# Phoenix–Mesa, AZ National Compensation Survey September 2002



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U.S. Department of Labor Elaine L. Chao, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics Kathleen P. Utgoff, Commissioner

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### **Preface**

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

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

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

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

The data contained in this bulletin are also available at http://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 Phoenix–Mesa, AZ, metropolitan area. Data were collected between March 2002 and April 2003; the average reference month is September 2002. 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 individual workers within 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.

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, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

		Total		Priv	ate industry	,	State and	d local gover	nment
Wadaa adaa adabiiahaa adabaa adaa isti a	Hourly e	arnings	Mean	Hourly e	arnings		Hourly e	arnings	
Worker and establishment characteristics	Mean	Relative error <sup>2</sup> (percent)	weekly hours <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>2</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>2</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>3</sup>
Total	\$17.59	4.1	36.6	\$17.03	5.1	36.3	\$20.00	3.1	37.9
Worker characteristics: <sup>4</sup>									
White-collar occupations <sup>5</sup> Professional specialty and technical Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support Blue-collar occupations <sup>5</sup> Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Service occupations <sup>5</sup> Full time Part time	22.32 26.74 32.95 17.82 13.23 13.96 18.10 12.08 13.53 10.34 10.25 18.46 9.90	3.9 6.2 4.8 14.2 2.8 4.5 3.4 4.5 8.2 6.6 3.5 3.5 8.0	37.6 37.2 40.8 36.3 37.1 37.8 39.9 40.0 34.1 36.0 33.0	22.37 27.02 34.72 17.92 13.36 13.56 17.67 12.02 13.40 10.00 8.89 17.99 9.01	4.9 8.1 4.3 14.6 3.1 4.8 3.7 4.5 10.2 6.4 3.9 4.3 7.4	37.7 37.2 41.0 36.1 37.2 37.7 39.9 40.0 33.9 35.7 31.8 39.4 21.7	22.15 26.16 26.70 - 12.72 17.86 20.93 - 14.13 15.13 15.40 20.42 15.08	4.5 9.1 9.0 - 6.6 3.9 3.2 - 4.7 4.9 3.9 3.4 20.3	37.6 37.1 40.0 - 36.8 38.5 40.0 - 35.3 40.0 38.4 40.0 23.4
Union Nonunion	19.81 17.31	6.6 4.6	35.3 36.7	19.67 16.71	8.6 5.7	33.8 36.6	20.24 19.96	2.6 3.6	41.0 37.4
TimeIncentive	17.33 22.26	4.0 17.4	36.4 39.1	16.66 22.26	5.0 17.4	36.1 39.1	20.00	3.1	37.9 -
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	- -	_ _	- -	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
50-99 workers <sup>7</sup>	12.35 17.16 19.63	8.4 6.0 6.1	34.5 38.0 36.5	11.89 17.09 19.40	9.1 6.1 9.0	34.2 37.9 35.8	18.13 22.79 20.08	5.3 8.4 3.4	37.8 39.8 37.8

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>Mean weekly hours are the nours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

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</sup> 

based on producting paymonic scale. The production of the control of the control

industries applies to private industry only.

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

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

	To	otal	Private	industry		ind local rnment
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percen
	\$17.59	4.1	\$17.03	5.1	\$20.00	3.1
All excluding sales	17.57	4.2	16.94	5.3	20.07	3.1
White collar	22.32	3.9	22.37	4.9	22.15	4.5
White collar excluding sales	23.06	4.1	23.32	5.3	22.32	4.5
Professional specialty and technical	26.74	6.2	27.02	8.1	26.16	9.1
Professional specialty	28.13	5.0	29.22	4.7	26.66	9.7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.76	4.0	33.89	2.8	_	-
Electrical and electronic engineers		5.6	34.16	5.6	_	_
Engineers, n.e.c.	33.16	1.6	33.16	1.6	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists	28.48	7.8	28.71	8.7	_	_
Computer systems analysts and scientists	30.09	7.1	30.59	7.5	_	_
Natural scientists	_		_	_	_	_
Health related	27.69	5.0	26.80	3.6	_	_
Physicians	42.77	3.2	40.98	2.1	_	_
Registered nurses		4.6	24.44	4.7	_	l _
Teachers, college and university		3.0	_	-	52.93	2.4
Teachers, except college and university	23.35	5.7	25.15	20.4	23.22	5.8
Elementary school teachers		3.7	20.10	20.4	22.34	3.9
Secondary school teachers		3.6			26.63	3.7
Librarians, archivists, and curators	20.01	3.0			20.03	3.7
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_		_	
Social, recreation, and religious workers		_	_	_	_	l _
Lawyers and judges	48.20	18.5	_	_	_	_
Lawyers	48.20	18.5	_		_	
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	40.20	10.5	_	_	_	_
professionals, n.e.c	31.70	8.5	31.76	8.7		
Technical	23.36	14.8	23.68	16.3	19.68	4.6
	15.99	1.4	15.92	.6	19.00	4.0
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians Licensed practical nurses	17.60	6.9	17.68	7.1	_	_
Electrical and electronic technicians	19.63	8.6	19.61	9.9	_	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.95	4.8	34.72	4.3	26.70	9.0
Executives, administrators, and managers	36.52	5.1	38.00	5.5	30.35	4.2
Administrators and officials, public administration	37.27	10.7	36.00	3.5	37.27	10.7
Financial managers	36.73	9.9	41.36	9.1	31.21	10.7
Administrators, education and related fields	29.66	7.0	41.30	9.1	32.00	3.4
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c	38.79	15.4	_		32.00	3.4
	38.80	6.9	39.02	6.9	_	_
Managers and administrators, n.e.c	23.66	6.9	24.98	6.5	20.52	14.2
Other financial officers		7.2	23.71	7.2	20.52	14.2
	19.02	11.6	23.71	1.2	_	_
Management analysts  Management related, n.e.c.	25.80	8.7	25.54	11.2	_	_
Management related, n.e.c.	25.60	0.7	25.54	11.2	_	_
Sales	17.82	14.2	17.92	14.6	_	_
Supervisors, sales	21.48	18.0	21.48	18.0	_	_
Sales, other business services		22.8	27.40	22.8	_	_
Sales workers, apparel		15.5	9.26	15.5	_	_
Sales workers, other commodities	10.24	6.6	10.24	6.6	_	_
Sales counter clerks	11.30	16.3	11.30	16.3	_	_
Cashiers	11.90	4.8	11.90	4.8	_	_
Administrative cumpert including elevical	13.23	2.8	12.26	2.1	12.72	6.6
Administrative support, including clerical  Supervisors, general office	20.16	5.0	13.36	3.1	-	6.6
Secretaries	14.08	2.9	14.39	3.6	13.34	2.6
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	14.27	5.5	14.27	5.5	-	
Order clerks	15.45	5.2	15.14	6.8	_	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.17	6.6	14.04	7.0	_	I _
Dispatchers	12.91	15.9	-	'.0	_	1 _
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	12.80	6.3	12.80	6.3	_	_
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	13.53	5.6	13.21	5.4	_	1 -
Bill and account collectors	12.26	4.8	11.57	7.6	_	1 -
General office clerks	11.33	9.8	11.57	13.4	10.46	9.6
Teachers' aides	8.93	9.6	-	13.4	8.93	9.0
		3.4		5.0	0.93	9.0
Administrative support, n.e.c	14.63	J 3.4	14.27	J 5.0	_	

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued

	To	otal	Private	industry		nd local rnment
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent
Blue collar	\$13.96	4.5	\$13.56	4.8	\$17.86	3.9
Dia Gona	Ψ10.00	1.0	ψ10.00	1.0	Ψ17.00	0.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.10	3.4	17.67	3.7	20.93	3.2
Automobile mechanics	23.56	10.8	_	- 1	_	_
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	18.28	5.2			_	_
Supervisors, production	22.68	6.4	20.27	7.9	_	_
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	14.82	10.2	14.82	10.2	_	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.08	4.5	12.02	4.5	_	_
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	14.14	3.3	14.14	3.3	_	_
Assemblers	10.71	13.1	10.71	13.1	-	_
Transportation and material moving	13.53	8.2	13.40	10.2	14.13	4.7
Truck drivers	13.50	11.9	13.42	12.5	-	
Bus drivers	11.47	4.3	-	-	-	_
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.34	6.6	10.00	6.4	15.13	4.9
Construction laborers	10.34	9.5	9.36	7.4	15.15	4.9
Stock handlers and baggers	10.52	7.2	9.99	7.4	_	_
55					_	_
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	12.11	5.6	12.11	5.6	_	_
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c	8.09	17.8	7.71	16.2	_	_
Service	10.25	3.5	8.89	3.9	15.40	3.9
Protective service	13.74	8.3	9.49	8.8	19.16	4.0
Firefighting	-	_	_	-	18.23	5.8
Police and detectives, public service	22.97	.8		-	22.97	.8
Guards and police, except public service	9.94	5.0	9.87	5.3	-	_
Protective service, n.e.c.	11.06	10.7	_	_	11.06	10.7
Food service	7.42	7.8	7.09	8.2	_	_
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.57	1.9	3.57	1.9	_	_
Bartenders	5.66	8.8	5.66	8.8	_	_
Waiters and waitresses	2.65	3.0	2.65	3.0	_	_
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	4.73	7.6	4.73	7.6	-	_
Other food service	9.19	9.0	8.84	8.8	-	_
Supervisors, food preparation and service	13.09	7.3	12.54	13.4	_	_
Cooks	8.80	7.0	8.80	7.0	_	_
Food counter, fountain, and related	6.71	7.6	6.71	7.6	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation	11.96	15.8	11.96	15.8	_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.56	11.8	7.56	11.8	_	_
Health service	10.62	2.2	10.60	2.4	_	-
Health aides, except nursing	10.05	4.0	10.05	4.0	_	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.71	4.3	10.70	5.2		
Cleaning and building service	9.49	8.0	8.98	10.9	10.48	8.8
Janitors and cleaners	9.72	7.8	9.53	13.0	9.97	7.3
Personal service	11.71	6.2	11.52	6.7	13.75	23.5
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	9.02	7.4	_	_	-	-
Welfare service aides	10.72	3.0		-	_	-
Service, n.e.c.	10.76	12.0	10.74	12.2	-	_

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
<sup>2</sup> All workers include full-time and part-time workers.
<sup>3</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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.

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

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

	To	otal	Private	industry		ind local rnment
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent
	\$18.46	3.5	\$17.99	4.3	\$20.42	3.4
All excluding sales	18.42	3.6	17.88	4.4	20.51	3.3
White collar	22.92	3.9	23.01	4.8	22.60	4.6
White collar excluding sales	23.54	4.1	23.79	5.2	22.79	4.6
Professional specialty and technical	26.88	6.0	27.28	8.0	26.03	8.2
Professional specialty	28.23	5.0	29.43	5.6	26.57	8.8
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.76	4.0	33.89	2.8	_	_
Electrical and electronic engineers	34.16	5.6	34.16	5.6	_	_
Engineers, n.e.c.	33.16	1.6	33.16	1.6	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists	28.48	7.8	28.71	8.7	_	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	30.09	7.1	30.59	7.5	_	-
Natural scientists	_	_			_	-
Health related	27.74	7.0	26.64	6.3	_	-
Physicians	39.40	12.3	35.66	20.4	_	_
Registered nurses	24.98	4.6	25.03	4.6	-	_
Teachers, college and university	53.37	2.2	-	47.0	53.79	1.9
Teachers, except college and university	23.54	4.6	27.11	17.8	23.29	4.4
Elementary school teachers	22.47 26.81	3.1 3.6	_		22.61 26.63	3.3 3.7
Librarians, archivists, and curators	20.01	3.0	_	_	20.03	3.7
Social scientists and urban planners	_		_		_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	_	_	_		_	_
Lawyers and judges	48.20	18.5	_	_	_	_
Lawyers	48.20	18.5	_	_	_	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and						
professionals, n.e.c.	31.86	8.2	31.93	8.4	_	_
Technical	23.74	14.3	24.10	15.7	19.68	4.6
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.57	1.2	15.47	.0	_	_
Licensed practical nurses	17.83	6.5	17.92	6.5	-	_
Electrical and electronic technicians	19.63	8.6	19.61	9.9	_	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.95	4.8	34.72	4.3	26.70	9.0
Executives, administrators, and managers	36.52	5.1	38.00	5.5	30.35	4.2
Administrators and officials, public administration	37.27	10.7	_	_	37.27	10.7
Financial managers	36.73	9.9	41.36	9.1	_	_
Administrators, education and related fields	29.66	7.0	_	-	32.00	3.4
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c	38.79	15.4			_	_
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	38.80	6.9	39.02	6.9	-	
Management related	23.66	6.9	24.98	6.5	20.52	14.2
Other financial officers	23.71 19.02	7.2 11.6	23.71	7.2	_	_
Management analysts  Management related, n.e.c	25.80	8.7	25.54	11.2	_	_
Managomoni rolatos, moto:	20.00	0	20.01			
Sales	18.95	14.4	19.12	14.9	-	_
Supervisors, sales	21.48	18.0	21.48	18.0	_	-
Sales, other business services	27.40	22.8	27.40	22.8	_	-
Sales workers, other commodities	11.03 12.60	6.1 4.6	11.03 12.60	6.1	_	_
Casrilers	12.60	4.0	12.60	4.6	_	_
Administrative support, including clerical	13.57	3.0	13.59	3.3	13.49	8.4
Supervisors, general office	20.16	5.0	_	-	_	_
Secretaries	14.06	2.9	14.37	3.7	13.34	2.6
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	13.81	5.8	13.81	5.8	_	_
Order clerks	15.68	4.5	15.39	6.1	_	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.65	4.1	14.50	4.5	_	_
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	12.80	6.3	12.80	6.3	_	_
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	13.75	7.6	13.43	7.7	_	_
Bill and account collectors	12.50	4.1	11.86	7.0	-	-
General office clerks	11.58	10.3	12.38	14.1	10.46	9.6
Administrative support, n.e.c	14.82	3.4	14.48	4.7	_	_
Blue collar	14.41	3.9	14.01	4.1	18.38	5.5
ı						

