

News

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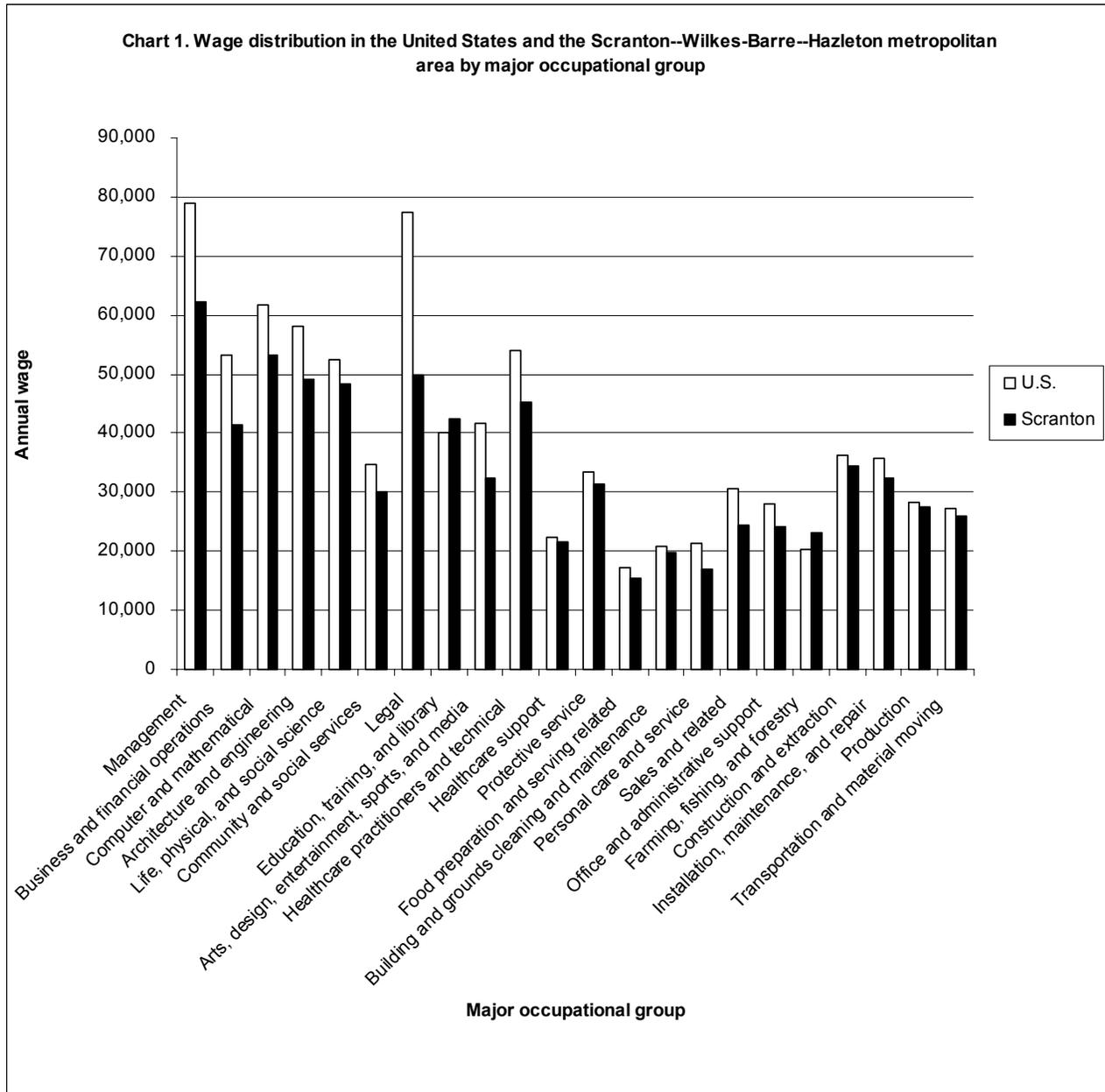
OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN SCRANTON—WILKES-BARRE— HAZLETON, PENNSYLVANIA, 2002

Management was the highest paying occupational group in the Scranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton metropolitan area¹ in 2002, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Sheila Watkins noted that jobs in management occupations had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$29.94, 21 percent below the \$37.92 reported for the nation. Within management, chief executive officers were among the highest-paid worker groups at \$52.73 per hour, as were engineering managers at \$37.17 per hour. Of the more than 270,000 employed in the Scranton metropolitan area, management occupations accounted for 6 percent of the workforce, the same as for the nation as a whole. (See table A.)

Overall, workers in the greater Scranton metropolitan area earned \$14.66 per hour, over 14 percent below the nationwide average of \$17.10. Only three occupational groups in Scranton—education, training, and library (\$20.39); protective service (\$15.05); and production workers (\$13.21)—had earnings close to the national average. The majority, 19 of the 22 major occupational groups in the greater Scranton area, had hourly wages that were notably different from the national average, and of these, all but one (farming, fishing, and forestry) had lower than average wages.

