

Dayton–Springfield, OH National Compensation Survey August 1999



U.S. Department of Labor
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Bureau of Labor Statistics
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May 2000

Bulletin 3100–21

Preface

Data shown in this bulletin were collected as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) National Compensation Survey (NCS). The survey could not have been conducted without the cooperation of the many private firms and government jurisdictions that provided pay data included in this bulletin. The Bureau thanks these respondents for their cooperation.

Field economists of the Bureau of Labor Statistics collected and reviewed the survey data. The Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, in cooperation with the Office of Field Operations and the Office of Technology and Survey Processing in the BLS National Office, designed the survey, processed the data, and prepared the survey for publication.

For additional information regarding this survey, please contact any BLS regional office at the address and telephone number listed on the back cover of this bulletin. You may also write to the Bureau of Labor Statistics at: Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning,

2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, or call (202) 691-6199, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

The data contained in this bulletin are also available at <http://stats.bls.gov/comhome.htm>, the BLS Internet site. Data are in three formats: An ASCII file containing the published table formats; an ASCII file containing positional columns of data for manipulation as a data base or spreadsheet; and a Portable Document Format (PDF) file containing the entire bulletin.

Results of earlier surveys of this area are also available from BLS regional offices, the Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, or at the BLS Internet site.

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction.....	1
Tables:	
1–1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings and weekly hours by selected worker and establishment characteristics, private industry, and State and local government	2
2–1. Mean hourly earnings: Selected occupations, all workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	3
2–2. Mean hourly earnings: Selected occupations, full-time workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	6
2–3. Mean hourly earnings: Selected occupations, part-time workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	8
3–1. Mean weekly earnings and hours: Selected occupations, full-time workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	9
3–2. Mean annual earnings and hours: Selected occupations, full-time workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	12
4–1. Selected occupations and levels, all workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry, and State and local government.....	15
4–2. Selected occupations and levels, full-time workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry, and State and local government.....	20
4–3. Selected occupations and levels, part-time workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry, and State and local government.....	25
5–1. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group.....	27
5–2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group, private industry.....	28
5–3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group, private industry.....	29
6–1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, all industries	30
6–2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, private industry.....	33
6–3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, State and local government	35
6–4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, full-time workers: Selected occupations, all industries	37
6–5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, part-time workers: Selected occupations, all industries	39
Appendixes:	
A. Technical Note.....	A – 1
Appendix table 1. Number of workers represented by the survey, by occupational group.....	A – 5
Appendix table 2. Number of establishments represented and studied.....	A – 6
Appendix table 3. Median work levels for selected occupations	A – 7
B. Occupational Classifications.....	B – 1
C. Generic Leveling Criteria.....	C – 1
D. Evaluating Your Firm’s Jobs	D – 1

Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Dayton–Springfield, OH, metropolitan area. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the generic leveling methodology.

NCS products

The Bureau’s National Compensation Survey provides data on occupational wages and employee benefits for localities, broad geographic regions, and the Nation as a whole. The Employment Cost Index, a quarterly measure of the change in employer costs for wages and benefits, is derived from the NCS. Another product, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, measures employers’ average hourly costs for total compensation, that is, wages and benefits. Still another NCS product measures the incidence of benefit plans and their provisions. This bulletin is limited to data on occupational wages and salaries.

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings, which include wages and salaries, incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. These earnings exclude premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. About 480 detailed occupations are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households), as explained in Appendix A. Data are not shown for any occupations if they would raise concerns about the confidentiality of the survey respondents or if the data are insufficient to support reliable estimates.

Table 1–1 presents an overview of all tables in this bulletin. Mean hourly earnings, weekly hours, and relative standard errors are given for all industries, private industry, and State and local government for selected worker and establishment characteristics. The worker characteristics include major occupational group, full-time or part-time status, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Establishment characteristics include goods and service producing and size of establishment.

Table 2–1 presents estimates of mean hourly earnings, and the relative standard errors associated with them, for

detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Table 2–2 presents the same type of information for full-time workers only. Table 2–3 provides similar data for workers designated as part-time.

Table 3–1 provides mean weekly earnings data, with relative standard errors, and weekly hours for full-time employees in specific occupations across all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Table 3–2 provides annual earnings, relative standard errors, and annual hours for full-time employees in specific occupations.

Table 4–1 provides mean hourly earnings data by work level for occupational groups and for detailed occupations. Separate data are also shown for private industry and government workers. Table 4–2 provides work level data for full-time workers. Table 4–3 provides similar data for workers designated as part-time.

Table 5–1 presents mean hourly earnings data for selected worker characteristics by major occupational groups. The worker characteristics include full-time or part-time designation, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Table 5–2 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions by occupational groups; these estimates are limited to the private sector. Table 5–3 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by major occupational groups; these estimates also are limited to the private sector.

Tables 6–1 through 6–5 present hourly wage percentiles that describe the distribution of hourly earnings for each published occupation. Data are provided for the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time workers, and part-time workers. These iterations correspond to those presented in tables 2–1, 2–2, and 2–3. For each published occupation, these percentiles relate to the average hourly earnings of jobs surveyed in establishments. The percentiles do not relate to the hourly earnings of individual workers in these establishment jobs.

Appendix table 1 provides the employment scope of this survey. The occupation employment estimates relate to all employers in the area, rather than just to those surveyed. Appendix table 2 presents the number of establishments studied by industry group and employment size. The median work levels for published occupations are presented in appendix table 3.

Table 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999

Worker and establishment characteristics	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
Total	\$15.56	1.9	36.2	\$14.76	2.3	36.2	\$19.47	2.5	36.0
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	18.10	2.7	36.6	16.86	3.5	36.8	22.05	3.2	35.9
Professional specialty and technical	22.12	2.1	36.0	20.33	2.7	36.1	26.14	2.9	35.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.21	4.2	40.0	26.33	5.0	40.0	25.85	7.5	40.1
Sales	11.80	10.7	33.0	11.82	10.7	33.1	—	—	—
Administrative support	11.69	2.8	37.4	11.27	3.2	38.2	13.18	3.3	34.9
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	14.78	2.3	38.3	14.74	2.5	38.5	15.34	2.9	36.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.03	3.3	40.4	18.10	3.5	40.4	17.13	4.1	40.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.61	2.7	39.9	14.61	2.7	39.9	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.75	7.8	33.6	13.09	11.7	34.0	15.15	4.2	32.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.73	4.2	34.4	10.45	4.5	34.0	13.58	5.1	38.6
Service occupations ⁵	9.92	3.5	30.3	8.06	3.3	28.6	15.04	3.5	36.0
Full time	16.38	1.8	39.5	15.55	2.2	39.6	20.25	2.5	39.0
Part time	8.76	3.5	21.2	8.47	3.9	21.5	10.72	3.8	19.0
Union	17.76	2.6	37.5	16.20	3.3	37.6	21.38	3.0	37.2
Nonunion	14.59	2.6	35.6	14.25	2.9	35.8	17.23	4.4	34.7
Time	15.49	1.9	36.1	14.64	2.3	36.1	19.47	2.5	36.0
Incentive	18.42	15.4	41.6	18.42	15.4	41.6	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	17.15	2.5	39.9	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	12.78	3.7	33.7	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	12.61	5.7	33.8	12.48	5.8	33.8	—	—	—
100-499 workers	15.24	3.8	36.3	14.41	4.3	36.5	20.34	3.9	34.8
500 workers or more	16.93	2.6	37.1	16.17	3.1	37.3	19.19	3.5	36.5

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, and 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 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. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

³ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁴ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining. Wages of time workers are based solely on

hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁵ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁶ Classification of establishments into goods-producing and service-producing industries applies to private industry only.

⁷ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$15.56	1.9	\$14.76	2.3	\$19.47	2.5
All excluding sales	15.75	1.9	14.93	2.3	19.48	2.5
White collar	18.10	2.7	16.86	3.5	22.05	3.2
White collar excluding sales	18.84	2.6	17.67	3.4	22.07	3.2
Professional specialty and technical	22.12	2.1	20.33	2.7	26.14	2.9
Professional specialty	23.47	2.3	21.71	3.2	26.49	2.9
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	28.46	3.6	28.46	3.6	—	—
Mechanical engineers	27.31	6.9	27.31	6.9	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	26.50	5.5	27.62	4.2	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	26.90	5.9	28.29	4.3	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	18.80	2.1	18.79	2.2	19.15	8.1
Registered nurses	19.05	1.8	19.06	1.8	—	—
Therapists, n.e.c.	15.30	6.3	15.30	6.3	—	—
Teachers, college and university	28.08	18.1	29.53	15.1	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	27.88	2.4	19.58	9.7	29.10	1.5
Elementary school teachers	29.62	1.9	—	—	30.21	1.8
Secondary school teachers	29.71	2.2	—	—	30.02	2.2
Teachers, special education	27.63	3.5	—	—	27.63	3.5
Teachers, n.e.c.	19.77	19.3	—	—	—	—
Substitute teachers	9.15	3.0	—	—	9.18	3.2
Vocational and educational counselors	24.66	21.7	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	16.51	10.0	—	—	—	—
Psychologists	14.64	2.8	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.44	6.8	13.99	9.5	16.80	7.1
Social workers	15.17	7.5	13.13	9.7	16.77	7.2
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	20.80	5.2	20.19	5.9	—	—
Technical	16.38	3.2	16.44	3.4	15.11	5.4
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.77	2.3	15.77	2.3	—	—
Radiological technicians	15.27	5.1	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	14.58	1.9	14.53	2.0	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	14.75	11.5	14.71	11.8	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.68	6.0	17.68	6.0	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	18.88	5.3	18.88	5.3	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	14.99	9.3	15.18	10.0	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.21	4.2	26.33	5.0	25.85	7.5
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.11	4.7	29.19	5.5	28.89	8.5
Administrators and officials, public administration	28.75	17.7	—	—	28.74	21.0
Financial managers	21.67	15.7	21.67	15.7	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	28.03	12.4	28.03	12.4	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	25.86	8.2	—	—	29.63	7.3
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	31.01	7.3	31.89	7.4	—	—
Management related	19.74	5.0	19.95	6.0	19.15	8.9
Accountants and auditors	21.69	7.6	—	—	—	—
Other financial officers	19.60	8.9	18.92	10.7	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	17.29	14.1	18.59	15.2	—	—
Sales	11.80	10.7	11.82	10.7	—	—
Supervisors, sales	11.06	7.1	11.06	7.1	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.13	2.4	7.13	2.4	—	—
Cashiers	7.99	3.8	8.02	3.8	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.69	2.8	11.27	3.2	13.18	3.3
Computer operators	15.80	3.6	16.48	2.1	—	—
Secretaries	12.81	6.5	12.50	8.0	13.84	5.4
Receptionists	8.51	2.2	8.51	2.2	—	—
Order clerks	11.37	7.5	11.37	7.5	—	—
Library clerks	9.84	15.5	—	—	8.18	7.4
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.16	5.8	10.16	5.8	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.97	4.2	11.41	4.9	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical —Continued						
Dispatchers	\$14.86	3.7	—	—	—	—
Production coordinators	16.23	6.3	\$16.23	6.3	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.81	7.2	9.81	7.2	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	13.46	18.8	13.46	18.8	—	—
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, n.e.c.	17.58	14.5	17.58	14.5	—	—
General office clerks	10.53	3.8	10.31	4.5	\$11.14	6.6
Bank tellers	9.03	3.5	9.03	3.5	—	—
Data entry keyers	11.31	5.6	11.34	6.1	—	—
Teachers' aides	12.66	20.0	—	—	12.75	20.1
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.58	5.8	10.51	5.6	13.53	6.6
Blue collar	14.78	2.3	14.74	2.5	15.34	2.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.03	3.3	18.10	3.5	17.13	4.1
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	25.72	15.1	25.72	15.1	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	19.42	7.3	19.42	7.3	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	18.24	5.0	18.24	5.0	—	—
Electricians	22.78	2.6	22.78	2.6	—	—
Supervisors, production	21.00	5.6	21.00	5.6	—	—
Tool and die makers	19.04	11.6	19.04	11.6	—	—
Machinists	17.30	2.5	17.30	2.5	—	—
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	21.40	6.9	21.40	6.9	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.58	7.6	9.58	7.6	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.61	2.7	14.61	2.7	—	—
Punching and stamping press operators	13.37	15.4	13.37	15.4	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	15.11	7.2	15.11	7.2	—	—
Printing press operators	17.76	8.0	17.76	8.0	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	15.12	12.0	15.12	12.0	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	14.40	8.0	14.40	8.0	—	—
Welders and cutters	15.59	3.5	15.59	3.5	—	—
Assemblers	14.53	3.4	14.53	3.4	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.42	8.0	12.42	8.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.75	7.8	13.09	11.7	15.15	4.2
Truck drivers	16.15	10.7	15.79	14.3	—	—
Bus drivers	13.61	3.6	—	—	13.61	3.6
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	13.61	11.5	13.61	11.5	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.73	4.2	10.45	4.5	13.58	5.1
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	11.68	10.2	—	—	12.49	12.5
Production helpers	10.80	7.4	10.61	7.4	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	10.79	9.7	10.79	9.7	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.38	5.3	11.38	5.3	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.58	8.8	9.56	12.1	13.76	4.4
Service	9.92	3.5	8.06	3.3	15.04	3.5
Protective service	17.21	4.7	—	—	18.54	3.6
Firefighting	18.24	5.0	—	—	18.24	5.0
Police and detectives, public service	20.73	2.2	—	—	20.73	2.2
Food service	7.04	3.8	6.78	3.6	10.29	9.0
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.22	17.4	3.22	17.4	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.77	16.1	2.77	16.1	—	—
Other food service	7.60	4.6	7.35	4.7	10.29	9.0
Supervisors, food preparation and service	12.42	7.2	12.63	7.3	—	—
Cooks	7.55	7.6	7.12	5.9	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.94	5.0	7.73	5.3	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.80	5.1	6.57	5.1	9.37	3.6
Health service	9.06	2.8	8.81	2.6	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	11.00	5.1	10.24	6.0	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Health service—Continued						
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	\$8.51	2.4	\$8.46	2.3	—	—
Cleaning and building service	10.47	7.2	9.54	10.3	\$12.31	3.6
Maids and housemen	7.33	3.4	7.33	3.4	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	10.56	8.1	9.87	12.2	11.79	2.3
Personal service	9.48	4.7	9.20	5.1	9.85	8.0

