

Rockford, IL National Compensation Survey June 1998



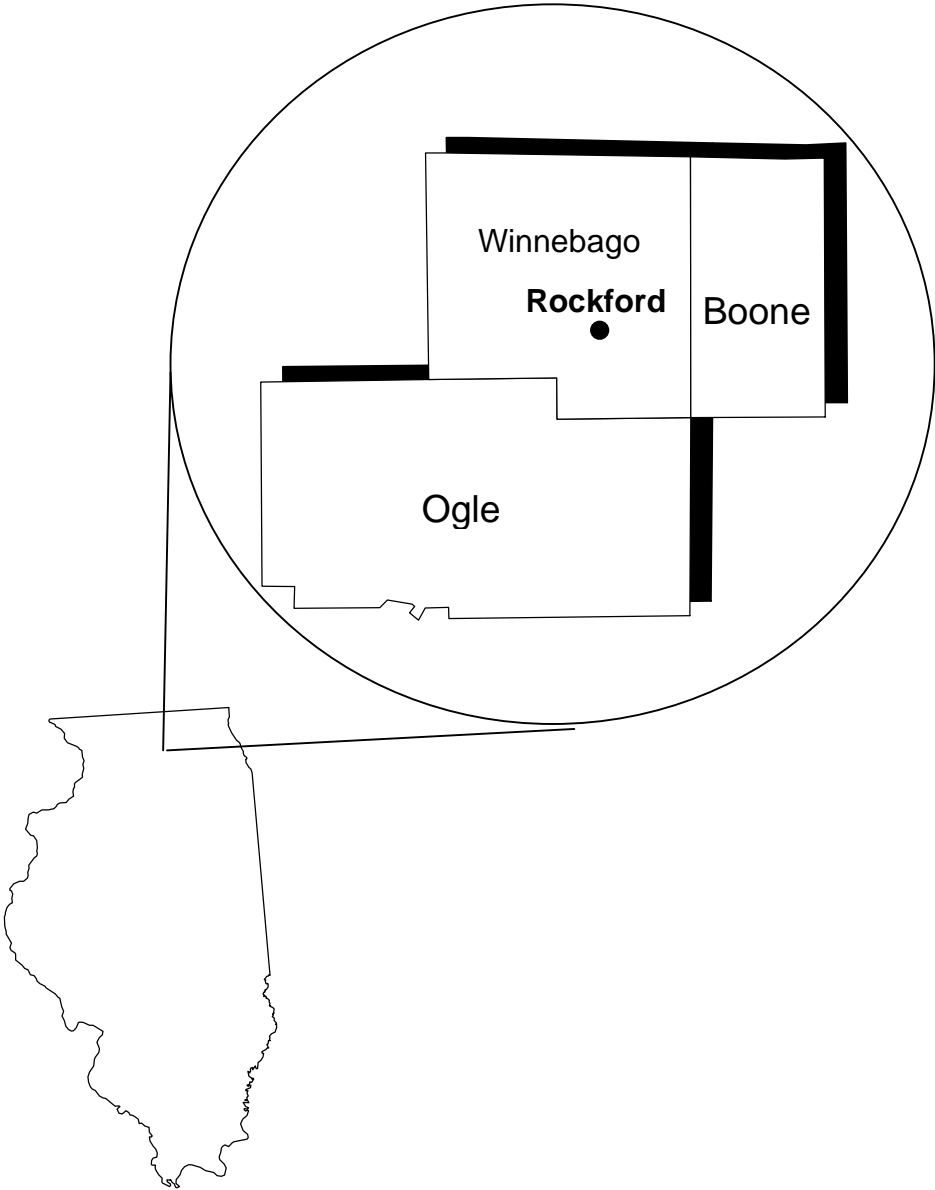
U.S. Department of Labor
Alexis M. Herman, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
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July 1999

Bulletin 3095-21

**Rockford, IL
Metropolitan Statistical Area**



Preface

This bulletin provides results of a June 1998 survey of occupational pay in the Rockford, IL, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Data shown in this bulletin were collected as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) new program known as the 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.

Survey data were collected and reviewed by Bureau of Labor Statistics field economists under the direction of Greg Philipaitis, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations of the Chicago Regional Office. 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 analyzed the survey results.

For additional information regarding this survey, please contact the BLS Chicago Regional Office at (312) 353-1880. 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) 606-6220, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

The data contained in this bulletin are also available at the BLS Internet site (<http://stats.bls.gov/comhome.htm>). 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.

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Introduction

This survey of occupational pay was conducted in the Rockford, IL, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The MSA includes Boone, Ogle, and Winnebago Counties, IL.

This bulletin consists primarily of tables whose data are analyzed in the initial textual section. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at a wide range of work levels. Also contained in this bulletin is information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the generic leveling methodology.

NCS design and products

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) new National Compensation Survey (NCS) is designed to provide data on the levels and rates of change of occupational wages and employee benefits for localities, broad geographic regions, and the nation as a whole. One output of the NCS will be the Employment Cost Index, a quarterly measure of the change in employer costs for wages and benefits. This bulletin is limited to data on wages and salaries. These data are similar to those released under the Occupational Compensation Survey (OCS), which has been discontinued.

NCS more extensive than OCS

The wage data in this bulletin differ from those in previous Occupational Compensation Surveys by providing broader

coverage of occupations and establishments within the survey area.

Occupations surveyed for this bulletin were selected using probability techniques from a list of all those present in each establishment. Previous OCS bulletins were limited to a preselected list of occupations, which represented a small subset of all occupations in the economy. Information in the new bulletin is published for a variety of occupation-based data. This new approach includes data on broad occupational classifications such as white-collar workers, major occupational groups such as sales workers, and individual occupations such as cashiers.

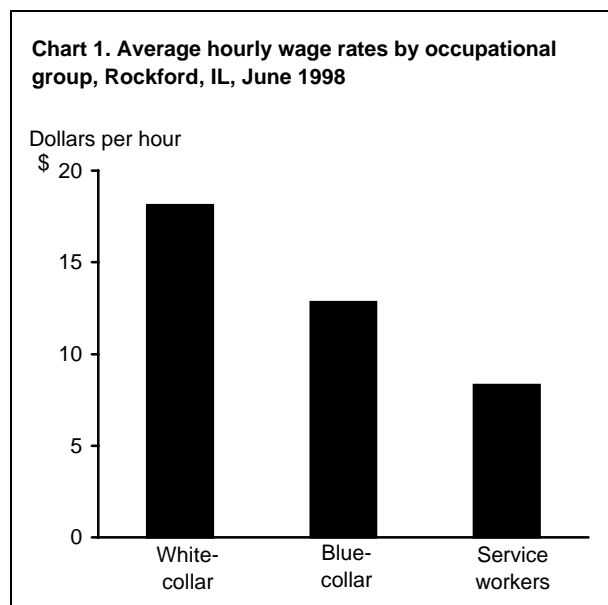
In tables containing work levels within occupational series, the work levels are derived from generic standards that *apply to all* occupational groups. The job levels in the OCS bulletins were based on narrowly-defined descriptions that were not comparable across specific occupations.

Occupational data in this bulletin are also tabulated for other classifications such as industry group, full-time versus part-time workers, union versus nonunion status, time versus incentive status, and establishment employment size. Not all of these series were generated by the OCS program.

The establishments surveyed for this bulletin were limited to those with 50 or more employees. Eventually, NCS will be expanded to cover those now-excluded establishments. Then, virtually all workers in the civilian economy will be surveyed, excluding only agriculture, private households, and employees of the Federal Government.

Wages in the Rockford, IL Metropolitan Statistical Area

Straight-time wages in the Rockford, IL, Metropolitan Statistical Area averaged \$14.37 per hour during June 1998. White-collar workers had an average wage of \$18.11 per hour. Blue-collar workers averaged \$12.82 per hour, while service workers had average earnings of \$8.32 per hour. (All hourly rates in this summary cover hourly rates for both full- and part-time workers, unless otherwise noted.)



Within each of these occupational groups, average hourly wages for individual occupations were estimated. For example, white-collar occupations included registered nurses at \$16.39 per hour, secretaries at \$11.42, and data entry keyers at \$8.28. Among occupations in the blue-collar category, truck drivers averaged \$17.45 per hour while hand packers and packagers averaged \$7.69. Finally, service occupations included janitors and cleaners at \$9.95 per hour and nursing aides, orderlies and attendants at \$8.02 per hour. Table A-1 presents earnings data for 71 detailed occupations; data for other detailed occupations surveyed could not be reported separately due to concerns about the confidentiality of survey respondents and the reliability of the data.

Survey results show that private industry workers in Rockford, IL earned \$13.74 per hour, while surveyed State and local government workers averaged \$19.11. Table A-2 reports the average hourly rate for white-collar occupations as \$17.13 in private industry and \$22.44 in State and local government. Blue-collar occupations showed an average hourly rate of \$12.72 in private industry and \$15.56 in State and local government. Service occupations within private industry averaged \$6.74 per hour while those found in State and local government averaged \$12.83.

