# Reno, NV National Compensation Survey February 2000



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U.S. Department of Labor Alexis M. Herman, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics Katharine G. Abraham, Commissioner

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## **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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## Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Reno, NV, 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, Reno, NV, February 2000

		Total		Priv	ate industry	′	State and	d local gover	nment
	Hourly e	arnings	.,	Hourly e	arnings		Hourly e	arnings	
Worker and establishment characteristics	Mean	Relative error <sup>2</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>2</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>2</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>3</sup>
Total	\$13.47	2.6	37.6	\$11.92	2.7	37.6	\$20.57	5.7	37.6
Worker characteristics: <sup>4</sup>									
White-collar occupations <sup>5</sup> Professional specialty and technical	16.79 24.69 24.82 11.68 12.73 14.18 18.76 11.54 15.25 9.25 9.12 13.88 9.19	3.6 7.9 4.7 6.5 3.6 3.9 3.6 5.3 7.0 3.7 4.0 2.7 5.8	38.4 36.4 43.8 37.1 38.5 38.0 39.9 39.3 40.1 34.4 36.6 40.3 22.1	14.79 20.97 24.33 11.53 11.60 14.01 18.84 11.54 15.25 9.29 7.57 12.20 8.99	3.2 3.9 4.6 6.5 3.9 4.1 3.9 5.3 7.0 3.8 2.3 2.8 6.7	38.0 34.5 44.3 37.1 38.4 40.0 39.3 40.1 34.9 36.9 40.2 22.7	22.68 29.07 26.22 - 16.04 16.68 18.19 - - 17.40 21.55 10.10	8.2 13.8 12.0 - 5.0 12.4 9.7 - - - 5.2 5.9 9.9	39.3 38.9 42.6 - 38.7 35.3 39.1 - - 35.3 41.1 19.8
Nonunion  Time Incentive	12.61 13.29 17.99	3.0 2.7 3.8	37.3 37.5 41.9	11.42 11.63 17.99	2.8 2.7 3.8	37.5 37.5 41.9	22.61 20.57 –	9.7 5.7 –	35.3 37.6 –
Establishment characteristics:	<i>(</i> 6 <i>)</i>	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )				(6)	(6)	( <sup>6</sup> )
Goods producing Service producing	( <sup>6</sup> )	(6)	(6)	_ 11.21	2.8	37.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	(6)
50-99 workers <sup>7</sup>	14.39 12.44 13.83	7.3 3.6 3.9	37.5 37.2 37.9	14.33 12.18 10.71	7.5 4.0 3.8	37.4 37.4 38.0	– 15.97 21.27	- 5.3 6.4	- 35.1 37.9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.  $^{\rm 3}$  Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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

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

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup>, all workers:<sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

	To	otal	Private	industry		and local rnment
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent
I	\$13.47	2.6	\$11.92	2.7	\$20.57	5.7
All excluding sales	13.63	2.7	11.96	2.7	20.54	5.7
White collar	16.79	3.6	14.79	3.2	22.68	8.2
White collar excluding sales	17.97	4.0	15.86	3.5	22.65	8.2
Professional specialty and technical	24.69	7.9	20.97	3.9	29.07	13.8
Professional specialty	27.21	9.1	22.96	2.6	31.50	15.3
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	27.49	5.5	26.32	4.3	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists	_	_	_	_	_	_
Natural scientists  Health related	23.32	2.0	23.22	2.3	_	
Registered nurses	22.27	1.7	21.96	1.3	_	_
Teachers, college and university		_	_	-	_	_
Teachers, except college and university	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	18.14	4.4	_	-	-	-
Social workers	18.31	4.5	_	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	_	_	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.						
	- 17.49	- 66	16.59	77	_	_
Technical Licensed practical nurses	17.49	6.6 1.7	15.14	7.7 1.7	_	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	24.82	4.7	24.33	4.6	26.22	12.0
Executives, administrators, and managers	26.71	5.1	25.20	5.0	-	12.0
Financial managers	29.35	10.3	_	-	_	_
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	21.49	9.2	21.49	9.2	_	_
Managers and administrators, n.e.c	26.35	5.5	25.69	5.9	_	_
Management related	20.79	4.8	21.94	7.0	_	_
Management related, n.e.c.	18.69	7.1	19.38	9.8	-	-
Sales	11.68	6.5	11.53	6.5	-	_
Supervisors, sales	14.55	19.3	14.55	19.3	_	_
Sales workers, other commodities  Cashiers	10.00 8.05	5.5 4.7	10.00 8.05	5.5 4.7	_	_
Administrative support, including clerical	12.73	3.6	11.60	3.9	16.04	5.0
Secretaries	12.79	6.0	12.47	5.4	-	-
Hotel clerks	8.08	4.8	8.08	4.8	_	_
Receptionists	8.97	3.9	8.86	4.1	_	_
Order clerks	10.79	3.4	10.79	3.4	_	_
Records clerks, n.e.c.	13.59	18.2	13.59	18.2	_	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.77	6.5	10.97	7.5	_	_
Dispatchers	16.69	4.5	42.20	- 0.4	_	_
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	13.30 12.64	9.4 6.7	13.30	9.4	_	_
General office clerks	13.83	3.6	12.64 12.07	6.7 7.8	14.73	1.9
Data entry keyers	10.71	10.4	10.71	10.4	-	
Administrative support, n.e.c.	14.67	11.6	10.67	7.6	-	_
Blue collar	14.18	3.9	14.01	4.1	16.68	12.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.76	3.6	18.84	3.9	18.19	9.7
Automobile mechanics	19.13	7.5	19.13	7.5	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c	14.81	8.8	14.37	11.5	-	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.54	5.3	11.54	5.3	_	_
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	10.73 9.30	6.6 2.8	10.73 9.30	6.6 2.8	_	
Transportation and material moving	15.25	7.0	15.25	7.0	-	_
Truck driversIndustrial truck and tractor equipment operators	15.99 16.09	5.0 16.6	15.99 16.09	5.0 16.6	_	_
Handlers equipment cleaners helpers and laborate	0.25	27	0.20	20		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.25	3.7	9.29	3.8	_	_

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup>, all workers:<sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

	To	otal	Private	industry		nd local nment
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
Blue collar –Continued						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -Continued						
Stock handlers and baggers	\$7.81	8.2	\$7.81	8.2	_	_
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	11.47	8.8	11.47	8.8	_	_
Hand packers and packagers	8.28	6.0	8.28	6.0	_	_
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.39	4.2	9.39	4.2	_	_
Service	9.12	4.0	7.57	2.3	\$17.40	5.2
Protective service	15.91	6.5	8.67	3.6	19.62	5.0
Supervisors, quards	11.00	9.7	0.07	- 5.0	-	-
Police and detectives, public service	22.75	9.8	_	_	_	_
Guards and police, except public service	8.42	3.0	8.42	3.0	_	_
Food service	7.48	4.6	7.48	4.6	_	_
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.96	3.3	5.95	3.3	_	_
Bartenders	7.32	7.4	7.28	7.6	_	_
Waiters and waitresses	5.48	1.4	5.48	1.4	-	_
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	5.68	2.4	5.68	2.4	_	_
Other food service	8.77	5.9	8.79	6.0	-	_
Supervisors, food preparation and service	13.03	14.8	13.03	14.8	-	_
Cooks	9.75	2.9	9.78	2.9	-	_
Food counter, fountain, and related	5.92	5.6	5.92	5.6	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.48	5.1	7.48	5.1	-	-
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.71	3.3	6.71	3.3	_	_
Health service	10.03	3.3	9.64	3.1	_	_
Health aides, except nursing	9.27	5.0			_	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.22	4.0	9.64	3.5	_	_
Cleaning and building service	8.23	3.0	7.93	2.8	_	_
Maids and housemen	7.56	4.1	7.56	4.1	_	-
Janitors and cleaners	8.47	4.3	8.10	3.9	-	-
Personal service	7.40	4.0	7.05	3.8 10.7	11.08	11.8
Supervisors, personal service	14.67	10.0	13.37		_	_
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities Service, n.e.c	6.47 8.44	2.9 10.7	6.30 8.44	2.7 10.7	_	_
Getvice, II.e.c	0.44	10.7	0.44	10.7	_	_

<sup>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.

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

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

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</sup> 

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 DUBICATION THE STRUCKER SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITA-TION IN MIND.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup>, full-time workers:<sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

	To	otal	Private	industry		and local rnment
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent
	\$13.88	2.7	\$12.20	2.8	\$21.55	5.9
All excluding sales	14.02	2.8	12.22	2.8	21.52	5.9
White collar	17.07	3.8	14.94	3.3	23.04	8.3
White collar excluding sales	18.10	4.2	15.83	3.7	23.01	8.4
Professional specialty and technical	25.25	8.7	20.89	4.6	29.65	14.1
Professional specialty	28.28	10.1	23.31	2.9	32.31	15.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	27.18	5.5	25.96	4.3	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	_	_	-	_	_
Natural scientists	-	_	_	_	_	_
Health related	23.41	2.7	23.30	3.2	_	_
Registered nurses	22.27	2.1	21.82	1.6	_	_
Teachers, college and university	_	_	_	_	_	_
Teachers, except college and university	-	_	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	-	_	_	-	_	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	18.97	5.7	_	_	_	-
Social workers	19.25	6.2	_	-	_	-
Lawyers and judges	_	_	_	-	_	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and						
professionals, n.e.c	-	_	_		_	_
Technical	17.55	6.9	16.62	8.2	_	_
Licensed practical nurses	15.09	1.8	15.02	1.8	-	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	24.82	4.7	24.33	4.6	26.22	12.0
Executives, administrators, and managers	26.71	5.1	25.20	5.0	_	_
Financial managers	29.35	10.3	_	_	_	_
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c	21.49	9.2	21.49	9.2	_	_
Managers and administrators, n.e.c	26.35	5.5	25.69	5.9	_	_
Management related	20.79	4.8	21.94	7.0	_	_
Management related, n.e.c.	18.69	7.1	19.38	9.8	-	_
Sales	12.22	6.8	12.06	6.9	_	_
Supervisors, sales	14.55	19.3	14.55	19.3	_	_
Sales workers, other commodities  Cashiers	10.55 8.06	5.7 4.9	10.55 8.06	5.7 4.9	_	_
Administrative support, including clerical  Secretaries	12.87 12.89	3.6 6.0	11.70 12.48	4.0 5.4	16.30 –	5.0
Hotel clerks	8.08	4.8	8.08	4.8	_	_
Receptionists	8.63	3.5	8.63	3.5	_	_
Order clerks	10.79	3.4	10.79	3.4	_	_
Records clerks, n.e.c.	15.00	15.4	15.00	15.4	_	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.87	6.8	11.03	8.1	_	_
Dispatchers	16.69	4.5	-	-	_	_
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	13.31	9.4	13.31	9.4	_	-
Stock and inventory clerks	12.64	6.7	12.64	6.7	_	-
General office clerks	13.89	3.6	12.18	8.0	14.73	1.9
Administrative support, n.e.c.	14.94	11.8	10.67	7.7	-	-
Blue collar	14.72	3.9	14.51	4.1	18.18	9.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.78	3.7	18.88	3.9	18.18	9.7
Automobile mechanics	19.13	7.5	19.13	7.5	_	-
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c	14.81	8.8	14.37	11.5	-	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.67	5.4	11.67	5.4	_	
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	10.73	6.6	10.73	6.6	_	
Assemblers	9.52	2.0	9.52	2.0	_	_
Transportation and material moving	15.31	7.1	15.31	7.1		
Transportation and material moving  Truck drivers	15.31	5.0	15.31	5.0	_	_
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	16.09	16.6	16.09	16.6	_	_
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Stock handlers and baggers	9.73 9.56	4.0 10.2	9.73 9.56	4.0 10.2	_	_
Cicon nancico and baggoro	3.00		3.00	1		1

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup>, full-time workers:<sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

	To	tal	Private	industry		nd local rnment
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
Blue collar -Continued						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -Continued						
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	\$11.87	9.3	\$11.87	9.3	_	_
Hand packers and packagers	8.34	6.7	8.34	6.7	_	_
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c	9.44	4.7	9.44	4.7	-	_
Service	9.42	4.2	7.74	2.4	\$19.04	4.8
Protective service	16.30	6.4	8.86	3.4	19.72	5.1
Police and detectives, public service	22.75	9.8	- 0.00	_	-	_
Guards and police, except public service	8.56	2.8	8.56	2.8	_	_
Food service	7.74	4.8	7.74	4.8	_	_
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	6.08	3.8	6.08	3.8	_	_
Bartenders	7.28	7.6	7.28	7.6	_	_
Waiters and waitresses	5.50	1.8	5.50	1.8	_	_
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	5.73	2.6	5.73	2.6	_	_
Other food service	8.91	6.1	8.91	6.1	_	_
Supervisors, food preparation and service	13.03	14.8	13.03	14.8	_	_
Cooks	9.79	2.9	9.79	2.9	_	_
Food counter, fountain, and related	6.00	6.9	6.00	6.9	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.48	5.1	7.48	5.1	_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.74	3.5	6.74	3.5	_	_
Health service	10.22	4.5	9.71	3.8	_	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.36	5.4	9.68	4.2	_	_
Cleaning and building service	8.24	3.1	7.94	2.8	_	_
Maids and housemen	7.58	4.2	7.58	4.2	_	_
Janitors and cleaners	8.48	4.4	8.09	4.0	_	_
Personal service	7.43	4.5	7.21	4.1	_	_
Supervisors, personal service	14.81	10.1	_	_	_	_
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	6.41	2.8	6.41	2.8	_	_
Service, n.e.c.	8.69	11.2	8.69	11.2	_	_

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORD-INGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITA-TION IN MIND.

a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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.

