

News

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Highlights of Johnstown, PA National Compensation Survey June 2007

Workers in the Johnstown metropolitan area earned an average of \$15.49 per hour in June 2007, according to new survey results from the National Compensation Survey (NCS) released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor. Regional Commissioner Sheila Watkins noted that wage data were reported for workers in a wide range of occupational groups, including average hourly earnings of \$30.88 for education, training, and library occupations and \$13.99 for production occupations. Another occupational group, office and administrative support, had a mean hourly wage rate of \$12.17. The NCS data available for the Johnstown area include earnings for 18 major occupational groups with additional detail for selected occupations within many of those groups. (See table 1.)

Elementary and middle school teachers, part of the education, training, and library occupational group, earned \$35.09 per hour. Within the production occupational group, welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers averaged \$13.32 an hour. Executive secretaries and administrative assistants, an occupation within the office and administrative support group, registered an hourly rate of \$14.72, and bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks earned \$13.88 per hour.

Broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics is available from NCS for the local area. Full-time workers averaged \$16.61 per hour while their part-time counterparts earned \$10.07. Union workers earned \$17.21 and non-union workers, \$15.02. Workers in establishments with 1-99 workers averaged \$14.74 per hour, those in establishments with 100-499 workers earned \$16.29, and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$16.91.

The occupational wage data available from the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. NCS results also include the work level and respective earnings for occupations determined by a point factor leveling process. The four occupational leveling factors are: knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. Details on the NCS are available at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm>.

The NCS data provided here covered 214 establishments with one or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. Agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government were excluded from the survey. This sample of establishments represented 77,000 workers in the Johnstown Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which consists of Cambria County in Pennsylvania.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Johnstown, PA National Compensation Survey June 2007 which is available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm>.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau data, contact the Mid-Atlantic Information Office by calling (215) 597-3282 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET.

Table 1. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers², Johnstown, PA, June 2007**

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All workers	\$15.49	4.0	\$16.61	3.8	\$10.07	8.4
Management occupations	30.83	12.5	31.24	12.7	–	–
Business and financial operations occupations	18.25	10.0	18.25	10.0	–	–
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.19	6.6	22.19	6.6	–	–
Engineers	32.23	3.1	32.23	3.1	–	–
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.22	4.3	21.93	4.4	–	–
Community and social services occupations	13.60	9.1	13.59	10.6	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	30.88	5.4	31.65	6.0	13.51	11.3
Postsecondary teachers	32.04	3.7	33.16	6.1	–	–
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	35.33	2.7	35.33	2.7	–	–
Elementary and middle school teachers	35.09	.7	35.09	.7	–	–
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	21.12	7.7	20.74	5.5	22.15	18.5
Registered nurses	23.49	5.8	23.31	7.6	–	–
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	13.97	7.0	–	–	–	–
Healthcare support occupations	10.27	8.2	10.48	8.9	9.02	13.9
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.73	6.5	9.88	6.5	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.32	4.4	10.32	4.9	–	–
Protective service occupations	18.21	15.9	19.12	14.1	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.59	1.7	–	–	6.65	2.8
Food service, tipped	4.48	9.0	–	–	–	–
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.10	6.6	9.79	7.3	7.52	7.8
Building cleaning workers	8.45	4.6	9.01	4.7	7.52	7.8
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.24	5.0	8.92	6.2	–	–
Personal care and service occupations	8.95	8.1	8.49	.9	9.56	15.7
Sales and related occupations	13.94	14.6	15.23	16.5	7.79	4.8
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	16.65	16.8	16.65	16.8	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	16.65	16.8	16.65	16.8	–	–
Retail sales workers	10.80	7.6	11.90	6.6	7.79	4.8
Cashiers, all workers	7.35	1.0	–	–	6.98	2.7
Cashiers	7.35	1.0	–	–	6.98	2.7
Retail salespersons	12.72	10.8	14.17	12.7	8.41	5.2
Office and administrative support occupations	12.17	3.7	12.54	3.7	9.32	8.3
Financial clerks	12.32	5.8	12.63	6.6	–	–
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.20	6.1	–	–	–	–
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.88	7.7	13.88	7.7	–	–
Customer service representatives	13.18	8.2	13.18	8.2	–	–
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.50	6.7	–	–	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.10	8.2	14.31	8.8	–	–
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	14.72	8.7	14.85	9.1	–	–
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.47	5.8	–	–	–	–
Office clerks, general	11.17	7.0	11.86	4.7	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	19.33	8.8	19.33	8.8	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.14	7.3	18.14	7.3	–	–
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	12.63	7.5	12.63	7.5	–	–
Maintenance and repair workers, general	12.37	9.9	12.37	9.9	–	–
Production occupations	13.99	5.9	14.03	5.9	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers², Johnstown, PA, June 2007** — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Production occupations –Continued						
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	\$14.26	2.8	\$14.26	2.8	–	–
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	11.71	13.6	11.71	13.6	–	–
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	13.32	1.2	13.32	1.2	–	–
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	13.32	1.2	13.32	1.2	–	–
Miscellaneous production workers	12.56	1.3	12.56	1.3	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.16	21.6	16.43	23.8	\$7.85	11.1
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.58	15.6	13.76	9.4	–	–
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	10.57	5.0	–	–	–	–
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.07	10.6	11.05	8.6	6.62	2.2
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.93	12.1	10.92	9.5	–	–
Packers and packagers, hand	10.64	10.1	–	–	–	–

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard

Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.