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## OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES, NOVEMBER 2004 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Workers in the Rockford metropolitan area<sup>1</sup> had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$16.95 in November 2004, compared with the nationwide average of \$18.00, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Regional Commissioner Jay A. Mousa noted that 3 of the 22 major occupational groups in Rockford (construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; and protective service) recorded wages that were significantly higher than their respective national averages and 11 others had wages that were significantly below. (See table A and chart 1. Also, see Technical Note, *Estimation Methodology* section, for a listing of statistically significant comparisons.)

With more than 168,000 employed in the Rockford area, production occupations accounted for 16.8 percent of the workforce, appreciably above the national share of 7.9 percent. Given Rockford's substantial manufacturing base, it is not surprising that the concentration of production workers locally was more than double the nationwide percentage. Two other occupational groups also had above-average concentrations in the local workforce - healthcare practitioners and technical, and transportation and material moving. (See chart 2.) On the other hand, 12 of the 22 major occupational groups had less of a presence in Rockford than they did nationwide.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies. The OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and up to 801 detailed occupations for the nation, the states and 334 metropolitan areas.

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<sup>1</sup> The Rockford metropolitan area consists of Boone, Ogle, and Winnebago Counties in Illinois.

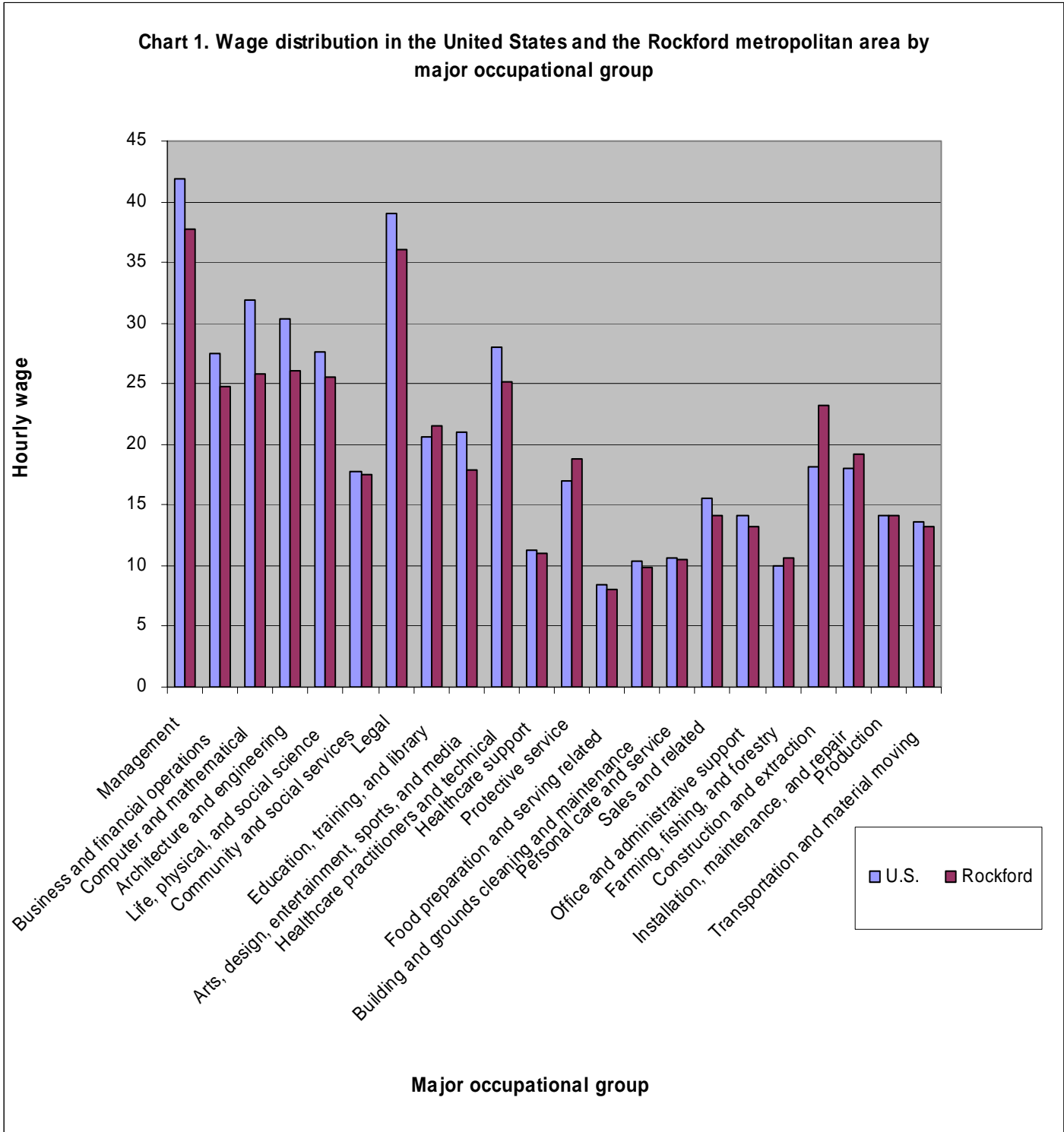
Table A. Employment and wage data by occupation for the U.S. and Rockford metropolitan area, November 2004

