



SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
61 FORSYTH STREET, SW, ROOM 7T50
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
TELEPHONE: (404) 331-3415

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE
SEPTEMBER 3, 2004

Media Contact: Michael Wald
(404) 331-3446

Internet address: <http://www.bls.gov/ro4/home.htm>

Fax on demand: (404) 331-3403. Request document 9360

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MAY 2003

Workers in the Louisville metropolitan area¹ had an average (mean) wage of \$16.35 per hour during May 2003, 6 percent below the nationwide average of \$17.41, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that only 1 of the 22 major occupational groups in the Louisville area had wages notably higher than the national average for that occupation—production workers. (See chart 1.) Hourly wages for production jobs in Louisville averaged \$15.71, 14 percent higher than the national average of \$13.80. In contrast, five major occupational groups in the Louisville area recorded earnings at least 10 percent below the national wage for that group—management; computer and mathematical; life, physical, and social science; legal; and protective service.

These estimates of employment and wages are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey, a federal-state cooperative survey that provides employment and hourly and annual wage estimates for 22 major occupational groups and for up to 770 detailed occupations for the nation, the States, and for 334 metropolitan areas, including Louisville, Kentucky.

Though hourly earnings for workers in management and legal occupations were notably below national wages for these two groups, they were still among the highest-paying occupations in the Louisville area. (See table A.) Workers in management occupations earned \$35.82 an hour compared to \$39.80 for their national counterparts. Within management, chief executives were among the higher paid at \$65.21 an hour, as were engineering managers averaging \$44.47 an hour. Workers in management accounted for about 5.2 percent of those employed in both Louisville and the U.S. Legal workers were also among the better paid in the area averaging \$29.48 per hour, \$8.46 less than the nationwide average; however, this occupation employed less than 1 percent of the workforce, both in the Louisville area and the nation. Among the higher paid in the legal field were lawyers (\$38.47 an hour) and judges, magistrate judges, and magistrates (\$37.11). Law clerks were at the lower end of the wage scale, averaging \$13.44 an hour.

The largest occupational group in Louisville was office and administrative support with a total of 98,460 workers, representing approximately 18 percent of all employment in the metropolitan area, a share similar to the national average. (See chart 2.) Workers in this occupational group averaged \$12.73 an hour, compared to \$13.59 nationally. Postal service clerks and mail carriers were among the highest

¹ The Louisville metropolitan area referenced in this release refers to the Louisville, K.Y.-Ind. Metropolitan Statistical Area and is comprised of Bullitt, Jefferson, and Oldham Counties, Kentucky; and Clark, Floyd, Harrison, and Scott Counties, Indiana.

paid in this grouping earning \$18.78 and \$18.93 an hour, respectively. Hotel, motel and resort desk clerks were at the lower end averaging \$8.20 an hour.

With several automotive plants and automotive suppliers in the metropolitan area, the manufacturing industry had a larger than average presence in Louisville, as evidenced by a greater share of employment in production occupations--10.5 percent in the area versus 8.2 percent nationally. As noted earlier, production workers were the only occupational group with wages above its U.S. average. Another occupation whose share of total employment in Louisville exceeded its national representation was transportation and material moving jobs; 9.3 percent compared to 7.4 percent nationwide. Hourly earnings for workers in this occupational grouping in Louisville, \$13.18, were close to the national wage, \$13.27. (See chart 2)

