

Dayton-Springfield, OH National Compensation Survey June 1998



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

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Katharine G. Abraham, Commissioner

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Preface

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

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

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

2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, or call (202) 606-6199, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

The data contained in this bulletin are also available at <http://stats.bls.gov/comhome.htm>, the BLS Internet site. Data are in three formats: An ASCII file containing the published table formats; an ASCII file containing positional columns of data for manipulation as a data base or spreadsheet; and a Portable Document Format (PDF) file containing the entire bulletin.

Results of earlier surveys of this area are also available from BLS regional offices, the Division of Compensation Data Analysis, or at the BLS Internet site.

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS survey results for the Dayton-Springfield, OH metropolitan area. 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 are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the generic leveling methodology.

NCS products

The National Compensation Survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics provides data on the occupational wages and employee benefits for localities, broad geographic regions, and the Nation as a whole. The Employment Cost Index, a quarterly measure of the change in employer costs for wages and benefits, will be derived from the NCS. Another product, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, measures employers' average hourly costs for total compensation, that is, wages and benefits. Still another NCS product measures the incidence of benefit plans and their provisions. This bulletin is limited to data on occupational wages and salaries.

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings. Straight-time earnings include wages and salaries, incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. These earnings exclude premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. A total of 480 detailed occupations are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households).

Table A-1 presents straight-time earnings for detailed occupations. Data are not shown for any occupations if they would raise concerns about the confidentiality of the survey respondent or if the data are insufficient to support reliable estimates. The earnings shown include the mean for each occupation, as well as earnings for selected percentiles in each occupation.

Table A-2 compares the type of data and details shown in table A-1 for the private industry and State and local government sector.

Table A-3 compares the type of data and details shown in table A-1 for full-time and part-time workers. The definitions of full-time and part-time workers are those used in the surveyed establishments.

Table A-4 presents the weekly and annual straight-time earnings for full-time employees in specific occupations across all industries. For the weekly and annual earnings, the mean and median earnings and the mean hours are shown. The mean hours reflect hours employees are scheduled to work, excluding overtime hours.

Table B-1 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for groups of occupations and for levels of job requirements related to occupations in the group. Separate data are also shown for private industry and government workers, and for full-time and part-time workers in all industries. (See appendix C, Generic Leveling Criteria, for more information on job ranking in this survey. Average work levels for published occupation groups and their component occupations are presented in appendix table 3.)

Table B-2 also presents mean straight-time hourly earnings, but for detailed occupations at several levels of job requirements for each detailed occupation.

Table C-1 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and selected occupation characteristics. The occupation characteristics include full-time and part-time status, union and nonunion status, and time or incentive pay status. Union workers' wages are determined through collective bargaining. Time workers' wages are based solely on hourly rate or salary. Incentive workers' wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions and production bonuses.

Table C-2 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and industry division of employers; these are limited to the private sector.

Table C-3 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and the employment size of employers; these are also limited to the private sector.

Table C-4 presents the employment scope of this survey. The occupation employment estimates shown relate to all employers in the area surveyed, not just the surveyed employers.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Dayton-Springfield, OH, June 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$14.99	\$6.84	\$9.04	\$13.26	\$19.55	\$24.38
All occupations excluding sales	15.13	7.00	9.25	13.50	19.72	24.43
White-collar occupations	17.35	8.00	10.33	15.15	21.94	30.09
White-collar occupations excluding sales	17.93	8.56	10.98	15.74	22.81	30.72
Professional specialty and technical occupations	20.79	12.40	15.15	19.34	25.57	32.19
Professional specialty occupations	22.17	13.09	16.40	21.02	27.18	33.34
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	27.33	21.39	23.27	26.31	31.62	35.53
Electrical and electronic engineers	28.32	22.81	23.32	25.80	33.03	36.10
Mechanical engineers	27.82	20.00	23.08	27.07	33.18	35.69
Mathematical and computer scientists	25.65	18.48	20.95	25.84	29.04	34.34
Computer systems analysts and scientists	26.58	20.05	21.40	26.50	29.33	35.26
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	19.80	17.21	17.64	19.28	20.10	28.27
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	18.10	13.72	15.20	17.47	20.34	23.83
Registered nurses	18.43	14.68	15.84	18.03	20.36	22.93
Therapists, N.E.C.	15.22	11.97	13.12	14.87	17.47	17.47
Teachers, college and university	23.70	12.08	12.72	23.79	29.47	35.80
Teachers, except college and university	27.00	16.17	21.02	27.97	32.93	36.32
Elementary school teachers	28.36	18.44	22.68	29.22	33.67	36.19
Secondary school teachers	28.98	19.71	24.75	29.32	33.95	36.61
Teachers, special education	26.27	18.62	22.08	27.23	30.71	32.74
Teachers, N.E.C.	20.55	8.92	14.76	17.95	28.92	33.58
Substitute teachers	8.88	8.00	8.40	8.67	9.29	9.29
Vocational and educational counselors	22.50	12.93	13.42	20.00	30.76	38.52
Librarians, archivists, and curators	20.94	15.73	17.54	18.76	25.57	29.16
Librarians	20.94	15.73	17.54	18.76	25.57	29.16
Social scientists and urban planners	15.21	8.57	12.11	14.86	18.51	26.32
Psychologists	13.23	8.57	12.11	12.40	15.48	16.02
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.83	8.80	12.44	14.91	16.48	20.15
Social workers	14.63	8.69	12.44	14.43	16.51	20.15
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	18.03	11.34	13.34	19.81	22.00	24.22
Technical occupations	15.70	9.92	12.98	15.52	18.21	20.95
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	12.47	7.46	7.76	10.21	16.72	19.03
Radiological technicians	15.76	13.09	14.05	14.94	18.64	19.66
Licensed practical nurses	13.74	11.71	12.75	13.40	15.08	15.27
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	14.15	9.43	10.80	14.44	18.10	18.10
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.14	13.12	14.31	17.60	19.27	21.96
Engineering technicians, N.E.C.	18.23	15.01	16.25	17.43	20.97	21.83
Computer programmers	20.21	17.55	17.83	18.51	22.90	24.49
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	14.20	9.43	12.98	14.61	15.52	18.82
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	25.52	13.94	17.67	23.45	31.73	39.57
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.69	15.52	21.83	27.90	33.61	43.03
Administrators and officials, public administration	26.40	15.27	18.46	26.69	28.74	43.61
Financial managers	23.42	15.00	15.05	22.01	28.48	32.77
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	29.41	10.34	17.67	27.60	37.35	57.82
Administrators, education and related fields	25.78	15.82	19.56	24.43	30.88	37.21
Managers, medicine and health	29.17	22.84	23.45	27.48	28.99	32.39
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	30.22	16.55	21.73	31.28	38.22	45.23
Management related occupations	19.20	12.57	15.05	18.21	21.39	26.20
Accountants and auditors	20.18	13.94	16.05	20.58	24.35	25.96
Other financial officers	18.90	15.24	15.98	18.21	21.40	22.87
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	18.82	12.69	14.51	19.23	20.00	21.08
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	19.36	11.71	15.72	20.71	21.85	26.19
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	19.28	10.19	11.66	12.75	23.11	43.09
Sales occupations	12.21	5.80	6.80	9.25	13.86	20.97
Supervisors, sales occupations	15.77	8.81	9.25	10.98	16.11	28.61
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	24.58	13.52	16.37	19.23	25.00	60.76
Sales workers, other commodities	7.45	5.60	6.00	6.80	8.80	9.80
Cashiers	7.61	5.45	5.80	7.04	8.70	11.33

