

Dayton–Springfield, OH National Compensation Survey July 2001



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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://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.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 Dayton–Springfield, OH, metropolitan area. Data were collected between December 2000 and January 2002; the average reference month is July 2001. 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 occupational 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). 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 within 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 number of workers represented by the survey by major occupational group. The employment estimates relate to all employers in the area, rather than just to those surveyed.

Table 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001

Worker and establishment characteristics	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
Total	\$17.10	2.0	36.2	\$16.25	2.3	36.1	\$21.23	2.6	36.3
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	19.47	3.0	36.5	18.08	3.6	36.6	24.20	3.2	36.2
Professional specialty and technical	23.27	3.0	35.5	21.19	3.9	35.3	28.37	2.4	36.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.13	4.7	40.3	29.78	5.8	40.4	27.52	7.7	40.0
Sales	11.65	11.7	32.2	11.70	11.8	32.3	—	—	—
Administrative support	12.73	2.4	38.0	12.49	2.8	38.8	13.79	3.3	34.6
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	16.43	2.4	38.5	16.42	2.5	38.7	16.65	3.0	36.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	19.51	3.8	40.2	19.59	4.1	40.2	18.40	3.8	40.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16.21	2.7	39.9	16.21	2.7	39.9	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.31	6.0	32.8	13.64	8.2	32.7	16.06	4.3	32.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.08	5.3	35.7	11.76	5.8	35.5	15.09	7.5	38.2
Service occupations ⁵	11.09	4.4	30.0	9.08	5.0	27.9	16.14	3.4	36.7
Full time	17.93	2.0	39.6	17.04	2.3	39.7	22.09	2.6	39.0
Part time	10.22	6.2	21.1	10.18	7.0	21.3	10.56	3.3	19.6
Union	19.53	2.2	37.7	18.14	2.7	37.9	22.75	2.8	37.2
Nonunion	15.96	2.8	35.5	15.57	3.0	35.5	19.22	5.1	35.1
Time	17.04	2.0	36.1	16.17	2.3	36.0	21.23	2.6	36.3
Incentive	19.64	14.1	41.5	19.64	14.1	41.5	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	18.33	2.7	39.9	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	13.39	5.7	33.9	13.15	5.7	33.9	—	—	—
100-499 workers	16.97	4.1	35.9	16.21	4.5	35.9	21.99	4.4	35.9
500 workers or more	18.66	2.6	37.3	17.90	3.1	37.6	20.91	3.6	36.5

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

² The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$17.10	2.0	\$16.25	2.3	\$21.23	2.6
All excluding sales	17.36	2.0	16.52	2.4	21.27	2.6
White collar	19.47	3.0	18.08	3.6	24.20	3.2
White collar excluding sales	20.34	3.0	19.02	3.7	24.29	3.2
Professional specialty and technical	23.27	3.0	21.19	3.9	28.37	2.4
Professional specialty	24.90	3.7	22.65	5.4	28.75	2.4
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.81	2.7	31.81	2.7	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	25.30	14.0	24.51	15.8	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	29.94	5.8	29.72	7.1	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	20.72	3.2	20.73	3.3	20.59	7.0
Registered nurses	20.15	1.7	20.15	1.6	—	—
Teachers, college and university	33.95	9.4	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	29.27	3.1	20.74	20.6	30.60	1.2
Elementary school teachers	30.78	1.5	—	—	31.61	1.4
Secondary school teachers	31.15	2.1	—	—	31.20	2.2
Teachers, special education	30.45	1.4	—	—	30.45	1.4
Substitute teachers	9.46	1.8	—	—	—	—
Vocational and educational counselors	27.31	24.8	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	25.08	8.5	—	—	—	—
Librarians	25.08	8.5	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	18.56	9.3	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.27	10.5	14.85	14.1	18.71	7.1
Social workers	15.60	11.4	13.22	12.0	18.71	7.1
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	22.19	6.9	21.28	6.8	—	—
Technical	18.00	3.3	18.10	3.4	14.97	3.0
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	18.44	1.4	18.44	1.4	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	15.67	2.1	15.64	2.2	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	18.73	10.6	18.74	10.7	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	19.28	6.8	19.28	6.8	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	18.64	10.0	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.13	4.7	29.78	5.8	27.52	7.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	32.19	5.2	32.58	6.2	31.15	9.1
Administrators and officials, public administration	30.86	18.5	—	—	31.73	22.5
Financial managers	23.59	11.0	23.59	11.0	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	34.82	12.1	34.82	12.1	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	33.74	12.3	—	—	32.15	8.7
Managers, medicine and health	32.66	14.5	32.66	14.5	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	33.53	8.3	35.21	8.6	—	—
Management related	21.50	5.1	22.18	6.8	20.10	6.9
Accountants and auditors	22.55	4.5	—	—	—	—
Other financial officers	19.85	8.9	19.36	9.9	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	20.58	21.2	24.08	23.4	—	—
Sales	11.65	11.7	11.70	11.8	—	—
Supervisors, sales	12.44	8.5	12.44	8.5	—	—
Sales workers, apparel	8.02	11.4	8.02	11.4	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	8.54	8.3	8.54	8.3	—	—
Cashiers	8.61	3.3	8.64	3.4	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.73	2.4	12.49	2.8	13.79	3.3
Secretaries	14.01	5.0	13.88	5.7	14.65	6.2
Receptionists	9.62	3.0	9.62	3.0	—	—
Order clerks	12.90	13.0	12.90	13.0	—	—
Library clerks	9.15	7.3	—	—	9.15	7.3
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.42	4.0	10.42	4.0	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.81	6.4	10.75	6.7	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	11.30	8.9	11.30	8.9	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	14.76	16.5	14.76	16.5	—	—
General office clerks	11.33	4.5	11.23	5.9	11.67	3.1
Teachers' aides	10.33	5.3	—	—	10.33	5.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued						
Administrative support, n.e.c.	\$13.49	7.5	\$13.20	9.5	\$14.28	9.5
Blue collar	16.43	2.4	16.42	2.5	16.65	3.0
Precision production, craft, and repair						
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	19.51	3.8	19.59	4.1	18.40	3.8
Industrial machinery repairers	30.39	14.4	30.39	14.4	–	–
Electricians	22.68	7.1	22.68	7.1	–	–
Supervisors, production	24.92	2.2	24.92	2.2	–	–
Machinists	22.69	5.9	22.69	5.9	–	–
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	17.49	4.9	17.49	4.9	–	–
	8.72	5.0	8.72	5.0	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
Punching and stamping press operators	16.21	2.7	16.21	2.7	–	–
Numerical control machine operators	14.89	15.1	14.89	15.1	–	–
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	15.88	6.6	15.88	6.6	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	16.55	12.0	16.55	12.0	–	–
Welders and cutters	16.71	8.7	16.71	8.7	–	–
Assemblers	17.00	4.2	17.00	4.2	–	–
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	16.71	4.1	16.71	4.1	–	–
	13.62	11.4	13.62	11.4	–	–
Transportation and material moving						
Truck drivers	14.31	6.0	13.64	8.2	16.06	4.3
Bus drivers	16.66	9.1	15.64	14.3	–	–
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	14.21	3.4	–	–	14.21	3.4
	14.89	5.3	14.89	5.3	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	12.08	5.3	11.76	5.8	15.09	7.5
Stock handlers and baggers	12.16	11.4	–	–	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	12.35	9.1	12.35	9.1	–	–
	13.07	10.1	–	–	–	–
Service						
Protective service	11.09	4.4	9.08	5.0	16.14	3.4
Firefighting	18.18	5.9	–	–	19.48	3.7
Police and detectives, public service	18.37	6.9	–	–	18.37	6.9
Food service	22.07	2.3	–	–	22.07	2.3
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	7.86	7.0	7.54	7.4	10.96	5.8
Other food service	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cooks	8.05	7.3	7.74	7.7	10.96	5.8
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.08	9.3	7.51	7.7	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.39	5.1	8.27	5.1	–	–
Health service	6.88	3.4	6.63	2.3	9.83	5.0
Health aides, except nursing	10.28	3.7	10.08	4.1	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	11.36	6.3	10.69	6.8	–	–
Cleaning and building service	9.48	3.0	9.41	2.9	–	–
Maids and housemen	11.53	7.9	10.63	11.4	13.37	3.7
Janitors and cleaners	8.04	2.0	8.04	2.0	–	–
Personal service	11.82	9.3	11.25	14.4	12.79	2.2
Child care workers, n.e.c.	10.20	7.8	9.55	10.1	11.14	10.4
	8.67	7.3	–	–	–	–

