

Juneau, AK National Compensation Survey July 1998



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This summary provides results of a July 1998 survey of occupational pay in Juneau, AK. Data shown in this summary were collected as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) new program known as the National Compensation Survey (NCS). The 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 summary 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.

Hourly wage rates for various occupational classifications compose the majority of the information contained in this summary. Table A-1 presents data for all industries and table A-2 shows weekly and annual earnings and hours for full-time workers. Table B-1 provides hourly rates for a range of work levels within occupational groups. Also contained in this summary is a technical note describing survey procedures and a table listing the number of establishments studied.

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 summary. The Bureau thanks these respondents for their cooperation. Survey data were collected and reviewed by Bureau of Labor Statistics field economists. 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.

Where to find more information

For additional information regarding this survey, including a list of occupational classifications and the factors determining work levels, please contact the BLS San Francisco Office at (415) 975-4350. 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 telephone (202) 606-6220, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

The data contained in this summary are also available on the Internet's World Wide Web through the BLS 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 summary.

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This summary is being reprinted to
correct data errors in table B-1.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Juneau, AK, July 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$18.92	\$10.00	\$13.68	\$16.44	\$24.11	\$30.89
All occupations excluding sales	19.47	10.49	14.05	16.94	24.20	30.89
White-collar occupations	20.70	11.79	14.13	17.09	26.73	35.15
White-collar occupations excluding sales	21.65	13.27	14.89	18.86	26.73	36.32
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.19	14.98	17.27	24.11	26.94	30.53
Professional specialty occupations	24.48	17.00	20.27	25.41	28.58	30.53
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	19.01	12.26	12.98	17.27	24.51	28.46
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	16.37	14.30	14.53	15.94	17.01	20.11
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	29.09	16.50	19.55	25.93	38.85	45.27
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.34	19.17	24.50	38.85	44.94	46.51
Management related occupations	24.31	14.89	18.43	24.20	27.73	35.15
Sales occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13.88	11.35	13.27	14.53	15.94	17.30
Blue-collar occupations	17.32	11.50	15.85	17.35	19.93	22.79
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.73	8.10	15.63	19.08	21.50	23.98
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	18.21	17.35	17.35	17.35	18.16	21.87
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	11.44	6.75	9.00	11.17	14.44	15.91
Protective service occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food service occupations	12.78	6.50	9.81	15.91	15.91	15.91
Health service occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service occupations	11.52	7.98	8.59	11.44	12.92	15.41

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."

Table A-2. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Juneau, AK, July 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
All occupations	38.4	\$762	\$650	1,906	\$37,827	\$32,175
All occupations excluding sales	38.3	772	651	1,899	38,274	32,968
White-collar occupations	38.1	823	692	1,932	41,716	34,618
White-collar occupations excluding sales	38.0	841	722	1,923	42,566	35,984
Professional specialty and technical occupations	38.3	877	904	1,862	42,658	42,335
Professional specialty occupations	38.4	929	965	1,844	44,649	47,015
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	38.5	731	711	1,659	31,539	27,475
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	37.8	1,099	972	1,961	57,043	50,564
Executives, administrators, and managers	38.1	1,307	1,457	1,980	67,977	75,758
Management related occupations	37.6	913	908	1,944	47,273	47,190
Sales occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	37.9	564	550	1,950	28,980	28,334
Blue-collar occupations	39.2	700	651	1,793	32,025	33,800
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	39.6	755	772	1,745	33,269	32,968
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	38.1	694	651	1,694	30,843	33,833
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	39.2	463	460	1,887	22,322	22,110
Protective service occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food service occupations	38.7	518	597	1,823	24,439	31,025
Health service occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-

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."