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Dayton-Springfield, OH, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
White-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	\$11.15	\$7.50	\$8.56	\$10.50	\$13.04	\$15.59
Computer operators	15.20	13.44	14.02	15.56	15.69	17.88
Secretaries	12.52	8.50	10.03	11.81	14.57	17.40
Receptionists	7.90	6.25	7.50	7.59	8.25	9.73
Order clerks	11.62	7.88	9.26	11.12	13.07	16.96
Personnel clerks except payroll and timekeeping	11.83	10.00	10.02	12.00	14.11	14.13
Library clerks	8.38	5.65	6.92	8.71	9.82	10.68
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.81	7.35	8.00	10.00	11.53	13.04
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.61	8.50	9.50	12.11	13.52	14.78
Dispatchers	13.16	9.13	10.98	13.86	15.13	16.49
Production coordinators	15.13	12.02	12.48	15.69	17.47	19.09
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.29	6.50	8.00	9.04	10.51	12.64
Stock and inventory clerks	13.20	6.75	9.61	12.49	19.72	19.72
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	15.05	8.63	10.13	14.42	19.10	21.45
General office clerks	10.17	7.00	8.20	9.81	11.77	13.13
Bank tellers	8.39	6.50	7.37	8.00	9.10	10.80
Data entry keyers	10.37	8.80	8.89	9.96	10.86	13.92
Teachers' aides	11.80	6.96	7.28	10.18	12.98	19.55
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	11.19	8.65	9.99	10.95	12.50	13.44
Blue-collar occupations						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14.46	7.67	10.00	13.64	19.36	20.95
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	22.81	15.39	15.39	24.92	25.96	29.83
Industrial machinery repairers	18.66	11.76	15.50	17.72	23.57	23.59
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	18.09	13.30	15.57	19.42	21.80	21.80
Electricians	22.20	20.21	21.74	21.99	23.57	23.66
Supervisors, production occupations	20.29	15.02	16.25	19.15	23.77	27.11
Tool and die makers	17.33	13.46	13.78	15.75	23.66	23.66
Machinists	16.23	13.19	14.73	17.22	17.44	18.49
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	20.08	14.64	17.61	19.15	23.44	23.58
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.73	6.75	7.75	9.62	11.08	12.04
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.41	8.41	10.05	13.31	20.09	20.61
Punching and stamping press operators	12.83	7.24	7.67	10.00	20.44	20.73
Numerical control machine operators	13.90	10.50	12.25	14.00	15.75	17.19
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	13.86	7.64	8.82	13.15	20.65	20.88
Welders and cutters	14.90	12.00	12.92	15.15	15.19	20.29
Assemblers	14.36	8.90	10.56	13.00	19.36	20.21
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.09	7.81	9.30	11.11	12.75	19.39
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.39	5.61	9.97	13.28	17.42	20.09
Truck drivers	15.71	10.00	12.00	15.95	18.56	21.25
Bus drivers	11.97	8.99	11.33	12.60	13.24	13.59
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.79	9.03	9.73	12.01	13.28	20.09
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.29	5.70	7.30	9.49	12.50	15.21
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	10.94	5.22	6.38	11.58	14.21	17.63
Production helpers	11.02	7.37	8.00	11.20	13.09	14.64
Stock handlers and baggers	10.63	5.35	6.90	10.10	12.33	20.29
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	10.73	7.42	8.50	9.54	13.65	15.21
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	10.94	6.72	8.09	10.05	13.17	15.95
Service occupations						
Protective service occupations	16.12	10.20	12.59	16.32	19.52	21.88
Firefighting occupations	16.63	13.33	13.33	16.32	19.83	21.72
Police and detectives, public service	19.60	16.41	18.88	19.52	20.82	22.34
Guards and police except public service	11.48	8.90	9.36	11.75	12.18	14.64
Food service occupations	6.49	5.01	5.25	6.00	7.45	10.00
Supervisors, food preparation and service	10.30	8.55	9.38	10.00	10.63	12.70
Waiters and waitresses	3.14	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.50	6.08
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.69	5.50	6.43	8.10	8.73	9.14
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	5.40	5.09	5.15	5.53	5.53	5.85
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.53	5.15	5.65	6.20	6.98	8.74
Health service occupations	8.59	6.92	7.50	8.07	9.44	10.70
Health aides, except nursing	10.31	7.69	8.22	10.50	11.88	13.11
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.04	6.83	7.45	7.82	8.59	9.29

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Dayton-Springfield, OH, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)						
Cleaning and building service occupations	\$9.97	\$5.61	\$6.57	\$9.36	\$12.23	\$16.23
Maids and housemen	6.70	5.15	5.56	6.40	8.20	8.47
Janitors and cleaners	9.88	6.00	6.75	9.37	12.01	13.76
Personal service occupations	9.33	6.75	7.48	9.21	10.62	12.75
Child care workers, N.E.C.	7.80	6.30	7.73	7.73	8.30	8.30