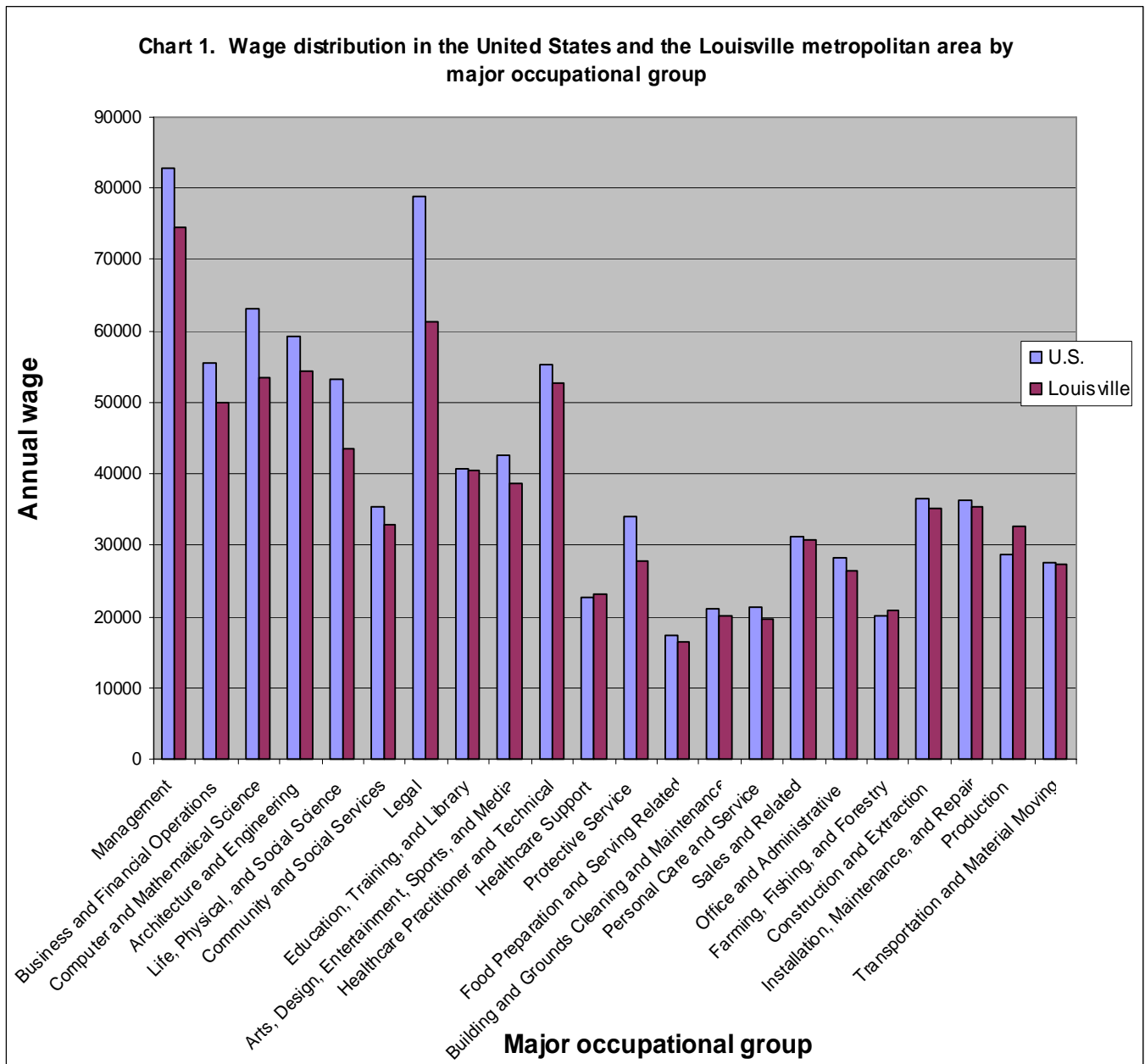
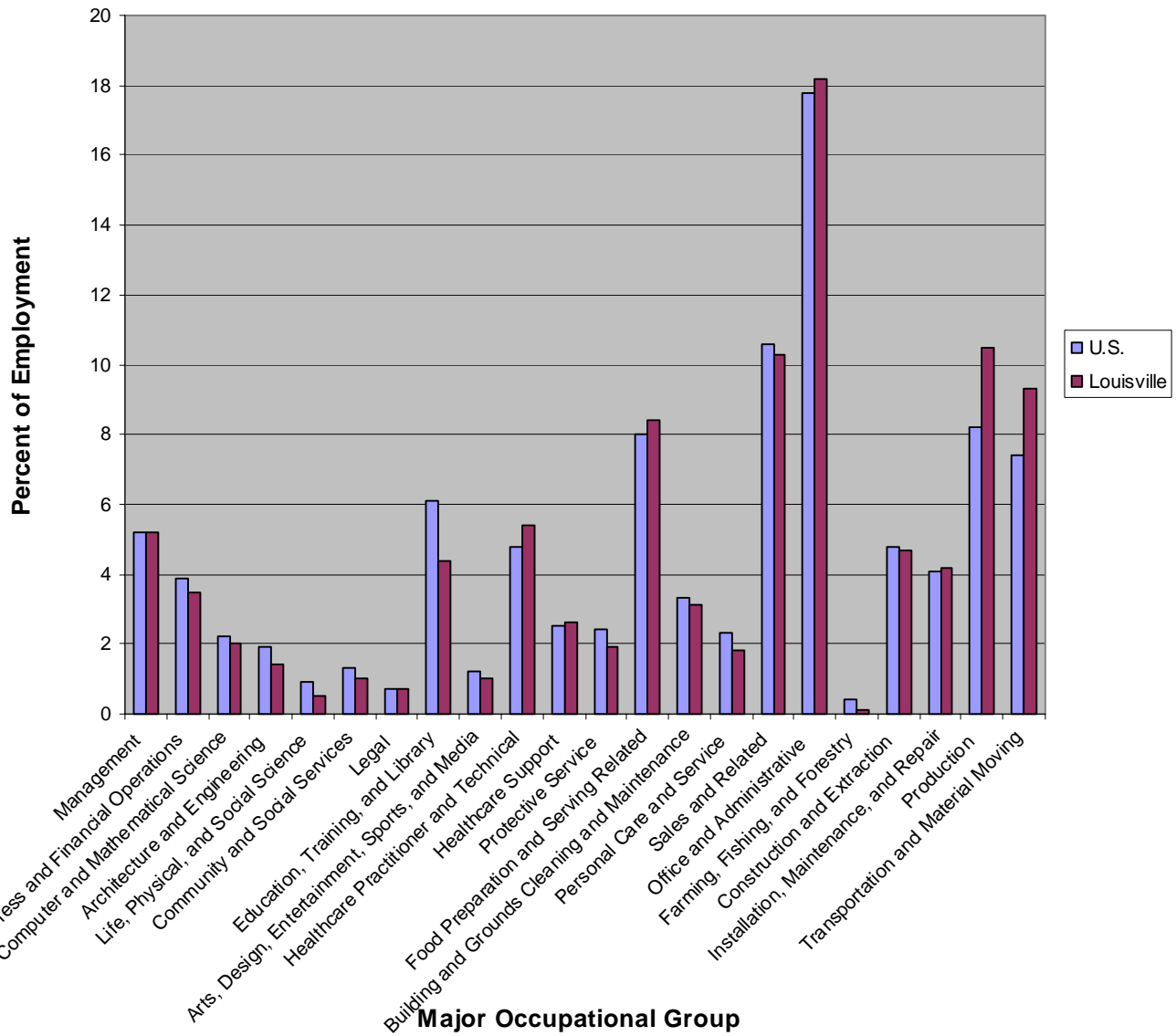


Chart 2. Employment Distribution in the United States and the Louisville metropolitan area by major occupational group



Food preparation and serving related occupations, comprising 8.4 percent of the work force, were among the lowest-paid worker groups in Louisville, earning \$7.93 an hour, approximately 5 percent less than the \$8.31 national wage. In this occupational group, chefs and head cooks earned \$13.08 per hour. On the other end of the spectrum were waiters and waitresses averaging \$6.67 an hour in the Louisville area.

Health related occupations are represented by two major groupings, healthcare practitioners and technical, and health support occupations. Combined, these two occupations accounted for approximately 8 percent of employment in the Louisville area, the larger of the two groups being healthcare practitioners and technical with 5.4 percent of the workforce. Within the larger group, average hourly earnings were widespread, ranging from \$100.22 for anesthesiologists to \$9.77 for veterinary technologists and technicians. The average wage for all healthcare practitioners and technical occupations in the metropolitan area was \$25.33 an hour, a bit below the national average of \$26.62.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and Louisville metropolitan area, May 2003

Major occupational group	Employment as a percent of total		Average (mean) hourly wage	
	United States	Louisville	United States	Louisville
Total	100.0	100.0	\$17.41	\$16.35
Management	5.2	5.2	\$39.80	\$35.82
Business and financial operations	3.9	3.5	\$26.71	\$24.08
Computer and mathematical	2.2	2.0	\$30.40	\$25.75
Architecture and engineering	1.9	1.4	\$28.48	\$26.11
Life, physical and social science	0.9	0.5	\$25.58	\$20.91
Community and social services	1.3	1.0	\$17.03	\$15.75
Legal	0.7	0.7	\$37.94	\$29.48
Education, training and library	6.1	4.4	\$19.55	\$19.52
Arts, design, entertainment, sports and media	1.2	1.0	\$20.49	\$18.61
Healthcare practitioners and technical	4.8	5.4	\$26.62	\$25.33
Healthcare support	2.5	2.6	\$10.94	\$11.17
Protective service	2.4	1.9	\$16.39	\$13.37
Food preparation and serving related	8.0	8.4	\$8.31	\$7.93
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	3.1	\$10.12	\$9.68
Personal care and service	2.3	1.8	\$10.28	\$9.43
Sales and related	10.6	10.3	\$15.02	\$14.78
Office and administrative support	17.8	18.2	\$13.59	\$12.73
Farming, fishing and forestry	0.4	0.1	\$9.71	\$10.03
Construction and extraction	4.8	4.7	\$17.62	\$16.93
Installation, maintenance and repair	4.1	4.2	\$17.41	\$17.03
Production	8.2	10.5	\$13.80	\$15.71
Transportation and material moving	7.4	9.3	\$13.27	\$13.18

Technical Note

Scope of the Survey

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments, by industry, in the United States, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. In 2002, the OES survey switched from Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) coding to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The nationwide response rate for the May 2003 survey was 79 percent for establishments, covering 72 percent of weighted employment.