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

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

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

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$17.93	2.0	\$17.04	2.3	\$22.09	2.6
All excluding sales	18.12	2.0	17.22	2.3	22.12	2.6
White collar	20.31	3.0	18.80	3.7	25.06	3.1
White collar excluding sales	20.94	3.0	19.47	3.8	25.12	3.1
Professional specialty and technical	23.66	3.1	21.36	4.0	28.92	2.4
Professional specialty	25.28	3.8	22.78	5.7	29.18	2.4
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.81	2.7	31.81	2.7	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.98	14.3	24.13	16.2	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	29.62	6.0	29.31	7.6	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	20.21	2.5	20.18	2.6	20.59	7.0
Registered nurses	20.03	1.8	20.03	1.7	—	—
Teachers, college and university	34.37	9.5	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	29.83	3.1	20.87	20.8	31.27	1.1
Elementary school teachers	30.78	1.5	—	—	31.61	1.4
Secondary school teachers	31.27	1.9	—	—	31.32	2.0
Teachers, special education	30.45	1.4	—	—	30.45	1.4
Vocational and educational counselors	27.31	24.8	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	25.08	8.5	—	—	—	—
Librarians	25.08	8.5	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	18.56	9.3	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.45	11.2	15.02	15.4	18.71	7.1
Social workers	15.77	12.2	—	—	18.71	7.1
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	22.28	7.0	21.38	6.9	—	—
Technical	18.40	3.7	18.48	3.8	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	18.62	1.5	18.62	1.5	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	15.47	1.9	15.43	1.9	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	19.28	6.8	19.28	6.8	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.13	4.7	29.78	5.8	27.52	7.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	32.19	5.2	32.58	6.2	31.15	9.1
Administrators and officials, public administration	30.86	18.5	—	—	31.73	22.5
Financial managers	23.59	11.0	23.59	11.0	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	34.82	12.1	34.82	12.1	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	33.74	12.3	—	—	32.15	8.7
Managers, medicine and health	32.66	14.5	32.66	14.5	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	33.53	8.3	35.21	8.6	—	—
Management related	21.50	5.1	22.18	6.8	20.10	6.9
Accountants and auditors	22.55	4.5	—	—	—	—
Other financial officers	19.85	8.9	19.36	9.9	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	20.58	21.2	24.08	23.4	—	—
Sales	13.22	14.1	13.27	14.3	—	—
Supervisors, sales	12.44	8.5	12.44	8.5	—	—
Cashiers	9.97	6.3	10.04	6.7	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.93	2.8	12.59	3.2	14.40	3.4
Secretaries	15.81	4.1	16.42	5.2	14.65	6.2
Receptionists	9.62	3.0	9.62	3.0	—	—
Order clerks	13.11	13.6	13.11	13.6	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.42	4.0	10.42	4.0	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.89	7.1	10.72	7.4	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	11.30	8.9	11.30	8.9	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	14.76	16.5	14.76	16.5	—	—
General office clerks	11.29	4.9	11.21	6.0	11.67	4.2
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.58	7.5	13.33	9.6	14.28	9.5
Blue collar	16.77	2.3	16.73	2.5	17.44	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	19.51	3.8	19.59	4.1	18.40	3.8
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	30.39	14.4	30.39	14.4	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	22.68	7.1	22.68	7.1	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued						
Electricians	\$24.92	2.2	\$24.92	2.2	—	—
Supervisors, production	22.69	5.9	22.69	5.9	—	—
Machinists	17.49	4.9	17.49	4.9	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	8.72	5.0	8.72	5.0	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
Punching and stamping press operators	14.89	15.1	14.89	15.1	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	15.88	6.6	15.88	6.6	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	16.55	12.0	16.55	12.0	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	16.82	8.8	16.82	8.8	—	—
Welders and cutters	17.00	4.2	17.00	4.2	—	—
Assemblers	16.71	4.1	16.71	4.1	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	13.62	11.4	13.62	11.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving						
Truck drivers	16.66	9.1	15.64	14.3	\$16.98	4.8
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	15.10	7.4	15.10	7.4	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
Stock handlers and baggers	13.94	8.6	13.94	8.6	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	13.12	10.4	—	—	—	—
Service						
Protective service	19.20	3.8	—	—	16.68	3.5
Firefighting	18.37	6.9	—	—	19.48	3.7
Police and detectives, public service	22.07	2.3	—	—	18.37	6.9
Food service	9.53	11.0	9.20	12.7	22.07	2.3
Other food service	10.02	9.8	9.74	11.5	11.76	7.0
Cooks	9.50	8.0	8.82	7.2	11.76	7.0
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.66	6.2	7.40	5.9	—	—
Health service	10.23	4.2	10.02	4.6	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	11.31	6.8	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.29	2.7	9.20	2.6	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.98	7.3	11.17	11.7	13.37	3.7
Janitors and cleaners	12.36	8.3	12.06	14.3	12.79	2.2
Personal service	11.78	6.2	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$10.22	6.2	\$10.18	7.0	\$10.56	3.3
All excluding sales	10.59	6.8	10.58	7.8	10.62	3.3
White collar	12.68	7.1	12.99	7.9	10.35	4.2
White collar excluding sales	14.41	8.2	15.14	9.9	10.46	4.2
Professional specialty and technical	18.59	9.7	19.59	9.7	10.84	5.8
Professional specialty	20.32	9.0	21.60	8.3	9.56	1.7
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	22.49	8.7	22.49	8.7	—	—
Registered nurses	20.63	3.8	20.63	3.8	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	9.55	1.6	—	—	9.56	1.7
Substitute teachers	9.46	1.8	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	13.27	14.4	13.18	16.6	—	—
Sales	7.52	4.0	7.54	4.0	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.70	3.4	7.70	3.4	—	—
Cashiers	7.10	5.0	7.13	5.1	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.64	2.6	—	—	10.31	5.4
Library clerks	8.49	7.3	—	—	8.49	7.3
General office clerks	11.78	5.3	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	9.65	7.2	9.18	8.3	11.78	7.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	10.94	10.7	—	—	12.90	4.2
Bus drivers	12.90	4.2	—	—	12.90	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.85	4.4	6.64	4.1	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	6.47	3.9	6.47	3.9	—	—
Service	7.19	3.7	6.98	3.4	9.64	5.2
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.57	2.2	6.34	1.7	9.79	4.8
Other food service	6.60	2.3	6.37	1.8	9.79	4.8
Cooks	6.31	4.0	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.56	5.6	7.29	5.5	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.65	2.8	6.40	2.0	9.57	6.3
Health service	10.63	4.9	10.44	5.3	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.40	4.8	10.40	4.8	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	7.34	6.8	6.75	6.8	—	—

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

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

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

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$710	2.0	39.6	\$677	2.4	39.7	\$860	2.4	39.0
All excluding sales	716	2.0	39.5	683	2.4	39.7	862	2.4	39.0
White collar	800	3.0	39.4	747	3.8	39.7	960	2.9	38.3
White collar excluding sales	823	2.9	39.3	772	3.8	39.6	962	2.9	38.3
Professional specialty and technical	919	3.0	38.8	844	4.2	39.5	1,080	2.0	37.3
Professional specialty	978	3.7	38.7	903	6.0	39.6	1,088	2.0	37.3
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,273	2.7	40.0	1,273	2.7	40.0	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	996	14.2	39.8	965	16.2	40.0	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	1,178	6.2	39.8	1,172	7.6	40.0	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	778	2.8	38.5	776	2.9	38.4	824	7.0	40.0
Registered nurses	770	1.9	38.5	770	1.9	38.4	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	1,447	10.5	42.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	1,106	2.9	37.1	811	20.4	38.9	1,150	1.4	36.8
Elementary school teachers	1,133	1.7	36.8	-	-	-	1,162	1.5	36.8
Secondary school teachers	1,147	2.0	36.7	-	-	-	1,148	2.1	36.7
Teachers, special education	1,122	1.6	36.8	-	-	-	1,122	1.6	36.8
Vocational and educational counselors	1,073	24.7	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	933	6.4	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians	933	6.4	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	742	9.3	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	651	10.8	39.6	591	14.3	39.3	748	7.1	40.0
Social workers	631	12.2	40.0	-	-	-	748	7.1	40.0
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	891	7.0	40.0	855	6.9	40.0	-	-	-
Technical	725	4.0	39.4	727	4.0	39.4	-	-	-
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	704	1.9	37.8	704	1.9	37.8	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	591	3.1	38.2	588	3.3	38.1	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	771	6.8	40.0	771	6.8	40.0	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,174	5.0	40.3	1,203	6.2	40.4	1,101	8.1	40.0
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,306	5.6	40.6	1,323	6.8	40.6	1,260	9.5	40.5
Administrators and officials, public administration	1,235	18.5	40.0	-	-	-	1,269	22.5	40.0
Financial managers	927	10.9	39.3	927	10.9	39.3	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	1,446	15.2	41.5	1,446	15.2	41.5	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	1,400	14.3	41.5	-	-	-	1,280	8.5	39.8
Managers, medicine and health	1,274	15.2	39.0	1,274	15.2	39.0	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1,385	9.0	41.3	1,449	9.2	41.2	-	-	-
Management related	851	5.1	39.6	884	7.0	39.9	785	6.4	39.1
Accountants and auditors	877	4.7	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial officers	797	9.0	40.2	778	10.1	40.2	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Executive, administrative, and managerial —Continued									
Management related —Continued									
Management related, n.e.c.	\$809	21.7	39.3	\$940	24.7	39.0	—	—	—
Sales	536	14.7	40.6	538	14.8	40.6	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	520	8.6	41.8	520	8.6	41.8	—	—	—
Cashiers	388	7.7	38.9	390	8.2	38.9	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical									
Secretaries	510	2.9	39.4	497	3.3	39.4	\$566	3.7	39.3
Receptionists	626	3.8	39.6	649	4.7	39.5	583	6.1	39.8
Order clerks	381	2.7	39.6	381	2.7	39.6	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	514	14.8	39.2	514	14.8	39.2	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	402	3.1	38.6	402	3.1	38.6	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	461	8.6	38.8	412	9.1	38.4	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	452	8.9	40.0	452	8.9	40.0	—	—	—
General office clerks	590	16.5	40.0	590	16.5	40.0	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	445	5.4	39.4	441	6.5	39.3	463	4.1	39.7
	543	7.5	40.0	533	9.6	40.0	571	9.5	40.0
Blue collar	671	2.4	40.0	670	2.5	40.1	686	3.1	39.3
Precision production, craft, and repair									
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	783	4.0	40.2	787	4.3	40.2	736	3.8	40.0
Industrial machinery repairers	1,274	16.9	41.9	1,274	16.9	41.9	—	—	—
Electricians	907	7.1	40.0	907	7.1	40.0	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	997	2.2	40.0	997	2.2	40.0	—	—	—
Machinists	922	5.7	40.6	922	5.7	40.6	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	700	4.9	40.0	700	4.9	40.0	—	—	—
	349	5.0	40.0	349	5.0	40.0	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors									
Punching and stamping press operators	648	2.7	40.0	648	2.7	40.0	—	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	596	15.1	40.0	596	15.1	40.0	—	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	635	6.6	40.0	635	6.6	40.0	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	662	12.0	40.0	662	12.0	40.0	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	672	8.8	39.9	672	8.8	39.9	—	—	—
Assemblers	680	4.2	40.0	680	4.2	40.0	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	668	4.1	40.0	668	4.1	40.0	—	—	—
	545	11.4	40.0	545	11.4	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving									
Truck drivers	627	6.1	39.7	616	8.5	40.3	653	5.9	38.4
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	679	10.7	40.8	644	16.9	41.2	—	—	—
	604	7.4	40.0	604	7.4	40.0	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers									
Stock handlers and baggers ...	511	5.5	40.0	497	6.0	40.0	661	3.6	40.0
	558	8.6	40.0	558	8.6	40.0	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers —Continued									
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	\$525	10.4	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service	486	4.6	38.8	\$386	6.0	37.8	\$678	4.0	40.7
Protective service	811	4.2	42.2	—	—	—	825	4.1	42.3
Firefighting	922	5.7	50.2	—	—	—	922	5.7	50.2
Police and detectives, public service	883	2.3	40.0	—	—	—	883	2.3	40.0
Food service	355	12.4	37.3	343	14.2	37.3	438	10.0	37.2
Other food service	380	10.7	37.9	370	12.4	38.0	438	10.0	37.2
Cooks	353	9.7	37.2	325	8.9	36.8	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	294	7.1	38.4	283	6.8	38.3	—	—	—
Health service	394	5.1	38.5	385	5.6	38.5	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing ..	432	8.1	38.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	355	3.3	38.2	351	3.1	38.2	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	459	8.3	38.3	421	12.9	37.7	527	2.7	39.4
Janitors and cleaners	480	9.7	38.8	459	16.2	38.0	512	2.2	40.0
Personal service	420	6.8	35.6	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to