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 All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$16.38	1.8	\$15.55	2.2	\$20.25	2.5
All excluding sales	16.51	1.8	15.67	2.2	20.25	2.5
White collar	18.98	2.4	17.70	3.1	22.81	3.2
White collar excluding sales	19.53	2.3	18.29	3.0	22.81	3.2
Professional specialty and technical	22.43	2.1	20.49	2.9	26.66	2.9
Professional specialty	23.84	2.4	21.94	3.4	26.92	2.9
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	28.46	3.6	28.46	3.6	—	—
Mechanical engineers	27.31	6.9	27.31	6.9	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	26.25	5.7	27.34	4.4	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	26.63	6.1	28.00	4.4	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	18.67	2.4	18.67	2.5	—	—
Registered nurses	18.92	2.0	18.92	2.0	—	—
Teachers, college and university	28.41	18.5	30.47	15.8	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	28.51	2.4	19.76	9.9	29.83	1.4
Elementary school teachers	29.62	1.9	—	—	30.21	1.8
Secondary school teachers	29.77	2.1	—	—	30.10	2.1
Teachers, special education	27.63	3.5	—	—	27.63	3.5
Vocational and educational counselors	24.63	23.4	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	16.40	10.0	—	—	—	—
Psychologists	14.47	2.5	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.75	6.9	14.51	10.2	16.80	7.1
Social workers	15.49	7.6	13.67	10.7	16.77	7.2
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	20.87	5.2	20.27	5.8	—	—
Technical	16.50	3.4	16.53	3.5	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	14.57	2.0	14.51	2.1	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.68	6.0	17.68	6.0	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	18.88	5.3	18.88	5.3	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	15.18	10.0	15.18	10.0	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.25	4.2	26.38	5.1	25.85	7.5
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.18	4.7	29.28	5.5	28.89	8.5
Administrators and officials, public administration	28.75	17.7	—	—	28.74	21.0
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	28.03	12.4	28.03	12.4	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	25.86	8.2	—	—	29.63	7.3
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	31.01	7.3	31.89	7.4	—	—
Management related	19.74	5.0	19.95	6.0	19.15	8.9
Accountants and auditors	21.69	7.6	—	—	—	—
Other financial officers	19.60	8.9	18.92	10.7	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	17.29	14.1	18.59	15.2	—	—
Sales	13.32	11.9	13.32	11.9	—	—
Supervisors, sales	11.06	7.1	11.06	7.1	—	—
Cashiers	9.32	5.6	9.32	5.6	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.23	2.2	11.81	2.7	13.68	3.5
Computer operators	15.80	3.6	16.48	2.1	—	—
Secretaries	14.19	5.2	14.36	7.3	13.84	5.4
Receptionists	8.51	2.2	8.51	2.2	—	—
Order clerks	12.45	7.9	12.45	7.9	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.16	5.8	10.16	5.8	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.01	4.4	11.45	5.1	—	—
Production coordinators	16.23	6.3	16.23	6.3	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.81	7.2	9.81	7.2	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	13.46	18.8	13.46	18.8	—	—
General office clerks	10.81	3.7	10.79	4.1	10.87	8.4
Data entry keyers	11.31	5.6	11.34	6.1	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.63	5.9	10.57	5.8	13.53	6.6
Blue collar	15.18	2.3	15.13	2.5	16.09	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair	\$18.03	3.3	\$18.10	3.5	\$17.13	4.1
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	25.72	15.1	25.72	15.1	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	19.42	7.3	19.42	7.3	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	18.24	5.0	18.24	5.0	—	—
Electricians	22.78	2.6	22.78	2.6	—	—
Supervisors, production	21.00	5.6	21.00	5.6	—	—
Tool and die makers	19.04	11.6	19.04	11.6	—	—
Machinists	17.30	2.5	17.30	2.5	—	—
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	21.40	6.9	21.40	6.9	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.58	7.6	9.58	7.6	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.62	2.7	14.62	2.7	—	—
Punching and stamping press operators	13.37	15.4	13.37	15.4	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	15.11	7.2	15.11	7.2	—	—
Printing press operators	17.76	8.0	17.76	8.0	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	15.12	12.0	15.12	12.0	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	14.47	8.1	14.47	8.1	—	—
Welders and cutters	15.59	3.5	15.59	3.5	—	—
Assemblers	14.53	3.4	14.53	3.4	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.42	8.0	12.42	8.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.97	7.6	14.45	10.8	16.19	4.8
Truck drivers	16.15	10.7	15.79	14.3	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	13.61	11.5	13.61	11.5	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.43	4.9	11.08	5.3	14.53	2.9
Production helpers	10.80	7.4	10.61	7.4	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	11.95	9.0	11.95	9.0	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	12.31	9.4	12.31	9.4	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	12.58	9.3	—	—	14.02	3.6
Service	11.02	3.7	8.82	4.0	15.55	3.6
Protective service	17.67	4.0	—	—	18.54	3.6
Firefighting	18.24	5.0	—	—	18.24	5.0
Police and detectives, public service	20.73	2.2	—	—	20.73	2.2
Food service	7.92	6.3	7.62	6.2	11.19	12.3
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.82	22.5	2.82	22.5	—	—
Other food service	9.12	5.5	8.88	5.7	11.19	12.3
Supervisors, food preparation and service	12.42	7.2	12.63	7.3	—	—
Cooks	8.83	7.5	8.17	5.4	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.73	2.7	8.73	2.7	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.68	6.0	7.52	6.6	—	—
Health service	9.02	3.1	8.79	2.9	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	10.89	5.7	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.48	2.6	8.42	2.4	—	—
Cleaning and building service	10.79	6.4	9.91	10.2	12.31	3.6
Janitors and cleaners	10.90	7.1	10.32	11.8	11.79	2.3
Personal service	9.97	4.6	9.72	3.8	10.34	8.9

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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings¹, part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$8.76	3.5	\$8.47	3.9	\$10.72	3.8
All excluding sales	8.96	4.0	8.65	4.4	10.78	3.8
White collar	10.47	6.0	10.35	6.8	11.15	7.3
White collar excluding sales	11.59	8.8	11.67	11.0	11.27	7.3
Professional specialty and technical	17.34	3.5	18.24	3.1	13.74	11.4
Professional specialty	17.98	3.8	18.99	3.3	13.82	14.2
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.51	3.3	19.44	3.4	—	—
Registered nurses	19.80	2.8	19.80	2.8	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	12.68	15.3	—	—	12.90	15.8
Substitute teachers	9.15	3.0	—	—	9.18	3.2
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	14.37	3.8	14.65	4.3	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	7.09	3.3	7.10	3.3	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.04	2.9	7.04	2.9	—	—
Cashiers	6.68	4.4	6.70	4.5	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	8.69	3.0	—	—	10.01	8.0
General office clerks	9.39	10.9	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	8.69	5.2	8.26	5.6	11.09	6.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	9.15	14.5	—	—	12.17	4.2
Bus drivers	12.17	4.2	—	—	12.17	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.52	4.6	8.56	4.9	—	—
Service	6.61	3.0	6.36	2.8	9.32	5.0
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.18	3.0	5.98	3.1	9.12	6.1
Other food service	6.31	2.7	6.10	2.5	9.12	6.1
Cooks	6.06	2.0	6.08	1.9	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.99	7.6	6.28	1.2	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.39	4.5	6.12	4.1	9.33	5.2
Health service	9.33	4.6	8.92	4.4	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.76	3.8	8.76	3.8	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	7.39	8.2	—	—	—	—

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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$648	1.9	39.5	\$617	2.3	39.6	\$791	2.4	39.0
All excluding sales	652	1.9	39.5	620	2.3	39.6	791	2.4	39.0
White collar	749	2.4	39.5	705	3.1	39.8	878	2.9	38.5
White collar excluding sales	768	2.3	39.3	726	3.0	39.7	878	2.9	38.5
Professional specialty and technical	871	2.1	38.9	809	2.9	39.5	1,002	2.5	37.6
Professional specialty	921	2.3	38.7	864	3.4	39.4	1,010	2.5	37.5
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,138	3.6	40.0	1,138	3.6	40.0	-	-	-
Mechanical engineers	1,092	6.9	40.0	1,092	6.9	40.0	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	1,047	5.7	39.9	1,094	4.4	40.0	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	1,062	6.2	39.9	1,120	4.4	40.0	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	725	2.6	38.8	724	2.7	38.8	-	-	-
Registered nurses	734	2.2	38.8	733	2.2	38.8	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	1,009	14.1	35.5	1,122	11.9	36.8	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	1,059	2.2	37.1	770	9.6	39.0	1,100	1.5	36.9
Elementary school teachers	1,093	1.7	36.9	-	-	-	1,114	1.6	36.9
Secondary school teachers	1,099	2.2	36.9	-	-	-	1,109	2.2	36.9
Teachers, special education	1,014	3.5	36.7	-	-	-	1,014	3.5	36.7
Vocational and educational counselors	967	23.1	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	656	10.0	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychologists	579	2.5	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	626	6.8	39.8	573	9.6	39.5	672	7.1	40.0
Social workers	620	7.6	40.0	547	10.7	40.0	671	7.2	40.0
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	835	5.2	40.0	811	5.8	40.0	-	-	-
Technical	655	3.5	39.7	656	3.6	39.7	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	554	2.8	38.0	550	2.9	37.9	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	707	6.0	40.0	707	6.0	40.0	-	-	-
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	771	4.2	40.8	771	4.2	40.8	-	-	-
Technical and related, n.e.c.	607	10.0	40.0	607	10.0	40.0	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,058	4.3	40.3	1,065	5.2	40.4	1,036	7.8	40.1
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,185	4.8	40.6	1,189	5.7	40.6	1,174	8.9	40.6
Administrators and officials, public administration	1,150	17.7	40.0	-	-	-	1,149	21.0	40.0
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	1,185	13.6	42.3	1,185	13.6	42.3	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	1,041	7.9	40.3	-	-	-	1,179	6.9	39.8
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1,269	7.6	40.9	1,297	7.6	40.7	-	-	-
Management related	782	5.0	39.6	795	6.2	39.9	746	7.9	39.0
Accountants and auditors	839	7.1	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial officers	787	8.9	40.2	761	10.8	40.2	-	-	-
Management related, n.e.c.	683	14.5	39.5	732	15.9	39.4	-	-	-
Sales	545	13.3	41.0	545	13.3	41.0	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Sales —Continued									
Supervisors, sales	\$466	9.4	42.1	\$466	9.4	42.1	—	—	—
Cashiers	357	6.9	38.3	357	6.9	38.3	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical									
Computer operators	483	2.3	39.5	467	2.7	39.6	\$540	3.5	39.5
Secretaries	632	3.6	40.0	659	2.1	40.0	—	—	—
Receptionists	561	5.2	39.5	567	7.2	39.5	548	5.4	39.6
Order clerks	340	2.2	39.9	340	2.2	39.9	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	492	8.6	39.5	492	8.6	39.5	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	390	5.4	38.4	390	5.4	38.4	—	—	—
Production coordinators	476	4.8	39.6	453	5.6	39.5	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	649	6.3	40.0	649	6.3	40.0	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	392	7.1	40.0	392	7.1	40.0	—	—	—
General office clerks	534	19.1	39.7	534	19.1	39.7	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	427	3.8	39.5	425	4.3	39.4	432	8.1	39.7
Administrative support, n.e.c.	448	5.8	39.6	449	6.4	39.6	—	—	—
	465	5.9	40.0	423	5.8	40.0	541	6.6	40.0
Blue collar	606	2.4	40.0	605	2.5	40.0	635	3.1	39.5
Precision production, craft, and repair									
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	728	3.3	40.4	731	3.5	40.4	685	4.1	40.0
Industrial machinery repairers	1,059	16.9	41.2	1,059	16.9	41.2	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	777	7.3	40.0	777	7.3	40.0	—	—	—
Electricians	730	5.0	40.0	730	5.0	40.0	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	911	2.6	40.0	911	2.6	40.0	—	—	—
Tool and die makers	866	5.4	41.2	866	5.4	41.2	—	—	—
Machinists	762	11.6	40.0	762	11.6	40.0	—	—	—
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	692	2.5	40.0	692	2.5	40.0	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	856	6.9	40.0	856	6.9	40.0	—	—	—
	383	7.6	40.0	383	7.6	40.0	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors									
Punching and stamping press operators	584	2.6	40.0	584	2.6	40.0	—	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	535	15.4	40.0	535	15.4	40.0	—	—	—
Printing press operators	605	7.2	40.0	605	7.2	40.0	—	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	688	5.1	38.7	688	5.1	38.7	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	605	12.0	40.0	605	12.0	40.0	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	576	8.0	39.8	576	8.0	39.8	—	—	—
Assemblers	624	3.5	40.0	624	3.5	40.0	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	581	3.4	40.0	581	3.4	40.0	—	—	—
	497	8.0	40.0	497	8.0	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving									
Truck drivers	585	7.9	39.1	566	11.3	39.2	627	5.4	38.7
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	645	10.7	39.9	630	14.4	39.9	—	—	—
	544	11.5	40.0	544	11.5	40.0	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	\$453	5.5	39.6	\$439	6.0	39.6	\$578	3.2	39.8
Production helpers	438	6.9	40.6	431	6.9	40.6	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ...	478	9.0	40.0	478	9.0	40.0	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	492	9.4	40.0	492	9.4	40.0	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	501	9.3	39.8	—	—	—	556	4.4	39.7
Service	423	4.6	38.4	330	4.9	37.5	628	4.2	40.4
Protective service	742	4.7	42.0	—	—	—	784	4.2	42.3
Firefighting	915	4.5	50.2	—	—	—	915	4.5	50.2
Police and detectives, public service	829	2.2	40.0	—	—	—	829	2.2	40.0
Food service	286	8.7	36.2	276	8.8	36.2	397	17.1	35.5
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	87	26.8	30.9	87	26.8	30.9	—	—	—
Other food service	344	6.9	37.7	337	7.3	37.9	397	17.1	35.5
Supervisors, food preparation and service	515	10.5	41.4	539	9.6	42.7	—	—	—
Cooks	335	8.4	38.0	307	6.2	37.6	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	318	5.4	36.4	318	5.4	36.4	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	275	8.3	35.8	274	8.8	36.4	—	—	—
Health service	345	3.4	38.3	336	3.2	38.2	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing ..	420	6.7	38.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	323	2.7	38.1	320	2.6	38.1	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	416	7.4	38.5	376	11.5	38.0	487	3.0	39.6
Janitors and cleaners	424	8.4	38.9	395	13.5	38.2	472	2.3	40.0
Personal service	366	3.9	36.7	361	4.4	37.1	373	6.5	36.0