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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	\$14.37	\$6.53	\$8.71	\$12.66	\$19.34	\$23.44	\$18.37	\$9.56	\$12.55	\$15.92	\$23.08	\$31.90
All occupations excluding sales	14.50	6.75	8.85	12.88	19.36	23.44	18.40	9.67	12.57	15.97	23.08	31.91
White-collar occupations	16.47	7.71	9.77	14.23	20.65	28.05	20.79	10.19	13.69	18.80	28.01	34.08
White-collar occupations excluding sales	17.07	8.40	10.46	15.00	21.17	28.67	20.84	10.21	13.69	18.88	28.11	34.14
Professional specialty and technical occupations	19.43	11.77	14.62	18.35	23.27	28.34	24.67	14.24	17.54	25.00	31.36	36.10
Professional specialty occupations	20.82	12.72	15.59	20.10	25.24	30.41	25.08	14.79	18.28	25.48	31.80	36.19
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	27.33	21.39	23.27	26.31	31.62	35.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic engineers	28.32	22.81	23.32	25.80	33.03	36.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical engineers	27.82	20.00	23.08	27.07	33.18	35.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	26.24	19.90	21.15	26.50	29.07	35.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	27.27	20.92	21.84	26.50	31.14	35.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	18.05	13.70	15.20	17.47	20.34	23.64	19.46	14.02	15.79	18.88	21.20	26.99
Registered nurses	18.39	14.70	15.87	18.03	20.34	22.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Therapists, N.E.C.	15.22	11.97	13.12	14.87	17.47	17.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	26.99	12.50	18.21	26.54	30.76	50.68	17.12	9.96	12.08	14.86	20.74	22.22
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.84	17.45	22.27	28.92	33.34	36.19
Elementary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.01	19.25	23.72	30.01	33.99	36.35
Secondary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.37	19.85	25.27	29.93	34.63	36.61
Teachers, special education	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.27	18.62	22.08	27.23	30.71	32.74
Substitute teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.90	8.00	8.40	8.67	9.29	9.29
Vocational and educational counselors	24.75	13.42	13.94	22.82	38.52	38.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.94	8.31	9.64	12.72	16.40	16.45	17.24	14.07	15.01	16.26	18.24	23.64
Social workers	12.27	8.31	9.38	12.72	14.12	16.40	17.25	14.07	15.01	16.02	18.24	23.64
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	18.27	11.84	13.37	19.75	21.66	24.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	15.76	9.92	12.98	15.70	18.35	20.97	14.51	11.43	13.75	13.80	15.36	17.31
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	12.47	7.46	7.76	10.21	16.72	19.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	13.67	11.71	12.71	13.39	14.61	15.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	14.12	9.43	10.80	14.36	18.10	18.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.30	13.12	14.66	17.60	19.27	21.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering technicians, N.E.C.	18.23	15.01	16.25	17.43	20.97	21.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers	20.21	17.55	17.83	18.51	22.90	24.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	14.35	9.43	12.98	14.61	15.52	18.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	25.72	13.94	17.37	23.11	31.73	41.48	24.82	14.17	18.63	23.62	30.27	34.86
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.98	15.82	21.57	27.60	34.30	43.03	27.68	15.27	23.20	27.90	33.40	38.02
Administrators and officials, public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.35	15.27	16.00	23.35	32.84	43.61
Financial managers	22.46	15.00	15.00	22.01	28.48	30.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	29.41	10.34	17.67	27.60	37.35	57.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.61	23.20	24.43	27.90	31.17	35.27
Managers, medicine and health	29.17	22.84	23.45	27.48	28.99	32.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	30.93	18.27	22.25	31.73	38.81	46.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	19.34	12.69	14.62	17.01	21.39	28.92	18.68	10.19	15.84	20.58	21.08	21.40
Other financial officers	18.39	14.15	15.38	16.01	19.86	26.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	18.46	12.69	14.51	19.23	20.00	30.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	19.36	11.71	15.72	20.71	21.85	26.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	21.27	11.66	12.36	13.97	26.44	43.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	12.25	5.80	6.80	9.25	14.00	20.97	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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)												
Sales occupations (-Continued)												
Supervisors, sales occupations	\$15.77	\$8.81	\$9.25	\$10.98	\$16.11	\$28.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	24.58	13.52	16.37	19.23	25.00	60.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	7.45	5.60	6.00	6.80	8.80	9.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	7.57	5.45	5.80	7.04	8.70	11.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.84	7.40	8.53	10.02	12.38	15.53	\$12.51	\$8.20	\$10.32	\$12.95	\$14.51	\$16.16
Computer operators	15.76	13.52	15.56	15.56	15.87	18.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	12.21	8.23	9.77	11.41	13.84	18.23	13.77	10.81	12.55	13.59	15.31	15.31
Receptionists	7.90	6.25	7.50	7.59	8.25	9.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks	11.62	7.88	9.26	11.12	13.07	16.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Library clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.29	5.59	6.15	8.78	10.06	10.68
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.81	7.35	8.00	10.00	11.53	13.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.08	8.50	9.30	11.50	12.91	13.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production coordinators	15.13	12.02	12.48	15.69	17.47	19.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.29	6.50	8.00	9.04	10.51	12.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	13.20	6.75	9.61	12.49	19.72	19.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	9.96	7.00	8.18	9.64	11.54	13.10	10.78	8.15	8.33	10.57	12.54	15.60
Bank tellers	8.39	6.50	7.37	8.00	9.10	10.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data entry keyers	10.36	8.80	8.89	9.75	10.85	14.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers' aides	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.84	6.96	7.28	10.18	13.94	19.55
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	10.69	8.65	9.99	10.80	11.60	13.10	12.32	9.11	10.95	12.98	13.04	15.43
Blue-collar occupations	14.46	7.64	9.87	13.64	19.42	21.09	14.54	10.87	12.58	14.44	16.94	17.91
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.50	10.49	13.64	16.91	22.55	23.66	16.48	13.07	14.69	16.22	17.56	21.57
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	22.81	15.39	15.39	24.92	25.96	29.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	18.66	11.76	15.50	17.72	23.57	23.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	18.09	13.30	15.57	19.42	21.80	21.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians	22.20	20.21	21.74	21.99	23.57	23.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, production occupations ..	20.29	15.02	16.25	19.15	23.77	27.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	17.33	13.46	13.78	15.75	23.66	23.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists	16.23	13.19	14.73	17.22	17.44	18.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	20.08	14.64	17.61	19.15	23.44	23.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.73	6.75	7.75	9.62	11.08	12.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.41	8.41	10.05	13.31	20.09	20.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punching and stamping press operators	12.83	7.24	7.67	10.00	20.44	20.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Numerical control machine operators ..	13.90	10.50	12.25	14.00	15.75	17.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	13.86	7.64	8.82	13.15	20.65	20.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders and cutters	14.90	12.00	12.92	15.15	15.19	20.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers	14.36	8.90	10.56	13.00	19.36	20.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	12.09	7.81	9.30	11.11	12.75	19.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.16	5.53	9.44	12.50	17.60	21.25	14.28	10.71	12.52	13.97	16.70	17.71
Truck drivers	15.56	10.00	11.75	15.68	18.56	21.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bus drivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.97	8.99	11.33	12.60	13.24	13.59
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	12.79	9.03	9.73	12.01	13.28	20.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.04	5.65	7.25	9.01	11.80	15.21	12.71	6.11	11.58	13.09	14.94	16.56
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.45	5.22	6.11	11.58	16.94	18.36
Stock handlers and baggers	10.63	5.35	6.90	10.10	12.33	20.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	10.73	7.42	8.50	9.54	13.65	15.21	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (-Continued)												
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	\$9.17	\$6.72	\$7.53	\$8.26	\$9.96	\$14.85	\$13.08	\$10.00	\$11.90	\$13.17	\$14.94	\$16.46
Service occupations	7.34	5.12	5.62	6.97	8.61	10.35	14.10	8.41	10.83	13.28	17.55	20.98
Protective service occupations	9.90	5.61	8.44	9.77	11.78	14.64	17.36	12.18	14.47	17.50	20.56	22.34
Firefighting occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.63	13.33	13.33	16.32	19.83	21.72
Police and detectives, public service ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.60	16.41	18.88	19.52	20.82	22.34
Food service occupations	6.31	4.86	5.18	5.86	7.05	9.38	9.34	6.73	7.81	8.74	11.38	12.98
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	10.32	8.00	9.38	10.00	10.63	12.70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.14	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.50	6.08	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooks	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.97	7.81	8.02	9.46	11.75	13.90
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.53	5.50	6.23	7.55	8.65	8.90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	5.40	5.09	5.15	5.53	5.53	5.85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.27	5.15	5.60	6.00	6.75	7.71	8.59	6.42	6.97	8.12	10.48	11.53
Health service occupations	8.35	6.88	7.50	8.00	9.03	10.33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	9.59	6.92	8.10	9.93	10.62	11.88	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.99	6.80	7.43	7.82	8.58	9.23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	8.78	5.50	6.00	7.28	9.51	19.55	12.09	9.16	10.41	11.75	13.45	16.23
Maids and housemen	6.70	5.15	5.56	6.40	8.20	8.47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	9.01	5.50	6.00	7.28	9.68	19.55	11.37	9.07	10.41	11.39	12.86	13.70
Personal service occupations	8.82	6.41	6.89	9.05	10.07	10.88	9.95	6.96	8.03	10.24	12.13	13.28