In November 2002, the OES survey changed from an annual survey of 400,000 establishments to a semiannual survey of 200,000. The OES survey samples and contacts establishments in May and November of each year and, over three years, contacts approximately 1.2 million establishments. The full 3-year sample allows the production of estimates at fine levels of geographic, industrial, and occupational detail.

In order to maintain adequate geographic, industrial, and occupational coverage through the implementation of NAICS and semiannual sampling, May 2003 data were combined with samples from November 2002, 2001, 2000, and a subset of certainty units collected in 1999. Note that May 2003 and November 2002 are semiannual samples while 2001 and 2000 are annual samples. Data from 1999 were added to provide complete coverage of the certainty strata. The total sample size is 1.2 million establishments. Estimates from the OES survey are based on data collected using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. A brief description of this classification system is provided below.

The Standard Occupational Classification system

In 1999, the OES survey began using the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) occupational classification system, the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The SOC system is the first OMB-required occupational classification system for federal agencies. The OES survey categorizes workers in one of the 770 detailed occupations. Together, these detailed occupations comprise 23 major occupational groups. The major groups are as follows:

- Management occupations
- Business and financial operations occupations
- Computer and mathematical science occupations
- Architecture and engineering occupations
- Life, physical, and social science occupations
- Community and social services occupations
- Legal occupations
- Education, training, and library occupations
- Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations
- Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations
- Healthcare support occupations
- Protective service occupations
- Food preparation and serving related occupations
- Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations
- Personal care and service occupations
- Sales and related occupations
- Office and administrative support occupations
- Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
- Construction and extraction occupations
- Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations
- Production occupations
- Transportation and material moving occupations
- Military specific occupations (not surveyed in OES)

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

The Industry Coding System

As noted earlier, in 2002, the OES survey switched from using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information about NAICS, see the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.

The OES survey includes establishments in NAICS sectors 11 (logging and support activities for agriculture only), 21, 22, 23, 31-33, 42, 44-45, 48-49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 71, 72, 81 (except private households), state government, and local government. Data for the U.S. Postal Service and the federal government are universe counts obtained from the Postal Service and the Office of Personnel Management, respectively. An establishment is defined as an economic unit that processes goods or provides services, such as a factory, mine, or store. The establishment is generally at a single physical location and is engaged primarily in one type of economic activity.

The OES survey covers all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonfarm industries. The survey does not include the self-employed owners and partners in unincorporated firms, household workers, or unpaid family workers.

Survey coverage

BLS funds the survey and provides the procedures and technical support, while the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) collect the data. BLS produces cross-industry NAICS estimates for the nation, states, and metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). NAICS estimates are produced for 3-digit, 4-digit, and selected 5-digit industry levels. BLS releases all cross-industry and national estimates, and the SWAs release industry estimates at the state and MSA levels.

State Unemployment Insurance (UI) files provide the universe from which the OES survey draws its sample. The employment benchmarks are obtained from reports submitted by employers to the UI program. Supplemental sources are used for rail transportation (NAICS 4821) and Guam because they do not report to the UI program. The OES survey sample is stratified by area, industry, and size class. Size classes are defined as follows:

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

UI reporting units with 250 or more employees are sampled with virtual certainty across a 3-year period. Generally, one-sixth of the certainty units are sampled in each panel in each state. Some states, however, sampled more than one-sixth of their certainty units in the May 2003 survey to make up for a shortfall in a previous sample.

Concepts

Occupational Employment is the estimate of total wage and salary employment in an occupation across the industries in which that occupation was reported. The OES survey defines employment as the number of workers who can be classified full-time or part-time employees, including workers on paid vacations or other types of leave; workers on unpaid short-term absences; salaried officers, executives, and staff members of incorporated firms; employees temporarily assigned to other units; and employees for whom the reporting unit is their permanent duty station regardless of whether that unit prepares their paycheck.

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

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

The OES survey collects wage data in 12 intervals. Employers report the number of employees in an occupation for each wage range. The wage intervals used for the 2002 survey are as follows:

Interval	Wages	
	Hourly	Annual
Range A	Under \$6.75	Under \$14,040
Range B	\$6.75 to \$8.49	\$14,040 to \$17,679
Range C	\$8.50 to \$10.74	\$17,680 to \$22,359
Range D	\$10.75 to \$13.49	\$22,360 to \$28,079
Range E	\$13.50 to \$16.99	\$28,080 to \$35,359
Range F	\$17.00 to \$21.49	\$35,360 to \$44,719
Range G	\$21.50 to \$27.24	\$44,720 to \$56,679
Range H	\$27.25 to \$34.49	\$56,680 to \$71,759
Range I	\$34.50 to \$43.74	\$71,760 to \$90,999
Range J	\$43.75 to \$55.49	\$91,000 to \$115,439
Range K	\$55.50 to \$69.99	\$115,440 to \$145,599
Range L	\$70.00 and over	\$145,600 and over

Mean Hourly Wage. The mean hourly wage rate for an occupation is the total wages that all workers in the occupation earn in an hour divided by the total employment of the occupation. To calculate the mean hourly wage of each occupation, total weighted hourly wages are summed across all intervals and divided by the occupation's weighted survey employment. The mean wage for each interval is based on occupational wage data collected by the BLS Office of Compensation and Working Conditions for the National Compensation Survey (NCS).

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

Percentile Wage. The p-th percentile wage range 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. This statistic is calculated by uniformly distributing the workers inside each wage interval, ranking the workers from lowest paid to highest paid, and calculating the product of the total employment for the occupation and the desired percentile to determine the worker that earns the p-th percentile wage rate.

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

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

Estimation Methodology

Beginning in the November 2002, the OES survey samples approximately 200,000 establishments semiannually in November and May of each year, for a combined sample of 1.2 million different establishments over six semiannual panels. Until 2002, the survey sampled approximately 400,000 establishments in the fourth quarter of each year, for a three-year combined sample size of 1.2 million. While estimates can be made from a single year or two years of data, the OES survey has been designed to produce estimates at a desired level of precision using the full 3 years, or 6 panels, of data. The 3-year sample allows the production of estimates at fine levels of geographic, industrial, and occupational detail.