Major occupational group	Employment share (percent of total)		Average hourly wage	
	U.S.	Rockford	U.S.	Rockford
Management	4.7	4.4	\$41.87	\$37.74
Business and financial operations	4.1	3.6	27.46	24.82
Computer and mathematical	2.3	.9	31.91	25.77
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.9	30.32	26.04
Life, physical, and social science	.9	.6	27.67	25.53
Community and social services	1.3	1.4	17.81	17.53
Legal	.8	.4	39.03	36.01
Education, training, and library	6.2	6.1	20.58	21.47
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	1.0	21.07	17.90
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.0	5.6	28.03	25.11
Healthcare support	2.6	2.4	11.30	10.96
Protective service	2.4	1.5	16.94	18.86
Food preparation and serving related	8.2	6.9	8.47	8.01
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	2.6	10.42	9.91
Personal care and service	2.4	1.6	10.62	10.47
Sales and related	10.6	10.2	15.52	14.20
Office and administrative support	17.5	15.7	14.13	13.24
Farming, fishing, and forestry	.3	--	9.94	10.69
Construction and extraction	4.9	4.1	18.21	23.24
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.1	4.1	18.09	19.15
Production	7.9	16.8	14.18	14.13
Transportation and material moving	7.4	8.3	13.58	13.24

--Dashes indicate no data available

Though the hourly wage for workers in management was below the national average, the occupational group was still among the highest paid in the Rockford area earning \$37.74 per hour compared with \$41.87 for their national counterparts. Within the management group, chief executives (\$69.70), construction managers (\$52.47), and general and operations managers (\$42.90), were among the better paid in Rockford. Among the lowest paid in the managerial group were those in social and community

service (\$20.25), preschool and child care center/education administration (\$17.54), and food service (\$15.43). (See table 1 for detailed occupational data.)



Architecture and engineering workers (\$26.04) were another well-paid occupational group in the Rockford area, though wages, again, fell below the U.S. average (\$30.32). At the higher end of the wage scale in this occupational group were electrical engineers averaging \$32.60 and mechanical engineers earning \$29.43. Among the lower paid were surveying and mapping technicians averaging \$18.01 and drafters, all other, averaging \$16.38. The architectural and engineering profession accounted for about 2 percent of the workforce in both Rockford and the nation.

The healthcare practitioners and technical occupational group was also among the better paid in Rockford averaging \$25.11. Though this group had an above-average presence in the local area with a 5.6-percent employment share, its wage fell below the \$28.03 national average. Wages in Rockford varied widely in this group with family and general practitioners earning \$78.49 and pharmacy technicians, \$11.05.

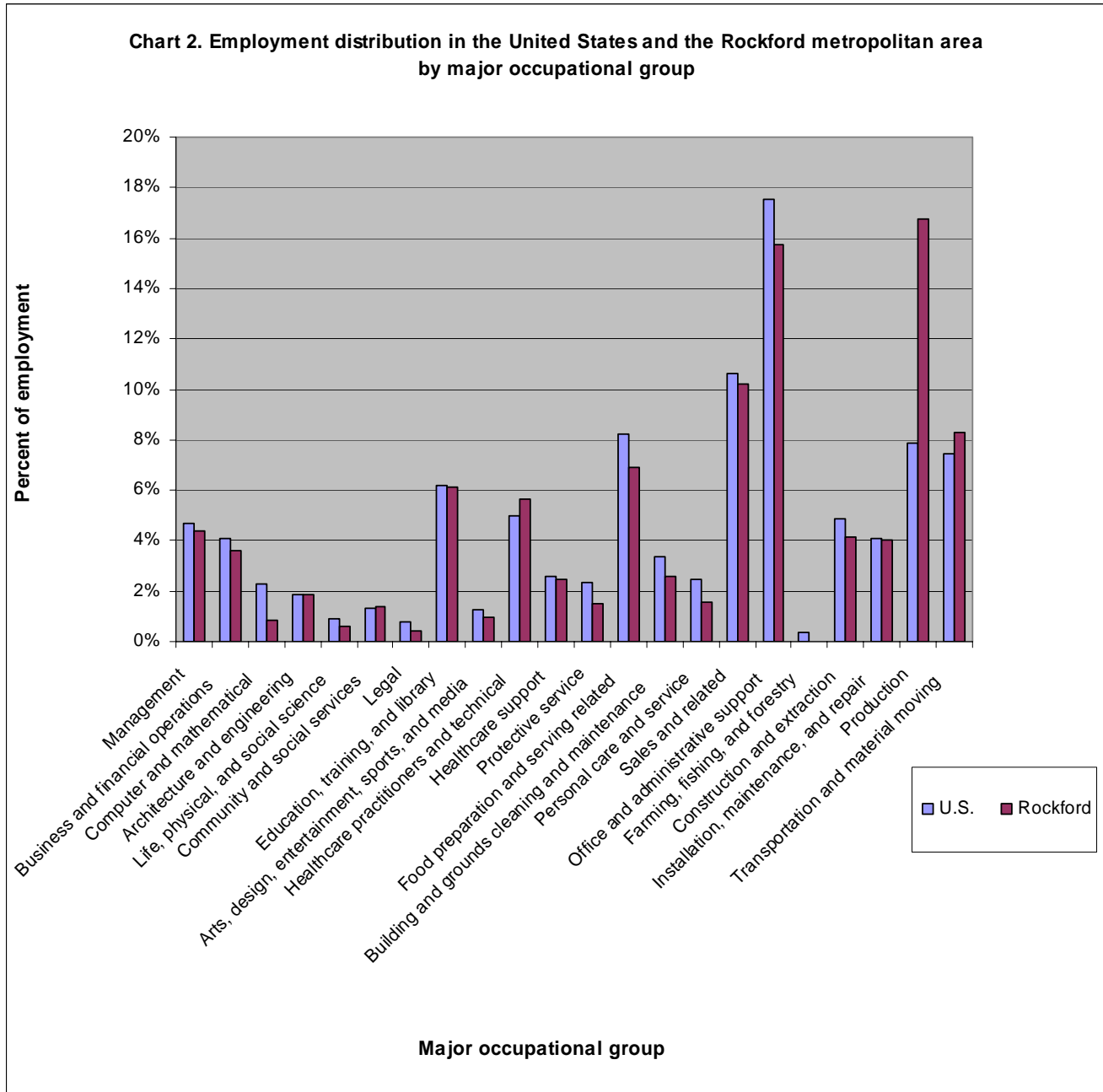
As noted, the construction and extraction occupational group was one of three in the Rockford area with an appreciably higher-than-average wage. Locally, this group averaged \$23.24 per hour, nationally, \$18.21. The better paid within the construction and extraction occupational group in Rockford included first-line supervisors/managers of construction and excavation workers (\$30.59), plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (\$28.26), and brickmasons and blockmasons (\$27.27). The employment share for construction and extraction workers in Rockford, 4.1 percent, was below that for the nation, 4.9 percent

At the low end of the wage scale in Rockford were food preparation and serving related workers averaging \$8.01 per hour. Workers in this occupational group comprised almost 7 percent of Rockford's workforce. This group was also among the lowest paid nationwide.

