.83 | 28,760 | 0.060 |
| 3. Indiana |  |  |  | 1,530 | 12.25 | 25,480 | 0.053 |
| 4. Vermont |  |  |  | 140 | 15.22 | 31,660 | 0.047 |
| 5. California |  |  |  | 6,130 | 10.37 | 21,560 | 0.041 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vermont |  |  |  | 140 | 15.22 | 31,660 | 0.047 |
| 2. Minnesota |  |  |  | 480 | 14.64 | 30,440 | 0.018 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 1,410 | 14.02 | 29,160 | 0.017 |
| 4. North Carolina |  |  |  | 2,330 | 13.83 | 28,760 | 0.060 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 240 | 13.44 | 27,950 | 0.009 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hickory-Lenior-M | town, NC |  |  | 1,160 | \$ 15.30 | \$ 31,820 | 0.716 |
| 2. Dalton, GA |  |  |  | 200 | 8.71 | 18,120 | 0.261 |
| 3. Elkhart-Goshen, IN |  |  |  | 240 | 10.91 | 22,690 | 0.184 |
| 4. Bloomington, IN |  |  |  | 120 | 14.95 | 31,090 | 0.162 |
| 5. Greensboro-High Point, NC |  |  |  | 370 | 12.51 | 26,030 | 0.102 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Sacramento--Arde | ade--Rosev |  |  | 60 | 16.89 | 35,140 | 0.007 |
| 2. Minneapolis-St. Pa | oomington, | -WI |  | 360 | 16.12 | 33,540 | 0.020 |
| 3. Virginia Beach-No | Newport | VA-NC |  | 130 | 16.10 | 33,490 | 0.017 |
| 4. Hickory-Lenior-M | town, NC |  |  | 1,160 | 15.30 | 31,820 | 0.716 |
| 5. Madison, WI |  |  |  | 50 | 15.26 | 31,740 | 0.015 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-9032 Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders

Set up, operate, or tend machines that cut or slice materials, such as glass, stone, cork, rubber, tobacco, food, paper, or insulating material. Exclude "Woodworking Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders" (51-7041 through 51-7042), "Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic" (51-4031), and "Textile Cutting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders" (51-6062).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9041 Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders

Set up, operate, or tend machines, such as glass forming machines, plodder machines, and tuber machines, to shape and form products, such as glassware, food, rubber, soap, brick, tile, clay, wax, tobacco, or cosmetics. Exclude "Paper Goods Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders" (51-9196) and "Shoe Machine Operators and Tenders" (51-6042).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9051 Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders

Operate or tend heating equipment other than basic metal, plastic, or food processing equipment. Includes activities, such as annealing glass, drying lumber, curing rubber, removing moisture from materials, or boiling soap.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 15.25 \\ 31,720 \end{gathered}$ | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 11.72 |  | \$ 18.25 | \$ 22.20 |
| 27,100 | Annual: |  | 19,940 | 24,370 |  | 37,960 | 46,180 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rubber product manufacturing |  |  |  | 3,340 | \$ 16.06 | \$ 33,410 |  |
| 2. Glass and glass product manufacturing |  |  |  | 2,990 | 14.86 | 30,910 |  |
| 3. Clay product and refractory manufacturing |  |  |  | 2,940 | 13.45 | 27,970 |  |
| 4. Plywood and engineered wood product mfg. |  |  |  | 1,490 | 13.39 | 27,850 |  |
| 5. Sawmills and wood preservation |  |  |  | 1,400 | 14.43 | 30,020 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Metal ore mining |  |  |  | 150 | 20.04 | 41,690 |  |
| 2. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills |  |  |  | 1,220 | 19.58 | 40,720 |  |
| 3. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 60 | 18.53 | 38,530 |  |
| 4. Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing |  |  |  | 160 | 18.50 | 38,490 |  |
| 5. Cement and concrete product manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,060 | 18.34 | 38,160 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Arkansas |  |  |  | 800 | \$ 16.67 | \$ 34,670 | 0.069 |
| 2. Tennessee |  |  |  | 1,790 | 14.74 | 30,660 | 0.066 |
| 3. Kentucky |  |  |  | 970 | 14.82 | 30,820 | 0.054 |
| 4. Mississippi |  |  |  | 540 | 14.91 | 31,020 | 0.049 |
| 5. Alabama |  |  |  | 900 | 14.90 | 30,990 | 0.047 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wyoming |  |  |  | 80 | 22.73 | 47,280 | 0.031 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 490 | 19.65 | 40,870 | 0.018 |
| 3. Nevada |  |  |  | 90 | 19.42 | 40,390 | 0.007 |
| 4. Maryland |  |  |  | 210 | 18.30 | 38,060 | 0.008 |
| 5. Minnesota |  |  |  | 580 | 18.23 | 37,920 | 0.022 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vineland-Millville | eton, NJ |  |  | 160 | \$ 15.46 | \$ 32,150 | 0.256 |
| 2. Altoona, PA |  |  |  | 110 | 18.31 | 38,090 | 0.180 |
| 3. Dalton, GA |  |  |  | 130 | 12.11 | 25,200 | 0.169 |
| 4. Hattiesburg, MS |  |  |  | 80 | 21.48 | 44,680 | 0.141 |
| 5. York-Hanover, PA |  |  |  | 190 | 14.43 | 30,010 | 0.108 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 200 | 22.58 | 46,970 | 0.015 |
| 2. Duluth, MN-WI |  |  |  | 110 | 22.50 | 46,800 | 0.088 |
| 3. Charleston-North Charleston, SC |  |  |  | 90 | 22.29 | 46,370 | 0.032 |
| 4. Savannah, GA |  |  |  | (6) | 22.06 | 45,880 | (6) |
| 5. Hattiesburg, MS |  |  |  | 80 | 21.48 | 44,680 | 0.141 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9061 Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers

Inspect, test, sort, sample, or weigh nonagricultural raw materials or processed, machined, fabricated, or assembled parts or products for defects, wear, and deviations from specifications. May use precision measuring instruments and complex test equipment.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9071 Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers

Design, fabricate, adjust, repair, or appraise jewelry, gold, silver, other precious metals, or gems. Include diamond polishers and gem cutters and persons who perform precision casting and modeling of molds, casting metal in molds, or setting precious and semi-precious stones for jewelry and related products.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | 10th | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
| Employment Hourly: | \$ 16.01 | \$ 8.54 | \$ 10.77 |  | \$ 19.31 | \$ 26.42 |
| 26,220 Annual: | 33,300 | 17,760 | 22,390 |  | 40,160 | 54,940 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other miscellaneous manufacturing |  |  | 9,260 | \$ 14.10 | \$ 29,320 |  |
| 2. Misc. durable goods merchant wholesalers |  |  | 2,710 | 17.20 | 35,770 |  |
| 3. Nondepository credit intermediation |  |  | 360 | 15.07 | 31,350 |  |
| 4. Electronic shopping and mail-order houses |  |  | 110 | 33.53 | 69,750 |  |
| 5. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  | 70 | 16.59 | 34,500 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Electronic shopping and mail-order houses |  |  | 110 | 33.53 | 69,750 |  |
| 2. Other nonferrous metal production |  |  | (6) | 17.60 | 36,610 |  |
| 3. Misc. durable goods merchant wholesalers |  |  | 2,710 | 17.20 | 35,770 |  |
| 4. Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores |  |  | (6) | 16.88 | 35,120 |  |
| 5. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  | 70 | 16.59 | 34,500 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rhode Island |  |  | 970 | \$ 12.91 | \$ 26,850 | 0.201 |
| 2. New Mexico |  |  | 1,070 | 10.70 | 22,250 | 0.136 |
| 3. New York |  |  | 4,490 | 18.60 | 38,690 | 0.054 |
| 4. South Dakota |  |  | 190 | 11.89 | 24,740 | 0.050 |
| 5. Maine |  |  | 190 | 16.50 | 34,310 | 0.032 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Connecticut |  |  | 140 | 24.04 | 50,000 | 0.008 |
| 2. New Hampshire |  |  | 50 | 21.23 | 44,150 | 0.008 |
| 3. Missouri |  |  | 580 | 19.82 | 41,220 | 0.021 |
| 4. Georgia |  |  | 490 | 19.54 | 40,640 | 0.012 |
| 5. Pennsylvania |  |  | 850 | 19.09 | 39,700 | 0.015 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rapid City, SD |  |  | 150 | \$ 11.88 | \$ 24,700 | 0.256 |
| 2. Providence-Fall River-Warwick, R | Metropo |  | 1,180 | 13.14 | 27,340 | 0.205 |
| 3. Albuquerque, NM |  |  | 700 | 10.54 | 21,930 | 0.185 |
| 4. New York-White Plains-Wayne, N | J Metro Div |  | 4,240 | 18.68 | 38,850 | 0.085 |
| 5. Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Div |  |  | 550 | 18.87 | 39,250 | 0.055 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, C |  |  | 120 | 24.19 | 50,320 | 0.013 |
| 2. San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood | y, CA Me |  | 110 | 23.49 | 48,850 | 0.011 |
| 3. Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA- |  |  | 40 | 23.48 | 48,830 | 0.012 |
| 4. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, G |  |  | 230 | 22.74 | 47,290 | 0.010 |
| 5. Raleigh-Cary, NC |  |  | (6) | 22.72 | 47,270 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-9081 Dental laboratory technicians

Construct and repair full or partial dentures or dental appliances. Exclude "Dental Assistants" (31-9091).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9082 Medical appliance technicians

Construct, fit, maintain, or repair medical supportive devices, such as braces, artificial limbs, joints, arch supports, and other surgical and medical appliances.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-9083 Ophthalmic laboratory technicians

Cut, grind, and polish eyeglasses, contact lenses, or other precision optical elements. Assemble and mount lenses into frames or process other optical elements. Include precision lens polishers or grinders, centerer-edgers, and lens mounters. Exclude "Opticians, Dispensing" (29-2081).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-9111 Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders

Operate or tend machines to prepare industrial or consumer products for storage or shipment. Include cannery workers who pack food products.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9121 Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders

Set up, operate, or tend machines to coat or paint any of a wide variety of products including food, glassware, cloth, ceramics, metal, plastic, paper, or wood, with lacquer, silver, copper, rubber, varnish, glaze, enamel, oil, or rust-proofing materials. Exclude "Plating and Coating Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic" (51-4193) and "Painters, Transportation Equipment" (51-9122).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9122 Painters, transportation equipment

Operate or tend painting machines to paint surfaces of transportation equipment, such as automobiles, buses, trucks, trains, boats, and airplanes. Include painters in auto body repair facilities.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9123 Painting, coating, and decorating workers

Paint, coat, or decorate articles, such as furniture, glass, plateware, pottery, jewelry, cakes, toys, books, or leather. Exclude "Artists and Related Workers" (27-1011 through 27-1019), "Designers" (27-1021 through 27-1029), "Photographic Process Workers" (51-9131), and "Etchers and Engravers" (51-9194).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9131 Photographic process workers

Perform precision work involved in photographic processing, such as editing photographic negatives and prints, using photo-mechanical, chemical, or computerized methods.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-9132 Photographic processing machine operators

Operate photographic processing machines, such as photographic printing machines, film developing machines, and mounting presses.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-9141 Semiconductor processors

Perform any or all of the following functions in the manufacture of electronic semiconductors: load semiconductor material into furnace; saw formed ingots into segments; load individual segment into crystal growing chamber and monitor controls; locate crystal axis in ingot using x-ray equipment and saw ingots into wafers; clean, polish, and load wafers into series of special purpose furnaces, chemical baths, and equipment used to form circuitry and change conductive properties.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$41,520$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 16.70 \\ 34,730 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.43 \\ 21,700 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 12.83 \\ 26,680 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 15.80 \\ 32,860 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 19.53 \\ & 40,620 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 23.79 \\ & 49,470 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Semiconductor and electronic component mfg. |  |  |  | 37,100 | \$ 16.73 | \$ 34,790 |  |
| 2. Electronic instrument manufacturing |  |  |  | 550 | 17.27 | 35,930 |  |
| 3. Employment services |  |  |  | 510 | 15.78 | 32,820 |  |
| 4. Communications equipment manufacturing |  |  |  | 100 | 18.46 | 38,390 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Communications equipment manufacturing |  |  |  | 100 | 18.46 | 38,390 |  |
| 2. Electronic instrument manufacturing |  |  |  | 550 | 17.27 | 35,930 |  |
| 3. Semiconductor and electronic component mfg. |  |  |  | 37,100 | 16.73 | 34,790 |  |
| 4. Computer and peripheral equipment mfg. |  |  |  | (6) | 15.91 | 33,100 |  |
| 5. Employment services |  |  |  | 510 | 15.78 | 32,820 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Arizona |  |  |  | 4,200 | \$ 17.73 | \$ 36,880 | 0.163 |
| 2. Texas |  |  |  | 6,550 | 15.68 | 32,620 | 0.067 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 9,320 | 18.35 | 38,170 | 0.062 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 1,320 | 14.50 | 30,160 | 0.048 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 550 | 15.27 | 31,760 | 0.017 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  |  | 9,320 | 18.35 | 38,170 | 0.062 |
| 2. Michigan |  |  |  | (6) | 17.96 | 37,350 | (6) |
| 3. Arizona |  |  |  | 4,200 | 17.73 | 36,880 | 0.163 |
| 4. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 680 | 17.21 | 35,800 | 0.012 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 280 | 16.93 | 35,210 | 0.007 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 4,150 | \$ 19.71 | \$ 40,990 | 0.466 |
| 2. Austin-Round Rock, TX |  |  |  | 2,120 | 18.15 | 37,740 | 0.298 |
| 3. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,410 | 18.27 | 38,010 | 0.092 |
| 4. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 790 | 14.73 | 30,630 | 0.077 |
| 5. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,130 | 20.89 | 43,450 | 0.028 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,130 | 20.89 | 43,450 | 0.028 |
| 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA |  |  |  | 4,150 | 19.71 | 40,990 | 0.466 |
| 3. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 18.82 | 39,150 | (6) |
| 4. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,410 | 18.27 | 38,010 | 0.092 |
| 5. Austin-Round Rock, TX |  |  |  | 2,120 | 18.15 | 37,740 | 0.298 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9191 Cementing and gluing machine operators and tenders

Operate or tend cementing and gluing machines to join items for further processing or to form a completed product. Processes include joining veneer sheets into plywood; gluing paper; joining rubber and rubberized fabric parts, plastic, simulated leather, or other materials. Exclude "Shoe Machine Operators and Tenders" (51-6042).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-9192 Cleaning, washing, and metal pickling equipment operators and tenders