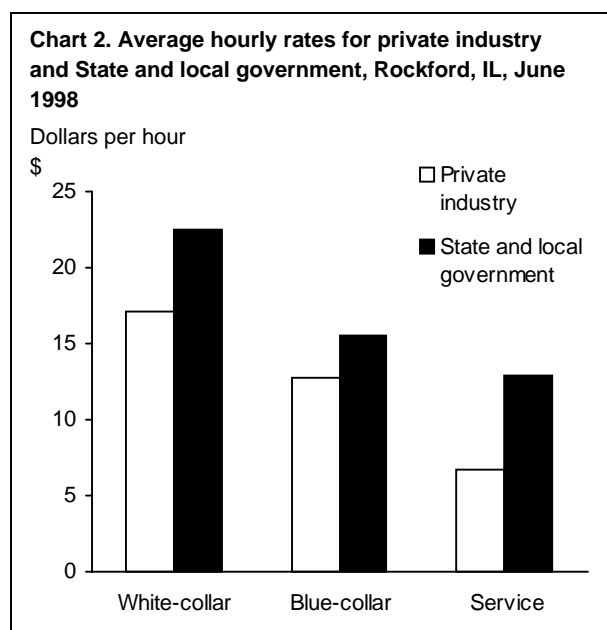
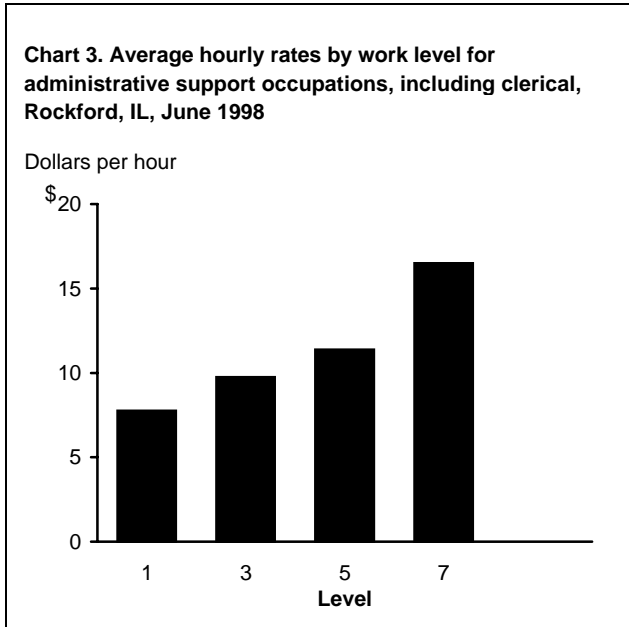


Table A-3 presents data for workers considered by the survey respondents to be either full-time or part-time. Average wages for full-time workers, all occupations, were \$14.96 per hour, compared with an average of \$8.59 per hour for part-time workers.

Data for specific work levels within major occupational groups are reported in table B-1. Occasionally, wage estimates for lower levels of work within major occupational groups are greater than estimates for higher levels. This can occur due to the mix of specific occupations (and industries) represented by the broad group as well as by the

variability of the estimate. Some levels within a group may not be published because no workers were identified at that level or because there were not enough data to guarantee confidentiality and reliability.

Work levels for all major groups span several levels, with professional specialty occupations and executive, administrative, and managerial occupations typically starting and ending at higher work levels than the other groups. Published data for administrative support occupations, including clerical, ranged from level 1 to level 7. As illustrated in chart 3, the average hourly rate was \$7.75 for level 1, \$9.75 for level 3, \$11.37 for level 5 and \$16.50 for level 7.

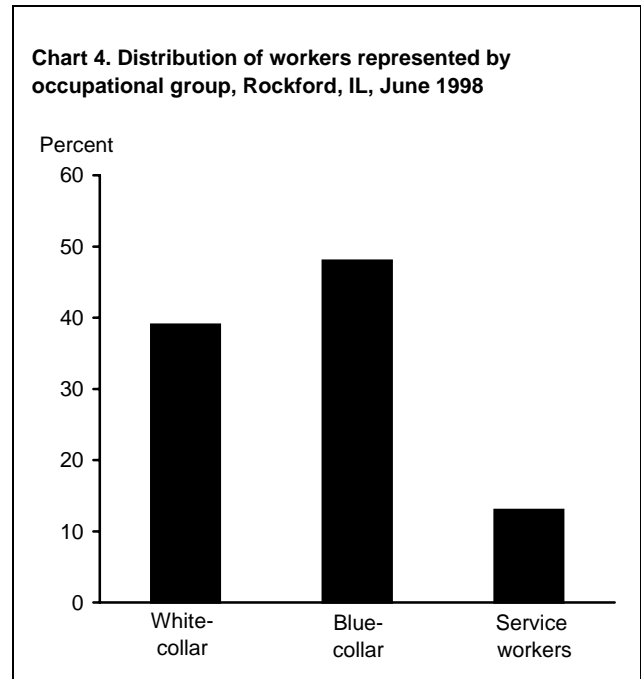


Surveyed union workers had an average hourly rate of \$16.85, as reported in table C-1. Wages for nonunion workers averaged \$13.57. Time workers, whose wages were based solely on an hourly rate or a salary, averaged \$14.25 per hour. Incentive workers, whose wages were at least partially based on productivity payments, averaged \$19.24 per hour.

Table C-2 shows wage data for specific industry divisions within private industry. In the private sector, hourly

wages averaged \$16.13 in all goods-producing industries and \$15.71 in manufacturing. Hourly wages averaged \$10.97 in all service-producing industries, and \$11.06 in services. Data for other industry divisions did not meet publication criteria.

Table C-4 reports that a total of 113,193 workers were represented by the Rockford, IL survey. White-collar occupations included 44,078 workers, or 39 percent, blue-collar occupations included 54,282 workers, or 48 percent; and service occupations included 14,833 workers, or 13 percent.



Data are also presented in appendix table 1 on the number of establishments studied by industry group and employment size. The relative standard errors of published mean hourly earnings for all industries, private industry, and State and local government are available in appendix table 2. The average work levels for published occupational groups and selected occupations are presented in appendix table 3.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Rockford, IL, June 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$14.37	\$6.55	\$8.55	\$12.00	\$17.52	\$25.10
All occupations excluding sales	14.39	6.65	8.69	12.14	17.47	24.92
White-collar occupations	18.11	7.35	9.61	14.42	22.84	32.98
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.65	8.20	10.40	14.88	23.56	33.26
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.96	11.66	14.93	19.81	28.12	37.67
Professional specialty occupations	25.12	12.61	16.48	21.57	31.68	41.05
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	28.33	18.11	21.60	26.81	33.51	40.67
Mechanical engineers	22.21	16.48	19.23	21.60	25.48	28.70
Mathematical and computer scientists	23.23	17.52	18.92	24.21	27.92	28.12
Computer systems analysts and scientists	21.78	17.15	17.52	20.70	25.00	25.43
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	23.30	12.75	13.70	16.77	19.95	33.55
Registered nurses	16.39	12.50	13.80	16.19	19.32	20.24
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	31.02	17.16	22.09	30.21	40.20	48.52
Elementary school teachers	26.96	17.99	20.87	26.32	32.24	36.33
Secondary school teachers	27.99	18.06	21.42	28.12	33.13	38.44
Teachers, special education	24.19	16.72	19.45	23.55	28.19	33.87
Substitute teachers	9.90	7.89	9.96	9.96	9.96	10.82
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.98	8.01	11.76	13.66	19.54	21.55
Social workers	15.85	11.14	12.19	14.07	20.49	21.55
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	14.47	8.38	9.10	14.97	19.80	20.91
Technical occupations	15.48	9.63	12.23	15.63	18.86	20.60
Licensed practical nurses	12.19	10.76	11.03	11.99	13.18	14.34
Drafters	15.62	11.50	13.93	15.39	16.27	20.31
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	14.28	9.50	12.05	16.07	16.07	17.78
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	26.85	14.81	18.16	25.21	32.58	39.90
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.87	15.87	22.50	27.56	34.62	42.79
Administrators and officials, public administration	28.15	19.33	25.21	28.74	30.43	32.87
Financial managers	28.61	12.50	24.92	27.88	31.95	42.50
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	46.05	23.78	27.27	58.37	60.12	60.12
Administrators, education and related fields	28.01	15.87	19.95	32.58	32.58	35.06
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	30.59	20.19	22.50	27.54	35.34	39.90
Management related occupations	20.73	13.93	14.81	18.80	27.33	31.29
Sales occupations	14.10	5.83	6.27	8.05	19.23	30.29
Supervisors, sales occupations	21.21	10.60	13.50	18.00	25.45	37.48
Sales occupations, other business services	15.50	11.06	12.67	12.67	18.98	18.98
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	25.96	19.23	19.23	26.20	29.84	32.86
Sales workers, other commodities	19.87	6.15	6.69	13.37	32.69	32.69
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.54	7.24	8.32	9.92	12.13	14.42
Secretaries	11.42	8.39	9.18	11.21	12.85	15.70
Receptionists	8.60	7.25	8.00	8.25	9.01	10.75
Order clerks	11.29	6.64	9.29	11.61	13.12	15.87
Library clerks	9.95	8.06	8.60	9.83	11.74	12.21
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.61	7.46	8.32	8.95	10.89	11.87
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.07	7.41	8.72	9.77	12.23	12.97
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.43	8.80	10.08	10.65	10.92	11.25
Stock and inventory clerks	11.27	6.80	8.67	13.00	13.00	13.35
General office clerks	10.44	7.73	8.29	10.10	12.73	14.42
Data entry keyers	8.28	6.56	7.35	7.93	8.50	10.32
Teachers' aides	7.57	6.31	6.42	6.95	8.25	9.14
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	11.68	8.32	9.56	9.56	15.59	15.59
Blue-collar occupations	12.82	6.95	8.78	11.70	15.93	20.08
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.29	10.00	13.00	16.11	21.36	26.45
Industrial machinery repairers	16.62	13.00	14.00	15.75	19.22	20.97
Electricians	19.61	14.27	17.97	20.97	21.96	21.96
Supervisors, production occupations	19.67	14.21	16.53	21.06	22.90	23.92