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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	\$15.94	\$7.88	\$10.07	\$14.19	\$20.21	\$25.48	\$8.45	\$5.16	\$5.63	\$7.01	\$9.46	\$14.45
All occupations excluding sales	16.04	8.00	10.25	14.40	20.33	25.57	8.60	5.15	5.63	7.05	9.59	14.70
White-collar occupations	18.21	8.65	11.30	16.00	23.08	31.14	10.81	6.00	7.22	8.70	13.13	18.48
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.64	9.08	11.81	16.45	23.64	31.73	11.79	6.84	8.11	9.67	14.73	19.72
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.14	12.62	15.37	19.80	25.97	32.58	16.54	8.67	13.07	16.23	19.78	22.93
Professional specialty occupations	22.63	13.37	16.51	21.60	27.74	33.58	17.11	8.40	13.44	16.71	20.34	22.93
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	27.33	21.39	23.27	26.31	31.62	35.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic engineers	28.32	22.81	23.32	25.80	33.03	36.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical engineers	27.82	20.00	23.08	27.07	33.18	35.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	25.44	18.48	20.92	25.46	28.33	33.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	26.36	20.05	21.39	26.50	29.07	34.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	19.80	17.21	17.64	19.28	20.10	28.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	17.90	13.64	15.07	17.45	20.10	24.19	18.84	14.70	16.11	18.15	21.05	22.93
Registered nurses	18.18	14.53	15.72	17.81	20.20	22.46	19.38	15.01	16.23	18.81	21.27	22.93
Teachers, college and university	24.06	10.82	12.72	23.79	29.47	35.80	17.83	12.50	12.50	15.00	22.22	30.48
Teachers, except college and university	27.60	17.16	21.88	28.42	33.16	36.43	12.38	8.00	8.40	9.29	17.84	20.00
Elementary school teachers	28.36	18.44	22.68	29.22	33.67	36.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary school teachers	29.11	19.78	24.93	29.60	33.95	36.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, special education	26.27	18.62	22.08	27.23	30.71	32.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substitute teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.88	8.00	8.40	8.67	9.29	9.29
Vocational and educational counselors	22.65	12.93	12.93	21.07	31.90	38.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	20.94	15.73	17.54	18.76	25.57	29.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians	20.94	15.73	17.54	18.76	25.57	29.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	15.09	8.57	12.11	14.86	18.51	26.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychologists	13.06	8.57	12.11	12.40	15.08	16.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.22	9.38	12.44	15.19	16.51	23.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	14.96	9.27	12.44	14.91	16.97	23.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	18.56	11.84	13.52	20.15	22.00	24.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	15.83	9.92	13.21	15.83	18.35	21.27	13.42	11.71	11.77	13.09	15.08	15.79
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	12.26	7.46	7.69	9.57	17.05	23.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	13.67	11.90	12.75	13.39	14.58	15.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.14	13.12	14.31	17.60	19.27	21.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering technicians, N.E.C.	18.23	15.01	16.25	17.43	20.97	21.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers	20.21	17.55	17.83	18.51	22.90	24.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	14.35	9.43	12.98	14.61	15.52	18.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	25.79	14.13	18.27	23.68	31.82	39.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.75	15.82	21.95	27.90	33.61	43.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators and officials, public administration	26.40	15.27	18.46	26.69	28.74	43.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial managers	23.87	15.00	17.53	22.01	30.72	32.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	29.41	10.34	17.67	27.60	37.35	57.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	25.78	15.82	19.56	24.43	30.88	37.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, medicine and health	29.17	22.84	23.45	27.48	28.99	32.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	30.22	16.55	21.73	31.28	38.22	45.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	19.38	12.69	15.16	18.53	21.40	26.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	20.18	13.94	16.05	20.58	24.35	25.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial officers	18.90	15.24	15.98	18.21	21.40	22.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	18.82	12.69	14.51	19.23	20.00	21.08	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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)												
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations (-Continued)												
Management related occupations (-Continued)												
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	\$21.11	\$11.71	\$15.88	\$21.39	\$22.01	\$32.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	19.28	10.19	11.66	12.75	23.11	43.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	13.81	6.50	7.65	10.95	16.61	24.66	\$6.95	\$5.30	\$5.70	\$6.60	\$7.65	\$9.46
Supervisors, sales occupations	15.77	8.81	9.25	10.98	16.11	28.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	24.58	13.52	16.37	19.23	25.00	60.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.39	5.30	5.93	6.80	8.80	9.80
Cashiers	8.67	6.40	6.80	8.07	9.69	12.69	6.37	5.25	5.52	5.80	7.04	8.50
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.62	7.75	9.07	10.98	13.46	16.16	8.82	6.45	7.29	8.56	9.77	11.56
Computer operators	15.20	13.44	14.02	15.56	15.69	17.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	13.69	10.01	11.39	12.98	15.31	18.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	7.90	6.25	7.50	7.59	8.25	9.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks	12.46	8.31	9.83	11.45	14.66	17.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel clerks except payroll and timekeeping	11.83	10.00	10.02	12.00	14.11	14.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Library clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.94	5.57	5.90	7.18	10.06	10.68
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.81	7.35	8.00	10.00	11.53	13.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.64	8.50	9.50	12.11	13.66	14.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispatchers	13.22	9.13	10.98	14.17	15.13	16.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production coordinators	15.13	12.02	12.48	15.69	17.47	19.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.29	6.50	8.00	9.04	10.51	12.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	13.20	6.75	9.61	12.49	19.72	19.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	16.16	8.53	10.13	19.03	19.10	21.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	10.44	7.40	8.84	10.19	11.91	13.13	8.88	6.59	7.00	8.11	10.23	13.29
Bank tellers	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.36	5.72	6.32	7.44	8.41	8.95
Data entry keyers	10.37	8.80	8.89	9.96	10.86	13.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	11.28	8.65	10.05	11.08	12.51	13.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue-collar occupations	14.88	8.25	10.60	14.05	19.62	21.25	8.13	5.25	5.55	7.16	9.54	13.24
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.47	10.60	13.64	16.86	21.99	23.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	22.81	15.39	15.39	24.92	25.96	29.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	18.66	11.76	15.50	17.72	23.57	23.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	18.50	13.87	16.04	19.42	21.80	23.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians	22.20	20.21	21.74	21.99	23.57	23.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, production occupations	20.29	15.02	16.25	19.15	23.77	27.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	17.33	13.46	13.78	15.75	23.66	23.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists	16.23	13.19	14.73	17.22	17.44	18.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	20.08	14.64	17.61	19.15	23.44	23.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.73	6.75	7.75	9.62	11.08	12.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.42	8.42	10.07	13.31	20.09	20.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punching and stamping press operators	12.83	7.24	7.67	10.00	20.44	20.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Numerical control machine operators	13.90	10.50	12.25	14.00	15.75	17.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	13.92	7.64	9.07	13.15	20.65	20.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders and cutters	14.90	12.00	12.92	15.15	15.19	20.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers	14.36	8.90	10.56	13.00	19.36	20.21	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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	
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (-Continued)												
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	\$12.09	\$7.81	\$9.30	\$11.11	\$12.75	\$19.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.67	9.17	11.25	14.85	18.51	21.25	\$8.57	\$5.34	\$5.38	\$5.78	\$12.69	\$14.45
Truck drivers	15.71	10.00	12.00	15.95	18.56	21.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bus drivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.58	8.81	10.44	12.21	13.11	13.94
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	12.79	9.03	9.73	12.01	13.28	20.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.02	6.00	7.99	10.98	13.17	16.50	7.92	5.25	5.75	7.53	9.49	10.75
Production helpers	11.02	7.37	8.00	11.20	13.09	14.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	11.91	6.90	9.00	11.58	12.89	20.29	5.65	5.25	5.25	5.35	5.80	6.40
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	11.72	7.25	8.88	12.05	15.21	15.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	11.72	8.09	9.34	11.83	13.95	16.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	10.40	6.16	7.43	9.35	12.40	18.16	5.95	5.01	5.17	5.69	6.56	7.71
Protective service occupations	16.62	11.54	13.33	16.32	19.83	22.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firefighting occupations	16.63	13.33	13.33	16.32	19.83	21.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police and detectives, public service ..	19.60	16.41	18.88	19.52	20.82	22.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards and police except public service	11.66	8.75	10.20	11.78	12.18	14.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food service occupations	7.61	2.29	6.20	7.55	9.46	10.63	5.67	5.01	5.13	5.58	6.15	7.05
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	10.45	8.75	9.38	10.00	10.63	12.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waiters and waitresses	2.59	2.13	2.13	2.15	2.50	5.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooks	8.42	6.28	7.05	7.86	9.46	11.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.13	6.43	7.48	8.40	8.82	8.90	6.74	5.35	5.50	6.05	7.33	10.02
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	7.05	5.60	6.12	6.50	7.74	9.23	6.18	5.15	5.34	5.85	6.65	7.71
Health service occupations	8.65	7.00	7.54	8.09	9.67	10.70	8.15	6.57	6.90	7.85	9.14	10.27
Health aides, except nursing	10.51	8.08	8.90	10.50	12.17	13.28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.07	6.88	7.48	7.84	8.59	9.37	7.85	6.57	7.03	7.77	8.66	9.14
Cleaning and building service occupations	10.37	5.61	7.21	9.51	12.40	17.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors and cleaners	10.29	6.00	7.28	9.68	12.34	13.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service occupations	10.09	6.96	8.37	10.07	11.22	13.28	7.18	5.15	6.30	7.73	8.12	8.30
Child care workers, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.61	6.30	7.73	7.73	8.30	8.30