¹ Earnings are the straight-time weekly 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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to

cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

⁵ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$32,834	1.9	2,005	\$31,967	2.3	2,055	\$36,389	2.4	1,797
All excluding sales	33,008	1.9	2,000	32,144	2.3	2,052	36,389	2.4	1,797
White collar	36,971	2.4	1,948	36,373	3.1	2,054	38,454	2.9	1,686
White collar excluding sales	37,734	2.3	1,932	37,405	3.0	2,045	38,454	2.9	1,686
Professional specialty and technical	40,851	2.1	1,821	41,320	2.9	2,017	40,090	2.5	1,504
Professional specialty	42,233	2.3	1,772	43,889	3.4	2,000	40,218	2.5	1,494
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	59,195	3.6	2,080	59,195	3.6	2,080	-	-	-
Mechanical engineers	56,810	6.9	2,080	56,810	6.9	2,080	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	54,442	5.7	2,074	56,869	4.4	2,080	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	55,222	6.2	2,074	58,230	4.4	2,080	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	37,593	2.6	2,014	37,663	2.7	2,018	-	-	-
Registered nurses	38,155	2.2	2,017	38,125	2.2	2,016	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university Teachers, except college and university	40,170	14.1	1,414	42,988	11.9	1,411	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers ...	39,620	2.2	1,390	33,142	9.6	1,677	40,410	1.5	1,355
Secondary school teachers ...	39,987	1.7	1,350	-	-	-	40,780	1.6	1,350
Teachers, special education ...	40,362	2.2	1,356	-	-	-	40,761	2.2	1,354
Vocational and educational counselors	37,454	3.5	1,356	-	-	-	37,454	3.5	1,356
Librarians, archivists, and curators	42,540	23.1	1,727	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychologists	34,103	10.0	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	30,100	2.5	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	32,457	6.8	2,061	29,591	9.6	2,040	34,937	7.1	2,080
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	32,226	7.6	2,080	28,431	10.7	2,080	34,881	7.2	2,080
Technical	42,499	5.2	2,036	41,132	5.8	2,030	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	34,061	3.5	2,064	34,115	3.6	2,064	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	28,811	2.8	1,978	28,598	2.9	1,971	-	-	-
Engineering technicians, n.e.c. ...	36,784	6.0	2,080	36,784	6.0	2,080	-	-	-
Technical and related, n.e.c. ...	40,066	4.2	2,123	40,066	4.2	2,123	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31,568	10.0	2,080	31,568	10.0	2,080	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	54,721	4.3	2,085	55,397	5.2	2,100	52,826	7.8	2,044
Administrators and officials, public administration	61,178	4.8	2,096	61,849	5.7	2,112	59,294	8.9	2,052
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	59,809	17.7	2,080	-	-	-	59,773	21.0	2,080
Administrators, education and related fields	61,635	13.6	2,199	61,635	13.6	2,199	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	52,097	7.9	2,015	-	-	-	57,955	6.9	1,956
Management related	65,737	7.6	2,120	67,460	7.6	2,115	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	40,676	5.0	2,060	41,348	6.2	2,072	38,795	7.9	2,025
Other financial officers	43,614	7.1	2,011	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related, n.e.c.	40,939	8.9	2,089	39,550	10.8	2,091	-	-	-
Sales	35,490	14.5	2,053	38,044	15.9	2,047	-	-	-
	28,365	13.3	2,130	28,365	13.3	2,130	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Sales —Continued									
Supervisors, sales	\$24,224	9.4	2,190	\$24,224	9.4	2,190	—	—	—
Cashiers	18,543	6.9	1,989	18,543	6.9	1,989	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical									
Computer operators	24,792	2.3	2,028	24,247	2.7	2,054	\$26,582	3.5	1,944
Secretaries	32,868	3.6	2,080	34,283	2.1	2,080	—	—	—
Receptionists	28,540	5.2	2,011	29,479	7.2	2,053	26,694	5.4	1,929
Order clerks	17,659	2.2	2,076	17,659	2.2	2,076	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	25,572	8.6	2,053	25,572	8.6	2,053	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	20,268	5.4	1,995	20,268	5.4	1,995	—	—	—
Production coordinators	24,753	4.8	2,061	23,538	5.6	2,057	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	33,754	6.3	2,080	33,754	6.3	2,080	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	20,403	7.1	2,080	20,403	7.1	2,080	—	—	—
General office clerks	27,756	19.1	2,063	27,756	19.1	2,063	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	22,080	3.8	2,043	22,103	4.3	2,048	22,003	8.1	2,024
Administrative support, n.e.c.	23,310	5.8	2,061	23,359	6.4	2,059	—	—	—
	24,025	5.9	2,065	21,988	5.8	2,080	27,592	6.6	2,039
Blue collar	31,515	2.4	2,076	31,449	2.5	2,079	32,606	3.1	2,027
Precision production, craft, and repair									
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	37,851	3.3	2,099	38,016	3.5	2,100	35,630	4.1	2,080
Industrial machinery repairers	55,093	16.9	2,142	55,093	16.9	2,142	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	40,396	7.3	2,080	40,396	7.3	2,080	—	—	—
Electricians	37,946	5.0	2,080	37,946	5.0	2,080	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	47,388	2.6	2,080	47,388	2.6	2,080	—	—	—
Tool and die makers	45,015	5.4	2,144	45,015	5.4	2,144	—	—	—
Machinists	39,610	11.6	2,080	39,610	11.6	2,080	—	—	—
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	35,978	2.5	2,080	35,978	2.5	2,080	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	44,502	6.9	2,080	44,502	6.9	2,080	—	—	—
	19,917	7.6	2,080	19,917	7.6	2,080	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors									
Punching and stamping press operators	30,373	2.6	2,077	30,373	2.6	2,077	—	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	27,802	15.4	2,080	27,802	15.4	2,080	—	—	—
Printing press operators	31,434	7.2	2,080	31,434	7.2	2,080	—	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	35,772	5.1	2,014	35,772	5.1	2,014	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	31,443	12.0	2,080	31,443	12.0	2,080	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	29,969	8.0	2,071	29,969	8.0	2,071	—	—	—
Assemblers	32,429	3.5	2,080	32,429	3.5	2,080	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	30,214	3.4	2,080	30,214	3.4	2,080	—	—	—
	25,825	8.0	2,080	25,825	8.0	2,080	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving									
Truck drivers	30,105	7.9	2,011	29,442	11.3	2,038	31,585	5.4	1,951
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	33,528	10.7	2,076	32,762	14.4	2,075	—	—	—
	28,304	11.5	2,080	28,304	11.5	2,080	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	\$23,542	5.5	2,060	\$22,805	6.0	2,058	\$30,072	3.2	2,070
Production helpers	22,792	6.9	2,110	22,413	6.9	2,112	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ...	24,855	9.0	2,080	24,855	9.0	2,080	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	25,595	9.4	2,080	25,595	9.4	2,080	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	26,043	9.3	2,070	—	—	—	28,902	4.4	2,062
Service	21,774	4.6	1,976	17,177	4.9	1,947	31,679	4.2	2,038
Protective service	38,584	4.7	2,183	—	—	—	40,768	4.2	2,199
Firefighting	47,600	4.5	2,609	—	—	—	47,600	4.5	2,609
Police and detectives, public service	43,121	2.2	2,080	—	—	—	43,121	2.2	2,080
Food service	14,734	8.7	1,861	14,335	8.8	1,882	18,551	17.1	1,658
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4,532	26.8	1,609	4,532	26.8	1,609	—	—	—
Other food service	17,619	6.9	1,932	17,490	7.3	1,970	18,551	17.1	1,658
Supervisors, food preparation and service	25,798	10.5	2,077	28,016	9.6	2,219	—	—	—
Cooks	17,381	8.4	1,968	15,914	6.2	1,947	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	16,535	5.4	1,895	16,535	5.4	1,895	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	14,034	8.3	1,828	14,232	8.8	1,892	—	—	—
Health service	17,953	3.4	1,990	17,466	3.2	1,986	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing ..	21,819	6.7	2,003	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	16,801	2.7	1,981	16,664	2.6	1,980	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	21,398	7.4	1,984	19,562	11.5	1,974	24,641	3.0	2,002
Janitors and cleaners	21,940	8.4	2,013	20,527	13.5	1,988	24,218	2.3	2,053
Personal service	17,798	3.9	1,785	18,778	4.4	1,932	16,591	6.5	1,604

¹ Earnings are the straight-time annual 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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to

cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

⁵ Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$15.56	1.9	\$14.76	2.3	\$19.47	2.5
All excluding sales	15.75	1.9	14.93	2.3	19.48	2.5
White collar	18.10	2.7	16.86	3.5	22.05	3.2
1	6.91	3.5	6.96	3.6	—	—
2	7.99	2.3	7.98	2.5	—	—
3	9.19	2.3	9.05	2.5	10.07	5.5
4	11.28	3.7	11.11	4.2	12.52	3.7
5	13.23	3.3	13.21	4.5	13.29	3.1
6	14.44	3.0	14.20	3.8	15.21	2.2
7	19.03	6.1	16.42	6.0	24.98	7.4
8	18.18	1.9	18.42	2.1	17.27	4.2
9	24.54	1.7	21.82	2.1	28.10	1.8
10	26.42	5.7	25.59	7.2	—	—
11	30.27	4.0	30.43	4.4	29.01	6.6
12	34.71	4.7	33.50	4.9	—	—
13	39.79	11.7	41.79	15.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	11.48	18.4	11.48	18.4	—	—
White collar excluding sales	18.84	2.6	17.67	3.4	22.07	3.2
1	7.40	2.6	—	—	—	—
2	8.08	3.6	8.11	4.3	—	—
3	9.34	2.3	9.18	2.5	10.19	5.5
4	11.59	3.9	11.43	4.5	12.52	3.7
5	13.30	3.4	13.30	4.7	13.29	3.1
6	14.65	2.8	14.46	3.6	15.21	2.2
7	18.95	6.2	15.79	4.7	24.98	7.4
8	18.00	1.9	18.20	2.1	17.27	4.2
9	24.67	1.7	21.91	2.2	28.10	1.8
10	26.36	5.8	25.46	7.5	—	—
11	29.38	3.2	29.43	3.5	29.01	6.6
12	34.71	4.7	33.50	4.9	—	—
13	39.79	11.7	41.79	15.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	11.48	18.4	11.48	18.4	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	22.12	2.1	20.33	2.7	26.14	2.9
Professional specialty	23.47	2.3	21.71	3.2	26.49	2.9
5	12.84	6.5	13.59	8.6	11.48	9.0
6	14.65	7.3	14.33	9.0	—	—
7	23.61	8.2	16.33	7.9	28.24	7.0
8	18.09	2.6	18.57	2.9	16.53	2.5
9	24.93	1.9	21.78	2.7	28.25	1.6
10	26.99	9.4	26.28	10.1	—	—
11	30.73	4.4	30.59	4.7	—	—
12	34.66	6.3	33.20	5.7	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	28.46	3.6	28.46	3.6	—	—
11	31.40	5.5	31.40	5.5	—	—
Mechanical engineers	27.31	6.9	27.31	6.9	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	26.50	5.5	27.62	4.2	—	—
9	24.38	2.2	24.49	2.5	—	—
11	30.50	8.4	30.50	8.4	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	26.90	5.9	28.29	4.3	—	—
9	24.43	2.2	—	—	—	—
11	30.50	8.4	30.50	8.4	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	18.80	2.1	18.79	2.2	19.15	8.1
8	17.85	3.2	17.94	3.2	—	—
9	20.15	2.3	20.10	2.4	—	—
Registered nurses	19.05	1.8	19.06	1.8	—	—
8	18.22	3.5	18.36	3.4	—	—
9	20.28	2.3	20.20	2.3	—	—
Therapists, n.e.c.	15.30	6.3	15.30	6.3	—	—
Teachers, college and university	28.08	18.1	29.53	15.1	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	27.88	2.4	19.58	9.7	29.10	1.5
5	9.04	2.9	—	—	—	—
7	28.50	6.4	—	—	30.62	4.0
9	28.76	1.5	—	—	29.27	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Professional specialty and technical —Continued						
Professional specialty —Continued						
Teachers, except college and university —Continued						
Elementary school teachers	\$29.62	1.9	—	—	\$30.21	1.8
7	32.13	3.6	—	—	32.13	3.6
9	28.72	1.7	—	—	29.45	1.5
Secondary school teachers	29.71	2.2	—	—	30.02	2.2
9	29.44	2.3	—	—	29.80	2.4
Teachers, special education	27.63	3.5	—	—	27.63	3.5
Teachers, n.e.c.	19.77	19.3	—	—	—	—
Substitute teachers	9.15	3.0	—	—	9.18	3.2
Vocational and educational counselors	24.66	21.7	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	16.51	10.0	—	—	—	—
Psychologists	14.64	2.8	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.44	6.8	\$13.99	9.5	16.80	7.1
8	16.95	3.4	—	—	—	—
9	19.93	9.3	—	—	—	—
Social workers	15.17	7.5	13.13	9.7	16.77	7.2
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	20.80	5.2	20.19	5.9	—	—
Technical	16.38	3.2	16.44	3.4	15.11	5.4
4	11.41	7.9	11.41	7.9	—	—
5	12.69	6.2	12.69	6.2	—	—
6	14.93	7.3	14.85	8.0	—	—
7	17.04	5.0	17.22	5.2	—	—
8	18.31	2.9	18.50	2.9	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.77	2.3	15.77	2.3	—	—
Radiological technicians	15.27	5.1	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	14.58	1.9	14.53	2.0	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	14.75	11.5	14.71	11.8	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.68	6.0	17.68	6.0	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	18.88	5.3	18.88	5.3	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	14.99	9.3	15.18	10.0	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.21	4.2	26.33	5.0	25.85	7.5
6	13.92	3.7	—	—	—	—
7	16.24	5.0	15.60	4.2	—	—
8	18.16	4.9	17.21	3.8	—	—
9	23.97	4.3	22.33	3.3	27.11	9.3
10	26.96	4.5	—	—	—	—
11	27.85	3.4	27.91	3.8	27.56	8.1
12	34.73	5.8	33.60	5.8	—	—
13	44.31	9.2	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.11	4.7	29.19	5.5	28.89	8.5
9	24.90	5.3	22.88	3.3	29.89	11.6
11	28.92	4.2	28.82	5.0	—	—
12	34.92	6.0	33.75	6.1	—	—
13	44.31	9.2	—	—	—	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	28.75	17.7	—	—	28.74	21.0
Financial managers	21.67	15.7	21.67	15.7	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	28.03	12.4	28.03	12.4	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	25.86	8.2	—	—	29.63	7.3
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	31.01	7.3	31.89	7.4	—	—
9	23.39	4.6	23.39	4.6	—	—
12	38.68	6.5	38.68	6.5	—	—
Management related	19.74	5.0	19.95	6.0	19.15	8.9
7	16.41	5.5	—	—	—	—
8	18.37	5.7	17.72	5.3	—	—
9	21.49	5.0	20.29	7.4	—	—
11	25.44	4.7	—	—	—	—
Accountants and auditors	21.69	7.6	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Executive, administrative, and managerial –Continued						
Management related –Continued						
Other financial officers	\$19.60	8.9	\$18.92	10.7	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	17.29	14.1	18.59	15.2	–	–
Sales	11.80	10.7	11.82	10.7	–	–
1	6.38	3.4	6.38	3.4	–	–
2	7.95	3.1	7.95	3.1	–	–
3	8.43	5.5	8.49	5.7	–	–
4	9.46	5.7	9.46	5.7	–	–
Supervisors, sales	11.06	7.1	11.06	7.1	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	7.13	2.4	7.13	2.4	–	–
Cashiers	7.99	3.8	8.02	3.8	–	–
2	7.63	3.9	7.63	3.9	–	–
3	8.96	5.2	9.06	5.4	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	11.69	2.8	11.27	3.2	\$13.18	3.3
1	7.40	2.6	–	–	–	–
2	8.08	3.6	8.11	4.3	–	–
3	9.34	2.3	9.18	2.5	10.19	5.5
4	11.06	3.6	10.76	4.2	12.52	3.7
5	13.53	4.4	13.34	6.3	13.97	3.0
6	14.75	3.5	14.65	4.9	14.95	3.0
7	15.16	8.0	14.28	9.0	18.10	6.9
Computer operators	15.80	3.6	16.48	2.1	–	–
Secretaries	12.81	6.5	12.50	8.0	13.84	5.4
4	12.22	4.1	–	–	–	–
5	11.86	4.3	–	–	–	–
6	14.73	8.1	14.51	11.1	–	–
Receptionists	8.51	2.2	8.51	2.2	–	–
3	8.26	2.1	8.26	2.1	–	–
Order clerks	11.37	7.5	11.37	7.5	–	–
Library clerks	9.84	15.5	–	–	8.18	7.4
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.16	5.8	10.16	5.8	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.97	4.2	11.41	4.9	–	–
4	10.85	7.8	10.78	8.3	–	–
5	12.55	3.9	12.46	4.3	–	–
Dispatchers	14.86	3.7	–	–	–	–
Production coordinators	16.23	6.3	16.23	6.3	–	–
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.81	7.2	9.81	7.2	–	–
Stock and inventory clerks	13.46	18.8	13.46	18.8	–	–
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, n.e.c.	17.58	14.5	17.58	14.5	–	–
General office clerks	10.53	3.8	10.31	4.5	11.14	6.6
3	9.66	3.4	9.61	4.0	–	–
4	10.75	4.7	10.30	5.1	12.54	6.9
5	12.43	6.2	–	–	–	–
Bank tellers	9.03	3.5	9.03	3.5	–	–
3	8.42	3.1	8.42	3.1	–	–
Data entry keyers	11.31	5.6	11.34	6.1	–	–
Teachers' aides	12.66	20.0	–	–	12.75	20.1
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.58	5.8	10.51	5.6	13.53	6.6
4	10.97	5.6	10.36	2.3	–	–
5	13.44	3.9	–	–	–	–
Blue collar	14.78	2.3	14.74	2.5	15.34	2.9
1	7.42	4.0	7.40	4.1	–	–
2	9.87	3.8	9.81	3.9	–	–
3	13.92	2.9	13.92	3.0	13.81	5.7
4	15.62	3.1	15.69	3.3	–	–
5	14.29	3.9	14.29	4.3	14.26	3.3
6	15.78	1.9	15.79	2.1	15.73	4.3
7	19.78	3.2	19.91	3.5	18.50	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
8	\$19.98	5.6	\$20.01	5.9	—	—
9	25.39	4.7	25.39	4.7	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.03	3.3	18.10	3.5	\$17.13	4.1
4	11.47	13.1	11.47	13.1	—	—
5	14.76	4.7	14.79	4.9	—	—
6	15.27	3.4	15.39	4.0	—	—
7	20.41	3.7	20.61	3.9	18.17	4.7
8	20.11	5.8	20.16	6.2	—	—
9	25.47	5.2	25.47	5.2	—	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	25.72	15.1	25.72	15.1	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	19.42	7.3	19.42	7.3	—	—
7	19.90	7.2	19.90	7.2	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	18.24	5.0	18.24	5.0	—	—
Electricians	22.78	2.6	22.78	2.6	—	—
7	22.72	2.7	22.72	2.7	—	—
Supervisors, production	21.00	5.6	21.00	5.6	—	—
7	18.94	6.4	18.94	6.4	—	—
Tool and die makers	19.04	11.6	19.04	11.6	—	—
Machinists	17.30	2.5	17.30	2.5	—	—
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	21.40	6.9	21.40	6.9	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.58	7.6	9.58	7.6	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.61	2.7	14.61	2.7	—	—
2	9.89	5.1	9.89	5.1	—	—
4	17.13	3.4	17.13	3.4	—	—
5	13.26	4.2	13.26	4.2	—	—
6	16.14	2.2	16.14	2.2	—	—
7	17.06	3.2	17.06	3.2	—	—
Punching and stamping press operators	13.37	15.4	13.37	15.4	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	15.11	7.2	15.11	7.2	—	—
Printing press operators	17.76	8.0	17.76	8.0	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	15.12	12.0	15.12	12.0	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	14.40	8.0	14.40	8.0	—	—
5	16.32	8.5	16.32	8.5	—	—
Welders and cutters	15.59	3.5	15.59	3.5	—	—
Assemblers	14.53	3.4	14.53	3.4	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.42	8.0	12.42	8.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.75	7.8	13.09	11.7	15.15	4.2
3	12.21	5.7	11.82	6.0	13.59	5.9
4	15.12	7.7	—	—	—	—
5	18.11	8.2	18.75	8.6	—	—
Truck drivers	16.15	10.7	15.79	14.3	—	—
Bus drivers	13.61	3.6	—	—	13.61	3.6
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	13.61	11.5	13.61	11.5	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.73	4.2	10.45	4.5	13.58	5.1
1	7.58	4.8	7.57	4.9	—	—
2	9.75	4.7	9.75	4.7	—	—
3	12.71	8.1	12.64	8.3	—	—
5	12.83	6.4	11.73	10.2	14.08	3.6
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	11.68	10.2	—	—	12.49	12.5
Production helpers	10.80	7.4	10.61	7.4	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	10.79	9.7	10.79	9.7	—	—
1	7.60	8.1	7.60	8.1	—	—
3	15.02	10.7	15.02	10.7	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.38	5.3	11.38	5.3	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.58	8.8	9.56	12.1	13.76	4.4
Service	9.92	3.5	8.06	3.3	15.04	3.5
1	7.04	3.2	6.89	3.0	10.68	6.9
2	8.87	8.8	8.69	10.4	9.81	8.9
3	8.00	7.9	7.37	8.3	11.51	8.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service—Continued						
4	\$10.82	3.1	\$10.30	4.4	\$11.55	2.6
5	11.60	4.6	10.59	6.4	13.02	4.3
6	14.81	10.5	—	—	—	—
7	18.82	4.0	—	—	19.01	4.1
8	19.07	3.3	—	—	19.07	3.3
9	22.30	4.1	—	—	22.30	4.1
Protective service	17.21	4.7	—	—	18.54	3.6
7	19.08	4.3	—	—	19.08	4.3
9	22.30	4.1	—	—	22.30	4.1
Firefighting	18.24	5.0	—	—	18.24	5.0
Police and detectives, public service	20.73	2.2	—	—	20.73	2.2
Food service	7.04	3.8	6.78	3.6	10.29	9.0
1	6.30	3.0	6.25	3.0	—	—
2	6.61	7.6	6.24	8.3	—	—
3	5.58	13.7	5.13	13.8	—	—
4	9.47	3.7	9.44	4.3	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.22	17.4	3.22	17.4	—	—
1	5.93	4.8	5.93	4.8	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.77	16.1	2.77	16.1	—	—
Other food service	7.60	4.6	7.35	4.7	10.29	9.0
1	6.33	3.3	6.28	3.3	—	—
2	7.09	4.0	6.76	3.1	—	—
3	7.85	4.6	7.48	5.1	—	—
4	9.47	3.7	9.44	4.3	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service	12.42	7.2	12.63	7.3	—	—
Cooks	7.55	7.6	7.12	5.9	—	—
3	7.82	6.3	7.68	6.9	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.94	5.0	7.73	5.3	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.80	5.1	6.57	5.1	9.37	3.6
1	6.36	4.9	6.29	5.0	—	—
2	7.39	4.5	—	—	—	—
Health service	9.06	2.8	8.81	2.6	—	—
2	8.29	.9	8.29	.9	—	—
3	8.73	4.3	8.70	4.3	—	—
4	10.19	5.7	10.19	5.7	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	11.00	5.1	10.24	6.0	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.51	2.4	8.46	2.3	—	—
2	8.29	.9	8.29	.9	—	—
3	8.58	4.3	8.58	4.3	—	—
Cleaning and building service	10.47	7.2	9.54	10.3	12.31	3.6
1	8.23	5.3	7.89	4.1	—	—
2	12.81	13.6	13.71	17.8	—	—
3	10.74	5.4	—	—	—	—
4	11.99	3.1	—	—	11.99	3.1
Maids and housemen	7.33	3.4	7.33	3.4	—	—
1	7.34	4.2	7.34	4.2	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	10.56	8.1	9.87	12.2	11.79	2.3
1	8.39	6.6	8.00	5.2	—	—
2	13.21	13.5	14.45	17.4	—	—
3	10.74	5.4	—	—	—	—
4	11.99	3.1	—	—	11.99	3.1
Personal service	9.48	4.7	9.20	5.1	9.85	8.0
4	11.01	5.2	—	—	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D for more information.