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Rockford, IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (-Continued)						
Tool and die makers	\$16.43	\$12.42	\$12.80	\$15.66	\$21.69	\$21.69
Precision assemblers, metal	15.58	11.37	13.91	16.56	17.35	18.38
Machinists	15.81	12.62	14.09	15.35	17.24	21.34
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	12.13	9.70	10.59	11.08	13.95	15.58
Inspectors, testers, and graders	15.72	11.22	11.91	15.63	21.23	21.23
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.10	6.95	8.61	11.48	15.00	19.16
Lathe and turning machine set-up operators	14.15	10.66	12.30	14.24	16.46	16.74
Lathe and turning machine operators	12.10	8.65	9.70	11.43	14.86	15.85
Milling and planing machine operators	12.78	9.50	10.96	12.85	15.37	15.92
Punching and stamping press operators	10.28	6.50	8.00	10.10	11.40	16.16
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	10.93	8.00	8.74	11.06	11.95	14.50
Numerical control machine operators	13.27	10.49	12.26	13.11	14.44	16.46
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	10.36	6.00	6.00	9.33	14.63	15.93
Molding and casting machine operators	10.02	6.00	8.00	9.00	13.60	14.49
Packaging and filling machine operators	10.34	6.55	8.90	10.58	12.12	14.46
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	11.49	7.00	8.50	10.59	16.00	17.28
Welders and cutters	11.25	8.63	9.60	11.52	12.76	14.79
Assemblers	14.16	7.80	9.00	14.22	20.08	20.08
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	9.67	7.77	8.19	8.80	10.45	12.50
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.97	8.69	9.80	11.95	14.35	20.38
Truck drivers	17.45	11.00	11.85	19.53	21.38	23.24
Bus drivers	12.85	9.90	10.67	12.93	13.40	16.65
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	11.15	8.05	9.75	11.60	12.41	13.62
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.12	6.53	7.12	8.87	11.53	17.69
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.33	6.75	7.36	8.05	9.65	16.00
Hand packers and packagers	7.69	6.53	6.55	6.76	7.99	10.00
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	9.27	6.45	7.00	8.25	11.53	14.13
Service occupations						
Protective service occupations	8.32	3.09	5.50	7.15	10.40	14.25
Supervisors, police and detectives	15.50	7.26	13.31	17.09	18.01	20.43
Police and detectives, public service	23.31	19.50	20.20	20.68	26.95	27.46
Police and detectives, public service	15.54	11.02	11.56	15.61	19.85	20.25
Guards and police except public service	12.37	6.00	8.00	13.55	17.80	17.80
Food service occupations	5.77	3.09	3.09	5.60	6.89	10.29
Waiters and waitresses	3.24	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.24
Cooks	8.62	5.75	6.75	8.45	10.50	11.40
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	5.87	5.15	5.50	6.00	6.40	6.64

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Rockford, IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)						
Health service occupations	\$8.37	\$6.15	\$7.15	\$7.97	\$9.00	\$11.20
Health aides, except nursing	9.13	6.05	6.15	9.52	11.20	12.44
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.02	6.53	7.15	7.70	8.50	9.21
Cleaning and building service occupations	8.65	5.40	5.75	7.35	11.95	13.68
Maids and housemen	5.70	5.15	5.40	5.45	5.90	6.65
Janitors and cleaners	9.95	6.40	6.92	8.85	12.74	13.68
Personal service occupations	7.83	5.50	6.19	8.00	9.20	10.38
Child care workers, N.E.C.	7.86	5.62	7.00	8.00	9.20	9.28
Service occupations, N.E.C.	8.34	5.48	6.50	8.59	9.40	11.51

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. 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 earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one

establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Rockford, IL, June 1998

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$13.74	\$6.50	\$8.35	\$11.53	\$16.44	\$22.92	\$19.11	\$8.01	\$11.23	\$16.40	\$24.59	\$34.45
All occupations excluding sales	13.72	6.55	8.50	11.57	16.38	22.50	19.15	8.16	11.26	16.40	24.59	34.56
White-collar occupations	17.13	7.10	9.29	13.58	21.14	30.95	22.44	9.25	12.23	19.54	31.69	40.47
White-collar occupations excluding sales	17.62	8.07	9.87	14.18	21.47	31.25	22.52	9.38	12.37	19.56	31.88	40.47
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.21	11.38	14.00	18.73	24.47	33.21	27.43	12.19	18.70	25.54	35.87	47.36
Professional specialty occupations	23.51	12.50	15.34	20.20	27.99	35.36	28.23	12.93	19.40	26.79	37.02	47.36
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	28.38	18.34	21.60	26.81	33.53	40.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical engineers	22.21	16.48	19.23	21.60	25.48	28.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	23.23	17.52	18.92	24.21	27.92	28.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	21.78	17.15	17.52	20.70	25.00	25.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	23.49	12.50	13.42	16.59	19.87	33.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered nurses	16.17	12.50	13.75	16.00	19.17	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.74	17.42	23.17	31.26	41.05	48.52
Elementary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.57	18.10	21.37	27.52	32.81	37.11
Secondary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.54	18.31	22.55	28.52	33.13	39.06
Teachers, special education	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.19	16.72	19.45	23.55	28.19	33.87
Substitute teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.06	8.57	9.96	9.96	9.96	10.82
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.02	7.40	12.19	16.98	20.49	21.55
Social workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.54	12.19	12.77	19.40	21.55	21.55
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	14.47	8.38	9.10	14.97	19.80	20.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	15.53	9.63	12.23	15.63	18.86	20.63	14.94	9.50	12.21	14.42	19.65	19.65
Licensed practical nurses	12.04	10.76	11.03	11.76	13.01	13.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters	15.62	11.50	13.93	15.39	16.27	20.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.61	14.49	17.13	24.79	31.95	40.49	28.25	18.16	24.73	28.74	32.58	35.06
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.13	15.83	20.19	27.27	35.34	58.37	28.81	17.31	24.73	30.04	32.58	35.58
Administrators and officials, public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.15	19.33	25.21	28.74	30.43	32.87
Financial managers	28.61	12.50	24.92	27.88	31.95	42.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	46.05	23.78	27.27	58.37	60.12	60.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.68	27.77	32.58	32.58	32.58	36.55
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	30.59	20.19	22.50	26.80	35.34	39.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	20.55	13.93	14.81	18.80	27.70	31.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	14.17	5.83	6.27	8.10	19.23	30.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales occupations	21.21	10.60	13.50	18.00	25.45	37.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations, other business services	15.50	11.06	12.67	12.67	18.98	18.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	25.96	19.23	19.23	26.20	29.84	32.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	19.87	6.15	6.69	13.37	32.69	32.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.37	7.25	8.30	9.72	11.54	14.42	11.38	7.13	9.25	11.26	13.38	15.59
Secretaries	11.39	7.99	9.18	11.20	12.85	15.70	11.52	8.95	9.53	11.36	13.58	15.22
Receptionists	8.63	7.25	8.00	8.25	9.01	10.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks	11.29	6.64	9.29	11.61	13.12	15.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Library clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.95	8.06	8.60	9.83	11.74	12.21
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.27	7.00	8.44	9.07	10.34	11.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.43	8.80	10.08	10.65	10.92	11.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	11.27	6.80	8.67	13.00	13.00	13.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	9.73	7.27	8.07	9.28	10.93	14.42	12.20	9.72	10.47	12.73	13.64	14.04
Data entry keyers	8.14	6.56	7.35	7.90	8.44	10.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers' aides	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.66	6.23	6.42	7.10	8.39	9.15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Rockford, IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
White-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)												
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	\$11.72	\$8.32	\$9.56	\$9.56	\$15.59	\$15.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue-collar occupations	12.72	6.92	8.75	11.59	15.81	20.08	\$15.56	\$9.78	\$11.61	\$15.43	\$20.04	\$20.81
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.15	9.95	12.82	16.00	21.69	26.45	19.60	15.68	19.10	19.87	20.81	24.61
Industrial machinery repairers	16.45	13.00	14.00	15.50	18.90	20.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians	19.61	14.27	17.97	20.97	21.96	21.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, production occupations ..	19.67	14.21	16.53	21.06	22.90	23.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	16.43	12.42	12.80	15.66	21.69	21.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision assemblers, metal	15.58	11.37	13.91	16.56	17.35	18.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists	15.81	12.62	14.09	15.35	17.24	21.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	12.13	9.70	10.59	11.08	13.95	15.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, testers, and graders	15.72	11.22	11.91	15.63	21.23	21.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.10	6.95	8.61	11.45	15.06	19.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lathe and turning machine set-up operators	14.15	10.66	12.30	14.24	16.46	16.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lathe and turning machine operators	12.10	8.65	9.70	11.43	14.86	15.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milling and planing machine operators	12.78	9.50	10.96	12.85	15.37	15.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punching and stamping press operators	10.28	6.50	8.00	10.10	11.40	16.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	10.93	8.00	8.74	11.06	11.95	14.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Numerical control machine operators	13.27	10.49	12.26	13.11	14.44	16.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	10.36	6.00	6.00	9.33	14.63	15.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molding and casting machine operators	10.02	6.00	8.00	9.00	13.60	14.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packaging and filling machine operators	10.34	6.55	8.90	10.58	12.12	14.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	11.47	7.00	8.30	10.59	16.25	17.28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders and cutters	11.25	8.63	9.60	11.52	12.76	14.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers	14.16	7.80	9.00	14.22	20.08	20.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	9.67	7.77	8.19	8.80	10.45	12.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.99	8.69	9.72	11.84	14.37	20.38	12.74	10.27	10.81	12.63	13.48	16.16
Truck drivers	17.45	11.00	11.85	19.53	21.38	23.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bus drivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.85	9.90	10.67	12.93	13.40	16.65
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	11.15	8.05	9.75	11.60	12.41	13.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.92	6.53	7.06	8.78	11.17	16.00	14.26	7.75	10.29	12.85	18.82	20.64
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.33	6.75	7.36	8.05	9.65	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hand packers and packagers	7.69	6.53	6.55	6.76	7.99	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	9.22	6.45	7.00	8.25	11.53	13.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	6.74	3.09	5.15	6.45	8.35	10.96	12.83	6.41	8.40	12.74	17.36	18.29
Protective service occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.31	7.50	13.31	17.47	18.08	20.57
Supervisors, police and detectives	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.31	19.50	20.20	20.68	26.95	27.46
Police and detectives, public service ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.54	11.02	11.56	15.61	19.85	20.25
Food service occupations	5.70	3.09	3.09	5.50	6.83	10.50	7.05	5.72	5.90	6.04	7.50	9.76
Waiters and waitresses	3.24	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooks	8.61	5.60	6.75	8.45	10.50	11.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	5.81	4.90	5.46	6.00	6.40	6.50	6.22	5.50	5.90	6.00	6.04	7.19
Health service occupations	8.00	6.15	7.04	7.82	8.64	9.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.72	6.50	7.09	7.63	8.50	8.77	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Rockford, IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)												
Cleaning and building service occupations	\$7.51	\$5.40	\$5.50	\$6.50	\$8.15	\$13.27	\$11.75	\$7.50	\$10.07	\$12.39	\$12.74	\$15.87
Maids and housemen	5.69	5.15	5.40	5.45	5.90	6.65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.80	5.80	6.55	7.90	9.61	13.68	11.91	8.42	11.21	12.39	12.74	15.87
Personal service occupations	7.87	5.15	6.00	7.67	9.38	10.96	7.80	6.19	6.34	8.00	8.90	9.40
Child care workers, N.E.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.93	5.62	7.00	8.00	9.20	9.91