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

Wage Updating

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

Starting with the 1997 estimates, the OES program has used the BLS Employment Cost Index (ECI) to adjust survey data from prior years or panels before combining them with the current panel's data. The wage updating procedure assumes that each occupation's wage rate, as measured in the earlier year or panel, moves according to the average movement of the broader occupational division that encompasses it and that there are no major geographic, industrial, or detailed occupational differences.

May 2003 OES survey estimates

The May 2003 OES survey estimates are based on data collected from establishments in the November 2002, 2001, and 2000 samples plus a subset of certainty units collected in 1999. The May 2003 estimates used the wage-updating methodology introduced in 1997. In addition, a "nearest neighbor" hot deck imputation procedure was used to impute occupational employment totals for establishments that reported no employment data. For establishments that reported (or imputed) occupational employment totals but did not report an employment distribution across the wage intervals, a variation of mean imputation was used to impute the distribution. During estimations processing, OES employment data were benchmarked to the average employment for May 2003 and November 2002 from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Reliability of the estimates

Estimates calculated from a sample survey are subject to two types of error: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling error occurs when estimates are calculated from a subset (i.e., sample) of the population instead of the full population. When a sample of the population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimate of a characteristic may differ from the population value of that characteristic. The difference between the sample estimate and the population value will vary depending on the particular sample selected. This variability can be estimated by the standard error (SE) of the sample estimate. If we were to repeat the sampling and estimation process using the same survey design, 90 percent of the intervals created by adding and subtracting 1.645 standard errors from the sample estimate would include the population value. This interval is called a 90-percent confidence interval.

The OES survey, however, usually uses the relative standard error (RSE) of a sample estimate instead of its SE to measure sampling error. The RSE is defined as the SE of a sample estimate divided by the sample estimate itself. This statistic provides the user with a measure of the relative precision of the sample estimate. RSEs are calculated for both occupational employment and mean wage estimates. Occupational employment RSEs are calculated using a subsample, random group replication technique called the Jackknife. Mean wage rate RSEs are calculated using a variance components model that accounts for both the observed and unobserved components of the wage data. The variances of the unobserved components are estimated using wage data from the BLS National Compensation Survey. In general, estimates based on many establishments have lower RSEs than estimates based on few establishments. If the distributional assumptions of the models are violated, the resulting confidence intervals may not reflect the prescribed level of confidence.

Nonsampling error occurs for a variety of reasons, none of which are directly connected to sampling. Examples of nonsampling error include: nonresponse, data incorrectly reported by the respondent, mistakes made in entering collected data into the database, and mistakes made in editing and processing the collected data.

Additional information

Detailed data for the United States and all the metropolitan statistical areas in the nation are available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/oes/>. Users also may access each occupation's definition, percentile wages, and additional technical details. Industry staffing patterns for the nation at the 3-, 4-, and selected 5-digit NAICS levels are also available from the Internet. These data will include industry-specific occupational employment and wage data.

Complete survey results are available from the Atlanta Information Office by calling 404-331-3415 or by e-mailing BLSinfolatlanta@bls.gov. Survey results are also available from the Georgia Department of Labor at 404-232-7420. Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Louisville, Ky-In, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2003

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
All Occupations	542,460	\$13.11	\$16.35	\$34,010
Management Occupations	28,090	30.85	35.82	74,510
Chief Executives	2,070	61.43	65.21	135,640
General and Operations Managers	8,730	30.79	35.91	74,700
Legislators	90	16.34	15.64	32,540
Advertising and Promotions Managers	330	21.59	26.54	55,200
Marketing Managers	710	34.85	39.70	82,570
Sales Managers	1,470	33.54	37.91	78,840
Public Relations Managers	210	27.47	29.44	61,240
Administrative Services Managers	960	22.12	24.97	51,930
Computer and Information Systems Managers	1,130	34.77	35.70	74,260
Human Resources Managers	860	29.66	32.24	67,060
Industrial Production Managers	820	31.45	34.13	70,990
Purchasing Managers	580	25.97	29.07	60,460
Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Managers	550	26.60	28.62	59,540
Construction Managers	870	29.92	32.60	67,800
Education Administrators, Preschool and Child Care Center/Program	200	11.66	13.66	28,420
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	560	(3)	(3)	78,390
Engineering Managers	590	42.05	44.47	92,490
Food Service Managers	1,240	15.82	16.74	34,820
Funeral Directors	180	18.95	20.95	43,570
Lodging Managers	90	19.41	20.08	41,770
Medical and Health Services Managers	1,050	31.31	35.43	73,700
Natural Sciences Managers	130	40.25	44.11	91,760
Postmasters and Mail Superintendents	60	25.18	25.50	53,050
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	420	16.89	20.78	43,220
Social and Community Service Managers	380	18.91	20.98	43,640
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	18,760	21.57	24.08	50,080
Agents and Business Managers of Artists, Performers, and Athletes	40	10.94	13.80	28,700
Purchasing Agents and Buyers, Farm Products	70	16.71	19.09	39,720
Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Except Farm Products	440	17.32	20.69	43,030
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	1,070	19.92	22.85	47,530
Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	920	20.98	21.66	45,040
Insurance Appraisers, Auto Damage	60	16.94	17.87	37,170
Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation Cost Estimators	520	22.28	24.55	51,070
820	22.11	22.74	47,290	
Employment, Recruitment, and Placement Specialists	670	18.61	19.22	39,980
Compensation, Benefits, and Job Analysis Specialists	280	19.80	20.85	43,360
Training and Development Specialists	890	20.97	21.29	44,290
Management Analysts	990	22.85	24.55	51,070
Meeting and Convention Planners	70	21.18	21.67	45,080
Accountants and Auditors	4,030	22.28	26.51	55,130
Appraisers and Assessors of Real Estate	(5)	20.48	21.60	44,930
Budget Analysts	210	23.27	24.52	50,990
Credit Analysts	200	19.69	22.74	47,300
Financial Analysts	360	26.96	29.61	61,590
Personal Financial Advisors	160	45.60	47.97	99,770
Insurance Underwriters	490	17.57	19.14	39,810
Financial Examiners	60	27.16	27.76	57,740
Loan Counselors	30	14.15	14.25	29,650
Loan Officers	910	20.90	26.54	55,190
Tax Examiners, Collectors, and Revenue Agents	170	26.15	25.74	53,540
Tax Preparers	(5)	10.65	11.90	24,760
Computer and Mathematical Science Occupations	10,850	25.06	25.75	53,560
Computer Programmers	1,310	26.13	27.24	56,650
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	2,090	27.43	28.02	58,280
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	410	28.96	28.89	60,090
Computer Support Specialists	2,180	17.43	18.52	38,510
Computer Systems Analysts	1,770	27.98	28.82	59,950
Database Administrators	390	29.58	28.61	59,510
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	1,110	24.38	24.79	51,570
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	750	26.16	27.10	56,370
Operations Research Analysts	280	23.46	23.75	49,400
Statisticians	90	21.24	22.93	47,700
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	7,390	24.66	26.11	54,310
Architects, Except Landscape and Naval	230	25.09	26.65	55,440
Landscape Architects	50	23.87	25.50	53,030
Cartographers and Photogrammetrists	(5)	16.31	17.11	35,600
Surveyors	90	20.36	20.11	41,830
Chemical Engineers	100	33.45	33.90	70,510
Civil Engineers	460	28.88	28.93	60,170
Computer Hardware Engineers	(5)	26.33	27.66	57,530
Electrical Engineers	250	28.81	29.59	61,550
Environmental Engineers	70	31.19	31.45	65,420