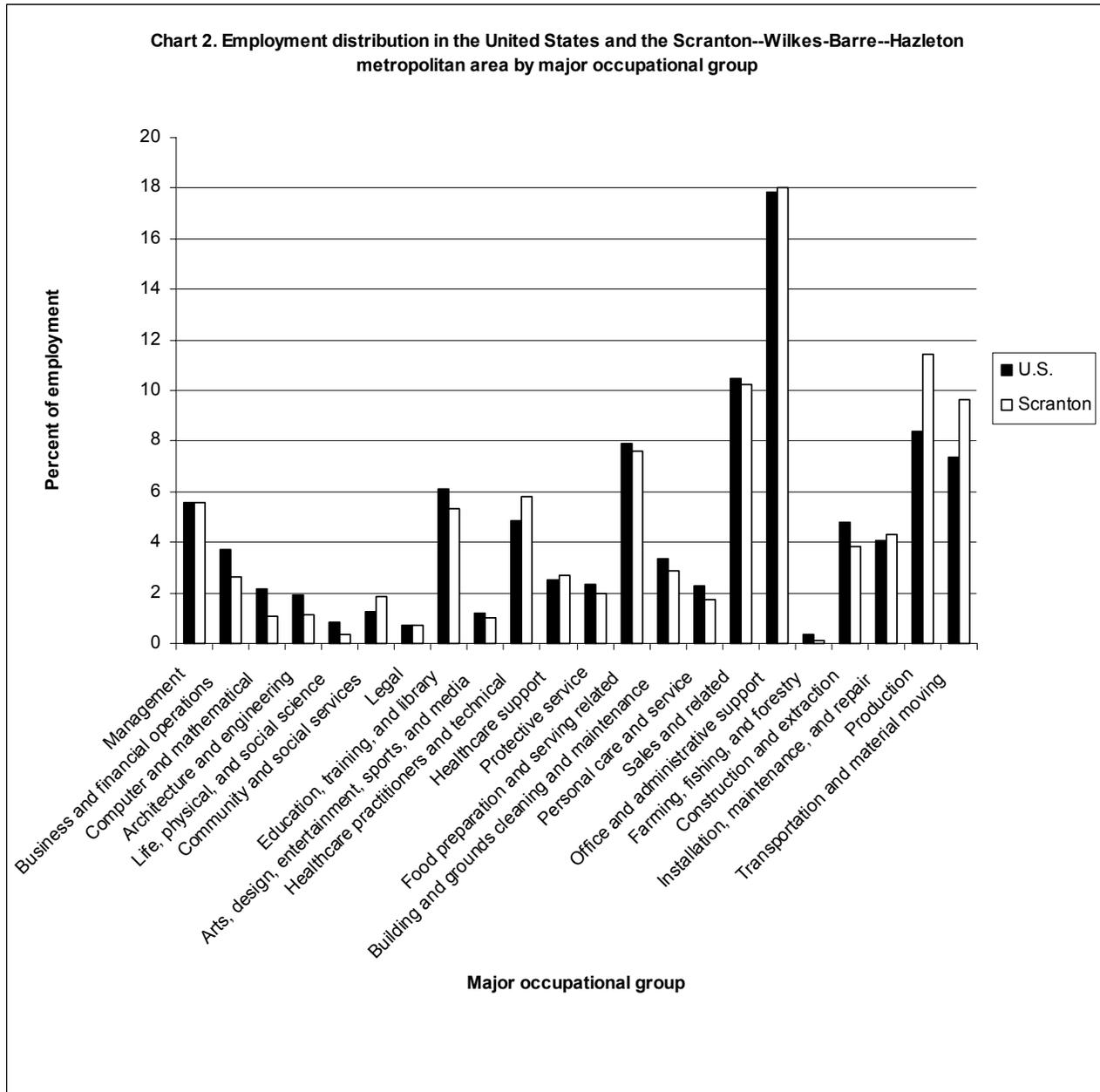
These statistics for wage and salary workers are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Employment Security Agencies. The OES survey provides estimates of employment, hourly wages, and annual wages for 22 major occupational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

¹ The Scranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton, Pennsylvania metropolitan area includes Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, and Wyoming Counties.



Other high-paying jobs in the Scranton metropolitan area included computer and mathematical occupations averaging \$25.60 per hour, \$4.03 less than the national average. Together, computer systems analysts and computer programmers made up 42 percent of this occupational group earning \$26.98 and \$24.30, respectively. Among the highest-paid occupations within this grouping were computer software engineers (systems software) at \$37.04 and computer software engineers (applications) at \$33.36. Computer support specialists were at the lower end of the wage scale averaging \$17.72; they accounted for 17 percent of the workforce in this group.

In the greater Scranton area, workers employed in legal occupations earned \$24.01; over 35 percent lower than the \$37.18 national average. Within this grouping, lawyers were among the best paid averaging \$39.11 per hour, and title examiners, abstractors, and searchers among the lowest, at \$11.47. Legal occupations represented less than one percent of all occupations both in the metropolitan area and nationally.



Food preparation and serving related occupations, comprising 8 percent of the workforce, were among the lowest paid workers in Scranton, earning \$7.45 per hour, 10 percent less than the national average of \$8.26. In this grouping, chefs and head cooks earned \$14.93 per hour locally, close to the \$15.38 averaged nationally. On the other end of the spectrum, bartenders earned \$6.46 per hour, compared with an average of \$8.12 nationwide.

The largest occupational group in the greater Scranton area was office and administrative support. A total of 48,870 workers were reported in office and administrative support occupations, representing 18 percent of all employment in the metropolitan area. Workers in this occupational group averaged \$11.65 per hour, compared to \$13.42 nationally. Among the better paid were postal service mail carriers and postal service clerks earning \$18.91 and \$18.68, respectively. Tellers were at the lower end averaging \$8.37 per hour.

In the Scranton metropolitan area, production occupations were the second largest major occupational grouping with 11 percent of total employment, somewhat higher than the 8 percent for the U.S. Jobs at the higher end of the wage scale included power plant operators averaging \$27.59 per hour and first-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers earning \$20.64 per hour. Among the lowest paid were photographic processing machine operators and sewing machine operators at \$8.00 and \$8.57, respectively.