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

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

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

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$35,897	2.0	2,002	\$35,058	2.4	2,057	\$39,297	2.4	1,779
All excluding sales	36,198	2.0	1,998	35,388	2.4	2,055	39,341	2.4	1,779
White collar	39,350	3.0	1,938	38,514	3.8	2,048	41,488	2.9	1,656
White collar excluding sales	40,288	2.9	1,924	39,734	3.8	2,041	41,560	2.9	1,654
Professional specialty and technical	42,855	3.0	1,811	42,969	4.2	2,012	42,664	2.0	1,475
Professional specialty	44,216	3.7	1,749	45,443	6.0	1,995	42,807	2.0	1,467
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	66,174	2.7	2,080	66,174	2.7	2,080	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	51,770	14.2	2,072	50,184	16.2	2,080	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	61,243	6.2	2,067	60,963	7.6	2,080	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	40,325	2.8	1,996	40,327	2.9	1,998	40,293	7.0	1,957
Registered nurses	40,046	1.9	1,999	40,016	1.9	1,997	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	54,856	10.5	1,596	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	41,326	2.9	1,385	34,597	20.4	1,658	42,202	1.4	1,350
Elementary school teachers	41,436	1.7	1,346	-	-	-	42,539	1.5	1,346
Secondary school teachers	42,059	2.0	1,345	-	-	-	42,062	2.1	1,343
Teachers, special education	41,285	1.6	1,356	-	-	-	41,285	1.6	1,356
Vocational and educational counselors	46,152	24.7	1,690	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	46,816	6.4	1,867	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians	46,816	6.4	1,867	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	38,601	9.3	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	33,774	10.8	2,053	30,589	14.3	2,037	38,921	7.1	2,080
Social workers	32,798	12.2	2,080	-	-	-	38,921	7.1	2,080
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	45,230	7.0	2,030	43,181	6.9	2,020	-	-	-
Technical	37,690	4.0	2,048	37,826	4.0	2,047	-	-	-
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	36,620	1.9	1,967	36,620	1.9	1,967	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	30,740	3.1	1,987	30,574	3.3	1,982	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	40,107	6.8	2,080	40,107	6.8	2,080	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	60,620	5.0	2,081	62,572	6.2	2,101	55,917	8.1	2,032
Executives, administrators, and managers	67,262	5.6	2,089	68,789	6.8	2,111	63,283	9.5	2,032
Administrators and officials, public administration	64,197	18.5	2,080	-	-	-	66,005	22.5	2,080
Financial managers	48,184	10.9	2,042	48,184	10.9	2,042	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	75,217	15.2	2,160	75,217	15.2	2,160	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	68,787	14.3	2,039	-	-	-	61,264	8.5	1,905
Managers, medicine and health	66,229	15.2	2,028	66,229	15.2	2,028	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	71,699	9.0	2,138	75,336	9.2	2,140	-	-	-
Management related	44,270	5.1	2,060	45,990	7.0	2,074	40,826	6.4	2,031
Accountants and auditors	45,623	4.7	2,023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial officers	41,458	9.0	2,088	40,464	10.1	2,090	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Executive, administrative, and managerial —Continued									
Management related —Continued									
Management related, n.e.c.	\$42,059	21.7	2,044	\$48,882	24.7	2,030	—	—	—
Sales	27,876	14.7	2,109	27,987	14.8	2,109	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	27,048	8.6	2,174	27,048	8.6	2,174	—	—	—
Cashiers	20,194	7.7	2,025	20,301	8.2	2,022	—	—	—
Administrative support, including									
clerical	26,186	2.9	2,025	25,831	3.3	2,051	\$27,637	3.7	1,919
Secretaries	31,458	3.8	1,989	33,727	4.7	2,054	27,493	6.1	1,876
Receptionists	19,803	2.7	2,059	19,803	2.7	2,059	—	—	—
Order clerks	26,727	14.8	2,039	26,727	14.8	2,039	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	20,925	3.1	2,008	20,925	3.1	2,008	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	23,997	8.6	2,019	21,399	9.1	1,997	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	23,510	8.9	2,080	23,510	8.9	2,080	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	30,696	16.5	2,080	30,696	16.5	2,080	—	—	—
General office clerks	23,123	5.4	2,048	22,913	6.5	2,044	24,075	4.1	2,063
Administrative support, n.e.c.	28,039	7.5	2,064	27,721	9.6	2,080	28,884	9.5	2,023
Blue collar	34,860	2.4	2,078	34,857	2.5	2,083	34,907	3.1	2,002
Precision production, craft, and repair									
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	40,732	4.0	2,088	40,922	4.3	2,089	38,266	3.8	2,080
Industrial machinery repairers	66,234	16.9	2,180	66,234	16.9	2,180	—	—	—
Electricians	47,175	7.1	2,080	47,175	7.1	2,080	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	51,824	2.2	2,080	51,824	2.2	2,080	—	—	—
Machinists	47,943	5.7	2,113	47,943	5.7	2,113	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	36,382	4.9	2,080	36,382	4.9	2,080	—	—	—
.....	18,129	5.0	2,080	18,129	5.0	2,080	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors									
Punching and stamping press operators	33,710	2.7	2,079	33,710	2.7	2,079	—	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	30,967	15.1	2,080	30,967	15.1	2,080	—	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	33,027	6.6	2,080	33,027	6.6	2,080	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	34,433	12.0	2,080	34,433	12.0	2,080	—	—	—
.....	34,947	8.8	2,077	34,947	8.8	2,077	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	35,367	4.2	2,080	35,367	4.2	2,080	—	—	—
Assemblers	34,759	4.1	2,080	34,759	4.1	2,080	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	28,326	11.4	2,080	28,326	11.4	2,080	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving									
Truck drivers	32,127	6.1	2,035	32,012	8.5	2,098	32,365	5.9	1,907
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	35,320	10.7	2,120	33,477	16.9	2,140	—	—	—
.....	31,411	7.4	2,080	31,411	7.4	2,080	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers									
Stock handlers and baggers ...	26,598	5.5	2,082	25,830	6.0	2,082	34,348	3.6	2,080
.....	28,996	8.6	2,080	28,996	8.6	2,080	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers —Continued									
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	\$27,281	10.4	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service	25,085	4.6	2,000	\$20,046	6.0	1,965	\$34,474	4.0	2,067
Protective service	42,150	4.2	2,195	—	—	—	42,886	4.1	2,201
Firefighting	47,932	5.7	2,609	—	—	—	47,932	5.7	2,609
Police and detectives, public service	45,902	2.3	2,080	—	—	—	45,902	2.3	2,080
Food service	18,164	12.4	1,907	17,802	14.2	1,935	20,379	10.0	1,733
Other food service	19,396	10.7	1,936	19,220	12.4	1,973	20,379	10.0	1,733
Cooks	18,080	9.7	1,904	16,810	8.9	1,906	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	15,297	7.1	1,996	14,727	6.8	1,989	—	—	—
Health service	20,493	5.1	2,004	20,045	5.6	2,000	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing ..	22,476	8.1	1,987	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	18,453	3.3	1,987	18,271	3.1	1,986	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	23,536	8.3	1,965	21,887	12.9	1,959	26,394	2.7	1,975
Janitors and cleaners	24,774	9.7	2,004	23,842	16.2	1,977	26,130	2.2	2,043
Personal service	21,373	6.8	1,814	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to