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Louisville, Ky-In-, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2003--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Health and Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers and Inspectors	140	\$25.75	\$26.04	\$54,170
Mechanical Engineers	690	31.05	30.67	63,790
Architectural and Civil Drafters	320	17.82	18.40	38,270
Electrical and Electronics Drafters	160	16.32	16.74	34,820
Mechanical Drafters	250	19.80	20.45	42,540
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	660	23.04	21.52	44,760
Electro-Mechanical Technicians	40	14.79	15.27	31,760
Environmental Engineering Technicians	(5)	19.23	19.21	39,960
Industrial Engineering Technicians	(5)	15.68	16.99	35,340
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	110	19.16	19.53	40,610
Surveying and Mapping Technicians	400	15.10	15.53	32,300
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	2,600	18.52	20.91	43,490
Chemists	260	27.92	31.57	65,660
Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including Health	(5)	21.17	22.06	45,890
Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers	(5)	17.00	20.86	43,400
Market Research Analysts	320	24.35	27.10	56,370
Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists	300	24.51	23.89	49,690
Chemical Technicians	180	17.17	17.49	36,370
Environmental Science and Protection Technicians, Including Health	(5)	12.78	14.15	29,420
Community and Social Services Occupations	5,550	14.59	15.75	32,760
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	130	15.29	16.07	33,420
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	580	24.73	23.98	49,870
Mental Health Counselors	390	11.47	13.17	27,390
Rehabilitation Counselors	250	11.38	13.81	28,730
Medical and Public Health Social Workers	580	16.93	17.42	36,220
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	290	16.43	16.84	35,020
Health Educators	200	15.82	16.77	34,880
Social and Human Service Assistants	1,010	11.76	12.06	25,080
Clergy	90	17.17	17.73	36,880
Legal Occupations	3,530	21.01	29.48	61,320
Lawyers	1,880	32.79	38.47	80,020
Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates	(5)	31.04	37.11	77,180
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	730	18.06	18.29	38,040
Law Clerks	(5)	12.34	13.44	27,950
Title Examiners, Abstractors, and Searchers	190	12.89	14.52	30,200
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	23,780	19.58	19.52	40,600
Business Teachers, Postsecondary	180	(3)	(3)	67,190
Computer Science Teachers, Postsecondary	80	(3)	(3)	67,370
Mathematical Science Teachers, Postsecondary	90	(3)	(3)	52,650
Chemistry Teachers, Postsecondary	50	(3)	(3)	61,830
Physics Teachers, Postsecondary	30	(3)	(3)	68,910
Psychology Teachers, Postsecondary	70	(3)	(3)	63,030
Nursing Instructors and Teachers, Postsecondary	160	(3)	(3)	49,970
Art, Drama, and Music Teachers, Postsecondary	190	(3)	(3)	44,480
Communications Teachers, Postsecondary	60	(3)	(3)	49,940
English Language and Literature Teachers, Postsecondary	150	(3)	(3)	44,040
Philosophy and Religion Teachers, Postsecondary	70	(3)	(3)	54,190
Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	470	21.17	20.59	42,830
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	1,250	7.98	8.31	17,290
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	3,920	(3)	(3)	46,600
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	1,850	(3)	(3)	46,350
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	2,470	(3)	(3)	48,260
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	840	(3)	(3)	44,070
Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	220	11.64	14.51	30,180
Archivists, Curators, and Museum Technicians	60	14.04	18.05	37,540
Librarians	340	24.53	22.70	47,220
Library Technicians	90	12.26	12.98	27,000
Instructional Coordinators	170	18.52	20.61	42,870
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	5,240	14.43	18.61	38,720
Art Directors	110	29.29	31.83	66,200
Multi-Media Artists and Animators	150	21.25	23.98	49,880
Commercial and Industrial Designers	80	22.94	24.21	50,350
Floral Designers	200	8.83	9.36	19,470
Graphic Designers	550	15.34	17.23	35,840
Interior Designers	140	18.44	20.12	41,850
Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers	90	9.81	11.37	23,650
Set and Exhibit Designers	(5)	14.07	15.15	31,520
Actors	50	(3)	(3)	22,680
Producers and Directors	180	(3)	(3)	38,670
Athletes and Sports Competitors	(5)	(3)	(3)	101,910
Coaches and Scouts	410	(3)	(3)	25,400
Choreographers	160	14.37	14.05	29,220