Health-related occupations are represented by two major groupings, healthcare practitioners and technical occupations and health support occupations. Combined, these two groups accounted for 9 percent of employment in the greater Scranton area, the larger of the two being health care practitioners and technical with 6 percent of the workforce. Within the larger group, average hourly earnings were widespread, ranging from \$65.57 for anesthesiologists to \$9.32 for dietetic technicians. Average wages for all healthcare practitioners and technical occupations in the metropolitan area were \$21.70, over 16 percent below the national level.

In the healthcare support occupations, wages averaged \$10.43 per hour. Medical equipment preparers and medical assistants were among the better paid, earning \$12.06 and \$11.38, respectively. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants were the largest group in health care support, accounting for 47 percent of the workers and averaging \$9.75 per hour. At 3 percent of the workforce, the share of workers employed in healthcare support occupations in the Scranton metropolitan area was about the same share employed nationally. More of a difference existed for healthcare practitioners and technicians who represented 6 percent of the area's workforce compared to 5 percent nationally.

Table A. Employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and Scranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton, Pennsylvania Metropolitan Statistical Area, 2002

Major Occupational Group	Employment as a percent of total		Average (mean) hourly wage	
	United States	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton	United States	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton
Total	100.0	100.0	\$17.10	\$14.66
Management	5.6	5.6	37.92	29.94
Business and financial operations	3.7	2.6	25.65	19.88
Computer and mathematical	2.2	1.1	29.63	25.60
Architecture and engineering	1.9	1.2	27.89	23.59
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.4	25.19	23.19
Community and social services	1.2	1.9	16.65	14.45
Legal	0.7	0.7	37.18	24.01
Education, training, and library	6.1	5.3	19.31	20.39
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.2	1.0	20.03	15.58
Healthcare practitioners and technical	4.9	5.8	25.96	21.70
Healthcare support	2.5	2.7	10.77	10.43
Protective service	2.3	2.0	16.02	15.05
Food preparation and serving related	7.9	7.6	8.26	7.45
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	2.9	10.02	9.52
Personal care and service	2.3	1.8	10.27	8.19
Sales and related	10.5	10.3	14.72	11.69
Office and administrative support	17.8	18.0	13.42	11.65
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.4	0.1	9.72	11.08
Construction and extraction	4.8	3.8	17.47	16.54
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.1	4.3	17.20	15.62
Production	8.4	11.4	13.55	13.21
Transportation and material moving	7.4	9.6	13.09	12.51

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 2002 survey was 78 percent for establishment units and 71 percent for employment.

In November 2002, the OES survey changed from an annual survey of 400,000 to a semiannual survey of 200,000. The OES survey samples and contacts establishments in May and November of each year and, over three years, contacts approximately 1.2 million establishments. While estimates can be made from a single year or two years of data, achieving the desired precision for OES survey estimates requires the full three years of sample. (See Estimation Methodology section). The full sample allows the production of estimates at fine levels of geographic, industrial, and occupational detail. In the Scranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton metropolitan area, 79.9 percent of the 3,109 establishments in the sample responded to the OES survey.

In order to maintain adequate geographic, industrial, and occupational coverage through the implementation of NAICS and semiannual sampling, the 2002 data was combined with the annual samples from 1999, 2000, and 2001 for a total sample size of approximately 1.4 million establishments. Estimates from the 2002 survey are based on data collected using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. A brief description of this classification system is provided below.

The Occupational Classification System for 2002

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

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

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

The Industry Coding System for 2002

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

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

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

The OES survey defines employment as the number of workers who can be classified as full-time or part-time employees, including workers on paid vacations or other types of leave; workers on unpaid short-term absences; salaried officers, executives, and staff members of incorporated firms; employees temporarily assigned to other units; and employees for whom the reporting unit is their permanent duty station regardless of whether that unit prepares their paycheck. The survey excludes the self-employed, owners/partners of unincorporated firms, and unpaid family workers. Employees are reported in the occupation in which they are working, not necessarily for which they were trained.

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

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

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

Concepts

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

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

The OES survey collects wage data in 12 intervals. Employers report the number of employees in an occupation per 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

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

The mean wage value for the highest wage interval, \$70.00 and over, is calculated after excluding data for pilots. Pilots comprise a large portion of the employment from the NCS survey that falls into the highest interval, and about one percent of the workers reported for the OES survey make \$70.00 and over. Since pilots work much fewer hours than other occupations, their hourly

wage rates are much higher than other occupations. After excluding pilots from the calculation, the mean wage for the highest interval was computed separately for each of 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002. Then the average of these four mean wages was derived and used for all of the \$70.00 and over data in the 2002 survey. The wages for this interval do not go through any wage updating procedures.

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

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

Estimation Methodology

Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2002, the OES survey samples approximately 200,000 establishments semiannually in the second and fourth quarters, for a combined sample of 1.2 million establishments over six semiannual panels. Until 2002, the survey sampled approximately 400,000 establishments in the fourth quarter of each year, for a three-year combined sample size of 1.2 million. While estimates can be made from a single year or two years of data, the OES survey has been designed to produce estimates at a desired level of precision using the full three years of data. The three-year sample allows the production of estimates at fine levels of geographical, industrial, and occupational detail. Since the 2002 sample was the first time that 200,000 establishments were sampled, the data was combined with annual survey data from 1999, 2000, and 2001, for a combined sample of approximately 1.4 million to provide adequate coverage of the sampling frame for these detailed estimates.