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. 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 earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Rockford, IL, June 1998

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time					Part-time						
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$14.96	\$6.76	\$8.95	\$12.67	\$18.46	\$25.90	\$8.59	\$4.83	\$6.17	\$8.50	\$9.33	\$12.64
All occupations excluding sales	14.93	6.90	9.00	12.73	18.23	25.43	8.69	3.09	6.29	8.69	9.33	13.26
White-collar occupations	18.67	7.65	10.10	14.81	23.80	33.53	11.10	6.17	7.25	8.81	14.75	18.01
White-collar occupations excluding sales	19.02	8.30	10.74	15.15	24.40	33.84	12.60	7.76	8.32	9.89	15.59	19.65
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.22	11.92	15.03	20.10	28.15	38.18	17.68	9.96	12.16	16.77	19.98	33.55
Professional specialty occupations	25.49	13.01	16.73	21.83	31.88	41.74	18.19	9.96	10.83	16.77	20.27	33.55
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	28.33	18.11	21.60	26.81	33.51	40.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical engineers	22.21	16.48	19.23	21.60	25.48	28.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	23.23	17.52	18.92	24.21	27.92	28.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	21.78	17.15	17.52	20.70	25.00	25.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	23.74	12.50	13.19	16.01	19.81	35.17	21.27	14.70	16.77	19.13	20.97	33.55
Registered nurses	16.07	12.50	13.64	14.92	19.17	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	32.21	18.89	23.24	31.14	40.69	48.52	10.10	7.39	9.96	9.96	9.96	10.82
Elementary school teachers	26.96	17.99	20.87	26.32	32.24	36.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary school teachers	27.99	18.06	21.42	28.12	33.13	38.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, special education	24.19	16.72	19.45	23.55	28.19	33.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substitute teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.90	7.89	9.96	9.96	9.96	10.82
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.98	8.01	11.76	13.66	19.54	21.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	15.85	11.14	12.19	14.07	20.49	21.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	14.46	8.38	9.10	14.97	19.80	20.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	15.50	9.63	12.23	15.63	18.86	20.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	12.18	10.76	11.03	11.76	13.18	14.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters	15.62	11.50	13.93	15.39	16.27	20.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	14.28	9.50	12.05	16.07	16.07	17.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.90	14.81	18.80	25.21	32.58	39.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.95	15.87	22.50	27.77	34.62	42.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators and officials, public administration	28.50	23.51	25.39	28.74	30.74	32.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial managers	28.61	12.50	24.92	27.88	31.95	42.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	46.05	23.78	27.27	58.37	60.12	60.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	28.01	15.87	19.95	32.58	32.58	35.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	30.59	20.19	22.50	27.54	35.34	39.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	20.73	13.93	14.81	18.80	27.33	31.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	15.59	5.83	6.38	10.33	21.63	32.69	7.65	5.83	6.10	6.57	7.78	11.09
Supervisors, sales occupations	21.21	10.60	13.50	18.00	25.45	37.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	25.75	19.23	19.23	26.20	29.84	30.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.22	5.83	6.05	6.44	7.51	11.35
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.61	7.24	8.42	10.10	12.17	14.33	9.83	7.34	8.07	8.50	9.87	15.59
Secretaries	11.42	8.39	9.18	11.21	12.85	15.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	8.85	7.25	7.88	8.00	10.75	10.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks	11.29	6.64	9.29	11.61	13.12	15.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.96	6.99	8.95	10.40	11.26	13.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.11	7.41	8.72	9.77	12.23	12.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.43	8.80	10.08	10.65	10.92	11.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	10.52	7.59	8.20	10.10	12.73	14.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data entry keyers	8.27	6.56	7.35	7.93	8.50	10.32	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Rockford, IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
White-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)												
Teachers' aides	\$7.72	\$6.32	\$6.42	\$7.13	\$8.44	\$9.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue-collar occupations	13.13	7.00	8.95	12.30	16.11	20.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.29	10.00	13.00	16.11	21.36	26.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	16.62	13.00	14.00	15.75	19.22	20.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians	19.61	14.27	17.97	20.97	21.96	21.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, production occupations ..	19.67	14.21	16.53	21.06	22.90	23.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	16.43	12.42	12.80	15.66	21.69	21.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision assemblers, metal	15.58	11.37	13.91	16.56	17.35	18.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists	15.81	12.62	14.09	15.35	17.24	21.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	12.13	9.70	10.59	11.08	13.95	15.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, testers, and graders	15.72	11.22	11.91	15.63	21.23	21.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.16	7.00	8.63	11.53	15.08	19.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lathe and turning machine set-up operators	14.15	10.66	12.30	14.24	16.46	16.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lathe and turning machine operators	12.10	8.65	9.70	11.43	14.86	15.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milling and planing machine operators	12.78	9.50	10.96	12.85	15.37	15.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punching and stamping press operators	10.28	6.50	8.00	10.10	11.40	16.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	10.93	8.00	8.74	11.06	11.95	14.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Numerical control machine operators	13.27	10.49	12.26	13.11	14.44	16.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	10.36	6.00	6.00	9.33	14.63	15.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molding and casting machine operators	10.28	6.00	8.00	9.00	13.60	14.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packaging and filling machine operators	10.50	6.75	8.90	11.02	12.12	14.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	11.49	7.00	8.50	10.59	16.00	17.28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders and cutters	11.52	8.63	9.95	11.66	12.81	14.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers	14.19	7.82	9.00	14.22	20.08	20.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	9.67	7.77	8.19	8.80	10.45	12.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.99	8.98	11.02	13.37	15.86	20.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers	17.64	11.00	11.95	19.53	21.38	23.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bus drivers	14.24	11.80	13.40	13.40	16.16	16.65	\$11.13	\$8.97	\$10.27	\$11.02	\$11.75	\$12.20
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	11.15	8.05	9.75	11.60	12.41	13.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.50	6.55	7.00	9.35	12.45	17.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	10.40	8.17	8.89	10.67	11.17	12.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.33	6.75	7.36	8.05	9.65	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hand packers and packagers	7.70	6.53	6.55	6.76	7.99	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	9.52	6.45	6.95	8.81	11.53	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	9.18	5.15	6.00	8.02	11.51	16.40	5.65	3.09	3.09	5.50	6.92	8.41
Protective service occupations	16.32	10.92	13.31	17.36	18.08	20.57	10.25	6.00	6.50	7.25	17.80	17.80
Supervisors, police and detectives	23.31	19.50	20.20	20.68	26.95	27.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police and detectives, public service ..	15.54	11.02	11.56	15.61	19.85	20.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards and police except public service	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.66	6.00	6.05	8.00	17.80	17.80
Food service occupations	6.55	3.09	3.80	6.00	8.55	11.40	4.32	3.09	3.09	3.09	5.50	6.74
Waiters and waitresses	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.30	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	5.00
Cooks	8.70	5.60	6.75	8.50	10.80	11.40	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Rockford, IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)												
Food service occupations (-Continued)												
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	\$5.86	\$5.15	\$5.60	\$6.00	\$6.40	\$6.50	\$5.94	\$5.15	\$5.25	\$5.66	\$6.44	\$6.82
Health service occupations	8.65	6.15	7.37	8.05	9.58	11.25	7.34	6.00	6.77	7.15	8.44	8.50
Health aides, except nursing	9.13	6.05	6.15	9.52	11.20	12.44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.34	7.03	7.37	7.97	8.64	9.91	7.34	6.00	6.77	7.15	8.44	8.50
Cleaning and building service occupations	8.95	5.40	5.84	7.90	12.39	13.68	6.17	5.15	5.15	5.80	6.92	8.30
Janitors and cleaners	10.21	6.40	7.50	9.61	12.74	13.70	7.08	6.00	6.00	6.92	7.51	8.85
Personal service occupations	8.41	6.19	6.62	8.49	9.38	10.96	6.84	5.15	5.50	6.50	8.16	9.00
Child care workers, N.E.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.15	5.62	6.14	7.00	8.00	8.94