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Louisville, Ky-In-, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2003--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Announcers	290	\$ 8.67	\$14.91	\$31,020
News Analysts, Reporters and Correspondents	210	15.28	19.29	40,120
Public Relations Specialists	670	17.08	18.62	38,720
Editors	350	14.54	17.89	37,200
Technical Writers	110	20.84	21.48	44,680
Writers and Authors	120	18.87	22.45	46,690
Audio and Video Equipment Technicians	110	12.45	13.94	28,990
Broadcast Technicians	120	10.65	12.84	26,710
Sound Engineering Technicians	(5)	11.11	13.53	28,140
Photographers	260	9.78	12.16	25,290
Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Motion Picture	70	15.53	16.90	35,150
Film and Video Editors	50	10.28	12.57	26,150
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical Occupations	29,290	20.85	25.33	52,680
Chiropractors	40	36.17	40.93	85,140
Dentists	330	59.52	56.79	118,130
Dietitians and Nutritionists	210	20.10	20.44	42,510
Optometrists	170	33.17	34.93	72,660
Pharmacists	940	40.44	38.98	81,090
Anesthesiologists	110	(4)	100.22	208,470
Family and General Practitioners	280	67.62	69.86	145,300
Internists, General	180	69.71	73.46	152,800
Obstetricians and Gynecologists	(5)	(4)	85.78	178,430
Pediatricians, General	(5)	55.19	67.73	140,880
Psychiatrists	80	42.98	48.27	100,400
Surgeons	600	(4)	99.33	206,620
Physician Assistants	130	37.86	34.80	72,390
Registered Nurses	11,730	22.92	23.46	48,800
Audiologists	(5)	20.17	21.57	44,870
Occupational Therapists	480	24.30	25.14	52,290
Physical Therapists	750	26.38	29.90	62,200
Recreational Therapists	50	14.75	13.80	28,700
Respiratory Therapists	690	18.31	18.45	38,370
Speech-Language Pathologists	380	24.75	24.58	51,130
Veterinarians	150	32.71	36.84	76,620
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	800	19.87	19.68	40,940
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	500	13.93	14.31	29,770
Dental Hygienists	450	25.15	25.19	52,390
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	280	14.82	15.84	32,940
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	170	22.02	22.39	46,560
Nuclear Medicine Technologists	70	20.63	20.75	43,160
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	880	17.88	17.80	37,030
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	640	10.93	11.31	23,530
Dietetic Technicians	70	10.80	11.05	22,990
Pharmacy Technicians	960	10.11	10.64	22,120
Psychiatric Technicians	200	10.27	10.66	22,170
Respiratory Therapy Technicians	140	15.97	16.15	33,600
Surgical Technologists	500	15.57	15.49	32,230
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	190	9.48	9.77	20,310
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	3,020	15.43	15.71	32,680
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	820	11.06	12.46	25,930
Opticians, Dispensing	(5)	9.79	11.11	23,100
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists and Technicians	130	23.54	23.70	49,290
Athletic Trainers	(5)	(3)	(3)	46,590
Healthcare Support Occupations	14,250	10.66	11.17	23,240
Home Health Aides	1,170	9.57	9.88	20,550
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	6,320	10.30	10.46	21,760
Occupational Therapist Assistants	40	17.45	17.26	35,900
Physical Therapist Assistants	310	17.79	17.16	35,690
Physical Therapist Aides	160	9.71	9.73	20,230
Massage Therapists	60	11.00	12.98	27,000
Dental Assistants	1,200	14.71	15.10	31,410
Medical Assistants	1,750	11.22	11.45	23,820
Medical Equipment Preparers	350	12.17	11.98	24,920
Medical Transcriptionists	590	13.13	13.14	27,340
Pharmacy Aides	400	8.74	9.35	19,450
Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers	480	9.21	9.01	18,730
Protective Service Occupations	10,070	11.40	13.37	27,810
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Police and Detectives	250	25.54	28.10	58,450
Fire Fighters	1,440	12.87	13.87	28,840
Detectives and Criminal Investigators	190	22.66	23.99	49,890
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	(5)	16.41	17.07	35,500
Private Detectives and Investigators	140	12.64	13.74	28,570
Security Guards	3,970	8.96	10.12	21,060
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	45,590	7.28	7.93	16,490
Chefs and Head Cooks	320	11.80	13.08	27,200
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	3,380	10.57	12.59	26,190

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Louisville, Ky-In-, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2003--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Cooks, Fast Food	4,770	\$ 7.33	\$ 7.33	\$ 15,240
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	1,760	9.69	9.71	20,190
Cooks, Restaurant	3,020	9.61	9.51	19,780
Cooks, Short Order	550	6.66	7.24	15,060
Food Preparation Workers	3,470	8.61	8.80	18,300
Bartenders	2,460	6.57	6.91	14,370
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	9,600	6.85	6.98	14,530
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	2,110	7.17	7.33	15,250
Waiters and Waitresses	8,360	6.37	6.67	13,880
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	1,070	7.17	7.63	15,860
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	1,180	6.76	7.02	14,610
Dishwashers	1,760	7.83	7.78	16,190
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	1,600	7.61	7.76	16,140
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	16,860	8.77	9.68	20,130
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	1,010	12.69	13.45	27,980
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Landscaping, Lawn Service, and Groundskeeping Workers	360	17.30	19.14	39,810
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	8,300	8.26	9.03	18,780
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	4,240	8.16	8.44	17,540
Pest Control Workers	210	12.23	12.25	25,470
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	2,260	9.94	10.47	21,770
Tree Trimmers and Pruners	(5)	14.88	14.50	30,150
Personal Care and Service Occupations	9,950	8.21	9.43	19,610
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Personal Service Workers	390	12.43	14.53	30,210
Animal Trainers	90	9.10	13.34	27,740
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	320	9.01	9.08	18,880
Motion Picture Projectionists	30	10.27	11.49	23,910
Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers	(5)	7.72	7.82	16,260
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	700	7.42	7.60	15,810
Locker Room, Coatroom, and Dressing Room Attendants	80	8.29	8.29	17,240
Funeral Attendants	70	8.00	9.07	18,860
Barbers	60	14.74	17.26	35,890
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	1,320	9.76	12.24	25,460
Manicurists and Pedicurists	150	12.36	11.86	24,680
Baggage Porters and Bellhops	150	6.91	7.20	14,980
Concierges	(5)	7.86	8.25	17,150
Child Care Workers	2,620	7.72	7.75	16,110
Personal and Home Care Aides	450	8.25	8.48	17,640
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	390	8.80	11.07	23,030
Recreation Workers	630	8.58	9.65	20,080
Residential Advisors	(5)	9.83	9.98	20,750
Sales and Related Occupations	56,090	10.50	14.78	30,750
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	4,640	14.21	16.67	34,670
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Non-Retail Sales Workers	1,450	23.90	28.54	59,370
Cashiers	13,380	7.52	7.68	15,970
Counter and Rental Clerks	2,040	8.34	9.44	19,630
Parts Salespersons	870	13.62	14.43	30,010
Retail Salespersons	15,640	9.23	11.26	23,420
Advertising Sales Agents	470	17.16	19.39	40,330
Insurance Sales Agents	1,070	19.37	25.33	52,680
Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	1,260	17.48	24.16	50,250
Travel Agents	270	11.44	11.76	24,450
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	2,160	25.84	31.15	64,790
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	6,930	20.45	24.17	50,260
Demonstrators and Product Promoters	350	12.37	15.28	31,780
Real Estate Brokers	30	14.83	15.45	32,140
Real Estate Sales Agents	840	14.48	15.06	31,320
Sales Engineers	190	28.77	29.88	62,150
Telemarketers	1,610	9.10	10.07	20,940
Door-To-Door Sales Workers, News and Street Vendors, and Related Workers	110	12.27	14.87	30,940
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	98,460	11.97	12.73	26,490
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	6,100	17.08	18.47	38,420
Switchboard Operators, Including Answering Service	950	9.99	10.10	21,000
Bill and Account Collectors	2,580	12.11	12.62	26,250
Billing and Posting Clerks and Machine Operators	3,370	12.23	12.42	25,830
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	7,210	12.63	12.97	26,980