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

Wage Updating

As noted above, combining multiple years of data has both statistical advantages and limitations. Significant reductions in sampling error can be achieved by taking advantage of three years of data, which covers over 70 percent of the employment in the United States. This feature is particularly important in improving the reliability of estimates for small domains in the population

(that is, wage and employment estimates for detailed occupations in small areas). Combining multiple years of data also has been necessary to obtain full coverage of establishments with 250 or more workers that are sampled with certainty.

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

2002 OES survey estimates

The 2002 OES survey estimates are based on data collected from establishments for the 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002 samples. The 2002 estimates use the wage-updating methodology introduced in 1997. In addition, the 2002 estimates use the estimation methodology introduced in 1997, which uses a "nearest neighbor" imputation approach for nonresponse and apply employment benchmarks at the state-MSA / 4-digit NAICS (with 5-digit exceptions) / size class level.

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

Additional information

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

Complete survey results are available from the Mid-Atlantic Information Office by calling 215-597-3282 or by e-mailing BLSinfoPhiladelphia@bls.gov. Survey results are also available from the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry at 717-787-6466. 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, Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton metropolitan area, 2002

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
All Occupations	270,810	\$11.83	\$14.66	\$30,500
Management Occupations	15,030	25.76	29.94	62,280
Chief Executives	1,060	45.06	52.73	109,680
General and Operations Managers	4,080	26.96	33.01	68,660
Legislators	560	6.42	7.63	15,880
Advertising and Promotions Managers	170	22.65	26.86	55,870
Marketing Managers	330	29.55	33.28	69,230
Sales Managers	620	29.77	33.77	70,240
Public Relations Managers	100	23.02	24.75	51,490
Administrative Services Managers	670	22.64	25.86	53,780
Computer and Information Systems Managers	420	33.21	33.84	70,380
Financial Managers	1,320	22.51	26.46	55,050
Human Resources Managers	440	22.81	24.86	51,700
Industrial Production Managers	660	29.78	31.12	64,740
Purchasing Managers	220	26.86	27.12	56,420
Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Managers	170	28.79	28.85	60,010
Construction Managers	290	26.55	27.65	57,500
Education Administrators, Preschool and Child Care Center/Program	100	12.46	14.82	30,830
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	470	(3)	(3)	61,570
Education Administrators, Postsecondary	320	27.73	28.85	60,010
Engineering Managers	220	37.39	37.17	77,310
Food Service Managers	510	14.45	16.45	34,220
Funeral Directors	(5)	18.60	18.25	37,960
Lodging Managers	40	15.49	25.43	52,900
Medical and Health Services Managers	400	26.83	30.33	63,080
Postmasters and Mail Superintendents	70	23.63	23.90	49,700
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	50	21.26	22.17	46,110
Social and Community Service Managers	340	15.97	17.09	35,540
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	7,100	17.94	19.88	41,340
Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Except Farm Products	350	16.23	17.77	36,960
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	320	17.13	18.24	37,940
Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	180	18.81	19.72	41,010
Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation	340	19.44	18.98	39,480
Cost Estimators	320	20.59	22.81	47,440
Employment, Recruitment, and Placement Specialists	290	18.06	18.41	38,280
Compensation, Benefits, and Job Analysis Specialists	90	16.32	17.93	37,300
Training and Development Specialists	280	19.90	22.37	46,530
Management Analysts	420	24.73	24.93	51,860
Accountants and Auditors	1,480	17.08	18.90	39,310
Appraisers and Assessors of Real Estate	(5)	13.10	15.43	32,100
Budget Analysts	(5)	23.15	24.27	50,470
Credit Analysts	90	15.02	19.63	40,830
Financial Analysts	260	17.06	19.37	40,280
Personal Financial Advisors	190	24.65	28.01	58,260
Insurance Underwriters	70	20.20	22.83	47,480
Financial Examiners	(5)	26.80	28.36	58,990
Loan Officers	440	16.11	16.96	35,270
Tax Examiners, Collectors, and Revenue Agents	340	6.74	10.64	22,130
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	2,880	24.39	25.60	53,250
Computer Programmers	660	23.38	24.30	50,540
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	250	32.18	33.36	69,400
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	(5)	34.07	37.04	77,050
Computer Support Specialists	490	17.98	17.72	36,870
Computer Systems Analysts	560	27.45	26.98	56,120
Database Administrators	100	22.08	23.68	49,260
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	90	25.61	26.94	56,040
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	3,120	22.68	23.59	49,060
Architects, Except Landscape and Naval	80	27.96	29.42	61,200
Surveyors	100	18.60	20.00	41,590
Civil Engineers	290	26.76	27.08	56,320