Operate or tend machines to wash or clean products, such as barrels or kegs, glass items, tin plate, food, pulp, coal, plastic, or rubber, to remove impurities.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment |  | Mean | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: | \$ 12.22 | \$ 7.64 | \$ 8.87 |  | \$ 14.80 | \$ 18.95 |
| 15,500 | Annual: | 25,420 | 15,900 | 18,450 |  | 30,780 | 39,410 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Animal slaughtering and processing |  |  |  | 3,490 | \$ 10.55 | \$ 21,950 |  |
| 2. Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty |  |  |  | 1,490 | 11.38 | 23,670 |  |
| 3. Other food manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,000 | 10.48 | 21,810 |  |
| 4. Dairy product manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,000 | 14.53 | 30,230 |  |
| 5. Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing |  |  |  | 780 | 12.00 | 24,950 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills |  |  |  | 300 | 20.70 | 43,050 |  |
| 2. Other nonferrous metal production |  |  |  | 50 | 17.87 | 37,170 |  |
| 3. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 70 | 17.49 | 36,370 |  |
| 4. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing |  |  |  | 60 | 17.34 | 36,070 |  |
| 5. Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying |  |  |  | 40 | 17.02 | 35,410 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual <br> wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Arkansas |  |  |  | 480 | \$ 10.13 | \$ 21,070 | 0.041 |
| 2. Mississippi |  |  |  | 360 | 12.25 | 25,480 | 0.032 |
| 3. Alabama |  |  |  | 530 | 13.55 | 28,180 | 0.028 |
| 4. Kentucky |  |  |  | 480 | 15.74 | 32,750 | 0.027 |
| 5. South Dakota |  |  |  | 100 | 12.04 | 25,030 | 0.026 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  |  | 250 | 16.30 | 33,910 | 0.009 |
| 2. Kentucky |  |  |  | 480 | 15.74 | 32,750 | 0.027 |
| 3. Indiana |  |  |  | 280 | 15.70 | 32,660 | 0.010 |
| 4. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 140 | 14.67 | 30,520 | 0.022 |
| 5. Minnesota |  |  |  | 200 | 14.65 | 30,480 | 0.007 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Holland-Grand Ha |  |  |  | 170 | \$ 10.43 | \$ 21,700 | 0.153 |
| 2. Fort Smith, AR-O |  |  |  | 120 | 9.35 | 19,460 | 0.100 |
| 3. Napa, CA |  |  |  | 50 | 12.52 | 26,050 | 0.078 |
| 4. Fresno, CA |  |  |  | 180 | 9.07 | 18,860 | 0.055 |
| 5. Visalia-Porterville |  |  |  | 50 | 14.55 | 30,260 | 0.037 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Toledo, OH |  |  |  | 90 | 16.54 | 34,400 | 0.028 |
| 2. Canton-Massillon, |  |  |  | (6) | 16.31 | 33,930 | (6) |
| 3. Merced, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 15.56 | 32,360 | (6) |
| 4. Minneapolis-St. P | oomington, | -WI |  | 80 | 15.43 | 32,090 | 0.005 |
| 5. San Diego-Carlsb | Marcos, C |  |  | 60 | 15.28 | 31,780 | 0.005 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9193 Cooling and freezing equipment operators and tenders

Operate or tend equipment, such as cooling and freezing units, refrigerators, batch freezers, and freezing tunnels, to cool or freeze products, food, blood plasma, and chemicals.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-9194 Etchers and engravers

Engrave or etch metal, wood, rubber, or other materials for identification or decorative purposes. Include such workers as etcher-circuit processors, pantograph engravers, and silk screen etchers. Include photoengravers with "Prepress Technicians and Workers" (51-5022).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9195 Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic

Mold, shape, form, cast, or carve products such as food products, figurines, tile, pipes, and candles consisting of clay, glass, plaster, concrete, stone, or combinations of materials.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9196 Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders

Set up, operate, or tend paper goods machines that perform a variety of functions, such as converting, sawing, corrugating, banding, wrapping, boxing, stitching, forming, or sealing paper or paperboard sheets into products.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$113,930$ |  | Mean <br> \$ 15.68 <br> 32,610 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.49 \\ 19,730 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 12.00 \\ 24,960 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median } \\ \$ 15.14 \\ 31,490 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 18.79 \\ & 39,090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 23.00 \\ & 47,850 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Converted paper product manufacturing |  |  |  | 68,840 | \$ 14.62 | \$ 30,410 |  |
| 2. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills |  |  |  | 25,160 | 19.77 | 41,130 |  |
| 3. Printing and related support activities |  |  |  | 9,330 | 14.38 | 29,910 |  |
| 4. Newspaper, book, and directory publishers |  |  |  | 2,460 | 13.66 | 28,410 |  |
| 5. Plastics product manufacturing |  |  |  | 1,440 | 14.06 | 29,250 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Electronic markets and agents and brokers |  |  |  | 760 | 20.46 | 42,560 |  |
| 2. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills |  |  |  | 25,160 | 19.77 | 41,130 |  |
| 3. Plywood and engineered wood product mfg. |  |  |  | (6) | 17.05 | 35,460 |  |
| 4. Warehousing and storage |  |  |  | 70 | 16.00 | 33,290 |  |
| 5. Converted paper product manufacturing |  |  |  | 68,840 | 14.62 | 30,410 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 8,510 | \$ 16.89 | \$ 35,140 | 0.310 |
| 2. Arkansas |  |  |  | 2,780 | 16.73 | 34,810 | 0.238 |
| 3. Maine |  |  |  | 1,390 | 19.01 | 39,550 | 0.233 |
| 4. Minnesota |  |  |  | 4,620 | 17.08 | 35,520 | 0.172 |
| 5. Kentucky |  |  |  | 2,970 | 16.96 | 35,290 | 0.167 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Washington |  |  |  | 3,350 | 21.13 | 43,940 | 0.122 |
| 2. Oregon |  |  |  | 1,420 | 20.69 | 43,040 | 0.086 |
| 3. Louisiana |  |  |  | 2,340 | 19.85 | 41,280 | 0.132 |
| 4. Alabama |  |  |  | 3,050 | 19.44 | 40,440 | 0.160 |
| 5. Maine |  |  |  | 1,390 | 19.01 | 39,550 | 0.233 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Percent of MSA } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oshkosh-Neenah, |  |  |  | 1,800 | \$ 16.39 | \$ 34,100 | 2.052 |
| 2. Glens Falls, NY |  |  |  | 620 | 14.47 | 30,100 | 1.185 |
| 3. Altoona, PA |  |  |  | 690 | 15.48 | 32,190 | 1.130 |
| 4. Green Bay, WI |  |  |  | 1,340 | 17.95 | 37,330 | 0.808 |
| 5. Appleton, WI |  |  |  | 890 | 17.16 | 35,690 | 0.770 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Owensboro, KY |  |  |  | (6) | 24.32 | 50,590 | (6) |
| 2. Tacoma, WA Metr |  |  |  | 100 | 21.79 | 45,330 | 0.039 |
| 3. Seattle-Bellevue-E | , WA Metro |  |  | 670 | 21.04 | 43,770 | 0.049 |
| 4. Portland-Vancouve | averton, OR |  |  | 1,540 | 20.86 | 43,380 | 0.155 |
| 5. Longview, WA |  |  |  | (6) | 20.52 | 42,680 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9197 Tire builders

Operate machines to build tires from rubber components.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 51-9198 Helpers--production workers

Help production workers by performing duties of lesser skill. Duties include supplying or holding materials or tools, and cleaning work area and equipment. Exclude apprentice workers and report them with the appropriate production occupation (51-1011 through 51-9199).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 51-9199 Production workers, all other

All production workers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-1011 Aircraft cargo handling supervisors

Direct ground crew in the loading, unloading, securing, and staging of aircraft cargo or baggage. Determine the quantity and orientation of cargo and compute aircraft center of gravity. May accompany aircraft as member of flight crew and monitor and handle cargo in flight, and assist and brief passengers on safety and emergency procedures. Include loadmasters.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment5,620 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 21.85 \\ 45,440 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 11.30 \\ 23,500 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 19.16 <br> 39,840 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 28.74 \\ & 59,780 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 36.08 \\ & 75,040 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Scheduled air tran |  |  |  | 1,460 | \$ 23.36 | \$ 48,580 |  |
| 2. Support activities | transporta |  |  | 1,160 | 18.17 | 37,780 |  |
| 3. Nonscheduled air | ortation |  |  | 220 | 20.10 | 41,810 |  |
| 4. Freight transporta | rangement |  |  | 140 | 23.49 | 48,850 |  |
| 5. Local government | designatio |  |  | 130 | 26.90 | 55,960 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Postal service |  |  |  | 40 | 36.62 | 76,170 |  |
| 2. Waste collection |  |  |  | (6) | 32.36 | 67,310 |  |
| 3. Management of co | es and ent |  |  | (6) | 27.28 | 56,740 |  |
| 4. Local government | designatio |  |  | 130 | 26.90 | 55,960 |  |
| 5. Remediation and | aste servic |  |  | 30 | 23.58 | 49,040 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 110 | \$ 22.67 | \$ 47,140 | 0.036 |
| 2. Nevada |  |  |  | 240 | 16.58 | 34,490 | 0.019 |
| 3. New Mexico |  |  |  | 90 | 16.87 | 35,090 | 0.011 |
| 4. Idaho |  |  |  | 60 | 14.67 | 30,510 | 0.010 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 220 | 21.67 | 45,080 | 0.008 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Ohio |  |  |  | 200 | 28.75 | 59,800 | 0.004 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 200 | 27.55 | 57,300 | 0.002 |
| 3. Illinois |  |  |  | 270 | 25.34 | 52,700 | 0.005 |
| 4. Maryland |  |  |  | 70 | 24.70 | 51,370 | 0.003 |
| 5. Michigan |  |  |  | 70 | 24.39 | 50,740 | 0.002 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Anchorage, AK M |  |  |  | 80 | \$ 21.48 | \$ 44,680 | 0.049 |
| 2. Las Vegas-Paradi |  |  |  | 180 | 15.99 | 33,260 | 0.020 |
| 3. Los Angeles-Long | h-Glendale | Metro Div |  | 790 | 24.35 | 50,640 | 0.019 |
| 4. Reno-Sparks, NV |  |  |  | 40 | 16.71 | 34,760 | 0.018 |
| 5. Albuquerque, NM |  |  |  | 70 | 14.91 | 31,010 | 0.018 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Columbus, OH |  |  |  | (6) | 32.32 | 67,230 | (6) |
| 2. New York-White | Wayne, N | J Metro Di |  | 170 | 27.59 | 57,380 | 0.003 |
| 3. San Francisco-San | o-Redwood | y, CA Met |  | 100 | 26.51 | 55,130 | 0.010 |
| 4. Baltimore-Towso |  |  |  | 50 | 25.32 | 52,670 | 0.004 |
| 5. Los Angeles-Long | h-Glendale | Metro Di |  | 790 | 24.35 | 50,640 | 0.019 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-1021 First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand

Supervise and coordinate the activities of helpers, laborers, or material movers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
53-1031 First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators Directly supervise and coordinate activities of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators and helpers.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-2011 Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers

Pilot and navigate the flight of multi-engine aircraft in regularly scheduled service for the transport of passengers and cargo. Requires Federal Air Transport rating and certification in specific aircraft type used. Include aircraft instructors with similar certification.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-2012 Commercial pilots

Pilot and navigate the flight of small fixed or rotary winged aircraft, primarily for the transport of cargo and passengers. Requires Commercial Rating. Include aircraft instructors with similar certification.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-2021 Air traffic controllers

Control air traffic on and within vicinity of airport and movement of air traffic between altitude sectors and control centers according to established procedures and policies. Authorize, regulate, and control commercial airline flights according to government or company regulations to expedite and ensure flight safety.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$23,240$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 53.02 \\ & 110,270 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 28.56 \\ 59,410 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 41.76 \\ 86,860 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 56.37 \\ 117,240 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 75th } \\ \$ 68.37 \\ 142,210 \end{gathered}$ | 90th <br> (4) <br> (4) |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) <br> 2. Support activities for air transportation <br> 3. Nonscheduled air transportation |  |  |  | 20,440 | \$ 55.92 | \$ 116,320 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,400 | 30.57 | 63,590 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 100 | (6) |  |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 20,440 | 55.92 | 116,320 |  |
| 2. Employment services |  |  |  | (6) | 49.91 | 103,820 |  |
| 3. Support activities for air transportation |  |  |  | 1,400 | 30.57 | 63,590 |  |
| 4. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | (6) | 24.13 | 50,190 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 640 | \$ 40.07 | \$ 83,340 | 0.211 |
| 2. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 500 | 62.12 | 129,220 | 0.080 |
| 3. New Mexico |  |  |  | 420 | 54.35 | 113,050 | 0.053 |
| 4. Kansas |  |  |  | 610 | 57.78 | 120,180 | 0.046 |
| 5. Hawaii |  |  |  | 220 | 46.17 | 96,040 | 0.037 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 500 | 62.12 | 129,220 | 0.080 |
| 2. Virginia |  |  |  | 1,120 | 60.78 | 126,420 | 0.031 |
| 3. Minnesota |  |  |  | 650 | 60.52 | 125,890 | 0.024 |
| 4. Illinois |  |  |  | 980 | 59.78 | 124,350 | 0.017 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 1,100 | 59.54 | 123,850 | 0.013 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Anchorage, AK MSA |  |  |  | 320 | \$48.16 | \$ 100,180 | 0.196 |
| 2. Kansas City, MO-KS |  |  |  | 520 | 59.67 | 124,110 | 0.053 |
| 3. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,180 | 61.39 | 127,690 | 0.052 |
| 4. Barnstable Town, MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | 50 | 41.79 | 86,920 | 0.050 |
| 5. Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Metro Div |  |  |  | 500 | 60.38 | 125,580 | 0.049 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metro Div |  |  |  | 830 | 63.20 | 131,450 | 0.022 |
| 2. Denver-Aurora, CO |  |  |  | 170 | 62.37 | 129,740 | 0.014 |
| 3. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI |  |  |  | 610 | 61.54 | 128,000 | 0.034 |
| 4. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,180 | 61.39 | 127,690 | 0.052 |
| 5. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA |  |  |  | 810 | 60.69 | 126,240 | 0.035 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-2022 Airfield operations specialists

Ensure the safe takeoff and landing of commercial and military aircraft. Duties include coordination between air-traffic control and maintenance personnel; dispatching; using airfield landing and navigational aids; implementing airfield safety procedures; monitoring and maintaining flight records; and applying knowledge of weather information.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-3011 Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency medical technicians

Drive ambulance or assist ambulance driver in transporting sick, injured, or convalescent persons. Assist in lifting patients.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-3021 Bus drivers, transit and intercity

Drive bus or motor coach, including regular route operations, charters, and private carriage. May assist passengers with baggage. May collect fares or tickets.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$191,120$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 15.89 \\ 33,050 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.26 \\ 19,270 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 15.43 <br> 32,090 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 19.86 \\ & 41,310 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 24.08 \\ & 50,090 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Urban transit syste |  |  |  | 20,600 | \$ 14.74 | \$ 30,650 |  |
| 2. Charter bus industry |  |  |  | 18,440 | 11.96 | 24,880 |  |
| 3. Other ground passe | transportat |  |  | 9,600 | 12.14 | 25,250 |  |
| 4. Interurban and rura | transportat |  |  | 9,510 | 16.13 | 33,540 |  |
| 5. School and employ | s transport |  |  | 3,450 | 13.05 | 27,140 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Performing arts co |  |  |  | 180 | 18.36 | 38,180 |  |
| 2. Consumer goods re |  |  |  | 30 | 18.17 | 37,800 |  |
| 3. Local government | designatio |  |  | (6) | 17.73 | 36,880 |  |
| 4. Museums, historic | , zoos, and |  |  | 130 | 16.65 | 34,630 |  |
| 5. Interurban and rura | transportat |  |  | 9,510 | 16.13 | 33,540 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  |  |  | 2,360 | \$ 16.40 | \$ 34,110 | 0.394 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 7,930 | 19.32 | 40,180 | 0.290 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 20,380 | 20.30 | 42,210 | 0.243 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 36,620 | 17.51 | 36,430 | 0.243 |
| 5. Utah |  |  |  | 2,190 | 14.17 | 29,460 | 0.190 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 20,380 | 20.30 | 42,210 | 0.243 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 7,930 | 19.32 | 40,180 | 0.290 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 36,620 | 17.51 | 36,430 | 0.243 |
| 4. Ohio |  |  |  | (6) | 17.50 | 36,400 | (6) |
| 5. Maryland |  |  |  | 3,700 | 17.29 | 35,970 | 0.146 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Johnstown, PA |  |  |  | 300 | \$ 14.57 | \$ 30,310 | 0.517 |
| 2. Honolulu, HI |  |  |  | 1,870 | 17.13 | 35,620 | 0.437 |
| 3. Norwich-New Lon | CT-RI Met | itan NECTA |  | 540 | 13.94 | 29,000 | 0.399 |
| 4. New York-White P | -Wayne, N | Metro Di |  | 19,730 | 20.64 | 42,920 | 0.396 |
| 5. Bangor, ME Metro | n NECTA |  |  | 250 | 17.38 | 36,160 | 0.385 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Vallejo-Fairfield, |  |  |  | (6) | 21.51 | 44,740 | (6) |
| 2. New York-White P | -Wayne, N | Metro Di |  | 19,730 | 20.64 | 42,920 | 0.396 |
| 3. Santa Barbara-San | ria, CA |  |  | (6) | 19.43 | 40,410 | (6) |
| 4. Abilene, TX |  |  |  | (6) | 18.16 | 37,780 | (6) |
| 5. Dayton, OH |  |  |  | (6) | 17.97 | 37,380 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-3022 Bus drivers, school