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. 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 earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

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

minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Rockford, IL, June 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
All occupations	39.6	\$593	\$503	2,016	\$30,164	\$26,083
All occupations excluding sales	39.6	592	506	2,013	30,064	26,187
White-collar occupations	39.4	736	592	1,955	36,493	30,056
White-collar occupations excluding sales	39.4	749	601	1,941	36,914	30,807
Professional specialty and technical occupations	38.7	898	800	1,823	42,328	39,061
Professional specialty occupations	38.3	977	870	1,760	44,864	41,143
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	40.3	1,140	1,072	2,094	59,300	55,765
Mechanical engineers	40.4	897	864	2,102	46,669	44,930
Mathematical and computer scientists	42.0	975	1,000	2,183	50,716	52,000
Computer systems analysts and scientists	42.8	932	931	2,226	48,483	48,431
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related occupations	39.5	938	635	2,054	48,775	33,017
Registered nurses	39.1	629	584	2,035	32,711	30,368
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	34.1	1,100	1,111	1,237	39,838	39,984
Elementary school teachers	37.5	1,010	970	1,366	36,817	35,221
Secondary school teachers	37.1	1,039	1,044	1,348	37,726	37,787
Teachers, special education	37.6	910	891	1,359	32,872	32,235
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	38.4	576	528	1,999	29,944	27,434
Social workers	38.6	611	564	2,005	31,778	29,325
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	40.3	583	558	2,097	30,331	29,016
Technical occupations	39.9	618	625	2,075	32,152	32,510
Licensed practical nurses	39.5	482	465	2,056	25,041	24,170
Drafters	40.0	625	616	2,080	32,488	32,011
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	40.4	576	643	2,099	29,964	33,426
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	40.8	1,097	1,035	2,115	56,886	53,633
Executives, administrators, and managers	41.0	1,229	1,135	2,125	63,656	58,991
Administrators and officials, public administration	40.2	1,147	1,150	2,093	59,640	59,779
Financial managers	40.0	1,145	1,115	2,080	59,515	57,990
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	43.0	1,979	2,335	2,235	102,924	121,407
Administrators, education and related fields	40.0	1,121	1,303	2,027	56,788	67,766
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	41.0	1,253	1,116	2,130	65,164	58,009
Management related occupations	40.3	835	762	2,094	43,413	39,603
Sales occupations	40.2	626	380	2,090	32,574	19,758
Supervisors, sales occupations	40.7	864	720	2,117	44,911	37,440
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	42.3	1,088	1,048	2,198	56,594	54,496
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39.5	419	400	1,999	21,204	20,656
Secretaries	39.7	453	440	2,053	23,439	22,901
Receptionists	40.0	354	320	2,080	18,406	16,640
Order clerks	39.5	446	464	2,052	23,171	24,138
Records clerks, N.E.C.	40.0	398	416	2,080	20,707	21,632
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	39.6	401	391	2,060	20,835	20,311
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	40.0	417	426	2,073	21,616	22,152
General office clerks	39.5	415	404	1,964	20,658	20,760
Data entry keyers	40.0	331	317	2,080	17,202	16,490
Teachers' aides	32.9	254	241	1,172	9,045	8,681
Blue-collar occupations	40.0	525	492	2,074	27,245	25,584
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40.1	693	643	2,083	36,007	33,438
Industrial machinery repairers	40.0	665	630	2,080	34,570	32,760
Electricians	39.9	782	836	2,074	40,673	43,454
Supervisors, production occupations	40.8	803	845	2,124	41,768	43,950
Tool and die makers	40.0	657	626	2,080	34,179	32,575
Precision assemblers, metal	40.0	623	662	2,080	32,398	34,445
Machinists	40.0	633	614	2,080	32,894	31,928
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	40.0	485	443	2,080	25,233	23,046
Inspectors, testers, and graders	40.0	629	625	2,080	32,698	32,510
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40.0	486	461	2,078	25,260	23,970
Lathe and turning machine set-up operators	40.0	566	570	2,080	29,427	29,619

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Rockford, IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (-Continued)						
Lathe and turning machine operators	40.0	\$484	\$457	2,080	\$25,164	\$23,765
Milling and planing machine operators	40.0	511	514	2,080	26,584	26,728
Punching and stamping press operators	40.0	411	404	2,080	21,386	21,008
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	39.9	436	442	2,074	22,654	22,994
Numerical control machine operators	40.0	531	524	2,080	27,596	27,269
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	40.0	414	373	2,080	21,551	19,396
Molding and casting machine operators	40.0	411	360	2,070	21,288	18,720
Packaging and filling machine operators	39.9	418	441	2,073	21,760	22,922
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	39.9	459	424	2,075	23,842	22,027
Welders and cutters	40.0	461	466	2,080	23,966	24,256
Assemblers	40.0	568	569	2,080	29,515	29,578
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	40.0	386	352	2,078	20,090	18,304
Transportation and material moving occupations	39.8	557	516	2,024	28,324	25,813
Truck drivers	40.8	719	815	2,108	37,197	42,390
Bus drivers	32.9	468	402	1,293	18,410	15,276
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	39.8	444	464	2,072	23,108	24,128
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	40.0	420	374	2,076	21,791	19,427
Stock handlers and baggers	40.0	416	427	2,080	21,631	22,194
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	40.0	373	322	2,080	19,416	16,744
Hand packers and packagers	40.0	308	270	2,079	16,012	14,061
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	39.9	380	352	2,073	19,728	18,322
Service occupations	38.7	356	300	1,975	18,137	15,246
Protective service occupations	43.1	703	736	2,241	36,578	38,295
Supervisors, police and detectives	40.3	939	827	2,096	48,851	43,014
Police and detectives, public service	40.8	633	624	2,120	32,928	32,467
Food service occupations	38.5	252	235	1,994	13,056	12,199
Cooks	38.0	331	315	1,967	17,117	16,380
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	37.5	220	227	1,951	11,426	11,815
Health service occupations	39.2	339	322	2,038	17,634	16,744
Health aides, except nursing	39.1	357	381	2,033	18,551	19,809
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	39.2	327	313	2,041	17,021	16,283
Cleaning and building service occupations	37.3	334	292	1,942	17,389	15,205
Janitors and cleaners	40.0	409	383	2,082	21,256	19,906
Personal service occupations	35.4	298	307	1,429	12,014	9,804

¹ Earnings 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. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The median designates position—one-half of the workers receive the same as or more, and one-half receive the same as or less than the rate shown.