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings1, part-time workers:2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

	To	otal	Private	industry		nd local rnment
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
All	\$9.19	5.8	\$8.99	6.7	\$10.10	9.9
All excluding sales	9.34	6.5	9.14	7.6	10.10	9.9
White collar	13.13	7.2	13.09	8.0	13.38	14.1
White collar excluding sales	15.78	7.6	16.39	8.8	13.38	14.1
Professional specialty and technical	20.57	5.8	21.34	6.0	-	_
Professional specialty	21.00	6.1	21.86	6.0	_	_
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	-		-	_	_	_
Health related	23.03 22.28	4.5	23.03 22.28	4.5	_	_
Registered nurses	22.20 –	2.3	22.20	2.3	_	_
Teachers, college and university  Teachers, except college and university	_	_	_	_		_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	_	_	_	_	_	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and						
professionals, n.e.c.	_	_	_	_	_	_
Technical	-	-	_	_	-	_
Sales	8.10	5.4	8.10	5.4	_	_
Sales workers, other commodities	7.91	4.4	7.91	4.4	_	_
Cashiers	7.98	7.8	7.98	7.8	-	_
Administrative support, including clerical	9.62	4.9	9.49	5.6	_	_
Blue collar	7.74	4.4	7.72	4.9	-	_
Precision production, craft, and repair	_	_	-	_	-	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	_	_	-	_	-	_
Transportation and material moving	-	_	_	_	-	_
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.61	4.4	7.60	5.1	_	_
Stock handlers and baggers	6.73	6.7	6.73	6.7	_	_
Service	6.80	5.1	6.09	4.0	9.14	7.5
Protective service	7.35	3.4	7.16	2.2	_	_
Food service	5.71	3.2	5.55	2.2	_	-
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.52	2.8	5.42	1.8	_	_
Waiters and waitresses	5.45	2.2	5.45	2.2	_	_
Other food service	6.35	5.3		_	_	_
Health service	9.50 9.74	4.0 2.8	9.45	4.6	_	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.74	2.0	_	1	_	_
Personal service	- 7.25	7.8	5.67	3.3	9.30	9.3
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	6.76	10.3	5.39	1.9	- 3.50	
, mondanto, amazoment, and reoreation facilities	0.70	10.0	0.00	1.5		

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings<sup>1</sup>, full-time workers:<sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

		Total		Priv	ate industry	,		ate and local overnment	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Weekly (	earnings	Maan	Weekly e	arnings	Maan	Weekly 6	earnings	Maan
·	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean weekl hours
II	\$560	2.8	40.3	\$490	3.0	40.2	\$886	5.9	41.1
All excluding sales	564	2.8	40.3	490	2.9	40.1	885	5.9	41.1
White collar	696 737	4.0 4.3	40.8 40.7	611 646	3.7 4.0	40.9 40.8	933 932	8.4 8.4	40.5 40.5
Professional specialty and									
technical	1,022	8.6	40.5	849	4.1	40.6	1,196	14.1	40.3
Professional specialty Engineers, architects, and	1,138	10.1	40.2	933	3.6	40.0	1,305	15.7	40.4
surveyors	1,149	7.6	42.3	1,076	5.5	41.4	_	_	_
Mathematical and computer	•			,					
scientists	-	_	-	_	-	-	_	_	-
Natural scientists	- 001	-	-	- 012	- 2.4	20.2	_	_	-
Health related Registered nurses	921 873	2.9 2.5	39.3 39.2	913 850	3.4 1.7	39.2 39.0	_	_	-
Teachers, college and university	-		-	-	-	- 33.0	_	_	_
Teachers, except college and									
university	-	_	-	_	-	-	_	-	-
Social scientists and urban									
planners Social, recreation, and religious	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
workers	759	5.7	40.0	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social workers	770	6.2	40.0	_	_	_	_	_	_
Lawyers and judges		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals,									
n.e.c	- 723	5.7	- 41.2	- 694	6.3	41.8	_	_	_
Technical Licensed practical nurses	598	1.8	39.6	595	1.8	39.6	_	_	_
Executive, administrative, and	4.000	5.4	40.0	4.077	5.0	44.0	4.440	40.0	40.6
managerial  Executives, administrators, and	1,088	5.4	43.8	1,077	5.6	44.3	1,118	13.2	42.6
managers	1,212	5.5	45.4	1,144	6.3	45.4	_	_	_
Financial managers Managers, service	1,363	9.1	46.5	_	-	-	-	_	-
organizations, n.e.c Managers and administrators,	1,080	18.3	50.2	1,080	18.3	50.2	-	_	-
n.e.c	1,123	6.9	42.6	1,106	7.9	43.0	_	-	-
Management related  Management related, n.e.c	849 783	4.4 6.2	40.9 41.9	909 827	5.8 8.0	41.4 42.7	_	_	_
Sales	505	9.1	41.3	498	9.2	41.3	_	_	_
Supervisors, sales	588	20.8	40.4	588	20.8	40.4	_	_	-
Sales workers, other commodities	417	5.6	39.5	417	5.6	39.5			
Cashiers	320	5.0	39.7	320	5.0	39.7	_	_	_
Administrative support, including									
clerical	514	3.6	39.9	466	4.0	39.9	652	5.0	40.0
Secretaries	513	6.0	39.7	495	5.4	39.7	-	_	-
Hotel clerks Receptionists	323 342	4.8 3.6	40.0 39.7	323 342	4.8 3.6	40.0 39.7	_	_	-
Order clerks	432	3.4	40.0	432	3.4	40.0	_	_	_
Records clerks, n.e.c.	600	15.4	40.0	600	15.4	40.0	_	_	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and									
auditing clerks	474	6.9	39.9	440	8.1	39.9	-	_	-
Dispatchers Traffic, shipping and receiving	668	4.5	40.0	_	_	_	_	_	-
clerks	532	9.4	40.0	532	9.4	40.0	_	_	-
Stock and inventory clerks	506	6.7	40.0	506	6.7	40.0	-	_	-
General office clerks	554	3.6	39.9	482	8.0	39.6	589	1.9	40.0
Administrative support, n.e.c.	597	11.8	40.0	426	7.6	39.9	_	_	-

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings<sup>1</sup>, full-time workers:<sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

		Total		Priv	ate industry	,		ate and local overnment	l 
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Weekly (	earnings	Maan	Weekly e	arnings	Mean	Weekly 6	earnings	Mea
·	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	weekly hours <sup>5</sup>
21	<b>#</b> 507	4.0	00.0	Φ570	4.0	00.0	<b>#</b> 707	0.7	40.0
Blue collar	\$587	4.0	39.9	\$578	4.2	39.9	\$727	9.7	40.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	753	3.7	40.1	756	4.0	40.1	727	9.7	40.0
Automobile mechanics	764	7.5	39.9	764	7.5	39.9	-		-
Mechanics and repairers,			00.0			00.0			
n.e.c	592	8.8	40.0	575	11.5	40.0	_	_	-
Machine operators, assemblers,									
and inspectors	464	5.4	39.8	464	5.4	39.8	_	_	-
Miscellaneous machine									
operators, n.e.c.	429	6.6	40.0	429	6.6	40.0	-	_	-
Assemblers	380	2.0	39.9	380	2.0	39.9	-	_	-
Transportation and material									
moving	618	7.0	40.4	618	7.0	40.4	_	_	_
Truck driversIndustrial truck and tractor	640	5.0	40.0	640	5.0	40.0	-	_	-
equipment operators	644	16.6	40.0	644	16.6	40.0	_	_	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners,									
helpers, and laborers	382	4.1	39.3	382	4.1	39.3	_	_	_
Stock handlers and baggers	369	12.0	38.6	369	12.0	38.6	_		1 _
Freight, stock, and material	309	12.0	30.0	309	12.0	30.0		_	
<b>3</b> , ,	455	10.0	20.2	455	10.0	20.2			
handlers, n.e.c.	455 331	10.9 6.5	38.3 39.7	455 331	10.9 6.5	38.3 39.7	_	_	-
Hand packers and packagers	331	6.5	39.7	331	6.5	39.7	_	_	-
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	374	4.8	39.6	374	4.8	39.6	_	_	_
	374						_		
Service	377	4.4	40.1	307	2.6	39.7	815	4.7	42.
Protective service	685	6.8	42.0	351	3.6	39.6	853	5.0	43.
Police and detectives, public	6.10		40.5						
service	910	9.8	40.0	_	_	-	-	_	-
Guards and police, except	220	2.0	20.6	220	2.0	20.6			
public service Food service	339 307	3.0 5.1	39.6 39.7	339 307	3.0 5.1	39.6 39.7	_		-
Waiters, waitresses, and	301	J. 1	33.1	307	J. 1	33.1	-	_	-
bartenders	238	4.0	39.2	238	4.0	39.2	_	_	l _
Bartenders	289	7.7	39.8	289	7.7	39.8	_	_	_
Waiters and waitresses	214	2.4	38.9	214	2.4	38.9	-	_	-
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	224	3.0	39.0	224	3.0	39.0			
Other food service	356	6.6	40.0	356	6.6	40.0	_		_
Supervisors, food preparation	330	0.0	40.0	330	0.0	40.0	_	_	
and service	541	16.7	41.5	541	16.7	41.5	_	_	_
Cooks	387	3.3	39.5	387	3.3	39.5	_	_	_
Food counter, fountain, and									
related	232	8.8	38.6	232	8.8	38.6	_	_	-
Kitchen workers, food									
preparation	299	5.1	40.0	299	5.1	40.0	_	-	-
Food preparation, n.e.c.	269	3.5	39.9	269	3.5	39.9	_	_	_
Health service	407	4.4	39.8	386	3.7	39.8	-	_	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and									
attendants	412	5.3	39.8	384	4.1	39.7	_	-	-

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings1, full-time workers:2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

		Total		Priv	ate industry	,	Sta 9		
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Weekly earnings			Weekly earnings			Weekly 6	earnings	
,	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>5</sup>
Service –Continued  Cleaning and building service  Maids and housemen  Janitors and cleaners  Personal service  Supervisors, personal service  Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities  Service, n.e.c.	\$325 303 332 295 598 255 343	3.2 4.2 4.6 4.5 10.4 2.9 11.3	39.5 39.9 39.2 39.8 40.4 39.7 39.4	\$313 303 316 286 - 255 343	3.0 4.2 4.3 4.2 - 2.9 11.3	39.5 39.9 39.1 39.7 - 39.7 39.4	- - - -	-	- - - - -

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet PUBLICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF

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.