Transport students or special clients, such as the elderly or persons with disabilities. Ensure adherence to safety rules. May assist passengers in boarding or exiting.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$456,570$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 12.08 \\ 25,130 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 6.58 \\ 13,690 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 8.99 |  | \$ 14.82 | \$ 17.61 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 18,700 |  | 30,820 | 36,630 |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Elementary and se | ry schools |  |  | 247,620 | \$ 11.80 | \$ 24,540 |  |
| 2. School and employ | s transpor |  |  | 142,010 | 12.70 | 26,410 |  |
| 3. Individual and fam | vices |  |  | 9,250 | 9.62 | 20,000 |  |
| 4. Other ground pass | transporta |  |  | 8,610 | 11.53 | 23,990 |  |
| 5. Child day care servi |  |  |  | 6,810 | 9.69 | 20,150 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Automotive repair | maintenanc |  |  | (6) | 14.30 | 29,750 |  |
| 2. Urban transit syste |  |  |  | 2,220 | 13.99 | 29,090 |  |
| 3. Local government | designatio |  |  | (6) | 13.43 | 27,940 |  |
| 4. Specialized freight |  |  |  | (6) | 13.41 | 27,890 |  |
| 5. Business, compute | managem | ining |  | 50 | 12.99 | 27,020 |  |
|  | ate |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. New York |  |  |  | 46,700 | \$ 15.05 | \$ 31,310 | 0.557 |
| 2. West Virginia |  |  |  | 3,790 | 10.15 | 21,110 | 0.533 |
| 3. North Dakota |  |  |  | 1,780 | 14.16 | 29,460 | 0.530 |
| 4. Arkansas |  |  |  | 6,010 | 8.87 | 18,450 | 0.515 |
| 5. Louisiana |  |  |  | 8,630 | 7.20 | 14,980 | 0.486 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 990 | 16.32 | 33,940 | 0.326 |
| 2. Washington |  |  |  | 9,710 | 15.12 | 31,450 | 0.355 |
| 3. New York |  |  |  | 46,700 | 15.05 | 31,310 | 0.557 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 23,150 | 14.71 | 30,610 | 0.154 |
| 5. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 10,080 | 14.28 | 29,700 | 0.318 |
|  | MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Kingston, NY |  |  |  | 740 | \$ 13.76 | \$ 28,620 | 1.218 |
| 2. Johnstown, PA |  |  |  | 670 | 9.40 | 19,560 | 1.156 |
| 3. Leominster-Fitchb | ardner, M | tropolitan |  | 560 | 15.65 | 32,550 | 1.115 |
| 4. Vineland-Millville | geton, NJ |  |  | 530 | 9.60 | 19,960 | 0.847 |
| 5. Waterbury, CT Me | litan NEC |  |  | 550 | 13.36 | 27,790 | 0.795 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Kokomo, IN |  |  |  | 100 | 19.98 | 41,570 | 0.218 |
| 2. Ames, IA |  |  |  | 160 | 17.61 | 36,620 | 0.392 |
| 3. Elkhart-Goshen, IN |  |  |  | 370 | 17.57 | 36,540 | 0.284 |
| 4. San Jose-Sunnyval | ta Clara, |  |  | 880 | 16.75 | 34,840 | 0.099 |
| 5. Wausau, WI |  |  |  | (6) | 16.12 | 33,520 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-3031 Driver/sales workers

Drive truck or other vehicle over established routes or within an established territory and sell goods, such as food products, including restaurant take-out items, or pick up and deliver items, such as laundry. May also take orders and collect payments. Include newspaper delivery drivers. Exclude "Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services" (53-3033) and "Coin, Vending, and Amusement Machine Servicers and Repairers" (49-9091).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment 396,680 |  | Mean <br> \$ 11.72 <br> 24,380 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 6.19 \\ 12,880 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 7.12 |  | \$ 15.00 | \$ 20.30 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 14,800 |  | 31,190 | 42,230 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Limited-service eating places |  |  |  | 131,070 | \$ 7.84 | \$ 16,310 |  |
| 2. Grocery and Related Product Wholesalers |  |  |  | 64,520 | 14.35 | 29,840 |  |
| 3. Drycleaning and laundry services |  |  |  | 17,100 | 14.80 | 30,790 |  |
| 4. Full-service restaurants |  |  |  | 16,860 | 8.52 | 17,730 |  |
| 5. Direct selling establishments |  |  |  | 15,190 | 14.12 | 29,360 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other chemical product and preparation mfg. |  |  |  | 80 | 20.80 | 43,250 |  |
| 2. Other ambulatory health care services |  |  |  | (6) | 18.08 | 37,600 |  |
| 3. Other personal services |  |  |  | 580 | 17.33 | 36,040 |  |
| 4. Basic chemical manufacturing |  |  |  | 50 | 17.08 | 35,530 |  |
| 5. Alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers |  |  |  | 10,990 | 16.94 | 35,240 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. West Virginia |  |  |  | 3,810 | \$ 10.07 | \$ 20,940 | 0.536 |
| 2. Oregon |  |  |  | 8,110 | 11.69 | 24,310 | 0.492 |
| 3. Wyoming |  |  |  | 1,280 | 10.30 | 21,430 | 0.488 |
| 4. Montana |  |  |  | 2,060 | 11.09 | 23,060 | 0.482 |
| 5. North Dakota |  |  |  | 1,540 | 10.55 | 21,940 | 0.459 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 6,440 | 14.69 | 30,560 | 0.203 |
| 2. Connecticut |  |  |  | 3,640 | 14.34 | 29,820 | 0.219 |
| 3. Maryland |  |  |  | 4,990 | 13.88 | 28,870 | 0.197 |
| 4. New York |  |  |  | 12,470 | 13.78 | 28,660 | 0.149 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 10,210 | 13.42 | 27,910 | 0.373 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Danville, IL |  |  |  | 330 | \$ 7.80 | \$ 16,230 | 1.119 |
| 2. Goldsboro, NC |  |  |  | 380 | 14.38 | 29,910 | 0.880 |
| 3. Fayetteville, NC |  |  |  | 950 | 8.84 | 18,380 | 0.777 |
| 4. Jacksonville, NC |  |  |  | 290 | 7.30 | 15,180 | 0.720 |
| 5. Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH |  |  |  | 510 | 8.59 | 17,870 | 0.718 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Bellingham, WA |  |  |  | 160 | 22.23 | 46,240 | 0.207 |
| 2. Longview, WA |  |  |  | 40 | 19.79 | 41,160 | 0.112 |
| 3. Salisbury, MD |  |  |  | 190 | 18.82 | 39,150 | 0.357 |
| 4. Taunton-Norton-R | m, MA NE | A Division |  | 50 | 18.31 | 38,080 | 0.108 |
| 5. Detroit-Livonia-D | n, MI Metr |  |  | 3,130 | 17.72 | 36,850 | 0.390 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-3032 Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer

Drive a tractor-trailer combination or a truck with a capacity of at least 26,000 GVW, to transport and deliver goods, livestock, or materials in liquid, loose, or packaged form. May be required to unload truck. May require use of automated routing equipment. Requires commercial drivers' license.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$1,673,950$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 17.46 \\ & 36,320 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 10.80 \\ 22,460 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 13.33 |  | \$ 21.04 | \$ 25.39 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 27,720 |  | 43,770 | 52,820 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. General freight trucking |  |  |  | 583,710 | \$ 18.60 | \$ 38,690 |  |
| 2. Specialized freight trucking |  |  |  | 220,290 | 17.16 | 35,680 |  |
| 3. Cement and concrete product manufacturing |  |  |  | 78,210 | 16.12 | 33,530 |  |
| 4. Grocery and Related Product Wholesalers |  |  |  | 61,220 | 18.65 | 38,800 |  |
| 5. Other specialty trade contractors |  |  |  | 47,570 | 15.96 | 33,190 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Motion picture and video industries |  |  |  | (6) | 28.34 | 58,940 |  |
| 2. Wired telecommunications carriers |  |  |  | 180 | 26.33 | 54,760 |  |
| 3. Motor vehicle manufacturing |  |  |  | 750 | 24.22 | 50,380 |  |
| 4. Spectator sports |  |  |  | 360 | 23.11 | 48,080 |  |
| 5. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 570 | 22.48 | 46,760 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Arkansas |  |  |  | 38,100 | \$ 17.27 | \$ 35,920 | 3.265 |
| 2. Nebraska |  |  |  | 27,690 | 16.72 | 34,770 | 3.073 |
| 3. Iowa |  |  |  | 37,720 | 15.65 | 32,550 | 2.566 |
| 4. Tennessee |  |  |  | 66,290 | 17.04 | 35,450 | 2.439 |
| 5. Wyoming |  |  |  | 6,110 | 17.12 | 35,610 | 2.330 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 3,230 | 21.12 | 43,920 | 1.063 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 25,280 | 19.84 | 41,260 | 0.797 |
| 3. New Jersey |  |  |  | 44,250 | 19.29 | 40,130 | 1.118 |
| 4. Illinois |  |  |  | 74,360 | 19.03 | 39,580 | 1.276 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 55,040 | 18.95 | 39,410 | 0.656 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Chattanooga, TN-GA |  |  |  | 13,000 | \$ 16.17 | \$ 33,640 | 5.570 |
| 2. Joplin, MO |  |  |  | 4,330 | 15.58 | 32,410 | 5.569 |
| 3. Fort Smith, AR-OK |  |  |  | 5,510 | 18.41 | 38,280 | 4.613 |
| 4. Cedar Rapids, IA |  |  |  | 5,420 | 13.10 | 27,260 | 4.074 |
| 5. Laredo, TX |  |  |  | 3,270 | 14.43 | 30,010 | 3.968 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lawrence-Methuen-Salem, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 320 | 23.47 | 48,820 | 0.543 |
| 2. Ogden-Clearfield, UT |  |  |  | 2,820 | 22.75 | 47,320 | 1.474 |
| 3. Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division |  |  |  | 1,500 | 22.71 | 47,230 | 1.261 |
| 4. Taunton-Norton-Raynham, MA NECTA Division |  |  |  | 1,110 | 22.66 | 47,130 | 2.403 |
| 5. Fairbanks, AK MSA |  |  |  | 530 | 22.34 | 46,470 | 1.431 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-3033 Truck drivers, light or delivery services

Drive a truck or van with a capacity of under 26,000 GVW, primarily to deliver or pick up merchandise or to deliver packages within a specified area. May require use of automatic routing or location software. May load and unload truck. Exclude "Couriers and Messengers" (43-5021).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-3041 Taxi drivers and chauffeurs

Drive automobiles, vans, or limousines to transport passengers. May occasionally carry cargo. Include hearse drivers. Exclude "Ambulance Drivers and Attendants, Except Emergency Medical Technicians" (53-3011) and "Bus Drivers" (53-3021 through 53-3022).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
53-3099 Motor vehicle operators, all other
All motor vehicle operators not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-4011 Locomotive engineers

Drive electric, diesel-electric, steam, or gas-turbine-electric locomotives to transport passengers or freight. Interpret train orders, electronic or manual signals, and railroad rules and regulations.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-4012 Locomotive firers

Monitor locomotive instruments and watch for dragging equipment, obstacles on rights-of-way, and train signals during run. Watch for and relay traffic signals from yard workers to yard engineer in railroad yard.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-4013 Rail yard engineers, dinkey operators, and hostlers

Drive switching or other locomotive or dinkey engines within railroad yard, industrial plant, quarry, construction project, or similar location.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-4021 Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators

Operate railroad track switches. Couple or uncouple rolling stock to make up or break up trains. Signal engineers by hand or flagging. May inspect couplings, air hoses, journal boxes, and hand brakes.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-4031 Railroad conductors and yardmasters

Conductors coordinate activities of train crew on passenger or freight train. Coordinate activities of switch-engine crew within yard of railroad, industrial plant, or similar location. Yardmasters coordinate activities of workers engaged in railroad traffic operations, such as the makeup or breakup of trains, yard switching, and review train schedules and switching orders.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-4041 Subway and streetcar operators

Operate subway or elevated suburban train with no separate locomotive, or electric-powered streetcar to transport passengers. May handle fares.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-4099 Rail transportation workers, all other

All rail transportation workers not listed separately.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-5011 Sailors and marine oilers

Stand watch to look for obstructions in path of vessel, measure water depth, turn wheel on bridge, or use emergency equipment as directed by captain, mate, or pilot. Break out, rig, overhaul, and store cargo-handling gear, stationary rigging, and running gear. Perform a variety of maintenance tasks to preserve the painted surface of the ship and to maintain line and ship equipment. Must hold government-issued certification and tankerman certification when working aboard liquid-carrying vessels. Include able seamen and ordinary seamen.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-5021 Captains, mates, and pilots of water vessels

Command or supervise operations of ships and water vessels, such as tugboats and ferryboats, that travel into and out of harbors, estuaries, straits, and sounds and on rivers, lakes, bays, and oceans. Required to hold license issued by U.S. Coast Guard. Exclude "Motorboat Operators" (53-5022).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment29,170 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 27.43 \\ 57,060 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 14.11 \\ 29,360 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 18.69 \\ 38,880 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\begin{array}{r} \$ 25.69 \\ 53,430 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 33.45 \\ & 69,570 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 42.90 \\ & 89,230 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| $\frac{\text { Industries with the highest }}{}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Support activities for | ter transpo |  |  | 8,760 | \$ 30.48 | \$ 63,410 |  |
| 2. Inland water transp |  |  |  | 5,430 | 27.36 | 56,910 |  |
| 3. Sea, coastal, and G | akes trans | tion |  | 5,350 | 28.74 | 59,770 |  |
| 4. Scenic and sightse | ansportatio | water |  | 2,690 | 19.07 | 39,670 |  |
| 5. Machinery and equ | nt rental and | sing |  | 1,010 | 26.71 | 55,570 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Federal Executive | ( OES de | tion) |  | 1,000 | 30.71 | 63,880 |  |
| 2. Support activities | ter transpo |  |  | 8,760 | 30.48 | 63,410 |  |
| 3. Seafood product pr | tion and pa | ging |  | (6) | 30.31 | 63,050 |  |
| 4. Sea, coastal, and G | akes trans | tion |  | 5,350 | 28.74 | 59,770 |  |
| 5. Other motor vehicl |  |  |  | (6) | 28.20 | 58,650 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Louisiana |  |  |  | 6,880 | \$30.60 | \$ 63,650 | 0.387 |
| 2. Hawaii |  |  |  | 1,020 | 21.21 | 44,120 | 0.170 |
| 3. Alaska |  |  |  | 450 | 25.96 | 54,010 | 0.148 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 1,300 | 30.00 | 62,400 | 0.047 |
| 5. Virginia |  |  |  | 1,560 | 31.17 | 64,830 | 0.043 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Michigan |  |  |  | 250 | 32.67 | 67,960 | 0.006 |
| 2. Virginia |  |  |  | 1,560 | 31.17 | 64,830 | 0.043 |
| 3. Louisiana |  |  |  | 6,880 | 30.60 | 63,650 | 0.387 |
| 4. Connecticut |  |  |  | 350 | 30.55 | 63,540 | 0.021 |
| 5. New York |  |  |  | 1,690 | 30.45 | 63,330 | 0.020 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Houma-Bayou Can | bodaux, L |  |  | 2,820 | \$31.23 | \$ 64,950 | 3.266 |
| 2. New Orleans-Meta | enner, LA |  |  | 2,310 | 28.95 | 60,210 | 0.508 |
| 3. Virginia Beach-No | Newport | VA-NC |  | 1,530 | 31.37 | 65,240 | 0.205 |
| 4. Lake Charles, LA |  |  |  | 160 | 29.33 | 61,010 | 0.185 |
| 5. Honolulu, HI |  |  |  | 780 | 21.70 | 45,140 | 0.182 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Warren-Troy-Farm | Hills, MI | ro Div |  | 40 | 72.67 | 151,160 | 0.003 |
| 2. Baton Rouge, LA |  |  |  | 430 | 36.20 | 75,290 | 0.121 |
| 3. Oxnard-Thousand | Ventura, C |  |  | 110 | 34.15 | 71,030 | 0.036 |
| 4. Mount Vernon-An | s, WA |  |  | 30 | 32.86 | 68,340 | 0.067 |
| 5. Nassau-Suffolk, N | ro Div |  |  | 520 | 31.85 | 66,260 | 0.043 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-5022 Motorboat operators