³ All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 4-2. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$16.38	1.8	\$15.55	2.2	\$20.25	2.5
All excluding sales	16.51	1.8	15.67	2.2	20.25	2.5
White collar	18.98	2.4	17.70	3.1	22.81	3.2
2	8.70	2.2	8.74	2.5	—	—
3	9.36	2.3	9.28	2.4	10.16	8.3
4	11.58	3.6	11.45	4.1	12.56	4.0
5	13.45	3.4	13.39	4.6	13.62	2.9
6	14.40	3.1	14.15	4.0	15.22	2.2
7	19.92	5.6	17.27	5.4	25.33	7.4
8	18.29	1.9	18.56	2.1	17.28	4.2
9	24.72	1.8	21.91	2.3	28.12	1.8
10	26.42	5.7	25.59	7.2	—	—
11	30.30	4.1	30.47	4.5	29.01	6.6
12	34.71	4.7	33.50	4.9	—	—
13	39.83	11.7	—	—	—	—
White collar excluding sales	19.53	2.3	18.29	3.0	22.81	3.2
2	8.31	3.5	8.27	4.3	—	—
3	9.48	2.2	9.39	2.3	10.16	8.3
4	11.85	3.8	11.73	4.4	12.56	4.0
5	13.52	3.5	13.49	4.8	13.62	2.9
6	14.61	2.9	14.41	3.8	15.22	2.2
7	19.95	5.6	16.71	3.3	25.33	7.4
8	18.10	1.9	18.34	2.1	17.28	4.2
9	24.87	1.8	22.02	2.4	28.12	1.8
10	26.36	5.8	25.46	7.5	—	—
11	29.39	3.2	29.44	3.5	29.01	6.6
12	34.71	4.7	33.50	4.9	—	—
13	39.83	11.7	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	22.43	2.1	20.49	2.9	26.66	2.9
Professional specialty	23.84	2.4	21.94	3.4	26.92	2.9
5	13.93	5.4	14.47	6.5	—	—
6	14.45	7.7	14.26	9.2	—	—
7	24.09	8.2	16.25	8.5	28.92	6.9
8	18.23	2.6	18.80	2.8	16.53	2.5
9	25.20	2.0	21.92	3.1	28.27	1.6
10	26.99	9.4	26.28	10.1	—	—
11	30.82	4.5	30.67	4.8	—	—
12	34.66	6.3	33.20	5.7	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	28.46	3.6	28.46	3.6	—	—
11	31.40	5.5	31.40	5.5	—	—
Mechanical engineers	27.31	6.9	27.31	6.9	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	26.25	5.7	27.34	4.4	—	—
9	24.38	2.2	24.49	2.5	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	26.63	6.1	28.00	4.4	—	—
9	24.43	2.2	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	18.67	2.4	18.67	2.5	—	—
8	18.10	3.2	18.22	3.1	—	—
9	19.93	3.0	19.84	3.2	—	—
Registered nurses	18.92	2.0	18.92	2.0	—	—
8	18.37	3.5	18.53	3.4	—	—
9	20.17	2.9	20.06	2.9	—	—
Teachers, college and university	28.41	18.5	30.47	15.8	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	28.51	2.4	19.76	9.9	29.83	1.4
7	29.23	6.0	—	—	31.36	3.6
9	28.78	1.4	—	—	29.30	1.4
Elementary school teachers	29.62	1.9	—	—	30.21	1.8
7	32.13	3.6	—	—	32.13	3.6
9	28.72	1.7	—	—	29.45	1.5
Secondary school teachers	29.77	2.1	—	—	30.10	2.1
9	29.44	2.3	—	—	29.80	2.4
Teachers, special education	27.63	3.5	—	—	27.63	3.5
Vocational and educational counselors	24.63	23.4	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued						
Professional specialty –Continued						
Social scientists and urban planners	\$16.40	10.0	–	–	–	–
Psychologists	14.47	2.5	–	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.75	6.9	\$14.51	10.2	\$16.80	7.1
8	16.95	3.4	–	–	–	–
9	19.93	9.3	–	–	–	–
Social workers	15.49	7.6	13.67	10.7	16.77	7.2
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	20.87	5.2	20.27	5.8	–	–
Technical	16.50	3.4	16.53	3.5	–	–
4	11.30	8.3	11.30	8.3	–	–
6	15.05	9.0	14.82	9.4	–	–
7	17.04	5.1	17.22	5.3	–	–
8	18.33	2.9	18.50	2.9	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	14.57	2.0	14.51	2.1	–	–
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.68	6.0	17.68	6.0	–	–
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	18.88	5.3	18.88	5.3	–	–
Technical and related, n.e.c.	15.18	10.0	15.18	10.0	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.25	4.2	26.38	5.1	25.85	7.5
6	13.92	3.7	–	–	–	–
7	16.24	5.0	15.60	4.2	–	–
8	18.30	5.0	17.35	3.9	–	–
9	23.97	4.3	22.33	3.3	27.11	9.3
10	26.96	4.5	–	–	–	–
11	27.85	3.4	27.91	3.8	27.56	8.1
12	34.73	5.8	33.60	5.8	–	–
13	44.31	9.2	–	–	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.18	4.7	29.28	5.5	28.89	8.5
9	24.90	5.3	22.88	3.3	29.89	11.6
11	28.92	4.2	28.82	5.0	–	–
12	34.92	6.0	33.75	6.1	–	–
13	44.31	9.2	–	–	–	–
Administrators and officials, public administration	28.75	17.7	–	–	28.74	21.0
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	28.03	12.4	28.03	12.4	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	25.86	8.2	–	–	29.63	7.3
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	31.01	7.3	31.89	7.4	–	–
9	23.39	4.6	23.39	4.6	–	–
12	38.68	6.5	38.68	6.5	–	–
Management related	19.74	5.0	19.95	6.0	19.15	8.9
7	16.41	5.5	–	–	–	–
8	18.37	5.7	17.72	5.3	–	–
9	21.49	5.0	20.29	7.4	–	–
11	25.44	4.7	–	–	–	–
Accountants and auditors	21.69	7.6	–	–	–	–
Other financial officers	19.60	8.9	18.92	10.7	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	17.29	14.1	18.59	15.2	–	–
Sales	13.32	11.9	13.32	11.9	–	–
2	9.00	3.3	9.00	3.3	–	–
3	8.71	6.2	8.71	6.2	–	–
4	9.84	3.6	9.84	3.6	–	–
Supervisors, sales	11.06	7.1	11.06	7.1	–	–
Cashiers	9.32	5.6	9.32	5.6	–	–
3	9.34	7.2	9.34	7.2	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	12.23	2.2	11.81	2.7	13.68	3.5
2	8.31	3.5	8.27	4.3	–	–
3	9.48	2.2	9.39	2.3	10.16	8.3
4	11.39	3.3	11.16	3.9	12.56	4.0
5	13.61	4.6	13.45	6.4	14.01	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical —Continued						
6	\$14.75	3.5	\$14.65	4.9	\$14.95	3.0
7	17.32	4.4	16.93	5.3	18.10	6.9
Computer operators	15.80	3.6	16.48	2.1	—	—
Secretaries	14.19	5.2	14.36	7.3	13.84	5.4
4	12.47	4.1	—	—	—	—
5	11.86	4.3	—	—	—	—
6	14.73	8.1	14.51	11.1	—	—
7	18.18	3.5	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	8.51	2.2	8.51	2.2	—	—
3	8.26	2.1	8.26	2.1	—	—
Order clerks	12.45	7.9	12.45	7.9	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.16	5.8	10.16	5.8	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.01	4.4	11.45	5.1	—	—
4	10.85	7.8	10.78	8.3	—	—
5	12.69	4.0	12.61	4.4	—	—
Production coordinators	16.23	6.3	16.23	6.3	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.81	7.2	9.81	7.2	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	13.46	18.8	13.46	18.8	—	—
General office clerks	10.81	3.7	10.79	4.1	10.87	8.4
3	9.53	3.7	9.52	3.9	—	—
4	11.31	3.2	11.08	3.0	—	—
5	12.43	6.2	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	11.31	5.6	11.34	6.1	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.63	5.9	10.57	5.8	13.53	6.6
4	10.98	5.6	—	—	—	—
5	13.44	3.9	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	15.18	2.3	15.13	2.5	16.09	2.8
1	7.93	6.3	7.93	6.3	—	—
2	9.83	3.8	9.84	3.8	—	—
3	13.94	2.9	13.92	3.0	—	—
4	15.95	3.3	16.00	3.4	—	—
5	14.30	3.9	14.29	4.3	14.32	3.6
6	15.78	1.9	15.79	2.1	15.73	4.3
7	19.78	3.2	19.91	3.5	18.50	3.7
8	19.98	5.6	20.01	5.9	—	—
9	25.39	4.7	25.39	4.7	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.03	3.3	18.10	3.5	17.13	4.1
4	11.47	13.1	11.47	13.1	—	—
5	14.76	4.7	14.79	4.9	—	—
6	15.27	3.4	15.39	4.0	—	—
7	20.41	3.7	20.61	3.9	18.17	4.7
8	20.11	5.8	20.16	6.2	—	—
9	25.47	5.2	25.47	5.2	—	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	25.72	15.1	25.72	15.1	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	19.42	7.3	19.42	7.3	—	—
7	19.90	7.2	19.90	7.2	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	18.24	5.0	18.24	5.0	—	—
Electricians	22.78	2.6	22.78	2.6	—	—
7	22.72	2.7	22.72	2.7	—	—
Supervisors, production	21.00	5.6	21.00	5.6	—	—
7	18.94	6.4	18.94	6.4	—	—
Tool and die makers	19.04	11.6	19.04	11.6	—	—
Machinists	17.30	2.5	17.30	2.5	—	—
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	21.40	6.9	21.40	6.9	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.58	7.6	9.58	7.6	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.62	2.7	14.62	2.7	—	—
2	9.89	5.1	9.89	5.1	—	—
4	17.13	3.4	17.13	3.4	—	—
5	13.26	4.2	13.26	4.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
—Continued						
6	\$16.14	2.2	\$16.14	2.2	—	—
7	17.06	3.2	17.06	3.2	—	—
Punching and stamping press operators	13.37	15.4	13.37	15.4	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	15.11	7.2	15.11	7.2	—	—
Printing press operators	17.76	8.0	17.76	8.0	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	15.12	12.0	15.12	12.0	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	14.47	8.1	14.47	8.1	—	—
5	16.32	8.5	16.32	8.5	—	—
Welders and cutters	15.59	3.5	15.59	3.5	—	—
Assemblers	14.53	3.4	14.53	3.4	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.42	8.0	12.42	8.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.97	7.6	14.45	10.8	\$16.19	4.8
3	12.11	6.0	11.57	5.3	—	—
4	15.44	7.9	—	—	—	—
5	18.50	8.3	18.75	8.6	—	—
Truck drivers	16.15	10.7	15.79	14.3	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	13.61	11.5	13.61	11.5	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.43	4.9	11.08	5.3	14.53	2.9
1	7.93	7.9	7.93	7.9	—	—
2	9.88	4.5	9.88	4.5	—	—
3	12.74	8.1	12.68	8.3	—	—
4	13.74	4.9	13.84	5.2	—	—
5	12.83	6.4	11.73	10.2	14.08	3.6
Production helpers	10.80	7.4	10.61	7.4	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	11.95	9.0	11.95	9.0	—	—
1	8.93	12.2	8.93	12.2	—	—
3	15.02	10.7	15.02	10.7	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	12.31	9.4	12.31	9.4	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	12.58	9.3	—	—	14.02	3.6
Service	11.02	3.7	8.82	4.0	15.55	3.6
1	8.07	3.4	7.84	3.0	—	—
2	9.48	10.5	9.35	12.5	10.10	9.7
3	8.13	8.7	7.51	8.6	12.44	7.5
4	10.87	3.0	10.36	4.5	11.55	2.6
5	11.59	4.8	10.59	6.4	13.09	4.6
6	14.81	10.5	—	—	—	—
7	18.87	4.1	—	—	19.01	4.1
8	19.07	3.3	—	—	19.07	3.3
9	22.30	4.1	—	—	22.30	4.1
Protective service	17.67	4.0	—	—	18.54	3.6
7	19.08	4.3	—	—	19.08	4.3
9	22.30	4.1	—	—	22.30	4.1
Firefighting	18.24	5.0	—	—	18.24	5.0
Police and detectives, public service	20.73	2.2	—	—	20.73	2.2
Food service	7.92	6.3	7.62	6.2	11.19	12.3
1	7.27	6.1	7.27	6.1	—	—
2	6.29	14.2	5.98	15.2	—	—
3	5.43	14.6	5.15	14.7	—	—
4	9.47	3.7	9.44	4.3	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.82	22.5	2.82	22.5	—	—
Other food service	9.12	5.5	8.88	5.7	11.19	12.3
1	7.45	6.4	7.45	6.4	—	—
2	7.28	4.5	—	—	—	—
3	8.08	4.2	7.94	4.8	—	—
4	9.47	3.7	9.44	4.3	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service	12.42	7.2	12.63	7.3	—	—
Cooks	8.83	7.5	8.17	5.4	—	—
3	8.00	6.2	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service—Continued						
Food service—Continued						
Other food service—Continued						
Kitchen workers, food preparation	\$8.73	2.7	\$8.73	2.7	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.68	6.0	7.52	6.6	—	—
Health service						
3	9.02	3.1	8.79	2.9	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	8.67	4.9	8.67	4.9	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.89	5.7	—	—	—	—
3	8.48	2.6	8.42	2.4	—	—
3	8.53	5.0	8.53	5.0	—	—
Cleaning and building service						
1	10.79	6.4	9.91	10.2	\$12.31	3.6
2	8.49	5.2	8.09	4.3	—	—
3	12.81	13.6	13.71	17.8	—	—
4	10.74	5.4	—	—	—	—
4	11.99	3.1	—	—	11.99	3.1
Janitors and cleaners						
1	10.90	7.1	10.32	11.8	11.79	2.3
2	8.72	6.3	8.25	5.3	—	—
3	13.21	13.5	14.45	17.4	—	—
4	10.74	5.4	—	—	—	—
4	11.99	3.1	—	—	11.99	3.1
Personal service						
4	9.97	4.6	9.72	3.8	10.34	8.9
4	11.01	5.2	—	—	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D for more information.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 4-3. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$8.76	3.5	\$8.47	3.9	\$10.72	3.8
All excluding sales	8.96	4.0	8.65	4.4	10.78	3.8
White collar	10.47	6.0	10.35	6.8	11.15	7.3
1	7.18	3.2	7.27	3.0	—	—
2	6.94	3.8	6.92	4.2	—	—
3	8.45	5.0	7.83	3.4	9.93	7.0
4	9.31	9.4	8.76	9.1	—	—
5	10.16	5.7	10.51	8.3	9.46	4.2
6	15.23	4.9	15.31	5.2	—	—
7	11.26	8.7	—	—	—	—
8	14.99	2.5	—	—	—	—
9	20.94	2.0	20.76	2.0	—	—
White collar excluding sales	11.59	8.8	11.67	11.0	11.27	7.3
1	7.51	2.1	—	—	—	—
3	8.69	6.1	7.82	2.9	10.23	5.8
4	9.69	11.5	9.05	11.9	—	—
5	10.17	5.9	10.54	8.9	9.46	4.2
6	15.23	4.9	15.31	5.2	—	—
7	11.26	8.7	—	—	—	—
8	14.99	2.5	—	—	—	—
9	20.94	2.0	20.76	2.0	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	17.34	3.5	18.24	3.1	13.74	11.4
Professional specialty	17.98	3.8	18.99	3.3	13.82	14.2
5	9.05	3.8	—	—	—	—
7	15.94	14.7	—	—	—	—
9	20.94	2.0	20.76	2.0	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.51	3.3	19.44	3.4	—	—
9	20.83	2.0	20.83	2.0	—	—
Registered nurses	19.80	2.8	19.80	2.8	—	—
9	20.62	2.2	20.62	2.2	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	12.68	15.3	—	—	12.90	15.8
5	9.04	2.9	—	—	—	—
Substitute teachers	9.15	3.0	—	—	9.18	3.2
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	14.37	3.8	14.65	4.3	—	—
6	14.40	5.0	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	7.09	3.3	7.10	3.3	—	—
1	6.31	3.0	6.31	3.0	—	—
2	6.88	4.7	6.88	4.7	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.04	2.9	7.04	2.9	—	—
Cashiers	6.68	4.4	6.70	4.5	—	—
2	6.39	2.5	6.39	2.5	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	8.69	3.0	—	—	10.01	8.0
1	7.51	2.1	—	—	—	—
3	8.69	6.1	7.82	2.9	10.23	5.8
4	8.84	8.7	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	9.39	10.9	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	8.69	5.2	8.26	5.6	11.09	6.5
1	6.85	5.4	6.78	5.7	—	—
3	12.53	9.6	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-3. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Transportation and material moving	\$9.15	14.5	—	—	\$12.17	4.2
Bus drivers	12.17	4.2	—	—	12.17	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.52	4.6	\$8.56	4.9	—	—
1	7.18	5.4	7.12	5.9	—	—
Service	6.61	3.0	6.36	2.8	9.32	5.0
1	6.16	2.5	6.11	2.5	—	—
2	6.93	4.6	6.66	3.5	—	—
3	7.44	11.3	6.71	14.4	9.60	5.8
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.18	3.0	5.98	3.1	9.12	6.1
1	6.05	2.5	5.98	2.5	—	—
2	6.93	6.1	—	—	—	—
3	6.01	18.0	—	—	—	—
Other food service	6.31	2.7	6.10	2.5	9.12	6.1
1	6.07	2.7	6.00	2.6	—	—
2	6.93	6.1	—	—	—	—
3	7.35	9.1	—	—	—	—
Cooks	6.06	2.0	6.08	1.9	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.99	7.6	6.28	1.2	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.39	4.5	6.12	4.1	9.33	5.2
1	6.14	4.0	6.04	4.0	—	—
Health service	9.33	4.6	8.92	4.4	—	—
3	9.06	4.6	8.83	4.8	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.76	3.8	8.76	3.8	—	—
3	8.83	4.8	8.83	4.8	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	7.39	8.2	—	—	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D for more information.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 5-1. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$16.38	\$8.76	\$17.76	\$14.59	\$15.49	\$18.42
All excluding sales	16.51	8.96	18.05	14.70	15.74	16.31
White collar	18.98	10.47	21.75	17.38	18.01	23.41
White-collar excluding sales	19.53	11.59	23.64	17.92	18.85	—
Professional specialty and technical	22.43	17.34	28.14	20.34	22.12	—
Professional specialty	23.84	17.98	28.84	21.51	23.47	—
Technical	16.50	14.37	—	16.45	16.38	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.25	—	—	26.53	26.21	—
Sales	13.32	7.09	—	12.68	9.76	23.99
Administrative support, including clerical	12.23	8.69	14.45	11.28	11.69	—
Blue collar	15.18	8.69	16.52	13.05	14.70	16.75
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.03	—	19.80	16.59	17.97	18.84
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.62	—	—	12.21	14.59	15.36
Transportation and material moving	14.97	9.15	15.68	10.93	13.55	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.43	8.52	11.18	10.46	10.78	—
Service	11.02	6.61	16.38	8.24	9.92	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	1.8	3.5	2.6	2.6	1.9	15.4
All excluding sales	1.8	4.0	2.3	2.7	1.9	14.5
White collar	2.4	6.0	4.8	3.1	2.8	21.4
White-collar excluding sales	2.3	8.8	4.1	3.1	2.6	—
Professional specialty and technical	2.1	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.1	—
Professional specialty	2.4	3.8	2.6	3.0	2.3	—
Technical	3.4	3.8	—	3.4	3.2	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.2	—	—	4.3	4.2	—
Sales	11.9	3.3	—	12.5	6.4	22.0
Administrative support, including clerical	2.2	3.0	6.7	2.7	2.8	—
Blue collar	2.3	5.2	2.9	3.3	2.3	15.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.3	—	3.4	5.0	3.0	23.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.7	—	—	4.3	2.7	8.4
Transportation and material moving	7.6	14.5	9.2	11.1	7.9	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.9	4.6	8.9	4.5	4.3	—
Service	3.7	3.0	3.9	3.0	3.5	—