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,1 full-time workers:2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued

	To	otal	Private	industry		nd local nment
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
Blue collar -Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair -Continued						
Automobile mechanics	\$23.56	10.8	_	_	_	_
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	18.28	5.2	_	_	_	_
Supervisors, production	22.68	6.4	\$20.27	7.9	_	_
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	14.82	10.2	14.82	10.2	_	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.08	4.5	12.02	4.5	_	_
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	14.14	3.3	14.14	3.3	_	_
Assemblers	10.71	13.1	10.71	13.1	_	_
Transportation and material moving	14.54	9.4	14.47	11.2	\$14.95	10.5
Truck drivers	14.65	9.5	14.60	9.9	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.89	5.6	10.54	5.5	15.13	4.9
Construction laborers	10.05	9.5	9.36	7.4	_	_
Stock handlers and baggers	11.97	6.6	_	_	_	_
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	12.36	5.0	12.36	5.0	_	_
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.78	18.8	8.24	17.9	-	_
Service	11.16	3.4	9.61	4.4	15.82	4.7
Protective service	14.87	5.0	9.71	4.3	19.60	3.0
Firefighting	18.35	5.6	_	_	18.35	5.6
Police and detectives, public service	22.97	.8	_	_	22.97	.8
Guards and police, except public service	9.38	3.7	9.28	3.8	_	_
Food service	8.44	10.0	8.01	11.0	_	_
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.73	6.1	3.73	6.1	_	_
Waiters and waitresses	2.82	2.8	2.82	2.8	_	_
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	4.62	11.8	4.62	11.8	_	_
Other food service	10.55	7.7	10.17	8.1	_	_
Supervisors, food preparation and service	13.23	6.4	- 0.20	_	_	_
Cooks	9.30	5.1	9.30	5.1	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation	13.73	9.6	13.73	9.6	_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.41	15.0	8.41	15.0	_	_
Health service  Health aides, except nursing	10.56 10.10	2.0 3.9	10.50 10.10	2.2 3.9	_	
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.10	4.7	10.10	5.5	_	
Cleaning and building service	9.58	8.4	9.03	11.4	10.62	10.5
Janitors and cleaners	9.87	8.2	9.69	13.5	10.02	9.1
Personal service	12.52	8.0	12.30	8.6	-	_
Welfare service aides	10.94	2.2	-	-	_	_
Trailare activité dides	10.57	2.2				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
<sup>2</sup> Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

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

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

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

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

	Tc	otal	Private	industry		nd local nment
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
II	\$9.90	8.0	\$9.01	7.4	\$15.08	20.3
All excluding sales	9.97	8.5	8.99	7.9	15.08	20.3
White collar	14.52	9.9	13.50	9.0	17.29	24.7
White collar excluding sales	16.12	12.2	15.49	12.2	17.29	24.7
Professional specialty and technical	24.66	17.6	22.75	20.1	27.73	29.1
Professional specialty	26.97	15.9	26.31	15.1	27.73	29.1
Health related	27.47	16.2	27.47	16.2	_	_
Registered nurses	22.37	7.4	22.37	7.4	_	_
Teachers, college and university	_	_	_	_	_	_
Teachers, except college and university	21.28	20.5	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_	_
Lawyers and judges	_	_	_	_	_	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and						
professionals, n.e.c.	_	_	_	_	_	_
Technical	13.45	44.2	13.45	44.2	_	_
Sales	9.13	8.1	9.13	8.1	_	_
Cashiers	8.90	14.0	8.90	14.0	_	_
Administrative support, including clerical	10.21	6.5	10.90	8.3	8.80	6.6
Teachers' aides	8.56	5.3	10.30	0.5	8.56	5.3
reactiers aldes	0.50	3.5	_		0.50	0.5
Blue collar	7.73	6.8	7.16	6.5	-	_
Precision production, craft, and repair	-	_	_	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	8.91	11.0	7.62	16.9	-	_
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.87	5.3	6.87	5.3	-	-
Service	6.97	6.2	6.83	6.6	9.12	7.6
Protective service	9.03	24.0	9.00	27.3	9.25	13.1
Guards and police, except public service	12.56	19.3	12.53	19.8	_	_
Food service	5.47	8.6	5.47	8.6	_	_
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.29	9.0	3.29	9.0	_	-
Waiters and waitresses	2.34	4.1	2.34	4.1	_	_
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	4.90	4.7	4.90	4.7	_	_
Other food service	6.53	3.0	6.53	3.0	_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.32	4.9	6.32	4.9	_	_
Health service	_	_	_	_	_	_
Cleaning and building service	_	_	_	_	_	_
Personal service	8.36	4.4	8.14	4.6	_	l _

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

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.

a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

number of workers, weighted by hours.

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

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

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

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

		Total		Priv	ate industry	′		ate and local overnment	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Weekly 6	earnings		Weekly e	arnings		Weekly 6	earnings	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>5</sup>
All excluding sales	\$730 728	3.5 3.5	39.6 39.5	\$710 704	4.3 4.4	39.4 39.4	\$817 820	3.1 3.2	40.0 40.0
White collar	911 933	3.9 4.0	39.7 39.6	915 944	4.8 5.1	39.8 39.7	895 903	4.4 4.4	39.6 39.6
Professional specialty and				4 000					
technical	1,048	5.7	39.0	1,060	7.5	38.8	1,021	8.2	39.2
Professional specialty	1,120	5.2	39.7	1,178	5.9	40.0	1,041	8.8	39.2
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,310	4.0	40.0	1,356	2.8	40.0	_	_	_
Electrical and electronic	1,310	4.0	40.0	1,330	2.0	40.0	_	_	_
engineers	1,366	5.6	40.0	1,366	5.6	40.0	_	_	_
Engineers, n.e.c.	1,326	1.6	40.0	1,326	1.6	40.0	_	_	_
Mathematical and computer	.,020			.,020					
scientistsComputer systems analysts	1,139	7.8	40.0	1,148	8.7	40.0	-	_	-
and scientists  Natural scientists	1,204	7.1	40.0	1,224	7.5	40.0	_	_	-
Health related	1,098	8.1	39.6	- 1,054	7.5	39.6	_	_	_
Physicians	1,659	12.8	42.1	1,541	21.9	43.2	_		
Registered nurses	971	3.2	38.9	972	3.2	38.8	_	_	_
Teachers, college and university	1,831	8.5	34.3	-	-	-	1,838	8.7	34.2
Teachers, except college and	1,001	0.0	01.0				1,000	0.7	01.2
university	934	5.4	39.7	1,135	14.9	41.9	920	5.2	39.5
Elementary school teachers	897	3.7	39.9	_		_	898	3.8	39.7
Secondary school teachers Librarians, archivists, and	1,051	5.3	39.2	-	-	-	1,044	5.4	39.2
curators	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	_
plannersSocial, recreation, and religious	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
workers	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Lawyers and judges	2,090	22.4	43.4	_	_	_	_	_	_
Lawyers	2,090	22.4	43.4	-	_	-	-	_	_
athletes, and professionals,									
n.e.c	1,275	8.2	40.0	1,277	8.4	40.0	_	_	_
TechnicalClinical laboratory	889	11.5	37.4	897	12.6	37.2	787	4.6	40.0
technologists and	000	1.0	40.0	040		40.0			
technicians Licensed practical nurses	623 701	1.2 7.4	40.0 39.3	619 704	.0 7.6	40.0 39.3	_	_	_
Electrical and electronic technicians	785	8.6	40.0	784	9.9	40.0	_	_	_
Executive, administrative, and									
managerial	1,344	4.7	40.8	1,424	4.0	41.0	1,069	9.0	40.0
Executives, administrators, and	.,			.,			1,000	0.0	
managers Administrators and officials,	1,502	4.8	41.1	1,572	5.1	41.4	1,216	4.3	40.1
public administration	1,510	9.8	40.5	_	_	_	1,510	9.8	40.5
Financial managers	1,471	10.0	40.1	1,658	9.3	40.1	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	1,186	7.0	40.0	-	_	_	1,280	3.4	40.0
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c	1,567	12.1	40.4	-	_	_	-	_	_
Managers and administrators,	4 0 40		46.5	4 0=0		46.			
n.e.c.	1,643	6.4	42.3	1,653	6.4	42.4	-	14.0	40.0
Management related	946 948	6.9	40.0 40.0	998 948	6.4 7.2	39.9 40.0	821 –	14.2	40.0
Other financial officers Management analysts	948 761	7.2 11.6	40.0	946	- 7.2	40.0	_	_	l
Management related, n.e.c	1,032	8.7	40.0	1,022	11.2	40.0	_	_	l
management related, n.e.c	1,032	0.7	70.0	1,022	11.4	40.0	_	1 -	_

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings, <sup>1</sup> full-time workers: <sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued

		Total		Priv	ate industry	,		ite and local overnment	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Weekly e	earnings	Mean	Weekly e	arnings	Mean	Weekly e	arnings	Mear
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	weekl
White collar -Continued									
Sales	\$763	14.3	40.3	\$770	14.7	40.3	_	_	_
Supervisors, sales	893	20.0	41.6	893	20.0	41.6	-	_	-
Sales, other business services Sales workers, other	1,144	25.7	41.8	1,144	25.7	41.8	_	_	_
commodities	416	8.4	37.7	416	8.4	37.7	-	_	-
Cashiers	492	4.7	39.1	492	4.7	39.1	_	_	_
Administrative support, including									
clerical	540	3.0	39.8	540	3.2	39.7	\$539	8.4	40.0
Supervisors, general office	800	5.0	39.7	-	-	- 00.7	-	-	-
Secretaries Transportation ticket and	560	2.9	39.8	571	3.7	39.7	533	2.6	40.0
reservation agents	552	5.8	40.0	552	5.8	40.0	_	_	_
Order clerks	627	4.5	40.0	615	6.1	40.0	_	_	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and									
auditing clerks  Traffic, shipping and receiving	586	4.1	40.0	580	4.5	40.0	_	_	-
clerks	512	6.3	40.0	512	6.3	40.0	_	_	_
Investigators and adjusters,									
except insurance	538	8.4	39.1	524	8.6	39.0	_	_	-
Bill and account collectors	500	4.1	40.0	474	7.0	40.0	-	_	-
General office clerks Administrative support, n.e.c.	464 593	9.5 3.4	40.1 40.0	497 579	12.4 4.7	40.1 40.0	418 –	9.6	40.0
Blue collar	574	3.9	39.8	558	4.1	39.8	735	5.5	40.0
Precision production, craft, and									
repair	724	3.4	40.0	706	3.7	39.9	837	3.2	40.0
Automobile mechanics	943	10.8	40.0	-	_	_	-	_	-
Mechanics and repairers,	704	F 2	40.0						
n.e.c Supervisors, production	731 907	5.2 6.4	40.0 40.0	- 811	7.9	40.0	_	_	
Electrical and electronic	901	0.4	40.0	011	1.9	40.0	_	_	_
equipment assemblers	593	10.2	40.0	593	10.2	40.0	_	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers,									
and inspectors	483	4.5	40.0	481	4.5	40.0	_	_	_
Miscellaneous machine									
operators, n.e.c.	566	3.3	40.0	566	3.3	40.0	-	_	-
Assemblers	428	13.1	40.0	428	13.1	40.0	_	_	-
Transportation and material									
moving	580	9.4	39.8	576	11.2	39.8	598	10.5	40.0
Truck drivers	586	9.5	40.0	584	9.9	40.0	-	_	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners,									
helpers, and laborers	431	5.6	39.5	416	5.6	39.5	605	4.9	40.0
Construction laborers	402	9.5	40.0	374	7.4	40.0	_	-	_
Stock handlers and baggers	449	10.4	37.5	_	_	-	_	_	-
Freight, stock, and material									
handlers, n.e.c	495	5.0	40.0	495	5.0	40.0	-	_	-
Laborers, except construction,									
n.e.c	351	18.8	40.0	330	17.9	40.0	-	_	-
Service	431	3.7	38.6	364	4.7	37.9	648	5.4	41.0
Protective service	610	6.2	41.0	388	4.3	40.0	822	4.1	42.0
Firefighting	971	5.3	52.9	-	-	-	971	5.3	52.9
Police and detectives, public									
service	919	.8	40.0	_	_	_	919	.8	40.0

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,1 full-time workers:2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Weekly e	arnings					State and local government			
·			Mean weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Weekly e	arnings	Mean	Weekly earnings		Mean	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)		Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	weekly hours	
Service –Continued										
Protective service –Continued										
Guards and police, except										
public service	\$375	3.7	40.0	\$371	3.8	40.0	_	_	_	
Food service	323	10.6	38.2	305	11.7	38.1	_	_	_	
Waiters, waitresses, and										
bartenders	136	7.8	36.5	136	7.8	36.5	_	_	-	
Waiters and waitresses	103	7.0	36.5	103	7.0	36.5	_	_	-	
Waiters'/Waitresses'										
assistants	168	10.7	36.3	168	10.7	36.3	_	_	-	
Other food service	412	7.6	39.1	396	8.1	38.9	_	_	-	
Supervisors, food preparation										
and service	535	5.4	40.5	_	_	-	_	_	-	
Cooks	361	6.4	38.9	361	6.4	38.9	-	_	-	
Kitchen workers, food										
preparation	549	9.6	40.0	549	9.6	40.0	_	_	-	
Food preparation, n.e.c	316	15.6	37.6	316	15.6	37.6	_	_	-	
Health service	410	2.6	38.8	406	2.5	38.7	-	_	-	
Health aides, except nursing	394	3.1	39.1	394	3.1	39.1	-	_	-	
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	417	5.5	38.7	412	6.2	38.4				
Cleaning and building service	383	8.4	38.7 40.0	361	11.4	38.4 40.0	- \$425	10.5	40.0	
Janitors and cleaners	395	8.2	40.0	387	13.5	40.0	φ <del>42</del> 3 403	9.1	40.0	
Personal service	439	8.9	35.1	427	9.8	34.7	-	3.1	-0.0	
Welfare service aides	437	2.2	40.0	-	3.0	J <del>4</del> .1	_		_	

<sup>They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

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

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

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.