Operate small motor-driven boats to carry passengers and freight between ships, or ship to shore. May patrol harbors and beach areas. May assist in navigational activities.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-5031 Ship engineers

Supervise and coordinate activities of crew engaged in operating and maintaining engines, boilers, deck machinery, and electrical, sanitary, and refrigeration equipment aboard ship.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$14,190$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 28.53 \\ 59,340 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 16.41 \\ 34,140 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 26.36 <br> 54,820 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 35.75 \\ & 74,360 \end{aligned}$ | 90th <br> \$ 44.65 $92,860$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Sea, coastal, and Great Lakes transportation |  |  |  | 5,730 | \$ 29.99 | \$ 62,370 |  |
| 2. Support activities for water transportation |  |  |  | 2,910 | 29.10 | 60,520 |  |
| 3. Inland water transportation |  |  |  | 2,080 | 26.01 | 54,100 |  |
| 4. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 870 | 27.50 | 57,210 |  |
| 5. Support activities for mining |  |  |  | 810 | 28.17 | 58,600 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Sea, coastal, and Great Lakes transportation |  |  |  | 5,730 | 29.99 | 62,370 |  |
| 2. Support activities for water transportation |  |  |  | 2,910 | 29.10 | 60,520 |  |
| 3. Support activities for mining |  |  |  | 810 | 28.17 | 58,600 |  |
| 4. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 440 | 27.86 | 57,950 |  |
| 5. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 870 | 27.50 | 57,210 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Louisiana |  |  |  | 1,790 | \$ 29.65 | \$ 61,680 | 0.101 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 230 | 27.61 | 57,440 | 0.076 |
| 3. Virginia |  |  |  | 1,560 | 30.19 | 62,780 | 0.043 |
| 4. Florida |  |  |  | 2,730 | 30.71 | 63,880 | 0.035 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 890 | 31.86 | 66,260 | 0.033 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Ohio |  |  |  | 140 | 32.15 | 66,880 | 0.003 |
| 2. New York |  |  |  | 840 | 32.13 | 66,820 | 0.010 |
| 3. Washington |  |  |  | 890 | 31.86 | 66,260 | 0.033 |
| 4. Florida |  |  |  | 2,730 | 30.71 | 63,880 | 0.035 |
| 5. Virginia |  |  |  | 1,560 | 30.19 | 62,780 | 0.043 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Virginia Beach-N | Newport | , VA-NC |  | 1,530 | \$30.25 | \$ 62,920 | 0.205 |
| 2. New Orleans-Met | enner, LA |  |  | 550 | 27.92 | 58,080 | 0.121 |
| 3. Barnstable Town, | Metropolita | CTA |  | 70 | 27.18 | 56,520 | 0.071 |
| 4. Seattle-Bellevue-Ever | WA Metr |  |  | 830 | 31.56 | 65,650 | 0.061 |
| 5. Tampa-St. Petersb | earwater, |  |  | 360 | 30.23 | 62,870 | 0.029 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Jacksonville, FL |  |  |  | 120 | 35.59 | 74,030 | 0.020 |
| 2. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 830 | 31.56 | 65,650 | 0.061 |
| 3. Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC |  |  |  | 1,530 | 30.25 | 62,920 | 0.205 |
| 4. Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL |  |  |  | 360 | 30.23 | 62,870 | 0.029 |
| 5. New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | 720 | 28.33 | 58,920 | 0.014 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-6011 Bridge and lock tenders

Operate and tend bridges, canal locks, and lighthouses to permit marine passage on inland waterways, near shores, and at danger points in waterway passages, May supervise such operations. Include drawbridge operators, lock tenders and operators, and slip bridge operators.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-6021 Parking lot attendants

Park automobiles or issue tickets for customers in a parking lot or garage. May collect fee.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-6031 Service station attendants

Service automobiles, buses, trucks, boats, and other automotive or marine vehicles with fuel, lubricants, and accessories. Collect payment for services and supplies. May lubricate vehicle, change motor oil, install antifreeze, or replace lights or other accessories, such as windshield wiper blades or fan belts. May repair or replace tires.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-6041 Traffic technicians

Conduct field studies to determine traffic volume, speed, effectiveness of signals, adequacy of lighting, and other factors influencing traffic conditions, under direction of traffic engineer.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-6051 Transportation inspectors

Inspect equipment or goods in connection with the safe transport of cargo or people. Include rail transport inspectors, such as freight inspectors, car inspectors, rail inspectors, and other nonprecision inspectors of other types of transportation vehicles.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-6099 Transportation workers, all other

All transportation workers not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 15.55 \\ 32,350 \end{gathered}$ | 10th | 25th M | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  | \$ 8.21 | \$ 10.21 |  | \$ 20.21 | \$ 23.84 |
| 42,130 | Annual: |  | 17,070 | 21,230 |  | 42,040 | 49,590 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Support activities for air transportation |  |  |  | 8,530 | \$ 11.95 | \$ 24,850 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,640 | 19.13 | 39,790 |  |
| 3. Couriers |  |  |  | 1,480 | 18.08 | 37,600 |  |
| 4. Support activities for water transportation |  |  |  | 1,270 | 24.07 | 50,070 |  |
| 5. Automotive equipment rental and leasing |  |  |  | 1,180 | 12.23 | 25,430 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Support activities for water transportation |  |  |  | 1,270 | 24.07 | 50,070 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,640 | 19.13 | 39,790 |  |
| 3. Couriers |  |  |  | 1,480 | 18.08 | 37,600 |  |
| 4. Aerospace product and parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 60 | 18.07 | 37,580 |  |
| 5. Inland water transportation |  |  |  | (6) | 17.89 | 37,210 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  |  |  | 1,030 | \$ 15.22 | \$ 31,670 | 0.172 |
| 2. Alaska |  |  |  | 340 | (6) | (6) | 0.112 |
| 3. Wyoming |  |  |  | 230 | 12.01 | 24,970 | 0.088 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 1,740 | 17.75 | 36,910 | 0.064 |
| 5. Tennessee |  |  |  | 1,350 | 14.57 | 30,310 | 0.050 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Ohio |  |  |  | 1,500 | 18.12 | 37,690 | 0.028 |
| 2. Massachusetts |  |  |  | 310 | 17.92 | 37,280 | 0.010 |
| 3. Pennsylvania |  |  |  | 1,100 | 17.83 | 37,090 | 0.020 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | 5,660 | 17.80 | 37,030 | 0.038 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 1,740 | 17.75 | 36,910 | 0.064 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Honolulu, HI |  |  |  | 930 | \$ 15.30 | \$ 31,820 | 0.217 |
| 2. Amarillo, TX |  |  |  | 110 | 11.15 | 23,190 | 0.103 |
| 3. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,350 | 15.92 | 33,110 | 0.099 |
| 4. Cheyenne, WY |  |  |  | 40 | 10.20 | 21,220 | 0.097 |
| 5. Memphis, TN-MS-AR |  |  |  | 530 | 17.44 | 36,270 | 0.086 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Napa, CA |  |  |  | 40 | 28.05 | 58,350 | 0.063 |
| 2. Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA |  |  |  | 340 | 23.75 | 49,410 | 0.038 |
| 3. Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH |  |  |  | 530 | 19.67 | 40,920 | 0.050 |
| 4. Dayton, OH |  |  |  | (6) | 19.59 | 40,740 | (6) |
| 5. Philadelphia, PA Metro Div |  |  |  | 530 | 19.42 | 40,390 | 0.028 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-7011 Conveyor operators and tenders

Control or tend conveyors or conveyor systems that move materials or products to and from stockpiles, processing stations, departments, or vehicles. May control speed and routing of materials or products.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean <br> \$ 13.45 <br> 27,970 |  | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  | \$ 8.25 | \$ 10.33 |  | \$ 16.09 | \$ 19.24 |
| 50,080 | Annual: |  | 17,170 | 21,490 |  | 33,460 | 40,030 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Couriers |  |  |  | 14,520 | \$ 13.94 | \$ 29,000 |  |
| 2. Farm product raw m | ial merch. |  |  | 4,360 | 11.59 | 24,110 |  |
| 3. Misc. durable goods | chant who |  |  | 2,210 | 11.61 | 24,140 |  |
| 4. Warehousing and st |  |  |  | 1,700 | 13.80 | 28,710 |  |
| 5. Lumber and const. | y merchan | lesalers |  | 1,280 | 12.92 | 26,870 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Power generation | pply |  |  | 40 | 20.91 | 43,490 |  |
| 2. Metal ore mining |  |  |  | 100 | 18.88 | 39,280 |  |
| 3. Coal mining |  |  |  | 1,240 | 18.20 | 37,850 |  |
| 4. Support activities for | ter transpo |  |  | 40 | 17.91 | 37,250 |  |
| 5. Pulp, paper, and pap | ard mills |  |  | 1,040 | 17.25 | 35,880 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. North Dakota |  |  |  | 800 | \$ 13.18 | \$ 27,420 | 0.238 |
| 2. Nebraska |  |  |  | 1,390 | 12.08 | 25,130 | 0.154 |
| 3. Montana |  |  |  | 470 | 15.19 | 31,590 | 0.110 |
| 4. Arkansas |  |  |  | 1,220 | 11.89 | 24,740 | 0.105 |
| 5. South Dakota |  |  |  | 360 | 11.44 | 23,800 | 0.094 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wyoming |  |  |  | 60 | 24.16 | 50,260 | 0.023 |
| 2. New Mexico |  |  |  | 110 | 18.88 | 39,270 | 0.014 |
| 3. West Virginia |  |  |  | 410 | 18.84 | 39,190 | 0.058 |
| 4. Hawaii |  |  |  | 140 | 16.16 | 33,610 | 0.023 |
| 5. New Jersey |  |  |  | 1,800 | 15.81 | 32,880 | 0.045 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Percent of MSA } \\ \text { employment } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Great Falls, MT |  |  |  | 70 | \$ 15.25 | \$ 31,720 | 0.206 |
| 2. Wheeling, WV-OH |  |  |  | 100 | 18.46 | 38,400 | 0.153 |
| 3. Springfield, MO |  |  |  | 280 | 13.26 | 27,580 | 0.148 |
| 4. Sheboygan, WI |  |  |  | 90 | 16.17 | 33,630 | 0.146 |
| 5. Charleston, WV |  |  |  | 180 | 19.44 | 40,440 | 0.126 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Albuquerque, NM |  |  |  | (6) | 21.20 | 44,100 | (6) |
| 2. Charleston, WV |  |  |  | 180 | 19.44 | 40,440 | 0.126 |
| 3. Wheeling, WV-OH |  |  |  | 100 | 18.46 | 38,400 | 0.153 |
| 4. Pittsburgh, PA |  |  |  | 130 | 18.13 | 37,700 | 0.012 |
| 5. Redding, CA |  |  |  | (6) | 17.95 | 37,340 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-7021 Crane and tower operators

Operate mechanical boom and cable or tower and cable equipment to lift and move materials, machines, or products in many directions. Exclude "Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators" (53-7032).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-7031 Dredge operators

Operate dredge to remove sand, gravel, or other materials from lakes, rivers, or streams; and to excavate and maintain navigable channels in waterways.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-7032 Excavating and loading machine and dragline operators

Operate or tend machinery equipped with scoops, shovels, or buckets, to excavate and load loose materials. Exclude "Dredge Operators" (53-7031).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment Hourly: | Mean | 10th | 25th | Median | 75th | 90th |
|  | \$ 17.19 | \$10.65 | \$ 12.83 |  | \$ 20.32 | \$ 26.18 |
| 67,590 Annual: | 35,740 | 22,150 | 26,690 |  | 42,270 | 54,460 |
| Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other specialty trade contractors |  |  | 20,850 | \$ 17.49 | \$ 36,380 |  |
| 2. Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying |  |  | 7,420 | 15.55 | 32,350 |  |
| 3. Utility system construction |  |  | 7,330 | 16.83 | 35,010 |  |
| 4. Highway, street, and bridge construction |  |  | 4,590 | 17.18 | 35,730 |  |
| 5. Coal mining |  |  | 4,460 | 18.89 | 39,290 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Power generation and supply |  |  | 230 | 23.88 | 49,670 |  |
| 2. Pipeline transportation of natural gas |  |  | 90 | 22.42 | 46,640 |  |
| 3. Other amusement and recreation industries |  |  | (6) | 22.22 | 46,210 |  |
| 4. Water, sewage and other systems |  |  | 30 | 20.72 | 43,090 |  |
| 5. Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores |  |  | (6) | 20.20 | 42,010 |  |
| State |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wyoming |  |  | 2,250 | \$ 19.34 | \$ 40,220 | 0.858 |
| 2. Oregon |  |  | 2,380 | 17.03 | 35,420 | 0.144 |
| 3. West Virginia |  |  | 790 | 18.35 | 38,160 | 0.111 |
| 4. Idaho |  |  | 690 | 17.31 | 36,010 | 0.111 |
| 5. Vermont |  |  | 330 | 15.50 | 32,250 | 0.110 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. California |  |  | 2,800 | 24.80 | 51,580 | 0.019 |
| 2. Illinois |  |  | 1,590 | 24.79 | 51,560 | 0.027 |
| 3. Massachusetts |  |  | 970 | 23.81 | 49,530 | 0.031 |
| 4. Washington |  |  | 1,130 | 23.17 | 48,200 | 0.041 |
| 5. Missouri |  |  | 2,100 | 22.92 | 47,680 | 0.078 |
| MSA |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Cheyenne, WY |  |  | 170 | \$ 16.56 | \$ 34,450 | 0.413 |
| 2. Coeur d'Alene, ID |  |  | 200 | 19.93 | 41,450 | 0.367 |
| 3. Medford, OR |  |  | 200 | 15.67 | 32,600 | 0.244 |
| 4. Prescott, AZ |  |  | 140 | 17.16 | 35,700 | 0.222 |
| 5. Naples-Marco Island, FL |  |  | 280 | 13.33 | 27,730 | 0.216 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA |  |  | 700 | 27.86 | 57,950 | 0.055 |
| 2. Madison, WI |  |  | (6) | 27.38 | 56,950 | (6) |
| 3. Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA Metro Div |  |  | 100 | 27.27 | 56,730 | 0.007 |
| 4. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metropolitan NECTA |  |  | 80 | 27.22 | 56,610 | 0.019 |
| 5. Duluth, MN-WI |  |  | (6) | 27.21 | 56,600 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-7033 Loading machine operators, underground mining

Operate underground loading machine to load coal, ore, or rock into shuttle or mine car or onto conveyors. Loading equipment may include power shovels, hoisting engines equipped with cable-drawn scraper or scoop, or machines equipped with gathering arms and conveyor.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-7041 Hoist and winch operators

Operate or tend hoists or winches to lift and pull loads using power-operated cable equipment. Exclude "Crane and Tower Operators" (53-7021).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-7051 Industrial truck and tractor operators

Operate industrial trucks or tractors equipped to move materials around a warehouse, storage yard, factory, construction site, or similar location. Exclude "Logging Equipment Operators" (45-4022).