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

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

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

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$17.10	2.0	\$16.25	2.3	\$21.23	2.6
All excluding sales	17.36	2.0	16.52	2.4	21.27	2.6
White collar	19.47	3.0	18.08	3.6	24.20	3.2
1	7.02	4.2	7.05	4.5	—	—
2	9.31	2.8	9.37	2.9	—	—
3	10.70	3.2	10.75	3.4	10.26	3.3
4	13.25	7.9	13.36	9.2	12.59	3.6
5	14.08	4.4	13.93	5.6	14.61	4.6
6	15.26	5.5	15.05	7.2	15.85	2.1
7	19.01	4.5	18.36	3.3	21.94	13.8
8	19.85	2.5	20.16	2.5	19.05	5.8
9	26.75	2.4	23.61	4.1	29.98	1.7
10	28.01	5.3	27.93	7.0	—	—
11	33.28	5.5	33.04	6.9	34.14	5.3
12	36.37	5.7	34.68	5.5	—	—
13	42.62	10.2	43.20	12.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	13.24	7.4	13.10	7.1	—	—
White collar excluding sales	20.34	3.0	19.02	3.7	24.29	3.2
2	9.96	6.8	10.39	7.1	—	—
3	10.93	2.9	10.99	3.1	10.38	3.5
4	13.81	8.2	13.99	9.5	12.81	3.3
5	14.23	4.6	14.11	6.0	14.61	4.6
6	15.61	5.6	15.51	7.6	15.85	2.1
7	19.25	4.5	18.59	3.2	21.94	13.8
8	19.69	2.7	19.97	2.8	19.05	5.8
9	26.75	2.4	23.61	4.1	29.98	1.7
10	28.11	5.5	28.06	7.5	—	—
11	31.73	3.4	30.98	3.8	34.14	5.3
12	36.37	5.7	34.68	5.5	—	—
13	42.62	10.2	43.20	12.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	13.89	9.6	13.74	9.3	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	23.27	3.0	21.19	3.9	28.37	2.4
Professional specialty	24.90	3.7	22.65	5.4	28.75	2.4
5	11.95	4.1	12.14	3.7	11.41	12.3
6	14.35	14.6	14.11	16.3	—	—
7	20.20	11.3	17.90	5.5	25.05	15.4
8	19.24	3.3	20.18	4.6	17.77	2.5
9	27.28	2.6	23.57	5.3	30.45	1.4
10	32.43	5.7	—	—	—	—
11	32.96	4.4	32.57	4.5	—	—
12	36.33	6.6	33.83	3.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	18.43	6.6	18.13	6.7	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.81	2.7	31.81	2.7	—	—
11	35.43	4.7	35.43	4.7	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	25.30	14.0	24.51	15.8	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	29.94	5.8	29.72	7.1	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	20.72	3.2	20.73	3.3	20.59	7.0
7	19.73	4.8	19.83	5.0	—	—
8	17.32	3.4	—	—	—	—
9	22.71	5.8	22.71	6.1	—	—
Registered nurses	20.15	1.7	20.15	1.6	—	—
9	21.16	2.5	21.03	2.5	—	—
Teachers, college and university	33.95	9.4	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	29.27	3.1	20.74	20.6	30.60	1.2
5	11.20	5.5	—	—	—	—
7	25.10	18.5	—	—	—	—
9	30.85	1.3	—	—	31.33	1.3
Elementary school teachers	30.78	1.5	—	—	31.61	1.4
9	30.80	1.7	—	—	31.71	1.5
Secondary school teachers	31.15	2.1	—	—	31.20	2.2
9	31.36	2.0	—	—	31.42	2.1
Teachers, special education	30.45	1.4	—	—	30.45	1.4
9	29.74	3.5	—	—	29.74	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued						
Professional specialty –Continued						
Teachers, except college and university –Continued						
Substitute teachers	\$9.46	1.8	–	–	–	–
Vocational and educational counselors	27.31	24.8	–	–	–	–
Librarians, archivists, and curators	25.08	8.5	–	–	–	–
Librarians	25.08	8.5	–	–	–	–
Social scientists and urban planners	18.56	9.3	–	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.27	10.5	\$14.85	14.1	\$18.71	7.1
9	21.32	6.8	–	–	–	–
Social workers	15.60	11.4	13.22	12.0	18.71	7.1
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	22.19	6.9	21.28	6.8	–	–
Technical	18.00	3.3	18.10	3.4	14.97	3.0
4	11.58	12.6	11.58	12.6	–	–
6	15.13	3.7	15.26	4.0	–	–
7	18.92	5.1	19.06	5.1	–	–
8	19.12	2.7	19.40	2.5	–	–
9	22.88	5.8	22.88	5.8	–	–
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	18.44	1.4	18.44	1.4	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	15.67	2.1	15.64	2.2	–	–
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	18.73	10.6	18.74	10.7	–	–
Electrical and electronic technicians	19.28	6.8	19.28	6.8	–	–
Technical and related, n.e.c.	18.64	10.0	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.13	4.7	29.78	5.8	27.52	7.7
7	18.32	5.0	17.61	5.5	–	–
8	21.40	6.6	20.38	7.0	–	–
9	25.02	4.5	24.35	3.3	26.02	9.9
10	27.32	6.6	28.46	9.8	–	–
11	30.32	5.4	28.35	6.6	33.45	6.6
12	36.39	7.3	34.93	6.9	–	–
13	49.42	8.7	–	–	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	32.19	5.2	32.58	6.2	31.15	9.1
9	25.82	6.0	24.30	3.9	–	–
10	27.13	6.8	–	–	–	–
11	30.94	6.9	27.58	9.4	35.08	6.0
12	36.45	7.5	34.96	7.1	–	–
13	49.42	8.7	–	–	–	–
Administrators and officials, public administration	30.86	18.5	–	–	31.73	22.5
Financial managers	23.59	11.0	23.59	11.0	–	–
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	34.82	12.1	34.82	12.1	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	33.74	12.3	–	–	32.15	8.7
Managers, medicine and health	32.66	14.5	32.66	14.5	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	33.53	8.3	35.21	8.6	–	–
9	23.90	4.1	24.24	5.0	–	–
12	42.69	7.6	42.69	7.6	–	–
Management related	21.50	5.1	22.18	6.8	20.10	6.9
7	18.69	4.8	–	–	–	–
8	21.34	4.0	–	–	–	–
9	23.31	4.1	24.49	6.2	–	–
Accountants and auditors	22.55	4.5	–	–	–	–
Other financial officers	19.85	8.9	19.36	9.9	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	20.58	21.2	24.08	23.4	–	–
Sales	11.65	11.7	11.70	11.8	–	–
1	6.89	4.3	6.89	4.3	–	–
2	9.04	2.3	9.04	2.3	–	–
3	8.84	4.2	8.91	4.4	–	–
4	9.39	3.6	–	–	–	–
Supervisors, sales	12.44	8.5	12.44	8.5	–	–
Sales workers, apparel	8.02	11.4	8.02	11.4	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Sales —Continued						
Sales workers, other commodities	\$8.54	8.3	\$8.54	8.3	—	—
Cashiers	8.61	3.3	8.64	3.4	—	—
3	9.04	6.7	9.16	7.2	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.73	2.4	12.49	2.8	\$13.79	3.3
2	10.01	7.0	10.47	7.3	—	—
3	10.93	2.9	10.99	3.1	10.38	3.5
4	12.42	5.9	12.31	7.4	12.81	3.3
5	14.73	5.8	14.61	7.5	15.16	3.5
6	16.68	3.2	17.21	5.0	16.08	3.3
7	18.77	3.5	19.28	3.2	—	—
Secretaries	14.01	5.0	13.88	5.7	14.65	6.2
4	12.93	4.4	—	—	12.76	4.9
5	13.90	3.3	—	—	—	—
6	18.16	4.7	18.56	5.9	—	—
Receptionists	9.62	3.0	9.62	3.0	—	—
3	9.36	4.0	9.36	4.0	—	—
Order clerks	12.90	13.0	12.90	13.0	—	—
Library clerks	9.15	7.3	—	—	9.15	7.3
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.42	4.0	10.42	4.0	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.81	6.4	10.75	6.7	—	—
4	11.60	9.4	11.48	9.8	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	11.30	8.9	11.30	8.9	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	14.76	16.5	14.76	16.5	—	—
General office clerks	11.33	4.5	11.23	5.9	11.67	3.1
3	10.78	2.6	10.62	2.6	—	—
4	11.91	6.8	11.77	9.3	—	—
Teachers' aides	10.33	5.3	—	—	10.33	5.3
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.49	7.5	13.20	9.5	14.28	9.5
4	13.43	12.8	12.97	14.2	—	—
Blue collar	16.43	2.4	16.42	2.5	16.65	3.0
1	8.37	4.6	8.38	4.8	—	—
2	10.22	3.9	10.12	4.0	—	—
3	16.04	3.0	16.08	3.1	14.94	5.9
4	17.44	3.0	17.54	3.1	—	—
5	14.92	4.4	14.79	4.9	16.22	2.9
6	16.54	2.9	16.37	3.3	17.28	4.3
7	21.68	2.9	21.87	3.1	19.85	3.3
8	22.83	5.7	22.83	5.7	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	19.51	3.8	19.59	4.1	18.40	3.8
4	12.40	11.3	12.40	11.3	—	—
5	16.25	5.1	16.20	5.6	—	—
6	15.73	4.4	15.70	5.1	—	—
7	22.63	2.7	22.92	2.9	19.56	4.1
8	23.25	5.8	23.25	5.8	—	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	30.39	14.4	30.39	14.4	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	22.68	7.1	22.68	7.1	—	—
7	22.31	7.8	22.31	7.8	—	—
Electricians	24.92	2.2	24.92	2.2	—	—
7	24.87	2.3	24.87	2.3	—	—
Supervisors, production	22.69	5.9	22.69	5.9	—	—
7	20.04	6.7	20.04	6.7	—	—
Machinists	17.49	4.9	17.49	4.9	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	8.72	5.0	8.72	5.0	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16.21	2.7	16.21	2.7	—	—
1	9.69	3.7	9.69	3.7	—	—
2	10.25	5.6	10.25	5.6	—	—
4	19.12	2.8	19.12	2.8	—	—
5	13.60	5.8	13.60	5.8	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001** — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
—Continued						
6	\$16.98	2.6	\$16.98	2.6	—	—
7	17.41	2.2	17.41	2.2	—	—
Punching and stamping press operators	14.89	15.1	14.89	15.1	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	15.88	6.6	15.88	6.6	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	16.55	12.0	16.55	12.0	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	16.71	8.7	16.71	8.7	—	—
Welders and cutters	17.00	4.2	17.00	4.2	—	—
Assemblers	16.71	4.1	16.71	4.1	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	13.62	11.4	13.62	11.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.31	6.0	13.64	8.2	\$16.06	4.3
3	13.01	5.0	12.35	4.3	14.94	5.9
5	18.51	8.9	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers	16.66	9.1	15.64	14.3	—	—
Bus drivers	14.21	3.4	—	—	14.21	3.4
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	14.89	5.3	14.89	5.3	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.08	5.3	11.76	5.8	15.09	7.5
1	8.43	4.1	8.45	4.3	—	—
2	10.84	3.2	10.84	3.2	—	—
3	14.55	9.6	14.55	9.6	—	—
5	14.41	5.2	13.34	7.3	—	—
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	12.16	11.4	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	12.35	9.1	12.35	9.1	—	—
1	8.33	5.4	8.33	5.4	—	—
3	18.29	7.8	18.29	7.8	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	13.07	10.1	—	—	—	—
Service	11.09	4.4	9.08	5.0	16.14	3.4
1	7.42	4.3	7.30	4.3	10.62	11.2
2	10.54	9.7	10.32	11.7	11.60	4.3
3	9.23	7.5	8.26	7.5	12.12	8.5
4	11.76	2.7	11.38	4.1	12.48	3.0
5	12.30	5.9	10.67	5.3	14.11	3.1
6	17.15	6.7	—	—	—	—
7	19.31	5.1	—	—	20.02	4.5
8	20.58	2.7	—	—	20.58	2.7
9	23.46	4.7	—	—	23.46	4.7
Protective service	18.18	5.9	—	—	19.48	3.7
7	20.10	4.5	—	—	20.15	4.5
9	23.46	4.7	—	—	23.46	4.7
Firefighting	18.37	6.9	—	—	18.37	6.9
Police and detectives, public service	22.07	2.3	—	—	22.07	2.3
Food service	7.86	7.0	7.54	7.4	10.96	5.8
1	6.47	1.8	6.41	1.6	—	—
2	8.00	4.2	7.69	4.0	—	—
3	7.35	14.3	6.71	15.9	—	—
4	10.71	6.4	—	—	—	—
Other food service	8.05	7.3	7.74	7.7	10.96	5.8
1	6.50	1.9	6.44	1.7	—	—
2	8.00	4.2	7.69	4.0	—	—
3	8.63	4.8	8.12	4.7	—	—
4	10.71	6.4	—	—	—	—
Cooks	8.08	9.3	7.51	7.7	—	—
3	9.01	5.8	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.39	5.1	8.27	5.1	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.88	3.4	6.63	2.3	9.83	5.0
1	6.37	2.0	6.27	1.2	—	—
2	8.11	5.3	—	—	—	—
Health service	10.28	3.7	10.08	4.1	—	—
2	9.31	2.4	9.31	2.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service—Continued						
Health service—Continued						
3	\$9.19	3.8	\$9.19	3.8	—	—
4	11.94	2.6	11.94	2.6	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	11.36	6.3	10.69	6.8	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.48	3.0	9.41	2.9	—	—
2	9.31	2.4	9.31	2.4	—	—
3	9.24	4.1	9.24	4.1	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.53	7.9	10.63	11.4	\$13.37	3.7
1	9.00	4.8	8.74	3.7	—	—
2	14.63	13.2	16.26	17.1	—	—
3	11.31	6.9	—	—	—	—
4	13.19	2.8	—	—	13.19	2.8
Maids and housemen	8.04	2.0	8.04	2.0	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	11.82	9.3	11.25	14.4	12.79	2.2
1	9.16	5.9	—	—	—	—
2	15.26	12.7	17.63	15.0	—	—
3	11.31	6.9	—	—	—	—
4	13.19	2.8	—	—	13.19	2.8
Personal service	10.20	7.8	9.55	10.1	11.14	10.4
Child care workers, n.e.c.	8.67	7.3	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