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Rockford, IL, June 1998

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	\$14.37	\$13.74	\$19.11	\$14.96	\$8.59
All occupations excluding sales	14.39	13.72	19.15	14.93	8.69
White-collar occupations	18.11	17.13	22.44	18.67	11.10
Level 1	7.65	7.66	—	7.58	7.76
Level 2	8.10	8.22	7.43	8.02	8.50
Level 3	9.26	9.19	10.13	9.17	9.74
Level 4	10.70	10.44	11.43	10.88	8.63
Level 5	11.96	11.96	11.98	12.02	—
Level 6	13.60	13.60	13.61	13.70	11.19
Level 7	17.04	16.54	19.16	17.08	—
Level 8	19.41	18.69	22.62	19.20	20.85
Level 9	25.98	21.32	33.08	25.98	—
Level 10	26.00	26.03	—	25.96	—
Level 11	26.71	25.45	32.16	26.74	—
Level 12	36.71	37.58	29.61	36.71	—
Not able to be leveled	24.82	—	—	—	—
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.65	17.62	22.52	19.02	12.60
Level 1	7.75	7.72	—	7.47	—
Level 2	8.32	8.49	7.43	8.27	8.50
Level 3	9.75	9.70	10.13	9.35	12.29
Level 4	10.83	10.59	11.43	10.94	—
Level 5	11.61	11.54	11.98	11.65	—
Level 6	13.18	13.11	13.61	13.24	11.52
Level 7	16.42	15.60	19.16	16.46	—
Level 8	19.16	18.34	22.62	18.90	20.85
Level 9	26.04	21.32	33.08	26.04	—
Level 10	23.67	23.33	—	23.67	—
Level 11	26.39	24.87	32.16	26.42	—
Level 12	36.71	37.58	29.61	36.71	—
Not able to be leveled	24.82	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.96	21.21	27.43	23.22	17.68
Professional specialty occupations	25.12	23.51	28.23	25.49	18.19
Level 6	11.52	10.97	12.63	11.59	9.32
Level 7	17.62	15.80	21.45	17.73	—
Level 8	19.63	18.51	22.83	19.34	—
Level 9	27.63	20.03	33.36	27.64	—
Level 10	23.78	23.78	—	23.78	—
Level 11	22.85	22.37	—	22.79	—
Level 12	43.10	44.26	—	43.10	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	28.33	28.38	—	28.33	—
Level 9	22.32	22.32	—	22.32	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	23.23	23.23	—	23.23	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related occupations	23.30	23.49	—	23.74	21.27
Level 8	17.82	17.79	—	—	—
Level 9	16.92	—	—	16.92	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	31.02	—	31.74	32.21	10.10
Level 6	9.32	—	—	—	9.32
Level 7	22.47	—	24.00	—	—
Level 8	26.20	—	26.20	26.20	—
Level 9	34.38	—	34.38	34.41	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, religious, and recreation workers	14.98	—	16.02	14.98	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	14.47	14.47	—	14.46	—
Technical occupations	15.48	15.53	14.94	15.50	—
Level 5	12.29	12.27	—	12.29	—
Level 6	12.82	12.82	—	12.87	—
Level 7	15.87	15.87	—	15.90	—
Level 8	19.09	19.05	—	19.05	—
Level 9	19.14	19.11	—	19.14	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Rockford, IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations (-Continued)					
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	\$26.85	\$26.61	\$28.25	\$26.90	—
Level 7	14.08	12.91	—	14.08	—
Level 8	16.27	16.27	—	16.27	—
Level 9	24.07	24.11	—	24.07	—
Level 10	23.60	22.89	—	23.60	—
Level 11	29.52	28.14	32.11	29.52	—
Level 12	31.30	31.50	—	31.30	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.87	30.13	28.81	29.95	—
Level 9	24.91	24.98	—	24.91	—
Level 10	23.75	23.42	—	23.75	—
Level 11	29.46	27.94	32.11	29.46	—
Level 12	35.93	37.85	—	35.93	—
Management related occupations	20.73	20.55	—	20.73	—
Sales occupations	14.10	14.17	—	15.59	\$7.65
Level 1	—	7.34	—	—	—
Level 4	8.85	8.85	—	—	—
Level 5	17.67	17.67	—	—	—
Level 6	16.23	16.23	—	—	—
Level 7	20.19	20.19	—	20.19	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.54	10.37	11.38	10.61	9.83
Level 1	7.75	7.72	—	7.47	—
Level 2	8.36	8.55	7.43	8.32	8.52
Level 3	9.75	9.70	10.13	9.35	12.29
Level 4	10.74	10.36	11.74	10.86	—
Level 5	11.37	11.22	12.43	11.37	—
Level 6	14.22	—	—	14.22	—
Level 7	16.50	16.53	—	16.50	—
Blue-collar occupations	12.82	12.72	15.56	13.13	—
Level 1	8.52	8.53	—	8.53	—
Level 2	9.24	9.18	11.98	9.24	—
Level 3	14.94	15.09	11.31	15.07	9.71
Level 4	12.90	12.73	—	12.90	—
Level 5	13.75	13.66	16.44	13.89	—
Level 6	16.08	16.08	—	16.08	—
Level 7	19.50	19.54	19.13	19.50	—
Level 8	24.62	24.62	—	24.62	—
Level 9	20.96	20.96	—	20.96	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.29	17.15	19.60	17.29	—
Level 2	11.07	11.07	—	11.07	—
Level 3	10.87	10.88	—	10.87	—
Level 4	14.44	13.32	—	14.44	—
Level 5	14.10	13.73	—	14.10	—
Level 6	16.62	16.62	—	16.62	—
Level 7	19.91	19.99	18.88	19.91	—
Level 8	25.22	—	—	25.22	—
Level 9	20.96	20.96	—	20.96	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.10	12.10	—	12.16	—
Level 1	8.51	8.52	—	8.62	—
Level 2	8.47	8.47	—	8.47	—
Level 4	12.56	12.55	—	12.56	—
Level 5	12.46	12.46	—	12.46	—
Level 6	15.37	15.37	—	15.37	—
Level 7	16.15	16.15	—	16.15	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.97	12.99	12.74	13.99	—
Level 1	—	—	—	9.41	—
Level 2	11.76	11.57	—	11.75	—
Level 3	16.59	—	11.51	17.66	10.43
Level 5	12.44	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.12	9.92	14.26	10.50	—
Level 1	8.44	8.45	—	8.38	—
Level 2	9.05	8.99	—	9.06	—
Level 3	10.72	10.77	—	10.83	—
Level 4	13.20	13.59	—	13.20	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Rockford, IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations	\$8.32	\$6.74	\$12.83	\$9.18	\$5.65
Level 1	5.84	5.74	6.75	6.30	5.11
Level 2	5.48	4.97	7.62	5.72	4.90
Level 3	8.39	7.70	11.25	9.00	6.10
Level 4	9.92	9.17	11.76	10.12	—
Level 5	11.65	10.61	13.94	11.52	—
Level 6	12.75	—	12.75	—	—
Level 7	16.80	—	—	16.83	—
Level 8	18.31	—	18.31	18.31	—
Protective service occupations	15.50	—	16.31	16.32	10.25
Level 6	12.75	—	12.75	—	—
Level 8	18.31	—	18.31	18.31	—
Food service occupations	5.77	5.70	7.05	6.55	4.32
Level 1	5.47	5.40	6.22	6.27	4.67
Level 2	3.82	3.70	—	4.03	—
Level 3	6.54	6.51	—	7.15	4.71
Health service occupations	8.37	8.00	—	8.65	7.34
Level 2	7.51	7.45	—	—	—
Level 3	7.84	7.84	—	—	—
Level 4	9.13	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	8.65	7.51	11.75	8.95	6.17
Level 1	6.30	6.20	7.36	6.32	6.18
Level 3	10.62	—	—	10.70	—
Personal service occupations	7.83	7.87	7.80	8.41	6.84
Level 1	6.07	—	7.52	—	5.98
Level 2	7.05	—	—	—	—
Level 3	8.81	—	—	—	—

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

² Each occupation for which wage 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 ranking within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See technical note for more information.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Rockford, IL, June 1998

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations:					
Professional specialty and technical occupations:					
Professional specialty occupations:					
Mechanical engineers	\$22.21	\$22.21	—	\$22.21	—
Level 9	21.51	21.51	—	21.51	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	21.78	21.78	—	21.78	—
Registered nurses	16.39	16.17	—	16.07	—
Level 8	16.55	16.55	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	26.96	—	\$27.57	26.96	—
Level 9	28.08	—	28.08	28.08	—
Secondary school teachers	27.99	—	28.54	27.99	—
Level 9	29.51	—	29.51	29.51	—
Teachers, special education	24.19	—	24.19	24.19	—
Substitute teachers	9.90	—	10.06	—	\$9.90
Level 6	9.32	—	—	—	9.32
Social workers	15.85	—	17.54	15.85	—
Technical occupations:					
Licensed practical nurses	12.19	12.04	—	12.18	—
Drafters	15.62	15.62	—	15.62	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	14.28	—	—	14.28	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations:					
Administrators and officials, public administration	28.15	—	28.15	28.50	—
Financial managers	28.61	28.61	—	28.61	—
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	46.05	46.05	—	46.05	—
Administrators, education and related fields	28.01	—	32.68	28.01	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	30.59	30.59	—	30.59	—
Level 9	25.66	25.79	—	25.66	—
Level 11	28.90	28.90	—	28.90	—
Sales occupations:					
Supervisors, sales occupations	21.21	21.21	—	21.21	—
Sales occupations, other business services	15.50	15.50	—	—	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	25.96	25.96	—	25.75	—
Sales workers, other commodities	19.87	19.87	—	—	—
Cashiers	—	—	—	—	7.22
Administrative support occupations, including clerical:					
Secretaries	11.42	11.39	11.52	11.42	—
Level 4	10.79	10.93	—	10.79	—
Level 5	11.72	—	—	11.72	—
Receptionists	8.60	8.63	—	8.85	—
Order clerks	11.29	11.29	—	11.29	—
Library clerks	9.95	—	9.95	—	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.61	—	—	9.96	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.07	9.27	—	10.11	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.43	10.43	—	10.43	—
Stock and inventory clerks	11.27	11.27	—	—	—
General office clerks	10.44	9.73	12.20	10.52	—
Level 4	12.08	—	—	12.08	—
Data entry keyers	8.28	8.14	—	8.27	—
Teachers' aides	7.57	—	7.66	7.72	—
Level 2	7.20	—	7.20	7.21	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	11.68	11.72	—	—	—
Blue-collar occupations:					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations:					
Industrial machinery repairers	16.62	16.45	—	16.62	—
Level 7	19.21	19.10	—	19.21	—
Electricians	19.61	19.61	—	19.61	—
Supervisors, production occupations	19.67	19.67	—	19.67	—
Level 7	18.89	18.89	—	18.89	—
Tool and die makers	16.43	16.43	—	16.43	—
Precision assemblers, metal	15.58	15.58	—	15.58	—
Machinists	15.81	15.81	—	15.81	—
Level 5	14.82	14.82	—	14.82	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Rockford, IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue-collar occupations: (-Continued)					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations: (-Continued)					
Machinists (-Continued)					
Level 7	\$14.67	\$14.67	—	\$14.67	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	12.13	12.13	—	12.13	—
Inspectors, testers, and graders	15.72	15.72	—	15.72	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors:					
Lathe and turning machine set-up operators	14.15	14.15	—	14.15	—
Lathe and turning machine operators	12.10	12.10	—	12.10	—
Milling and planing machine operators	12.78	12.78	—	12.78	—
Punching and stamping press operators	10.28	10.28	—	10.28	—
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing					
machine operators	10.93	10.93	—	10.93	—
Level 2	9.61	9.61	—	9.61	—
Level 3	11.51	11.51	—	11.51	—
Level 4	11.35	11.35	—	11.35	—
Numerical control machine operators	13.27	13.27	—	13.27	—
Level 4	13.45	13.45	—	13.45	—
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	10.36	10.36	—	10.36	—
Molding and casting machine operators	10.02	10.02	—	10.28	—
Packaging and filling machine operators	10.34	10.34	—	10.50	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.					
Level 2	8.98	8.98	—	8.98	—
Welders and cutters	11.25	11.25	—	11.52	—
Assemblers					
Level 1	8.80	8.80	—	8.84	—
Level 2	8.67	8.67	—	8.67	—
Level 4	12.98	12.98	—	12.98	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	9.67	9.67	—	9.67	—
Transportation and material moving occupations:					
Truck drivers	17.45	17.45	—	17.64	—
Bus drivers	12.85	—	\$12.85	14.24	\$11.13
Level 3	11.01	—	11.01	—	11.04
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	11.15	11.15	—	11.15	—
Level 2	11.63	11.63	—	11.63	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers:					
Stock handlers and baggers	—	—	—	10.40	—
Level 3	10.79	10.79	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.33	9.33	—	9.33	—
Level 1	9.78	9.78	—	9.78	—
Hand packers and packagers	7.69	7.69	—	7.70	—
Level 1	7.54	7.54	—	7.55	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	9.27	9.22	—	9.52	—
Level 1	8.87	8.92	—	9.17	—
Service occupations:					
Protective service occupations:					
Supervisors, police and detectives	23.31	—	23.31	23.31	—
Police and detectives, public service	15.54	—	15.54	15.54	—
Guards and police except public service	12.37	—	—	—	11.66
Food service occupations:					
Waiters and waitresses	3.24	3.24	—	—	3.30
Level 2	3.25	3.25	—	—	—
Cooks	8.62	8.61	—	8.70	—
Level 3	7.56	7.56	—	7.58	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.					
Level 1	5.87	5.81	6.22	5.86	5.94
Level 1	6.01	5.97	6.22	—	5.94
Health service occupations:					
Health aides, except nursing	9.13	—	—	9.13	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.02	7.72	—	8.34	7.34
Level 2	7.91	7.92	—	—	—
Level 3	7.58	7.58	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Rockford, IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations: (-Continued)					
Cleaning and building service occupations:					
Maids and housemen	\$5.70	\$5.69	—	—	—
Level 1	5.70	5.68	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	9.95	8.80	\$11.91	\$10.21	\$7.08
Level 1	7.08	6.97	7.70	7.09	7.08
Level 3	10.83	—	—	10.83	—
Personal service occupations:					
Child care workers, N.E.C.	7.86	—	7.93	—	7.15
Service occupations, N.E.C.	8.34	—	—	—	—