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$629,100$ |  | Mean$\begin{array}{r} \$ 13.99 \\ 29,090 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 9.13 \\ 18,980 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 10.73 \\ 22,320 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 13.11 \\ 27,270 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 16.35 \\ & 34,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 20.63 \\ & 42,900 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Warehousing and |  |  |  | 77,880 | \$ 13.53 | \$ 28,140 |  |
| 2. Building material | plies deal |  |  | 51,690 | 12.07 | 25,100 |  |
| 3. Employment servi |  |  |  | 38,300 | 11.81 | 24,560 |  |
| 4. Grocery and Relat | duct Whol |  |  | 25,810 | 14.45 | 30,050 |  |
| 5. General freight tru |  |  |  | 21,000 | 15.35 | 31,930 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Natural gas distrib |  |  |  | 100 | 27.77 | 57,770 |  |
| 2. Motor vehicle ma | uring |  |  | 3,650 | 23.18 | 48,200 |  |
| 3. Power generation | pply |  |  | 570 | 21.79 | 45,330 |  |
| 4. Local government | designatio |  |  | 3,020 | 20.60 | 42,840 |  |
| 5. Aerospace produc | parts manuf |  |  | 970 | 18.99 | 39,500 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of Stat <br> employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Kentucky |  |  |  | 15,220 | \$ 13.55 | \$ 28,170 | 0.855 |
| 2. Arkansas |  |  |  | 9,550 | 12.24 | 25,460 | 0.818 |
| 3. Tennessee |  |  |  | 20,990 | 13.34 | 27,760 | 0.772 |
| 4. Georgia |  |  |  | 30,600 | 12.53 | 26,070 | 0.765 |
| 5. Indiana |  |  |  | 21,820 | 14.36 | 29,880 | 0.749 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 670 | 17.94 | 37,320 | 0.220 |
| 2. Michigan |  |  |  | 22,100 | 17.63 | 36,670 | 0.515 |
| 3. Wyoming |  |  |  | 810 | 17.05 | 35,470 | 0.309 |
| 4. Washington |  |  |  | 14,500 | 16.34 | 33,980 | 0.530 |
| 5. California |  |  |  | 69,220 | 15.76 | 32,780 | 0.459 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Dalton, GA |  |  |  | 2,680 | \$ 11.97 | \$ 24,900 | 3.494 |
| 2. Danville, IL |  |  |  | 580 | 15.36 | 31,960 | 1.966 |
| 3. Joplin, MO |  |  |  | 1,250 | 11.58 | 24,100 | 1.608 |
| 4. Winchester, VA-W |  |  |  | 840 | 12.80 | 26,620 | 1.527 |
| 5. Jackson, TN |  |  |  | 890 | 12.07 | 25,100 | 1.523 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Redding, CA |  |  |  | 550 | 21.98 | 45,720 | 0.822 |
| 2. Kokomo, IN |  |  |  | 360 | 21.86 | 45,470 | 0.784 |
| 3. Ann Arbor, MI |  |  |  | 530 | 20.85 | 43,370 | 0.268 |
| 4. Saginaw-Saginaw | ship North, |  |  | 310 | 20.74 | 43,140 | 0.344 |
| 5. Warren-Troy-Farm | Hills, M | ro Div |  | 5,740 | 19.89 | 41,380 | 0.482 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-7061 Cleaners of vehicles and equipment

Wash or otherwise clean vehicles, machinery, and other equipment. Use such materials as water, cleaning agents, brushes, cloths, and hoses. Exclude "Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners" (37-2011).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-7062 Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand

Manually move freight, stock, or other materials or perform other unskilled general labor. Include all unskilled manual laborers not elsewhere classified. Exclude "Material Moving Workers" (53-7011 through 53-7199) who use power equipment. Exclude "Construction Laborers" (47-2061) and "Construction Trades Helpers" (47-3011 through 47-3019).


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-7063 Machine feeders and offbearers

Feed materials into or remove materials from machines or equipment that is automatic or tended by other workers.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$150,600$ |  | Mean <br> \$ 11.58 <br> 24,080 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 7.53 \\ 15,670 \end{gathered}$ | 25th M | Median |  | 90th |
|  | Hourly: |  |  | \$ 8.84 |  | \$ 13.64 | \$ 16.88 |
|  | Annual: |  |  | 18,380 |  | 28,370 | 35,100 |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Printing and related support activities |  |  |  | 12,530 | \$ 11.86 | \$ 24,670 |  |
| 2. Newspaper, book, and directory publishers |  |  |  | 11,740 | 10.25 | 21,330 |  |
| 3. Converted paper product manufacturing |  |  |  | 9,370 | 12.68 | 26,380 |  |
| 4. Other wood product manufacturing |  |  |  | 8,360 | 10.09 | 20,980 |  |
| 5. Plastics product manufacturing |  |  |  | 7,390 | 10.97 | 22,810 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Basic chemical manufacturing |  |  |  | 360 | 18.63 | 38,750 |  |
| 2. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing |  |  |  | 480 | 16.77 | 34,880 |  |
| 3. Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy mfg. |  |  |  | 1,080 | 16.72 | 34,790 |  |
| 4. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills |  |  |  | 2,630 | 15.90 | 33,070 |  |
| 5. Other general purpose machinery manufacturing |  |  |  | (6) | 14.73 | 30,640 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oregon |  |  |  | 7,150 | \$ 12.12 | \$ 25,210 | 0.434 |
| 2. Arkansas |  |  |  | 4,630 | 11.20 | 23,290 | 0.397 |
| 3. Kentucky |  |  |  | 5,850 | 11.30 | 23,510 | 0.329 |
| 4. Indiana |  |  |  | 7,500 | 12.02 | 25,000 | 0.257 |
| 5. Mississippi |  |  |  | 2,700 | 11.36 | 23,630 | 0.243 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Wyoming |  |  |  | 110 | 20.64 | 42,940 | 0.042 |
| 2. Delaware |  |  |  | (6) | 17.95 | 37,330 | (6) |
| 3. Minnesota |  |  |  | 1,700 | 14.19 | 29,510 | 0.063 |
| 4. Montana |  |  |  | 270 | 13.37 | 27,810 | 0.063 |
| 5. Kansas |  |  |  | 1,400 | 13.30 | 27,660 | 0.106 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Medford, OR |  |  |  | 560 | \$ 13.17 | \$ 27,390 | 0.683 |
| 2. Eugene-Springfield, OR |  |  |  | 960 | 12.26 | 25,500 | 0.649 |
| 3. Columbus, IN |  |  |  | 230 | 13.76 | 28,620 | 0.545 |
| 4. Hickory-Lenior-Morgantown, NC |  |  |  | 870 | 10.63 | 22,100 | 0.537 |
| 5. Salem, OR |  |  |  | 730 | 9.63 | 20,030 | 0.499 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Duluth, MN-WI |  |  |  | 40 | 19.36 | 40,270 | 0.032 |
| 2. Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI |  |  |  | (6) | 17.48 | 36,360 | (6) |
| 3. Longview, WA |  |  |  | 90 | 17.07 | 35,500 | 0.253 |
| 4. Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metro Div |  |  |  | (6) | 16.63 | 34,600 | (6) |
| 5. Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH |  |  |  | 940 | 15.84 | 32,950 | 0.088 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-7064 Packers and packagers, hand

Pack or package by hand a wide variety of products and materials.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-7071 Gas compressor and gas pumping station operators

Operate steam, gas, electric motor, or internal combustion engine driven compressors. Transmit, compress, or recover gases, such as butane, nitrogen, hydrogen, and natural gas.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment3,900 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 21.52 \\ 44,760 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 13.35 \\ 27,760 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 25th } \\ \$ 16.99 \\ 35,330 \end{gathered}$ | Median$\text { \$ } 21.83$$45,400$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 26.02 \\ & 54,120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 29.42 \\ & 61,190 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | dustry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Pipeline transportation of natural gas |  |  |  | 1,780 | \$ 23.32 | \$ 48,500 |  |
| 2. Oil and gas extraction |  |  |  | 530 | 19.29 | 40,130 |  |
| 3. Natural gas distribution |  |  |  | 290 | 21.38 | 44,470 |  |
| 4. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 150 | 21.86 | 45,470 |  |
| 5. Other pipeline transportation |  |  |  | 130 | 24.06 | 50,050 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Other pipeline transportation |  |  |  | 130 | 24.06 | 50,050 |  |
| 2. Pipeline transportation of natural gas |  |  |  | 1,780 | 23.32 | 48,500 |  |
| 3. Management of companies and enterprises |  |  |  | 150 | 21.86 | 45,470 |  |
| 4. Support activities for mining |  |  |  | (6) | 21.46 | 44,650 |  |
| 5. Natural gas distribution |  |  |  | 290 | 21.38 | 44,470 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. West Virginia |  |  |  | 220 | \$ 16.19 | \$ 33,670 | 0.031 |
| 2. Kansas |  |  |  | 310 | 21.91 | 45,580 | 0.023 |
| 3. Arkansas |  |  |  | 210 | 22.78 | 47,370 | 0.018 |
| 4. Montana |  |  |  | 40 | 21.72 | 45,170 | 0.009 |
| 5. Oklahoma |  |  |  | 120 | 22.37 | 46,520 | 0.008 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Utah |  |  |  | 60 | 26.82 | 55,780 | 0.005 |
| 2. New Mexico |  |  |  | 40 | 24.98 | 51,950 | 0.005 |
| 3. Louisiana |  |  |  | 150 | 24.80 | 51,590 | 0.008 |
| 4. California |  |  |  | (6) | 23.28 | 48,430 | (6) |
| 5. Wyoming |  |  |  | (6) | 23.27 | 48,390 | (6) |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA <br> employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oklahoma City, OK |  |  |  | 120 | \$ 22.30 | \$ 46,380 | 0.022 |
| 2. El Paso, TX |  |  |  | 40 | 17.71 | 36,840 | 0.015 |
| 3. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI |  |  |  | 120 | 15.61 | 32,470 | 0.007 |
| 4. Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN |  |  |  | 40 | 24.18 | 50,300 | 0.004 |
| 5. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Div |  |  |  | 60 | 15.90 | 33,070 | 0.003 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN |  |  |  | 40 | 24.18 | 50,300 | 0.004 |
| 2. Oklahoma City, OK |  |  |  | 120 | 22.30 | 46,380 | 0.022 |
| 3. Birmingham-Hoover, AL |  |  |  | (6) | 19.99 | 41,580 | (6) |
| 4. Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX |  |  |  | (6) | 19.62 | 40,810 | (6) |
| 5. Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA Metropolitan NECTA |  |  |  | (6) | 18.68 | 38,860 | (6) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006-Continued

## 53-7072 Pump operators, except wellhead pumpers

Tend, control, or operate power-driven, stationary, or portable pumps and manifold systems to transfer gases, oil, other liquids, slurries, or powdered materials to and from various vessels and processes.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-7073 Wellhead pumpers

Operate power pumps and auxiliary equipment to produce flow of oil or gas from wells in oil field.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-7081 Refuse and recyclable material collectors

Collect and dump refuse or recyclable materials from containers into truck. May drive truck.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$125,770$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \$ 14.96 \\ & 31,110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 7.98 \\ 16,600 \end{gathered}$ | Median <br> \$ 13.93 <br> 28,970 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 18.51 \\ & 38,490 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 24.42 \\ & 50,790 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Waste collection |  |  |  | 44,320 | \$ 14.84 | \$ 30,860 |  |
| 2. Waste treatment and | osal |  |  | 20,760 | 15.69 | 32,640 |  |
| 3. Remediation and o | aste servic |  |  | 2,890 | 14.35 | 29,850 |  |
| 4. Misc. durable good | chant who |  |  | 1,340 | 10.75 | 22,350 |  |
| 5. General freight tru |  |  |  | 1,230 | 19.44 | 40,440 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Postal service |  |  |  | 190 | 21.53 | 44,780 |  |
| 2. General freight tru |  |  |  | 1,230 | 19.44 | 40,440 |  |
| 3. Specialized freight |  |  |  | 640 | 16.34 | 33,990 |  |
| 4. Waste treatment an | posal |  |  | 20,760 | 15.69 | 32,640 |  |
| 5. Local government | designatio |  |  | (6) | 15.00 | 31,210 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. North Dakota |  |  |  | 560 | \$ 12.05 | \$ 25,070 | 0.167 |
| 2. Maine |  |  |  | 970 | 11.15 | 23,180 | 0.163 |
| 3. West Virginia |  |  |  | 1,140 | 10.57 | 21,990 | 0.160 |
| 4. South Carolina |  |  |  | 2,820 | 10.00 | 20,800 | 0.153 |
| 5. Kansas |  |  |  | 1,920 | 11.38 | 23,660 | 0.145 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Illinois |  |  |  | 5,080 | 19.31 | 40,160 | 0.087 |
| 2. Wisconsin |  |  |  | 2,220 | 19.04 | 39,610 | 0.081 |
| 3. California |  |  |  | 13,250 | 18.81 | 39,130 | 0.088 |
| 4. New Jersey |  |  |  | 4,110 | 18.69 | 38,870 | 0.104 |
| 5. Washington |  |  |  | 1,700 | 18.53 | 38,540 | 0.062 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Lebanon, PA |  |  |  | 360 | \$ 15.15 | \$ 31,520 | 0.780 |
| 2. Pascagoula, MS |  |  |  | 220 | 11.49 | 23,890 | 0.422 |
| 3. Danbury, CT Metr | an NECTA |  |  | 180 | 13.71 | 28,520 | 0.259 |
| 4. Dothan, AL |  |  |  | 160 | 9.51 | 19,780 | 0.254 |
| 5. Lake County-Keno | ounty, IL- | Metro Div |  | 920 | 20.11 | 41,820 | 0.237 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. San Jose-Sunnyval | ta Clara, C |  |  | 750 | 27.21 | 56,590 | 0.084 |
| 2. Merced, CA |  |  |  | 80 | 23.18 | 48,210 | 0.136 |
| 3. San Francisco-San | o-Redwood | y, CA Met |  | 1,130 | 21.95 | 45,660 | 0.117 |
| 4. Oakland-Fremont- | ard, CA M | Div |  | 1,220 | 21.79 | 45,310 | 0.119 |
| 5. Chicago-Napervill | t, IL Metr |  |  | 2,780 | 21.34 | 44,390 | 0.074 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-7111 Shuttle car operators

Operate diesel or electric-powered shuttle car in underground mine to transport materials from working face to mine cars or conveyor.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-7121 Tank car, truck, and ship loaders

Load and unload chemicals and bulk solids, such as coal, sand, and grain into or from tank cars, trucks, or ships using material moving equipment. May perform a variety of other tasks relating to shipment of products. May gauge or sample shipping tanks and test them for leaks.