Table 4-2. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$17.93	2.0	\$17.04	2.3	\$22.09	2.6
All excluding sales	18.12	2.0	17.22	2.3	22.12	2.6
White collar	20.31	3.0	18.80	3.7	25.06	3.1
2	10.20	3.2	10.27	3.3	—	—
3	10.20	2.4	10.18	2.6	10.44	4.8
4	13.15	8.4	13.24	9.7	12.62	4.3
5	14.34	4.7	14.08	6.0	15.25	4.3
6	15.19	5.8	14.92	7.5	15.99	2.1
7	19.11	4.5	18.38	3.3	22.32	13.3
8	20.00	2.5	20.37	2.5	19.08	5.8
9	26.74	2.5	23.40	4.2	29.98	1.7
10	28.12	5.4	28.09	7.1	—	—
11	33.41	5.6	33.20	7.1	34.14	5.3
12	36.37	5.7	34.68	5.5	—	—
13	42.62	10.2	43.20	12.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	13.59	8.6	13.43	8.3	—	—
White collar excluding sales	20.94	3.0	19.47	3.8	25.12	3.1
2	10.21	7.0	10.40	7.1	—	—
3	10.35	2.3	10.34	2.5	10.44	4.8
4	13.51	8.8	13.62	10.2	12.87	4.0
5	14.49	5.0	14.25	6.4	15.25	4.3
6	15.55	5.9	15.39	8.0	15.99	2.1
7	19.36	4.6	18.63	3.2	22.32	13.3
8	19.85	2.7	20.22	2.9	19.08	5.8
9	26.74	2.5	23.40	4.2	29.98	1.7
10	28.23	5.6	28.24	7.6	—	—
11	31.83	3.4	31.10	3.8	34.14	5.3
12	36.37	5.7	34.68	5.5	—	—
13	42.62	10.2	43.20	12.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	13.67	9.3	13.51	9.0	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	23.66	3.1	21.36	4.0	28.92	2.4
Professional specialty	25.28	3.8	22.78	5.7	29.18	2.4
5	12.75	4.0	—	—	—	—
6	14.24	14.7	13.99	16.5	—	—
7	20.69	11.7	17.92	6.0	25.93	13.7
8	19.61	3.3	21.03	4.3	17.77	2.5
9	27.30	2.7	23.27	5.6	30.45	1.4
10	33.04	5.6	—	—	—	—
11	33.22	4.5	32.84	4.7	—	—
12	36.33	6.6	33.83	3.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	17.90	6.2	17.52	6.0	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.81	2.7	31.81	2.7	—	—
11	35.43	4.7	35.43	4.7	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.98	14.3	24.13	16.2	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	29.62	6.0	29.31	7.6	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	20.21	2.5	20.18	2.6	20.59	7.0
7	19.93	5.3	—	—	—	—
9	21.30	2.5	21.18	2.6	—	—
Registered nurses	20.03	1.8	20.03	1.7	—	—
9	21.21	2.7	21.07	2.7	—	—
Teachers, college and university	34.37	9.5	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	29.83	3.1	20.87	20.8	31.27	1.1
9	30.85	1.3	—	—	31.33	1.3
Elementary school teachers	30.78	1.5	—	—	31.61	1.4
9	30.80	1.7	—	—	31.71	1.5
Secondary school teachers	31.27	1.9	—	—	31.32	2.0
9	31.36	2.0	—	—	31.42	2.1
Teachers, special education	30.45	1.4	—	—	30.45	1.4
9	29.74	3.5	—	—	29.74	3.5
Vocational and educational counselors	27.31	24.8	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	25.08	8.5	—	—	—	—
Librarians	25.08	8.5	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	18.56	9.3	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Professional specialty and technical —Continued						
Professional specialty —Continued						
Social, recreation, and religious workers	\$16.45	11.2	\$15.02	15.4	\$18.71	7.1
9	21.32	6.8	—	—	—	—
Social workers	15.77	12.2	—	—	18.71	7.1
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	22.28	7.0	21.38	6.9	—	—
Technical	18.40	3.7	18.48	3.8	—	—
6	14.88	3.9	14.88	3.9	—	—
7	18.93	5.1	19.06	5.1	—	—
8	19.16	2.7	19.40	2.5	—	—
9	22.88	5.8	22.88	5.8	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	18.62	1.5	18.62	1.5	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	15.47	1.9	15.43	1.9	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	19.28	6.8	19.28	6.8	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.13	4.7	29.78	5.8	27.52	7.7
7	18.32	5.0	17.61	5.5	—	—
8	21.40	6.6	20.38	7.0	—	—
9	25.02	4.5	24.35	3.3	26.02	9.9
10	27.32	6.6	28.46	9.8	—	—
11	30.32	5.4	28.35	6.6	33.45	6.6
12	36.39	7.3	34.93	6.9	—	—
13	49.42	8.7	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	32.19	5.2	32.58	6.2	31.15	9.1
9	25.82	6.0	24.30	3.9	—	—
10	27.13	6.8	—	—	—	—
11	30.94	6.9	27.58	9.4	35.08	6.0
12	36.45	7.5	34.96	7.1	—	—
13	49.42	8.7	—	—	—	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	30.86	18.5	—	—	31.73	22.5
Financial managers	23.59	11.0	23.59	11.0	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	34.82	12.1	34.82	12.1	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	33.74	12.3	—	—	32.15	8.7
Managers, medicine and health	32.66	14.5	32.66	14.5	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	33.53	8.3	35.21	8.6	—	—
9	23.90	4.1	24.24	5.0	—	—
12	42.69	7.6	42.69	7.6	—	—
Management related	21.50	5.1	22.18	6.8	20.10	6.9
7	18.69	4.8	—	—	—	—
8	21.34	4.0	—	—	—	—
9	23.31	4.1	24.49	6.2	—	—
Accountants and auditors	22.55	4.5	—	—	—	—
Other financial officers	19.85	8.9	19.36	9.9	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	20.58	21.2	24.08	23.4	—	—
Sales	13.22	14.1	13.27	14.3	—	—
2	10.19	2.8	10.19	2.8	—	—
3	9.19	5.5	9.19	5.5	—	—
Supervisors, sales	12.44	8.5	12.44	8.5	—	—
Cashiers	9.97	6.3	10.04	6.7	—	—
3	9.54	9.6	9.54	9.6	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.93	2.8	12.59	3.2	14.40	3.4
2	10.27	7.2	—	—	—	—
3	10.35	2.3	10.34	2.5	10.44	4.8
4	12.43	6.1	12.32	7.5	12.87	4.0
5	14.85	6.0	14.74	7.8	15.21	3.4
6	16.68	3.2	17.21	5.0	16.08	3.3
7	18.77	3.5	19.28	3.2	—	—
Secretaries	15.81	4.1	16.42	5.2	14.65	6.2
4	13.02	4.7	—	—	12.76	4.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical —Continued						
Secretaries —Continued						
5	\$13.90	3.3	—	—	—	—
6	18.16	4.7	\$18.56	5.9	—	—
Receptionists	9.62	3.0	9.62	3.0	—	—
3	9.36	4.0	9.36	4.0	—	—
Order clerks	13.11	13.6	13.11	13.6	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.42	4.0	10.42	4.0	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.89	7.1	10.72	7.4	—	—
4	11.60	9.4	11.48	9.8	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	11.30	8.9	11.30	8.9	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	14.76	16.5	14.76	16.5	—	—
General office clerks	11.29	4.9	11.21	6.0	\$11.67	4.2
3	10.82	2.5	10.49	2.3	—	—
4	11.79	8.0	11.77	9.3	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.58	7.5	13.33	9.6	14.28	9.5
4	13.44	12.8	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	16.77	2.3	16.73	2.5	17.44	2.7
1	9.33	3.8	9.33	3.8	—	—
2	10.12	4.0	10.12	4.0	—	—
3	16.10	3.0	16.10	3.1	—	—
4	17.65	3.1	17.74	3.2	—	—
5	14.92	4.5	14.79	4.9	16.42	3.1
6	16.54	2.9	16.37	3.3	17.28	4.3
7	21.68	2.9	21.87	3.1	19.85	3.3
8	22.83	5.7	22.83	5.7	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	19.51	3.8	19.59	4.1	18.40	3.8
4	12.40	11.3	12.40	11.3	—	—
5	16.25	5.1	16.20	5.6	—	—
6	15.73	4.4	15.70	5.1	—	—
7	22.63	2.7	22.92	2.9	19.56	4.1
8	23.25	5.8	23.25	5.8	—	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	30.39	14.4	30.39	14.4	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	22.68	7.1	22.68	7.1	—	—
7	22.31	7.8	22.31	7.8	—	—
Electricians	24.92	2.2	24.92	2.2	—	—
7	24.87	2.3	24.87	2.3	—	—
Supervisors, production	22.69	5.9	22.69	5.9	—	—
7	20.04	6.7	20.04	6.7	—	—
Machinists	17.49	4.9	17.49	4.9	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	8.72	5.0	8.72	5.0	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16.22	2.7	16.22	2.7	—	—
2	10.25	5.6	10.25	5.6	—	—
4	19.12	2.8	19.12	2.8	—	—
5	13.60	5.8	13.60	5.8	—	—
6	16.98	2.6	16.98	2.6	—	—
7	17.41	2.2	17.41	2.2	—	—
Punching and stamping press operators	14.89	15.1	14.89	15.1	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	15.88	6.6	15.88	6.6	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	16.55	12.0	16.55	12.0	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	16.82	8.8	16.82	8.8	—	—
Welders and cutters	17.00	4.2	17.00	4.2	—	—
Assemblers	16.71	4.1	16.71	4.1	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	13.62	11.4	13.62	11.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.78	5.6	15.26	7.8	16.98	4.8
3	12.99	5.3	12.16	4.0	—	—
4	16.57	5.3	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers	16.66	9.1	15.64	14.3	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	15.10	7.4	15.10	7.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	\$12.77	5.5	\$12.40	6.0	\$16.51	3.6
1	9.23	5.2	9.23	5.2	—	—
2	10.90	3.4	10.90	3.4	—	—
3	14.65	9.6	14.65	9.6	—	—
5	14.41	5.2	13.34	7.3	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	13.94	8.6	13.94	8.6	—	—
1	9.85	7.2	9.85	7.2	—	—
3	18.59	7.7	18.59	7.7	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	13.12	10.4	—	—	—	—
Service	12.54	4.0	10.20	5.3	16.68	3.5
1	8.74	4.5	8.55	4.2	—	—
2	11.45	10.9	11.33	13.5	11.94	4.2
3	9.34	9.3	8.23	9.2	13.06	8.1
4	12.05	2.3	11.76	3.2	12.48	3.0
5	12.29	6.0	10.67	5.3	14.21	3.2
6	17.15	6.7	—	—	—	—
7	19.36	5.2	—	—	20.02	4.5
8	20.58	2.7	—	—	20.58	2.7
9	23.46	4.7	—	—	23.46	4.7
Protective service	19.20	3.8	—	—	19.48	3.7
7	20.10	4.5	—	—	20.15	4.5
9	23.46	4.7	—	—	23.46	4.7
Firefighting	18.37	6.9	—	—	18.37	6.9
Police and detectives, public service	22.07	2.3	—	—	22.07	2.3
Food service	9.53	11.0	9.20	12.7	11.76	7.0
1	7.52	3.7	7.52	3.7	—	—
3	6.74	22.5	6.41	24.9	—	—
4	10.71	6.4	—	—	—	—
Other food service	10.02	9.8	9.74	11.5	11.76	7.0
1	7.52	3.7	7.52	3.7	—	—
3	8.68	5.2	—	—	—	—
4	10.71	6.4	—	—	—	—
Cooks	9.50	8.0	8.82	7.2	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.66	6.2	7.40	5.9	—	—
Health service	10.23	4.2	10.02	4.6	—	—
3	9.08	4.2	9.08	4.2	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	11.31	6.8	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.29	2.7	9.20	2.6	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.98	7.3	11.17	11.7	13.37	3.7
1	9.43	6.0	9.11	5.3	—	—
2	14.63	13.2	16.26	17.1	—	—
3	11.31	6.9	—	—	—	—
4	13.19	2.8	—	—	13.19	2.8
Janitors and cleaners	12.36	8.3	12.06	14.3	12.79	2.2
1	9.70	7.2	9.33	6.4	—	—
2	15.26	12.7	17.63	15.0	—	—
3	11.31	6.9	—	—	—	—
4	13.19	2.8	—	—	13.19	2.8
Personal service	11.78	6.2	—	—	—	—