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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ 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. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers									
	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ³				Service-producing industries ⁴				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
	Mean									
All occupations	\$14.76	\$17.15	–	\$18.52	\$17.10	\$12.78	–	–	–	\$13.81
All excluding sales	14.93	17.13	–	18.52	17.08	12.93	–	–	–	13.93
White collar	16.86	21.19	–	17.71	21.30	15.22	–	–	–	16.46
White-collar excluding sales	17.67	21.23	–	17.71	21.35	16.06	–	–	–	16.73
Professional specialty and technical	20.33	23.92	–	–	24.25	19.06	–	–	–	18.90
Professional specialty	21.71	27.18	–	–	27.26	20.06	–	–	–	19.68
Technical	16.44	17.80	–	–	18.28	15.73	–	–	–	15.87
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.33	29.62	–	–	29.88	23.76	–	–	–	25.62
Sales	11.82	–	–	–	–	11.41	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	11.27	14.05	–	–	14.03	10.00	–	–	–	9.93
Blue collar	14.74	15.80	–	18.91	15.69	11.93	–	–	–	8.94
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.10	19.05	–	20.63	18.87	15.76	–	–	–	12.42
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.61	14.95	–	–	14.98	10.26	–	–	–	9.53
Transportation and material moving	13.09	14.37	–	–	14.37	12.58	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.45	12.11	–	–	11.94	9.59	–	–	–	7.21
Service	8.06	16.37	–	–	16.64	7.71	–	–	–	8.60
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	2.3	2.5	–	4.6	2.6	3.7	–	–	–	4.8
All excluding sales	2.3	2.6	–	4.6	2.7	3.7	–	–	–	4.8
White collar	3.5	4.2	–	19.7	4.3	4.4	–	–	–	5.2
White-collar excluding sales	3.4	4.4	–	19.7	4.5	4.5	–	–	–	5.2
Professional specialty and technical	2.7	4.4	–	–	4.3	3.1	–	–	–	3.1
Professional specialty	3.2	3.6	–	–	3.6	3.7	–	–	–	3.7
Technical	3.4	6.1	–	–	5.8	3.7	–	–	–	4.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.0	5.6	–	–	5.8	8.0	–	–	–	10.3
Sales	10.7	–	–	–	–	11.2	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	3.2	4.2	–	–	4.3	2.8	–	–	–	3.5
Blue collar	2.5	2.4	–	5.0	2.5	5.9	–	–	–	8.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.5	3.5	–	4.5	3.9	8.6	–	–	–	10.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.7	2.6	–	–	2.6	6.1	–	–	–	4.9
Transportation and material moving	11.7	8.6	–	–	8.6	16.4	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.5	7.1	–	–	7.5	4.7	–	–	–	9.5
Service	3.3	9.7	–	–	9.6	2.6	–	–	–	2.3

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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁴ Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

⁵ 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. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
Mean					
All occupations	\$14.76	\$12.48	\$15.42	\$14.41	\$16.17
All excluding sales	14.93	12.34	15.69	14.78	16.32
White collar	16.86	17.73	16.66	16.58	16.71
White-collar excluding sales	17.67	18.32	17.52	18.17	17.11
Professional specialty and technical	20.33	19.86	20.43	21.58	19.69
Professional specialty	21.71	21.15	21.82	23.42	20.80
Technical	16.44	16.76	16.37	16.31	16.40
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.33	26.40	26.31	25.47	27.02
Sales	11.82	14.72	10.98	10.81	11.40
Administrative support, including clerical	11.27	11.12	11.30	10.97	11.48
Blue collar	14.74	11.25	15.68	14.41	16.47
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.10	15.21	18.95	17.32	20.83
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.61	10.35	15.39	13.53	-
Transportation and material moving	13.09	8.81	16.59	13.04	19.02
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.45	8.77	11.04	10.14	11.53
Service	8.06	6.83	8.87	7.84	10.50
Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All occupations	2.3	5.8	2.5	4.3	3.1
All excluding sales	2.3	6.2	2.4	4.1	3.0
White collar	3.5	8.3	3.8	6.1	4.9
White-collar excluding sales	3.4	8.2	3.8	5.9	4.8
Professional specialty and technical	2.7	6.3	3.1	6.6	2.6
Professional specialty	3.2	7.7	3.6	8.1	2.7
Technical	3.4	7.4	3.7	4.3	5.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.0	13.6	4.9	6.2	7.4
Sales	10.7	24.1	11.7	14.9	18.2
Administrative support, including clerical	3.2	5.6	3.8	4.2	5.4
Blue collar	2.5	5.0	2.4	3.9	3.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.5	7.0	3.7	5.6	4.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.7	4.5	2.5	4.9	-
Transportation and material moving	11.7	12.7	7.5	7.7	7.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.5	6.8	5.3	5.4	7.9
Service	3.3	4.7	4.1	2.6	6.0

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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

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. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.50	\$9.83	\$14.22	\$19.56	\$25.52
All excluding sales	7.67	10.02	14.50	19.56	25.89
White collar	8.48	10.61	15.94	23.75	30.80
White collar excluding sales	9.11	11.42	16.88	24.90	31.19
Professional specialty and technical	13.90	16.64	20.69	27.79	31.58
Professional specialty	14.77	17.59	23.60	28.82	32.09
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	22.19	25.38	27.48	31.97	35.64
Mechanical engineers	20.86	24.46	26.24	28.32	30.68
Mathematical and computer scientists	17.49	23.67	26.50	29.35	33.96
Computer systems analysts and scientists	17.49	23.82	26.50	29.35	35.53
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	14.77	16.99	18.26	20.62	22.90
Registered nurses	16.75	17.25	18.29	20.62	21.20
Therapists, n.e.c.	13.30	13.30	15.05	18.26	18.26
Teachers, college and university	13.45	13.45	23.60	36.74	46.15
Teachers, except college and university	17.87	26.54	29.17	31.41	32.49
Elementary school teachers	26.28	28.24	30.02	31.01	32.66
Secondary school teachers	26.25	26.47	31.16	32.09	32.49
Teachers, special education	17.87	26.76	27.27	28.93	32.97
Teachers, n.e.c.	9.33	15.85	16.80	28.16	28.16
Substitute teachers	8.40	8.40	8.97	9.33	9.33
Vocational and educational counselors	10.22	14.09	25.00	33.08	41.22
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	12.35	14.56	15.18	15.19	27.37
Psychologists	12.35	14.56	15.18	15.19	15.19
Social, recreation, and religious workers	10.16	11.87	15.93	17.27	19.96
Social workers	9.64	11.87	15.34	17.27	19.96
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	15.33	19.03	21.63	24.70	25.16
Technical	10.49	13.98	15.89	18.61	21.96
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.00	10.49	16.96	18.65	23.03
Radiological technicians	14.06	14.24	14.24	17.76	17.76
Licensed practical nurses	13.90	13.98	14.19	15.46	15.72
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	10.08	11.65	14.19	18.61	18.61
Electrical and electronic technicians	14.43	15.33	17.60	20.64	21.96
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	15.52	15.89	19.71	20.71	22.79
Technical and related, n.e.c.	10.30	10.79	15.86	17.12	19.62
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.33	18.52	24.03	33.24	41.59
Executives, administrators, and managers	16.25	20.65	28.13	35.25	44.93
Administrators and officials, public administration	15.75	19.28	28.85	30.91	45.45
Financial managers	16.25	16.25	18.94	32.56	34.30
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	13.70	21.48	25.96	34.26	44.00
Administrators, education and related fields	19.23	20.65	27.32	29.56	36.58
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	17.94	20.88	32.00	41.23	46.37
Management related	13.23	14.71	18.52	23.60	27.07
Accountants and auditors	14.71	14.97	21.50	24.03	28.40
Other financial officers	15.93	15.98	16.88	22.41	28.29
Management related, n.e.c.	10.66	12.95	13.45	19.72	24.73
Sales	6.36	7.17	8.85	12.75	20.59
Supervisors, sales	8.85	9.39	10.36	10.50	11.19
Sales workers, other commodities	6.36	6.66	7.06	7.50	7.50
Cashiers	5.94	6.50	7.17	8.89	10.67
Administrative support, including clerical	7.71	9.00	10.76	13.66	16.37
Computer operators	14.20	14.20	15.94	16.19	19.17
Secretaries	9.18	10.06	12.55	15.10	17.48
Receptionists	7.90	8.00	8.40	9.00	9.00
Order clerks	8.50	8.50	10.60	12.46	16.80
Library clerks	5.89	5.89	9.63	9.94	16.36
Records clerks, n.e.c.	7.92	9.19	10.42	10.82	12.64
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	8.69	10.02	13.14	13.66	14.53
Dispatchers	12.54	14.60	15.41	15.72	16.37
Production coordinators	12.15	12.31	17.19	19.76	20.01
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	7.00	8.24	8.94	10.86	13.08
Stock and inventory clerks	8.71	9.00	11.05	19.94	19.94

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
White collar —Continued					
Administrative support, including clerical —Continued					
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, n.e.c.	\$6.88	\$12.05	\$20.78	\$22.02	\$22.02
General office clerks	7.33	8.81	10.61	11.60	13.57
Bank tellers	7.42	8.46	8.85	10.54	10.72
Data entry keyers	9.62	9.91	10.23	13.37	15.60
Teachers' aides	7.10	8.66	11.44	20.81	20.81
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.09	9.99	10.90	13.46	14.37
Blue collar	8.45	10.76	14.92	18.28	21.41
Precision production, craft, and repair					
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	16.82	16.82	24.78	30.57	36.74
Industrial machinery repairers	14.72	15.50	17.88	24.50	24.52
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.24	16.96	19.63	19.63	22.02
Electricians	20.21	22.12	22.37	24.50	25.18
Supervisors, production	15.46	16.75	20.59	24.48	28.16
Tool and die makers	14.33	15.23	17.01	25.40	25.40
Machinists	15.28	17.21	17.55	18.05	19.00
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	17.00	18.47	19.51	25.36	25.36
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	6.75	8.72	9.59	11.00	11.41
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Punching and stamping press operators	7.50	8.06	13.54	20.73	21.20
Numerical control machine operators	10.50	12.35	15.44	17.81	18.57
Printing press operators	12.43	16.83	19.33	19.33	20.00
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	9.97	10.66	16.81	19.88	19.88
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	8.61	9.83	13.86	19.36	21.68
Welders and cutters	12.50	15.75	15.88	15.92	16.87
Assemblers	8.70	12.00	15.15	15.83	19.56
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	9.72	9.88	11.99	12.97	19.79
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	10.62	10.62	17.29	21.05	21.42
Bus drivers	11.13	12.63	12.90	16.98	16.98
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.80	10.80	12.37	15.22	21.48
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	8.50	8.50	9.60	14.49	16.53
Production helpers	8.55	8.55	10.19	12.50	14.92
Stock handlers and baggers	5.70	7.15	9.77	12.22	18.73
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	7.50	9.08	11.73	14.06	15.53
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.07	8.50	11.10	14.17	15.80
Service					
Protective service	10.74	14.29	17.60	20.61	23.08
Firefighting	14.72	16.53	17.60	20.61	20.61
Police and detectives, public service	18.69	20.00	20.68	20.98	23.69
Food service	5.19	5.75	6.52	8.36	10.00
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.13	5.15	6.35
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.15	6.35
Other food service	5.68	5.93	6.60	8.65	10.25
Supervisors, food preparation and service	9.18	9.61	13.00	13.00	16.90
Cooks	5.75	5.98	7.00	8.72	9.90
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.23	6.25	8.65	8.65	9.78
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.68	5.68	6.52	6.94	8.97
Health service	7.35	7.95	8.50	9.59	10.58
Health aides, except nursing	8.68	10.03	10.18	12.84	13.46
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.35	7.95	8.35	9.19	9.59

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service —Continued					
Cleaning and building service	\$6.60	\$7.30	\$9.50	\$11.99	\$14.17
Maids and housemen	6.49	6.96	7.30	7.71	8.16
Janitors and cleaners	6.60	7.60	10.50	12.06	14.01
Personal service	6.50	8.55	9.78	10.72	11.66

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time 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.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.30	\$9.18	\$13.46	\$18.94	\$23.90
All excluding sales	7.38	9.59	13.92	19.12	24.24
White collar	8.17	10.10	14.77	20.79	28.01
White collar excluding sales	8.71	10.72	16.14	21.70	28.30
Professional specialty and technical	12.98	15.85	19.03	24.54	28.01
Professional specialty	14.37	17.02	20.54	26.12	31.19
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	22.19	25.38	27.48	31.97	35.64
Mechanical engineers	20.86	24.46	26.24	28.32	30.68
Mathematical and computer scientists	22.05	24.54	26.50	29.35	36.72
Computer systems analysts and scientists	22.47	26.12	27.05	29.35	36.72
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	14.77	16.99	18.26	20.62	22.90
Registered nurses	16.75	17.34	18.29	20.62	21.20
Therapists, n.e.c.	13.30	13.30	15.05	18.26	18.26
Teachers, college and university	16.75	23.25	23.60	36.74	51.70
Teachers, except college and university	9.33	14.09	16.80	22.22	26.47
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	9.64	10.16	14.27	16.94	19.43
Social workers	8.29	10.16	11.87	17.37	19.43
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	13.74	16.53	21.52	23.00	24.70
Technical	10.49	14.06	15.89	18.65	21.96
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.00	10.49	16.96	18.65	23.03
Licensed practical nurses	13.90	13.98	14.19	15.07	15.72
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	10.08	11.65	14.19	18.61	18.61
Electrical and electronic technicians	14.43	15.33	17.60	20.64	21.96
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	15.52	15.89	19.71	20.71	22.79
Technical and related, n.e.c.	9.15	10.79	15.86	17.12	19.62
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.82	17.94	24.60	33.24	41.59
Executives, administrators, and managers	16.25	20.76	28.17	34.34	46.23
Financial managers	16.25	16.25	18.94	32.56	34.30
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	13.70	21.48	25.96	34.26	44.00
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	18.80	20.88	33.24	41.59	46.43
Management related	13.23	14.71	17.01	23.73	28.29
Other financial officers	15.93	15.98	16.88	16.88	28.29
Management related, n.e.c.	12.95	13.23	13.45	23.73	27.55
Sales	6.36	7.34	8.85	12.75	20.59
Supervisors, sales	8.85	9.39	10.36	10.50	11.19
Sales workers, other commodities	6.36	6.66	7.06	7.50	7.50
Cashiers	5.95	6.50	7.17	8.89	10.67
Administrative support, including clerical	7.67	8.77	10.42	12.64	16.36
Computer operators	14.85	15.94	15.94	16.19	19.17
Secretaries	7.50	10.06	11.14	14.37	19.29
Receptionists	7.90	8.00	8.40	9.00	9.00
Order clerks	8.50	8.50	10.60	12.46	16.80
Records clerks, n.e.c.	7.92	9.19	10.42	10.82	12.64
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	8.17	9.80	11.50	13.64	13.66
Production coordinators	12.15	12.31	17.19	19.76	20.01
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	7.00	8.24	8.94	10.86	13.08
Stock and inventory clerks	8.71	9.00	11.05	19.94	19.94
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, n.e.c.	6.88	12.05	20.78	22.02	22.02
General office clerks	7.33	8.50	10.61	11.10	13.25
Bank tellers	7.42	8.46	8.85	10.54	10.72
Data entry keyers	9.29	9.91	10.10	13.37	15.60
Administrative support, n.e.c.	7.72	9.25	10.58	11.30	13.46
Blue collar	8.42	10.60	14.72	18.57	21.42
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.00	14.09	17.55	22.34	25.18
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	16.82	16.82	24.78	30.57	36.74