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.

Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a

week, exclusive of overtime.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings, <sup>1</sup> full-time workers: <sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

		Total		Priv	ate industry	,		te and local overnment	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Annual e	arnings	Mean -	Annual ea	arnings	Mean	Annual ea	arnings	Mean
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	annua hours <sup>5</sup>
All excluding sales	\$37,116 36,921	3.5 3.5	2,011 2,004	\$36,839 36,541	4.3 4.4	2,048 2,044	\$38,167 38,263	3.1 3.2	1,869 1,866
White collar White collar excluding sales	45,772 46,665	3.9 4.0	1,997 1,983	47,451 48,894	4.8 5.1	2,062 2,055	40,682 40,886	4.4 4.4	1,800 1,794
Professional specialty and									
technical	50,056	5.7	1,862	54,617	7.5	2,002	42,189	8.2	1,621
Professional specialty	51,596	5.2	1,828	60,325	5.9	2,050	42,270	8.8	1,591
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	68,132	4.0	2,080	70,486	2.8	2,080	_	_	_
Electrical and electronic	00,132	4.0	2,000	70,400	2.0	2,000		_	_
engineers	71,045	5.6	2,080	71,045	5.6	2,080	_	_	_
Engineers, n.e.c.	68,976	1.6	2,080	68,976	1.6	2,080	_	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists	59,231	7.8	2,080	59,708	8.7	2,080	_	_	_
Computer systems analysts and scientists	62,595	7.1	2,080	63,622	7.5	2,080	_		
Natural scientists	62,595		2,000	03,022	7.5	2,000	_	_	_
Health related	57,103	8.1	2,059	54,802	7.5	2,057	_	_	_
Physicians	86,262	12.8	2,190	80,137	21.9	2,247	_	_	_
Registered nurses	50,488	3.2	2,021	50,547	3.2	2,020	_	_	_
Teachers, college and university	68,731	8.5	1,288	-	_	-	69,052	8.7	1,284
Teachers, except college and									
university	36,066	5.4	1,532	56,238	14.9	2,074	35,021	5.2	1,504
Elementary school teachers	34,269	3.7	1,525	_	_	-	34,139	3.8	1,510
Secondary school teachers Librarians, archivists, and	40,515	5.3	1,511	_	_	_	40,193	5.4	1,509
curatorsSocial scientists and urban	-	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_
planners Social, recreation, and religious	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	-
workers	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Lawyers and judges	108,681	22.4	2,255	-	_	-	_	_	_
Lawyers Writers, authors, entertainers,	108,681	22.4	2,255	_	_	_	_	_	_
athletes, and professionals,									
n.e.c.	55,157	8.2	1,731	55,085	8.4 12.6	1,725	- 40.027	4.6	2,080
Technical Clinical laboratory technologists and	46,223	11.5	1,947	46,666	12.0	1,936	40,927	4.0	2,000
technicians	32,382	1.2	2,080	32,187	.0	2,080	_	_	_
Licensed practical nurses Electrical and electronic	36,455	7.4	2,045	36,611	7.6	2,043	-	-	-
technicians	40,835	8.6	2,080	40,789	9.9	2,080	-	-	_
Executive, administrative, and									
managerial	69,584	4.7	2,112	74,029	4.0	2,132	54,584	9.0	2,044
Executives, administrators, and	,		,	,		·	ŕ		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
managers Administrators and officials,	77,626	4.8	2,125	81,742	5.1	2,151	61,415	4.3	2,023
public administration	78,512	9.8	2,106	_	_	_	78,512	9.8	2,106
Financial managersAdministrators, education and	76,514	10.0	2,083	86,194	9.3	2,084	-	_	_
related fields  Managers, service	59,048	7.0	1,991	-	_	_	62,720	3.4	1,960
organizations, n.e.c Managers and administrators,	81,483	12.1	2,101	-	-	_	-	_	_
	85,427	6.4	2,202	85,948	6.4	2,203	_	_	_
Management related	49,172	6.9	2,202	51,888	6.4	2,203	42,676	14.2	2,080
Other financial officers	49,319	7.2	2,080	49,319	7.2	2,080	_,		/=
Management analysts	39,569	11.6	2,080		_	_	_	_	_
Management related, n.e.c	53,667	8.7	2,080	53,125	11.2	2,080	_	-	-

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings, <sup>1</sup> full-time workers: <sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued

		Total		Priv	ate industry	′		te and local	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Annual e	arnings	Mean	Annual ea	arnings	Mean	Annual e	arnings	Mean
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	annual hours <sup>5</sup>
White collar –Continued									
Sales	\$39,681	14.3	2,094	\$40,040	14.7	2,094	-	-	_
Supervisors, sales Sales, other business services	46,440 59,497	20.0 25.7	2,162 2,172	46,440 59,497	20.0 25.7	2,162 2,172	_	_	_
Sales workers, other commodities	21,611	8.4	1,960	21,611	8.4	1,960	_	_	_
Cashiers	25,591	4.7	2,031	25,591	4.7	2,031	-	-	_
Administrative support, including									
clerical Supervisors, general office	27,955 41,601	3.0 5.0	2,060 2,063	28,058 –	3.2	2,065	\$27,524 _	8.4	2,041
Secretaries	29,106	2.9	2,070	29,677	3.7	2,066	27,737	2.6	2,080
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	28,716	5.8	2,080	28,716	5.8	2,080	_	_	_
Order clerks	32,621	4.5	2,080	32,005	6.1	2,080	-	_	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	30,476	4.1	2,080	30,164	4.5	2,080	_	_	_
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	26,622	6.3	2,080	26,622	6.3	2,080	_	-	_
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	27,961	8.4	2,033	27,251	8.6	2,028	_	_	_
Bill and account collectors	25,998	4.1	2,080	24,661	7.0	2,020	_	_	_
General office clerksAdministrative support, n.e.c.	23,837 30,817	9.5 3.4	2,058 2,080	25,828 30,122	12.4 4.7	2,086 2,080	21,137	9.6	2,021
Blue collar	29,727	3.9	2,063	29,003	4.1	2,071	36,631	5.5	1,993
Precision production, craft, and									
repair Automobile mechanics	37,629 49,013	3.4 10.8	2,078 2,080	36,737 -	3.7	2,077	43,545 -	3.2 -	2,080
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c	38,032	5.2	2,080	_	_	_	_	_	_
Supervisors, production Electrical and electronic	47,183	6.4	2,080	42,153	7.9	2,080	_	_	_
equipment assemblers	30,822	10.2	2,080	30,822	10.2	2,080	_	_	_
Machine operators, assemblers,									
and inspectors Miscellaneous machine	25,129	4.5	2,080	25,006	4.5	2,080	_	_	_
operators, n.e.c Assemblers	29,419 22,267	3.3 13.1	2,080 2,080	29,419 22,267	3.3 13.1	2,080 2,080	_ _	_ _	_ _
Transportation and material									
moving	29,232 30,467	9.4 9.5	2,010 2,080	29,933 30,370	11.2 9.9	2,068 2,080	25,895 -	10.5 –	1,732 –
Handlers, equipment cleaners,									
helpers, and laborers Construction laborers	22,392 20,913	5.6 9.5	2,056 2,080	21,648 19,468	5.6 7.4	2,054 2,080	31,462 –	4.9	2,080
Stock handlers and baggers	23,348	10.4	1,951	-	-		_	_	_
Freight, stock, and material	05.745		0.000	05.745	<b>5</b> 0	0.000			
handlers, n.e.cLaborers, except construction,	25,715	5.0	2,080	25,715	5.0	2,080	_	_	_
n.e.c.	18,273	18.8	2,080	17,147	17.9	2,080	_	_	_
Service	22,100	3.7	1,980	18,942	4.7	1,972	31,681	5.4	2,003
Protective service	30,693	6.2	2,064	20,189	4.3	2,080	40,165	4.1	2,049
Firetighting	49,080	5.3	2,675	_	-	I –	49,080	5.3	2,675
Firefighting Police and detectives, public	-,		, ,				· ·		l '

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,1 full-time workers:2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued

		Total		Priv	ate industry	′	State and local government			
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Annual ea	arnings		Annual earnings			Annual earnings		Mean	
·	Mean Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	annual hours <sup>5</sup>		
Service –Continued										
Protective service –Continued										
Guards and police, except										
public service	\$19,279	3.7	2,056	\$19,298	3.8	2,080	_	_	-	
Food service	16,542	10.6	1,959	15,862	11.7	1,981	_	_	-	
Waiters, waitresses, and										
bartenders	7,086	7.8	1,899	7,086	7.8	1,899	_	_	-	
Waiters and waitresses	5,350	7.0	1,898	5,350	7.0	1,898	_	_	_	
Waiters'/Waitresses'	0.700	40.7	4 000	0.700	40.7	4 000				
assistants	8,726	10.7	1,888	8,726	10.7	1,888	_	_	_	
Other food service	20,978	7.6	1,988	20,592	8.1	2,025	_	_	-	
Supervisors, food preparation	05.000		4 000							
and service	25,080	5.4	1,896	-	6.4		_	_	_	
Cooks	18,795	6.4	2,021	18,795	6.4	2,021	_	_	_	
Kitchen workers, food	28,563	9.6	2,080	28,563	9.6	2,080				
preparation			· '	,			_	_	_	
Food preparation, n.e.c	16,455	15.6	1,957	16,455	15.6	1,957	_	_	-	
Health service	20,563	2.6	1,946	21,102	2.5	2,010	_	_	-	
Health aides, except nursing	20,514	3.1	2,031	20,514	3.1	2,031	_	_	-	
Nursing aides, orderlies and	00.504		4 040	04.405		4 000				
attendants	20,584	5.5	1,910	21,425	6.2	1,998	_ 	-		
Cleaning and building service	19,821	8.4	2,069	18,759	11.4	2,078	\$21,788	10.5	2,05	
Janitors and cleaners	20,389	8.2	2,066	20,150	13.5	2,080	20,672	9.1	2,05	
Personal service	22,837	8.9	1,824	22,189	9.8	1,805	_	_	-	
Welfare service aides	22,747	2.2	2,080	_	_	_	_	_	-	

<sup>They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

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

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

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.

