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**OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN  
INDIANAPOLIS-CARMEL, MAY 2010**

Workers in the Indianapolis-Carmel Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$20.54 in May 2010, roughly 4 percent below the nationwide average of \$21.35, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Charlene Peiffer noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were significantly higher than their respective national averages in 2 of the 22 major occupational groups: sales and related; and construction and extraction. Twelve groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including architecture and engineering, computer and mathematical, and management.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 3 of the 22 occupational groups: transportation and material moving, healthcare practitioners and technical, and sales and related. Conversely, eight groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including education, training, and library; office and administrative support; and community and social service. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

**Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Indianapolis-Carmel Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2010**

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Average hourly wage	
	United States	Indianapolis	United States	Indianapolis
<b>Total, all occupations</b>	100.0%	100.0%	\$21.35	\$20.54 *
Management	4.7	4.7	50.69	45.04 *
Business and financial operations	4.8	5.1	32.54	30.37 *
Computer and mathematical	2.6	2.7	37.13	32.40 *
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.6	36.32	31.43 *
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	1.0	31.92	26.88 *
Community and social service	1.5	1.0 *	20.76	21.37
Legal	0.8	0.7 *	46.60	38.19 *
Education, training, and library	6.7	5.0 *	24.25	22.03 *
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.4	1.4	25.14	19.84 *
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.8	6.9 *	34.27	31.99 *
Healthcare support	3.1	2.9	12.94	13.23
Protective service	2.5	2.3 *	20.43	18.85 *
Food preparation and serving related	8.7	8.8	10.21	9.95 *
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	2.9 *	12.16	11.44 *
Personal care and service	2.7	2.2 *	11.82	11.76
Sales and related	10.6	11.1 *	17.69	19.00 *
Office and administrative support	16.9	16.3 *	16.09	16.09
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	0.1 *	11.70	11.99
Construction and extraction	4.0	3.8	21.09	22.10 *
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	3.9	20.58	20.87
Production	6.5	6.4	16.24	16.40
Transportation and material moving	6.7	9.2 *	15.70	15.38

\* The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

One occupational group—transportation and material moving—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Indianapolis-Carmel had 78,770 jobs in transportation and material moving, accounting for 9.2 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 6.7-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$15.38, compared to the national wage of \$15.70.

With employment of 25,570, laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand was the largest occupation within the transportation and material moving group, followed by heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (14,320) and light truck or delivery services drivers (6,080). Among the higher paying jobs were transportation inspectors and first-line supervisors of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators, with mean hourly wages of \$35.21 and \$26.41, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were automotive and watercraft service attendants (\$9.20) and parking lot attendants (\$9.21). (Detailed occupational data for transportation and material moving are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to [www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_26900.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_26900.htm)).

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See table 1.) For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area than it does nationally. In the Indianapolis-Carmel Metropolitan Statistical Area, above average concentrations of employment were found in some of the occupations within the transportation and material moving group. For instance, laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand were employed at 1.9 times the national rate in Indianapolis, and first-line supervisors of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand, at 1.8 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, driver/sales workers had a location quotient of 1.0 in Indianapolis, indicating that this particular occupation's local and national employment shares were similar.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the Indiana Department of Workforce Development. The OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and nearly 800 non-military detailed occupations for the nation, states, metropolitan statistical areas, metropolitan divisions, and nonmetropolitan areas.

OES wage and employment data for the 22 major occupational groups in the Indianapolis Metropolitan Statistical Area were compared to their respective national averages based on statistical significance testing. Only those occupations with wages or employment shares above or below the national wage or share after testing for significance at the 90-percent confidence level meet the criteria.

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 the 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 affect the relative error of the data being tested.

## 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. OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Forms are mailed to approximately 200,000 establishments in May and November of each year for a 3-year period. The nationwide response rate for the May 2010 survey was 78.2 percent based on establishments and 74.4 percent based on employment. May 2010 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2010, November 2009, May 2009, November 2008, May 2008, and November 2007. The sample in the Indianapolis-Carmel Metropolitan Statistical Area included 4,870 establishments with a response rate of 76 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to [www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm).

The May 2010 OES estimates mark the first set of estimates based in part on data collected using the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Nearly all the occupations in this release are 2010 SOC occupations; however, some are not. The May 2012 OES data will reflect the full set of detailed occupations in the 2010 SOC. For a list of all occupations, including 2010 SOC occupations, and how data collected on two structures were combined, see the OES Frequently Asked Questions online at [www.bls.gov/oes/oes\\_ques.htm#Ques41](http://www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm#Ques41).

### Area definitions

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The **Indianapolis-Carmel, Ind. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, and Shelby Counties.

### Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at [www.bls.gov/ro5/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/ro5/home.htm). If you have additional questions, contact the Chicago Economic Analysis and Information Unit at (312) 353-1880. 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, Indianapolis-Carmel Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2010**

Occupation	Employment		Mean Wages	
	Level <sup>[1]</sup>	Location quotient <sup>[2]</sup>	Hourly	Annual
Transportation and material moving occupations	78,770	1.4	\$15.38	\$32,000
First-line supervisors of helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand	2,040	1.8	22.07	45,900
First-line supervisors of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators	1,460	1.1	26.41	54,930
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers	[3]	[3]	[3]	98,510
Commercial pilots	220	1.1	[3]	65,400
Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency medical technicians	70	0.5	11.99	24,950
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	820	0.7	14.92	31,040
Bus drivers, school or special client	3,590	1.1	16.57	34,460
Driver/sales workers	2,490	1.0	11.89	24,740
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	14,320	1.5	19.41	40,370
Light truck or delivery services drivers	6,080	1.2	14.75	30,680
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	830	0.8	11.48	23,880
Motor vehicle operators, all other	420	1.0	13.17	27,400
Parking lot attendants	940	1.1	9.21	19,150
Automotive and watercraft service attendants	1,010	1.7	9.20	19,130
Transportation inspectors	150	0.9	35.21	73,240
Transportation workers, all other	90	0.4	16.76	34,860
Crane and tower operators	190	0.7	25.53	53,110
Excavating and loading machine and dragline operators	200	0.6	15.51	32,250
Industrial truck and tractor operators	5,880	1.7	14.70	30,570
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	1,610	0.8	10.00	20,800
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	25,570	1.9	12.39	25,770
Machine feeders and offbearers	1,040	1.3	13.52	28,130
Packers and packagers, hand	5,740	1.3	11.31	23,530
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	330	0.4	13.95	29,010
Tank car, truck, and ship loaders	[3]	[3]	21.73	45,190
Material moving workers, all other	80	0.4	14.86	30,910

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

[2] The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

[3] Estimate not released.