<sup>3</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings<sup>1</sup>, full-time workers:<sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

		Total		Priv	ate industry	,		te and local overnment	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Annual e	arnings	Mean -	Annual ea	arnings	Mean	Annual ea	arnings	Mean
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	annua hours <sup>5</sup>
All	\$29,049 29,275	2.8 2.8	2,093 2,089	\$25,469 25,425	3.0 2.9	2,087 2,081	\$45,704 45,651	5.9 5.9	2,121 2,121
White collarWhite collar excluding sales	36,052 38,092	4.0 4.3	2,112 2,104	31,724 33,485	3.7 4.0	2,123 2,116	47,936 47,870	8.4 8.4	2,080 2,080
Professional specialty and									
technical Professional specialty	52,273 57,925	8.6 10.1	2,071 2,048	44,011 48,523	4.1 3.6	2,107 2,082	60,345 65,327	14.1 15.7	2,035 2,022
Engineers, architects, and	37,323	10.1	2,040	40,020	3.0	2,002	00,027	15.7	2,022
surveyors	59,763	7.6	2,199	55,939	5.5	2,154	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	_	_	_		_	_			
Natural scientists	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Health related	47,870	2.9	2,045	47,450	3.4	2,036	-	_	-
Registered nurses	45,399	2.5	2,039	44,225	1.7	2,027	_	_	-
Teachers, college and university Teachers, except college and	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_
university	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban									
planners Social, recreation, and religious	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
workers	39,453	5.7	2,080	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social workers	40,043	6.2	2,080	-	-	_	_	_	-
Lawyers and judges Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals,	_	_	_	_	_	-	-	_	_
n.e.c	-	-	- 0.400	- 05 774	-	-	-	_	-
Technical Licensed practical nurses	37,374 30,178	5.7 1.8	2,129 2,000	35,771 29,983	6.3 1.8	2,153 1,996	_	_	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial  Executives, administrators, and	56,569	5.4	2,279	56,004	5.6	2,302	58,125	13.2	2,217
managers Financial managers Managers, service	63,015 70,897	5.5 9.1	2,360 2,416	59,511 –	6.3 -	2,362	_	_ _	_ _
organizations, n.e.c Managers and administrators,	56,152	18.3	2,613	56,152	18.3	2,613	_	_	_
n.e.c	58,391	6.9	2,216	57,508	7.9	2,238	-	_	-
Management related Management related, n.e.c	44,170 40,721	4.4 6.2	2,125 2,178	47,242 42,988	5.8 8.0	2,153 2,218	_	-	_
SalesSupervisors, salesSales workers, other	26,248 30,572	9.1 20.8	2,148 2,101	25,907 30,572	9.2 20.8	2,149 2,101	<u>-</u>	- -	_ _
commodities	21,687	5.6	2,055	21,687	5.6	2,055	-	_	-
Cashiers	16,656	5.0	2,067	16,656	5.0	2,067	-	_	_
Administrative support, including				0.4.4==					
clerical Secretaries	26,649 26,475	3.6 6.0	2,070 2,053	24,177 25,554	4.0	2,067 2,048	33,913	5.0	2,080
Hotel clerks	16,803	4.8	2,033	16,803	5.4 4.8	2,046	_		-
Receptionists	17,794	3.6	2,063	17,794	3.6	2,063	-	_	-
Order clerks	22,449	3.4	2,080	22,449	3.4	2,080	-	_	-
Records clerks, n.e.c Bookkeepers, accounting and	31,196	15.4	2,080	31,196	15.4	2,080	_	_	-
auditing clerks	24,660	6.9	2,077	22,889	8.1	2,076	_	_	_
Dispatchers Traffic, shipping and receiving	34,721	4.5	2,080	_	_	-	-	_	_
clerks	27,657	9.4	2,077	27,657	9.4	2,077	-	_	-
Stock and inventory clerks General office clerks	25,404 28,785	6.7 3.6	2,010 2,073	25,404 25,073	6.7 8.0	2,010 2,058	- 30,631	- 1.9	2,080
Administrative support, n.e.c.	31,058	11.8	2,078	22,160	7.6	2,036	-	- 1.3	

 $\label{thm:continuous} \begin{tabular}{ll} Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings$^1$, full-time workers:$^2$ Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued $$(1.5)$ Continued$ 

		Total		Priv	ate industry	,		te and local overnment	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Annual e	arnings	Mean	Annual ea	arnings	Mean	Annual e	arnings	Mean
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	annual hours <sup>5</sup>
Blue collar	\$30,434	4.0	2,068	\$29,990	4.2	2,068	\$37,822	9.7	2,080
Precision production, craft, and repair	39,092	3.7	2,081	39,290	4.0	2,081	37,822	9.7	2,080
Automobile mechanics Mechanics and repairers,	39,733	7.5	2,077	39,733	7.5	2,077	-	_	
n.e.c	30,807	8.8	2,080	29,890	11.5	2,080	-	_	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Miscellaneous machine	24,085	5.4	2,065	24,085	5.4	2,065	-	_	_
operators, n.e.cAssemblers	22,316 19,583	6.6 2.0	2,080 2,057	22,316 19,583	6.6 2.0	2,080 2,057	<u>-</u>	- -	_ _
Transportation and material									
moving  Truck drivers Industrial truck and tractor	32,129 33,266	7.0 5.0	2,099 2,080	32,129 33,266	7.0 5.0	2,099 2,080	-	_ _	_ _
equipment operators	33,472	16.6	2,080	33,472	16.6	2,080	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Stock handlers and baggers	19,776 19,168	4.1 12.0	2,032 2,006	19,776 19,168	4.1 12.0	2,032 2,006	<u>-</u>	_ _	_
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	23,636	10.9	1,991	23,636	10.9	1,991	_	_	_
Hand packers and packagers Laborers, except construction,	16,887	6.5	2,025	16,887	6.5	2,025	-	_	_
n.e.c	19,440	4.8	2,060	19,440	4.8	2,060	-	_	_
Protective service	19,627 35,632	4.4 6.8	2,085 2,186	15,956 18,236	2.6 3.6	2,062 2,059	42,382 44,347	4.7 5.0	2,226 2,249
service	47,310	9.8	2,080	-	-	-	_	_	_
public service Food service Waiters, waitresses, and	17,629 15,969	3.0 5.1	2,059 2,063	17,629 15,969	3.0 5.1	2,059 2,063	- -	_ _	_ _
bartenders	12,399 15,050	4.0 7.7	2,038 2,068	12,399 15,050	4.0 7.7	2,038 2,068	_	_ _	_ _
Waiters and waitresses Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	11,131 11,637	3.0	2,023 2,029	11,131 11,637	2.4 3.0	2,023	_	_	_
Other food serviceSupervisors, food preparation	18,531	6.6	2,080	18,531	6.6	2,080	-	_	_
and service  Cooks  Food counter, fountain, and	28,116 20,116	16.7 3.3	2,157 2,055	28,116 20,116	16.7 3.3	2,157 2,055	_	_	_
related Kitchen workers, food	12,053	8.8	2,009	12,053	8.8	2,009	-	_	_
preparation	15,563	5.1	2,080	15,563	5.1	2,080	-	_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c  Health service  Nursing aides, orderlies and	13,987 21,139	3.5 4.4	2,075 2,069	13,987 20,069	3.5 3.7	2,075 2,067	_	_	_
attendants	21,425	5.3	2,067	19,983	4.1	2,065	-	_	-

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings1, full-time workers:2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

	Total		Priv	ate industry	,	State and local government			
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Annual e	arnings		Annual earnings			Annual earnings		
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean annual hours <sup>5</sup>
Service –Continued Cleaning and building service Maids and housemen Janitors and cleaners Personal service Supervisors, personal service Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities Service, n.e.c.	\$16,924 15,738 17,259 15,349 31,111 13,239 17,835	3.2 4.2 4.6 4.5 10.4 2.9 11.3	2,054 2,076 2,036 2,067 2,101 2,064 2,051	\$16,290 15,738 16,443 14,894 - 13,239 17,835	3.0 4.2 4.3 4.2 - 2.9 11.3	2,052 2,076 2,033 2,067 - 2,064 2,051		-	- - - -

<sup>1</sup> 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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet PUBLICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF

number of workers, weighted by hours.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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.

Table 4-1.Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> all workers:<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

	To	otal	Private	industry		ind local rnment
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relativ error <sup>5</sup> (percen
All excluding sales	\$13.47 13.63	2.6 2.7	\$11.92 11.96	2.7 2.7	\$20.57 20.54	5.7 5.7
White colley	16.70	2.0	14.70	2.0	22.60	
Vhite collar1	16.79 6.56	3.6 2.3	14.79 6.51	3.2 2.3	22.68	8.2
2	9.58	13.1	9.49	15.4	_	_
3	9.37	3.0	9.37	3.0	_	_
4	11.09	4.1	10.65	4.3	14.06	2.2
5	15.48	3.4	15.06	5.0	16.08	4.7
6	15.85	2.6	15.49	3.4	_	-
7	19.71	5.2	19.30	6.5	20.28	8.1
8	19.51	7.6	20.35	9.0	<u> </u>	
9	21.98	2.1	22.55	2.1	20.45	4.9
10	24.62	5.2	26.21	3.3	- 20.47	-
11 12	29.20 31.84	3.7 8.6	28.98 30.69	4.2 10.5	29.47	6.6
Not able to be leveled	31.84 51.17	49.0	30.69	10.5	-	_
White collar excluding sales	17.97	49.0	- 15.86	3.5	22.65	8.2
2	10.64	14.3	10.75	17.3		
3	9.31	3.0	9.31	3.0	_	_
4	11.30	5.0	10.76	5.4	14.06	2.2
5	15.32	3.5	14.59	4.6	16.08	4.7
6	15.74	2.8	15.32	3.7	_	-
7	20.02	5.2	19.71	5.6	20.28	8.1
8	18.94	7.6	19.53	9.3		
9	21.77	2.0	22.28	2.0	20.45	4.9
10	24.62	5.2	26.21	3.3	_	_
11 12	29.28 31.84	3.9 8.6	28.98 30.69	4.2 10.5	_	_
Not able to be leveled	51.17	49.0	-	-	_	_
Professional specialty and technical	24.69	7.9	20.97	3.9	29.07	13.8
Professional specialty	27.21	9.1	22.96	2.6	31.50	15.3
7	18.42	6.7	18.42	6.7	-	_
9	21.96	2.3	22.19	2.1	21.35	6.7
10	23.72	9.2	_	_	_	-
11	31.64	8.6	_	-	_	-
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	27.49	5.5	26.32	4.3	_	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	_	_	_	_	-
Natural scientists	-	_	-	_	_	-
Health related9	23.32	2.0	23.22	2.3	_	_
Registered nurses	22.64 22.27	1.6 1.7	22.39 21.96	1.5 1.3	_	_
9	22.43	1.7	22.11	1.3	_	
Teachers, college and university	-	''	-	-	_	-
Teachers, except college and university	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	18.14	4.4	_	_	_	_
Social workers	18.31	4.5	_	_	_	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	_	-	_	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and						
professionals, n.e.c Technical	- 17.49	6.6	- 16.59	7.7	_	_
5	17.43	11.2	14.71	4.2	_	_
6	14.25	5.6	_		_	_
7	21.20	10.2	_	_	_	_
Licensed practical nurses	15.19	1.7	15.14	1.7	_	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	24.82	4.7	24.33	4.6	26.22	12.0
7	20.01	9.3	20.62	9.6	_	-
8	18.92	11.3	18.92	11.3	_	-
9	21.66	4.4	23.25	4.4	_	-
11 12	27.88 31.17	3.2	28.20 30.55	3.7		-
	31.17 26.71	10.3 5.1	30.55 25.20	10.6 5.0	_	
		. 0.1	23.20	ı J.U	_	_
Executives, administrators, and managers 9	23.14	6.2	23.14	6.2	_	_

Table 4-1. Selected occupations and levels, all workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