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, avaluate of confidence.

exclusive of overtime.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> all workers:<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

	Т	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen
II	\$17.59	4.1	\$17.03	5.1	\$20.00	3.1
All excluding sales		4.2	16.94	5.3	20.07	3.1
White collar	22.32	3.9	22.37	4.9	22.15	4.5
1		6.1	7.53	5.9		
2	10.54	8.4	10.98	11.0	9.49	8.2
3	10.94	3.0	11.03	3.3	10.62	7.3
4		3.9	13.07	4.1	12.78	13.6
5		3.6	15.51	4.0	14.40	4.6
6		3.0	17.95	3.3	16.04	4.6
7		7.6	23.64	8.9	18.71	8.1
8 9		5.7 6.4	24.56 30.83	7.1 8.0	23.22 25.75	7.4 8.7
10		8.4	31.01	2.8	25.75	0.7
11		7.9	43.59	6.9	26.31	7.6
12		6.6	45.85	7.7	39.02	10.6
13		3.8	61.42	2.2	-	-
White collar excluding sales		4.1	23.32	5.3	22.32	4.5
1		8.2	_	_		_
2	10.68	8.2	11.19	10.5	9.49	8.2
3	11.14	3.8	11.39	4.5	10.62	7.3
4	13.42	3.5	13.50	3.6	12.78	13.6
5		2.6	15.08	3.0	14.40	4.6
6		2.1	17.48	1.7	16.54	8.6
7		4.8	23.48	4.6	18.71	8.1
8		3.8	23.14	3.5	23.22	7.4
9		4.0	28.04	3.7	25.75	8.7
10		8.4	31.01	2.8	-	7.0
11		7.9 6.6	43.59 45.85	6.9 7.7	26.31 39.02	7.6 10.6
12 13		3.8	61.42	2.2	-	-
Professional specialty and technical		6.2	27.02	8.1	26.16	9.1
Professional specialty		5.0	29.22	4.7	26.66	9.7
5 6		15.0 6.0	15.87 20.13	15.0 7.9	_	
7		5.9	26.78	6.8		_
8		5.7	24.55	3.7	23.10	7.7
9		5.6	26.67	5.2	26.39	9.8
10		9.5	31.51	2.4	_	_
11		7.5	37.37	5.6	24.90	8.1
12	43.78	3.1	43.76	3.7	_	_
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.76	4.0	33.89	2.8	_	_
8	23.15	9.0	_	-	_	-
9		4.0	27.77	4.7	_	-
11		10.0	37.73	10.0	_	_
12	42.50	1.1	-		_	_
Electrical and electronic engineers		5.6	34.16	5.6	_	_
Engineers, n.e.c.		1.6	33.16	1.6	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists 7		7.8 8.1	28.71 21.07	8.7 8.1	_	_
9	_	7.3	21.07	-	_	
Computer systems analysts and scienti		7.1	30.59	7.5	_	_
9		7.3	-	_	_	_
Natural scientists			_	_	_	_
Health related		5.0	26.80	3.6	_	-
8	24.06	1.9	24.15	1.9	_	-
9		9.6	25.35	9.6	_	-
_ 11		23.6	32.30	24.8	_	-
Physicians		3.2	40.98	2.1	_	-
Registered nurses		4.6	24.44	4.7	_	-
8		2.1	24.18	2.1	_	_
9		11.1	24.77	11.1	-	
Teachers, college and university		3.0	_ OF 45	-	52.93	2.4
Teachers, except college and university.		5.7	25.15	20.4	23.22	5.8
8	23.10	8.7	_	-	23.36	9.7

 $\label{thm:condition} \begin{tabular}{ll} Table 4-1. Selected occupations $^1$ and levels, $^2$ all workers: $^3$ Mean hourly earnings, $^4$ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued $^3$ and $^4$ are also continued $^4$ $^4$ 

	To	otal	Private	industry		nd local rnment
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued Professional specialty –Continued Teachers, except college and university –Continued						
9	\$23.50	1.8	_	_	\$23.33	1.9
Elementary school teachers	22.22	3.7	_	_	22.34	3.9
8	22.78	6.5	_	_	23.03	7.7
Secondary school teachers	26.81	3.6	_	_	26.63	3.7
9	26.81	3.6	_	_	26.63	3.7
Librarians, archivists, and curators	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	_	-	_	_	_	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	_		_	_	_	_
Lawyers and judges	48.20	18.5	_	_	_	_
Lawyers	48.20	18.5	-	-	_	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	24.70	65	<b>004 70</b>	67		
professionals, n.e.c	31.70	8.5	\$31.76	8.7	10.60	4.6
5	23.36	14.8	23.68	16.3 6.6	19.68	4.0
6	18.18 18.52	5.4 2.2	18.16 18.28	2.6	_	_
7	21.65	4.9	21.65	5.2	_	_
8	23.15	2.5	23.29	2.6	_	_
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.99	1.4	15.92	.6	_	_
Licensed practical nurses	17.60	6.9	17.68	7.1	_	_
Electrical and electronic technicians	19.63	8.6	19.61	9.9	_	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.95	4.8	34.72	4.3	26.70	9.0
7	18.21	6.4	18.56	7.3	_	_
8	21.81	8.1	20.88	8.8	-	-
9 11	27.66 35.57	5.1 5.4	28.89 38.65	5.1 3.8	23.42	10.6
12	44.71	9.1	46.57	10.5	_	
Not able to be leveled	28.51	16.7	23.31	7.7	_	_
Executives, administrators, and managers	36.52	5.1	38.00	5.5	30.35	4.2
7	18.25	10.1	17.65	9.6	-	_
9	29.69	4.8	29.94	4.8	25.91	17.9
11	36.03	5.6	39.55	3.4	_	_
12	49.69	7.7	54.28	6.8	_	_
Not able to be leveled	32.17	15.6	_	_	_	_
Administrators and officials, public administration	37.27	10.7	_	_	37.27	10.7
Financial managers	36.73	9.9	41.36	9.1		
Administrators, education and related fields	29.66	7.0	_	_	32.00	3.4
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	38.79	15.4	-	_	_	_
Managers and administrators, n.e.c	38.80	6.9	39.02	6.9	_	_
9 11	31.66 37.91	8.2 2.4	32.14 37.91	8.0 2.4	_	-
Management related	23.66	6.9			20.52	14.2
7	23.66 18.18	9.2	24.98 20.41	6.5 9.6	20.52	14.2
9	23.62	8.9	24.55	9.0	_	_
Other financial officers	23.71	7.2	23.71	7.2	_	_
Management analysts	19.02	11.6	-	-	_	_
Management related, n.e.c.	25.80	8.7	25.54	11.2	_	-
Sales	17.82	14.2	17.92	14.6	_	-
3	10.56	5.7	10.56	5.7	_	_
4	12.37	7.7	12.37	7.7	_	-
5	17.77	18.4	17.77	18.4	_	-
8 Supervisors, sales	33.44 21.48	41.2 18.0	33.44 21.48	41.2 18.0	_	-
Sales, other business services	27.40	22.8	27.40	22.8	_	I -
Sales workers, apparel	9.26	15.5	9.26	15.5	_	_
Sales workers, other commodities	10.24	6.6	10.24	6.6	_	_
Sales counter clerks	11.30	16.3	11.30	16.3	_	_
		1				
Cashiers	11.90	4.8	11.90	4.8	_	_

 $\label{thm:condition} \begin{tabular}{ll} Table 4-1. Selected occupations $^1$ and levels, $^2$ all workers: $^3$ Mean hourly earnings, $^4$ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued $^3$ and $^4$ are also continued $^4$ $^4$ 

	To	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relativ error <sup>5</sup> (percen
White collar -Continued						
Salas Continued						
Sales –Continued Cashiers –Continued						
4	\$13.16	5.4	\$13.16	5.4	_	_
1	ψ10.10	0.1	ψ10.10	0.1		
Administrative support, including clerical	13.23	2.8	13.36	3.1	\$12.72	6.6
1	7.47	8.2	_	_	_	_
2	10.49	8.8	10.95	11.5	9.49	8.2
3	11.15	4.3	11.42	5.1	10.62	7.3
4	13.64	3.6	13.76	3.6	12.78	13.6
5	14.07	2.7	14.21	2.9	13.43	6.3
6 7	16.35 18.75	3.7 6.7	16.87 18.81	3.8 5.4	14.46 18.71	2.7 12.1
8	20.17	8.5	19.76	9.7	- 10.71	12.1
Supervisors, general office	20.17	5.0	19.70	9.7	_	-
Secretaries	14.08	2.9	14.39	3.6	13.34	2.6
4	14.46	3.6	14.38	3.7	-	_
5	13.26	3.2	13.68	4.9	12.67	1.7
6	15.19	8.5	_			_
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	14.27	5.5	14.27	5.5	_	_
4	13.98	31.4	13.98	31.4	_	_
Order clerks	15.45	5.2	15.14	6.8	_	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.17	6.6	14.04	7.0	_	_
4	13.90	8.4	13.90	8.4	_	_
5	13.55	11.7	_	_	_	_
Dispatchers	12.91	15.9	-	_	_	_
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	12.80	6.3	12.80	6.3	_	_
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	13.53	5.6	13.21	5.4	_	_
4 5	14.26 13.35	4.1 11.1	14.26 –	4.1		_
Bill and account collectors	12.26	4.8	11.57	7.6	_	_
4	12.36	6.8	-	-	_	_
General office clerks	11.33	9.8	11.89	13.4	10.46	9.6
3	11.27	7.2	11.32	8.9		_
4	14.43	15.3	_	_	_	_
Teachers' aides	8.93	9.0	_	_	8.93	9.0
Administrative support, n.e.c	14.63	3.4	14.27	5.0	_	_
					4=00	
Blue collar	13.96	4.5	13.56	4.8	17.86	3.9
1 2	7.44 10.78	7.2 4.8	7.23 10.69	7.1 5.1		_
3	10.78	2.7	11.34	3.1		_
4	13.67	3.1	13.62	3.1	<u>-</u>	_
5	14.86	3.1	14.66	3.4	15.97	4.6
6	19.71	5.7	19.63	6.2	-	_
7	20.93	6.4	20.70	9.5	21.45	4.3
8	19.90	7.6	19.44	7.1	_	_
9	24.73	9.9	_	_	_	_
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.10	3.4	17.67	3.7	20.93	3.2
4	13.00	10.1	12.70	9.6	47.00	
5	15.33	4.7	15.19	5.0	17.29	7.8
6 7	19.26 21.69	5.8 5.6	19.11 21.80	6.3 8.4	21.46	4.0
8	19.43	7.1	18.92	6.1	Z1.40	- 4.0
9	24.73	9.9	-	- 0.1		_
Automobile mechanics	23.56	10.8	_	_	_	_
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	18.28	5.2	_	_	_	_
Supervisors, production	22.68	6.4	20.27	7.9	_	_
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	14.82	10.2	14.82	10.2	_	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.08	4.5	12.02	4.5	_	-
2	9.86	6.7	9.86	6.7	_	_
3	11.15	6.5	11.15	6.5	-	ı —

 $\label{thm:condition} \begin{tabular}{ll} Table 4-1. Selected occupations $^1$ and levels, $^2$ all workers: $^3$ Mean hourly earnings, $^4$ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued $^3$ and $^4$ are also continued $^4$ $^4$ 

	To	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen
Blue collar –Continued						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
-Continued						
4	\$13.19	3.0	\$13.19	3.0	_	_
5	13.92	3.1	13.92	3.1	_	_
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	14.14	3.3	14.14	3.3	_	_
4	14.31	1.5	14.31	1.5	_	_
Assemblers	10.71	13.1 10.6	10.71	13.1 10.6	_	_
2	9.06	10.6	9.06	10.6	_	_
Transportation and material moving	13.53	8.2	13.40	10.2	\$14.13	4.7
1	8.19	17.0	8.19	17.0	_	-
3	12.28	6.4	12.18	9.7	_	_
4	15.09	7.1	15.13	7.5	_	_
5	15.25	7.4	_	_	_	_
Truck drivers	13.50	11.9	13.42	12.5	_	_
Bus drivers	11.47	4.3	_	-	_	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.34	6.6	10.00	6.4	15.13	4.9
1	7.16	6.6	6.85	5.3	_	_
2	10.73	5.8	10.63	6.3	_	_
3	10.81	9.4	10.81	9.4	_	_
4	13.76	7.2	13.71	7.5	_	_
5	13.99	7.3	- 0.26	7.4	_	_
Construction laborers	10.05	9.5	9.36	7.4	_	_
Stock handlers and baggers	10.52	7.2	9.99	7.1		_
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	12.11	5.6	12.11	5.6	-	_
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c	8.09 10.94	17.8 11.0	7.71 –	16.2 –	_	_
Damida.	40.05	0.5	0.00	0.0	45.40	200
Service	10.25 6.14	3.5 3.1	8.89 5.97	3.9 3.5	15.40	3.9
2	8.13	5.1	8.07	6.0	8.46	.7
3	8.52	3.1	8.27	3.7	10.86	5.2
4	11.32	6.5	11.24	6.8	-	
5	14.94	3.4	14.71	6.1	15.01	3.9
6	21.73	4.0	23.31	7.1	19.94	3.5
7	13.96	19.3	_	_	17.37	8.5
Protective service	13.74	8.3	9.49	8.8	19.16	4.0
3	9.04	4.2	8.89	3.4	10.49	1.1
5	16.51	3.7	_	_	16.51	3.7
6	20.50	4.4	_	_	20.21	4.2
7	-	_	_	-	19.46	.8
Firefighting			_	-	18.23	5.8
Police and detectives, public service	22.97	.8	_		22.97	.8
Guards and police, except public service	9.94	5.0	9.87	5.3	_	_
3	9.07	4.8	8.89	3.4	_	
Protective service, n.e.c.	11.06	10.7	_	_	11.06	10.7
Food service	7.42	7.8	7.09	8.2	_	_
1	5.36	6.5	5.36	6.5	_	_
2	6.59 6.61	10.2	6.59 6.61	10.2	_	_
3 4	6.61 11.89	8.3 15.4	6.61 11.89	8.3 15.4	_	_
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.57	1.9	3.57	15.4	_	_
1	3.67	11.0	3.67	11.0	_	_
2	3.54	4.5	3.54	4.5	_	_
3	3.50	8.2	3.50	8.2	_	_
Bartenders	5.66	8.8	5.66	8.8	_	_
Waiters and waitresses	2.65	3.0	2.65	3.0	_	_
3	2.75	7.9	2.75	7.9	_	_
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	4.73	7.6	4.73	7.6	_	_
1	4.52	9.4	4.52	9.4	-	_
Other food service	9.19	9.0	8.84	8.8		1

Table 4-1. Selected occupations1 and levels,2 all workers:3 Mean hourly earnings,4 private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued