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

² Each occupation for which wage 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 ranking within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See technical note for more information.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and selected characteristics, all industries, Rockford, IL, June 1998

Occupational group ²	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
All occupations	\$14.96	\$8.59	\$16.85	\$13.57	\$14.25	\$19.24
All occupations excluding sales	14.93	8.69	16.85	13.54	14.38	14.68
White-collar occupations	18.67	11.10	23.66	17.36	17.89	23.44
White-collar excluding sales	19.02	12.60	23.66	17.87	18.64	19.37
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.22	17.68	30.06	21.09	23.03	—
Professional specialty occupations	25.49	18.19	32.14	22.90	25.23	—
Technical occupations	15.50	—	13.06	15.76	15.48	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	26.90	—	—	26.97	27.30	21.01
Sales occupations	15.59	7.65	—	14.10	10.95	26.08
Administrative support including clerical occupations	10.61	9.83	11.99	10.35	10.53	—
Blue-collar occupations	13.13	—	15.47	11.36	12.85	11.11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.29	—	19.93	15.55	17.39	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.16	—	15.46	10.86	12.13	10.96
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.99	—	14.07	11.71	12.97	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.50	—	12.35	8.53	10.09	—
Service occupations	9.18	5.65	13.42	7.18	8.32	—

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

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

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

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary;

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and industry division, private industry, all workers², Rockford, IL, June 1998

Occupational group ³	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ⁴				Service-producing industries ⁵				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
All occupations	\$13.74	\$16.13	—	—	\$15.71	\$10.97	—	—	—	\$11.06
All occupations excluding sales	13.72	15.85	—	—	15.40	11.06	—	—	—	11.04
White-collar occupations	17.13	22.23	—	—	22.23	13.86	—	—	—	15.13
White-collar excluding sales	17.62	21.63	—	—	21.63	14.73	—	—	—	15.19
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.21	23.20	—	—	23.20	19.21	—	—	—	19.37
Professional specialty occupations	23.51	24.81	—	—	24.81	21.97	—	—	—	22.12
Technical occupations	15.53	17.78	—	—	17.78	14.05	—	—	—	14.17
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.61	31.46	—	—	31.46	21.54	—	—	—	18.26
Sales occupations	14.17	29.34	—	—	29.34	10.04	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	10.37	11.96	—	—	11.96	9.66	—	—	—	8.95
Blue-collar occupations	12.72	14.01	—	—	13.24	9.51	—	—	—	7.72
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.15	17.45	—	—	15.65	13.72	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.10	13.05	—	—	13.05	8.09	—	—	—	7.16
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.99	12.95	—	—	11.58	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.92	11.72	—	—	10.45	8.17	—	—	—	6.87
Service occupations	6.74	12.10	—	—	12.10	6.40	—	—	—	6.90

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁵ Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

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NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-3. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and establishment employment size, private industry, all workers², Rockford, IL, June 1998

Occupational group ³	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All occupations	\$13.74	\$11.17	\$14.30	\$12.93	\$15.94
All occupations excluding sales	13.72	10.88	14.31	12.95	15.82
White-collar occupations	17.13	13.38	17.93	16.69	19.15
White-collar excluding sales	17.62	13.06	18.50	17.96	18.90
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.21	14.00	22.22	19.52	23.77
Professional specialty occupations	23.51	15.06	24.96	21.36	26.92
Technical occupations	15.53	—	16.04	15.83	16.18
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	26.61	22.44	27.21	27.19	27.22
Sales occupations	14.17	14.50	14.04	12.69	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	10.37	9.99	10.47	11.01	10.04
Blue-collar occupations	12.72	12.45	12.76	11.72	14.08
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.15	15.90	17.45	19.55	15.50
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.10	10.94	12.26	9.78	15.44
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.99	11.54	13.20	12.99	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.92	10.28	9.88	10.08	—
Service occupations	6.74	6.05	7.38	6.57	9.65

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

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Table C-4. Number of workers¹ represented by occupational group, Rockford, IL, June 1998

Occupational group ²	All workers		
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	113,193	96,811	16,382
All occupations excluding sales	107,962	91,710	16,253
White-collar occupations	44,078	33,863	10,215
White-collar excluding sales	38,847	28,761	10,086
Professional specialty and technical occupations	17,224	10,840	6,384
Professional specialty occupations	13,950	7,836	6,115
Technical occupations	3,274	3,004	269
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	6,179	5,143	1,036
Sales occupations	5,231	5,102	—
Administrative support including clerical occupations	15,444	12,778	2,666
Blue-collar occupations	54,282	52,213	2,069
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10,601	10,013	588
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	23,121	23,021	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	6,088	5,306	782
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14,472	13,873	600
Service occupations	14,833	10,736	4,097

¹ Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey. 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 establishment, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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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. While 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 is based on the type of data to be produced. Establishments that participate in the NCS are studied for several collection cycles. This allows changes in wages within these establishments to be observed over time. Individual wage data are collected for selected jobs during each establishment's initial cycle and updated during subsequent cycles. When data are not available during a collection cycle, efforts are made to collect the data during subsequent cycles and include it in later tabulations. Beginning in the year 2001, the current NCS sample will be replenished on a rotating basis.

Survey scope

This survey of the Rockford, IL, Metropolitan Statistical Area 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 was an economic unit which 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 was usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment was defined as all locations of a government entity.

The Rockford, IL, MSA includes Boone, Ogle, and Winnebago Counties, IL.

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from the State unemployment insurance reports for the Rockford, IL, Metropolitan Statistical Area. The reference month for the public sector is June 1994. 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 reference month for the private sector is March 1995. The sampling frame was reviewed prior to the survey and, when necessary, missing establishments were added, out-of-business and out-of-scope establishments were removed, and addresses, employment levels, industry classification, and other information were updated.

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two stage stratified design with probability proportional to employment sampling at each stage. The first stage of sample selection was a probability sample of establishments. The sample of establishments was drawn by first stratifying the sampling frame where the strata are determined by industry and whether the establishment is Private, State government or Local government. 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 the sample units within each stratum represent all the units within the stratum, both sampled and nonsampled. See appendix table 1 for a count of establishments in the survey by employment size. The second stage of sample selection, detailed below, was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

Data collection

Detailed procedures are followed when collecting data from survey respondents. For the initial data collection, field economists, working out of the Regional Office, visited each establishment surveyed. The field economists - through mail, phone, or personal visit - completed update collection, which involved obtaining current pay data.

The following procedures are used for schedules initiated for the first time or reinitiated during an update.

Occupational selection and classification

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

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs.
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the Census of Population system.

3. Characterization of jobs as full-time v. part-time, union v. nonunion, and time v. incentive.
4. Determination of the level of work of each job.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 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

A complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the MOG to which they belong, is contained in appendix B.

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

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using a "generic leveling" process. Generic leveling ranks and compares all occupations randomly selected in an establishment using the same criteria. This is a major departure from the method used in the past in the Bureau's Occupational Compensation Surveys which studied specifically defined occupations with leveling definitions unique to each occupation.

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 which written description best matched the job. Within each occupation, the points for 9 factors (supervisory duties was excluded) were recorded and totaled. The total determines the overall level of the occupation. Appendix table 3 presents average work levels for published occupational groups and selected occupations. A description of the levels for each factor is shown in appendix C.

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

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the new generic leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 generic level factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the generic level factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased. Detailed research continues in the area. The results of this research will be published by BLS in the future.

Collection period

The survey was collected from April 1998 through September 1998. The average payroll reference month was June 1998. For each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment's practices on the day of collection.

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 (e.g., Christmas bonuses, profit-sharing bonuses)
- Uniform and tool allowances
- Free room and board
- Payments made by third parties (e.g., tips, bonuses given by manufacturers to department store salespeople, referral incentives in real estate)
- On-call pay

In order to calculate earnings for various time periods (hourly, weekly, and annual), data on work schedules were also 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 and the example for more details on the leveling process.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

Sample weights were calculated for each establishment/occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate the individual establishment/occupations into the various data series. Of the establishments surveyed, 19.8 percent (representing 20,534 employees) refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar “cells” were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of the nonrespondents equals the mean value of the respondents at some detailed “cell” level. Responding and nonresponding establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells which were additionally defined by major occupation group and job level.