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

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

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

Table 4-3. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$10.22	6.2	\$10.18	7.0	\$10.56	3.3
All excluding sales	10.59	6.8	10.58	7.8	10.62	3.3
White collar	12.68	7.1	12.99	7.9	10.35	4.2
1	7.22	5.4	7.36	6.0	—	—
2	7.58	4.8	7.48	5.8	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	9.95	5.6
4	13.80	23.3	14.04	26.8	—	—
5	11.38	6.8	12.08	8.5	9.87	3.8
6	16.50	4.6	17.64	3.2	—	—
7	16.62	11.6	17.79	11.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	10.63	29.8	10.63	29.8	—	—
White collar excluding sales	14.41	8.2	15.14	9.9	10.46	4.2
3	—	—	—	—	10.27	5.0
4	15.94	20.5	—	—	—	—
5	11.56	6.9	12.42	8.7	9.87	3.8
6	16.50	4.6	17.64	3.2	—	—
7	16.62	11.6	17.79	11.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	19.39	20.1	19.39	20.1	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	18.59	9.7	19.59	9.7	10.84	5.8
Professional specialty	20.32	9.0	21.60	8.3	9.56	1.7
5	9.70	2.2	—	—	—	—
7	16.60	11.8	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	22.49	8.7	22.49	8.7	—	—
Registered nurses	20.63	3.8	20.63	3.8	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	9.55	1.6	—	—	9.56	1.7
Substitute teachers	9.46	1.8	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	13.27	14.4	13.18	16.6	—	—
6	16.08	4.8	—	—	—	—
Sales	7.52	4.0	7.54	4.0	—	—
1	6.94	4.4	6.94	4.4	—	—
2	7.47	5.9	7.47	5.9	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.70	3.4	7.70	3.4	—	—
Cashiers	7.10	5.0	7.13	5.1	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.64	2.6	—	—	10.31	5.4
3	—	—	—	—	10.27	5.0
4	12.29	1.4	—	—	—	—
Library clerks	8.49	7.3	—	—	8.49	7.3
General office clerks	11.78	5.3	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	9.65	7.2	9.18	8.3	11.78	7.2
1	6.55	2.5	6.40	1.6	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	10.94	10.7	—	—	12.90	4.2
Bus drivers	12.90	4.2	—	—	12.90	4.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.85	4.4	6.64	4.1	—	—
1	6.54	5.3	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	6.47	3.9	6.47	3.9	—	—
Service	7.19	3.7	6.98	3.4	9.64	5.2
1	6.39	2.5	6.33	2.4	8.19	10.3
2	7.48	3.9	7.32	3.5	—	—
3	8.87	5.1	8.37	5.9	—	—
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-3. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service—Continued						
Food service	\$6.57	2.2	\$6.34	1.7	\$9.79	4.8
1	6.21	1.7	6.13	1.5	—	—
2	7.62	2.9	—	—	—	—
3	8.57	9.3	—	—	—	—
Other food service	6.60	2.3	6.37	1.8	9.79	4.8
1	6.25	1.7	6.16	1.4	—	—
2	7.62	2.9	—	—	—	—
3	8.57	9.3	—	—	—	—
Cooks	6.31	4.0	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.56	5.6	7.29	5.5	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.65	2.8	6.40	2.0	9.57	6.3
1	6.35	2.1	—	—	—	—
Health service	10.63	4.9	10.44	5.3	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.40	4.8	10.40	4.8	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	7.34	6.8	6.75	6.8	—	—

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

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

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

Table 5-1. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$17.93	\$10.22	\$19.53	\$15.96	\$17.04	\$19.64
All excluding sales	18.12	10.59	19.89	16.16	17.36	17.92
White collar	20.31	12.68	22.81	18.76	19.41	23.04
White-collar excluding sales	20.94	14.41	24.81	19.43	20.34	—
Professional specialty and technical	23.66	18.59	28.78	21.46	23.27	—
Professional specialty	25.28	20.32	30.57	22.67	24.90	—
Technical	18.40	13.27	16.44	18.24	18.00	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.13	—	—	29.57	29.13	—
Sales	13.22	7.52	8.84	12.43	9.68	23.04
Administrative support, including clerical	12.93	11.64	15.03	12.42	12.73	—
Blue collar	16.77	9.65	18.60	14.11	16.37	18.41
Precision production, craft, and repair	19.51	—	21.91	17.57	19.58	18.49
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16.22	—	—	12.57	16.20	—
Transportation and material moving	15.78	10.94	16.34	12.87	14.01	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.77	6.85	12.66	11.55	12.08	—
Service	12.54	7.19	17.26	9.23	11.08	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	2.0	6.2	2.2	2.8	2.0	14.1
All excluding sales	2.0	6.8	2.1	2.8	2.0	18.7
White collar	3.0	7.1	4.4	3.5	3.0	28.3
White-collar excluding sales	3.0	8.2	4.5	3.4	3.0	—
Professional specialty and technical	3.1	9.7	4.0	3.7	3.0	—
Professional specialty	3.8	9.0	2.5	4.9	3.7	—
Technical	3.7	14.4	2.7	3.9	3.3	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.7	—	—	4.8	4.7	—
Sales	14.1	4.0	3.6	14.5	4.3	28.3
Administrative support, including clerical	2.8	2.6	8.7	2.2	2.4	—
Blue collar	2.3	7.2	2.5	3.7	2.3	19.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.8	—	3.5	6.4	3.5	28.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.7	—	—	3.9	2.7	—
Transportation and material moving	5.6	10.7	8.2	7.3	5.4	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.5	4.4	8.3	6.4	5.3	—
Service	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.4	—

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

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

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

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

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers									
	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ³				Service-producing industries ⁴				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
	Mean									
All occupations	\$16.25	\$18.33	–	\$21.52	\$18.23	–	–	–	–	–
All excluding sales	16.52	18.31	–	21.52	18.21	–	–	–	–	–
White collar	18.08	22.12	–	–	22.26	–	–	–	–	–
White-collar excluding sales	19.02	22.21	–	–	22.35	–	–	–	–	–
Professional specialty and technical	21.19	24.34	–	–	24.62	–	–	–	–	–
Professional specialty	22.65	29.49	–	–	29.49	–	–	–	–	–
Technical	18.10	17.50	–	–	17.83	–	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.78	32.05	–	–	32.05	–	–	–	–	–
Sales	11.70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	12.49	15.29	–	–	15.20	–	–	–	–	–
Blue collar	16.42	17.29	–	22.54	17.11	–	–	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	19.59	20.62	–	23.43	20.25	–	–	–	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16.21	16.49	–	–	16.51	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	13.64	14.80	–	–	14.80	–	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.76	13.32	–	–	13.32	–	–	–	–	–
Service	9.08	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	2.3	2.7	–	4.3	2.8	–	–	–	–	–
All excluding sales	2.4	2.7	–	4.3	2.8	–	–	–	–	–
White collar	3.6	4.9	–	–	4.9	–	–	–	–	–
White-collar excluding sales	3.7	5.1	–	–	5.2	–	–	–	–	–
Professional specialty and technical	3.9	6.2	–	–	6.2	–	–	–	–	–
Professional specialty	5.4	3.4	–	–	3.4	–	–	–	–	–
Technical	3.4	7.3	–	–	7.4	–	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.8	6.4	–	–	6.4	–	–	–	–	–
Sales	11.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	2.8	5.2	–	–	5.4	–	–	–	–	–
Blue collar	2.5	2.7	–	3.4	2.8	–	–	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.1	4.5	–	4.4	5.1	–	–	–	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.7	2.7	–	–	2.7	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	8.2	10.3	–	–	10.3	–	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.8	9.3	–	–	9.3	–	–	–	–	–
Service	5.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

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

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

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

⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$16.25	\$13.15	\$17.14	\$16.21	\$17.90
All excluding sales	16.52	12.89	17.58	16.82	18.15
White collar	18.08	18.85	17.93	17.97	17.89
White-collar excluding sales	19.02	18.97	19.03	19.51	18.55
Professional specialty and technical	21.19	23.68	20.79	19.89	21.83
Professional specialty	22.65	27.04	22.05	21.19	23.07
Technical	18.10	18.66	17.99	16.86	19.21
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.78	24.31	31.00	30.48	31.92
Sales	11.70	18.27	10.07	10.10	10.02
Administrative support, including clerical	12.49	11.68	12.64	12.61	12.66
Blue collar	16.42	12.44	17.59	15.52	18.64
Precision production, craft, and repair	19.59	15.91	20.86	19.16	22.68
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16.21	11.14	17.19	13.95	-
Transportation and material moving	13.64	9.17	16.26	16.20	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.76	11.41	11.95	10.18	14.54
Service	9.08	7.33	10.49	9.78	11.53
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	2.3	5.7	2.5	4.5	3.1
All excluding sales	2.4	5.8	2.5	4.5	3.0
White collar	3.6	7.9	4.1	5.8	6.1
White-collar excluding sales	3.7	7.3	4.2	5.7	6.4
Professional specialty and technical	3.9	7.8	4.0	6.2	4.2
Professional specialty	5.4	5.2	5.7	8.9	5.5
Technical	3.4	7.8	3.8	4.3	4.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.8	15.6	6.2	7.4	11.0
Sales	11.8	29.6	5.4	5.0	13.8
Administrative support, including clerical	2.8	5.9	3.1	3.5	4.7
Blue collar	2.5	5.3	2.5	5.3	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.1	8.3	4.3	7.3	4.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.7	4.6	2.5	5.3	-
Transportation and material moving	8.2	12.5	4.8	8.6	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.8	10.0	7.1	3.5	13.2
Service	5.0	5.4	5.6	6.2	8.6

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

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

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

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

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.38	\$10.69	\$15.91	\$21.14	\$28.11
All excluding sales	8.65	11.00	16.30	21.27	28.27
White collar	9.49	11.41	17.43	25.30	32.97
White collar excluding sales	10.11	12.18	18.38	26.69	33.28
Professional specialty and technical	14.72	17.52	21.37	29.78	33.28
Professional specialty	14.95	18.80	26.09	30.68	34.05
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	26.05	28.96	31.30	35.32	39.18
Mathematical and computer scientists	14.72	14.72	26.53	32.97	33.13
Computer systems analysts and scientists	20.90	25.01	31.14	33.13	35.64
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	16.77	18.45	20.26	21.25	26.38
Registered nurses	17.62	19.14	20.15	21.10	21.37
Teachers, college and university	20.56	28.83	37.28	40.85	49.01
Teachers, except college and university	20.64	29.59	30.68	33.28	34.52
Elementary school teachers	25.38	29.59	30.74	33.28	34.27
Secondary school teachers	27.61	29.84	30.97	33.81	34.98
Teachers, special education	24.44	29.64	30.25	31.80	35.13
Substitute teachers	8.75	8.75	9.71	10.00	10.00
Vocational and educational counselors	10.92	10.92	33.15	38.48	38.48
Librarians, archivists, and curators	15.45	19.08	27.79	27.79	31.15
Librarians	15.45	19.08	27.79	27.79	31.15
Social scientists and urban planners	16.04	16.04	17.43	21.29	23.57
Social, recreation, and religious workers	9.85	14.71	15.91	19.57	19.98
Social workers	9.47	10.11	15.35	18.15	19.98
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	18.42	18.80	20.56	26.69	27.48
Technical	12.72	15.43	17.52	21.73	22.32
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.65	17.71	19.15	20.24	22.88
Licensed practical nurses	14.67	14.88	15.35	16.25	16.29
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	14.36	14.36	21.73	21.73	21.73
Electrical and electronic technicians	15.43	17.72	18.88	22.77	22.77
Technical and related, n.e.c.	11.32	15.21	22.32	22.32	22.43
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.71	21.27	26.25	34.90	49.34
Executives, administrators, and managers	17.50	24.23	28.39	38.78	50.48
Administrators and officials, public administration	16.38	20.75	28.85	33.90	50.48
Financial managers	17.50	17.50	24.23	24.28	34.37
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	26.25	26.25	28.39	40.77	51.50
Administrators, education and related fields	18.76	24.44	33.65	38.78	56.95
Managers, medicine and health	25.30	25.30	27.64	33.04	68.44
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	18.43	22.79	34.61	43.64	50.75
Management related	15.07	16.82	21.51	23.08	28.49
Accountants and auditors	17.14	21.27	22.21	23.33	27.51
Other financial officers	16.71	16.71	16.82	22.79	26.77
Management related, n.e.c.	10.99	13.75	16.00	25.86	49.34
Sales	6.51	7.93	9.54	12.42	19.15
Supervisors, sales	9.64	9.64	10.66	13.12	15.15
Sales workers, apparel	6.47	6.47	7.07	9.87	9.87
Sales workers, other commodities	7.19	7.64	7.93	8.27	8.85
Cashiers	6.30	7.00	8.50	9.85	12.49
Administrative support, including clerical	9.04	10.31	12.18	14.21	17.41
Secretaries	12.18	12.18	12.18	15.54	18.45
Receptionists	8.21	8.83	9.55	10.50	11.04
Order clerks	8.00	9.22	11.55	16.64	20.75
Library clerks	6.35	6.56	9.42	10.74	10.74
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.70	9.54	10.98	11.31	11.31
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	8.87	9.66	10.74	14.22	15.41
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.00	9.00	11.10	11.52	13.79
Stock and inventory clerks	8.82	11.25	13.20	21.01	21.01
General office clerks	8.73	9.72	10.58	12.64	15.47
Teachers' aides	8.37	9.04	11.11	11.33	11.66
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.68	10.69	13.19	16.21	17.35
Blue collar	9.44	11.83	16.62	20.75	23.19