	т	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen
White collar –Continued						
Executive, administrative, and managerial -Continued						
Executives, administrators, and managers						
-Continued						
11	\$27.88	3.2	\$28.20	3.7	_	_
12	-	11.8	_	_	_	_
Financial managers		10.3	-	_	_	_
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.		9.2	21.49	9.2	_	_
Managers and administrators, n.e.c		5.5 4.8	25.69 21.94	5.9 7.0	_	_
7		14.5	21.94	7.0	_	
9		4.6	_	_	_	_
Management related, n.e.c.		7.1	19.38	9.8	_	_
·				1		
Sales		6.5	11.53	6.5	_	_
1		2.8	6.41	2.8	_	-
2		3.1	6.84	3.1	_	_
3	-	5.6 7.1	9.44	5.6	_	_
4 Supervisors, sales		19.3	10.31 14.55	7.1 19.3	_	_
Sales workers, other commodities		5.5	10.00	5.5	_	_
3		10.7	11.22	10.7	_	_
4		7.3	9.41	7.3	_	_
Cashiers	-	4.7	8.05	4.7	_	_
1	6.40	2.8	6.40	2.8	_	_
2	6.66	3.0	6.66	3.0	_	_
3 4		7.7	8.72	7.7	_	-
Administrative support, including clerical		3.6	9.12 11.60	10.6 3.9	\$16.04	5.0
2		14.5	10.77	17.7	_	_
3		3.0	9.31	3.0	_	_
4		5.1	10.80	5.5	14.06	2.2
5 6		3.0 2.8	14.54 15.87	5.5 3.2	15.33	2.6
7		7.8	-	3.2	_	_
Secretaries		6.0	12.47	5.4	_	_
4		6.4	13.03	6.4	_	_
Hotel clerks	8.08	4.8	8.08	4.8	_	_
Receptionists	8.97	3.9	8.86	4.1	_	_
Order clerks		3.4	10.79	3.4	_	-
Records clerks, n.e.c.		18.2	13.59	18.2	_	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks		6.5	10.97	7.5	_	-
3		5.5	9.44	5.5	_	_
4 Dispatchers	11.56 16.69	10.2 4.5	10.22	10.2	_	_
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks		9.4	13.30	9.4	_	
4		10.5	14.11	10.5	_	_
Stock and inventory clerks		6.7	12.64	6.7	_	_
General office clerks		3.6	12.07	7.8	14.73	1.9
4	13.03	5.5	-	-	_	_
5		1.3			_	_
Data entry keyers		10.4	10.71	10.4	_	_
Administrative support, n.e.c4		11.6 3.6	10.67 –	7.6	-	_
Blue collar	14.18	3.9	14.01	4.1	16.68	12.4
1		2.8	7.70	3.1	_	_
2		4.4	8.09	4.4	_	-
3		5.0	10.26	5.0	_	-
4		9.1	12.34	7.2	_	-
5	1	3.5	13.42	3.5	_	_
6 7		7.3 4.1	17.87 20.40	6.9 4.3		_
	_ ∠∪.उ∪	1 4.1	20.40	۱ 4.5	_	1 -

Table 4-1. Selected occupations and levels, all workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

	To	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relativ error <sup>5</sup> (percen
Blue collar –Continued						
9	\$25.71	4.8	-	_	-	_
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.76	3.6	\$18.84	3.9	\$18.19	9.7
4	17.33	20.6	Ψ10.04 -	- 0.5	Ψ10.13 —	3.7
5	14.34	5.6	13.89	6.8	_	_
6	17.71	7.8	18.37	7.1	_	_
7	20.68	3.9	20.83	4.1	_	_
9	25.29	4.8	25.94	3.8	_	_
Automobile mechanics	19.13	7.5	19.13	7.5	_	_
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.81	8.8	14.37	11.5	_	_
5	13.49	12.2	-	_	-	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.54	5.3	11.54	5.3	-	_
2	8.31	6.0	8.31	6.0	-	_
3	9.97	3.2	9.97	3.2	-	-
4	11.27	10.1	11.27	10.1	_	_
5	13.26	2.9	13.26	2.9	_	_
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	10.73	6.6	10.73	6.6	_	_
Assemblers	9.30	2.8	9.30	2.8	-	_
3	9.59	2.5	9.59	2.5	-	_
Transportation and material moving	15.25	7.0	15.25	7.0	_	_
4	16.35	11.1	16.35	11.1	_	_
Truck drivers	15.99	5.0	15.99	5.0	_	_
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	16.09	16.6	16.09	16.6	-	_
Handlers, equipment eleganers, helpers, and laborers	9.25	3.7	9.29	3.8		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.72	3.0	7.73	3.4	_	_
2	8.00	5.6	8.00	5.6	_	_
3	10.83	9.0	10.83	9.0	_	_
4	10.90	4.3	10.00	4.3	_	
5	12.86	8.2	12.86	8.2	_	
Stock handlers and baggers	7.81	8.2	7.81	8.2	_	_
2	6.58	5.0	6.58	5.0	_	_
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	11.47	8.8	11.47	8.8	_	_
Hand packers and packagers	8.28	6.0	8.28	6.0	_	_
2	9.54	2.8	9.54	2.8	_	_
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.39	4.2	9.39	4.2	_	_
1	7.72	4.3	7.72	4.3	_	_
2	8.86	3.9	8.86	3.9	_	_
3	10.14	9.5	10.14	9.5	-	-
ervice	9.12	4.0	7.57	2.3	17.40	5.2
1	6.12	2.4	6.11	2.4	_	_
2	6.89	1.8	6.84	2.0	_	_
3	6.87	3.0	6.81	3.1	_	-
4	8.80	3.5	8.63	3.6	-	-
5	10.15	4.6	10.00	5.1	-	-
6	16.10	7.2	11.89	4.9	19.10	3.7
7	17.42	6.1	_	_	17.46	6.5
8	19.03	8.7	_	-	-	-
Protective service	15.91	6.5	8.67	3.6	19.62	5.0
2	7.06	2.9	7.06	2.9	-	_
3	8.11	1.6	8.06	1.7	-	_
4	8.83	4.0	8.72	4.3	_	-
5	9.19	4.1	9.19	4.1	-	_
7	17.09	6.9	-	-	17.68	6.7
Supervisors, guards	11.00	9.7	-	-	-	_
Police and detectives, public service	22.75	9.8	- 0.40	_	-	-
Guards and police, except public service	8.42	3.0	8.42	3.0	-	_
2	7.06	2.9	7.06	2.9	-	_
Soud sorvice	8.06	1.7 4.6	8.06	1.7	-	-
Food service	7.48 5.84	2.2	7.48 5.83	4.6	_	-
I	5.84	4.4	5.83	2.2	_	_

Table 4-1. Selected occupations and levels, all workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

	To	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen
Service –Continued						
Food service –Continued	<b>#</b> 0.00		<b>#</b> 0.00			
2	\$6.39	3.3	\$6.39	3.3	-	_
3	6.71	4.7	6.71	4.7	_	_
4	8.09	5.8	8.07	5.9 3.8	_	_
6 Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	10.85 5.96	3.8	10.85 5.95	3.3	_	_
1	5.64	2.6	5.64	2.6	_	1 -
2	5.58	1.9	5.58	1.9	_	_
3	5.72	3.8	5.72	3.8	_	_
4	7.38	11.6	7.32	12.2	_	_
Bartenders	7.32	7.4	7.28	7.6	_	_
4	7.77	11.2	7.71	11.9	_	_
Waiters and waitresses	5.48	1.4	5.48	1.4	_	_
2	5.62	2.5	5.62	2.5	_	_
3	5.46	2.7	5.46	2.7	-	-
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	5.68	2.4	5.68	2.4	_	_
1	5.84	3.0	5.84	3.0	_	-
Other food service	8.77	5.9	8.79	6.0	_	-
1	6.15	2.3	6.14	2.4	_	-
2	7.03	3.5	7.03	3.5	_	-
3	7.92	5.5	7.92	5.5	_	-
4	8.78	4.6	8.78	4.6	_	_
6	10.85	3.8	10.85	3.8	_	-
Supervisors, food preparation and service	13.03	14.8	13.03	14.8	_	_
Cooks	9.75	2.9	9.78	2.9	-	_
3 4	9.13 9.14	5.6 4.0	9.13 9.14	5.6 4.0	_	_
Food counter, fountain, and related	9.14 5.92	5.6	9.14 5.92	5.6	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.48	5.1	7.48	5.1	_	_
2	7.48	1.8	7.40	1.8	_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.71	3.3	6.71	3.3		
1	6.24	2.0	6.24	2.2	_	_
2	7.16	4.7	7.16	4.7	_	_
Health service	10.03	3.3	9.64	3.1	_	_
4	10.29	2.3	10.22	2.4	_	_
5	11.23	7.2	-		_	_
Health aides, except nursing	9.27	5.0	_	_	_	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.22	4.0	9.64	3.5	_	_
4	10.29	2.3	10.22	2.4	-	-
Cleaning and building service	8.23	3.0	7.93	2.8	-	-
1	6.90	3.7	6.90	3.7	-	_
2	7.80	2.9	7.80	2.9	-	-
3	7.87	8.8	7.44	9.5	-	-
4	10.99	6.3		-	-	_
Maids and housemen	7.56	4.1	7.56	4.1	-	-
1	6.68	2.6	6.68	2.6	-	_
2	7.83	5.1	7.83	5.1	-	_
Janitors and cleaners	8.47	4.3	8.10	3.9	-	_
1	7.09	6.2	7.09	6.2	_	_
2	7.77	3.1	7.77	3.1	_	-

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, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)
Service –Continued						
Personal service	\$7.40	4.0	\$7.05	3.8	\$11.08	11.8
1	6.16	5.4	6.09	5.8	-	_
2	6.50	2.4	6.30	2.5	-	_
3	6.43	5.0	6.43	5.0	–	_
4	8.68	9.5	8.13	9.0	_	_
Supervisors, personal service	14.67	10.0	13.37	10.7	_	_
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	6.47	2.9	6.30	2.7	_	_
1	6.28	6.2	6.21	6.8	_	_
2	6.31	2.8	6.18	2.9	_	_
3	5.87	3.6	5.87	3.6	_	_
Service, n.e.c.	8.44	10.7	8.44	10.7	_	_

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix b not more information.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

<sup>4</sup> Espringes are the straight-time bourty wages or salaries paid to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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. <sup>5</sup> 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

Table 4-2. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> full-time workers:<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

	To	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen
All excluding sales	\$13.88 14.02	2.7 2.8	\$12.20 12.22	2.8 2.8	\$21.55 21.52	5.9 5.9
Alleita an Han	47.07	0.0	44.04	0.0	00.04	0.0
White collar1	17.07 6.36	3.8 2.5	14.94 6.36	3.3 2.5	23.04	8.3
2	10.40	14.4	10.35	16.6	_	_
3	9.33	3.2	9.33	3.2	_	_
4	11.17	4.2	10.72	4.4	14.28	1.7
5	15.50	3.4	15.08	5.1	16.08	4.7
6	15.75	2.8	15.47	3.4	_	-
7	19.74	5.3	19.34	6.6	20.28	8.1
8	19.51	7.6	20.35	9.0	-	_
9	22.07	2.2 5.1	22.80	2.2 2.4	20.45	4.9
10 11	24.15 29.20	3.7	25.62 28.98	4.2	29.47	6.6
12	31.75	8.7	30.55	10.6	25.47	_
White collar excluding sales	18.10	4.2	15.83	3.7	23.01	8.4
2	10.78	14.9	10.79	17.4		_
3	9.27	3.3	9.27	3.3	_	_
4	11.35	5.0	10.80	5.4	14.28	1.7
5	15.32	3.6	14.57	4.8	16.08	4.7
6	15.63	3.1	15.30	3.8	_	
7 8	20.06 18.94	5.3 7.6	19.79 19.53	5.7 9.3	20.28	8.1
9	21.83	2.2	22.49	2.1	20.45	4.9
10	24.15	5.1	25.62	2.4	20.40	
11	29.28	3.9	28.98	4.2	_	_
12	31.75	8.7	30.55	10.6	_	_
Professional specialty 7 9 10	28.28 18.55 22.14 22.71 31.64 27.18 - - 23.41 22.65 22.27 22.36	10.1 7.3 2.5 8.7 8.6 5.5 - 2.7 2.1 2.1 2.3	23.31 18.55 22.56 - 25.96 - 23.30 22.30 21.82 21.82	2.9 7.3 1.9 - 4.3 - 3.2 2.0 1.6	32.31 _ 21.35 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	15.6 - 6.7 - - - - - -
Teachers, college and university	_			-	_	_
Teachers, except college and university	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	_	-	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	18.97	5.7	_	-	_	_
Social workers	19.25	6.2	_	-	_	_
Lawyers and judges Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	_	_	_	_	_	
Technical	17.55	6.9	16.62	8.2	_	_
5	17.95	12.0	14.45	5.1	_	-
7	21.20	10.2	_	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	15.09	1.8	15.02	1.8	_	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	24.82	4.7	24.33	4.6	26.22	12.0
7	20.01	9.3	20.62	9.6	_	-
8	18.92	11.3	18.92	11.3	_	_
9 11	21.66 27.88	4.4 3.2	23.25 28.20	4.4 3.7	_	
12	27.88 31.17	10.3	30.55	10.6	_	_
Executives, administrators, and managers	26.71	5.1	25.20	5.0		-
9	23.14	6.2	23.14	6.2	_	-
11	27.88	3.2	28.20	3.7	_	-
12	31.14	11.8	-	-	_	_
Financial managers	29.35	10.3	_	_	_	-