One of the largest occupational groups in Rockford was production, with a total of 28,360 workers. As noted earlier, production had a larger-than-average presence in the Rockford area as evidenced by a 16.8-percent employment share, more than twice the U.S. average. The hourly wage of production workers in Rockford (\$14.13) was on a par with the national average (\$14.18). Within this occupational group, several jobs in Rockford had wages greater than \$20.00 per hour including first-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers; numerical tool and process control programmers; and tool and die makers. Team assemblers, the largest group within production with 5,940 workers, averaged \$12.24 an hour.

Transportation and material moving workers made up another of the larger occupational groups in the Rockford area; in fact, they had a higher-than-average presence relative to their representation in the U.S. workforce (8.3 percent locally versus 7.4 percent nationally). Workers in this occupational group averaged \$13.24 per hour. Among the better paid in this group locally were first-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators earning \$22.27 and first-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and material movers (hand) earning \$21.17, while driver/sales workers (\$9.70) and hand packers and packagers (\$9.26) were among the lowest paid.

Nationally, office and administrative support was the largest occupational group comprising 17.5 percent of the workforce. In Rockford, this group accounted for 15.7 percent of the jobs in the metropolitan area. The hourly wage for workers in office and administrative jobs in the Rockford area was lower than the national average (\$13.24 versus \$14.13). Postal service workers were among the better paid in the Rockford area with clerks averaging \$22.99, mail carriers, \$21.28, and mail sorters, processing, and processing machine operators, \$20.80. Towards the bottom of the scale were wages for two of the larger detailed occupational groups -- office clerks, general (\$11.09) and stock clerks and order filers (\$10.71).



## Technical Note

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 in the United States. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands also are surveyed, but their data are not included in this release. Data are collected from panels of about 200,000 establishments each in May and November. Estimates from the program use data collected over a 3-year (six-panel) period and are based on a total sample of about 1.2 million establishments. The nationwide response rate for the November 2004 survey was 78.7 percent for establishments, covering 73.0 percent of weighted employment. The survey included establishments sampled in the November 2004, May 2004, November 2003, May 2003, and November 2002 semiannual panels and about half of the 2001 annual panel. The sample in the Rockford metropolitan area included 2,094 establishments with a response rate of 76 percent.

### **The occupational coding system**

The OES survey uses 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 1 of 801 detailed occupations. Together, these detailed occupations comprise 23 major occupational groups, one of which--military specific occupations--is not included in the OES survey. 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

The OES survey uses 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 agricultural support activities 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 United States 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 sample

BLS funds the survey and provides the procedures and technical support, while the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) collect most of the data. BLS produces cross-industry and industry-specific estimates for the nation, states, and metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). Industry estimates are produced for the NAICS sector, 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 based on number of employees in the establishment 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

A census of federal government and the post office is taken every panel. A census of state government and Hawaii's local government is taken every November panel. Units in rail transportation (NAICS 482) and hospitals (NAICS 622) are sampled with certainty across a 3-year period. Establishments with 250 or more employees also are sampled with virtual certainty across a 3-year period; on average, one-sixth of these are sampled in each panel.

## **Concepts**

Occupational employment is the estimate of total wage and salary employment in an occupation across the industries surveyed. The OES survey defines employment as the number of workers who can be classified as full- or part-time employees, including workers on paid vacations or other types of paid 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 forms sent to larger establishments contain between 50 and 225 SOC occupations selected on the basis of the sampled establishment's industry classification. 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, unlisted occupations can be added to the survey form. In most cases, employers with 9 or fewer workers are sent a form with no occupations listed, and are instructed to fill in the occupations for their workers.

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 November 2004 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, was computed separately for each panel or annual sample (November 2004, May 2004, November 2003, May 2003, November 2002, and 2001). The average of these mean wage rates was used for all of the \$70.00 and over data in the November 2004 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. Annual wage estimates for most occupations 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 may not represent the actual annual pay received by the employee if they work more or less than 2,080 hours per year. Some workers typically work less than full time, year round. For these occupations, the OES survey collects and reports either the annual salary or the hourly wage rate, depending on how the occupation is typically paid, but not both. For example, teachers, flight attendants, and pilots may be paid an annual salary, but do not work the usual 2,080 hours per year. In this case, an annual salary is reported. Other workers, such as entertainment workers are paid hourly rates, but generally do not work full time, year round. For these workers, only an hourly wage is reported.

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 for full-time workers, but they are instructed to report the hourly rate for part-time workers.

### **Estimation methodology**

Each OES panel includes approximately 200,000 establishments. While estimates can be made with data from one panel or one year, the OES survey is designed to produce estimates using six panels (3 years) of data. The full six-panel sample of 1.2 million establishments allows the production of estimates at detailed levels of geography, industry, and occupation. Combining six panels of data is also necessary to obtain the full complement of certainty establishments. (Note: The first semiannual panel was in November 2002. Prior to that, about 400,000 establishments were surveyed annually. Each earlier sample is a two-panel equivalent.)