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair	\$10.97	\$14.63	\$19.01	\$24.34	\$27.34
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	18.27	18.27	31.96	39.19	39.19
Industrial machinery repairers	14.71	18.35	25.69	26.99	26.99
Electricians	21.47	24.17	24.34	27.04	27.11
Supervisors, production	16.54	18.48	20.13	27.05	28.48
Machinists	14.50	15.07	18.29	19.06	20.13
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	7.55	7.55	8.04	10.06	10.97
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.00	12.08	17.12	19.73	21.82
Punching and stamping press operators	8.60	9.10	14.39	21.82	23.84
Numerical control machine operators	11.79	13.55	17.12	17.77	19.36
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	10.43	11.66	17.51	21.53	21.53
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	8.51	12.30	19.77	21.10	22.72
Welders and cutters	13.00	16.62	16.99	17.12	19.73
Assemblers	10.10	13.64	17.23	21.01	21.62
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	8.27	10.00	13.28	17.56	21.85
Transportation and material moving	6.55	12.06	14.33	17.15	19.59
Truck drivers	12.50	12.50	16.42	21.13	21.13
Bus drivers	10.85	12.88	14.10	17.15	17.15
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.93	13.41	14.33	16.09	18.24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.59	9.13	10.46	15.00	20.94
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	8.50	10.54	10.54	15.22	18.04
Stock handlers and baggers	6.18	8.05	10.60	14.70	21.20
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	10.30	10.30	12.84	16.07	17.65
Service	6.22	7.55	9.60	12.92	19.83
Protective service	10.63	15.40	19.67	21.95	24.46
Firefighting	15.08	15.08	17.78	21.05	21.52
Police and detectives, public service	20.08	20.49	21.95	22.33	25.65
Food service	5.87	6.22	6.54	8.29	12.06
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	5.87	6.22	6.76	8.79	12.32
Cooks	5.87	6.03	7.50	9.75	12.06
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.26	7.49	8.00	10.10	10.52
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.22	6.22	6.36	7.08	9.04
Health service	8.36	8.76	9.76	11.97	12.11
Health aides, except nursing	8.50	10.25	10.25	13.58	14.55
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.36	8.76	9.42	9.76	10.88
Cleaning and building service	7.57	8.02	11.41	13.16	16.25
Maids and housemen	6.94	7.93	8.02	8.38	8.75
Janitors and cleaners	7.57	8.40	11.92	13.30	15.39
Personal service	6.75	7.50	10.93	12.50	14.16
Child care workers, n.e.c.	7.00	7.50	9.02	10.93	10.98

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays,

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

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

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.05	\$10.30	\$14.72	\$20.75	\$26.03
All excluding sales	8.29	10.50	15.45	21.01	26.28
White collar	9.00	10.92	16.25	21.73	29.72
White collar excluding sales	9.93	12.04	17.46	22.33	29.93
Professional specialty and technical	14.36	16.99	20.10	24.30	29.93
Professional specialty	14.72	18.27	20.51	28.83	31.93
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	26.05	28.96	31.30	35.32	39.18
Mathematical and computer scientists	14.72	14.72	25.01	31.14	33.13
Computer systems analysts and scientists	20.90	25.01	31.14	33.13	35.64
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	17.59	18.80	20.26	21.10	26.59
Registered nurses	17.98	19.14	20.26	21.10	21.37
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	10.92	12.04	18.28	29.82	38.48
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	9.47	10.11	14.87	19.57	19.98
Social workers	9.47	9.85	14.71	14.95	19.98
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	18.42	18.80	18.80	22.52	27.48
Technical	12.72	15.43	17.71	21.73	22.43
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.65	17.71	19.15	20.24	22.88
Licensed practical nurses	14.67	14.88	15.35	16.21	16.29
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	14.36	14.36	21.73	21.73	21.73
Electrical and electronic technicians	15.43	17.72	18.88	22.77	22.77
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.82	20.66	27.51	35.20	50.42
Executives, administrators, and managers	18.43	24.23	28.30	40.77	51.50
Financial managers	17.50	17.50	24.23	24.28	34.37
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	26.25	26.25	28.39	40.77	51.50
Managers, medicine and health	25.30	25.30	27.64	33.04	68.44
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	18.43	23.59	36.25	44.62	50.75
Management related	16.71	16.71	20.58	27.41	33.41
Other financial officers	16.71	16.71	16.82	19.15	33.41
Management related, n.e.c.	13.75	13.75	17.46	27.84	49.34
Sales	6.51	7.93	9.54	12.42	19.15
Supervisors, sales	9.64	9.64	10.66	13.12	15.15
Sales workers, apparel	6.47	6.47	7.07	9.87	9.87
Sales workers, other commodities	7.19	7.64	7.93	8.27	8.85
Cashiers	6.30	7.00	8.50	9.85	12.49
Administrative support, including clerical	9.00	10.00	11.41	13.20	18.19
Secretaries	12.18	12.18	12.18	14.78	18.45
Receptionists	8.21	8.83	9.55	10.50	11.04
Order clerks	8.00	9.22	11.55	16.64	20.75
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.70	9.54	10.98	11.31	11.31
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	8.38	9.26	10.47	11.00	14.22
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.00	9.00	11.10	11.52	13.79
Stock and inventory clerks	8.82	11.25	13.20	21.01	21.01
General office clerks	8.73	9.67	10.31	12.15	16.12
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.68	10.69	12.39	13.19	17.35
Blue collar	9.32	11.52	16.61	21.01	23.55
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.89	14.63	19.17	24.89	27.34
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	18.27	18.27	31.96	39.19	39.19
Industrial machinery repairers	14.71	18.35	25.69	26.99	26.99
Electricians	21.47	24.17	24.34	27.04	27.11
Supervisors, production	16.54	18.48	20.13	27.05	28.48
Machinists	14.50	15.07	18.29	19.06	20.13
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	7.55	7.55	8.04	10.06	10.97
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.00	12.08	17.12	19.73	21.82
Punching and stamping press operators	8.60	9.10	14.39	21.82	23.84

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
—Continued					
Numerical control machine operators	\$11.79	\$13.55	\$17.12	\$17.77	\$19.36
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	10.43	11.66	17.51	21.53	21.53
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	8.51	12.30	19.77	21.10	22.72
Welders and cutters	13.00	16.62	16.99	17.12	19.73
Assemblers	10.10	13.64	17.23	21.01	21.62
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	8.27	10.00	13.28	17.56	21.85
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	6.55	10.93	14.33	16.09	19.26
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	11.53	12.50	12.50	21.13	21.13
	10.93	13.41	14.33	16.09	18.24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Stock handlers and baggers	7.36	9.13	10.30	12.84	20.94
	6.18	8.05	10.60	14.70	21.20
Service					
Protective service	6.22	6.91	8.34	10.32	12.32
Food service	—	—	—	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.87	6.22	6.36	8.00	10.83
Other food service	—	—	—	—	—
Cooks	5.87	6.22	6.50	8.00	10.83
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.87	6.03	7.50	8.29	10.83
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.26	7.49	8.00	9.50	10.44
Health service	6.22	6.22	6.36	6.76	7.56
Health aides, except nursing	8.36	8.76	9.70	10.95	11.97
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.00	10.25	10.25	10.95	14.55
Cleaning and building service	8.36	8.76	9.42	9.76	10.88
Maids and housemen	7.55	7.58	8.40	11.92	22.65
Janitors and cleaners	6.94	7.93	8.02	8.38	8.75
Personal service	7.55	7.57	8.40	12.02	22.65
	6.75	7.50	7.60	11.97	12.65

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays,

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

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

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$11.33	\$14.44	\$18.72	\$29.59	\$33.28
All excluding sales	11.33	14.50	18.72	29.59	33.28
White collar	11.48	15.91	25.66	31.36	34.45
White collar excluding sales	11.82	15.92	25.73	31.36	34.45
Professional specialty and technical	17.22	26.66	30.00	33.15	34.52
Professional specialty	17.52	26.69	30.27	33.28	34.52
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	16.34	16.34	21.25	22.82	26.30
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	27.61	29.78	30.74	33.28	34.52
Elementary school teachers	28.11	30.54	31.43	33.28	34.27
Secondary school teachers	27.61	29.84	30.97	33.81	34.98
Teachers, special education	24.44	29.64	30.25	31.80	35.13
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.91	15.91	18.15	18.72	26.66
Social workers	15.91	15.91	18.15	18.72	26.66
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	13.47	13.80	15.59	15.92	16.25
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.04	21.27	23.33	33.90	42.93
Executives, administrators, and managers	16.38	22.79	28.39	38.28	47.84
Administrators and officials, public administration	16.38	16.38	26.28	50.48	50.48
Administrators, education and related fields	24.44	24.44	33.65	37.82	39.92
Management related	10.99	20.13	21.66	22.79	23.33
Sales	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	9.42	11.33	13.77	16.21	17.41
Secretaries	11.22	12.42	13.77	17.17	17.17
Library clerks	6.35	6.56	9.42	10.74	10.74
General office clerks	8.29	10.75	12.41	12.64	12.75
Teachers' aides	8.37	9.04	11.11	11.33	11.66
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.70	13.09	14.67	16.21	17.86
Blue collar	12.88	14.52	16.91	18.91	20.36
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.62	16.82	18.37	19.48	21.19
Transportation and material moving	12.73	13.31	16.42	18.98	19.59
Bus drivers	10.85	12.88	14.10	17.15	17.15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.50	15.15	16.07	17.65	18.04
Service	10.58	12.84	15.16	20.49	22.33
Protective service	15.40	15.70	20.15	22.09	25.19
Firefighting	15.08	15.08	17.78	21.05	21.52
Police and detectives, public service	20.08	20.49	21.95	22.33	25.65
Food service	9.21	9.64	10.44	12.06	14.10
Other food service	9.21	9.64	10.44	12.06	14.10
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.60	9.21	9.64	10.67	12.87
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.41	12.19	12.92	13.45	15.07
Janitors and cleaners	10.58	12.19	12.92	13.45	14.67
Personal service	8.59	9.02	10.93	14.16	14.16