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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	\$631	\$564	2,013	\$32,091	\$29,120
All occupations excluding sales	39.6	634	569	2,009	32,214	29,390
White-collar occupations	39.6	721	636	1,970	35,875	32,282
White-collar occupations excluding sales	39.5	736	655	1,957	36,474	33,051
Professional specialty and technical occupations	39.0	825	774	1,857	39,252	37,939
Professional specialty occupations	38.8	878	848	1,805	40,850	39,998
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	40.4	1,104	1,058	2,102	57,433	55,016
Electrical and electronic engineers	40.9	1,157	1,087	2,124	60,161	56,527
Mechanical engineers	40.9	1,138	1,082	2,128	59,194	56,243
Mathematical and computer scientists	39.9	1,016	1,011	2,077	52,839	52,582
Computer systems analysts and scientists	39.9	1,053	1,060	2,076	54,731	55,120
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	40.0	792	771	2,080	41,184	40,102
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	38.7	692	678	2,005	35,902	35,006
Registered nurses	38.8	705	692	2,017	36,657	36,005
Teachers, college and university	37.3	898	952	1,489	35,840	34,480
Teachers, except college and university	37.0	1,022	1,051	1,384	38,206	38,795
Elementary school teachers	36.8	1,042	1,078	1,345	38,149	39,484
Secondary school teachers	36.8	1,070	1,083	1,350	39,319	40,036
Teachers, special education	36.8	967	987	1,358	35,676	36,325
Vocational and educational counselors	39.5	894	798	1,776	40,223	34,945
Librarians, archivists, and curators	39.6	830	750	1,966	41,157	39,021
Librarians	39.6	830	750	1,966	41,157	39,021
Social scientists and urban planners	40.0	604	594	2,080	31,395	30,899
Psychologists	40.0	523	496	2,080	27,175	25,789
Social, recreation, and religious workers	39.8	606	608	2,059	31,334	31,595
Social workers	40.0	598	596	2,080	31,116	31,008
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	39.6	735	806	2,025	37,587	41,766
Technical occupations	39.8	631	628	2,066	32,712	32,656
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	38.9	478	362	2,025	24,832	18,825
Licensed practical nurses	38.2	522	516	1,984	27,124	26,827
Electrical and electronic technicians	39.9	683	704	2,050	35,141	36,608
Engineering technicians, N.E.C.	40.9	745	731	2,126	38,743	38,025
Computer programmers	40.0	809	740	2,080	42,047	38,501
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	39.9	573	566	2,076	29,786	29,439
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	40.1	1,035	945	2,074	53,478	48,776
Executives, administrators, and managers	40.3	1,158	1,116	2,075	59,646	56,805
Administrators and officials, public administration	40.0	1,056	1,068	2,080	54,921	55,515
Financial managers	40.0	955	880	2,080	49,642	45,783
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	40.8	1,201	1,173	2,123	62,442	60,986
Administrators, education and related fields	40.1	1,033	977	1,959	50,499	50,814
Managers, medicine and health	39.6	1,155	1,031	2,059	60,056	53,586
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	40.4	1,222	1,225	2,097	63,368	63,728
Management related occupations	39.8	772	730	2,071	40,133	37,960
Accountants and auditors	38.8	783	764	2,018	40,719	39,749
Other financial officers	40.1	759	728	2,088	39,462	37,877
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	40.0	753	769	2,080	39,153	39,998
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	40.0	845	856	2,080	43,918	44,491
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	39.6	763	510	2,058	39,676	26,520
Sales occupations	40.6	561	423	2,112	29,169	22,006
Supervisors, sales occupations	41.2	650	429	2,142	33,779	22,332
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	40.0	983	769	2,080	51,128	39,998
Cashiers	38.6	335	308	2,007	17,402	16,016
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39.8	462	435	2,044	23,757	22,386
Computer operators	40.0	608	622	2,080	31,620	32,365
Secretaries	39.6	542	510	2,007	27,475	26,365
Receptionists	41.5	328	320	2,157	17,048	16,640
Order clerks	39.5	493	458	2,056	25,615	23,795
Personnel clerks except payroll and timekeeping	40.0	473	480	2,080	24,616	24,960
Records clerks, N.E.C.	38.9	382	389	2,025	19,858	20,229