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics Survey, by occupation, Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton metropolitan area, 2002--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Computer Hardware Engineers	50	\$32.70	\$34.66	\$72,090
Electrical Engineers	280	29.02	29.49	61,330
Health and Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers and Inspectors	50	21.08	22.77	47,360
Industrial Engineers	180	24.00	24.86	51,700
Materials Engineers	40	28.45	29.19	60,710
Mechanical Engineers	260	27.60	27.63	57,480
Nuclear Engineers	(5)	38.73	38.24	79,540
Architectural and Civil Drafters	200	15.44	15.76	32,780
Electrical and Electronics Drafters	60	16.42	16.95	35,260
Mechanical Drafters	140	15.78	16.27	33,840
Civil Engineering Technicians	100	15.38	15.57	32,390
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	430	21.24	20.98	43,630
Electro-Mechanical Technicians	40	18.95	17.43	36,260
Industrial Engineering Technicians	(5)	19.89	20.26	42,140
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	40	20.29	20.97	43,610
Surveying and Mapping Technicians	100	14.01	14.97	31,130
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	1,050	21.59	23.19	48,240
Chemists	40	24.17	25.58	53,200
Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists	280	22.44	23.34	48,550
Urban and Regional Planners	40	17.28	18.65	38,790
Biological Technicians	50	10.92	12.90	26,830
Chemical Technicians	100	18.15	20.83	43,330
Environmental Science and Protection Technicians, Including Health	(5)	21.50	21.54	44,810
Forest and Conservation Technicians	30	12.51	20.85	43,380
Community and Social Services Occupations	5,010	13.01	14.45	30,050
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	190	18.18	16.21	33,710
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	530	20.19	20.43	42,500
Marriage and Family Therapists	70	13.37	15.28	31,780
Mental Health Counselors	870	11.60	11.45	23,810
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	660	13.12	14.44	30,030
Medical and Public Health Social Workers	180	18.76	20.55	42,730
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	530	14.54	14.64	30,450
Health Educators	100	16.13	16.78	34,910
Probation Officers and Correctional Treatment Specialists	(5)	21.81	22.01	45,780
Social and Human Service Assistants	490	11.17	11.30	23,510
Clergy	60	14.41	13.04	27,130
Legal Occupations	1,880	18.10	24.01	49,930
Lawyers	610	33.76	39.11	81,350
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	450	12.75	14.45	30,060
Court Reporters	90	17.99	16.30	33,910
Law Clerks	(5)	15.84	16.09	33,460
Title Examiners, Abstractors, and Searchers	80	11.37	11.47	23,860
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	14,480	19.15	20.39	42,410
Business Teachers, Postsecondary	160	(3)	(3)	57,180
Computer Science Teachers, Postsecondary	50	(3)	(3)	51,700
Mathematical Science Teachers, Postsecondary	100	(3)	(3)	53,410
Engineering Teachers, Postsecondary	40	(3)	(3)	49,220
Biological Science Teachers, Postsecondary	120	(3)	(3)	54,800
Chemistry Teachers, Postsecondary	70	(3)	(3)	64,670
Economics Teachers, Postsecondary	30	(3)	(3)	59,160
Geography Teachers, Postsecondary	30	(3)	(3)	55,390
Psychology Teachers, Postsecondary	50	(3)	(3)	57,550
Sociology Teachers, Postsecondary	40	(3)	(3)	56,820
Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	150	(3)	(3)	48,110
Nursing Instructors and Teachers, Postsecondary	120	(3)	(3)	50,440
Education Teachers, Postsecondary	130	(3)	(3)	54,320
Art, Drama, and Music Teachers, Postsecondary	160	(3)	(3)	46,300
Communications Teachers, Postsecondary	50	(3)	(3)	54,610
English Language and Literature Teachers, Postsecondary	140	(3)	(3)	52,540
Foreign Language and Literature Teachers, Postsecondary	30	(3)	(3)	53,140
History Teachers, Postsecondary	70	(3)	(3)	56,950

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics Survey, by occupation, Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton metropolitan area, 2002--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Philosophy and Religion Teachers, Postsecondary	130	(3)	(3)	\$42,740
Recreation and Fitness Studies Teachers, Postsecondary	50	(3)	(3)	49,560
Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	260	16.44	18.22	37,890
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	580	8.29	10.12	21,040
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	250	(3)	(3)	46,940
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	3,030	(3)	(3)	48,080
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	1,270	(3)	(3)	47,800
Vocational Education Teachers, Middle School	60	(3)	(3)	53,230
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	2,100	(3)	(3)	42,080
Vocational Education Teachers, Secondary School	120	(3)	(3)	51,840
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	420	(3)	(3)	52,030
Special Education Teachers, Middle School	140	(3)	(3)	46,930
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	210	(3)	(3)	52,090
Adult Literacy, Remedial Education, and GED Teachers and Instructors	(5)	15.52	16.87	35,090
Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	70	9.62	9.62	20,000
Librarians	310	22.08	21.20	44,100
Library Technicians	150	9.67	10.04	20,880
Instructional Coordinators	160	18.43	21.37	44,450
Teacher Assistants	2,230	(3)	(3)	16,300
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	2,690	13.33	15.58	32,410
Floral Designers	120	8.52	8.80	18,310
Graphic Designers	230	15.13	15.37	31,970
Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers	40	10.13	11.00	22,880
Producers and Directors	110	(3)	(3)	27,860
Coaches and Scouts	180	(3)	(3)	25,170
Musicians and Singers	120	(3)	(3)	12,870
Announcers	120	8.13	10.74	22,330
News Analysts, Reporters and Correspondents	300	16.88	16.72	34,780
Public Relations Specialists	160	16.16	17.19	35,750
Editors	220	15.33	17.05	35,470
Technical Writers	50	20.83	22.17	46,120
Audio and Video Equipment Technicians	50	16.66	17.33	36,040
Broadcast Technicians	70	9.40	12.50	26,000
Photographers	130	10.18	11.23	23,370
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	15,700	17.92	21.70	45,140
Dentists	120	43.13	46.15	95,990
Dietitians and Nutritionists	100	18.60	19.03	39,590
Pharmacists	600	32.71	32.21	67,000
Anesthesiologists	(5)	65.36	65.57	136,380
Psychiatrists	60	62.66	64.49	134,150
Surgeons	(5)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Physician Assistants	40	28.34	28.68	59,660
Podiatrists	50	54.71	57.48	119,560
Registered Nurses	6,080	19.51	19.53	40,630
Physical Therapists	340	26.82	29.35	61,050
Radiation Therapists	30	23.70	22.72	47,250
Recreational Therapists	100	10.69	11.87	24,680
Respiratory Therapists	160	18.54	18.78	39,060
Speech-Language Pathologists	130	28.06	30.82	64,110
Veterinarians	50	28.76	31.26	65,020
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	250	19.06	18.69	38,880
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	370	13.94	15.16	31,540
Dental Hygienists	(5)	14.35	14.13	29,390
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	140	17.62	17.71	36,840
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	70	22.27	21.22	44,140
Nuclear Medicine Technologists	40	19.61	20.03	41,660
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	490	15.56	15.52	32,290
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	740	9.87	10.14	21,100
Dietetic Technicians	60	9.04	9.32	19,380
Pharmacy Technicians	550	10.19	10.14	21,080
Respiratory Therapy Technicians	90	14.74	15.25	31,710