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Louisville, Ky-In-, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2003--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	930	\$13.73	\$14.04	\$29,200
Procurement Clerks	260	13.81	13.99	29,090
Tellers	1,880	9.95	9.93	20,660
Correspondence Clerks	100	13.04	12.99	27,010
Credit Authorizers, Checkers, and Clerks	300	11.96	12.83	26,690
Customer Service Representatives	8,620	12.59	13.23	27,510
Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	70	12.30	13.34	27,750
File Clerks	920	9.37	9.58	19,920
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	610	8.10	8.20	17,050
Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	1,280	9.99	10.29	21,390
Library Assistants, Clerical	160	8.90	9.32	19,370
Loan Interviewers and Clerks	910	12.31	12.58	26,170
New Accounts Clerks	150	10.58	11.47	23,860
Order Clerks	1,920	12.12	12.39	25,770
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	540	14.14	14.93	31,050
Receptionists and Information Clerks	4,680	10.28	10.29	21,410
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks	290	10.74	11.35	23,610
Cargo and Freight Agents	(5)	14.05	14.62	30,410
Couriers and Messengers	1,130	8.99	9.11	18,950
Police, Fire, and Ambulance Dispatchers	290	12.30	12.29	25,560
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	920	15.06	15.23	31,680
Meter Readers, Utilities	170	12.39	13.38	27,840
Postal Service Clerks	280	19.11	18.78	39,060
Postal Service Mail Carriers	1,310	19.11	18.93	39,370
Postal Service Mail Sorters, Processors, and Processing Machine Operators	970	18.76	17.83	37,080
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	1,280	15.05	16.08	33,450
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	3,720	11.10	11.83	24,610
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	8,250	9.65	10.07	20,940
Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping	390	10.66	11.31	23,530
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	5,720	14.63	15.23	31,680
Legal Secretaries	760	15.81	15.75	32,770
Medical Secretaries	1,370	12.09	12.28	25,530
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	6,430	11.54	11.81	24,570
Computer Operators	520	14.39	15.07	31,350
Data Entry Keyers	1,960	9.62	9.98	20,750
Word Processors and Typists	400	11.16	11.62	24,170
Desktop Publishers	160	14.03	14.59	30,350
Insurance Claims and Policy Processing Clerks	1,080	13.82	14.60	30,380
Mail Clerks and Mail Machine Operators, Except Postal Service	1,110	9.87	10.53	21,910
Office Clerks, General	9,640	10.57	11.15	23,190
Office Machine Operators, Except Computer Statistical Assistants	380	9.89	10.64	22,130
990	13.03	13.43	27,940	
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	500	9.19	10.03	20,870
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	60	8.93	9.10	18,930
Farmworkers, Farm and Ranch Animals	340	8.98	9.74	20,250
Construction and Extraction Occupations	25,470	15.89	16.93	35,210
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction	2,280	22.37	23.24	48,330
Trades and Extraction Workers				
Brickmasons and Blockmasons	430	17.77	17.64	36,690
Carpenters	2,320	17.08	16.96	35,280
Carpet Installers	40	12.63	12.70	26,420
Tile and Marble Setters	50	17.68	17.87	37,180
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	640	13.30	14.15	29,430
Construction Laborers	4,010	12.32	12.76	26,540
Paving, Surfacing, and Tamping Equipment Operators	380	12.59	13.41	27,880
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	2,560	16.06	16.47	34,270
Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers	500	14.87	15.46	32,160
Tapers	170	15.93	16.05	33,390
Electricians	2,720	19.77	20.01	41,620
Glaziers	(5)	13.00	13.50	28,080
Insulation Workers	120	16.73	19.13	39,790
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	940	13.51	13.79	28,690
Pipelayers	100	12.80	13.80	28,700
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	2,820	24.41	22.61	47,020
Plasterers and Stucco Masons	(5)	10.58	11.28	23,460
Reinforcing Iron and Rebar Workers	(5)	19.51	18.59	38,670
Roofers	580	13.81	14.51	30,170
Sheet Metal Workers	720	16.98	18.46	38,390
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	300	20.96	19.83	41,250
Helpers--Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, and Tile and Marble Setters	190	12.73	12.70	26,410
Helpers--Carpenters	320	10.74	11.05	22,990
Helpers--Electricians	520	10.23	10.84	22,550
Helpers--Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	750	11.07	12.03	25,030

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Louisville, Ky-In-, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2003--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Helpers--Roofers	110	\$10.74	\$10.95	\$22,770
Construction and Building Inspectors	160	19.56	20.56	42,750
Elevator Installers and Repairers	70	20.16	19.00	39,520
Fence Erectors	100	10.49	11.00	22,880
Hazardous Materials Removal Workers	140	16.08	16.39	34,100
Highway Maintenance Workers	390	11.77	12.43	25,850
Septic Tank Servicers and Sewer Pipe Cleaners	(5)	15.69	14.04	29,200
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	22,990	16.13	17.03	35,430
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	2,080	21.96	22.97	47,780
Computer, Automated Teller, and Office Machine Repairers	850	13.34	13.99	29,110
Radio Mechanics	(5)	17.12	17.60	36,610
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	480	21.40	20.52	42,670
Electric Motor, Power Tool, and Related Repairers	200	14.88	16.80	34,950
Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment	270	17.98	18.54	38,560
Electronic Equipment Installers and Repairers, Motor Vehicles	(5)	18.81	18.10	37,640
Electronic Home Entertainment Equipment Installers and Repairers	100	13.31	14.22	29,580
Security and Fire Alarm Systems Installers	(5)	12.87	13.76	28,630
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	(5)	20.79	23.36	48,590
Automotive Body and Related Repairers	750	17.62	18.05	37,550
Automotive Glass Installers and Repairers	(5)	19.05	17.05	35,470
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	2,400	12.82	13.47	28,020
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	1,420	16.30	16.84	35,030
Farm Equipment Mechanics	50	12.35	12.69	26,390
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	650	15.87	16.11	33,500
Motorcycle Mechanics	30	10.71	11.19	23,270
Outdoor Power Equipment and Other Small Engine Mechanics	120	11.96	12.55	26,100
Recreational Vehicle Service Technicians	50	17.73	16.35	34,010
Tire Repairers and Changers	450	10.53	11.09	23,070
Control and Valve Installers and Repairers, Except Mechanical Door	120	23.15	22.81	47,440
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	810	17.56	18.33	38,130
Home Appliance Repairers	150	17.00	15.48	32,190
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	1,260	21.99	20.79	43,250
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	5,710	14.41	15.17	31,560
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	190	16.26	16.99	35,340
Millwrights	440	21.63	22.38	46,550
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	360	23.65	23.12	48,100
Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	700	15.82	15.55	32,340
Medical Equipment Repairers	180	17.92	18.10	37,640
Musical Instrument Repairers and Tuners	30	12.06	12.47	25,930
Watch Repairers	(5)	17.58	16.51	34,330
Coin, Vending, and Amusement Machine Servicers and Repairers	260	12.77	13.16	27,370
Locksmiths and Safe Repairers	60	11.31	12.36	25,720
Manufactured Building and Mobile Home Installers	(5)	14.78	14.22	29,580
Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	640	9.51	10.85	22,580
Production Occupations	56,920	13.94	15.71	32,680
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	3,580	20.45	21.63	44,980
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers	420	11.38	12.50	26,000
Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters	670	13.26	13.88	28,860
Bakers	470	9.59	9.90	20,590
Butchers and Meat Cutters	420	13.09	12.92	26,870
Food and Tobacco Roasting, Baking, and Drying Machine Operators and Tenders	80	16.85	18.09	37,620
Food Batchmakers	490	13.84	13.19	27,430
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	290	14.76	14.42	29,990
Extruding and Drawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	320	14.17	13.82	28,740
Forging Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	230	12.96	13.01	27,050
Rolling Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	220	16.72	16.56	34,450
Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	1,570	10.65	10.97	22,820
Drilling and Boring Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	110	13.11	12.98	27,000
Grinding, Lapping, Polishing, and Buffing Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	170	12.08	12.16	25,280