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar –Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair –Continued					
Industrial machinery repairers	\$14.72	\$15.50	\$17.88	\$24.50	\$24.52
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.24	16.96	19.63	19.63	22.02
Electricians	20.21	22.12	22.37	24.50	25.18
Supervisors, production	15.46	16.75	20.59	24.48	28.16
Tool and die makers	14.33	15.23	17.01	25.40	25.40
Machinists	15.28	17.21	17.55	18.05	19.00
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	17.00	18.47	19.51	25.36	25.36
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	6.75	8.72	9.59	11.00	11.41
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Punching and stamping press operators	8.85	10.85	15.15	18.05	19.79
Numerical control machine operators	7.50	8.06	13.54	20.73	21.20
Printing press operators	10.50	12.35	15.44	17.81	18.57
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	12.43	16.83	19.33	19.33	20.00
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	9.97	10.66	16.81	19.88	19.88
Welders and cutters	8.61	9.83	13.86	19.36	21.68
Assemblers	12.50	15.75	15.88	15.92	16.87
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	8.70	12.00	15.15	15.83	19.56
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	9.72	9.88	11.99	12.97	19.79
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	5.90	10.60	11.95	17.29	21.42
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.62	10.62	17.29	21.42	21.42
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.80	10.80	12.37	15.22	21.48
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Production helpers	6.33	8.00	9.60	11.78	15.53
Stock handlers and baggers	8.34	8.55	10.19	10.19	14.92
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	5.70	7.15	9.77	12.22	18.73
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.50	9.08	11.73	14.06	15.53
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.07	8.22	8.50	11.03	16.73
Service					
Protective service	5.68	6.49	7.68	9.19	10.72
Food service	—	—	—	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.15	5.75	6.48	7.30	9.90
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	5.15	6.35
Other food service	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.15	6.35
Supervisors, food preparation and service	5.68	5.93	6.52	8.00	10.00
Cooks	9.18	12.50	13.00	13.00	16.90
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.75	5.98	6.48	8.00	9.90
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.23	6.25	7.73	8.65	9.73
Health service	5.68	5.68	6.52	6.79	8.36
Health aides, except nursing	7.35	7.95	8.50	9.52	10.18
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.00	8.68	10.03	10.18	13.46
Cleaning and building service	7.35	7.95	8.35	9.19	9.55
Maids and housemen	6.50	7.00	8.20	10.28	19.90
Janitors and cleaners	6.49	6.96	7.30	7.71	8.16
Personal service	6.50	7.00	8.56	10.50	19.90
Personal service	6.92	7.20	9.78	10.72	10.72

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time 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.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$10.48	\$13.45	\$16.98	\$26.46	\$31.16
All excluding sales	10.55	13.45	16.98	26.46	31.16
White collar	10.81	14.30	21.50	29.56	32.09
White collar excluding sales	10.98	14.30	21.50	29.56	32.09
Professional specialty and technical	15.34	20.59	28.24	30.80	32.49
Professional specialty	15.93	23.97	28.31	31.01	32.49
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	15.30	15.30	18.91	21.68	25.89
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	26.25	28.16	30.02	31.56	32.49
Elementary school teachers	27.48	28.87	30.80	31.01	34.83
Secondary school teachers	26.25	28.22	31.30	32.09	32.49
Teachers, special education	17.87	26.76	27.27	28.93	32.97
Substitute teachers	8.40	8.40	9.29	9.33	9.33
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.68	15.34	15.96	17.27	24.35
Social workers	13.68	15.34	15.96	17.27	24.35
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	13.31	13.48	14.92	15.46	19.39
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.38	19.29	24.03	30.91	37.01
Executives, administrators, and managers	15.75	20.65	28.04	35.81	43.40
Administrators and officials, public administration	15.75	15.75	24.05	45.45	45.45
Administrators, education and related fields	20.65	27.32	28.04	34.19	36.58
Management related	10.66	14.97	21.50	22.41	24.03
Sales	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	8.81	10.81	13.69	14.88	16.37
Secretaries	10.44	12.55	14.00	15.31	15.31
Library clerks	5.89	5.89	7.93	9.63	9.94
General office clerks	8.81	8.81	10.48	13.57	13.95
Teachers' aides	7.10	8.66	11.44	20.81	20.81
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.97	13.31	13.69	14.37	15.89
Blue collar	11.73	13.17	15.24	17.47	19.06
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.63	15.24	17.35	18.46	19.28
Transportation and material moving	11.13	12.65	14.65	17.59	18.36
Bus drivers	11.13	12.63	12.90	16.98	16.98
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.50	12.14	14.17	15.11	16.53
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	8.50	8.50	12.14	16.53	19.20
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.10	14.03	14.17	15.11	15.11
Service	9.46	11.66	14.17	19.56	21.06
Protective service	14.04	14.72	19.43	20.98	23.69
Firefighting	14.72	16.53	17.60	20.61	20.61
Police and detectives, public service	18.69	20.00	20.68	20.98	23.69
Food service	8.24	8.94	9.46	11.34	15.08
Other food service	8.24	8.94	9.46	11.34	15.08
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.24	8.97	9.46	9.46	10.67
Health service	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service —Continued					
Cleaning and building service	\$11.11	\$11.19	\$11.90	\$12.46	\$14.17
Janitors and cleaners	11.11	11.11	11.90	12.38	13.59
Personal service	5.25	8.80	10.30	11.66	12.12

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time 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.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.52	\$10.60	\$15.15	\$19.94	\$26.50
All excluding sales	8.60	10.74	15.28	19.99	26.54
White collar	9.18	11.42	16.88	25.00	31.19
White collar excluding sales	9.91	12.64	17.46	25.71	31.56
Professional specialty and technical	14.14	16.78	21.14	28.16	31.96
Professional specialty	14.77	18.00	24.52	28.93	32.09
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	22.19	25.38	27.48	31.97	35.64
Mechanical engineers	20.86	24.46	26.24	28.32	30.68
Mathematical and computer scientists	17.49	22.47	26.50	29.35	31.46
Computer systems analysts and scientists	17.49	23.82	26.50	29.35	31.46
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	14.77	16.78	18.26	19.12	24.90
Registered nurses	16.75	17.25	18.29	20.00	21.14
Teachers, college and university	13.45	13.45	23.60	36.74	46.15
Teachers, except college and university	20.44	27.27	29.32	31.56	32.49
Elementary school teachers	26.28	28.24	30.02	31.01	32.66
Secondary school teachers	26.25	28.22	31.16	32.09	32.49
Teachers, special education	17.87	26.76	27.27	28.93	32.97
Vocational and educational counselors	10.22	14.09	28.90	33.08	41.22
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	12.35	14.56	15.18	15.19	27.37
Psychologists	12.35	14.56	14.56	15.19	15.19
Social, recreation, and religious workers	10.16	12.76	15.93	17.27	19.96
Social workers	10.16	11.87	15.93	17.27	19.96
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	15.33	19.03	21.63	24.70	25.16
Technical	10.49	14.19	15.89	18.65	21.96
Licensed practical nurses	13.90	13.98	14.19	14.98	15.72
Electrical and electronic technicians	14.43	15.33	17.60	20.64	21.96
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	15.52	15.89	19.71	20.71	22.79
Technical and related, n.e.c.	9.15	10.79	15.86	17.12	19.62
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.38	18.52	24.03	33.24	41.59
Executives, administrators, and managers	16.25	20.76	28.17	35.25	45.45
Administrators and officials, public administration Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	15.75	19.28	28.85	30.91	45.45
Administrators, education and related fields	13.70	21.48	25.96	34.26	44.00
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	19.23	20.65	27.32	29.56	36.58
Management related	17.94	20.88	32.00	41.23	46.37
Accountants and auditors	13.23	14.71	18.52	23.60	27.07
Other financial officers	14.71	14.97	21.50	24.03	28.40
Management related, n.e.c.	15.93	15.98	16.88	22.41	28.29
Management related, n.e.c.	10.66	12.95	13.45	19.72	24.73
Sales	7.10	8.62	10.50	13.34	23.75
Supervisors, sales	8.85	9.39	10.36	10.50	11.19
Cashiers	7.17	8.00	8.87	10.44	13.29
Administrative support, including clerical	8.42	9.66	11.14	14.00	17.00
Computer operators	14.20	14.20	15.94	16.19	19.17
Secretaries	10.44	11.14	13.60	15.31	19.33
Receptionists	7.90	8.00	8.40	9.00	9.00
Order clerks	9.18	9.71	12.17	13.58	16.80
Records clerks, n.e.c.	7.92	9.19	10.42	10.82	12.64
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	8.17	10.02	13.14	13.66	14.53
Production coordinators	12.15	12.31	17.19	19.76	20.01
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	7.00	8.24	8.94	10.86	13.08
Stock and inventory clerks	8.71	9.00	11.05	11.94	19.94
General office clerks	8.42	9.22	10.61	11.99	13.55
Data entry keyers	9.62	9.91	10.23	13.37	15.60
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.09	9.99	11.25	13.46	14.37
Blue collar	8.70	11.17	15.19	18.73	21.42
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.41	14.24	17.55	22.34	25.15
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	16.82	16.82	24.78	30.57	36.74
Industrial machinery repairers	14.72	15.50	17.88	24.50	24.52
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.24	16.96	19.63	19.63	22.02

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued					
Electricians	\$20.21	\$22.12	\$22.37	\$24.50	\$25.18
Supervisors, production	15.46	16.75	20.59	24.48	28.16
Tool and die makers	14.33	15.23	17.01	25.40	25.40
Machinists	15.28	17.21	17.55	18.05	19.00
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	17.00	18.47	19.51	25.36	25.36
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	6.75	8.72	9.59	11.00	11.41
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Punching and stamping press operators	7.50	8.06	13.54	20.73	21.20
Numerical control machine operators	10.50	12.35	15.44	17.81	18.57
Printing press operators	12.43	16.83	19.33	19.33	20.00
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	9.97	10.66	16.81	19.88	19.88
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	8.61	9.83	14.08	19.36	21.68
Welders and cutters	12.50	15.75	15.88	15.92	16.87
Assemblers	8.70	12.00	15.15	15.83	19.56
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	9.72	9.88	11.99	12.97	19.79
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	10.62	10.80	14.65	17.76	21.42
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.62	10.62	17.29	21.05	21.42
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.80	10.80	12.37	15.22	21.48
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Production helpers	7.36	8.50	11.01	14.49	16.20
Stock handlers and baggers	8.55	8.55	10.19	12.50	14.92
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	7.15	8.72	11.22	13.29	18.73
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.41	9.08	14.06	15.53	15.53
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.50	11.03	14.03	15.11	15.80
Service					
Protective service	6.60	7.95	9.64	13.00	19.90
Firefighting	11.66	14.72	17.60	20.68	23.08
Police and detectives, public service	14.72	16.53	17.60	20.61	20.61
Food service	18.69	20.00	20.68	20.98	23.69
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	6.48	7.73	9.82	13.00
Other food service	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.15	6.23
Supervisors, food preparation and service	6.48	7.22	8.60	9.90	13.00
Cooks	9.18	9.61	13.00	13.00	16.90
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.48	7.23	8.60	9.90	10.00
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.73	8.65	8.65	8.90	9.78
Health service	6.25	6.66	6.94	8.36	10.25
Health aides, except nursing	7.35	7.95	8.50	9.59	10.58
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.68	10.03	10.18	12.84	13.46
Cleaning and building service	7.35	7.95	8.35	9.15	9.52
Janitors and cleaners	6.60	8.16	10.50	12.06	16.85
Personal service	6.60	8.56	11.09	12.06	14.17
Personal service	7.20	9.31	10.55	10.72	12.02

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time 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.

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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, part-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$5.68	\$6.17	\$7.39	\$9.94	\$13.57
All excluding sales	5.68	6.11	7.45	10.06	13.95
White collar	6.50	7.33	8.50	11.44	19.17
White collar excluding sales	7.33	7.67	9.94	14.06	19.91
Professional specialty and technical	9.18	14.06	17.81	21.20	22.90
Professional specialty	8.46	15.02	18.54	21.20	22.90
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	15.05	18.21	19.91	21.68	22.90
Registered nurses	17.34	18.28	19.91	21.20	22.90
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	8.40	8.97	9.33	17.81	25.00
Substitute teachers	8.40	8.40	8.97	9.33	9.33
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	11.92	13.48	14.08	15.85	16.94
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	5.94	6.36	6.85	7.58	8.48
Sales workers, other commodities	6.02	6.36	7.06	7.50	7.50
Cashiers	5.59	5.95	6.50	6.85	9.35
Administrative support, including clerical	7.28	7.38	8.50	10.06	10.50
General office clerks	7.33	7.33	8.50	10.81	13.57
Blue collar	5.61	6.11	7.50	11.73	11.99
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	5.61	5.61	6.11	13.17	13.95
Bus drivers	9.88	11.13	12.78	13.60	13.64
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.40	6.36	7.50	11.73	11.73
Service	5.68	5.75	6.23	7.00	8.80
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	5.68	5.68	5.98	6.52	6.83
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	5.68	5.75	5.98	6.52	7.25
Cooks	5.75	5.75	5.98	5.98	7.25
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.96	6.25	6.25	6.66	11.34
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.68	5.68	6.17	6.52	8.00
Health service	7.45	8.18	9.28	9.55	12.03
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.45	8.01	8.95	9.55	9.84
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	5.25	6.50	7.98	8.80	8.80

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time 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.

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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Appendix A: Technical Note

This section provides basic information on the procedures and concepts used to produce the data contained in this bulletin. It is divided into three parts: Planning for the survey; data collection; and processing and analyzing the data. Although this section answers some questions commonly asked by data users, it is not a comprehensive description of all the steps required to produce the data.

Planning for the survey

The overall design of the survey includes questions of scope, frame, and sample selection.

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing); service-producing industries (transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries); and State and local governments. Agriculture, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment is an economic unit that produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For private industries in this survey, the establishment is usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a government entity.

The Dayton–Springfield, OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Clark, Greene, Miami, and Montgomery Counties.

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from State unemployment insurance reports. Due to the volatility of industries within the private sector, sampling frames were developed using the most recent month of reference available at the time the sample was selected. The sampling frame was reviewed prior to the survey and, when necessary, missing establishments were added, out-of-business and out-of-scope establishments were removed, and addresses, employment levels, industry classification, and other information were updated.