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays,

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

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

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$9.43	\$11.31	\$16.84	\$21.62	\$28.83
All excluding sales	9.54	11.66	17.12	21.82	28.85
White collar	9.87	12.21	18.40	26.69	33.28
White collar excluding sales	10.16	13.19	19.00	27.64	33.46
Professional specialty and technical	14.88	17.98	21.73	29.84	33.46
Professional specialty	15.72	19.14	26.66	30.97	34.27
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	26.05	28.96	31.30	35.32	39.18
Mathematical and computer scientists	14.72	14.72	26.53	31.14	33.13
Computer systems analysts and scientists	20.90	25.01	31.14	33.13	33.13
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	17.59	18.45	19.80	21.05	24.62
Registered nurses	17.98	19.14	19.80	20.26	21.10
Teachers, college and university	21.46	28.83	37.28	40.85	49.01
Teachers, except college and university	24.22	29.59	30.68	33.28	34.98
Elementary school teachers	25.38	29.59	30.74	33.28	34.27
Secondary school teachers	27.61	29.84	30.97	33.81	34.98
Teachers, special education	24.44	29.64	30.25	31.80	35.13
Vocational and educational counselors	10.92	10.92	33.15	38.48	38.48
Librarians, archivists, and curators	15.45	19.08	27.79	27.79	31.15
Librarians	15.45	19.08	27.79	27.79	31.15
Social scientists and urban planners	16.04	16.04	17.43	21.29	23.57
Social, recreation, and religious workers	9.85	14.87	17.44	19.57	19.98
Social workers	9.85	10.11	15.91	18.15	19.98
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	18.42	18.80	20.56	26.69	27.48
Technical	14.36	15.74	18.05	21.73	22.43
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.65	18.05	19.15	20.24	22.88
Licensed practical nurses	14.67	14.88	15.02	16.21	16.29
Electrical and electronic technicians	15.43	17.72	18.88	22.77	22.77
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.71	21.27	26.25	34.90	49.34
Executives, administrators, and managers	17.50	24.23	28.39	38.78	50.48
Administrators and officials, public administration	16.38	20.75	28.85	33.90	50.48
Financial managers	17.50	17.50	24.23	24.28	34.37
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	26.25	26.25	28.39	40.77	51.50
Administrators, education and related fields	18.76	24.44	33.65	38.78	56.95
Managers, medicine and health	25.30	25.30	27.64	33.04	68.44
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	18.43	22.79	34.61	43.64	50.75
Management related	15.07	16.82	21.51	23.08	28.49
Accountants and auditors	17.14	21.27	22.21	23.33	27.51
Other financial officers	16.71	16.71	16.82	22.79	26.77
Management related, n.e.c.	10.99	13.75	16.00	25.86	49.34
Sales	7.35	8.67	9.87	13.69	21.25
Supervisors, sales	9.64	9.64	10.66	13.12	15.15
Cashiers	7.35	8.67	9.40	10.59	13.49
Administrative support, including clerical	9.04	10.00	11.41	15.29	18.45
Secretaries	12.42	13.65	14.98	18.40	20.89
Receptionists	8.21	8.83	9.55	10.50	11.04
Order clerks	8.00	9.22	11.55	16.64	20.75
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.70	9.54	10.98	11.31	11.31
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	8.87	9.66	10.64	14.22	15.41
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.00	9.00	11.10	11.52	13.79
Stock and inventory clerks	8.82	11.25	13.20	21.01	21.01
General office clerks	8.73	9.67	10.50	12.42	15.47
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.70	10.69	13.19	16.21	17.35
Blue collar	9.89	12.15	16.99	21.01	23.75
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.97	14.63	19.01	24.34	27.34
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	18.27	18.27	31.96	39.19	39.19
Industrial machinery repairers	14.71	18.35	25.69	26.99	26.99
Electricians	21.47	24.17	24.34	27.04	27.11
Supervisors, production	16.54	18.48	20.13	27.05	28.48
Machinists	14.50	15.07	18.29	19.06	20.13
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	7.55	7.55	8.04	10.06	10.97

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	\$10.08	\$12.19	\$17.12	\$19.73	\$21.82
Punching and stamping press operators	8.60	9.10	14.39	21.82	23.84
Numerical control machine operators	11.79	13.55	17.12	17.77	19.36
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	10.43	11.66	17.51	21.53	21.53
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	8.51	12.36	19.77	21.26	22.72
Welders and cutters	13.00	16.62	16.99	17.12	19.73
Assemblers	10.10	13.64	17.23	21.01	21.62
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	8.27	10.00	13.28	17.56	21.85
Transportation and material moving	10.93	12.50	16.09	18.24	21.13
Truck drivers	12.50	12.50	16.42	21.13	21.13
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.93	13.07	16.09	16.09	18.31
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.27	9.85	10.64	15.22	20.94
Stock handlers and baggers	8.19	10.25	11.97	20.94	21.20
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	10.30	10.30	12.84	16.07	17.65
Service	7.60	8.76	11.59	15.08	21.70
Protective service	15.08	15.70	20.08	21.95	24.46
Firefighting	15.08	15.08	17.78	21.05	21.52
Police and detectives, public service	20.08	20.49	21.95	22.33	25.65
Food service	6.50	7.50	8.29	10.83	14.10
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	6.76	7.50	8.79	11.49	18.27
Cooks	7.50	7.50	8.29	10.83	12.32
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.50	6.54	6.76	9.04	9.04
Health service	8.36	8.76	9.70	11.97	11.97
Health aides, except nursing	8.50	10.25	10.25	13.58	14.55
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.36	8.76	9.37	9.70	10.50
Cleaning and building service	7.75	8.40	11.91	13.30	22.33
Janitors and cleaners	7.58	8.96	12.02	13.30	22.65
Personal service	7.60	10.93	11.97	12.65	14.16

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time

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

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

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

Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$6.03	\$6.50	\$8.37	\$12.18	\$15.35
All excluding sales	6.03	6.36	9.15	12.18	16.54
White collar	7.07	8.50	12.18	12.64	21.37
White collar excluding sales	9.15	12.18	12.18	16.54	21.37
Professional specialty and technical	9.15	14.71	18.20	21.37	29.40
Professional specialty	9.71	16.54	21.37	24.30	29.40
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	16.54	20.43	21.37	29.40	29.40
Registered nurses	16.54	20.15	21.37	21.37	24.30
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	8.75	8.75	9.71	10.00	10.00
Substitute teachers	8.75	8.75	9.71	10.00	10.00
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	7.28	7.28	15.35	17.05	17.71
Sales	6.30	6.81	7.36	8.31	8.64
Sales workers, other commodities	6.60	7.19	7.64	8.27	8.27
Cashiers	6.09	6.30	7.00	8.28	8.50
Administrative support, including clerical	9.42	12.18	12.18	12.18	12.18
Library clerks	6.35	6.35	8.60	9.42	12.07
General office clerks	8.29	10.99	12.41	12.64	12.64
Blue collar	5.73	6.50	7.36	14.33	14.33
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	6.50	6.55	13.31	14.33	14.33
Bus drivers	9.00	12.55	13.31	13.95	14.44
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.27	5.59	7.08	7.36	8.50
Stock handlers and baggers	5.27	5.53	6.36	7.13	7.59
Service	5.87	6.22	6.36	7.57	9.64
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	5.87	6.03	6.22	6.36	7.50
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	5.87	6.03	6.22	6.36	7.50
Cooks	5.87	5.87	6.03	6.03	7.35
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.26	6.26	7.49	8.00	8.00
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.22	6.22	6.36	6.36	7.50
Health service	7.50	9.53	10.37	12.11	12.72
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.23	9.53	10.18	11.36	12.11
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	5.25	6.75	7.50	8.59	9.02

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time

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

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

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

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

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

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

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two-stage stratified design with probability proportional to employment sampling at each stage. The first stage of sample selection was a probability sample of establishments. The sample of establishments was drawn by first stratifying the sampling frame by industry and ownership. The number of sample establishments allocated to each stratum is approximately proportional to the stratum employment. Each sampled establishment is selected within a stratum with a probability proportional to its employment. Use of this technique means that the larger an establishment's employment, the greater its chance of selection. Weights were applied to each establishment when the data were tabulated so that it represents similar units (by industry and employment size) in the economy that were not selected for collection. 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 for which data were collected in each establishment was based on the establishment's employment size, as shown in the following schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
50–99	8
100–249	10
250–999	12
1,000–2,499	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. For cases in which 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.

Occupational leveling

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using an "occupational leveling" process. Occupational 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. 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 occupational leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 occupational leveling factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the occupational leveling 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.

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 occupational 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.

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 data for 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 data for the nonrespondents equals the mean value of data for 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 sample establishment or occupation, or data were missing, the response was treated as a refusal.

Survey response

	<i>Establish- ments</i>
Total in sampling frame	1,464
Total in sample	304
Responding	208
Out of business or not in survey scope	25
Unable or refused to provide data	71

In this survey, the nonresponse rate for all industries, private industry, and State and local government was within regular survey standards.

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.

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.

Percentiles

The percentiles presented in tables 6-1 through 6-5 are computed using average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. During this phase of the ongoing NCS development, 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 employ-

ment 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 earlier NCS bulletins for this area (in the 3090 and 3095 bulletin series) were calculated from individual-worker earnings rather than from average wages for sampled establishment jobs. Research has shown that using average-wage data for jobs instead of individual-worker data has the effect of moving percentile estimates toward the median (50th percentile). This effect is greatest for occupations with a high degree of wage dispersion. However, medians calculated using the two methods are nearly identical.

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 the estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (1.645 times 3.6 percent times \$12.79 = \$0.76, plus or minus \$12.79). 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. Although they were not specifically measured, the nonsampling errors were expected to be minimal due to the extensive training of the field economists who gathered the survey data by personal visit, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2001**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	217,100	175,900	41,200
All excluding sales	206,000	164,900	41,100
White collar	102,100	75,300	26,700
White-collar excluding sales	91,000	64,400	26,600
Professional specialty and technical	47,400	31,200	16,200
Professional specialty	37,400	21,600	15,800
Technical	9,900	9,500	400
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12,500	8,800	3,700
Sales	11,100	10,900	–
Administrative support, including clerical	31,200	24,400	6,800
Blue collar	78,800	73,200	5,600
Precision production, craft, and repair	21,500	19,900	1,500
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	36,500	36,500	–
Transportation and material moving	10,300	7,100	3,100
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10,600	9,600	1,000
Service	36,200	27,400	8,900

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

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

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