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
White-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)						
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	39.9	\$465	\$484	2,074	\$24,144	\$25,189
Dispatchers	40.0	529	567	2,080	27,494	29,481
Production coordinators	40.0	605	628	2,080	31,480	32,631
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	40.0	372	362	2,080	19,323	18,807
Stock and inventory clerks	40.0	528	500	2,080	27,446	25,979
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	39.6	640	761	2,029	32,795	39,582
General office clerks	39.6	414	404	2,051	21,417	21,125
Data entry keyers	39.7	411	380	2,062	21,389	19,783
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	40.0	451	443	2,067	23,313	22,771
Blue-collar occupations						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40.1	596	561	2,084	30,996	29,120
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	40.4	705	682	2,099	36,655	35,485
Industrial machinery repairers	41.3	943	976	2,150	49,040	50,731
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	40.0	747	709	2,080	38,823	36,858
Electricians	40.0	740	777	2,080	38,485	40,394
Supervisors, production occupations	40.0	888	880	2,080	46,186	45,739
Tool and die makers	41.6	845	860	2,165	43,929	44,720
Machinists	40.0	693	630	2,080	36,040	32,760
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	40.0	649	689	2,080	33,749	35,806
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	40.0	803	766	2,080	41,775	39,832
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40.0	389	385	2,080	20,243	20,009
Punching and stamping press operators	39.9	575	532	2,076	29,923	27,685
Numerical control machine operators	40.0	513	400	2,080	26,682	20,800
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	40.0	556	560	2,080	28,913	29,120
Welders and cutters	39.8	554	526	2,072	28,834	27,352
Assemblers	40.0	596	606	2,080	30,998	31,512
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	40.0	575	520	2,080	29,877	27,040
Transportation and material moving occupations	40.0	483	444	2,080	25,140	23,109
Truck drivers	41.2	605	565	2,127	31,200	28,768
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	45.4	713	742	2,361	37,091	38,605
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	40.0	511	480	2,080	26,595	24,981
Production helpers	39.5	435	430	2,054	22,634	22,360
Stock handlers and baggers	39.7	437	448	2,062	22,722	23,296
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	40.0	476	463	2,080	24,770	24,086
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	40.0	469	482	2,080	24,372	25,064
	39.8	467	473	2,071	24,263	24,606
Service occupations						
Protective service occupations	38.1	396	342	1,966	20,444	17,593
Firefighting occupations	42.0	698	706	2,182	36,272	36,729
Police and detectives, public service	50.2	835	847	2,609	43,400	44,038
Guards and police except public service	40.0	784	781	2,080	40,771	40,607
Food service occupations	40.0	466	471	2,080	24,251	24,502
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	35.4	270	263	1,822	13,865	13,484
Waiters and waitresses	40.3	422	400	2,056	21,482	20,804
Cooks	31.8	82	69	1,652	4,276	3,572
Kitchen workers, food preparation	36.8	310	299	1,889	15,902	15,392
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	33.2	269	262	1,724	14,010	13,614
	34.0	239	221	1,742	12,276	11,483

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
Service occupations (-Continued)						
Health service occupations	38.3	\$331	\$309	1,991	\$17,229	\$16,074
Health aides, except nursing	38.5	404	394	2,001	21,019	20,477
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	38.1	308	300	1,982	15,998	15,600
Cleaning and building service occupations	38.9	404	374	2,012	20,871	19,469
Janitors and cleaners	38.9	401	378	2,015	20,741	19,554
Personal service occupations	36.8	371	373	1,798	18,141	17,777

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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	\$14.99	\$14.37	\$18.37	\$15.94	\$8.45
All occupations excluding sales	15.13	14.50	18.40	16.04	8.60
White-collar occupations	17.35	16.47	20.79	18.21	10.81
Level 1	6.81	6.85	—	—	7.11
Level 2	7.80	7.84	—	8.35	6.75
Level 3	8.80	8.68	9.79	8.88	8.52
Level 4	10.97	10.85	11.90	11.00	10.78
Level 5	12.70	12.68	12.79	12.88	10.58
Level 6	14.13	14.04	14.50	14.13	14.08
Level 7	17.66	15.75	23.24	18.41	11.10
Level 8	18.02	18.28	16.70	18.17	16.29
Level 9	23.29	20.91	27.20	23.46	20.31
Level 10	25.21	24.88	26.60	25.22	—
Level 11	29.57	30.18	25.89	29.60	—
Level 12	32.63	32.18	—	32.63	—
Level 13	38.90	41.54	—	38.94	—
Level 14	44.96	44.96	—	44.96	—
Not able to be leveled	14.39	15.84	—	—	—
White-collar occupations excluding sales	17.93	17.07	20.84	18.64	11.79
Level 1	7.30	—	—	—	—
Level 2	7.99	8.15	—	8.19	—
Level 3	9.00	8.87	9.90	9.04	8.86
Level 4	11.27	11.17	12.00	11.19	11.73
Level 5	12.82	12.83	12.79	12.98	10.82
Level 6	14.24	14.17	14.50	14.25	14.08
Level 7	17.38	14.92	23.24	18.23	11.10
Level 8	17.85	18.09	16.70	17.99	16.29
Level 9	23.46	21.02	27.20	23.65	20.31
Level 10	25.27	24.94	26.60	25.28	—
Level 11	28.81	29.32	25.89	28.84	—
Level 12	32.63	32.18	—	32.63	—
Level 13	38.90	41.54	—	38.94	—
Level 14	44.96	44.96	—	44.96	—
Not able to be leveled	14.39	15.84	—	—	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	20.79	19.43	24.67	21.14	16.54
Professional specialty occupations	22.17	20.82	25.08	22.63	17.11
Level 5	12.31	12.70	11.26	12.85	10.29
Level 6	14.09	13.83	—	13.95	—
Level 7	21.10	14.94	27.09	21.86	13.71
Level 8	17.89	18.44	15.86	18.06	—
Level 9	23.72	20.86	27.38	23.98	20.31
Level 10	26.07	25.66	—	26.10	—
Level 11	29.36	29.77	—	29.42	—
Level 12	30.40	30.59	—	30.40	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	27.33	27.33	—	27.33	—
Level 9	24.42	24.42	—	24.42	—
Level 11	30.19	30.19	—	30.19	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	25.65	26.24	—	25.44	—
Level 9	23.23	23.25	—	23.23	—
Level 11	31.53	31.53	—	31.10	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related occupations	18.10	18.05	19.46	17.90	18.84
Level 7	17.93	—	—	—	—
Level 8	17.31	17.42	—	17.59	—
Level 9	19.29	19.15	—	18.89	20.38
Teachers, college and university	23.70	26.99	17.12	24.06	17.83
Level 9	16.21	—	—	—	19.45
Teachers, except college and university	27.00	—	27.84	27.60	12.38
Level 5	10.90	—	10.90	—	8.74
Level 7	28.35	—	29.59	29.12	—
Level 9	27.77	—	28.35	27.85	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	20.94	—	—	20.94	—
Social scientists and urban planners	15.21	—	—	15.09	—