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Louisville, Ky-In-, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2003--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Lathe and Turning Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	150	\$14.03	\$14.12	\$29,370
Machinists	1,090	17.02	17.57	36,550
Molding, Coremaking, and Casting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	980	9.99	10.65	22,160
Multiple Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	590	13.19	13.15	27,340
Tool and Die Makers	710	20.99	20.13	41,870
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	2,470	14.75	14.64	30,460
Welding, Soldering, and Brazing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	(5)	13.74	16.99	35,330
Heat Treating Equipment Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	80	13.72	14.24	29,620
Lay-Out Workers, Metal and Plastic	40	14.43	14.57	30,310
Plating and Coating Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	270	12.76	13.28	27,630
Tool Grinders, Filers, and Sharpeners	60	13.00	13.90	28,910
Bindery Workers	840	10.96	11.98	24,930
Bookbinders	50	9.51	12.36	25,720
Job Printers	360	11.70	12.80	26,630
Prepress Technicians and Workers	650	16.55	16.52	34,370
Printing Machine Operators	1,310	15.24	15.87	33,000
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	1,070	7.33	7.48	15,570
Pressers, Textile, Garment, and Related Materials	470	7.84	7.94	16,510
Sewing Machine Operators	710	9.65	9.95	20,690
Sewers, Hand	(5)	15.29	15.03	31,270
Tailors, Dressmakers, and Custom Sewers	70	10.16	10.47	21,780
Textile Cutting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	50	11.15	10.86	22,590
Extruding and Forming Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Synthetic and Glass Fibers	(5)	12.63	12.25	25,490
Upholsterers	130	10.58	10.99	22,870
Cabinetmakers and Bench Carpenters	750	13.48	15.71	32,680
Furniture Finishers	250	11.96	12.12	25,200
Sawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Wood	230	9.30	9.79	20,360
Woodworking Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Except Sawing	950	11.33	12.40	25,790
Power Distributors and Dispatchers	90	26.84	27.02	56,210
Power Plant Operators	100	23.56	22.71	47,240
Stationary Engineers and Boiler Operators	170	19.39	19.34	40,230
Water and Liquid Waste Treatment Plant and System Operators	520	14.63	14.88	30,950
Chemical Plant and System Operators	(5)	25.26	24.98	51,960
Petroleum Pump System Operators, Refinery Operators, and Gaugers	(5)	21.81	20.76	43,180
Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	620	23.84	23.29	48,450
Separating, Filtering, Clarifying, Precipitating, and Still Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	110	13.28	15.44	32,110
Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	120	14.50	14.15	29,440
Grinding and Polishing Workers, Hand	90	11.02	11.13	23,150
Mixing and Blending Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	610	15.01	15.64	32,520
Cutters and Trimmers, Hand	630	12.55	15.53	32,310
Cutting and Slicing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	550	13.86	15.65	32,550
Extruding, Forming, Pressing, and Compacting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	170	13.29	16.84	35,020
Furnace, Kiln, Oven, Drier, and Kettle Operators and Tenders	160	16.13	17.32	36,020
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	2,930	12.07	14.46	30,070
Jewelers and Precious Stone and Metal Workers	30	16.66	17.11	35,590
Dental Laboratory Technicians	150	12.71	13.90	28,910
Ophthalmic Laboratory Technicians	120	10.35	10.21	21,240
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	2,100	11.94	12.46	25,930
Coating, Painting, and Spraying Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	730	11.45	12.46	25,910
Painting, Coating, and Decorating Workers	130	13.58	14.49	30,130
Photographic Process Workers	100	10.38	11.09	23,070
Photographic Processing Machine Operators	300	8.55	8.96	18,630
Cementing and Gluing Machine Operators and Tenders	150	10.15	10.73	22,320
Cleaning, Washing, and Metal Pickling Equipment Operators and Tenders	70	10.72	13.36	27,780
Molders, Shapers, and Casters, Except Metal and Plastic	(5)	10.71	10.82	22,500
Paper Goods Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	670	13.19	13.32	27,700
Helpers--Production Workers	2,240	10.35	11.10	23,090

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Louisville, Ky-In-, Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2003

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	50,240	\$11.53	\$13.18	\$27,410
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	990	17.79	18.33	38,120
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators	1,280	18.90	20.89	43,450
Commercial Pilots	60	(3)	(3)	47,220
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	210	12.83	13.24	27,550
Bus Drivers, School	1,510	14.67	13.75	28,600
Driver/Sales Workers	1,730	9.41	10.81	22,490
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	7,690	15.13	15.94	33,150
Truck Drivers, Light Or Delivery Services	(5)	11.53	12.65	26,320
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	460	8.51	9.69	20,150
Sailors and Marine Oilers	(5)	18.79	18.56	38,610
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	(5)	19.89	20.83	43,320
Parking Lot Attendants	400	7.54	7.92	16,470
Service Station Attendants	350	7.69	7.75	16,110
Transportation Inspectors	70	35.80	33.06	68,760
Conveyor Operators and Tenders	(5)	12.59	12.85	26,740
Crane and Tower Operators	260	16.16	16.90	35,140
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators	120	15.88	16.10	33,480
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	3,550	12.42	13.18	27,410
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	1,260	8.51	9.69	20,150
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	12,700	9.92	11.25	23,400
Machine Feeders and Offbearers	1,650	11.01	12.57	26,140
Packers and Packagers, Hand	4,970	8.37	8.82	18,350
Refuse and Recyclable Material Collectors	400	11.70	11.91	24,770
Tank Car, Truck, and Ship Loaders	40	18.42	17.65	36,720

(1) Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

(2) 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.

(3) Hourly wage rates for occupations where workers typically work fewer than 2,080 hours per year are not available.

(4) This wage is equal to or greater than 70.00 per hour or 145,600 per year.

(5) Estimates not released.