*Wage updating.* Significant reductions in sampling errors are obtained by combining six panels of data, particularly for small geographic areas and occupations. Wages for the current panel need no adjustment. However, wages in the five previous panels need to be updated to the current panel's reference period.

The OES program uses the BLS Employment Cost Index (ECI) to adjust survey data from prior panels before combining them with the current panel's data. The wage updating procedure adjusts each detailed occupation's wage rate, as measured in the earlier panel, according to the average movement of its broader occupational division. The procedure assumes that there are no major differences by geography, industry, or detailed occupation within the occupational division.

*Imputation.* Over 20 percent of establishments do not respond for a given panel. A "nearest neighbor" hot deck imputation procedure is used to impute occupational employment totals. A variant of mean imputation is then used to impute a wage distribution for each occupation. The variant of mean imputation for wage distributions is also applied to establishments that provide reports with occupational totals but partial or missing wage data.

*Weighting and benchmarking.* The sample establishments in each panel are weighted to represent all establishments that were part of the in-scope frame from which the panel was selected. Based on the sampled establishments, weights are adjusted when six panels are combined. Weights are adjusted by benchmarking employment totals from the OES survey to employment figures derived from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

*November 2004 OES survey estimates.* The November 2004 OES survey estimates are based on all data collected from establishments in the November 2004, May 2004,

November 2003, May 2003, November 2002, and about half of the 2001 annual sample. During estimates processing, OES employment data were benchmarked to the average employment for November 2004 and May 2004 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 the characteristic of interest may differ from the population value of that characteristic. Differences between the sample estimate and the population value will vary depending on the sample selected. This variability can be estimated by calculating the standard error (SE) of the sample estimate. If we were to repeat the sampling and estimation process countless times using the same survey design, approximately 90 percent of the intervals created by adding and subtracting 1.645 SEs from the sample estimate would include the population value. These intervals are called 90-percent confidence intervals. The OES survey, however, usually uses the relative standard error (RSE) of a sample estimate instead of its SE to measure sampling error. 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 rate 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.

*Results of significance testing.* The OES significance tests in this release compare wage and employment data for the 22 major occupational groups in the Rockford metropolitan area to their respective national averages. Those occupations with wages or employment shares above or below the national wage or share after testing for significance at the 90 percent confidence interval are identified in the table below. NOTE: A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with our ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample effect the relative error of the data being tested.

## Employment and wage data by occupation for the U.S. and Rockford metropolitan area, November 2004

Major occupational group	Employment share (percent of total)			Average hourly wage		
	U.S.	Rockford	Significant difference <sup>1</sup>	U.S.	Rockford	Significant difference <sup>1</sup>
Management	4.7	4.4	Yes	\$41.87	\$37.74	Yes
Business and financial operations	4.1	3.6	Yes	27.46	24.82	Yes
Computer and mathematical	2.3	.9	Yes	31.91	25.77	Yes
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.9	No	30.32	26.04	Yes
Life, physical, and social science	.9	.6	Yes	27.67	25.53	Yes
Community and social services	1.3	1.4	No	17.81	17.53	No
Legal	.8	.4	Yes	39.03	36.01	No
Education, training, and library	6.2	6.1	No	20.58	21.47	No
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	1.0	Yes	21.07	17.90	Yes
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.0	5.6	Yes	28.03	25.11	Yes
Healthcare support	2.6	2.4	No	11.30	10.96	No
Protective service	2.4	1.5	Yes	16.94	18.86	Yes
Food preparation and serving related	8.2	6.9	Yes	8.47	8.01	Yes
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	2.6	Yes	10.42	9.91	Yes
Personal care and service	2.4	1.6	Yes	10.62	10.47	No
Sales and related	10.6	10.2	No	15.52	14.20	Yes
Office and administrative support	17.5	15.7	Yes	14.13	13.24	Yes
Farming, fishing, and forestry	.3	--	--	9.94	10.69	No
Construction and extraction	4.9	4.1	Yes	18.21	23.24	Yes
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.1	4.1	No	18.09	19.15	Yes
Production	7.9	16.8	Yes	14.18	14.13	No
Transportation and material moving	7.4	8.3	Yes	13.58	13.24	No

<sup>1</sup> Statistical significance testing at the 90 percent confidence interval.

--Dashes indicate no estimate released.

**Additional information**

The November 2004 OES national data by occupation, comparable to data in table 1, is available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/oes>. Users also may access each occupation's definition and percentile wages. The November 2004 cross-industry data for states and metropolitan areas are available on the BLS Web site. Industry staffing patterns at the sector, 3-, 4-, and selected 5-digit NAICS levels also are also available from the Internet. These data include industry-specific occupational employment and wage data.

OES information is also available through our regional web page at <http://www.bls.gov/ro5/home.htm> and on our fax-on-demand system. For a catalog of items available to be faxed to you, call our fax-on-demand number at 312-353-1880, menu option 1. If you have additional questions, you can contact an economist in the Midwest BLS information office at 312-353-1880, menu option 0. 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, Rockford, Illinois metropolitan area, November 2004