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two-

stage stratified design with probability proportional to employment sampling at each stage. The first stage of sample selection was a probability sample of establishments. The sample of establishments was drawn by first stratifying the sampling frame by industry and ownership. The number of sample establishments allocated to each stratum is approximately proportional to the stratum employment. Each sampled establishment is selected within a stratum with a probability proportional to its employment. Use of this technique means that the larger an establishment's employment, the greater its chance of selection. Weights were applied to each establishment when the data were tabulated so that it represents similar units (by industry and employment size) in the economy that were not selected for collection. See appendix table 2 for a count of establishments in the survey by employment size. The second stage of sample selection, detailed below, was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

Data collection

The collection of data from survey respondents required detailed procedures. Field economists collected the data, working out of the Regional Office and visiting each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to follow-up and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

Identification of the occupations for which wage data were to be collected was a multistep process:

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the Census of Population system
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time v. part-time, union v. nonunion, and time v. incentive
4. Determination of the level of work of each job

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers who met all the criteria identified in the last three steps. Special procedures were developed for jobs for which a correct classification or level could not be determined.

In step one, the jobs to be sampled were selected at each establishment by the BLS field economist during a personal visit. A complete list of employees was used for sampling, with each selected worker representing a job within the es-

establishment.

As with the selection of establishments, the selection of a job was based on probability proportional to its size in the establishment. The greater the number of people working in a job in the establishment, the greater its chance of selection.

The number of jobs collected in each establishment was based on an establishment's employment size as shown in the following schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
50–99	8
100–249	10
250–999	12
1000–2,499	16
2,500+	20

The second step of the process entailed classifying the selected jobs into occupations based on their duties. The National Compensation Survey occupational classification system is based on the 1990 Census of Population. A selected job may fall into any one of about 480 occupational classifications, from accountant to wood lathe operator. In cases where a job's duties overlapped two or more census classification codes, the duties used to set the wage level were used to classify the job. Classification by primary duties was the fallback.

Each occupational classification is an element of a broader classification known as a major occupational group (MOG). Occupations can fall into any of the following MOGs:

- Professional specialty and technical
- Executive, administrative, and managerial
- Sales
- Administrative support, including clerical
- Precision production, craft, and repair
- Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors
- Transportation and material moving
- Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers
- Service occupations

Appendix B contains a complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the MOG to which they belong.

In step three, certain other job characteristics of the chosen worker were identified. First, the worker was identified as holding either a full-time or part-time job, based on the establishment's definition of those terms. Then, the worker was classified as having a time versus incentive job, depending on whether any part of pay was directly based on the actual production of the worker, rather than solely on hours worked. Finally, the worker was identified as being in a union job or a nonunion job. See the "Definition of Terms" section on the following page for more detail.

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using a "generic leveling" process. Generic leveling ranks and compares all occupations randomly selected in an establishment using the same criteria.

For this survey, the level of each occupation in an establishment was determined by an analysis of each of 10 leveling factors. Nine of these factors are drawn from the U.S. Government Office of Personnel Management's Factor Evaluation System, which is the underlying structure for evaluation of General Schedule Federal employees. The tenth factor, supervisory duties, attempts to account for the effect of supervisory duties. It is considered experimental. The 10 factors are:

- Knowledge
- Supervision received
- Guidelines
- Complexity
- Scope and effect
- Personal contacts
- Purpose of contacts
- Physical demands
- Work environment
- Supervisory duties

Each factor contains a number of levels, and each level has an associated written description and point value. The number and range of points differ among the factors. For each factor, an occupation was assigned a level based on the written description that best matched the job. Within each occupation, the points for nine factors (supervisory duties was excluded) were recorded and totaled. The total determines the overall level of the occupation. Appendix table 3 presents median work levels for published occupational groups and selected occupations. A description of the levels for each factor is shown in appendix C.

Tabulations of levels of work for occupations in the survey follow the Federal Government's white-collar General Schedule. Point ranges for each of the 15 levels are shown in appendix D. It also includes an example of a job with its associated leveling factors, and a guide to help data users evaluate jobs in their firms

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the new generic leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 generic level factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the generic level factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased. For additional information on generic leveling see Brooks Pierce, "Using the National Compensation Survey to Predict Wage Rates," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Winter 1999, pp. 8–16.

Collection period

Survey data were collected over a 13-month period for 60 metropolitan areas in the NCS program. For 20 small metropolitan areas, data were collected over a 4-month period. For each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment's most recent information at the time of collection. The payroll reference month shown in the tables reflects the average date of this information for all sample units.

Earnings

Earnings were defined as regular payments from the employer to the employee as compensation for straight-time hourly work, or for any salaried work performed. The following components were included as part of earnings:

- Incentive pay, including commissions, production bonuses, and piece rates
- Cost-of-living allowances
- Hazard pay
- Payments of income deferred due to participation in a salary reduction plan
- Deadhead pay, defined as pay given to transportation workers returning in a vehicle without freight or passengers

The following forms of payments were *not* considered part of straight-time earnings:

- Shift differentials, defined as extra payment for working a schedule that varies from the norm, such as night or weekend work
- Premium pay for overtime, holidays, and weekends
- Bonuses not directly tied to production (such as Christmas and profit-sharing bonuses)
- Uniform and tool allowances
- Free room and board
- Payments made by third parties (for example, bonuses given by manufacturers to department store salespeople, referral incentives in real estate)
- On-call pay

To calculate earnings for various periods (hourly, weekly, and annual), data on work schedules also were collected. For hourly workers, scheduled hours worked per day and per week, exclusive of overtime, were recorded. Annual weeks worked were determined. Because salaried workers, exempt from overtime provisions, often work beyond the assigned work schedule, their typical number of hours actually worked was collected.

Definition of terms

Full-time worker. Any employee that the employer considers to be full time.

Incentive worker. Any employee whose earnings are tied, at least in part, to commissions, piece rates, production bonuses, or other incentives based on production or sales.

Level. A ranking of an occupation based on the requirements of the position. (See the description in the technical note on generic leveling through point factor analysis for more details on the leveling process.)

Nonunion worker. An employee in an occupation not meeting the conditions for union coverage (see below).

Part-time worker. Any employee that the employer considers to be part time.

Straight-time. Time worked at the standard rate of pay for the job.

Time-based worker. Any employee whose earnings are tied to an hourly rate or salary, and not to a specific level of production.

Union worker. Any employee is in a union occupation when all of the following conditions are met:

- A labor organization is recognized as the bargaining agent for all workers in the occupation
- Wage and salary rates are determined through collective bargaining or negotiations
- Settlement terms, which must include earnings provisions and may include benefit provisions, are embodied in a signed, mutually binding collective bargaining agreement

Processing and analyzing the data

Data were processed and analyzed at the Bureau's National Office following collection.

Weighting and nonresponse

Sample weights were calculated for each establishment and occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate the individual establishments or occupations into the various data series. Some of the establishments surveyed could not supply or refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar "cells" were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of the nonrespondents equals the mean value of the respondents at some detailed "cell" level. Responding and nonresponding establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells that were additionally defined by major occupation group and job level.

Establishments that were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey had their weights changed to zero. If only partial data were given by a sam-

ple establishment or occupation, or data were missing, the response was treated as a refusal.

Survey response

	<i>Establish- ments</i>
Total in sample	304
Responding	219
Out of business or not in survey scope	17
Unable or refused to pro- vide data	68

Some surveys may have a high nonresponse rate for the all industries or private industry iterations. Such instances are noted in the bulletin table footnotes.

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for each sampled occupation. Before being combined, individual wage rates are weighted by: the number of workers; the sample weight, adjusted for nonresponding establishments and other factors; and the occupation's scheduled hours of work.

The percentiles presented in tables 6-1 through 6-5 are computed using average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. Establishments in the survey may report either individual-worker earnings or average wage rates for each sampled job. If individual-worker earnings are provided, an average hourly wage rate is computed for the job and used in the calculation of percentile estimates. The average hourly wages for each sampled job are appropriately weighted and then arrayed from lowest to highest.

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile, 10 percent of a published occupation's employment is in sampled establishment jobs that had average hourly wages at the 10th percentile or less for that occupation. Note that the percentiles in previous NCS bulletins for this area were calculated from individual-worker earnings rather than from average wages for sampled establishment jobs. Data users should keep this difference in mind.

Not all calculated series met the criteria for publication. Before any series was published, it was reviewed to make sure that the number of observations underlying it was sufficient. This review prevented the publication of a series that could have revealed information about a specific establishment.

Estimates of the number of workers represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study, and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of the number of workers obtained from the sample of establishments serve to indicate only the relative importance of the occupational groups studied.

Data reliability

The data in this bulletin are estimates from a scientifically selected probability sample. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey, sampling and nonsampling.

Sampling errors occur because observations come only from a sample and not from an entire population. The sample used for this survey is one of a number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the sample design. Estimates derived from the different samples would differ from each other.

A measure of the variation among these differing estimates is called the standard error or sampling error. It indicates the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error divided by the estimate. RSE data are provided alongside the earnings data in the bulletin tables.

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$12.79, with a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (1.645 times 3.6 percent = 5.922 percent times \$12.27, plus or minus \$0.76). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

Nonsampling errors also affect survey results. They can stem from many sources, such as inability to obtain information for some establishments, difficulties with survey definitions, inability of the respondents to provide correct information, or mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained. A Technical Reinterview Program done in all survey areas will be used in the development of a formal quality assessment process to help compute nonsampling error. Although they were not specifically measured, the nonsampling errors were expected to be minimal due to the extensive training of the field economists who gathered the survey data by personal visit, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	231,900	187,400	44,600
All excluding sales	220,300	175,800	44,500
White collar	104,800	75,900	28,900
White-collar excluding sales	93,100	64,300	28,800
Professional specialty and technical	46,600	29,500	17,100
Professional specialty	38,800	22,200	16,600
Technical	7,800	7,400	400
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13,000	9,600	3,400
Sales	11,700	11,600	—
Administrative support, including clerical	33,500	25,100	8,300
Blue collar	87,300	81,100	6,200
Precision production, craft, and repair	22,600	21,100	1,600
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	38,500	38,500	—
Transportation and material moving	8,700	5,600	3,200
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17,400	16,000	1,400
Service	39,900	30,300	9,500

¹ The number of workers represented by the survey are rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates of the number of workers provide a description of size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison to other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels. Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

Appendix table 2. **Number of establishments represented by survey and the number studied by industry division and establishment employment size, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999**

Industry	Number of establishments represented ¹	Number of establishments studied				
		Total studied	50 - 99 workers ²	100 workers or more		
				Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All industries	1,400	219	59	160	91	69
Private industry	1,300	180	57	123	73	50
Goods-producing industries	400	74	18	56	34	22
Construction	(³)	6	2	4	4	-
Manufacturing	400	68	16	52	30	22
Service-producing industries	900	106	39	67	39	28
Transportation and public utilities	100	8	2	6	1	5
Wholesale and retail trade	400	31	15	16	13	3
Finance, insurance and real estate	(³)	6	1	5	3	2
Services	400	61	21	40	22	18
State and local government	100	39	2	37	18	19

¹ Number of establishments represented by the survey rounded to the nearest 100.

² Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

³ Number of establishments represented by the survey is fewer than 50.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported. Overall industry and industry groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Appendix table 3. **Median work levels for all workers, full-time and part-time workers:¹ Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999**

Occupation ²	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All	4	5	2
All excluding sales	4	5	2
White collar	7	7	4
White collar excluding sales	7	7	5
Professional specialty and technical	9	9	7
Professional specialty	9	9	7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	11	11	—
Mechanical engineers	11	11	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	10	9	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	10	10	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—
Health related	8	8	9
Registered nurses	8	8	9
Therapists, n.e.c.	8	—	—
Teachers, college and university	11	11	—
Teachers, except college and university	9	9	5
Elementary school teachers	9	9	—
Secondary school teachers	9	9	—
Teachers, special education	9	9	—
Teachers, n.e.c.	8	—	—
Substitute teachers	5	—	5
Vocational and educational counselors	9	9	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	9	9	—
Psychologists	9	9	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	7	8	—
Social workers	7	7	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	8	8	—
Technical	7	7	6
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	6	—	—
Radiological technicians	7	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	6	7	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	5	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	8	8	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	8	8	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	6	7	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9	9	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	11	11	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	11	11	—
Financial managers	8	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	11	11	—
Administrators, education and related fields	9	9	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	11	11	—
Management related	8	8	—
Accountants and auditors	9	9	—
Other financial officers	8	8	—
Management related, n.e.c.	7	7	—
Sales	3	4	2
Supervisors, sales	4	4	—
Sales workers, other commodities	2	—	3
Cashiers	2	3	2
Administrative support, including clerical	4	4	3
Computer operators	6	6	—
Secretaries	6	5	—
Receptionists	3	3	—
Order clerks	4	5	—
Library clerks	3	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	4	4	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	5	5	—
Dispatchers	5	—	—
Production coordinators	7	7	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	3	3	—
Stock and inventory clerks	4	4	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. **Median work levels for all workers, full-time and part-time workers:¹ Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999** — Continued

Occupation ²	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White collar —Continued			
Administrative support, including clerical —Continued			
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, n.e.c.	5	—	—
General office clerks	4	4	4
Bank tellers	3	—	—
Data entry keyers	4	4	—
Teachers' aides	3	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	4	4	—
Blue collar	4	4	1
Precision production, craft, and repair			
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	7	7	—
Industrial machinery repairers	8	8	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	7	7	—
Electricians	7	7	—
Supervisors, production	7	7	—
Tool and die makers	7	7	—
Machinists	7	7	—
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	7	7	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	3	3	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors			
Punching and stamping press operators	3	3	—
Numerical control machine operators	4	4	—
Printing press operators	6	6	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	7	7	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	4	4	—
Welders and cutters	7	7	—
Assemblers	4	4	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	3	3	—
Transportation and material moving			
Truck drivers	3	4	2
Bus drivers	5	5	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	4	—	3
.....	3	3	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers			
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	2	3	1
Production helpers	3	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	3	3	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	1	2	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	4	4	—
.....	2	5	—
Service			
Protective service	2	3	1
Firefighting	7	7	—
Police and detectives, public service	6	6	—
.....	7	7	—
Food service	1	3	1
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3	3	—
.....	3	—	—
Other food service	1	3	1
Supervisors, food preparation and service	5	5	—
Cooks	1	4	1
Kitchen workers, food preparation	3	3	2
Food preparation, n.e.c.	1	2	1
Health service	3	3	3
Health aides, except nursing	4	4	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3	3	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. **Median work levels for all workers, full-time and part-time workers:¹ Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, August 1999** — Continued

Occupation ²	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service —Continued			
Cleaning and building service	1	2	—
Maids and housemen	1	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	1	2	—
Personal service	3	4	2

¹ 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.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. The occupations titled authors,

musicians, actors, painters, photographers, dancers, artists, athletes, and legislators cannot be assigned a work level. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.