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, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

	To	otal	Private	industry		nd local rnment
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen
White collar -Continued						
Executive, administrative, and managerial –Continued Executives, administrators, and managers						
-Continued						
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c	\$21.49	9.2	\$21.49	9.2	_	_
Managers and administrators, n.e.c	26.35	5.5	25.69	5.9	-	-
Management related	20.79	4.8	21.94	7.0	_	-
7	20.22	14.5	_	_	_	_
9	20.71	4.6	-	_	_	_
Management related, n.e.c.	18.69	7.1	19.38	9.8	-	_
Sales	12.22	6.8	12.06	6.9	_	_
1	6.30	3.4	6.30	3.4	_	-
3	9.41	6.0	9.41	6.0	_	_
4	10.45	7.3	10.45	7.3	_	_
Supervisors, sales	14.55	19.3	14.55	19.3	_	_
Sales workers, other commodities	10.55	5.7	10.55	5.7	_	_
4	9.75	7.5	9.75	7.5	_	_
Cashiers	8.06	4.9	8.06	4.9	_	_
1	6.30	3.4	6.30	3.4	_	_
3	8.42	7.6	8.42	7.6	_	_
4	9.12	10.6	9.12	10.6	-	_
					<b>^</b>	
Administrative support, including clerical	12.87	3.6	11.70	4.0	\$16.30	5.0
2	10.80	15.2	10.81	17.7	_	_
3	9.27	3.3	9.27	3.3	14.00	
4	11.40	5.2	10.85	5.6	14.28	1.7
5 6	14.94 15.94	3.0 2.8	14.54 15.87	5.5 3.2	15.33	2.6
7	20.20	7.8	15.67	3.2	_	_
Secretaries	12.89	6.0	12.48	5.4	_	
4	13.03	6.4	13.03	6.4	_	_
Hotel clerks	8.08	4.8	8.08	4.8	_	_
Receptionists	8.63	3.5	8.63	3.5	_	_
Order clerks	10.79	3.4	10.79	3.4	_	_
Records clerks, n.e.c.	15.00	15.4	15.00	15.4	_	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.87	6.8	11.03	8.1	_	_
3	9.44	5.5	9.44	5.5	_	_
4	11.51	11.1	9.98	11.4	_	_
Dispatchers	16.69	4.5	_	_	_	_
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	13.31	9.4	13.31	9.4	_	_
4	14.11	10.5	14.11	10.5	_	_
Stock and inventory clerks	12.64	6.7	12.64	6.7	_	_
General office clerks	13.89	3.6	12.18	8.0	14.73	1.9
4	13.03	5.5	_	_	_	_
5Administrative support, n.e.c.	15.18 14.94	1.3 11.8	- 10.67	7.7	_	_
Administrative Support, Inc.o.	14.54	11.0	10.07	/./		
lue collar	14.72	3.9	14.51	4.1	18.18	9.7
1	7.72	3.4	7.72	3.4	_	_
2	8.57	3.4	8.57	3.4	-	-
3	10.39	5.2	10.39	5.2	-	-
4	13.27	9.3	12.33	7.4	-	-
5	13.67	3.5	13.42	3.5	_	-
<u>6</u>	17.36	7.3	17.87	6.9	_	-
7	20.30	4.1	20.40	4.3	_	-
9	25.71	4.8	_	_	_	_
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.78	3.7	18.88	3.9	18.18	9.7
4	17.33	20.6	-	3.9	-	9.7
5	14.34	5.6	13.89	6.8	_	_
	17.71	7.8	18.37	7.1	_	_
6						i
7	20.68	3.9	20.83	4.1	_	_

Table 4-2. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> full-time workers:<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

	To	otal	Private	industry		nd local nment
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen
Blue collar -Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair -Continued						
Automobile mechanics	\$19.13	7.5	\$19.13	7.5	_	_
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c	14.81	8.8	14.37	11.5	_	_
5	13.49	12.2	-	_	-	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.67	5.4	11.67	5.4	_	_
2	8.33	6.1	8.33	6.1	_	_
3	9.97	3.2	9.97	3.2	_	
4	11.14	10.5	11.14	10.5	_	_
5	13.26	2.9	13.26	2.9	_	_
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	10.73	6.6	10.73	6.6	_	_
Assemblers	9.52	2.0	9.52	2.0	_	_
3	9.59	2.5	9.59	2.5	_	-
-						
Transportation and material moving	15.31	7.1	15.31	7.1	_	-
4	16.35	11.1	16.35	11.1	_	_
Truck drivers	15.99	5.0	15.99	5.0	_	_
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	16.09	16.6	16.09	16.6	-	_
11	0.70	4.0	0.70	4.0		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.73	4.0	9.73	4.0	_	_
1	7.71	3.5	7.71	3.5	_	_
2	8.62	4.2	8.62	4.2	_	_
3	11.59	10.3	11.59	10.3	_	_
4	10.85	4.4	10.85	4.4	_	_
5	12.86	8.2	12.86	8.2	_	_
Stock handlers and baggers	9.56	10.2	9.56	10.2	_	_
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.87	9.3	11.87	9.3	_	_
Hand packers and packagers 2	8.34 9.51	6.7 3.2	8.34 9.51	6.7 3.2	_	_
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.44	4.7	9.44	4.7	_	_
1	7.14	1.7	7.14	1.7	_	_
2	8.86	3.9	8.86	3.9	_	_
ervice	9.42	4.2	7.74	2.4	\$19.04	4.8
1	6.32	2.1	6.32	2.1	_	_
2	6.93	2.0	6.93	2.0	_	_
3	6.89	3.1	6.84	3.1	_	-
4	8.70	3.7	8.61	3.8	_	_
5	10.20	4.8	10.00	5.1	_	_
6	16.10	7.4	11.89	4.9	- 17.46	
7 8	17.42 19.03	6.1 8.7	_	_	17.46	6.5
Protective service	16.30	6.4	- 8.86	3.4	- 19.72	5.1
3	8.06	1.8	8.06	1.8	- 13.12	3.1
4	8.99	3.7	8.88	4.0	_	_
5	9.19	4.1	9.19	4.1	_	_
7	17.09	6.9	-	_	17.68	6.7
Police and detectives, public service	22.75	9.8	_	_		-
Guards and police, except public service	8.56	2.8	8.56	2.8	_	_
3	8.06	1.8	8.06	1.8	_	-
Food service	7.74	4.8	7.74	4.8	-	-
1	6.00	1.8	6.00	1.8	_	_
2	6.51	3.8	6.51	3.8	_	_
3	6.77	4.8	6.77	4.8	_	-
4	8.07	5.9	8.07	5.9	_	-
6 Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	10.85 6.08	3.8 3.8	10.85 6.08	3.8 3.8	_	-
1	5.89	2.7	5.89	2.7	_	I -
2	5.50	2.7	5.50	2.7	_	_
3	5.76	4.0	5.76	4.0	_	-
4	7.32	12.2	7.32	12.2	_	_
Bartenders	7.28	7.6	7.28	7.6	_	_
						1

Table 4-2. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> full-time workers:<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

	То	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent
Service –Continued						
Food service –Continued						
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders –Continued	<b>PE 50</b>	4.0	<b>C</b> - CO	4.0		
Waiters and waitresses	\$5.50	1.8	\$5.50	1.8	_	_
2	5.52	3.2	5.52	3.2	_	_
3	5.49	2.9	5.49	2.9	_	_
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	5.73	2.6	5.73	2.6	_	_
1	5.96	3.0	5.96	3.0	_	_
Other food service	8.91	6.1	8.91	6.1	_	_
1	6.11	2.5	6.11	2.5	_	_
2	7.19	3.2	7.19	3.2	_	_
3	7.92	5.5	7.92	5.5	_	_
4	8.78	4.6	8.78	4.6	_	_
6	10.85	3.8	10.85	3.8	_	_
Supervisors, food preparation and service	13.03	14.8	13.03	14.8	_	_
Cooks	9.79	2.9	9.79	2.9	_	_
3	9.18	5.5	9.18	5.5	_	-
4	9.14	4.0	9.14	4.0	_	-
Food counter, fountain, and related	6.00	6.9	6.00	6.9	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.48	5.1	7.48	5.1	_	_
2	7.06	1.9	7.06	1.9	_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.74	3.5	6.74	3.5	_	_
1	6.21	2.3	6.21	2.3	_	_
2	7.24	4.8	7.24	4.8	_	_
Health service	10.22	4.5	9.71	3.8	_	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.36	5.4	9.68	4.2	_	_
Cleaning and building service	8.24	3.1	7.94	2.8	_	_
1	6.92	3.8	6.92	3.8	_	_
2	7.78	2.9	7.78	2.9	_	_
3	8.00	9.3	7.54	10.3	_	_
4	10.99	6.3		_	_	_
Maids and housemen	7.58	4.2	7.58	4.2	_	_
1	6.68	2.6	6.68	2.6	l –	_
2	7.83	5.1	7.83	5.1	_	_
Janitors and cleaners	8.48	4.4	8.09	4.0	_	_
1	7.11	6.4	7.11	6.4	_	_
2	7.73	3.2	7.73	3.2	_	_
Personal service	7.43	4.5	7.21	4.1	_	_
1	6.41	6.3	6.41	6.3	_	_
2	6.40	2.7	6.40	2.7	_	_
3	6.44	5.0	6.44	5.0	_	_
Supervisors, personal service	14.81	10.1		-	_	_
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	6.41	2.8	6.41	2.8	_	_
1	6.73	6.7	6.73	6.7	_	_
2	6.26	3.0	6.26	3.0	_	_
3	5.91	3.8	5.91	3.8	l _	_
·	8.69	11.2	8.69	11.2	1	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

hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all waters and fixed by the support of the payers of the payers

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

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.

occupation. See appendixes C and D for more information.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. <sup>5</sup> 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.