Occupation	Employment	Average (mean) wages		Median Hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual <sup>(1)</sup>	
<b>All occupations</b>	168,990	\$16.95	\$35,260	\$13.76
<b>Management occupations</b>				
Chief executives	540	69.70	144,970	(2)
General and operations managers	1,860	42.90	89,230	37.00
Legislators	80	(3)	49,060	(3)
Advertising and promotions managers	80	23.69	49,270	17.07
Marketing managers	120	39.40	81,940	38.70
Sales managers	450	33.70	70,100	30.73
Public relations managers	30	30.54	63,530	26.18
Administrative services managers	270	22.93	47,700	20.01
Computer and information systems managers	190	37.08	77,130	35.51
Financial managers	470	39.54	82,250	36.73
Compensation and benefits managers	110	30.73	63,920	28.23
Training and development managers	30	26.65	55,420	26.93
Human resources managers, all other	40	36.51	75,930	33.02
Industrial production managers	330	33.46	69,600	32.00
Purchasing managers	160	31.07	64,620	29.92
Transportation, storage, and distribution managers	60	34.38	71,510	33.27
Construction managers	130	52.47	109,130	44.54
Education administrators, preschool and child care center/program	(4)	17.54	36,480	13.49
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	340	(3)	84,800	(3)
Education administrators, postsecondary	70	22.85	47,540	19.83
Education administrators, all other	80	39.59	82,350	37.11
Engineering managers	240	41.05	85,380	40.67
Food service managers	260	15.43	32,090	14.49
Medical and health services managers	190	28.22	58,690	27.43
Postmasters and mail superintendents	30	24.77	51,530	24.60
Social and community service managers	130	20.25	42,120	19.47
Managers, all other	910	30.80	64,070	30.04
<b>Business and financial operations occupations</b>				
Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products	210	18.26	37,970	17.67
Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products	500	23.54	48,970	21.93
Claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators	160	19.06	39,650	18.75
Compliance officers, except agriculture, construction, health and safety, and transportation	40	18.69	38,880	17.22
Cost estimators	440	27.12	56,410	26.00
Employment, recruitment, and placement specialists	210	20.61	42,880	17.94
Compensation, benefits, and job analysis specialists	80	23.39	48,640	21.67
Training and development specialists	220	19.68	40,930	16.32
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists, all other	110	17.82	37,070	16.05
Logisticians	50	25.68	53,410	25.21
Management analysts	260	31.92	66,400	28.47
Meeting and convention planners	(4)	11.60	24,130	10.11
Business operations specialists, all other	1,490	27.87	57,960	24.00
Accountants and auditors	1,000	25.66	53,370	23.35
Appraisers and assessors of real estate	100	26.27	54,650	23.72
Credit analysts	(4)	22.60	47,010	20.12
Financial analysts	(4)	21.45	44,610	19.64
Personal financial advisors	120	27.60	57,410	23.69
Insurance underwriters	100	27.67	57,550	24.61
Loan officers	240	21.59	44,920	17.03
Financial specialists, all other	310	23.75	49,410	20.60
<b>Computer and mathematical occupations</b>				
Computer programmers	270	25.45	52,940	23.08
Computer software engineers, applications	250	32.08	66,720	30.71

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Rockford, Illinois metropolitan area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation	Employment	Average (mean) wages		Median
		Hourly	Annual <sup>(1)</sup>	Hourly wages
<b>Computer and mathematical occupations--Continued</b>				
Computer software engineers, systems software	90	30.04	62,490	28.75
Computer support specialists	230	17.07	35,510	16.62
Computer systems analysts	180	28.80	59,900	27.15
Database administrators	100	23.22	48,300	22.00
Network and computer systems administrators	190	26.88	55,900	26.89
Network systems and data communications analysts	60	23.90	49,710	24.70
Computer specialists, all other	90	22.98	47,800	22.17
<b>Architecture and engineering occupations</b>				
Architects, except landscape and naval	130	29.30	60,940	28.66
Surveyors	40	22.38	46,550	20.08
Civil engineers	120	29.65	61,680	29.78
Electrical engineers	200	32.60	67,820	32.95
Electronics engineers, except computer	80	32.83	68,280	32.05
Industrial engineers	310	28.93	60,180	27.64
Materials engineers	60	28.46	59,200	27.24
Mechanical engineers	440	29.43	61,220	28.83
Engineers, all other	240	26.98	56,110	26.50
Architectural and civil drafters	70	23.25	48,370	20.31
Electrical and electronics drafters	90	26.84	55,830	25.16
Mechanical drafters	220	20.73	43,120	20.01
Drafters, all other	70	16.38	34,070	17.44
Civil engineering technicians	70	19.15	39,830	18.48
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	340	22.58	46,960	21.02
Industrial engineering technicians	140	21.44	44,600	21.05
Mechanical engineering technicians	120	20.65	42,960	20.53
Surveying and mapping technicians	30	18.01	37,460	17.55
<b>Life, physical, and social science occupations</b>				
Chemists	40	28.57	59,430	27.28
Environmental scientists and specialists, including health	50	26.41	54,920	24.70
Market research analysts	230	29.85	62,090	30.53
Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists	160	27.32	56,830	28.04
Urban and regional planners	50	26.66	55,460	26.27
Chemical technicians	(4)	20.69	43,040	19.10
Life, physical, and social science technicians, all other	80	27.33	56,840	21.49
<b>Community and social services occupations</b>				
Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors	(4)	19.12	39,760	15.92
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	410	25.14	52,290	26.53
Mental health counselors	70	14.98	31,160	14.93
Rehabilitation counselors	110	14.06	29,240	13.81
Counselors, all other	50	18.57	38,630	15.87
Child, family, and school social workers	370	23.10	48,060	22.25
Medical and public health social workers	60	15.09	31,390	13.93
Social workers, all other	70	15.26	31,750	14.42
Health educators	40	14.45	30,050	14.50
Social and human service assistants	300	11.33	23,570	10.94
Community and social service specialists, all other	290	14.95	31,110	15.37
Religious workers, all other	120	6.69	13,910	6.25
<b>Legal occupations</b>				
Lawyers	390	42.03	87,430	38.33
Paralegals and legal assistants	110	17.86	37,150	13.87
Title examiners, abstractors, and searchers	(4)	12.93	26,900	12.49
<b>Education, training, and library occupations</b>				
Business teachers, postsecondary	(4)	(3)	43,720	(3)