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics Survey, by occupation, Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton metropolitan area, 2002--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Surgical Technologists	(5)	\$13.79	\$13.94	\$28,990
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	60	11.34	11.13	23,150
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	2,240	13.96	14.49	30,130
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	280	9.99	10.81	22,490
Opticians, Dispensing	(5)	10.63	12.45	25,900
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists and Technicians	40	24.99	24.82	51,630
Healthcare Support Occupations	7,220	9.90	10.43	21,690
Home Health Aides	1,020	9.29	9.39	19,520
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	3,380	9.67	9.75	20,280
Dental Assistants	350	9.50	9.79	20,370
Medical Assistants	570	10.70	11.38	23,670
Medical Equipment Preparers	60	11.91	12.06	25,090
Medical Transcriptionists	330	10.99	11.26	23,420
Pharmacy Aides	140	7.10	8.24	17,130
Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers	90	9.22	9.35	19,440
Protective Service Occupations	5,390	13.06	15.05	31,310
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Police and Detectives	130	25.31	29.95	62,290
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Fire Fighting and Prevention Workers	60	20.84	20.82	43,300
Fire Fighters	420	18.81	17.50	36,390
Detectives and Criminal Investigators	100	26.84	26.85	55,860
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	1,460	15.30	16.00	33,290
Private Detectives and Investigators	(5)	11.82	12.15	25,280
Security Guards	1,250	7.99	8.96	18,650
Crossing Guards	330	6.48	6.79	14,120
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	20,540	6.85	7.45	15,500
Chefs and Head Cooks	150	15.40	14.93	31,050
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	760	11.11	12.50	26,000
Cooks, Fast Food	900	6.67	6.71	13,960
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	920	9.06	9.11	18,960
Cooks, Restaurant	1,210	8.58	8.71	18,130
Cooks, Short Order	950	7.59	7.62	15,850
Food Preparation Workers	2,470	7.30	7.57	15,740
Bartenders	1,270	6.26	6.46	13,450
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	3,920	6.66	6.79	14,120
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	960	6.65	6.78	14,110
Waiters and Waitresses	4,410	6.47	6.72	13,970
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	390	7.71	8.04	16,730
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	590	6.95	7.34	15,260
Dishwashers	950	6.61	6.77	14,080
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	510	7.30	7.75	16,110
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	7,840	8.62	9.52	19,790
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	340	14.02	14.16	29,440
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Landscaping, Lawn Service, and Groundskeeping Workers	100	14.96	16.13	33,550
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	4,010	8.59	9.18	19,100
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,590	7.93	7.94	16,510
Pest Control Workers	60	16.83	16.54	34,400
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	1,300	8.56	9.51	19,780
Personal Care and Service Occupations	4,770	7.67	8.19	17,030
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Personal Service Workers	220	9.86	11.11	23,100
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	100	8.18	8.14	16,940
Motion Picture Projectionists	40	6.76	7.10	14,770
Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers	60	6.55	6.58	13,680
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	160	6.85	7.32	15,220
Locker Room, Coatroom, and Dressing Room Attendants	80	6.58	6.90	14,340
Funeral Attendants	(5)	10.09	9.82	20,420
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	880	7.01	7.54	15,690
Child Care Workers	890	7.31	7.58	15,770