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued

## 53-7199 Material moving workers, all other

All material moving workers not listed separately.

| National, cross-industry employment and wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employment$52,120$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \$ 15.87 \\ 33,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10th } \\ \$ 8.13 \\ 16,920 \end{gathered}$ | 25th$\$ 10.23$21,290 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \$ 14.55 \\ 30,270 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 75th } \\ & \$ 20.41 \\ & 42,450 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 90th } \\ & \$ 25.32 \\ & 52,670 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Hourly: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Annual: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Industry |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage |  |
| Industries with the highest employment of this occupation ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Employment services |  |  |  | 6,530 | \$ 11.96 | \$ 24,880 |  |
| 2. Local government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 2,040 | 13.99 | 29,100 |  |
| 3. Warehousing and storage |  |  |  | 1,850 | 13.98 | 29,070 |  |
| 4. State government (OES designation) |  |  |  | 1,440 | 16.98 | 35,330 |  |
| 5. Automobile dealers |  |  |  | 1,300 | 11.15 | 23,190 |  |
| Industries with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Support activities for water transportation |  |  |  | (6) | 22.04 | 45,840 |  |
| 2. Postal service |  |  |  | 150 | 20.27 | 42,170 |  |
| 3. Metal ore mining |  |  |  | 70 | 20.18 | 41,970 |  |
| 4. Federal Executive Branch (OES designation) |  |  |  | 410 | 19.99 | 41,580 |  |
| 5. Highway, street, and bridge construction |  |  |  | 90 | 19.70 | 40,980 |  |
| State |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of State employment |
| States with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Alaska |  |  |  | 1,200 | \$ 17.08 | \$ 35,530 | 0.395 |
| 2. New Hampshire |  |  |  | 680 | 10.11 | 21,020 | 0.108 |
| 3. Tennessee |  |  |  | 2,570 | 14.89 | 30,970 | 0.095 |
| 4. Iowa |  |  |  | 1,390 | 15.61 | 32,460 | 0.095 |
| 5. Idaho |  |  |  | 500 | 11.43 | 23,770 | 0.080 |
| States with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Hawaii |  |  |  | 190 | 32.49 | 67,570 | 0.032 |
| 2. Texas |  |  |  | 7,530 | 17.95 | 37,340 | 0.077 |
| 3. Michigan |  |  |  | 1,270 | 17.95 | 37,340 | 0.030 |
| 4. Indiana |  |  |  | 810 | 17.71 | 36,850 | 0.028 |
| 5. California |  |  |  | 9,480 | 17.67 | 36,740 | 0.063 |
| MSA |  |  |  | Employment | Hourly wage | Annual wage | Percent of MSA employment |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest employment concentration of this occupation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Anchorage, AK M |  |  |  | 790 | \$ 16.25 | \$ 33,800 | 0.483 |
| 2. Fairbanks, AK M |  |  |  | 110 | 17.53 | 36,470 | 0.297 |
| 3. Davenport-Moline | Island, IA |  |  | 540 | 14.28 | 29,710 | 0.289 |
| 4. Monroe, LA |  |  |  | 180 | 9.40 | 19,550 | 0.235 |
| 5. Pocatello, ID |  |  |  | 80 | 10.78 | 22,420 | 0.215 |
| Metropolitan areas with the highest wages for this occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Metro Div |  |  |  | 1,020 | 27.16 | 56,490 | 0.099 |
| 2. Tacoma, WA Metro Div |  |  |  | 240 | 24.76 | 51,500 | 0.093 |
| 3. Vallejo-Fairfield, CA |  |  |  | 50 | 23.79 | 49,490 | 0.039 |
| 4. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA |  |  |  | 150 | 23.12 | 48,090 | 0.049 |
| 5. Fresno, CA |  |  |  | 100 | 22.64 | 47,080 | 0.031 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. National, industry, State, and MSA data by occupation, May 2006 - Continued
${ }^{1}$ This table shows occupational employment and wage estimates for 10 industries: the 5 with the highest employment and the 5 with the highest wages for this occupation. Industries are shown at the four-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code level.
${ }^{2}$ These are the States with the highest percentages of workers in this occupation. The percent of employment is calculated by dividing the State employment for the detailed occupation by the total State employment for all occupations.
${ }^{3}$ These are the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) with the
highest percentages of workers in this occupation. The percent of workers is calculated by dividing the MSA employment for the detailed occupation by the total MSA employment for all occupations.
${ }^{4}$ This wage is equal to or greater than $\$ 70.00$ per hour or $\$ 145,600$ per year.
${ }^{5}$ Wages for some occupations that do not generally work yearround, full time, are reported either as hourly wages or annual salaries depending on how they are typically paid.
${ }^{6}$ Estimate not released.

# Appendix A. The Standard Occupational Classification System 

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey fully implemented the Standard Occupational Classification System (SOC) in 2000. The SOC fulfilled a growing need for a universal occupational classification system that permits government agencies and private industry to produce comparable data.

The SOC system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. The 2000 SOC is designed to cover all occupations in which work is performed for pay or profit, reflecting the current occupational structure in the United States.

The OES survey uses 22 of the 23 major occupational groups from the SOC to categorize workers who work for pay in one of 801 detailed occupations. Major group 550000 , Military specific occupations, is excluded from the OES survey.

## Description of the SOC structure

The SOC is an empirically based, economy-wide occupational classification system. The occupations are identified by codes and titles, and by definitions that describe primary job duties. The skill level required for some of the occupations is implicit in the definition. The classification system emphasizes occupations of special interest to many data users, such as technology-related occupations and occupations requiring substantial training.

The SOC system has four levels of classification: major group, minor group, broad occupation, and detailed occupation. Occupation codes consist of six digits, with a hyphen between the 2nd and 3rd digits for presentational clarity. The first two digits represent the major group; the third, the minor group; and the fourth and fifth, the broad occupation. The last digit, along with the preceding five, identifies the detailed occupation.

Major group codes end with 0000 (for example, 33-0000, Protective service occupations), minor groups end with 000 (33-2000, Fire fighting and prevention workers), and broad occupations end with 0 (33-2020, Fire inspectors). All residuals ("Other," "Miscellaneous," and "All other"), whether at the detailed or broad occupation or minor group level, contain a 9 at the level of the residual. Detailed residual occupations
end in 9 (for example, 33-9099, Protective service workers, all other); broad occupations that are minor group residuals end in 90 (33-9090, Miscellaneous protective service workers); and minor groups that are major group residuals end in 9000 (33-9000, Other protective service workers).

There are residual categories within the various levels of the system to permit the reporting of occupations not identified at the detailed level. The following sections examine the first level of the system-major group-as well as the residual occupational categories.

## Major groups

The major groups and corresponding numbers of detailed occupations surveyed in the OES program in May 2006 are as follows:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOC } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ | Major occupational group | Number of detailed occupations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 801 |
| 11-0000 | Management | 34 |
| 13-0000 | Business and financial operations | 30 |
| 15-0000 | Computer and mathematical science | 16 |
| 17-0000 | Architecture and engineering . . . . . . | 35 |
| 19-0000 | Life, physical, and social science . . . . | 44 |
| 21-0000 | Community and social services . . . . . | 17 |
| 23-0000 | Legal | 9 |
| 25-0000 | Education, training, and library . . . . . | 61 |
| 27-0000 | Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media. | 41 |
| 29-0000 | Healthcare practitioner and technical | 53 |
| 31-0000 | Healthcare support . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 |
| 33-0000 | Protective service | 21 |
| 35-0000 | Food preparation and serving related | 18 |
| 37-0000 | Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance | 10 |
| 39-0000 | Personal care and service | 34 |
| 41-0000 | Sales and related | 22 |
| 43-0000 | Office and administrative support . . . . | 55 |
| 45-0000 | Farming, fishing, and forestry . . . . . . | 16 |
| 47-0000 | Construction and extraction . . . . . . . | 59 |
| 49-0000 | Installation, maintenance, and repair . | 51 |
| 51-0000 | Production . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 110 |
| 53-0000 | Transportation and material moving . | 50 |

## Classification guidelines

To ensure that all users of occupational data classify workers in the same way, the following classification principles apply:

1. The classification covers all occupations in which work is performed for pay or profit, including work performed in family-operated enterprises by family members who are not directly compensated. It excludes occupations unique to volunteers. Each occupation is assigned to only one occupational category at the lowest level of the classification. OES does not cover the self-employed. For additional information, see appendix B.
2. Occupations are classified based upon work performed and skills, education, training, and credentials required.
3. Supervisors of professional and technical workers usually have qualifications similar to those of the workers they supervise, and these supervisors are therefore classified with the workers they oversee. Likewise, team leaders, lead workers, and supervisors of production, sales, and service workers who spend at least 20 percent of their time performing work similar to that of the workers they supervise are classified with the employees they oversee.
4. First-line managers and supervisors of production, service, and sales workers who spend 80 percent or more of their time performing supervisory activities are classified separately in the appropriate supervisor category, because their work activities are distinct from those of the workers they oversee.
5. Apprentices and trainees are classified with the occupations for which they are being trained, while helpers and aides are classified separately.
6. If an occupation is not included as a distinct, detailed occupation in the SOC structure, it is classified in the appropriate residual occupation. Residual occupations contain all occupations within a major, minor, or broad group that are not classified separately.
7. When workers may be classified in more than one occupation, they are classified in the occupation that requires the highest level of skill. If there is no measurable difference in skill requirements, workers are included in the occupation at which they spend the most time.
8. OES data collection and reporting agencies classify workers at the most detailed level possible. Different agencies may use different levels of aggregation, depending on their ability to collect data and the requirements of data users.

First-line managers and supervisors are included in the last 11 major occupational groups. Professional, paraprofessional, and technical supervisors are classified with the workers they supervise due to the extensive subject matter knowledge required. First-line managers and supervisors may be supervised by top and middle managers in the management major group.

## Residual occupational categories

The SOC has detailed categories for occupations that are numerically significant, either in one industry or across all industries. For less populous occupations, residual categories (that is, "All other...") have been created within most levels of the SOC system. Residual categories provide a complete accounting of all workers employed within an establishment and allow aggregation and analysis of occupational employment data at various levels of detail. Some examples of residual categories are: "Other sales and related workers" at the minor group level, and "All other installation, maintenance, and repair workers" at the detailed level.

For more information about the SOC, see the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Web site at www.bls.gov/oes.

# Appendix B. Survey Methods and Reliability Statement for the May 2006 Occupational Employment Statistics Survey 

## Introduction

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also surveyed, but their data are not included in national estimates.

About 6.5 million in-scope establishments are stratified within State by substate area, industry, and employment size class. Substate areas include all officially defined metropolitan areas and one or more residual balance-of-State areas (MSA/BOS areas). The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used to stratify establishments by industry.

Probability sample panels of about 200,000 establishments are selected semiannually. Responses are obtained through mail and telephone contact. Respondents report their number of employees by occupation across 12 wage bands. The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is used to define occupations.

Estimates of occupational employment and occupational wage rates are based on a rolling 6-panel (or 3-year) cycle. The total sample size when six panels are combined is approximately 1.2 million establishments.

Occupational and industrial classification systems

## The occupational classification system

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget's Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is used to define occupations. The survey uses the system to categorize workers across 22 major occupation groups spanning 801 detailed occupations. See appendix A for a detailed description of the system.

## The industrial classification system

The OES survey uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). More information about NAICS can be found at the BLS Web site http://www.bls.gov/bls/ naics.htm or in the 2002 North American Industry Classification System manual. Each establishment in the survey
is assigned a 6-digit NAICS code based on its primary economic activity.

## Industrial scope and stratification

The survey covers the following NAICS industry sectors:

11 Logging (1133), support activities for crop
production (1151), and support activities for animal
production (1152) only
Mining
Utilities
Construction
31-33 Manufacturing
42 Wholesale trade
44-45 Retail trade
48-49 Transportation and warehousing
51 Information
52 Finance and insurance
53 Real estate and rental and leasing
54 Professional, scientific, and technical services
55 Management of companies and enterprises
56 Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services
Educational services
Health care and social assistance
Arts, entertainment, and recreation
Accommodation and food services
Other services, except public administration
[private households (814) are excluded]
Federal Government Executive Branch (assigned industry code 999100)
State government (assigned industry code 999200)
Local government (assigned industry code 999300)

These sectors are stratified into 343 industry groups. Most groups are entire 4-digit NAICS codes. The rest are either stand-alone 5-digit NAICS codes or residual 4-digit NAICS codes with the stand-alone 5-digit codes removed. "NAICS4/5" is a short term that is used to describe this particular grouping of industries.

## Concepts

An establishment is generally a single physical location at which economic activity occurs (e.g., store, factory, farm, etc.). Each establishment is assigned a 6-digit NAICS code. When a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct economic activities, it is treated as two or more separate establishments if separate payroll records are available and certain other criteria are met.

Employment refers to the number of workers who can be classified as full- and part-time employees, including workers on paid vacations or other types of leave; salaried officers, executives, and staff members of incorporated firms; employees temporarily assigned to other units; and non-contract employees for whom the reporting unit is their permanent duty station regardless of whether that unit prepares their paychecks.

The OES survey includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonfarm industries. Self-employed workers, owners and partners in unincorporated firms, household workers, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Occupations are classified based on work performed and on required skills. Employees are assigned to an occupation based on the work they perform and not on their education or training. For example, an employee trained as an engineer but working as a drafter is reported as a drafter. Employees who perform the duties of two or more occupations are reported in the occupation that requires the highest level of skill or in the occupation where the most time is spent if there is no measurable difference in skill requirements. Working supervisors (those spending 20 percent or more of their time doing work similar to the workers they supervise) are classified with the workers they supervise. Workers receiving on-the-job training, apprentices, and trainees are classified with the occupations for which they are being trained.
A wage is money that is paid or received for work or services performed in a specified period. Base rate pay, cost-of-living allowances, guaranteed pay, hazardous-duty pay, incentive pay such as commissions and production bonuses, tips, and on-call pay are included in a wage. Back pay, jury duty pay, overtime pay, severance pay, shift differentials, non-production bonuses, employer costs for supplementary benefits, and tuition reimbursements are excluded. Employers are asked to classify each of their workers into an SOC occupation and one of the following 12 wage intervals:

| Interval | Wages |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hourly rate intervals | Annual rate intervals |
| Range A. | Under \$7.50 | Under \$15,600 |
| Range B.................... | \$7.50 to \$9.49 | \$15,600 to \$19,759 |
| Range C .................... | \$9.50 to \$11.99 | \$19,760 to \$24,959 |
| Range D. | \$12.00 to \$15.24 | \$24,960 to \$31,719 |
| Range E. | \$15.25 to \$19.24 | \$31,720 to \$40,039 |
| Range F. | \$19.25 to \$24.49 | \$40,040 to \$50,959 |
| Range G | \$24.50 to \$30.99 | \$50,960 to \$64,479 |
| Range H . | \$31.00 to \$39.24 | \$64,480 to \$81,639 |
| Range I.. | \$39.25 to \$49.74 | \$81,640 to \$103,479 |
| Range J ..................... | \$49.75 to \$63.24 | \$103,480 to \$131,559 |
| Range K..................... | \$63.25 to \$79.99 | \$131,560 to \$166,399 |
| Range L..................... | \$80.00 and over | \$166,400 and over |

## 3-year survey cycle of data collection

The survey is based on a probability sample drawn from a universe of about 6.5 million in-scope establishments stratified by geography and industry. The sample is designed to represent all nonfarm establishments in the United States.

The OES survey allocates and selects a sample of approximately 200,000 establishments semiannually. Semiannual samples are referred to as panels. To the extent possible, private sector units selected in any one panel are not sampled again in the next five succeeding panels.

The survey is conducted over a rolling 6-panel (or 3-year) cycle. This is done in order to provide adequate geographic, industrial, and occupational coverage. Over the course of a 6panel (or 3-year) cycle, approximately 1.2 million establishments are sampled. In this cycle, data collected in May 2006 are combined with data collected in November 2005, May 2005, November 2004, May 2004, and November 2003.