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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)					
Social, religious, and recreation workers	\$14.83	\$12.94	\$17.24	\$15.22	—
Level 7	13.94	12.97	—	—	—
Level 9	20.68	18.32	—	20.68	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	18.03	18.27	—	18.56	—
Technical occupations	15.70	15.76	14.51	15.83	\$13.42
Level 4	9.91	9.91	—	9.78	—
Level 5	12.64	12.64	—	12.53	—
Level 6	14.16	14.11	—	14.36	13.31
Level 7	15.71	15.87	—	15.71	—
Level 8	17.99	18.13	—	18.01	—
Level 9	20.92	20.92	—	20.92	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	25.52	25.72	24.82	25.79	—
Level 6	14.38	14.24	—	14.38	—
Level 7	15.19	14.71	—	15.19	—
Level 8	18.21	17.72	—	18.60	—
Level 9	22.78	21.42	26.01	22.78	—
Level 10	24.29	23.58	—	24.29	—
Level 11	28.17	28.64	26.81	28.17	—
Level 12	33.32	32.67	—	33.32	—
Level 13	43.55	—	—	43.55	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.69	28.98	27.68	28.75	—
Level 8	19.19	—	—	—	—
Level 9	23.68	21.86	29.96	23.68	—
Level 10	24.27	—	—	24.27	—
Level 11	29.18	29.80	27.73	29.18	—
Level 12	33.51	32.84	—	33.51	—
Level 13	43.55	—	—	43.55	—
Management related occupations	19.20	19.34	18.68	19.38	—
Level 7	15.36	14.87	—	15.36	—
Level 8	17.75	17.41	—	17.96	—
Level 9	20.78	20.00	—	20.78	—
Level 11	24.67	—	—	24.67	—
Sales occupations	12.21	12.25	—	13.81	6.95
Level 1	6.16	6.16	—	—	6.07
Level 2	7.62	7.62	—	8.60	6.61
Level 3	7.71	7.75	—	8.00	6.88
Level 4	8.92	8.88	—	9.40	—
Level 5	10.94	10.94	—	11.31	—
Level 7	19.45	19.45	—	19.45	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.15	10.84	12.51	11.62	8.82
Level 1	7.30	—	—	—	—
Level 2	7.99	8.15	—	8.19	—
Level 3	9.00	8.87	9.90	9.04	8.86
Level 4	10.74	10.52	12.00	10.95	9.36
Level 5	13.10	13.00	13.38	13.18	—
Level 6	14.33	14.45	14.01	14.33	—
Level 7	14.87	14.24	17.02	16.70	—
Blue-collar occupations	14.46	14.46	14.54	14.88	8.13
Level 1	7.17	7.21	—	7.67	6.55
Level 2	9.59	9.55	—	9.58	10.08
Level 3	14.00	14.02	13.36	14.07	11.45
Level 4	15.37	15.45	—	15.68	—
Level 5	13.98	13.90	14.78	13.99	—
Level 6	15.03	14.98	15.22	15.03	—
Level 7	19.12	19.28	16.86	19.12	—
Level 8	19.28	19.25	—	19.28	—
Level 9	24.33	24.33	—	24.33	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.44	17.50	16.48	17.47	—
Level 4	11.65	11.65	—	11.65	—
Level 5	14.32	13.99	—	14.32	—
Level 6	14.67	14.70	—	14.67	—

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (-Continued)					
Level 7	\$19.54	\$19.73	\$16.29	\$19.54	—
Level 8	19.46	19.43	—	19.46	—
Level 9	24.37	24.37	—	24.37	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.41	14.41	—	14.42	—
Level 1	8.68	8.68	—	—	—
Level 2	9.23	9.23	—	9.23	—
Level 4	16.85	16.85	—	16.85	—
Level 5	12.78	12.78	—	12.78	—
Level 6	15.23	15.23	—	15.23	—
Level 7	16.78	16.78	—	16.78	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.39	13.16	14.28	14.67	\$8.57
Level 2	11.19	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.89	11.47	13.27	11.67	—
Level 4	14.11	—	—	14.38	—
Level 5	17.12	17.40	—	17.30	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.29	10.04	12.71	11.02	7.92
Level 1	7.24	7.30	—	7.50	6.95
Level 2	10.34	10.34	—	10.54	—
Level 3	12.25	12.20	—	12.37	—
Level 4	—	—	—	12.82	—
Level 5	12.06	10.91	13.43	12.06	—
Service occupations	8.98	7.34	14.10	10.40	5.95
Level 1	6.25	6.15	9.58	7.45	5.58
Level 2	8.43	8.24	9.38	9.25	6.72
Level 3	7.26	6.63	10.83	7.77	5.91
Level 4	9.88	9.15	11.27	10.10	7.96
Level 5	10.68	9.93	12.20	10.66	—
Level 6	13.51	—	—	13.51	—
Level 7	17.51	—	17.66	17.51	—
Level 8	18.22	—	18.22	18.22	—
Level 9	21.10	—	21.10	21.10	—
Protective service occupations	16.12	9.90	17.36	16.62	—
Level 7	17.71	—	17.71	17.71	—
Level 9	21.10	—	21.10	21.10	—
Food service occupations	6.49	6.31	9.34	7.61	5.67
Level 1	5.73	5.70	—	7.04	5.52
Level 2	6.50	6.36	7.59	6.01	6.80
Level 3	5.32	4.90	9.51	5.47	5.12
Level 4	8.51	8.33	—	8.59	—

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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 (-Continued)					
Health service occupations	\$8.59	\$8.35	—	\$8.65	\$8.15
Level 3	8.18	8.16	—	8.23	7.87
Level 4	9.55	9.55	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	9.97	8.78	\$12.09	10.37	—
Level 1	7.26	6.93	—	7.58	—
Level 2	12.14	12.91	—	12.14	—
Level 3	10.30	—	—	10.30	—
Level 4	11.86	—	11.86	11.86	—
Personal service occupations	9.33	8.82	9.95	10.09	7.18
Level 4	9.55	—	—	—	—

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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:					
Electrical and electronic engineers	\$28.32	\$28.32	—	\$28.32	—
Mechanical engineers	27.82	27.82	—	27.82	—
Level 11	28.96	28.96	—	28.96	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	26.58	27.27	—	26.36	—
Level 9	23.74	23.80	—	23.74	—
Level 11	31.53	31.53	—	31.10	—
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	19.80	—	—	19.80	—
Registered nurses	18.43	18.39	—	18.18	\$19.38
Level 8	17.82	17.99	—	17.95	—
Level 9	19.43	19.27	—	19.02	20.84
Therapists, N.E.C.	15.22	15.22	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	28.36	—	\$29.01	28.36	—
Level 7	30.99	—	30.99	30.99	—
Level 9	27.49	—	28.28	27.49	—
Secondary school teachers	28.98	—	29.37	29.11	—
Level 9	28.79	—	29.23	28.88	—
Teachers, special education	26.27	—	26.27	26.27	—
Level 9	25.23	—	25.23	25.23	—
Teachers, N.E.C.	20.55	—	—	—	—
Substitute teachers	8.88	—	8.90	—	8.88
Vocational and educational counselors	22.50	24.75	—	22.65	—
Librarians	20.94	—	—	20.94	—
Psychologists	13.23	—	—	13.06	—
Social workers	14.63	12.27	17.25	14.96	—
Level 7	14.13	—	—	—	—
Technical occupations:					
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	12.47	12.47	—	12.26	—
Radiological technicians	15.76	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	13.74	13.67	—	13.67	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	14.15	14.12	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.14	17.30	—	17.14	—
Level 8	18.32	18.32	—	18.32	—
Engineering technicians, N.E.C.	18.23	18.23	—	18.23	—
Computer programmers	20.21	20.21	—	20.21	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	14.20	14.35	—	14.35	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations:					
Administrators and officials, public administration	26.40	—	26.35	26.40	—
Financial managers	23.42	22.46	—	23.87	—
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	29.41	29.41	—	29.41	—
Administrators, education and related fields	25.78	—	28.61	25.78	—
Managers, medicine and health	29.17	29.17	—	29.17	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	30.22	30.93	—	30.22	—
Level 9	23.10	23.10	—	23.10	—
Level 12	35.92	35.92	—	35.92	—
Accountants and auditors	20.18	—	—	20.18	—
Other financial officers	18.90	18.39	—	18.90	—
Level 8	18.28	—	—	18.28	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	18.82	18.46	—	18.82	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	19.36	19.36	—	21.11	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	19.28	21.27	—	19.28	—
Sales occupations:					
Supervisors, sales occupations	15.77	15.77	—	15.77	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	24.58	24.58	—	24.58	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.45	7.45	—	—	7.39
Cashiers	7.61	7.57	—	8.67	6.37
Level 2	7.30	7.30	—	—	5.84
Level 3	8.04	8.10	—	8.32	—