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Rockford, Illinois metropolitan area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation	Employment	Average (mean) wages		Median Hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual <sup>(1)</sup>	
<b>Education, training, and library occupations--Continued</b>				
Computer science teachers, postsecondary	(4)	(3)	43,420	(3)
Psychology teachers, postsecondary	(4)	(3)	42,460	(3)
Nursing instructors and teachers, postsecondary	50	(3)	44,020	(3)
Art, drama, and music teachers, postsecondary	(4)	(3)	42,240	(3)
English language and literature teachers, postsecondary	(4)	(3)	55,050	(3)
Vocational education teachers, postsecondary	(4)	28.50	59,280	30.71
Preschool teachers, except special education	310	8.89	18,480	8.23
Kindergarten teachers, except special education	90	(3)	39,130	(3)
Elementary school teachers, except special education	2,990	(3)	49,360	(3)
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	1,060	(3)	49,600	(3)
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	2,180	(3)	48,380	(3)
Vocational education teachers, secondary school	40	(3)	48,530	(3)
Special education teachers, preschool, kindergarten, and elementary school	220	(3)	45,660	(3)
Special education teachers, middle school	850	(3)	49,110	(3)
Special education teachers, secondary school	100	(3)	46,770	(3)
Self-enrichment education teachers	150	15.02	31,240	13.18
Teachers and instructors, all other	160	(3)	36,100	(3)
Librarians	190	21.77	45,280	22.55
Library technicians	(4)	8.37	17,410	7.82
Instructional coordinators	80	18.14	37,730	15.91
Teacher assistants	790	(3)	17,710	(3)
<b>Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations</b>				
Art directors	70	23.17	48,180	22.70
Commercial and industrial designers	80	24.91	51,820	25.84
Floral designers	80	9.88	20,540	9.53
Graphic designers	200	17.45	36,300	17.58
Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	110	17.04	35,440	19.08
Producers and directors	50	16.00	33,290	14.83
Coaches and scouts	180	(3)	20,510	(3)
Radio and television announcers	100	13.41	27,890	9.59
Reporters and correspondents	50	12.10	25,170	11.75
Public relations specialists	100	18.65	38,790	17.33
Editors	80	18.51	38,500	17.39
Technical writers	40	24.21	50,350	22.39
Writers and authors	60	16.84	35,040	14.67
Photographers	110	18.92	39,360	16.84
<b>Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations</b>				
Chiropractors	40	25.80	53,670	24.88
Dentists, general	70	44.38	92,310	33.15
Pharmacists	290	39.74	82,670	40.52
Family and general practitioners	120	78.49	163,260	(2)
Internists, general	40	79.88	166,150	(2)
Surgeons	(4)	89.65	186,480	(2)
Physicians and surgeons, all other	40	56.29	117,090	52.17
Physician assistants	50	30.07	62,550	33.47
Registered nurses	3,350	22.85	47,520	22.38
Occupational therapists	100	29.76	61,910	32.69
Physical therapists	110	36.03	74,940	36.06
Recreational therapists	40	14.29	29,720	13.36
Speech-language pathologists	(4)	22.15	46,060	21.53
Veterinarians	50	39.95	83,100	40.61
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists	80	22.78	47,390	20.46
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	740	22.87	47,560	22.49
Dental hygienists	(4)	27.17	56,520	30.06

See footnote at end of table.



Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Rockford, Illinois metropolitan area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation	Employment	Average (mean) wages		Median Hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual <sup>(1)</sup>	
<b>Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations--Continued</b>				
Radiologic technologists and technicians	250	19.58	40,720	18.66
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	200	13.46	28,000	13.80
Pharmacy technicians	430	11.05	22,980	10.74
Veterinary technologists and technicians	70	12.05	25,060	11.96
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	950	16.38	34,070	16.29
Medical records and health information technicians	180	11.59	24,110	11.36
Opticians, dispensing	110	12.88	26,790	12.71
Health technologists and technicians, all other	170	15.44	32,120	15.38
<b>Healthcare support occupations</b>				
Home health aides	660	11.64	24,220	8.44
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	2,070	9.59	19,950	9.70
Physical therapist assistants	80	15.43	32,090	15.22
Physical therapist aides	90	10.99	22,850	11.19
Massage therapists	(4)	12.61	26,240	11.51
Dental assistants	(4)	13.27	27,610	13.80
Medical assistants	340	15.07	31,350	12.12
Medical transcriptionists	130	13.99	29,090	13.01
Veterinary assistants and laboratory animal caretakers	80	8.26	17,170	8.00
Healthcare support workers, all other	100	12.07	25,110	11.80
<b>Protective service occupations</b>				
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	130	33.63	69,950	33.16
Fire inspectors and investigators	50	25.28	52,590	25.37
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	650	25.12	52,250	24.66
Security guards	610	10.85	22,570	9.89
Crossing guards	100	13.70	28,500	14.19
Lifeguards, ski patrol, and other recreational protective service workers	230	7.11	14,790	6.69
Protective service workers, all other	50	16.73	34,790	17.62
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b>				
Chefs and head cooks	170	12.69	26,390	11.14
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	660	12.16	25,300	10.59
Cooks, fast food	780	8.33	17,330	7.39
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	380	9.56	19,880	9.11
Cooks, restaurant	700	8.25	17,150	7.87
Cooks, short order	460	8.21	17,070	8.00
Cooks, all other	60	10.33	21,480	10.26
Food preparation workers	1,260	7.98	16,590	7.63
Bartenders	970	7.87	16,370	7.82
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	1,960	7.12	14,810	6.77
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	460	7.02	14,600	6.70
Waiters and waitresses	2,130	7.07	14,700	6.49
Food servers, nonrestaurant	130	7.90	16,420	7.53
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	400	7.54	15,680	6.92
Dishwashers	600	7.18	14,930	7.13
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	420	8.07	16,780	7.72
Food preparation and serving related workers, all other	160	9.50	19,770	8.11
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b>				
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	190	15.54	32,320	15.16
First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers	130	17.18	35,730	16.22
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	2,320	9.46	19,680	8.66
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	700	8.14	16,940	7.96
Building cleaning workers, all other	(4)	10.28	21,390	8.63
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	840	10.10	21,010	9.41
Grounds maintenance workers, all other	50	8.86	18,420	8.02