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, Reno, NV, February 2000

II	\$9.19 9.34 13.13 7.21 7.10 9.65 9.76 21.35 15.78 8.89 9.66 10.26 21.35 20.57 21.34 - 23.03	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)  5.8 6.5  7.2 4.2 5.5 5.3 6.7 5.6 7.6 6.8 7.5 8.1 5.6  5.8 6.1 5.6	\$8.99 9.14 13.09 7.08 6.66 9.65 9.36 21.35 16.39 - 9.66 9.83 21.35 21.34	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)  6.7 7.6  8.0 4.8 4.0 5.3 7.1 5.6 8.8 - 7.5 9.8 5.6 6.0	\$10.10 10.10 13.38 - - - 13.38 - - -	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen  9.9  9.9  14.1  14.1 14.1
All excluding sales  White collar  1 2 3 4 9 White collar excluding sales 2 3 4 9  Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty 9 Engineers, architects, and surveyors Health related	9.34 13.13 7.21 7.10 9.65 9.76 21.35 15.78 8.89 9.66 10.26 21.35 20.57 21.00 21.34 - 23.03	6.5 7.2 4.2 5.5 5.3 6.7 5.6 7.6 6.8 7.5 8.1 5.6 5.8 6.1	9.14 13.09 7.08 6.66 9.65 9.36 21.35 16.39 9.66 9.83 21.35	7.6  8.0  4.8  4.0  5.3  7.1  5.6  8.8  -  7.5  9.8  5.6	10.10 13.38 - - - - 13.38 - -	9.9 14.1 - - - -
White collar  1 2 3 4 9 White collar excluding sales 2 3 4 9  White collar excluding sales 2  7 9 Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty 9 Engineers, architects, and surveyors Health related	13.13 7.21 7.10 9.65 9.76 21.35 15.78 8.89 9.66 10.26 21.35 20.57 21.00 21.34	7.2 4.2 5.5 5.3 6.7 5.6 7.6 6.8 7.5 8.1 5.6	13.09 7.08 6.66 9.65 9.36 21.35 16.39 - 9.66 9.83 21.35	8.0 4.8 4.0 5.3 7.1 5.6 8.8 - 7.5 9.8 5.6	13.38 - - - - - 13.38 - -	14.1 - - - -
1	7.21 7.10 9.65 9.76 21.35 15.78 8.89 9.66 10.26 21.35 20.57 21.00 21.34 -	4.2 5.5 5.3 6.7 5.6 7.6 6.8 7.5 8.1 5.6	7.08 6.66 9.65 9.36 21.35 16.39 - 9.66 9.83 21.35	4.8 4.0 5.3 7.1 5.6 8.8 - 7.5 9.8 5.6	- - - - - 13.38 - -	- - - -
2	7.10 9.65 9.76 21.35 15.78 8.89 9.66 10.26 21.35 20.57 21.00 21.34 -	5.5 5.3 6.7 5.6 7.6 6.8 7.5 8.1 5.6	6.66 9.65 9.36 21.35 16.39 - 9.66 9.83 21.35 21.34	4.0 5.3 7.1 5.6 8.8 - 7.5 9.8 5.6	- 13.38 - - -	14.1 - - - - 14.1 - -
3	9.65 9.76 21.35 15.78 8.89 9.66 10.26 21.35 20.57 21.00 21.34 -	5.3 6.7 5.6 7.6 6.8 7.5 8.1 5.6 5.8 6.1	9.65 9.36 21.35 16.39 - 9.66 9.83 21.35	5.3 7.1 5.6 8.8 - 7.5 9.8 5.6	- 13.38 - - -	- - - 14.1 - - -
4	9.76 21.35 15.78 8.89 9.66 10.26 21.35 20.57 21.00 21.34 - 23.03	6.7 5.6 7.6 6.8 7.5 8.1 5.6	9.36 21.35 16.39 - 9.66 9.83 21.35	7.1 5.6 8.8 - 7.5 9.8 5.6	- 13.38 - - -	- - 14.1 - - - -
9	21.35 15.78 8.89 9.66 10.26 21.35 20.57 21.00 21.34 - 23.03	5.6 7.6 6.8 7.5 8.1 5.6 5.8 6.1	21.35 16.39 - 9.66 9.83 21.35	5.6 8.8 - 7.5 9.8 5.6	- - -	- 14.1 - - - -
White collar excluding sales	15.78 8.89 9.66 10.26 21.35 20.57 21.00 21.34	7.6 6.8 7.5 8.1 5.6 5.8 6.1	16.39 - 9.66 9.83 21.35	8.8 - 7.5 9.8 5.6	- - -	14.1 - - - -
2	8.89 9.66 10.26 21.35 20.57 21.00 21.34 - 23.03	6.8 7.5 8.1 5.6 5.8 6.1	9.66 9.83 21.35	7.5 9.8 5.6	- - -	14.1 - - - -
3	9.66 10.26 21.35 20.57 21.00 21.34 - 23.03	7.5 8.1 5.6 5.8 6.1	9.66 9.83 21.35 21.34	7.5 9.8 5.6	-	- - -
4	10.26 21.35 20.57 21.00 21.34 - 23.03	8.1 5.6 5.8 6.1	9.83 21.35 21.34	9.8 5.6	-	- - -
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty 9 Engineers, architects, and surveyors Health related	21.35 20.57 21.00 21.34 - 23.03	5.6 5.8 6.1	21.35 21.34	5.6		_
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty 9 Engineers, architects, and surveyors Health related	20.57 21.00 21.34 - 23.03	5.8 6.1	21.34		_	_
Professional specialty	21.00 21.34 - 23.03	6.1		6.0	_	
9 Engineers, architects, and surveyors Health related	21.34 - 23.03	I I				_
Engineers, architects, and surveyors  Health related	- 23.03	5.6		6.0	_	-
Health related	23.03	I I	21.34	5.6	_	_
		4.5	23.03	4.5	_	_
		1.5	23.03	4.5 1.5	_	_
9 Registered nurses	22.61 22.28	2.3	22.28	2.3	_	_
9	22.20	1.5	22.20	1.5	_	_
Teachers, college and university	_	1.5	22.01	1.5	_	
Teachers, except college and university	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	_	_	_	_	_	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and						
professionals, n.e.c.	_	_	_	_	_	_
Technical	_	_	_	_	_	_
Sales	8.10	5.4	8.10	5.4	_	_
1	6.86	6.6	6.86	6.6	_	_
2	6.62	4.1	6.62	4.1	_	_
3	9.63	7.7	9.63	7.7	_	_
4	8.52	9.1	8.52	9.1	_	_
Sales workers, other commodities	7.91	4.4	7.91	4.4	_	_
Cashiers	7.98	7.8	7.98	7.8	_	_
Administrative support, including clerical	9.62	4.9	9.49	5.6	_	_
2	8.89	6.8	_	_	_	_
3	9.66	7.5	9.66	7.5	_	_
4	10.26	8.1	9.83	9.8	-	_
Blue collar	7.74	4.4	7.72	4.9		
1	7.74	5.0	7.72	6.8	_	
2	6.75	5.5	6.75	5.5	_	_
3	8.55	4.5	8.55	4.5	_	_
Precision production, craft, and repair	_	_	_	_	_	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	_	_	_	_	-	_
Transportation and material moving	_	_	-	_	-	_
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.61	4.4	7.60	5.1	_	_
1	7.75	6.1	-	-	_	_
2	6.75	5.6	6.75	5.6	_	_
3	8.55	5.0	8.55	5.0	_	_
Stock handlers and baggers	6.73	6.7	6.73	6.7	-	-
Service	6 80	51	6.00	4.0	0.14	7.
1	6.80 5.54	5.1 2.7	6.09 5.41	4.0 1.4	9.14	7.5
2	6.67	4.0	6.05	3.3	_	I -
3	6.63	8.2	6.39	8.3	_	_
4	9.68	6.3	8.89	7.0	_	_
Protective service	7.35	3.4	7.16	2.2	_	_

Table 4-3. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> part-time workers:<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

	Total		Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)
Service –Continued						
Food service	\$5.71	3.2	\$5.55	2.2	_	_
1	5.44	2.0	-	_	_	_
2	5.84	2.5	5.84	2.5	_	_
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.52	2.8	5.42	1.8	_	_
Waiters and waitresses	5.45	2.2	5.45	2.2	_	_
Other food service	6.35	5.3	_	_	_	_
Health service	9.50	4.0	9.45	4.6	_	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.74	2.8	_	_	_	_
Cleaning and building service	_	_	_	_	_	_
Personal service	7.25	7.8	5.67	3.3	\$9.30	9.3
2	6.94	5.9	5.50	2.5	_	_
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	6.76	10.3	5.39	1.9	_	_
2	6.56	7.2	_	-	_	_

A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.
Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is

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

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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.

where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

<sup>4</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 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

Table 5-1. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> by occupational group,<sup>2</sup> National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

		Private indu	ustry and Sta	ate and local g	jovernment		
Occupational group	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Union <sup>4</sup>	Nonunion <sup>4</sup>	Time <sup>5</sup>	Incentive <sup>5</sup>	
	Mean						
All occupations  All excluding sales		\$9.19 9.34	\$17.62 17.64	\$12.61 12.71	\$13.29 13.52	\$17.99 18.17	
White collar		13.13 15.78	17.40 17.43	16.68 18.09	16.75 17.97	17.76 -	
Professional specialty and technical	28.28 17.55 24.82 12.22	20.57 21.00 - - 8.10 9.62	22.41 - - - - 15.52	25.10 27.60 17.27 25.04 11.65	24.69 27.21 17.49 24.82 10.02 12.73	- - - - 17.76	
Blue collar  Precision production, craft, and repair  Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors  Transportation and material moving  Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers  Service	14.72 18.78 11.67 15.31	7.74 - - - 7.61 6.80	19.22 21.50 - 17.40 11.59	12.49 17.10 10.87 13.59 8.92 7.85	13.73 18.65 11.54 14.75 9.22 9.12	18.34 - - - - -	
	Relative error <sup>6</sup> (percent)						
All occupations All excluding sales		5.8 6.5	3.8 3.8	3.0 3.2	2.7 2.8	3.8 2.4	
White collar		7.2 7.6	5.9 6.0	4.2 4.7	3.8 4.0	7.4 -	
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support, including clerical	10.1 6.9 4.7 6.8	5.8 6.1 - - 5.4 4.9	11.5 - - - - 4.6	9.0 10.2 7.1 4.9 6.6 4.4	7.9 9.1 6.6 4.7 5.1 3.6	- - - 7.4	
Blue collar	3.7 5.4 7.1	4.4 - - - 4.4	6.4 5.4 - 12.1 12.2	4.9 4.8 3.7 9.5 3.6	4.7 4.6 5.3 8.1 3.8	2.5 - - - -	
Service	4.2	5.1	7.0	2.5	4.0	_	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

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.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\scriptsize 5}}$  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 calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings1 by occupational group,2 private industry, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

				Fu	II-time an	d part-tir	ne workers			
		Good	ls-produc	ing indus	stries <sup>3</sup>	Service-producing industries <sup>4</sup>				
Occupational group	All private industries	Total	Mining	Con- struc- tion	Manu- factur- ing	Total	Transport- ation and public util- ities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Serv- ices
						Mean				
All occupations		_ _	_ _	_ _	\$14.10 13.93	\$11.21 11.19	_ _	_ _	\$13.09 12.95	\$9.69 9.82
White collar		_ _	_ _	_ _	19.17 18.71	14.33 15.42	_ _	- -	14.36 14.23	14.13 15.81
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty	22.96	- -	- -	_ _	21.99 -	20.85 22.80	_ _	_ _	_ _	20.83 21.78
Technical  Executive, administrative, and managerial  Sales	24.33	- - -	- - -	- - -	23.12 -	16.04 24.29 11.32	- - -	- - -	- - -	17.45 23.56 7.80
Administrative support, including clerical	11.60	_	_	-	12.32	11.40	_	_	10.46	9.65
Blue collar  Precision production, craft, and repair  Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors  Transportation and material moving	18.84 11.54	- - -	- - -	- - -	12.28 17.31 11.53	12.98 17.51 11.60 14.76	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.85 12.43 - 8.22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers		_	_	_	9.56	9.07	_	_	_	9.03
Service		_	_	-	_	7.54	_	-	8.12	7.56
					Relative	e error <sup>5</sup> (i	percent)			1
All occupations	2.7	_	_	_	4.8	2.8	_	_	11.1	3.0
All excluding sales		-	-	-	4.8	2.8	-	-	11.6	3.1
White collar		_ _	_ _	_ _	5.8 6.1	3.4 3.8	_ _	_ _	10.4 11.1	4.9 5.0
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical	2.6	_ _ _	- - -	_ _ _	8.1 - -	4.2 2.6 8.8	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.8 2.4 6.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.6 6.5	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	6.3 - 8.2	3.9 6.8 4.2	_ _ _	_ _ _	- - 3.4	5.5 5.2 3.9
Blue collarPrecision production, craft, and repair	4.1	_ _	_ _	_ _	5.2 10.0	5.2 6.4	_ _	_ _	_ _	6.1 8.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors  Transportation and material moving  Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and		_ _	-	_ _	3.5 -	18.7 6.5	_ _	_ _	_ _	3.8
laborers	3.8	_	_	_	10.9	4.2	_	_	_	10.1
Service	2.3	_	_	_	_	2.4	_	_	7.9	2.4

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale

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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.