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics Survey, by occupation, Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton metropolitan area, 2002--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Personal and Home Care Aides	1,060	\$8.00	\$8.02	\$16,670
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	230	8.03	8.97	18,660
Recreation Workers	310	7.35	8.35	17,370
Residential Advisors	(5)	8.63	9.76	20,290
Sales and Related Occupations	27,810	8.60	11.69	24,320
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	2,470	13.65	15.02	31,240
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Non-Retail Sales Workers	410	23.17	25.47	52,980
Cashiers	8,620	6.75	7.10	14,760
Counter and Rental Clerks	1,150	8.61	9.64	20,040
Parts Salespersons	550	10.70	11.76	24,470
Retail Salespersons	7,790	8.03	9.21	19,150
Advertising Sales Agents	310	13.21	16.40	34,100
Insurance Sales Agents	820	17.08	20.36	42,340
Travel Agents	170	12.18	12.33	25,640
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	290	18.57	23.07	48,000
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	2,580	18.35	21.26	44,230
Demonstrators and Product Promoters	110	9.81	13.64	28,380
Real Estate Sales Agents	(5)	10.06	15.40	32,020
Sales Engineers	(5)	24.67	25.52	53,080
Telemarketers	1,240	8.37	9.81	20,400
Door-To-Door Sales Workers, News and Street Vendors, and Related Workers	40	13.52	14.72	30,610
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	48,870	10.62	11.65	24,220
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	2,770	16.59	17.75	36,920
Switchboard Operators, Including Answering Service	460	9.01	9.43	19,620
Bill and Account Collectors	700	10.46	11.14	23,170
Billing and Posting Clerks and Machine Operators	1,190	10.93	11.36	23,630
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,450	11.47	11.77	24,480
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	390	12.81	12.96	26,950
Procurement Clerks	90	12.31	12.73	26,480
Tellers	1,240	8.16	8.37	17,410
Court, Municipal, and License Clerks	120	16.71	18.14	37,730
Customer Service Representatives	4,310	10.53	11.38	23,660
File Clerks	640	8.43	8.87	18,450
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	500	8.47	8.59	17,870
Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	560	8.76	9.60	19,970
Library Assistants, Clerical	290	9.16	10.22	21,250
Loan Interviewers and Clerks	230	11.42	12.15	25,260
New Accounts Clerks	(5)	11.06	11.22	23,350
Order Clerks	490	10.71	11.64	24,210
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	290	13.22	13.49	28,060
Receptionists and Information Clerks	1,840	9.17	9.30	19,350
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks	110	10.16	10.12	21,050
Couriers and Messengers	(5)	8.28	9.02	18,760
Police, Fire, and Ambulance Dispatchers	120	11.47	11.99	24,950
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	280	13.67	14.76	30,700
Postal Service Clerks	200	19.07	18.68	38,850
Postal Service Mail Carriers	850	19.09	18.91	39,340
Postal Service Mail Sorters, Processors, and Processing Machine Operators	520	18.26	16.62	34,580
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	550	16.13	17.20	35,770
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	1,510	10.74	11.51	23,940
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	4,730	9.50	9.99	20,790
Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping	100	11.70	11.83	24,610
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	2,130	13.56	14.22	29,580
Legal Secretaries	(5)	12.06	12.34	25,660
Medical Secretaries	610	10.20	10.32	21,460
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	5,030	9.43	9.99	20,770
Computer Operators	430	10.98	12.25	25,490

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics Survey, by occupation, Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton metropolitan area, 2002--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Data Entry Keyers	900	\$9.10	\$9.62	\$20,010
Word Processors and Typists	820	12.70	13.30	27,650
Desktop Publishers	70	9.04	11.16	23,210
Mail Clerks and Mail Machine Operators, Except Postal Service	310	8.28	8.86	18,440
Office Clerks, General	5,430	9.58	10.32	21,460
Office Machine Operators, Except Computer	360	9.30	9.35	19,440
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	360	9.78	11.08	23,050
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	70	9.39	9.67	20,110
Construction and Extraction Occupations	10,340	15.49	16.54	34,400
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	670	20.60	21.60	44,920
Brickmasons and Blockmasons	140	17.91	18.97	39,450
Carpenters	1,690	15.79	16.57	34,460
Carpet Installers	(5)	9.39	10.35	21,530
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	100	17.72	18.07	37,580
Construction Laborers	920	12.85	13.16	27,370
Paving, Surfacing, and Tamping Equipment Operators	230	16.65	16.85	35,060
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,020	15.85	16.70	34,740
Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers	(5)	10.66	13.45	27,970
Electricians	1,120	20.31	20.51	42,660
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	250	14.91	15.64	32,520
Paperhangers	60	13.28	12.78	26,580
Pipelayers	90	17.43	16.96	35,270
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	630	18.72	18.35	38,170
Plasterers and Stucco Masons	(5)	18.93	18.55	38,580
Roofers	190	13.17	13.77	28,650
Sheet Metal Workers	490	19.64	18.23	37,920
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	(5)	24.39	23.40	48,670
Helpers--Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, and Tile and Marble Setters	80	11.12	12.41	25,810
Helpers--Carpenters	510	12.07	11.17	23,240
Helpers--Electricians	110	11.99	15.76	32,780
Helpers--Painters, Paperhangers, Plasterers, and Stucco Masons	(5)	7.40	8.61	17,910
Helpers--Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	70	9.77	9.61	19,990
Construction and Building Inspectors	220	16.52	16.44	34,190
Highway Maintenance Workers	380	14.79	14.27	29,690
Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas	(5)	15.04	15.20	31,620
Helpers--Extraction Workers	90	9.07	9.50	19,760
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	11,640	14.48	15.62	32,500
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	710	22.01	23.56	49,000
Computer, Automated Teller, and Office Machine Repairers	200	15.78	15.89	33,060
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	350	18.58	19.20	39,940
Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment	200	21.66	21.72	45,180
Automotive Body and Related Repairers	350	11.99	12.13	25,240
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	2,000	11.90	12.73	26,480
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	570	14.37	14.65	30,470
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	220	16.44	16.80	34,950
Outdoor Power Equipment and Other Small Engine Mechanics	60	10.47	11.27	23,440
Tire Repairers and Changers	360	9.24	10.10	21,000
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	510	14.27	15.06	31,330
Home Appliance Repairers	60	9.06	12.87	26,780
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	740	18.19	17.72	36,860
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	3,100	13.38	14.50	30,150
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	270	15.56	15.24	31,700
Millwrights	100	19.36	19.28	40,110
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	80	27.59	27.80	57,830
Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	230	20.31	20.86	43,400
Medical Equipment Repairers	60	14.87	16.47	34,260
Coin, Vending, and Amusement Machine Servicers and Repairers	120	12.96	13.42	27,900
Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	370	13.71	14.40	29,940