Establishments which were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey (6.6 percent of the total sample) 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.

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for individual establishment/occupations. Before being combined, individual wage rates are weighted by: number of workers; the sample weight adjusted for nonresponding establishments and other factors; and the occupation work schedule, varying depending on whether hourly, weekly, or annual rates are being calculated. The respondent has the option of giving mean data instead of individual wages in the years following the initiation.

In 1998, the publication criteria were changed to allow more data to publish. Not all series that were calculated 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 publishing a series that could have revealed information about a specific establishment.

As a result of the use of sampling weights, the number of workers estimates represent the total in all establish-

ments within the scope of the study not the actual number of workers surveyed.

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. Appendix table 2 contains RSE data for selected series in this bulletin. RSE data for all series in this bulletin are available on the Internet web site and by request to the BLS National Office.

The standard error can be used to calculate a “confidence interval” around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose table A-1 shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers was \$12.79 per hour, and appendix table 2 shows a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (\$12.79 plus and minus 1.645 times 3.6 percent times \$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. A Technical Reinterview Program done in all survey areas will be used in the development of a formal quality assessment process to help compute nonsampling error. Although they also were not specifically measured, efforts were made to minimize nonsampling errors by the extensive training of field economists who gathered survey data, computer editing of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. Number of establishments studied by industry division and establishment employment size, and number of establishments represented, Rockford, IL, June 1998

Industry	Number of establishments represented	Number of establishments studied				
		Total studied	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
				Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All industries	506	164	47	117	90	27
Private industry	458	125	40	85	64	21
Goods-producing industries	193	68	19	49	35	14
Construction	12	2	1	1	1	-
Manufacturing	182	66	18	48	34	14
Service-producing industries	265	57	21	36	29	7
Transportation and public utilities	24	6	3	3	2	1
Wholesale and retail trade	133	19	9	10	9	1
Finance, insurance and real estate	15	3	2	1	-	1
Services	93	29	7	22	18	4
State and local government	48	39	7	32	26	6

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

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², Rockford, IL, June 1998

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	2.4	2.7	4.8
All occupations excluding sales	2.4	2.7	4.8
White-collar occupations	4.2	5.0	6.0
White-collar occupations excluding sales	3.8	4.6	6.0
Professional specialty and technical occupations	4.7	6.4	5.6
Professional specialty occupations	5.4	7.9	5.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	5.9	6.1	—
Mechanical engineers	4.9	4.9	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	7.7	7.7	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	7.6	7.6	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—
Health related occupations	21.9	22.8	—
Registered nurses	2.6	2.6	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	5.5	—	5.2
Elementary school teachers	4.1	—	3.8
Secondary school teachers	4.0	—	3.8
Teachers, special education	3.5	—	3.5
Substitute teachers	3.0	—	2.1
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	8.0	—	10.7
Social workers	6.8	—	8.4
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	12.7	12.7	—
Technical occupations	4.1	4.3	10.8
Licensed practical nurses	2.5	2.6	—
Drafters	7.0	7.0	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	9.8	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	6.2	7.2	5.9
Executives, administrators, and managers	6.7	8.2	6.0
Administrators and officials, public administration	6.2	—	6.2
Financial managers	11.4	11.4	—
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	17.0	17.0	—
Administrators, education and related fields	9.6	—	2.6
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	8.7	8.9	—
Management related occupations	10.9	11.5	—
Sales occupations	18.3	18.5	—
Supervisors, sales occupations	20.9	20.9	—
Sales occupations, other business services	7.6	7.6	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	11.6	11.6	—
Sales workers, other commodities	33.0	33.0	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2.6	2.9	5.0
Secretaries	4.8	5.7	8.0
Receptionists	4.4	4.4	—
Order clerks	6.2	6.2	—
Library clerks	7.1	—	7.1
Records clerks, N.E.C.	6.1	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	6.2	5.3	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	3.2	3.2	—
Stock and inventory clerks	10.4	10.4	—
General office clerks	5.6	5.4	3.9
Data entry keyers	4.7	4.6	—
Teachers' aides	5.0	—	5.5
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	13.0	13.7	—
Blue-collar occupations	2.7	2.8	5.5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4.5	4.8	3.2
Industrial machinery repairers	5.6	5.8	—
Electricians	7.1	7.1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², Rockford, IL, June 1998 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (-Continued)			
Supervisors, production occupations	4.6	4.6	—
Tool and die makers	9.1	9.1	—
Precision assemblers, metal	6.7	6.7	—
Machinists	5.5	5.5	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	5.8	5.8	—
Inspectors, testers, and graders	11.4	11.4	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.1	2.1	—
Lathe and turning machine set-up operators	4.9	4.9	—
Lathe and turning machine operators	10.2	10.2	—
Milling and planing machine operators	9.7	9.7	—
Punching and stamping press operators	11.2	11.2	—
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	5.0	5.0	—
Numerical control machine operators	4.5	4.5	—
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	17.5	17.5	—
Molding and casting machine operators	11.9	11.9	—
Packaging and filling machine operators	6.8	6.8	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	8.6	8.8	—
Welders and cutters	6.4	6.4	—
Assemblers	2.8	2.8	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	5.7	5.7	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.7	8.4	5.5
Truck drivers	11.9	11.9	—
Bus drivers	7.3	—	7.3
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	3.1	3.1	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.9	5.0	11.3
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	11.8	11.8	—
Hand packers and packagers	6.0	6.0	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	8.1	8.4	—
Service occupations	4.7	4.6	5.8
Protective service occupations	6.9	—	6.3
Supervisors, police and detectives	8.3	—	8.3
Police and detectives, public service	11.2	—	11.2
Guards and police except public service	17.7	—	—
Food service occupations	6.3	6.8	8.1
Waiters and waitresses	3.1	3.1	—
Cooks	9.0	9.5	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	3.7	4.5	2.4
Health service occupations	4.8	5.1	—
Health aides, except nursing	10.8	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	4.0	2.6	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	8.2	9.0	4.7
Maids and housemen	1.9	2.0	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.5	10.4	4.4
Personal service occupations	4.8	8.2	4.6
Child care workers, N.E.C.	7.2	—	7.5
Service occupations, N.E.C.	7.6	—	—

¹ The relative standard error is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. Hourly earnings for these occupations are presented in Tables A-1 and A-2. Reliable relative standard errors could not be determined for all occupations.

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are

classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Rockford, IL, June 1998

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	5	5	3
All occupations excluding sales	5	5	3
White-collar occupations	7	7	4
White-collar occupations excluding sales	7	7	5
Professional specialty and technical occupations	8	8	7
Professional specialty occupations	9	9	7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	11	11	—
Mechanical engineers	9	9	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	10	10	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	9	9	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—
Health related occupations	9	9	8
Registered nurses	8	8	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	8	8	6
Elementary school teachers	8	8	—
Secondary school teachers	8	8	—
Teachers, special education	8	8	—
Substitute teachers	5	—	5
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	7	7	—
Social workers	8	8	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Technical occupations	7	7	—
Licensed practical nurses	6	6	—
Drafters	6	6	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	6	6	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10	10	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	11	11	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	11	11	—
Financial managers	10	10	—
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations ..	13	13	—
Administrators, education and related fields	11	11	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	11	11	—
Management related occupations	9	9	—
Sales occupations	5	5	3
Supervisors, sales occupations	7	7	—
Sales occupations, other business services	7	—	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	9	9	—
Sales workers, other commodities	5	—	—
Cashiers	—	—	2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4	4	2
Secretaries	5	5	—
Receptionists	2	2	—
Order clerks	3	3	—
Library clerks	4	—	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	3	4	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	4	4	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	4	4	—
Stock and inventory clerks	3	—	—
General office clerks	4	4	—
Data entry keyers	2	2	—
Teachers' aides	2	2	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	4	—	—
Blue-collar occupations	3	4	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6	6	—
Industrial machinery repairers	6	6	—
Electricians	8	8	—
Supervisors, production occupations	7	7	—
Tool and die makers	7	7	—
Precision assemblers, metal	5	5	—
Machinists	6	6	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	4	4	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Rockford, IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (-Continued)			
Inspectors, testers, and graders	5	5	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3	3	—
Lathe and turning machine set-up operators	5	5	—
Lathe and turning machine operators	4	4	—
Milling and planing machine operators	4	4	—
Punching and stamping press operators	3	3	—
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	3	3	—
Numerical control machine operators	4	4	—
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	3	3	—
Molding and casting machine operators	3	3	—
Packaging and filling machine operators	3	3	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	3	3	—
Welders and cutters	4	4	—
Assemblers	3	3	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	3	3	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	3	3	—
Truck drivers	4	4	—
Bus drivers	3	4	3
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	3	3	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	2	—
Stock handlers and baggers	—	3	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	2	2	—
Hand packers and packagers	2	2	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	2	2	—
Service occupations	3	3	2
Protective service occupations	6	7	4
Supervisors, police and detectives	10	10	—
Police and detectives, public service	7	7	—
Guards and police except public service	4	—	4
Food service occupations	2	3	2
Waiters and waitresses	2	—	2
Cooks	3	3	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	1	1	1
Health service occupations	3	3	2
Health aides, except nursing	4	4	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3	3	2
Cleaning and building service occupations	2	2	1
Maids and housemen	1	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	3	3	1
Personal service occupations	2	3	2
Child care workers, N.E.C.	2	—	2
Service occupations, N.E.C.	3	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups. The occupations titled authors, musicians, actors, painters, photographers, dancers, artists, athletes, and legislators cannot be assigned a work level.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may

include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.