	To	otal	Private	industry		nd local nment
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent
Service -Continued						
Food service –Continued						
Other food service –Continued						
1	\$6.28	1.0	\$6.28	1.0	_	_
2	7.98	15.4	7.98	15.4	_	_
3	9.47	3.5	9.47	3.5	_	_
4	11.89	15.4	11.89	15.4	_	_
Supervisors, food preparation and service	13.09	7.3	12.54	13.4	_	_
Cooks	8.80	7.0	8.80	7.0	_	_
3	9.10	3.3	9.10	3.3	_	_
Food counter, fountain, and related	6.71	7.6	6.71	7.6	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation	11.96	15.8	11.96	15.8	_	_
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7.56	11.8	7.56	11.8	_	
Food preparation, n.e.c	6.77	.7	6.77	.7		_
				2.4	_	_
Health service	10.62	2.2	10.60		_	_
2	9.63	.8	9.67	.6	_	_
3	11.12	6.6	11.19	7.0	_	_
4	10.65	2.3	10.65	2.3	_	_
Health aides, except nursing	10.05	4.0	10.05	4.0	_	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.71	4.3	10.70	5.2	_	_
2	10.42	3.7	10.56	3.4	_	_
4	10.65	2.3	10.65	2.3		
Cleaning and building service	9.49	8.0	8.98	10.9	\$10.48	8.8
1	7.46	6.7	7.20	5.6	_	_
2	8.67	3.6	9.07	8.3	_	_
3	10.36	5.9			<del>-</del> .	_
Janitors and cleaners	9.72	7.8	9.53	13.0	9.97	7.3
1	8.05	9.6	_	_	-	_
2	8.67	3.6	9.07	8.3	-	_
3	10.36	5.9	_	_	-	_
Personal service	11.71	6.2	11.52	6.7	13.75	23.5
2	8.48	1.4	8.42	2.1	-	-
3	10.00	5.6	10.00	5.6	_	_
4	10.92	9.8	_	_	_	-
5	13.30	6.2	_	_	_	-
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	9.02	7.4	_	_	_	_
Welfare service aides	10.72	3.0	_	_	_	_
Service, n.e.c.	10.76	12.0	10.74	12.2	-	_

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

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"

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.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> All workers include full-time and part-time workers.
4 Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and

around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix

Table 4-2. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> full-time workers;<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

	T	otal	Private	industry		ind local rnment
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen
II	· ·	3.5	\$17.99	4.3	\$20.42	3.4
All excluding sales	18.42	3.6	17.88	4.4	20.51	3.3
White collar		3.9	23.01	4.8	22.60	4.6
2		9.7	12.32	10.6		
3	_	3.4	11.16	3.9	11.36	7.3
4		3.3	13.29	3.4	12.80	13.9
5		3.5	15.69	3.9	14.40	4.6
6		3.0	17.96	3.3	16.04	4.6
7		7.8	23.62	9.0	18.87	8.8
8		5.5	24.55	7.5	23.17	5.8
9		6.4	31.36	8.0	25.75	8.7
10		6.0	31.21	2.9	26.40	
11		7.9	43.54	6.9	26.18	8.0
12		6.6	45.86	7.7	39.02	10.6
White coller evaluding color		3.6 4.1	22.70	5.2	22.79	4.6
White collar excluding sales		9.7	23.79 12.32	10.6	22.19	4.0
3		3.8	11.43	4.6	11.36	7.3
4		3.6	13.56	3.7	12.80	13.9
5		2.4	15.25	2.8	14.40	4.6
6		2.4	17.49	1.7	16.54	8.6
7		4.9	23.45	4.7	18.87	8.8
8		3.1	23.43	3.8	23.17	5.8
9		4.0	28.48	3.6	25.75	8.7
10		6.0	31.21	2.9	25.75	0.7
11		7.9	43.54	6.9	26.18	8.0
12		6.6	45.86	7.7	39.02	10.6
13		3.6	-		-	-
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty 5		6.0 5.0 16.9 5.8 6.2 4.8	27.28 29.43 16.34 20.33 26.81 24.48	8.0 5.6 16.9 7.6 7.0 4.2	26.03 26.57 - - - 23.03	8.2 8.8 - - - 5.8
9		5.7		4.4	26.39	9.8
10		6.7	27.57 31.65	2.6	20.39	9.0
11		7.6	37.11	5.3	_	_
12		3.1	43.80	3.7	_	_
Engineers, architects, and surveyors		4.0	33.89	2.8	_	_
8		9.0	-	_	_	_
9		4.0	27.77	4.7	_	_
11	_	10.0	37.73	10.0	_	_
12		1.1	-	-	_	_
Electrical and electronic engineers		5.6	34.16	5.6	_	_
Engineers, n.e.c.	00.40	1.6	33.16	1.6	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists		7.8	28.71	8.7	_	_
7		8.1	21.07	8.1	_	-
9	28.70	7.3	_	_	_	_
Computer systems analysts and scientists		7.1	30.59	7.5	_	-
9	28.70	7.3	_	_	_	-
Natural scientists		-	_	_	_	_
Health related		7.0	26.64	6.3	_	_
8		2.2	23.91	2.2	_	-
9		5.1	27.59	5.1	-	-
11		22.2	-	_	_	-
Physicians		12.3	35.66	20.4	_	-
Registered nurses		4.6	25.03	4.6	-	-
8		2.4	23.94	2.5	_	_
Teachers, college and university		2.2		<u> </u>	53.79	1.9
Teachers, except college and university		4.6	27.11	17.8	23.29	4.4
8		6.6	_	-	23.31	7.8
9		1.8	-	-	23.33	1.9
Elementary school teachers	22.47	3.1	_	_	22.61	3.3
8	23.03	6.6		_	23.31	7.8

Table 4-2. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> full-time workers:<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued

	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen
White collar -Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued Professional specialty –Continued						
Teachers, except college and university –Continued Secondary school teachers	\$26.81	3.6			\$26.63	3.7
9	26.81	3.6	_		26.63	3.7
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	_	_	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	_	-	_	-	-
Lawyers and judges	48.20	18.5	_	-	_	_
Lawyers	48.20	18.5	-	-	-	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	21.06	02	¢21 02	0 4		1
professionals, n.e.c	31.86 23.74	8.2 14.3	\$31.93 24.10	8.4 15.7	- 19.68	4.6
5	18.03	5.3	17.99	6.5	19.00	4.0
6	18.52	2.2	18.28	2.6	_	_
7	21.68	4.9	-	_	_	_
8	23.19	2.5	23.33	2.6	_	_
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.57	1.2	15.47	.0	_	_
Licensed practical nurses	17.83	6.5	17.92	6.5	_	_
Electrical and electronic technicians	19.63	8.6	19.61	9.9	-	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.95	4.8	34.72	4.3	26.70	9.0
7	18.21	6.4	18.56	7.3	_	_
8	21.81	8.1	20.88	8.8	_	_
9	27.66	5.1	28.89	5.1	23.42	10.6
11	35.57	5.4	38.65	3.8	-	-
12	44.71	9.1	46.57	10.5	_	_
Not able to be leveled	28.51	16.7	23.31	7.7	-	_
Executives, administrators, and managers	36.52	5.1	38.00	5.5	30.35	4.2
7 9	18.25 29.69	10.1 4.8	17.65 29.94	9.6 4.8	25.91	17.9
11	36.03	5.6	39.55	3.4	25.51	17.3
12	49.69	7.7	54.28	6.8	_	_
Not able to be leveled	32.17	15.6	-	-	_	_
Administrators and officials, public administration	37.27	10.7	_	_	37.27	10.7
Financial managers	36.73	9.9	41.36	9.1	-	_
Administrators, education and related fields	29.66	7.0	_	_	32.00	3.4
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c	38.79	15.4	_	-	-	_
Managers and administrators, n.e.c	38.80	6.9	39.02	6.9	_	_
9	31.66	8.2	32.14	8.0	-	_
11 Management related	37.91	2.4 6.9	37.91	2.4	- 20.52	14.2
7	23.66 18.18	9.2	24.98 20.41	6.5 9.6	20.52	14.2
9	23.62	8.9	24.55	9.0	_	_
Other financial officers	23.71	7.2	23.71	7.2	_	_
Management analysts	19.02	11.6	_		_	_
Management related, n.e.c.	25.80	8.7	25.54	11.2	-	_
Sales	18.95	14.4	19.12	14.9	_	_
3	10.76	6.9	10.76	6.9	_	_
4	12.82	5.6	12.82	5.6	-	_
5	17.96	18.3	17.96	18.3	-	-
8	33.44	41.2	33.44	41.2	-	-
Supervisors, sales	21.48	18.0	21.48	18.0	-	_
Sales, other business services	27.40	22.8	27.40	22.8	_	-
Sales workers, other commodities	11.03	6.1	11.03	6.1	-	_
Cashiers 4	12.60 13.14	4.6 5.8	12.60 13.14	4.6 5.8	_	_
					40.40	
Administrative support, including clerical	13.57	3.0	13.59	3.3	13.49	8.4
3	11.59	10.6	12.07	12.0	11.26	7.2
.3	11.45	4.2	11.48	5.3	11.36	7.3

Table 4-2. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> full-time workers:<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued

	To	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relativ error <sup>5</sup> (percer
White collar –Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued						
5	\$14.25	2.4	\$14.43	2.6	\$13.43	6.3
6	16.35	3.7	16.87	3.8	14.46	2.7
7	18.75	6.7	18.81	5.4	18.71	12.1
8Supervisors, general office	20.17 20.16	8.5 5.0	19.76	9.7	-	_
Secretaries	14.06	2.9	14.37	3.7	13.34	2.6
4	14.46	3.6	14.38	3.7	-	
5	13.18	3.0	13.58	4.9	12.67	1.7
6	15.19	8.5	-	_	_	_
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	13.81	5.8	13.81	5.8	_	_
Order clerks	15.68	4.5	15.39	6.1	-	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.65	4.1	14.50	4.5	-	-
4	12.54	1.8	12.54	1.8	-	-
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	12.80	6.3	12.80	6.3	-	_
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	13.75	7.6	13.43	7.7	-	-
4	14.84	7.6	14.84	7.6	_	_
Bill and account collectors	12.50	4.1	11.86	7.0	-	_
General office clerks	11.58 11.27	10.3 7.2	12.38 11.32	14.1 8.9	10.46	9.6
4	14.43	15.3	11.32	0.9	_	_
Administrative support, n.e.c.	14.82	3.4	14.48	4.7	_	_
lue collar	14.41	3.9	14.01	4.1	18.38	5.5
1	7.98	8.0	7.70	8.0	_	_
2	10.93	5.3	10.88	5.5	_	_
3	11.58	2.9	11.49	3.2	_	_
4	13.67	3.1	13.62	3.1	_	_
5	14.91	3.1	14.66	3.4	16.48	4.7
6	19.71	5.7	19.63	6.2	-	_
7 8	20.93	6.4	20.70 19.44	9.5 7.1	21.45	4.3
9	19.90 24.73	7.6 9.9	-		_	_
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.11	3.4	17.68	3.7	20.93	3.2
4	13.00	10.1	12.70	9.6	-	_
5	15.33	4.7	15.19	5.0	17.29	7.8
6	19.26	5.8	19.11	6.3		
7	21.69	5.6	21.80	8.4	21.46	4.0
8	19.43	7.1	18.92	6.1	_	_
9 Automobile mechanics	24.73 23.56	9.9 10.8	_	_	_	_
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	23.36 18.28	5.2	_	_	_	
Supervisors, production	22.68	6.4	20.27	7.9	_	_
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	14.82	10.2	14.82	10.2	_	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.08	4.5	12.02	4.5	_	_
2	9.86	6.7	9.86	6.7	-	-
3	11.15	6.5	11.15	6.5	-	-
4	13.19	3.0	13.19	3.0	-	_
Miggellangua maghina appratora n a a	13.92	3.1	13.92	3.1	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	14.14 14.31	3.3 1.5	14.14 14.31	3.3 1.5	_	-
Assemblers	14.31	13.1	14.31	13.1	_	
2	9.06	10.6	9.06	10.6	_	_
Transportation and material moving	14.54	9.4	14.47	11.2	14.95	10.5
3	12.25	6.8	12.18	9.7	-	_
4	15.09	7.1	15.13	7.5	-	-
5	15.97	6.0	_	-	-	-
Truck drivers	14.65	9.5	14.60	9.9	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.89	5.6	10.54	5.5	15.13	4.9

Table 4-2. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> full-time workers:<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued

	To	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen
Blue collar -Continued						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers  -Continued						
-Continued 1	\$7.60	8.1	\$7.19	7.0	_	_
2	11.03	5.7	10.93	6.2	_	_
3	11.33	10.1	11.33	10.1	_	_
4	13.76	7.2	13.71	7.5	_	_
5	13.99	7.3	_	_	_	_
Construction laborers	10.05	9.5	9.36	7.4	_	_
Stock handlers and baggers	11.97	6.6	_	_	_	_
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	12.36	5.0	12.36	5.0	_	_
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c	8.78	18.8	8.24	17.9	-	-
Service	11.16	3.4	9.61	4.4	\$15.82	4.7
1	6.12	4.2	5.95	3.5	_	-
2	8.61	4.4	8.65	5.3	_	-
3	8.83	3.7	8.56	4.4	11.16	6.9
4	11.73	4.8	11.67	5.0	_	_
5	14.92	3.4	14.50	4.6	15.03	4.0
6	21.65	4.0	_	_	19.94	3.5
7	17.64	6.1	18.10	7.2	17.37	8.5
Protective service	14.87	5.0	9.71	4.3	19.60	3.0
3	9.12	5.9	_	_	-	_
5	16.58	3.9	_	_	16.58	3.9
6	20.21	4.2	_	_	20.21	4.2
7	19.93	2.4	_	_	19.46	.8
FirefightingPolice and detectives, public service	18.35 22.97	5.6 .8	_	_	18.35 22.97	5.6 .8
Guards and police, except public service	9.38	3.7	9.28	3.8		0
3	9.11	5.9	9.20	J.0	_	_
Food service	8.44	10.0	8.01	11.0	_	_
1	5.26	6.6	5.26	6.6	_	_
2	7.25	20.1	7.25	20.1	_	_
3	7.11	10.8	7.11	10.8	_	_
4	12.04	15.0	12.04	15.0	_	_
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.73	6.1	3.73	6.1	_	_
1	3.86	7.3	3.86	7.3	_	_
3	3.61	13.4	3.61	13.4	_	_
Waiters and waitresses	2.82	2.8	2.82	2.8	_	_
3	2.84	6.5	2.84	6.5	_	_
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	4.62	11.8	4.62	11.8	_	-
1	4.48	11.5	4.48	11.5	_	-
Other food service	10.55	7.7	10.17	8.1	_	_
1	6.80 8.70	4.5	6.80 8.70	4.5 16.7	_	-
3	8.79	16.7	8.79 0.45	16.7	_	_
4	9.45 12.04	4.7 15.0	9.45 12.04	4.7 15.0		_
Supervisors, food preparation and service	13.23	6.4	12.04	-	_	
Cooks	9.30	5.1	9.30	5.1	_	_
3	9.16	3.8	9.16	3.8	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation	13.73	9.6	13.73	9.6	_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.41	15.0	8.41	15.0	_	_
1	7.04	1.7	7.04	1.7	_	_
Health service	10.56	2.0	10.50	2.2	_	_
2	9.67	.4	9.67	.4	_	_
3	10.76	6.0	10.80	6.4	_	-
4	10.65	2.3	10.65	2.3	_	-
Health aides, except nursing	10.10	3.9	10.10	3.9	_	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.78	4.7	10.72	5.5	-	-
4	10.65	2.3	10.65	2.3	_	-
Cleaning and building service	9.58	8.4	9.03	11.4	10.62	10.5
1	7.28	7.0	7.00	4.7	_	-
2	8.67	3.6	9.07	8.3	_	l –

Table 4-2. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> full-time workers:<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued

	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)
Service - Continued						
Cleaning and building service –Continued	\$10.36	5.9				
Janitors and cleaners		8.2	\$9.69	13.5	\$10.09	9.1
1	7.91	11.2	-	-	ψ 10.00 —	-
2	8.67	3.6	9.07	8.3	_	_
3	10.36	5.9	_	_	_	_
Personal service	12.52	8.0	12.30	8.6	_	_
3	10.27	5.3	10.27	5.3	_	_
Welfare service aides	10.94	2.2				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information

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

of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

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

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

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

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, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

	To	otal	Private	industry		ind local rnment
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen
II	\$9.90 9.97	8.0 8.5	\$9.01 8.99	7.4 7.9	\$15.08 15.08	20.3
/ iii excluding sales	5.51	0.0	0.55	7.5	10.00	20.0
White collar	14.52	9.9	13.50	9.0	17.29	24.7
1	8.01	3.2	_ 7.00	_	_	_
2	8.22	6.0 4.4	7.93	6.8	_	_
3 4	9.34 11.64	12.7	9.75 11.64	5.2 12.8	_	_
5	12.29	24.9	12.29	24.9		
7	20.88	12.5	12.23	24.3		
8	24.09	12.7	24.85	.9		_
9	20.35	9.6	20.35	9.6	_	
White collar excluding sales	16.12	12.2	15.49	12.2	17.29	24.7
2	8.37	6.0	8.15	6.9	17.23	24.7
3	9.32	6.0	0.10	0.9	_	l
4	13.05	13.5	13.08	13.6		_
5	12.43	27.0	12.43	27.0		_
7	20.88	12.5	12.43	27.0		l _
8	24.09	12.5	24.85	.9	l -	l
9	20.35	9.6	20.35	9.6	_	_
Professional specialty and technical	24.66	17.6	22.75	20.1	27.73	29.1
Professional specialty	26.97	15.9	26.31	15.1	27.73	29.1
7	20.94	13.2	_	_	_	_
8	24.17	12.8	25.08	.3	_	_
9	20.35	9.6	20.35	9.6	_	_
Health related	27.47	16.2	27.47	16.2	_	_
8	25.08	.3	25.08	.3	_	_
9	20.35	9.6	20.35	9.6	_	_
Registered nurses	22.37	7.4	22.37	7.4	_	_
8	25.08	.3	25.08	.3	_	_
Teachers, college and university	_	_	_		_	_
Teachers, except college and university	21.28	20.5	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	_		_	_	_	_
Lawyers and judges Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	_	-	-	-	-	-
professionals, n.e.c.	_	_	_	_	_	_
Technical	13.45	44.2	13.45	44.2	-	-
Sales	9.13	8.1	9.13	8.1	_	_
3	9.37	5.2	9.37	5.2	_	_
Cashiers	8.90	14.0	8.90	14.0	_	_
A 1	40.01		40.00			
Administrative support, including clerical	10.21	6.5	10.90	8.3	8.80	6.6
2	8.37	6.0	8.15	6.9	_	_
3	9.32	6.1	44.04	10.4	_	_
Teachers' aides	14.76 8.56	10.2 5.3	14.81 –	10.4	- 8.56	5.3
Blue collar	7.73	6.8	7.16	6.5		
1	6.04	4.8	6.04	4.8	_	_
2	9.74	7.0	-	-	_	_
Precision production, craft, and repair	_	_	_	_	_	_
		44.0	7.00	400		
Transportation and material moving	8.91	11.0	7.62	16.9	_	_
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.87	5.3	6.87	5.3	_	_
1	5.96	3.3	5.96	3.3	_	_
Service	6.97	6.2	6.83	6.6	9.12	7.6
1	6.17	9.0	6.02	10.1	_	_
2	6.61	14.8	6.47	14.7	_	_
3	6.95	8.3	6.89	8.8	-	_
Protective service	9.03	24.0	9.00	27.3	9.25	13.1
FIOLECTIVE SETVICE						

Table 4-3. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> part-time workers:<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued

	To	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent
Service -Continued						
Protective service –Continued						
Guards and police, except public service	\$12.56	19.3	\$12.53	19.8	_	_
Food service	5.47	8.6	5.47	8.6	_	_
1	5.45	16.1	5.45	16.1	_	_
2	5.85	10.9	5.85	10.9	_	_
3	4.53	19.1	4.53	19.1	_	_
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.29	9.0	3.29	9.0	_	_
2	3.38	.0	3.38	.0	_	_
3	3.26	25.8	3.26	25.8	_	_
Waiters and waitresses	2.34	4.1	2.34	4.1	_	_
3	2.56	11.7	2.56	11.7	_	_
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	4.90	4.7	4.90	4.7	_	_
Other food service	6.53	3.0	6.53	3.0	_	_
1	6.00	6.8	6.00	6.8	_	_
2	7.06	9.4	7.06	9.4	_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.32	4.9	6.32	4.9	_	_
1	6.46	7.9	6.46	7.9	_	_
Health service	_	-		_	_	_
Cleaning and building service	_	-	_	-	_	_
Personal service	8.36	4.4	8.14	4.6	_	_

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.

information.  $\frac{2}{E}$  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.  $\frac{3}{E}$  Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time

<sup>3&#</sup>x27; 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.

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

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

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

Table 5-1. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> by occupational group,<sup>2</sup> National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

		Private indu	stry and Sta	ate and local g	jovernment	
Occupational group	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Union <sup>4</sup>	Nonunion <sup>4</sup>	Time <sup>5</sup>	Incentive <sup>5</sup>
			N	lean		
All occupations	\$18.46	\$9.90	\$19.81	\$17.31	\$17.33	\$22.26
	18.42	9.97	20.20	17.24	17.61	16.35
White collar	22.92	14.52	24.32	22.14	21.91	29.89
	23.54	16.12	26.60	22.77	22.98	-
Professional specialty and technical	26.88	24.66	38.29	25.78	26.74	-
	28.23	26.97	-	28.49	28.13	-
	23.74	13.45	54.78	18.61	23.36	-
	32.95	–	-	32.99	32.68	-
	18.95	9.13	15.25	18.16	12.24	29.14
Administrative support, including clerical	13.57	10.21	17.85	12.61	13.22	-
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14.41	7.73	16.24	13.46	13.73	17.36
	18.11	-	21.59	17.65	18.02	18.58
	12.08	-	13.90	11.52	12.09	-
	14.54	8.91	19.25	11.47	13.53	-
	10.89	6.87	11.93	9.98	10.27	-
Service	11.16	6.97	18.31	9.32	10.31	-
			Relative er	ror <sup>6</sup> (percent)		
All occupations	3.5	8.0	6.6	4.6	4.0	17.4
	3.6	8.5	6.9	4.7	4.3	16.7
White collar White-collar excluding sales	3.9	9.9	12.6	4.2	3.7	19.6
	4.1	12.2	13.2	4.4	4.1	–
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical	6.0	17.6	29.7	6.4	6.2	-
	5.0	15.9	-	6.3	5.0	-
	14.3	44.2	21.4	8.0	14.8	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.8 14.4 3.0	- 8.1 6.5	- 3.3 1.3	4.8 16.1 3.0	4.7 4.4 2.9	22.6 –
Blue collar	3.9	6.8	4.7	4.3	4.7	8.0
	3.4	-	3.0	3.4	3.7	9.2
	4.5	-	2.2	6.8	4.7	-
	9.4	11.0	6.9	6.0	8.2	-
	5.6	5.3	8.5	6.9	6.7	-
Service	3.4	6.2	12.0	3.1	3.4	_

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

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

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

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Union workers are those whose wages are determined through

Onlon workers are those whose wages are determined unlocal 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

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings1 by occupational group,2 private industry, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

				Fu	II-time an	d part-tir	ne workers			
		Good	ls-produc	ing indus	stries <sup>3</sup>		Service-	producing in	dustries <sup>4</sup>	
Occupational group	All private industries	Total	Mining	Con- struc- tion	Manu- factur- ing	Total	Transport- ation and public util- ities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Serv- ices
						Mean				
All occupations		- -	- -	- -	-	- -	\$25.13 26.13	_ _	_ _	-
White collar	22.37	_	_	_	_	_	28.03	_	_	_
White-collar excluding sales	23.32	-	_	_	_	_	30.03	_	_	-
Professional specialty and technical	27.02 29.22	_	_	_	_	_	53.55	-	_	_
Technical		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial		-	_	_	_	_	44.61	_	-	-
Sales		-	_	_	_	_	15.58	_	_	-
Administrative support, including clerical	13.36	_	_	_	_	_	16.19	_	-	-
Blue collar	13.56	_	_	_	_	_	16.52	_	_	_
Precision production, craft, and repair		-	_	_	_	_	25.60	_	_	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.02	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-
Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and		_	-	_	-	_	_	_	_	-
laborers	10.00	-	_	-	_	-	11.83	_	_	-
Service	8.89	_	-	-	-	_	-	_	_	-
		•	•		Relative	e error <sup>5</sup> (	percent)			
All occupations	5.1	_	_	_	_	_	12.4	_	_	_
All excluding sales		_	_	_	_	_	13.8	_	_	_
White collar	4.9	_	_	_	_	_	11.3	_	_	_
White-collar excluding sales	5.3	-	_	-	_	-	12.4	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty	8.1 4.7	_	_	_ _	_	_	16.4	-		_
Technical		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.3	_	_	_	_	_	18.1	_	_	-
Sales		-	_	_	_	_	11.0	_	_	-
Administrative support, including clerical	3.1	-	_	_	-	_	3.4	_	_	_
Blue collar	4.8	_	_	_	_	_	10.0	_	_	_
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.7	-	_	_	_	_	13.4	_	_	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.5	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-
Transportation and material moving	10.2	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.4	_	_	_	_	_	8.4	_	_	_
Service	3.9	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
<sup>2</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.
<sup>3</sup> Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.
<sup>5</sup> The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings1 by occupational group,2 private industry, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

		Full-time	and part-time	e workers			
Occupational group	All private		100	workers or r	nore		
Occupational group	industry workers	50 - 99 workers <sup>3</sup>	Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more		
			Mean				
All occupations  All excluding sales		\$11.89 11.55	\$18.30 18.29	\$17.09 16.97	\$19.40 19.45		
White collar	_	18.17	22.86	22.65	22.99		
White-collar excluding sales	23.32	19.16	23.72	24.14	23.50		
Professional specialty and technical	29.22	26.88 26.32	27.03 29.41 23.56	26.13 30.27 20.27	27.46 29.00 25.18		
Executive, administrative, and managerial	34.72	28.49 15.82 12.88	35.34 18.37 13.43	35.67 18.05 13.66	35.11 18.81 13.31		
		12.30	14.01	13.82	14.31		
Blue collar  Precision production, craft, and repair		17.16	17.74	17.25	18.53		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors		9.89	12.43	12.15	12.84		
Transportation and material moving		15.09	11.13	11.95	9.79		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.00	9.08	10.51	10.75	10.08		
Service	8.89	6.80	9.94	10.12	9.72		
	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)						
All occupations	5.1	9.1	5.8	6.1	9.0		
All excluding sales		9.7	5.9	6.8	8.4		
White collar	4.9	10.1	5.4	8.0	9.0		
White-collar excluding sales	5.3	12.1	5.6	9.1	7.7		
Professional specialty and technical		12.5	8.3	11.7	10.6		
Professional specialty		13.9	5.0	12.2	3.5		
Technical		_	16.5	7.0	25.8		
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.3	9.9	4.4	9.3	5.3		
Sales	14.6	13.5	16.9	4.2	41.8		
Administrative support, including clerical	3.1	9.4	3.2	7.1	3.2		
Blue collar	4.8	16.8	2.6	2.5	6.4		
Precision production, craft, and repair		3.8	3.9	2.8	7.8		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors		15.8	3.7	2.3	6.7		
Transportation and material moving	10.2	13.6	7.6	11.1	18.6		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.4	14.7	5.2	6.6	7.9		
Service	3.9	6.7	4.3	5.3	5.9		