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Rockford, Illinois metropolitan area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation	Employment	Average (mean) wages		Median Hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual <sup>(1)</sup>	
<b>Personal care and service occupations</b>				
First-line supervisors/managers of personal service workers	150	17.86	37,150	13.70
Nonfarm animal caretakers	80	7.82	16,270	7.61
Amusement and recreation attendants	190	8.36	17,400	7.99
Funeral attendants	80	12.90	26,840	9.90
Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists	380	11.42	23,760	9.70
Skin care specialists	50	9.14	19,000	8.13
Child care workers	260	8.88	18,460	8.77
Personal and home care aides	410	7.88	16,380	7.57
Fitness trainers and aerobics instructors	300	15.36	31,940	13.46
Recreation workers	350	8.93	18,570	7.58
Personal care and service workers, all other	(4)	7.88	16,380	6.41
<b>Sales and related occupations</b>				
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	1,100	16.61	34,540	14.05
First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers	360	27.01	56,180	25.18
Cashiers	4,410	8.10	16,840	7.70
Counter and rental clerks	470	8.33	17,320	7.55
Parts salespersons	340	13.94	28,990	13.11
Retail salespersons	5,020	10.35	21,540	8.68
Advertising sales agents	150	19.54	40,640	15.79
Insurance sales agents	400	27.67	57,550	22.24
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	310	34.68	72,130	20.95
Travel agents	70	11.32	23,550	10.44
Sales representatives, services, all other	440	22.48	46,760	18.03
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products	430	33.14	68,920	32.84
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	1,720	24.97	51,930	22.76
Demonstrators and product promoters	130	17.67	36,760	19.33
Real estate sales agents	110	16.54	34,410	11.21
Sales engineers	150	30.94	64,350	30.20
Sales and related workers, all other	(4)	18.84	39,180	17.32
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b>				
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	1,540	20.07	41,750	18.33
Switchboard operators, including answering service	270	10.39	21,620	9.99
Bill and account collectors	330	11.82	24,590	11.40
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	820	12.15	25,270	12.12
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	2,290	14.56	30,280	13.55
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	230	14.50	30,160	14.26
Procurement clerks	110	13.21	27,470	12.40
Tellers	780	9.39	19,540	9.23
Correspondence clerks	50	13.98	29,080	12.16
Court, municipal, and license clerks	(4)	13.40	27,870	12.71
Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks	40	13.43	27,920	11.42
Customer service representatives	1,880	13.39	27,850	12.47
File clerks	170	8.70	18,100	8.38
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	140	9.54	19,850	9.57
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan	(4)	9.89	20,580	9.85
Loan interviewers and clerks	190	14.89	30,970	12.43
New accounts clerks	100	12.46	25,910	12.09
Order clerks	370	13.38	27,830	13.44
Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping	140	15.94	33,160	15.20
Receptionists and information clerks	1,630	10.31	21,440	10.10
All other information and record clerks	220	13.33	27,720	12.15
Couriers and messengers	190	10.44	21,710	10.15
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	200	16.25	33,790	16.59
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance	200	13.82	28,750	11.93
Meter readers, utilities	30	13.56	28,210	12.61

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Rockford, Illinois metropolitan area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation	Employment	Average (mean) wages		Median Hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual <sup>(1)</sup>	
<b>Office and administrative support occupations--Continued</b>				
Postal service clerks	100	22.99	47,830	23.55
Postal service mail carriers	520	21.28	44,250	22.28
Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators	260	20.80	43,270	21.59
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	460	18.90	39,320	18.37
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	1,240	12.42	25,840	12.03
Stock clerks and order fillers	2,040	10.71	22,280	9.62
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping	70	12.40	25,790	12.00
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	1,660	15.22	31,660	14.02
Legal secretaries	310	15.41	32,050	15.60
Medical secretaries	390	12.88	26,790	12.54
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	2,130	12.04	25,050	11.70
Computer operators	120	18.50	38,490	17.15
Data entry keyers	460	10.54	21,920	8.90
Word processors and typists	40	12.44	25,870	12.46
Desktop publishers	40	16.63	34,600	17.22
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	200	14.69	30,540	14.14
Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service	210	10.27	21,360	9.75
Office clerks, general	2,920	11.09	23,060	10.38
Office and administrative support workers, all other	470	13.46	28,010	12.33
<b>Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations</b>				
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	(4)	10.16	21,130	8.84
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b>				
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	510	30.59	63,620	31.61
Brickmasons and blockmasons	140	27.27	56,730	28.61
Carpenters	1,360	21.40	44,510	20.46
Floor layers, except carpet, wood, and hard tiles	30	(3)	(3)	(3)
Cement masons and concrete finishers	280	25.13	52,280	22.18
Construction laborers	620	19.05	39,620	19.16
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	270	24.88	51,750	25.04
Electricians	630	25.34	52,700	26.59
Insulation workers, floor, ceiling, and wall	130	20.42	42,470	19.54
Painters, construction and maintenance	240	17.32	36,030	16.03
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	530	28.26	58,790	30.40
Reinforcing iron and rebar workers	(4)	17.10	35,570	16.29
Roofers	190	26.54	55,200	29.84
Sheet metal workers	230	18.24	37,940	15.99
Helpers--brickmasons, blockmasons, stonemasons, and tile and marble setters	140	21.10	43,900	22.72
Helpers--painters, paperhangers, plasterers, and stucco masons	40	18.04	37,520	21.56
Helpers, construction trades, all other	(4)	15.96	33,200	17.73
Construction and building inspectors	90	19.42	40,390	19.23
Highway maintenance workers	130	19.72	41,030	19.50
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b>				
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	6,850	19.15	39,830	17.99
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	560	25.43	52,890	24.49
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	120	19.15	39,840	18.93
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	120	25.30	52,630	25.51
Electrical and electronics repairers, commercial and industrial equipment	(4)	16.52	34,370	15.60
Automotive body and related repairers	230	20.64	42,930	20.78
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	920	14.95	31,100	14.39
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	310	18.26	37,990	17.02
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	(4)	18.30	38,070	16.98
Outdoor power equipment and other small engine mechanics	30	16.71	34,760	16.09
Recreational vehicle service technicians	70	14.11	29,350	12.61
Tire repairers and changers	(4)	10.18	21,180	9.99
Control and valve installers and repairers, except mechanical door	140	33.03	68,710	29.27
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	250	22.55	46,900	21.92