For a given panel, survey questionnaires are initially mailed out to almost all sampled establishments. State workforce agency staff may make personal visits to some of the larger establishments. Three additional mailings are sent to nonrespondents at approximately 4-week intervals. Telephone or personal visit follow-ups are made to nonrespondents.

Yearly censuses are taken of Federal and State government.

- A census of the executive branch of Federal Government and the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) is conducted annually in June. Employment and wage data for these industries are collected from the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and the U.S. Postal Service. Data from only the most recent year is retained for use in OES estimates.
- A census of all State government establishments other than schools and hospitals in each area is conducted annually each November. Data from only the most recent year is retained for use in OES estimates.
- A probability sample is taken of local government establishments, except for hospitals, in every State except Hawaii.
- A census of Hawaii's local government is conducted annually each November. All Hawaii local-govern-ment-owned establishments are included, except for schools and hospitals.
- A census of hospitals owned by State or local government, as well as hospitals in the private sector, is taken over the 3-year period.


## Sampling procedures

## The frame

The sampling frame, or universe, is a list of about 6.5 million in-scope nonfarm establishments that file unemployment insurance (UI) reports to the State workforce agencies. Virtu-
ally all establishments are required to file these reports with the exception of Guam establishments and rail transportation (NAICS 4821) establishments. Every quarter a national sampling frame list is created by combining all of the State lists into a single file called the Longitudinal Data Base (LDB). The following frame files were used to select a sample for each panel included in the May 2006 estimates.

- 2005 2nd quarter LDB file (for the May 2006 panel),
- 2004 4th quarter LDB file (for the November 2005 panel),
- 2004 2nd quarter LDB file (for the May 2005 panel),
- 2003 4th quarter LDB file (for the November 2004 panel),
- 2003 2nd quarter LDB file (for the May 2004 panel), and
- 2002 4th quarter LDB file (for the November 2003 panel).

In addition, the LDB files were supplemented with frame files covering Guam and rail transportation (NAICS 4821).

## Stratification

Establishments on the frame are stratified by geographic area and industry group (size class is eventually used during the sample selection process).

- Geographic stratification-686 MSA/BOS areas are specified. Each officially defined metropolitan area in a State is specified as a substate area. In addition, States may specify up to four residual balance-of-State areas (Note: cross-State MSAs are split among several States).
- Industry stratification-343 industry groups are defined at the NAICS 4/5-digit level.
- Size class definition-An establishment's size is defined as the maximum of its 12 monthly employment levels on the sampling frame. Establishments are classified into one of the following seven employment size class (SC) ranges: 1-4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-99, 100249 , and 250 or more.

At any given time, there are about 172,000 nonempty MSA/BOS-by-NAICS4/5 strata on the frame. When comparing nonempty strata between frames, there may be substantial frame-to-frame differences. The differences are due primarily to normal establishment birth and death processes and normal establishment growth and shrinkage. Other differences are due to NAICS reclassification and changes in geographic location.

A small number of establishments indicate the State in which their employees are located but do not indicate the specific MSA or BOS area in which they are located. These establishments are also sampled and used in the calculation of the statewide estimates. They are not included in the estimates of any area. Therefore, the sum of the employment in the MSAs and BOS areas within a State may be less than the statewide employment.

## Allocation of the sample to strata

Each State is assigned a fixed overall sample size. The frame is stratified into 172,000 nonempty MSA/BOS-by-NAICS4/5 strata. A set of minimum sample size requirements based on the number of establishments in each cell is used to ensure coverage for industry and MSAs. For each MSA/BOS-byNAICS4/5 stratum a sample allocation is calculated proportional to the employment in that stratum; the actual sample allocation is the larger of the minimum sample allocation and the proportional allocation. In general, strata with higher employment are allocated more of the sample than strata with lower employment.

## Sample selection

Sample selection within strata is approximately proportional to size. In order to provide the most occupational coverage, establishments with higher employment are more likely to be selected than those with lower employment; some of the largest establishments are selected with certainty. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments makes up approximately 65 percent of total employment.

Permanent random numbers (PRNs) are used in the sample selection process. To minimize sample overlap between the OES survey and other large surveys conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, each establishment is assigned a PRN. For each stratum, a specific PRN value is designated as the "starting" point to select a sample. From this "starting" point, we sequentially select the first ' $n$ ' eligible establishments in the frame into the sample where ' $n$ ' denotes the number of establishments to be sampled.

## Panel weights (sampling weights)

Sampling weights are computed so that each panel will roughly represent the entire universe of establishments.

Federal Government, USPS, and State government units are assigned a panel weight of 1 . Other sampled establishments are assigned a design-based panel weight, which reflects the inverse of the probability of selection.

## National sample counts

The combined sample for the May 2006 survey is the equivalent of six panels. The sample allocations excluding Federal Government for the panels in this cycle are:

> 202,734 establishments for May 2006
> 202,641 establishments for November 2005
> 202,782 establishments for May 2005
> 203,054 establishments for November 2004
> 202,334 establishments for May 2004
> 202,473 establishments for November 2003

The May 2006 sample includes 8,064 Federal and USPS units. The combined sample size for the May 2006 estimates is approximately 1.2 million establishments, which includes only the most recent data for Federal and State government. Federal and State government units from older panels are deleted to avoid double counting these industries.

## Response and nonresponse

## Response

Of the approximately 1.2 million establishments in the combined initial sample, 1,123,038 were viable establishments (that is, establishments that are not out-of-scope or out-ofbusiness). Of the viable establishments, 877,375 responded and 245,663 did not. The establishment response rate is 78.1 percent $(877,375 / 1,123,038)$. The response rate in terms of weighted sample employment is 73.4 percent.

## Nonresponse

Establishments that did not report occupational employment data are "unit" nonrespondents. Establishments that reported employment data but failed to break out employment by wage intervals are "partial" nonrespondents. Missing data for unit nonrespondents are imputed through a 2-step imputation process. Missing data for partial nonrespondents are imputed through the second step of the process only.

- Step 1, Impute an occupational employment staffing pattern

For each unit nonrespondent, a staffing pattern is imputed using a nearest-neighbor "hot deck" imputation method. The procedure links a responding donor establishment to each nonrespondent. Possible donors are respondents from the current panel and any of the five previous panels. The nearest-neighbor hot deck procedure searches within defined cells for a donor that most closely resembles the nonrespondent by geographic area, industry, and employment size. The procedure initially searches for a donor whose reported employment is approximately the same as the nonrespondent's frame employment within the same MSA/BOS and 5digit NAICS. If the search is unsuccessful, the pool of donors is enlarged in incremental steps by expanding geographic area and industry until a suitable donor is found. Limits are placed on the number of times a donor can be used.

After a donor has been found, its occupational staffing pattern is used to prorate the nonrespondent's frame employment by occupation. The prorated employment is the nonrespondent's imputed occupational employment.

Note: At the end of step 1, total employment has been imputed by occupation for the nonrespondent. We do not, however, have an employment distribution across wage intervals for the occupations.

- Step 2, Impute an employment distribution across wage intervals:

For each "unit" nonrespondent in step 1 or for each "partial" nonrespondent, impute an employment distri-
bution across wage intervals for all occupations. This distribution, called the wage employment distribution, is imputed as follows:

- Identify the imputation cell for the nonrespondent. Imputation cells are initially defined by MSA/BOS, NAICS4/5, and size class from the most recent panel only.
- Determine if the imputation cell has enough respondents to compute wage employment distributions. If not, incrementally enlarge the cell until there are enough respondents.
- For each occupation in the imputation cell, use the respondents to calculate an employment distribution as a percentage across wage intervals.
- Use the distributions above to prorate the nonrespondent's imputed occupational employment across wage intervals. (Or, for partial respondents, use the distributions above to prorate the reported occupational employment across wage intervals.)


## Combining and benchmarking data for occupational employment estimates

## Reweighting for the combined sample

Employment and wage rate estimates are computed using a rolling 6-panel (3-year) sample. Estimates for the May 2006 survey were calculated using data from the May 2006, November 2005, May 2005, November 2004, May 2004, and November 2003 samples. Establishments from each panel's sample are initially assigned weights as if one panel were being used to represent the entire population. When the samples are combined, each sampled establishment must be reweighted so that now the aggregated sample across six panels represents the entire population. This revised weight is called the d-weight.

The final weight of certainty units is set to 1 .
Noncertainty units are reweighted stratum-by-stratum. The original single-panel sampling weights are computed so that responses in a stratum could be weighted to represent the entire stratum population. In one common scenario, six panel samples are combined, and all six panels have sample units for a particular stratum. A summation of the single-panel weights would over-represent the stratum population by a factor of six. Because we do not want to over-represent the stratum population, the final weight of each establishment is set equal to one-sixth of its single-panel sampling weight. In general, when six panel samples are combined, a count of the number of panels with at least one unit selected for a given stratum is assigned to k . The d-weight of each establishment in the stratum is computed by multiplying its single-panel sampling weight by $1 / \mathrm{k}$.

## Benchmarking to QCEW employment

A ratio estimator is used to calculate estimates of occupational employment. The auxiliary variable for the estimator is the average of the latest May and November employment totals from the Bureau's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). For the May 2006 survey, the auxiliary variable is the average of May 2006 and November 2005 employment. In order to balance the State need for estimates at differing levels of geography and industry, the ratio estimation process is carried out through a series of four hierarchical employment ratio adjustments. The ratio adjustments are also known as benchmark factors (BMFs).

The first of the hierarchical benchmark factors is calculated in the States for cells defined by MSA/BOS, NAICS4/5, and employment size class (4 size classes: 1-19, 20-49, 50$249,250+$ ). If a first-level BMF is out of range, it is reset to a maximum (ceiling) or minimum (floor) value. First-level BMFs are calculated as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& h=\text { MSA/BOS by NAICS4/5 } \\
& H=\text { State by 4-digit NAICS } \\
& s=\text { employment size classes (1-19, 20-49, 50-249, 250+) } \\
& S=\text { aggregated employment size classes (1-49, 50+) } \\
& M=\text { average of May and November QCEW } \\
& w_{i}=\text { final weight for establishment i } \\
& x_{i}=\text { total establishment employment } \\
& \mathrm{BMF}_{\min }=\text { a parameter, the lowest value allowed for BMF } \\
& \mathrm{BMF}_{\max }=\text { a parameter, the highest value allowed for BMF }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\beta_{h s}=\left(M_{h s} / \sum_{i \in t h} w_{i} x_{i}\right), \quad \beta_{h S}=\left(M_{h S} / \sum_{i \in h S} w_{i} x_{i}\right), \quad \beta_{h}=\left(M_{h} / \sum_{i=h} w_{i} x_{i}\right) \text {, then }
$$

$B M F_{1, h s}=\left\{\begin{array}{l}\beta_{h s}, \text { if all } \beta_{h s} \text { within } h \text { are bounded by }\left(\mathrm{BMF}_{\min }, \mathrm{BMF}_{\max }\right), \\ \beta_{h s}, \text { if all } \beta_{h s} \text { within } h \text { are bounded by }\left(\mathrm{BMF}_{\min }, \mathrm{BMF}_{\max }\right), \\ \mathrm{BMF}_{\min } \text {, if } \beta_{h}<\mathrm{BMF}_{\min }, \\ \mathrm{BMF}_{\max }, \text { if } \beta_{h}>\mathrm{BMF}_{\max }, \\ \beta_{h} \text { otherwise }\end{array}\right.$
Second-level BMFs are calculated for cells defined within States at the 4-digit NAICS level by summing the product of final weight and first-level BMF for each establishment in the cell. Second-level BMFs account for the portion of universe employment that is not adequately covered by weighted employment in first-level benchmarking. Inadequate coverage occurs when "MSA/BOS NAICS4/5 size class" cells have no sample data or when a floor or ceiling is imposed on first-level BMFs. Second-level benchmarks are calculated as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \beta_{H}=\left(M_{H} / \sum_{h s \in H} \sum_{i \in h s} w_{i} x_{i} B M F_{1, h s}\right), \text { then } \\
& B M F_{2, H}=\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\mathrm{BMF}_{\min }, \text { if } \beta_{H}<\mathrm{BMF}_{\min }, \\
\mathrm{BMF}_{\max }, \text { if } \beta_{H}>\mathrm{BMF}_{\max }, \\
\beta_{H} \text { otherwise }
\end{array}\right.
\end{aligned}
$$

Third-level BMFs $\left(\mathrm{BMF}_{3, \mathrm{H}}\right)$ are calculated at the "State 3-digit NAICS" cell level by summing the product of final weight, first-level BMF, and second-level BMF for each establishment in the cell. Fourth-level BMFs $\left(\mathrm{BMF}_{4, \mathrm{H}}\right)$ are calculated at the "State 2-digit NAICS" cell level by summing the product of final weight, first-level BMF, second-level BMF, and third-level BMF for each establishment in the cell. As with second-level BMFs, third- and fourth-level BMFs are computed to account for inadequate coverage of the universe employment.

A final benchmark factor, $\mathrm{BMF}_{\mathrm{i}}$, is calculated for each establishment as the product of its four hierarchical benchmark factors $\left(\mathrm{BMF}_{\mathrm{i}}=\mathrm{BMF}_{1} * \mathrm{BMF}_{2} * \mathrm{BMF}_{3} * \mathrm{BMF}_{4}\right)$. A benchmark weight value is then calculated as the product of the establishment's d-weight and final benchmark factor.

## Occupational employment estimates

Benchmark weights are used to compute estimates of occupational employment. Estimates are produced for cells defined by geographic area, industry group, and size of establishment (i.e., size class). The total employment for an occupation in a cell is estimated by taking the product of reported occupational employment and benchmark weight for each establishment in the cell and summing the product across all establishments in the cell. This sum is the estimate of total occupational employment in the cell.

The equation below is used to calculate occupational employment estimates for an estimation cell defined by geographic area, industry group, and size class.

$$
\hat{X}_{h o}=\sum_{i \in h}\left(w_{i} B M F_{i} x_{i o}\right)
$$

```
o = occupation;
h = estimation cell;
wi}=\mathrm{ benchmark weight for establishment i;
BMF = final benchmark factor for establishment i;
\mp@subsup{x}{io}{}}==\mathrm{ reported employment for occupation o in esta-
blishment i;
\mp@subsup{X}{ho}{}}=\mathrm{ estimated employment for occupation }o\mathrm{ in cell }
```


## Wage rate estimation

Two externally derived parameters are used to calculate wage rate estimates. They are

- the mean wage rates for each of the 12 wage intervals and
- wage updating factors (also known as aging factors)

Wage rates of workers are reported to the OES survey as grouped data across 12 consecutive, non-overlapping wage bands. Individual wage rates are not collected.

An illustration: An establishment employs 10 secretaries at the following wage rates:

```
$ 8/hour - 1 secretary
$ 9/hour - 1 secretary
$12/hour - 2 secretaries
$13/hour - 2 secretaries
$14/hour - 2 secretaries
$16/hour - }1\mathrm{ secretary
$17/hour - }1\mathrm{ secretary
```

Wage rates for secretaries, however, are reported to the OES survey as follows:

Wage interval A (under \$ 7.50/hour) - 0 secretaries Wage interval B (\$ 7.50-\$9.49/hour) - 2 secretaries Wage interval C (\$ 9.50-\$11.99/hour) - 0 secretaries Wage interval D (\$12.99-\$15.24/hour) - 6 secretaries Wage interval E (\$15.25-\$19.24/hour) - 2 secretaries

The remaining wage intervals have 0 secretaries.