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

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

3 Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between

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

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.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, 1 all workers: 2 Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
II	\$7.24	\$9.75	\$14.44	\$21.00	\$31.25
All excluding sales	7.15	9.81	14.50	21.40	31.25
White collar	9.50	13.00	18.23	26.65	40.08
White collar excluding sales	10.15	14.00	19.49	28.53	40.86
Professional specialty and technical	14.90	18.43	22.68	30.53	42.07
Professional specialty	17.44	20.50	24.96	33.11	44.48
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	22.28 24.88	25.48 29.46	32.81 33.75	40.08 40.08	43.91
Electrical and electronic engineers Engineers, n.e.c	22.43	25.96	33.73	39.21	41.60 43.32
Mathematical and computer scientists	19.04	19.77	24.22	33.65	45.28
Computer systems analysts and scientists Natural scientists	19.41	21.42	27.14	34.97	45.28
Health related	18.54	20.72	25.00	28.61	45.25
Physicians	18.56	20.29	46.48	53.85	65.00
Registered nurses	18.54	21.63	24.80	27.00	30.00
Teachers, college and university	37.67	37.67	54.92	61.55	66.77
Teachers, except college and university	15.65	19.89	22.00	26.89	32.64
Elementary school teachers	15.49	19.62	21.80	24.35	28.65
Secondary school teachers	17.90	21.06	26.32	31.58	35.78
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers Lawyers and judges	26.20	30.09	61.06	61.06	61.06
Lawyers	26.20	30.09	61.06	61.06	61.06
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	20.20	30.00	01.00	01.00	01.00
professionals, n.e.c.	17.49	20.83	30.75	38.77	44.48
Technical	13.43	15.00	17.79	24.00	31.44
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.20	11.00	14.26	19.81	26.00
Licensed practical nurses	13.81	15.79	17.23	19.00	22.00
Electrical and electronic technicians	16.50	16.50	19.29	21.21	26.35
Executive, administrative, and managerial	17.67	23.85	30.53	40.88	52.40
Executives, administrators, and managers	21.41	26.44	32.96	43.32	59.18
Administrators and officials, public administration	27.41	28.40	37.55	44.84	46.44
Financial managers	24.02	26.11	28.53	48.53	54.18
Administrators, education and related fields	17.67 16.30	23.96 23.14	26.44 37.59	37.32 38.75	41.51 95.69
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c	20.79	30.04	36.00	44.23	61.76
Management related	15.10	18.27	21.71	30.77	32.45
Other financial officers	19.24	19.24	21.40	25.49	31.80
Management analysts	14.38	16.07	17.55	19.85	24.56
Management related, n.e.c.	20.80	20.80	24.54	31.52	34.72
Sales	7.96	9.43	13.35	17.55	25.92
Supervisors, sales	9.93	12.15	14.35	18.85	35.82
Sales, other business services	14.09	17.55	19.23	26.64	53.23
Sales workers, apparel	7.00	7.50	8.45	9.50	13.64
Sales workers, other commodities	7.00	7.98	9.72	11.60	14.62 20.50
Cashiers	7.70 7.50	8.00 9.30	9.34 11.50	13.26 14.97	14.97
Administrative support, including clerical	8.43	10.15	12.70	15.44	18.40
Supervisors, general office	15.92	18.83	20.32	22.12	24.52
Secretaries	10.92	12.19	14.00	15.08	17.62
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	7.65	8.73	13.99	19.74	21.17
Order clerks	9.95	12.40	17.22	17.33	18.06
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.00	12.03	14.82	16.50	17.77
Dispatchers	9.00	9.20	14.20	16.56	17.94
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.68	11.00	13.16	13.16	14.05
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	9.71	10.72	11.78	16.72	20.74
Bill and account collectors	9.23	10.58	13.05	13.75	14.00
	6.12	8.32	10.38	14.05	17.65
Teachers' aides	7.10 11.16	8.07 13.45	8.44 14.85	9.62 15.73	10.54 17.75
Blue collar	7.25	10.00	13.13	17.50	21.02
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.00	14.42	17.94	20.67	25.00

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, 1 all workers: 2 Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collarContinued					
Burdelin and Ludden and American Conference					
Precision production, craft, and repair -Continued	<b>0.45</b> 50	047.04	<b>#00.00</b>	004.05	000.05
Automobile mechanics  Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	\$15.50 14.00	\$17.21 15.95	\$20.89 18.91	\$24.05 20.98	\$39.85 20.98
			24.22		20.98
Supervisors, productionElectrical and electronic equipment assemblers	15.50 9.75	18.95 11.91	14.93	25.82 17.68	19.89
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.68	9.28	12.28	14.42	16.55
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	11.34	12.96	15.07	15.17	16.84
Assemblers	7.00	8.00	10.76	13.00	14.17
Transportation and material moving	7.92	10.00	12.00	16.25	21.48
Truck drivers	6.00	10.00	13.50	16.25	20.91
Bus drivers	9.30	10.89	11.40	12.04	13.61
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.00	7.15	9.66	12.65	15.25
Construction laborers	6.00	9.00	9.38	12.00	13.27
Stock handlers and baggers	5.55	6.33	10.20	14.55	14.81
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	8.00	9.00	12.25	14.20	17.78
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c	6.00	6.25	6.50	10.38	12.41
Service	5.00	6.50	8.55	12.05	18.42
Protective service	7.24	8.50	10.58	18.72	25.27
Police and detectives, public service	19.10	20.08	22.84	25.75	26.64
Guards and police, except public service	8.00	8.50	9.00	10.00	11.78
Protective service, n.e.c.	8.22	9.01	9.62	12.42	15.61
Food service	2.25	5.00	6.50	9.00	13.69
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.15	2.75	4.75	6.00
Bartenders	4.35	4.75	5.65	6.30	7.60
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.15	2.50	4.17
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	3.25	3.50	4.40	5.25	6.35
Other food service	5.40	6.50	8.00	11.81	15.25
Supervisors, food preparation and service	7.00	11.55	13.69	15.63	17.10
Cooks	5.80	7.34	8.50	10.00	12.05
Food counter, fountain, and related	5.15 5.50	5.15 8.50	5.85 12.05	8.20 15.00	9.21 18.63
Kitchen workers, food preparation					
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.15	6.00	6.75	7.50	10.00
Health service	8.40	9.38	10.24	11.25	13.06 13.31
Health aides, except nursing  Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.16 8.97	8.50 10.00	9.25 10.71	9.75 11.28	13.31
Cleaning and building service	6.50	7.15	8.24	10.67	13.31
Janitors and cleaners	6.76	7.13	8.43	10.67	13.31
Personal service	5.15	8.00	9.25	12.75	20.40
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	5.15	5.15	9.00	11.63	12.75
Welfare service aides	7.50	9.02	10.43	12.36	13.78
Service, n.e.c.	7.00	7.50	10.65	12.65	14.00

<sup>1</sup> Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th 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,

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

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

	Private industry						
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90		
II	\$6.75	\$9.23	\$13.57	\$20.00	\$31.25		
All excluding sales	6.50	9.20	13.65	20.10	31.25		
White collar	9.34	12.36	17.58	26.79	41.45		
White collar excluding sales	10.10	13.62	18.66	29.81	41.68		
Professional specialty and technical	14.00	17.07	23.56	31.44	42.83		
Professional specialty	17.74	20.59	26.38	36.01	45.05		
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	24.04	26.48	33.65	40.08	44.35		
Electrical and electronic engineers	24.88	29.46	33.75	40.08	41.60		
Engineers, n.e.c.	22.43	25.96	33.93	39.21	43.32		
Mathematical and computer scientists	18.59	19.04	24.22	34.33	45.28		
Computer systems analysts and scientists	18.59	21.29	30.00	36.06	45.28		
Natural scientists	-	_	_	_	_		
Health related	18.54	20.53	24.97	28.39	35.00		
Physicians	16.34	18.56	50.48	57.79	72.12		
Registered nurses	18.54	21.73	24.88	27.00	30.00		
Teachers, college and university	-	_	_	_	_		
Teachers, except college and university	11.39	15.51	23.56	36.01	36.01		
Social, recreation, and religious workers	_	_	_	_	_		
Lawyers and judges	_	_	_	_	_		
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and							
professionals, n.e.c.	17.49	20.83	30.75	38.77	44.48		
Technical	12.83	14.95	16.82	24.67	32.40		
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.10	11.00	14.07	19.83	26.00		
Licensed practical nurses	13.80	15.89	17.25	19.06	22.00		
Electrical and electronic technicians	16.50	16.50	16.50	24.26	26.46		
Everytive administrative and managerial	40.00	24.22	24.05	44.60	F0.65		
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19.23	24.32	31.25	41.68	58.65		
Executives, administrators, and managers	21.38	26.65	36.00	47.34	61.06		
Financial managers	26.11	26.11	48.53	48.53	54.18		
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	21.63	30.04	36.00	44.83	62.50		
Management related	16.83	20.75	23.85	31.25	33.55		
Other financial officers  Management related, n.e.c	19.24 20.80	19.24 20.80	21.40 23.85	25.49 28.09	31.80 35.31		
Sales	7 07	0.40	13.26	17 55	26.64		
	7.87	9.40	14.35	17.55 18.85	26.64		
Supervisors, sales	9.93	12.15			35.82		
Sales, other business services	14.09	17.55	19.23	26.64	53.23		
Sales workers, apparel	7.00	7.50	8.45	9.50	13.64		
Sales workers, other commodities	7.00	7.98	9.72	11.60	14.62		
Sales counter clerks	7.70	8.00	9.34	13.26	20.50		
Cashiers	7.50	9.30	11.50	14.97	14.97		
Administrative support, including clerical	8.69	10.50	12.90	15.73	18.40		
Secretaries	10.46	12.42	14.00	16.01	17.62		
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	7.65	8.73	13.99	19.74	21.17		
Order clerks	9.80	12.02	17.22	17.22	18.50		
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.00	12.00	14.82	16.50	17.77		
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.68	11.00	13.16	13.16	14.05		
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	9.56	10.60	11.34	15.51	20.74		
Bill and account collectors	8.67	9.69	12.00	13.50	14.27		
General office clerks	6.12	7.00	11.60	15.91	17.95		
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.00	13.36	14.64	15.73	16.54		
Blue collar	7.00	9.38	12.86	16.83	20.24		
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.44	14.00	17.50	20.00	24.36		
Supervisors, production	15.25	17.66	20.19	22.93	26.00		
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.75	11.91	14.93	17.68	19.89		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.65	9.28	12.28	14.17	16.00		
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	11.34	12.96	15.07	15.17	16.84		
Assemblers	7.00	8.00	10.76	13.00	14.17		
Transportation and material moving	7.00	9.64	12.00	16.25	21.48		

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, 1 all workers: 2 Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued

		F	Private industr	у	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar -Continued					
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	\$6.00	\$6.90	\$9.38	\$12.41	\$14.55
Construction laborers	6.00	8.50	9.38	11.00	12.00
Stock handlers and baggers	5.45	6.14	9.50	14.55	14.55
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	8.00	9.00	12.25	14.20	17.78
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	6.00	6.25	6.25	8.25	11.50
Service	3.75	6.00	8.00	10.00	13.85
Protective service	6.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.39
Guards and police, except public service	8.00	8.50	9.00	10.00	11.25
Food service	2.15	4.75	6.50	8.50	12.05
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.15	2.75	4.75	6.00
Bartenders	4.35	4.75	5.65	6.30	7.60
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.15	2.50	4.17
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	3.25	3.50	4.40	5.25	6.35
Other food service	5.40	6.25	7.50	10.14	15.25
Supervisors, food preparation and service	7.00	7.00	14.48	15.63	20.66
Cooks	5.80	7.34	8.50	10.00	12.05
Food counter, fountain, and related	5.15	5.15	5.85	8.20	9.21
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.50	8.50	12.05	15.00	18.63
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.15	6.00	6.75	7.50	10.00
Health service	8.40	9.25	10.00	11.33	13.41
Health aides, except nursing	7.16	8.50	9.25	9.75	13.31
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.97	10.00	10.46	11.50	12.75
Cleaning and building service	6.25	6.50	7.61	9.68	13.22
Janitors and cleaners	6.50	7.00	8.23	9.89	13.52
Personal service	5.15	7.75	9.25	12.75	20.37
Service, n.e.c.	7.00	7.25	10.31	12.65	14.00

<sup>1</sup> Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th 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,

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

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, 1 all workers: 2 Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