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings1 by occupational group,2 private industry, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

Occupational group  All occupations  All excluding sales	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers <sup>3</sup>	Total	workers or r 100 - 499 workers	500 workers or
All occupations	industry workers				
	\$11.92				more
	\$11.92		Mean		
9		\$14.33 14.24	\$11.36 11.51	\$12.18 12.46	\$10.71 10.79
White collar		16.30 17.61	14.37 15.53	13.40 14.45	15.52 16.74
Professional specialty and technical	22.96 16.59 24.33 11.53	22.89 26.38 17.48 25.62 14.69 12.64	20.61 22.41 16.37 24.02 9.48 11.42	19.03 21.23 15.02 23.93 9.65 11.91	21.54 23.01 17.44 24.07 9.21 10.59
Blue collar	. 18.84 . 11.54 . 15.25 . 9.29	14.66 20.65 10.26 16.36 8.57	13.70 17.79 12.01 14.86 9.66	13.65 18.56 11.90 15.63 9.10	13.82 16.27 12.16 - 12.77 7.68
		Relat	ive error <sup>4</sup> (p	ercent)	l
All occupations All excluding sales		7.5 8.6	2.8 2.9	4.0 4.1	3.8 3.9
White collar		5.6 6.5	3.6 3.9	4.3 4.9	5.5 5.5
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support, including clerical	2.6 7.7 4.6 6.5	7.0 8.2 4.5 16.5 7.8 5.7	4.4 2.7 9.5 3.9 6.7 4.5	9.0 4.5 16.2 6.8 9.3 6.3	3.8 3.3 7.3 4.7 8.1 5.3
Blue collar  Precision production, craft, and repair  Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors  Transportation and material moving  Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers  Service	3.9 5.3 7.0 3.8	9.6 7.4 4.1 15.6 7.2	5.2 5.2 7.0 7.3 4.3	6.5 4.4 6.0 6.2 3.7	8.0 10.6 14.0 - 6.6

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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 $<sup>^4\,</sup>$  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.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs<sup>1</sup>, all workers:<sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
.II	\$6.00	\$7.54	\$10.94	\$17.39	\$23.37
All excluding sales	5.95	7.62	11.00	17.74	23.49
White collar	7.69	10.17	15.14	20.81	26.22
White collar excluding sales	8.18	11.05	15.92	21.87	27.56
Professional specialty and technical	14.94	17.35	21.69	24.78	40.76
Professional specialty	17.20	19.87	22.67	26.95	44.06
Engineers, architects, and surveyors  Mathematical and computer scientists	24.33	24.78 –	26.95 —	26.95	31.13
Natural scientists	_	_	_	_	_
Health related	20.81	21.45	22.67	23.73	25.00
Registered nurses	20.81	21.00	22.48	23.50	24.27
Teachers, college and university	-	_	_	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	_	_	_	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	- 47.40	47.00	-	- 04.00
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.94 14.94	17.10	17.20	21.43 21.43	21.69
Social workers Lawyers and judges	14.94	17.10 –	17.20	21.43	21.69
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and		-	_	_	_
professionals, n.e.c.	_	_	_	_	_
Technical	12.46	14.14	16.76	20.67	22.49
Licensed practical nurses	13.50	14.98	14.98	15.75	16.31
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.63	19.17	23.52	28.10	32.93
Executives, administrators, and managers	18.48	23.10	26.22	28.85	40.67
Financial managers	22.36	26.22	26.22	28.85	45.00
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c	12.03	18.18	23.10	23.22	23.22
Managers and administrators, n.e.c	20.43	22.84	25.00	30.61	32.17
Management related	15.63	16.72	19.17	23.29	29.21
Management related, n.e.c.	15.63	15.63	16.72	18.70	24.76
Sales	6.39	7.06	10.33	13.63	17.46
Supervisors, sales	8.05	10.88	11.78	17.99	28.69
Sales workers, other commodities  Cashiers	7.00 5.79	8.00 6.50	9.88 7.10	11.35 8.65	13.30 11.66
Administrative support, including clerical	7.69	9.06	12.10	15.52	17.47
Secretaries	9.37	10.48	12.00	15.92	16.95
Hotel clerks	6.56	7.42	7.52	9.07	9.66
Receptionists	8.00	8.18	8.25	9.98	10.65
Order clerks	9.45	9.59	11.10	11.10	12.71
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.39	8.65	14.00	19.75	19.75
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	7.92	9.00	11.00	14.73	15.58
Dispatchers	15.41	15.41	16.53	18.32	18.32
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks Stock and inventory clerks	9.95 8.02	11.00 10.77	11.45 13.23	13.48 14.17	21.96 17.90
General office clerks	9.61	13.46	14.87	15.14	15.52
Data entry keyers	7.00	9.49	10.94	12.87	12.87
Administrative support, n.e.c.	7.50	10.87	15.10	17.47	20.18
Blue collar	7.51	9.33	13.31	18.46	23.75
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.69	15.98	18.72	22.95	25.20
Automobile mechanics	8.00	18.89	18.89	23.65	23.75
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c	9.56	10.69	16.13	16.37	19.38
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.55	9.00	10.05	13.53	16.20
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	9.20	9.82	9.82	10.34	12.69
Assemblers	7.45	9.00	9.07	10.09	10.30
Transportation and material moving	8.75	13.00	14.25	19.00	21.58
Truck drivers	10.29	13.52	17.39	19.00	19.00
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	8.75	9.69	14.77	21.58	21.58
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.75	7.25	9.00	10.03	13.00
Stock handlers and baggers	5.98	6.08	6.76	9.13	13.31
55			11.63	15.21	15.21
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	7.47	7.51	11.03	15.21	13.21
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c  Hand packers and packagers	7.47 7.13	7.51	8.71	9.79	10.03

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs1, all workers:2 Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service	\$5.20	\$5.95	\$7.42	\$10.13	\$16.87
Protective service	8.00	9.53	16.87	20.55	23.37
Supervisors, guards	7.50	7.85	11.79	11.79	11.79
Police and detectives, public service	19.01	19.01	19.63	26.78	31.07
Guards and police, except public service	6.68	7.80	8.20	9.53	9.56
Food service	5.15	5.50	6.50	8.25	11.00
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.15	5.15	5.54	6.34	7.10
Bartenders	5.15	6.07	7.10	7.58	11.00
Waiters and waitresses	5.15	5.15	5.23	5.75	6.30
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	5.15	5.30	5.54	6.34	6.45
Other food service	5.85	6.45	7.76	10.32	11.38
Supervisors, food preparation and service	7.62	8.13	11.20	16.02	22.62
Cooks	8.19	8.63	10.32	10.68	11.38
Food counter, fountain, and related	5.18	5.30	5.50	6.75	7.76
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.42	6.56	7.19	8.21	8.97
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.66	5.91	6.36	7.62	7.70
Health service	8.60	8.66	10.00	10.81	11.19
Health aides, except nursing	7.33	8.60	8.81	10.61	10.92
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.66	8.66	10.08	10.91	12.17
Cleaning and building service	6.30	6.80	7.44	9.02	11.51
Maids and housemen	6.34	6.45	7.42	8.05	9.27
Janitors and cleaners	6.30	7.01	7.83	9.00	12.25
Personal service	5.15	5.49	6.58	7.68	11.15
Supervisors, personal service	8.00	11.26	15.24	17.50	22.88
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	5.15	5.28	5.90	7.28	7.73
Service, n.e.c.	6.00	6.23	7.43	9.20	15.12

<sup>1</sup> Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled 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.

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

All workers include full-time and part-urite workers.
3 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs<sup>1</sup>, all workers:<sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

		ſ	Private industr	у	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$5.79	\$7.14	\$9.56	\$15.24	\$22.62
All excluding sales	5.70	7.19	9.53	15.43	22.75
White collar	7.42	8.86	13.00	19.38	25.00
White collar excluding sales	7.69	9.59	14.23	21.00	25.72
Professional specialty and technical	13.50	16.32	21.45	23.73	26.95
Professional specialty	16.32	20.81	22.67	24.99	27.01
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	24.33	24.78	26.08	26.95	31.13
Mathematical and computer scientists  Natural scientists	_	_	_	_	_
Health related	20.81	20.87	22.48	23.27	27.01
Registered nurses	20.81	20.81	21.87	22.88	23.61
Teachers, college and university	_	_	_	_	_
Teachers, except college and university	_	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	_	_	_
Lawyers and judges	-	_	_	_	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and					
professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Technical  Licensed practical nurses	11.00 13.50	13.50 14.98	15.75 14.98	20.41 15.75	20.47 16.76
Licensed practical nurses	13.30	14.50	14.30	15.75	10.70
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.63	20.43	23.49	28.10	31.69
Executives, administrators, and managers	15.00	22.84	25.00	28.10	32.17
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	12.03	18.18	23.10	23.22	23.22
Managers and administrators, n.e.c	18.61	20.66	25.00	26.20	38.48
Management related  Management related, n.e.c	15.63 15.63	16.72 15.63	21.64 16.72	26.82 23.52	31.20 24.76
ivianagement related, n.e.o.	13.03	13.03	10.72	25.52	24.70
Sales	6.39	7.06	10.13	13.30	17.46
Supervisors, sales	8.05	10.88	11.78	17.99	28.69
Sales workers, other commodities Cashiers	7.00 5.79	8.00 6.50	9.88 7.10	11.35 8.65	13.30 11.66
Administrative support, including clerical	7.69	8.25	10.58	14.00	16.88
Secretaries	9.50	10.48	12.00	14.78	15.92
Hotel clerks	6.56	7.42	7.52	9.07	9.66
Receptionists	8.00	8.00	8.18	8.80	10.65
Order clerks	9.45	9.59	11.10	11.10	12.71
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.39	8.65	14.00	19.75	19.75
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	7.62	8.25	10.21	14.15	15.58
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.95	11.00	11.45	13.48	21.96
Stock and inventory clerks	8.02	10.77	13.23	14.17	17.90
General office clerks	8.50	9.50	11.77	13.88	17.00
Data entry keyers	7.00	9.49 7.50	10.94 10.75	12.87 12.82	12.87 13.79
Administrative support, n.e.c	7.35	7.50	10.73	12.02	13.79
Blue collar	7.47	9.33	12.97	18.30	23.30
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.69	15.98	18.89	22.95	25.25
Automobile mechanics	8.00	18.89	18.89	23.65	23.75
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	9.56	10.33	11.85	19.38	25.24
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.55	9.00	10.05	13.53	16.20
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	9.20	9.82	9.82	10.34	12.69
Assemblers	7.45	9.00	9.07	10.09	10.30
Transportation and material moving	8.75	13.00	14.25	19.00	21.58
Truck drivers	10.29	13.52	17.39	19.00	19.00
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	8.75	9.69	14.77	21.58	21.58
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.75	7.25	9.05	10.07	13.00
Stock handlers and baggers	5.98	6.08	6.76	9.13	13.31
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	7.47	7.51	11.63	15.21	15.21
r reigni, stock, and material natitiers, m.e.c				i	
Hand packers and packagers	7.13	7.13	8.71	9.79	10.03

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs1, all workers:2 Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

		F	Private industr	у	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service	\$5.16	\$5.75	\$7.00	\$8.50	\$10.68
Protective service	6.68	7.85	8.37	9.53	10.37
Guards and police, except public service	6.68	7.80	8.20	9.53	9.56
Food service	5.15	5.50	6.50	8.25	11.00
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.15	5.15	5.54	6.34	7.10
Bartenders	5.15	6.07	7.10	7.58	11.00
Waiters and waitresses	5.15	5.15	5.23	5.75	6.30
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	5.15	5.30	5.54	6.34	6.45
Other food service	5.85	6.45	7.76	10.32	11.38
Supervisors, food preparation and service	7.62	8.13	11.20	16.02	22.62
Cooks	8.19	8.69	10.32	10.68	11.38
Food counter, fountain, and related	5.18	5.30	5.50	6.75	7.76
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.42	6.56	7.19	8.21	8.97
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.44	5.91	6.36	7.62	7.70
Health service	8.66	8.66	10.00	10.81	10.91
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.66	8.66	10.00	10.81	10.91
Cleaning and building service	6.30	6.65	7.42	8.78	10.13
Maids and housemen	6.34	6.45	7.42	8.05	9.27
Janitors and cleaners	6.30	7.01	7.44	8.78	11.24
Personal service	5.15	5.40	6.23	7.54	9.20
Supervisors, personal service	8.00	11.26	13.62	15.24	17.50
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	5.15	5.26	5.90	7.21	7.68
Service, n.e.c.	6.00	6.23	7.43	9.20	15.12

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

All workers include run-time and patremine workers.
3 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs1, all workers:2 Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

Occupation <sup>3</sup>		;	State and loca government	ıl	
Оссираноп	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$12.08	\$15.14	\$18.12	\$22.40	\$30.61
All excluding sales	12.08	15.14	18.12	22.31	30.61
White collar	14.14 14.14	15.41 15.41	18.12 18.12	24.27 24.27	40.67 40.67
Professional specialty and technical	17.10 17.20 –	18.12 18.12 –	22.40 22.92 –	34.03 44.06 -	44.66 51.34 –
Mathematical and computer scientists  Natural scientists	_	-	_ _		_ _
Health related Teachers, college and university	_	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _
Teachers, except college and university	_		_ _		_ _
Social, recreation, and religious workers Lawyers and judges Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	<u>-</u> -	- -	- -	- -	_ _
professionals, n.e.c	-	_ _	- -	- -	- -
Executive, administrative, and managerial  Executives, administrators, and managers  Management related	17.71 - -	19.17 - -	26.22 - -	30.61 - -	40.67 - -
Sales	_	_	_	_	_
Administrative support, including clerical General office clerks	13.46 13.46	14.73 14.21	15.41 14.87	17.47 15.14	20.18 15.52
Blue collar	7.66	13.47	16.13	20.00	24.58
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.47	16.13	17.74	20.56	24.58
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-	-	_	-	-
Protective service Food service Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders Other food service Health service	8.53 14.44 - - - -	13.85 17.03 - - - -	18.23 19.01 - - - -	20.55 20.55 - - - -	23.37 23.37 - - - -
Cleaning and building service Personal service	7.04	8.30	8.53	16.00	16.87

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.