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, Juneau, AK, July 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	\$18.92	\$13.02	\$21.54	\$19.85	\$10.66
All occupations excluding sales	19.47	13.49	21.54	20.16	11.35
White-collar occupations	20.70	13.58	22.61	21.60	10.76
Level 4	13.50	—	14.29	13.77	—
Level 5	15.58	14.38	—	15.58	—
Level 7	20.09	—	20.54	20.13	—
Level 8	21.60	—	—	—	—
Level 9	25.31	—	25.32	25.31	—
White-collar occupations excluding sales	21.65	15.32	22.61	22.14	12.38
Level 4	14.10	—	14.29	14.12	—
Level 5	15.58	14.38	—	15.58	—
Level 7	20.09	—	20.54	20.13	—
Level 8	21.76	—	—	—	—
Level 9	25.31	—	25.32	25.31	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.19	—	23.93	22.91	28.34
Professional specialty occupations	24.48	—	25.52	24.21	—
Level 9	25.26	—	25.27	25.26	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	19.01	—	—	19.01	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social, religious, and recreation workers	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical occupations	16.37	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	29.09	—	—	29.09	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.34	—	—	34.34	—
Management related occupations	24.31	—	—	24.31	—
Sales occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13.88	9.22	14.91	14.86	—
Level 4	14.10	—	14.29	14.12	—
Level 5	15.36	—	—	15.36	—
Blue-collar occupations	17.32	15.96	18.83	17.86	—
Level 7	21.71	22.78	—	21.41	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.73	15.99	—	19.07	—
Level 7	22.01	—	—	21.56	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	18.21	—	—	18.21	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations	11.44	9.50	14.14	11.83	9.83
Level 3	10.48	—	—	—	—
Level 4	12.95	12.28	—	12.88	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Food service occupations	12.78	—	—	13.41	—

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, Juneau, AK, July 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 (-Continued)					
Health service occupations	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service occupations	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service occupations	\$11.52	-	-	-	-

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."

Appendix: Technical Note

Survey scope

This survey of Juneau, AK, covered establishments employing 50 or more workers 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 are 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 list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from the State unemployment insurance reports for Juneau, AK. The reference month for the public sector is June 1994 for the private sector, it is December 1996.

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-proportional-to-size sample of establishments. Use of this technique means that the larger an establishment's employment, the greater its chance of selection. The second stage of sample selection was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

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 only for those workers who met all the criteria identified in the last three steps. In step one, the jobs to be sampled were se-

lected 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. The greater the number of people working in a job in the establishment, the greater its chance of selection.

The second step of the process entailed classifying the selected jobs into occupations based on their duties. The National Compensation Survey's 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, first 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 available from BLS.

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 and also identified as being in a union or a nonunion job.

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 Oc-

cupational 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 were excluded) were recorded and totaled. The total determines the overall level of the occupation.

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 and a guide to help data users evaluate jobs in their firm are available from BLS.

Collection period

The survey was collected from June 1998 through August 1998. The average payroll reference month was July 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.

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, 11.8 percent (representing 574 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.

No establishments were determined to be out of business or outside the scope for the Juneau, AK, survey.

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 non-responding establishments and other factors; and the occupation work schedule, varying depending on whether hourly, weekly, or annual rates are being calculated. In Juneau, AK, the workers studied in all occupations were weighted to represent 9,258 workers.

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.

Data reliability

The data in this summary 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 variation among these differing estimates is called the standard error or sampling error. It indicates the precision with which an estimate from a particular sam-

ple approximates the average result of all possible samples. The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error divided by the estimate. The RSE for all occupations, all industries, all workers, in Juneau, AK, is 7.2 percent. RSE data for all series in this summary 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 the relative standard error was 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for the 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 were not specifically measured, the nonsampling errors were expected to be minimal due to the extensive training of the field economists who gathered the survey data by personal visit, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. Number of establishments studied by industry division and establishment employment size, and number of establishments represented, Juneau, AK, July 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	30	15	5	10	7	3
Private industry	25	10	5	5	5	-
Goods-producing industries	1	1	-	1	1	-
Mining	1	1	-	1	1	-
Service-producing industries	24	9	5	4	4	-
Transportation and public utilities	2	2	1	1	1	-
Wholesale and retail trade	12	3	2	1	1	-
Finance, insurance and real estate	1	1	1	-	-	-
Services	8	3	1	2	2	-
State and local government	5	5	-	5	2	3

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