Occuration <sup>3</sup>	State and local government								
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90				
All	¢0.72	¢12.25	¢10.60	\$22.0G	\$31.25				
All excluding sales	\$9.73 9.68	\$13.25 13.27	\$18.69 18.91	\$23.96 23.96	φ31.25 31.25				
White collar	10.32 10.31	14.69 14.83	20.79 21.04	26.44 26.44	35.44 35.78				
Write collar excluding sales	10.31	14.03	21.04	20.44	33.76				
Professional specialty and technical	17.05	19.89	22.47	28.65	40.01				
Professional specialty	16.77	20.29	22.50	29.19	43.47				
Engineers, architects, and surveyors  Mathematical and computer scientists	_	_	_	_	_				
Natural scientists	_	_	_	_	_				
Health related	_	_	_	_	_				
Teachers, college and university	37.67	37.67	55.02	62.30	66.77				
Teachers, except college and university	15.80	19.89	22.00	26.32	30.97				
Elementary school teachers	15.49	19.89	21.80	24.40	28.65				
Secondary school teachers	17.90	21.06	26.32	31.58	35.78				
Librarians, archivists, and curators	_	_	_	_	_				
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_				
Social, recreation, and religious workers	_	_	_	_	_				
Lawyers and judges Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	_	_	_	_	_				
professionals, n.e.c.	_	_	_	_	_				
Technical	18.43	18.43	19.29	19.29	22.58				
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.68	19.90	26.44	30.03	39.57				
Executives, administrators, and managers	23.96	26.24	28.53	34.93	44.50				
Administrators and officials, public administration	27.41	28.40	37.55	44.84	46.44				
Administrators, education and related fields  Management related	23.96 14.41	26.44 16.62	30.00 18.10	39.17 25.06	44.11 30.03				
Š		10.02	100	20.00	00.00				
Sales	-	_	_	_	_				
Administrative support, including clerical	8.31	9.49	12.00	14.62	18.43				
Secretaries	11.32	11.99	12.95	14.22	16.16				
General office clerks	8.02	8.70	9.79	11.57	14.05				
Teachers' aides	7.10	8.07	8.44	9.62	10.54				
Blue collar	11.46	13.91	18.69	20.98	23.31				
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.15	19.04	20.98	21.66	25.82				
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	_	_	_	_	_				
Transportation and material moving	11.14	11.39	12.99	16.42	18.69				
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.25	13.27	15.74	16.24	16.93				
Sarvica	8.14	10.49	14.11	18.99	25.75				
Service  Protective service	12.82	10.49	18.71	22.68	25.75 28.89				
Firefighting	12.82	13.56	18.08	19.59	28.89				
Police and detectives, public service	19.10	20.08	22.84	25.75	26.64				
Protective service, n.e.c.	8.22	9.01	9.62	12.42	15.61				
Food service	-		-		-				
Other food service	_	_	_	_	_				
Health service	-	_	_	_	_				
Cleaning and building service	7.86	8.00	9.79	11.70	15.74				
Janitors and cleaners	7.86	7.94	9.24	10.98	13.17				
Personal service	9.06	9.93	10.43	14.66	31.45				

<sup>1</sup> Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate median, nair of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th 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.

<sup>2</sup> All workers include full-time and part-time workers.
3 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.00	\$10.68	\$15.00	\$21.64	\$32.02
All excluding sales	8.00	10.81	15.00	21.99	32.31
White collar	10.22	13.75	18.90	27.40	40.87
White collar excluding sales	11.00	14.12	20.00	28.83	41.26
Professional specialty and technical	15.00	18.50	22.68	30.75	42.07
Professional specialty	17.52	20.69	24.96	33.65	44.37
Engineers, architects, and surveyors  Electrical and electronic engineers	22.28 24.88	25.48 29.46	32.81 33.75	40.08 40.08	43.91 41.60
Engineers, n.e.c.	24.66	25.96	33.73	39.21	43.32
Mathematical and computer scientists	19.04	19.77	24.22	33.65	45.28
Computer systems analysts and scientists  Natural scientists	19.41	21.42	27.14	34.97	45.28
Health related	18.56	21.50	25.12	30.00	45.25
Physicians	18.55	19.41	46.17	50.61	56.68
Registered nurses	20.00	22.65	25.00	27.72	30.00
Teachers, college and university	37.67	37.67	55.45	62.62	66.77
Teachers, except college and university	15.96	19.89	22.00	26.32	33.14
Elementary school teachers	15.49	19.89	21.80	24.56	28.78
Secondary school teachers	17.90	21.06	26.32	31.58	35.78
Librarians, archivists, and curators	_	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers Lawyers and judges	26.20	30.00	61.06	61.06	61.06
Lawyers	26.20	30.00	61.06	61.06	61.06
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	20.20	30.00	01.00	01.00	01.00
professionals, n.e.c.	17.49	20.83	30.75	38.77	44.48
Technical	14.00	15.00	18.00	24.18	31.44
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.05	10.93	13.35	19.00	23.95
Licensed practical nurses	14.42	16.00	17.27	19.06	22.00
Electrical and electronic technicians	16.50	16.50	19.29	21.21	26.35
Executive, administrative, and managerial	17.67	23.85	30.53	40.88	52.40
Executives, administrators, and managers	21.41	26.44	32.96	43.32	59.18
Administrators and officials, public administration	27.41 24.02	28.40 26.11	37.55	44.84	46.44 54.18
Financial managers Administrators, education and related fields	17.67	23.96	28.53 26.44	48.53 37.32	41.51
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	16.30	23.14	37.59	38.75	95.69
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	20.79	30.04	36.00	44.23	61.76
Management related	15.10	18.27	21.71	30.77	32.45
Other financial officers	19.24	19.24	21.40	25.49	31.80
Management analysts	14.38	16.07	17.55	19.85	24.56
Management related, n.e.c.	20.80	20.80	24.54	31.52	34.72
Sales	8.60	10.07	14.00	18.59	28.19
Supervisors, sales	9.93 14.09	12.15 17.55	14.35 19.23	18.85 26.64	35.82 53.23
Sales, other business services	7.96	9.15	10.40	12.87	15.14
Cashiers	9.06	10.10	13.30	14.97	15.32
Administrative support, including clerical	9.02	10.92	13.10	15.73	18.43
Supervisors, general office	15.92	18.83	20.32	22.12	24.52
Secretaries	10.92	12.09	14.00	15.12	17.62
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	7.65	8.25	13.70	19.22	21.17
Order clerks	10.53	13.99	17.22	17.50	18.06
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.22	13.48	14.82	16.50	17.77
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	10.68 9.95	11.00 11.00	13.16 12.06	13.16	14.05 20.74
Bill and account collectors	9.95 9.56	11.00	13.21	17.51 13.75	14.03
General office clerks	6.12	8.69	10.79	14.31	17.95
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.79	13.69	14.85	15.73	17.91
Blue collar	8.00	10.50	13.50	17.78	21.20
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.00	14.42	17.94	20.67	25.00
Automobile mechanics	15.50	17.21	20.89	24.05	39.85
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.00	15.95	18.91	20.98	20.98
Supervisors, production	15.50	18.95	24.22	25.82	26.48
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.75	11.91	14.93	17.68	19.89

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, 1 full-time workers: 2 Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002 — Continued

				I	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar -Continued					
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	\$7.68	\$9.28	\$12.28	\$14.42	\$16.55
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	11.34	12.96	15.07	15.17	16.84
Assemblers	7.00	8.00	10.76	13.00	14.17
/ lootinblets	7.00	0.00	10.70	10.00	14.17
Transportation and material moving	9.25	11.00	13.50	16.92	21.48
Truck drivers	10.00	11.75	14.20	18.02	20.98
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.14	8.00	10.92	13.27	15.74
Construction laborers	6.00	9.00	9.38	12.00	13.27
Stock handlers and baggers	6.33	9.66	12.99	14.55	15.29
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	8.00	9.65	12.50	14.40	17.78
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	5.50	6.00	6.90	11.50	12.86
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
Service	5.50	7.50	9.38	13.24	19.29
Protective service	8.25	9.10	13.16	19.29	25.75
Firefighting	12.82	13.56	18.39	20.13	28.89
Police and detectives, public service	19.10	20.08	22.84	25.75	26.64
Guards and police, except public service	8.00	8.50	9.00	10.00	11.00
Food service	2.32	5.22	7.50	11.81	15.61
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.25	3.25	5.00	6.25
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.15	2.25	2.75	4.38
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	3.25	3.50	4.00	5.15	7.34
Other food service	6.50	7.50	9.25	12.25	16.72
Supervisors, food preparation and service	7.00	11.55	14.11	15.63	18.28
Cooks	7.00	8.34	9.00	10.50	12.05
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.00	12.05	12.15	18.63	18.63
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.00	6.50	7.25	7.50	16.92
Health service	8.50	9.38	10.22	11.25	12.75
Health aides, except nursing	7.16	8.50	9.25	9.75	13.31
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.06	10.00	10.72	11.33	12.66
Cleaning and building service	6.40	7.15	8.29	10.67	13.52
Janitors and cleaners	6.84	7.84	8.50	10.82	13.52
Personal service	5.15	8.00	10.00	14.36	22.27
Welfare service aides	8.00	9.28	10.43	12.50	14.19

<sup>1</sup> Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th 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.

<sup>2</sup> Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time

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

3 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations

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.

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

Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, 1 part-time workers: 2 Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$5.15	\$6.00	\$7.87	\$10.00	\$18.00
All excluding sales	5.15	6.00	7.75	9.94	18.54
White collar	7.10	8.07	9.85	18.00	27.11
White collar excluding sales	7.50	8.44	10.35	19.74	29.19
Professional specialty and technical	9.80	15.81	23.26	29.19	48.98
Professional specialty	15.65	18.00	25.00	29.19	48.98
Health related	18.00	18.54	24.26	26.50	36.00
Registered nurses	18.00	18.54	22.90	26.00	27.00
Teachers, college and university	-	10.54	22.90	20.00	27.00
Teachers, except college and university	15.49	15.65	21.25	29.19	29.92
		15.65	21.25	29.19	29.92
Social scientists and urban planners	-	_	_	_	_
Lawyers and judges	_	_	_	_	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and					
professionals, n.e.c.	-				, <del>,</del>
Technical	7.50	7.50	8.18	16.90	29.75
Sales	6.76	7.25	8.00	10.33	14.44
Cashiers	6.56	6.90	7.35	9.98	14.97
Administrative support, including clerical	7.10	8.07	9.00	10.35	16.92
Teachers' aides	7.10	8.07	8.44	9.32	9.85
Blue collar	5.45	6.00	6.50	9.50	11.40
Precision production, craft, and repair	-	-	-	-	_
Transportation and material moving	5.25	6.00	9.30	11.40	12.04
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.45	5.75	6.25	7.65	9.50
Service	2.50	5.38	6.50	8.00	9.89
Protective service	5.50	6.00	7.24	9.20	13.47
Guards and police, except public service	8.00	8.50	9.20	12.00	26.00
Food service	2.15	4.35	5.50	6.50	8.00
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.25	4.35	5.43
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.15	2.25	2.50
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	3.25	4.30	5.00	5.65	6.00
Other food service	5.15	5.40	6.00	7.25	8.50
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.15	5.15	6.50	7.00	7.50
Health service	5.15	5.15	0.50	7.00	7.50
	_	_	_	_	_
Cleaning and building service		7.28	- 00	8.50	10.40
Personal service	6.75	1.20	8.00	0.50	10.40

<sup>1</sup> Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

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

more information.

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

## **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 Phoenix–Mesa, AZ, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Maricopa and Pinal 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. Approximately one-fifth of the sample is reselected each year.

#### Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a twostage stratified design with probability proportional to employment sampling at each stage. The first stage of sample selection was a probability sample of establishments. The sample of establishments was drawn by first stratifying the sampling frame by industry and ownership. The number of sample establishments allocated to each stratum is approximately proportional to the stratum employment. Each sampled establishment is selected within a stratum with a probability proportional to its employment. Use of this technique means that the larger an establishment's employment, the greater its chance of selection. Weights were applied to each establishment when the data were tabulated so that it represents similar units (by industry and employment size) in the economy that were not selected for collection. 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
- 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. Prior to 2002, the number of jobs selected ranged from 8 to 20. Beginning in 2002, the number of jobs selected followed this schedule:

Number	Number of selected jobs		
of employees			
50-249	6		
250 and over	8		

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

	Establish- ments
Total in sampling frame	3,840
Total in sample	471
Responding	246
Out of business or not in survey scope	61
Unable or refused to provide data	164

In this survey, the nonresponse rates for all industries and private industry exceeded 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 earnings reported for individual workers in sampled establishment jobs. Establishments in the survey may report only individual-worker earnings for each sampled job. For the calculation of percentile estimates, the individual-worker hourly earnings are appropriately weighted and then arrayed from lowest to highest.

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution within each published occupation. For example, at the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

#### **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.

 $\label{lem:powers} \mbox{Appendix table 1. Number of workers$^1$ represented by the survey, by occupational group,$^2$ National Compensation Survey, Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, September 2002$ 

	Full-time and part-time workers		
Occupational group	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	611,300 566,600	487,200 444,100	124,100 122,600
White collar	318,500 273,800	237,300 194,200	81,200 79,700
Professional specialty and technical	122,400 89,400 33,000 51,300 44,700	77,000 46,300 30,600 39,600 43,200	45,500 43,100 2,400 11,700
Administrative support, including clerical	100,100	77,600	22,400
Blue collar	148,700 49,700 28,500 26,600 43,900	134,200 43,200 28,400 21,300 41,300	14,500 6,500 — 5,300 —
Service	144,100	115,700	28,400

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The number of workers represented by the survey are rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates of the number of workers 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.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data  $\operatorname{did}$  not meet publication criteria.

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