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

 $<sup>^2\,</sup>$  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.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs<sup>1</sup>, full-time workers:<sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$6.30	\$7.69	\$11.52	\$17.85	\$23.65
All excluding sales	6.27	7.69	11.54	18.23	23.75
White collar	7.69	10.48	15.41	20.81	26.77
White collar excluding sales	8.24	11.10	16.25	22.31	27.88
Professional specialty and technical	14.49	18.12	21.45	25.35	44.06
Professional specialty	17.35	20.81	23.27	28.69	44.06
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	24.33	24.78	26.95	26.95	31.13
Mathematical and computer scientists  Natural scientists	_	_	_	_	_
Health related	20.81	20.87	22.67	24.27	27.01
Registered nurses	20.81	20.81	22.48	23.27	24.27
Teachers, college and university	_	_	_	_	_
Teachers, except college and university	-	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	-	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	17.20	17.20	17.20	21.43	21.69
Social workers	17.20	17.20	17.20	21.43	21.69
Lawyers and judges	-	_	_	_	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	_	_	_	_	_
Technical	12.46	_ 14.14	17.03	20.67	22.49
Licensed practical nurses	13.50	14.98	14.98	15.76	16.76
Executive administrative and a second	45.00	40.4=	00.50	00.40	20.22
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.63	19.17	23.52	28.10	32.93
Executives, administrators, and managers Financial managers	18.48 22.36	23.10 26.22	26.22 26.22	28.85 28.85	40.67 45.00
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	12.03	18.18	23.10	23.22	23.22
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	20.43	22.84	25.00	30.61	32.17
Management related	15.63	16.72	19.17	23.29	29.21
Management related, n.e.c	15.63	15.63	16.72	18.70	24.76
Color	0.50	7.05	44.00	40.05	47.00
SalesSupervisors, sales	6.50 8.05	7.25 10.88	11.33 11.78	16.35 17.99	17.98 28.69
Sales workers, other commodities	7.00	9.75	10.33	11.35	13.30
Cashiers	5.75	6.52	7.16	8.65	11.66
Administrative support, including clerical	7.69	9.19	12.85	15.55	17.55
Secretaries	9.37	10.48	12.00	15.92	16.95
Hotel clerks  Receptionists	6.56 8.00	7.42 8.00	7.52 8.18	9.07 8.80	9.66 10.65
Order clerks	9.45	9.59	11.10	11.10	12.71
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.92	9.50	14.00	19.75	19.75
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	8.24	9.22	10.77	14.73	15.58
Dispatchers	15.41	15.41	16.53	18.32	18.32
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.95	11.00	11.45	13.48	21.96
Stock and inventory clerks	8.02	10.77	13.23	14.17	17.90
General office clerks	9.61	13.46	14.87	15.14	15.52
Administrative support, n.e.c	7.50	10.75	17.47	20.18	20.18
Blue collar	7.89	9.79	13.63	18.89	23.75
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.00	15.98	18.72	22.95	25.20
Automobile mechanics	8.00	18.89	18.89	23.65	23.75
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	9.56	10.69	16.13	16.37	19.38
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.83	9.00	10.05	13.53	16.20
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	9.20	9.82	9.82	10.34	12.69
Assemblers	8.68	9.00	9.76	10.09	10.36
Transportation and material moving	8.75	13.00	14.25	19.00	21.58
Truck drivers	10.29	13.52	17.39	19.00	19.00
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	8.75	9.69	14.77	21.58	21.58
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.13	7.52	9.33	11.60	13.34
Stock handlers and baggers	6.85	7.67	9.13	13.31	13.34
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	7.51	9.10	11.63	15.21	15.21
Hand packers and packagers	7.13	7.13	8.71	9.79	10.03

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs1, full-time workers:2 Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service	\$5.30	\$6.16	\$7.54	\$10.45	\$17.85
Protective service	8.12	9.56	17.85	20.55	23.37
Police and detectives, public service	19.01	19.01	19.63	26.78	31.07
Guards and police, except public service	7.43	8.00	8.37	9.53	9.56
Food service	5.16	5.62	6.97	8.69	11.20
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.15	5.19	5.62	6.45	7.36
Bartenders	5.15	6.07	7.10	7.58	11.00
Waiters and waitresses	5.15	5.15	5.34	5.75	6.11
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	5.15	5.40	5.57	6.34	6.45
Other food service	5.86	6.56	8.13	10.45	11.38
Supervisors, food preparation and service	7.62	8.13	11.20	16.02	22.62
Cooks	8.19	8.69	10.32	10.68	11.38
Food counter, fountain, and related	5.18	5.18	5.30	6.75	7.76
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.42	6.56	7.19	8.21	8.97
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.78	5.91	6.36	7.62	7.70
Health service	8.66	8.66	9.89	10.91	14.72
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.66	8.66	9.89	10.91	14.72
Cleaning and building service	6.30	6.80	7.44	9.02	11.51
Maids and housemen	6.34	6.50	7.42	8.05	9.27
Janitors and cleaners	6.30	7.01	7.83	8.83	12.25
Personal service	5.15	5.58	6.58	7.54	11.15
Supervisors, personal service	8.00	13.62	15.24	17.50	22.88
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	5.15	5.30	5.95	7.28	7.68
Service, n.e.c.	6.00	6.23	7.43	9.20	15.12

<sup>1</sup> 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 size outside the percentage the percentage. 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.

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 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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs1, part-time workers:2 Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$5.18	\$5.88	\$7.50	\$9.80	\$16.32
All excluding sales	5.18	5.75	7.62	9.98	17.10
White collar	6.39	8.01	10.50	17.10	22.75
White collar excluding sales	8.02	9.46	15.00	21.87	23.50
Professional specialty and technical	14.94	16.32	21.87	22.78	23.73
Professional specialty	14.94	17.10	21.87	23.50	23.73
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	21.83	21.87	21.87	23.73	23.73
Registered nurses	21.83	21.87	21.87	23.50	23.73
Teachers, college and university		_	_	_	_
Teachers, except college and university	_	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	_	_	_	_	_
professionals, n.e.c.	-	_	_	_	_
Technical	-	_	-	-	-
Sales	6.00	6.27	6.89	9.23	13.30
Sales workers, other commodities	6.27	6.39	8.00	8.01	10.13
Cashiers	6.00	6.02	6.86	9.23	13.30
Administrative support, including clerical	8.02	8.10	9.03	11.42	12.10
Blue collar	5.98	6.17	7.45	9.00	9.84
Precision production, craft, and repair	-	_	_	_	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	_	_	_	_
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.98	6.08	7.30	9.37	9.84
Stock handlers and baggers	5.79	5.98	6.08	6.28	9.97
Service	5.15	5.20	6.00	8.00	9.00
Protective service	6.50	6.50	7.50	7.80	8.60
Food service	5.15	5.15	5.31	6.30	6.63
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.15	5.15	5.19	5.75	6.30
Waiters and waitresses	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.75	6.30
Other food service	5.25	5.50	6.39	7.00	7.34
Health service	7.10	8.60	10.08	10.08	11.00
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.10	10.00	10.08	10.08	11.00
Cleaning and building service	-	_	_	-	_
Personal service	5.18	5.26	6.61	8.31	9.75
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	5.15	5.20	5.36	7.04	8.31

<sup>1</sup> 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 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

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore,

more information.

## **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 Reno, NV, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Washoe County.

#### 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 twostage 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 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:

Number of employees	Number of selected jobs
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

	Establish-
	ments
Total in sample	253
Responding	161
Out of business or not in	
survey scope	23
Unable or refused to pro-	
vide data	69
survey scope Unable or refused to pro-	23 69

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 workers<sup>1</sup> represented by the survey, by occupational group,<sup>2</sup> National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

	Full-time and part-time workers			
Occupational group	Total	Private industry	State and local government	
All occupations  All excluding sales	89,200	73,000	16,200	
	82,000	65,800	16,100	
White collar	37,500	28,200	9,400	
	30,300	21,000	9,300	
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support, including clerical	8,700	4,900	3,800	
	6,700	3,600	3,100	
	2,100	1,400	-	
	4,400	3,300	1,200	
	7,200	7,200	-	
	17,100	12,800	4,300	
Blue collar  Precision production, craft, and repair  Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors  Transportation and material moving  Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18,400	17,100	1,300	
	6,900	5,900	1,000	
	3,200	3,200	—	
	2,300	2,300	—	
	6,000	5,700	—	
Service	33,300	27,700	5,600	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The number of workers represented by the survey are rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates of the number of workers 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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Appendix table 2. Number of establishments represented by survey and the number studied by industry division and establishment employment size, Reno, NV, February 2000

	Number of establish- ments repre- sented <sup>1</sup>	Number of establishments studied				
Industry		Total studied	50 - 99 workers <sup>2</sup>	100 workers or more		
				Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All in diseases	400	404	04	400	70	0.7
All industries	400	161 151	61 59	100 92	73 69	27
Private industry	400 100	151	59	92	09	23
Goods-producing industries  Construction	(3)	10	7	9	0	'
Manufacturing	(3)	12	5	7	6	_ 1
Service-producing industries	300	135	52	83	61	22
		14	2	12	11	1
Transportation and public utilities	100	33	16	17	15	2
Finance, insurance and real estate	( <sup>3</sup> )	6	2	4	1	3
Services	`100	82	32	50	34	16
State and local government	(3)	10	2	8	4	4

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

Number of establishments represented by the survey rounded to the nearest 100.
Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.
Number of establishments represented by the survey is fewer than 50.

Appendix table 3. Median work levels for all workers, full-time and part-time workers: Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000

Occupation <sup>2</sup>	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All	4 4	4 4	2 2
White collar	5 5	5 5	4 6
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty		9 9	9 9
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	10	9	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	_	_	-
Natural scientists Health related	9	9	9
Registered nurses	9	9	9
Teachers, college and university	_	_	_
Teachers, except college and university	_	_	-
Social scientists and urban planners	_		-
Social, recreation, and religious workers Social workers	6 6	7	_
Lawyers and judges	_ 0	6	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals,			
n.e.c	_	-	_
Technical	6	7	-
Licensed practical nurses	6	6	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9	9	_
Executives, administrators, and managers	11	11	_
Financial managers	11	11	_
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c	9	9	_
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.		10	_
Management related	9	9	_
Management related, n.e.c.	8	8	_
Sales	3	4	2
Supervisors, sales	4	4	_
Sales workers, other commodities	4 3	4 3	3 2
Administrative support, including clerical	4 4	4	3
Hotel clerks	3	3	_
Receptionists	2	2	_
Order clerks	4	4	-
Records clerks, n.e.c.		4	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks  Dispatchers	4 6	4 6	_
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	4	4	_
Stock and inventory clerks	5	5	_
General office clerks	5	5	_
Data entry keyers			_
Administrative support, n.e.c.	5	5	_
Blue collar	4	5	2
Precision production, craft, and repair	6	6	_
Automobile mechanics		7	_
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	5	5	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4	4	_
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.		3	_
Assemblers	3	3	_
Transportation and material moving	5	5	_
Truck drivers	6	6	_
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	4	4	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Stock handlers and baggers		2 2	2 2
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	3	4	_
Hand packers and packagers	1	2	_
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

Appendix table 3. Median work levels for all workers, full-time and part-time workers: 1 Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Reno, NV, February 2000 — Continued

Occupation <sup>2</sup>	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue collar -Continued			
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers  -Continued			
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	2	2	-
Protective service Supervisors, guards Police and detectives, public service Guards and police, except public service Food service Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders Bartenders Waiters and waitresses Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants Other food service Supervisors, food preparation and service Cooks Food counter, fountain, and related Kitchen workers, food preparation	6 7 7 4 2 2 4 2 1 3 6 4 2 2	3 6 7 4 3 3 4 3 1 3 6 4 3 2 2	2 2 - - 1 1 - 1 - 2 - -
Food preparation, n.e.c.  Health service	4 3 4 2 2 2 2 2 5	2 4 - 4 2 2 2 2 2 5 2 2	- 3 - 4 - - - 2 - 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.

 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.