Because wage rates are collected as grouped data, we must use grouped data formulae to calculate estimates of mean and percentile wage rates. Assumptions are made when using grouped data formulae. For the mean wage rate formula, we assume that we can calculate the average wage rate for workers in each interval. For the percentile wage rate formula, we assume that workers are evenly distributed in each interval.

Wage data from the following panels-May 2006, November 2005, May 2005, November 2004, May 2004, and November 2003-were used to calculate May 2006 wage rate estimates. Wage data from different panels, however, are not equivalent in real-dollar terms due to inflation and rising living costs. Consequently, wage data collected prior to the current survey reference period (May 2006) have to be updated or aged to approximate that period.

## Determining a mean wage rate for each interval

The mean hourly wage rate for all workers in any given wage interval cannot be computed using grouped data collected by the OES survey. This value is calculated externally using data from the Bureau's National Compensation Survey (NCS). Although smaller than the OES survey in terms of sample size, the NCS program, unlike OES, collects individual wage data. The mean hourly wage rate for interval $L$ (the upper, open-ended wage interval) is calculated without wage data for pilots. This occupation is excluded because pilots work fewer hours than other occupations. Consequently, their hourly wage rates are much higher.

## Wage aging process

Aging factors are developed from the Bureau's Employment Cost Index (ECI) survey. The ECI survey measures the rate of change in compensation for nine major occupation groups on a quarterly basis. Aging factors are used to adjust OES wage data in past survey reference periods to the current survey reference period (May 2006).

## Mean hourly wage rate estimates

Mean hourly wage is the total weighted hourly wages for an occupation divided by its weighted survey employment. Estimates of mean hourly wage are calculated using a standard grouped data formula that was modified to use ECI aging factors.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \hat{R}_{o}=\frac{\sum_{z=t-5}^{t}\left(\sum_{i \in z} w_{i} B M F_{i} \hat{y}_{i o}\right)}{\hat{X}_{o}} \\
\hat{y}_{i o}= & u_{z o} \sum_{r} x_{i o r} c_{z r} \quad(i \in z) \\
& =\text { occupation } \\
\hat{R}_{o}= & \text { mean hourly wage rate for occupation } o \\
z= & \text { panel (or year) } \\
t & =\text { current panel } \\
w_{i}= & \text { final weight for establishment } i \\
\mathrm{BMF}_{i}= & \text { final benchmark factor applied to establishment } i \\
\hat{y}_{i o}= & \text { unweighted total hourly wage estimate for occu- } \\
& \text { pation } o \text { in establishment } i \\
r_{i}= & \text { wage interval } \\
\hat{X}_{o}= & \text { estimated employment for occupation } o \\
x_{i o r}= & \text { reported employment for occupation } o \text { in estab- } \\
& \text { lishment } i \text { in wage interval } r \text { (note that establish- } \\
& \text { ment } i \text { reports data for only one panel } z \text { or one } \\
& \text { year } z) \\
u_{z o}= & \text { ECI aging factor for panel (or year) } z \text { and occu- } \\
C_{z r}= & \text { pation } o \\
& z
\end{aligned}
$$

In this formula, $c_{z r}$ represents the mean hourly wage of interval $r$ in panel (or year) $z$. The mean is computed externally using data from the Bureau's NCS survey. Research is conducted at periodic intervals to verify the continued viability of this updating procedure.

## Percentile hourly wage rate estimates

The p-th percentile hourly wage rate for an occupation is the wage where $p$ percent of all workers earn that amount or less and where ( $100-p$ ) percent of all workers earn that amount or more. The wage interval containing the p-th percentile hourly wage rate is located using a cumulative frequency count of estimated employment across all wage intervals. After the targeted wage interval is identified, the p-th percentile wage rate is then estimated using a linear interpolation procedure.

$$
p R_{o}=L_{r}+\frac{j}{f_{r}}\left(U_{r}-L_{r}\right)
$$

$p R_{o}=\quad \mathrm{p}$-th percentile hourly wage rate for occupation $o$
$r=$ wage interval that encompasses $p R_{\text {o }}$
$L_{r}=$ lower bound of wage interval $r$
$U_{r}=$ upper bound of wage interval $r$
$f_{r}=$ number of workers in interval $r$
$j=$ difference between the number of workers needed to reach the p-th percentile wage rate and the number of workers needed to reach the $L_{r}$ wage rate

## Annual wage rate estimates

These estimates are calculated by multiplying mean or percentile hourly wage rate estimates by a "year-round, fulltime" figure of 2,080 hours ( 52 weeks x 40 hours) per year. These estimates, however, may not represent mean annual pay should the workers work more or less than 2,080 hours per year.

Alternatively, some workers are paid based on an annual amount but do not work the usual 2,080 hours per year. For these workers, survey respondents report annual wages. Since the survey does not collect the actual number of hours worked, hourly wage rates cannot be derived from annual wage rates with any reasonable degree of confidence. Only annual wages are reported for some occupations.

## Variance estimation

## Occupational employment variance estimation

A subsample replication technique called the "jackknife random group" is used to estimate variances of occupational employment. In this technique, each sampled establishment is assigned to one of $G$ random groups. $G$ subsamples are created from the G random groups. Each subsample is reweighted to represent the universe.

G estimates of total occupational employment ( $\hat{X}_{\text {hjog }}$ ) (one estimate per subsample) are calculated. The variability among the G employment estimates is a good variance estimate for occupational employment. The two formulae below are used to estimate the variance of occupational employment for an estimation cell defined by geographic area and industry group.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& v\left(\hat{X}_{h j o}\right)=\frac{\sum_{g=1}^{G}\left(\hat{X}_{h j o g}-\hat{\bar{X}}_{h j o}\right)^{2}}{G(G-1)} \\
& h \quad=\text { estimation cell defined by geographic area and } \\
& \text { industry group } \\
& j=\text { employment size class (1-19, 20-49, 50-249, } \\
& \text { 250+) } \\
& \text { o } \quad=\text { occupation } \\
& v\left(\hat{X}_{h j o}\right)=\text { estimated variance of } \hat{X}_{h j o} \\
& \hat{X} \quad=\text { number of random groups } \\
& \hat{X}_{h j o} \quad=\text { estimated employment of occupation } o \text { in cell } h \\
& \text { and size class } j \\
& \hat{X}_{\text {hjog }}=\text { estimated employment of occupation } o \text { in cell } h \text {, } \\
& \text { size class } j \text {, and subsample } g \\
& \hat{\bar{X}}_{h j o} \quad=\text { estimated mean employment for occupation } o \text { in } \\
& \text { cell } h \text { and size class } j \text { based on the G subsam- } \\
& \text { ples (Note: a finite population correction factor } \\
& \text { is applied to the terms } \hat{X}_{h j o g} \text { and } \hat{\bar{X}}_{h j o} \text {.) }
\end{aligned}
$$

The variance for an occupational employment estimate in cell $h$ is obtained by summing the variances $v\left(\hat{X}_{h j o}\right)$ across all size classes $j$ in the cell.

$$
v\left(\hat{X}_{h o}\right)=\sum_{j \in h} v\left(\hat{X}_{h j o}\right)
$$

## Occupational mean wage variance estimates

Because the OES wage data are collected in intervals (grouped), we do not capture the exact wage of each worker. Therefore, some components of the wage variance are approximated using factors developed from NCS data. A Taylor Series Linearization technique is used to develop a variance estimator appropriate for OES mean wage estimates. The primary component of the mean wage variance, which accounts for the variability of the observed sample data, is estimated using the standard estimator of variance for a ratio estimate. This component is the first term in the formula given below:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& v\left(\hat{R}_{o}\right)=\binom{\frac{1}{\hat{X}_{o}^{2}}\left(\sum_{h}\left\{\frac{n_{h o}\left(1-f_{h o}\right)}{n_{h o}-1}\right\}\left\{\sum_{i \in h} w_{i}^{2}\left(q_{i o}-\bar{q}_{h o}\right)^{2}\right\}\right)+}{\sum_{r} \theta_{o r}^{2} \sigma_{c r}^{2}+\frac{1}{\hat{X}_{o}^{2}} \sum_{r}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_{o}}\left(w_{i} x_{i o r}\right)^{2}\right) \sigma_{e r}^{2}+\frac{1}{\hat{X}_{o}} \sum_{r} \theta_{o r} \sigma_{\omega r}^{2}} \\
& \hat{R}_{o} \quad=\text { estimated mean wage for occupation o } \\
& v\left(\hat{R}_{o}\right)=\text { estimated variance of } \hat{R}_{o} \\
& \hat{X}_{o}=\text { estimated occupational employment for occu- } \\
& \text { pation o }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\left(\sigma_{c r}^{2}, \sigma_{e r}^{2}\right.$, and $\left.\sigma_{\omega r}^{2}\right)$ Within wage interval r , these are estimated using the NCS and, respectively, represent: the variability of the wage value imputed to each worker; the variability of wages across establishments; and the variability of wages within establishments.

## Reliability of the estimates

Estimates developed from a sample will differ from the results of a census. An estimate based on a sample survey is
subject to two types of error-sampling and nonsampling error. An estimate based on a census is only subject to nonsampling error.

## Nonsampling error

This type of error is attributable to several causes, such as: errors in the sampling frame; an inability to obtain information for all establishments in the sample; differences in respondents' interpretation of a survey question; an inability or unwillingness of the respondents to provide correct information; errors made in recording, coding, or processing the data; and errors made in imputing values for missing data. Explicit measures of the effects of nonsampling error are not available.

## Sampling errors

When a sample, rather than an entire population, is surveyed, estimates differ from the true population values that they represent. This difference, or sampling error, occurs by chance, and its variability is measured by the variance of the estimate or the standard error of the estimate (square root of the variance). The relative standard error is the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself.

Estimates of the sampling error for occupational employment and mean wage rate are provided for all employment and mean wage estimates to allow data users to determine if those statistics are reliable enough for their needs. Only a probabili-ty-based sample can be used to calculate estimates of sampling error. The formulae used to estimate OES variances are adaptations of formulae appropriate for the survey design used.

The particular sample used in this survey is one of a large number of many possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. Sample estimates from a given design are said to be unbiased when an average of the estimates from all possible samples yield, hypothetically, the true population value. In this case, the sample estimate and its standard error can be used to construct confidence intervals, or ranges of values that include the true population value with known probabilities. To illustrate, if the process of selecting a sample from the population were repeated many times, if each sample were surveyed under essentially the same unbiased conditions, and if an estimate and a suitable estimate of its standard error were made from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below to one standard error above the estimate would include the true population value. This interval is called a 68-percent confidence interval.
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the true population value. This interval is called a 90-percent confidence interval.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from 2 standard errors below to 2 standard errors above the es-
timate would include the true population value. This interval is called the 95 -percent confidence interval.
4. Almost all (99.7 percent) of the intervals from 3 standard errors below to 3 standard errors above the estimate would include the true population value.

For example, suppose that an estimated occupational employment total is 5,000 , with an associated estimate of relative standard error of 2.0 percent. Based on these data, the standard error of the estimate is 100 (2 percent of 5,000 ). To construct a 95-percent confidence interval, add and subtract 200 (twice the standard error) from the estimate: (4,800, 5,200 ). Approximately 95 percent of the intervals constructed in this manner will include the true occupational employment if survey methods are nearly unbiased.

Estimated standard errors should be taken to indicate the magnitude of sampling error only. They are not intended to measure nonsampling error, including any biases in the data. Particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of small estimates or of small differences between estimates when the sampling error is relatively large or the magnitude of the bias is unknown.

## Quality control measures

Several edit and quality control procedures are used to reduce nonsampling error. For example, completed survey questionnaires are checked for data consistency. Follow-up mailings and phone calls are sent out to nonresponding establishments to improve the survey response rate. Response analysis studies are conducted to assess the respondents' comprehension of the questionnaire. (See the section below for additional information on the quality control procedures used by the OES survey.)

The OES survey is a Federal-State cooperative effort that enables States to conduct their own surveys. A major concern with a cooperative program such as OES is to accommodate the needs of BLS and other Federal agencies, as well as Statespecific publication needs, with limited resources while simultaneously standardizing survey procedures across all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories. Controlling sources of nonsampling error in this decentralized environment can be difficult. One important computerized quality control tool used by the OES survey is the Survey Processing and Management (SPAM) system. It was developed to provide a consistent and automated framework for survey processing and to reduce the workload for analysts at the State, regional, and national levels.

To ensure standardized sampling methods in all areas, the sample is drawn in the national office. Standardizing dataprocessing activities, such as validating the sampling frame, allocating and selecting the sample, refining mailing addresses, addressing envelopes and mailers, editing and updating questionnaires, conducting electronic review, producing management reports, and calculating employment estimates, have resulted in the overall standardization of the OES sur-
vey methodology. This has reduced the number of errors on the data files as well as the time needed to review them.

Other quality control measures used in the OES survey include:

* Follow-up solicitations of nonrespondents, especially critical or large nonrespondents.
* Review of schedules to verify the accuracy and reasonableness of the reported data.
* Adjustments for atypical reporting units on the data file.
* Validation of the benchmark employment figures and of the benchmark factors.
* Validation of the analytical tables of estimates at the NAICS4/5 level.


## Confidentiality

BLS has a strict confidentiality policy that ensures that the survey sample composition, lists of reporters, and names of respondents will be kept confidential. Additionally, the policy assures respondents that published figures will not reveal the identity of any specific respondent and will not allow the data of any specific respondent to be imputed. Each published estimate is screened to ensure that it meets these confidentiality requirements. To further protect the confidentiality of the data, the specific screening criteria are not listed in this publication.

# Appendix C. Availability of Historical Occupational Employment Statistics Survey Data Nationally and from State Agencies 

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program currently produces occupational employment and wage estimates for the nation, States, 375 metropolitan areas, 34 metropolitan divisions, 175 nonmetropolitan areas, and industries. The current estimates are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). National industry estimates are available at the sector, 3-, 4-, and selected 5-digit levels. These estimates are available online at http://www.bls.gov/oes/.

## Industry data

Industry data are available at the national level only through the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. For the years 1997 to 2001, industry data are available for 2- and 3-digit industries as defined by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Prior to 1996, the OES survey collected data from specified industries in 1 of 3 years in the survey round, depending on the industry.

Industry data for States are not available from BLS, but may be available from State workforce agencies. Contact information for the State workforce agencies is available online at http://www.bls.gov/bls/ofolist.htm.

## Occupational classification

Data are available for SOC occupations for 1999 forward. Prior to 1999, OES used its own occupational classification system.

## Wage data

Wage data are provided for all areas and industries beginning with the data for 1997.

## State data

Cross-industry State data for 1998 forward are available on the OES Web site. Prior to 1983, not all States participated in the OES program in all survey years. Starting with the 1991 OES survey, certain States also collected wage data. Check with the State workforce agencies listed at http://www.bls. gov/bls/ofolist.htm regarding the availability of State data on occupational employment and wages.

## Metropolitan area data

OES data are available for May 2006 for 375 Metropolitan Statistical Areas and 34 metropolitan divisions. These data are based on revised metropolitan area definitions designated by the Office of Management and Budget and adopted by OES in May 2005. Data for 337 metropolitan areas based on the old metropolitan area definitions are available on the OES Web site for the years 1998-2004.

## Nonmetropolitan area data

OES data are available for May 2006 for 175 non-metropolitan areas. May 2006 was the first year OES released nonmetropolitan area data. The data cover nonmetropolitan areas in 49 States and Puerto Rico.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ 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.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ 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).

[^3]:    ${ }^{4}$ 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).

[^4]:    ${ }^{6}$ 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).

[^5]:    ${ }^{7}$ 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).

[^6]:    NOTE: NA indicates data not available

[^7]:    See footnotes at end of table

[^8]:    See footnotes at end of table

[^9]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^10]:    See footnotes at end of table

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