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Rockford, Illinois metropolitan area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation	Employment	Average (mean) wages		Median Hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual <sup>(1)</sup>	
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations--Continued</b>				
Home appliance repairers	80	16.18	33,660	15.81
Industrial machinery mechanics	330	20.10	41,800	19.65
Maintenance and repair workers, general	1,720	17.34	36,060	16.49
Maintenance workers, machinery	110	18.03	37,500	17.00
Millwrights	130	26.68	55,490	29.50
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	430	26.17	54,430	26.25
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	(4)	17.64	36,680	13.74
Helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers	170	12.00	24,960	11.21
Installation, maintenance, and repair workers, all other	70	16.91	35,170	17.54
<b>Production occupations</b>				
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	1,630	23.09	48,020	22.20
Coil winders, tapers, and finishers	(4)	14.75	30,680	14.78
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	950	13.65	28,390	14.55
Engine and other machine assemblers	60	13.73	28,550	12.87
Structural metal fabricators and fitters	120	17.26	35,910	16.72
Team assemblers	5,940	12.24	25,450	10.28
Assemblers and fabricators, all other	400	12.40	25,790	11.37
Bakers	220	10.02	20,850	8.69
Butchers and meat cutters	140	13.38	27,820	12.36
Food cooking machine operators and tenders	(4)	9.97	20,750	9.48
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic	700	16.31	33,930	16.61
Numerical tool and process control programmers	110	20.51	42,660	20.58
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	240	14.54	30,240	14.82
Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	150	18.01	37,470	19.06
Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	(4)	17.13	35,620	16.60
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	910	12.56	26,120	11.44
Drilling and boring machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	300	14.79	30,770	14.90
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	670	13.87	28,840	13.76
Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	(4)	13.71	28,520	13.45
Milling and planing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	(4)	16.72	34,790	16.85
Machinists	2,270	15.34	31,900	15.76
Foundry mold and coremakers	(4)	22.14	46,060	23.15
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	530	11.02	22,930	10.26
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	450	15.11	31,420	15.12
Tool and die makers	750	20.04	41,680	19.56
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	1,010	15.85	32,980	15.44
Welding, soldering, and brazing machine setters, operators, and tenders	140	16.40	34,100	16.68
Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	130	13.33	27,720	12.68
Plating and coating machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	210	10.93	22,740	10.18
Tool grinders, filers, and sharpeners	(4)	15.41	32,050	15.59
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other	(4)	17.95	37,330	16.87
Prepress technicians and workers	100	15.03	31,250	14.78
Printing machine operators	390	11.83	24,610	11.05
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	390	8.29	17,240	8.14
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials	240	8.67	18,030	8.57
Sewing machine operators	60	9.42	19,600	9.20
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	110	17.67	36,750	16.32
Furniture finishers	40	16.06	33,410	14.04
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	50	9.94	20,680	9.63
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing	80	11.92	24,790	11.35
Woodworkers, all other	(4)	12.00	24,960	12.55
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	150	18.43	38,330	19.58
Plant and system operators, all other	(4)	20.32	42,260	14.71
Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders	50	17.14	35,640	16.50

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Rockford, Illinois metropolitan area, November 2004--Continued

Occupation	Employment	Average (mean) wages		Median Hourly wages
		Hourly	Annual <sup>(1)</sup>	
<b>Production occupations--Continued</b>				
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders	120	14.72	30,620	14.59
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders	(4)	21.70	45,130	19.26
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	1,490	13.71	28,530	12.50
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	840	11.76	24,460	11.36
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders	300	13.76	28,620	12.19
Painters, transportation equipment	30	17.38	36,160	14.40
Photographic processing machine operators	(4)	9.39	19,540	9.20
Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders	(4)	11.79	24,520	12.11
Helpers--production workers	790	9.50	19,760	8.53
Production workers, all other	1,140	12.21	25,390	11.44
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b>				
First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand	400	21.17	44,040	19.72
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators	390	22.27	46,330	21.74
Bus drivers, school	440	9.87	20,530	9.34
Driver/sales workers	570	9.70	20,180	8.94
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	2,070	16.42	34,150	16.19
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	1,380	13.55	28,180	13.41
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	70	11.25	23,410	9.80
Motor vehicle operators, all other	160	12.00	24,950	11.34
Conveyor operators and tenders	80	13.29	27,640	10.87
Crane and tower operators	40	17.34	36,070	16.14
Industrial truck and tractor operators	1,140	13.83	28,760	13.42
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	510	12.49	25,980	9.64
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	3,950	11.58	24,100	10.94
Machine feeders and offbearers	260	12.75	26,520	11.95
Packers and packagers, hand	1,570	9.26	19,260	8.20
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	130	16.02	33,320	17.53

(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) Represents a wage above \$70.00 per hour.

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

(4) Indicates that an employment estimate is not available.