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics Survey, by occupation, Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton metropolitan area, 2002--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Production Occupations	30,990	\$12.48	\$13.21	\$27,480
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	1,690	19.37	20.64	42,920
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers	1,710	12.11	11.69	24,310
Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters	170	11.56	12.74	26,500
Team Assemblers	2,460	11.29	11.17	23,230
Bakers	630	9.74	10.00	20,790
Butchers and Meat Cutters	520	10.14	10.75	22,350
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	220	10.07	10.02	20,830
Slaughterers and Meat Packers	240	9.74	10.12	21,050
Food and Tobacco Roasting, Baking, and Drying Machine Operators and Tenders	120	12.23	11.79	24,530
Food Batchmakers	750	11.08	10.75	22,350
Food Cooking Machine Operators and Tenders	140	12.79	12.46	25,910
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	310	16.09	15.52	32,270
Extruding and Drawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	400	13.99	13.66	28,410
Forging Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	(5)	12.66	12.91	26,860
Rolling Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	40	15.12	15.06	31,330
Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	750	13.93	13.92	28,960
Grinding, Lapping, Polishing, and Buffing Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	190	11.37	11.52	23,960
Machinists	730	17.38	16.61	34,540
Metal-Refining Furnace Operators and Tenders	40	14.02	14.57	30,300
Molding, Coremaking, and Casting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	260	12.78	12.67	26,340
Multiple Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	130	15.81	14.76	30,700
Tool and Die Makers	100	15.55	16.38	34,070
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	950	15.58	15.42	32,080
Welding, Soldering, and Brazing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	130	12.14	12.45	25,890
Heat Treating Equipment Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	40	14.43	14.75	30,680
Lay-Out Workers, Metal and Plastic	30	15.97	15.60	32,450
Plating and Coating Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	50	11.71	12.07	25,110
Bindery Workers	350	10.69	12.07	25,100
Prepress Technicians and Workers	440	13.73	13.61	28,310
Printing Machine Operators	1,340	13.71	14.26	29,660
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	520	8.36	8.65	17,980
Pressers, Textile, Garment, and Related Materials	200	8.55	8.72	18,140
Sewing Machine Operators	830	8.24	8.57	17,830
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing Machine Operators and Tenders	60	8.40	10.24	21,290
Textile Cutting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	170	10.39	10.64	22,140
Textile Knitting and Weaving Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	300	10.76	10.84	22,560
Textile Winding, Twisting, and Drawing Out Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	410	8.83	8.79	18,280
Extruding and Forming Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Synthetic and Glass Fibers	140	14.76	14.38	29,920
Fabric and Apparel Patternmakers	50	12.44	13.87	28,850
Upholsterers	90	9.95	10.01	20,820
Cabinetmakers and Bench Carpenters	100	8.67	9.50	19,760
Furniture Finishers	50	9.85	10.38	21,590
Sawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Wood	140	12.50	12.11	25,190
Woodworking Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Except Sawing	330	11.96	11.43	23,780
Power Plant Operators	160	28.78	27.59	57,390
Stationary Engineers and Boiler Operators	70	18.22	18.09	37,620
Water and Liquid Waste Treatment Plant and System Operators	520	15.48	15.29	31,810
Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	170	15.21	15.17	31,550
Mixing and Blending Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	350	13.26	12.93	26,890
Cutters and Trimmers, Hand	50	9.17	9.42	19,600

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics Survey, by occupation, Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton metropolitan area, 2002--Continued

Occupation Title	Employment (1)	Median Hourly	Mean Hourly	Mean Annual (2)
Cutting and Slicing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	(5)	\$12.99	\$12.70	\$26,410
Extruding, Forming, Pressing, and Compacting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	310	13.93	14.10	29,320
Furnace, Kiln, Oven, Drier, and Kettle Operators and Tenders	50	18.22	16.75	34,830
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	1,650	14.75	14.35	29,840
Dental Laboratory Technicians	(5)	9.02	12.33	25,640
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	1,430	9.60	10.17	21,150
Coating, Painting, and Spraying Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	170	14.57	13.81	28,730
Painters, Transportation Equipment	60	13.23	12.62	26,240
Painting, Coating, and Decorating Workers	40	13.22	12.29	25,560
Photographic Process Workers	(5)	9.36	9.20	19,130
Photographic Processing Machine Operators	90	7.76	8.00	16,640
Cementing and Gluing Machine Operators and Tenders	230	13.35	12.46	25,920
Cleaning, Washing, and Metal Pickling Equipment Operators and Tenders	60	12.24	12.28	25,540
Helpers--Production Workers	1,320	8.91	9.62	20,010
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	26,080	11.23	12.51	26,020
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	340	17.79	18.32	38,100
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators	440	20.00	19.84	41,270
Ambulance Drivers and Attendants, Except Emergency Medical Technicians	90	8.17	8.23	17,110
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	360	11.82	11.74	24,410
Bus Drivers, School	1,150	9.80	10.09	20,990
Driver/Sales Workers	780	9.48	10.66	22,170
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	4,670	18.18	17.97	37,370
Truck Drivers, Light Or Delivery Services	3,160	10.42	12.03	25,030
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	270	7.68	8.24	17,140
Parking Lot Attendants	30	7.26	7.30	15,190
Service Station Attendants	360	6.44	6.58	13,690
Transportation Inspectors	40	10.14	14.04	29,210
Conveyor Operators and Tenders	160	13.48	14.53	30,210
Crane and Tower Operators	90	17.19	17.31	36,000
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators	120	15.74	16.21	33,720
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	2,310	12.94	13.03	27,100
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	770	7.81	8.23	17,110
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	6,200	9.94	10.75	22,370
Packers and Packagers, Hand	3,260	9.19	10.03	20,870
Refuse and Recyclable Material Collectors	220	11.93	12.24	25,470

(1) Data for detailed occupations does not sum to the totals because the totals include data for 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.