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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
White-collar occupations: (-Continued)					
Administrative support occupations, including clerical:					
Computer operators	\$15.20	\$15.76	—	\$15.20	—
Secretaries	12.52	12.21	\$13.77	13.69	—
Level 4	12.37	—	—	12.62	—
Level 5	11.58	—	—	11.58	—
Level 6	14.58	14.34	—	14.58	—
Level 7	—	—	—	16.97	—
Receptionists	7.90	7.90	—	7.90	—
Level 3	7.37	7.37	—	7.37	—
Order clerks	11.62	11.62	—	12.46	—
Personnel clerks except payroll and timekeeping	11.83	—	—	11.83	—
Library clerks	8.38	—	8.29	—	\$7.94
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.81	9.81	—	9.81	—
Level 3	9.20	9.20	—	9.20	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.61	11.08	—	11.64	—
Level 4	11.06	11.13	—	11.06	—
Level 5	12.51	12.27	—	12.66	—
Dispatchers	13.16	—	—	13.22	—
Production coordinators	15.13	15.13	—	15.13	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.29	9.29	—	9.29	—
Stock and inventory clerks	13.20	13.20	—	13.20	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	15.05	—	—	16.16	—
General office clerks	10.17	9.96	10.78	10.44	8.88
Level 3	9.52	9.42	—	9.50	—
Level 4	10.68	10.41	11.87	11.15	—
Level 5	12.67	—	—	12.67	—
Bank tellers	8.39	8.39	—	—	7.36
Level 3	7.56	7.56	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	10.37	10.36	—	10.37	—
Level 3	9.95	—	—	9.95	—
Teachers' aides	11.80	—	11.84	—	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	11.19	10.69	12.32	11.28	—
Level 4	10.74	10.40	—	10.75	—
Level 5	12.35	—	—	12.35	—
Blue-collar occupations:					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations:					
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	22.81	22.81	—	22.81	—
Industrial machinery repairers	18.66	18.66	—	18.66	—
Level 7	19.59	19.59	—	19.59	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	18.09	18.09	—	18.50	—
Level 7	19.02	19.02	—	19.02	—
Electricians	22.20	22.20	—	22.20	—
Level 7	22.16	22.16	—	22.16	—
Supervisors, production occupations	20.29	20.29	—	20.29	—
Level 7	18.12	18.12	—	18.12	—
Tool and die makers	17.33	17.33	—	17.33	—
Machinists	16.23	16.23	—	16.23	—
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	20.08	20.08	—	20.08	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.73	9.73	—	9.73	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors:					
Punching and stamping press operators	12.83	12.83	—	12.83	—
Numerical control machine operators	13.90	13.90	—	13.90	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	13.86	13.86	—	13.92	—
Level 3	12.01	12.01	—	12.01	—
Level 5	16.03	16.03	—	16.03	—
Welders and cutters	14.90	14.90	—	14.90	—
Assemblers	14.36	14.36	—	14.36	—
Level 2	10.28	10.28	—	10.28	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.09	12.09	—	12.09	—
Transportation and material moving occupations:					
Truck drivers	15.71	15.56	—	15.71	—
Level 5	17.43	17.43	—	17.43	—
Bus drivers	11.97	—	11.97	—	11.58

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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)					
Transportation and material moving occupations: (-Continued)					
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	\$12.79	\$12.79	—	\$12.79	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers:					
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	10.94	—	\$11.45	—	—
Production helpers	11.02	—	—	11.02	—
Stock handlers and baggers	10.63	10.63	—	11.91	\$5.65
Level 1	7.37	7.37	—	8.99	—
Level 3	14.22	14.22	—	14.52	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	10.73	10.73	—	11.72	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	10.94	9.17	13.08	11.72	—
Service occupations:					
Protective service occupations:					
Firefighting occupations	16.63	—	16.63	16.63	—
Police and detectives, public service	19.60	—	19.60	19.60	—
Guards and police except public service	11.48	—	—	11.66	—
Food service occupations:					
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	10.30	10.32	—	10.45	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.14	3.14	—	2.59	—
Level 3	2.87	2.87	—	—	—
Cooks	—	—	9.97	8.42	—
Level 3	7.44	7.26	—	7.62	—
Level 4	8.84	8.68	—	8.84	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.69	7.53	—	8.13	6.74
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	5.40	5.40	—	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.53	6.27	8.59	7.05	6.18
Level 1	6.07	6.01	—	—	5.73
Level 2	6.71	—	7.93	—	7.46
Level 3	7.77	—	—	—	—
Health service occupations:					
Health aides, except nursing	10.31	9.59	—	10.51	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.04	7.99	—	8.07	7.85
Level 3	8.02	8.02	—	8.06	7.74
Cleaning and building service occupations:					
Maids and housemen	6.70	6.70	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	9.88	9.01	11.37	10.29	—
Level 1	7.33	6.96	—	7.69	—
Level 2	12.51	13.58	—	12.51	—
Level 3	10.30	—	—	10.30	—
Level 4	11.86	—	11.86	11.86	—
Personal service occupations:					
Child care workers, N.E.C.	7.80	—	—	—	7.61

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, June 1998

Occupational group ²	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
All occupations	\$15.94	\$8.45	\$17.35	\$14.09	\$14.92	\$17.97
All occupations excluding sales	16.04	8.60	17.68	14.14	15.13	15.02
White-collar occupations	18.21	10.81	20.19	16.89	17.26	20.91
White-collar excluding sales	18.64	11.79	22.16	17.28	17.94	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.14	16.54	25.95	19.57	20.79	—
Professional specialty occupations	22.63	17.11	26.92	20.81	22.17	—
Technical occupations	15.83	13.42	15.15	15.74	15.70	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	25.79	—	—	25.67	25.52	—
Sales occupations	13.81	6.95	7.61	13.26	9.59	21.52
Administrative support including clerical occupations	11.62	8.82	14.09	10.81	11.16	—
Blue-collar occupations	14.88	8.13	16.63	12.39	14.43	15.69
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.47	—	19.41	15.82	17.45	17.25
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.42	—	—	11.48	14.40	14.82
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.67	8.57	15.88	11.27	13.39	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.02	7.92	11.27	9.68	10.33	—
Service occupations	10.40	5.95	15.30	7.55	8.97	—

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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	\$14.37	\$16.69	—	\$17.91	\$16.64	\$12.71	\$15.39	\$9.41	—	\$14.00
All occupations excluding sales	14.50	16.66	—	17.91	16.61	12.82	15.30	8.78	—	14.10
White-collar occupations	16.47	19.81	—	17.02	19.89	15.35	17.34	11.92	—	16.32
White-collar excluding sales	17.07	19.81	—	17.02	19.89	16.03	17.36	13.35	—	16.52
Professional specialty and technical occupations	19.43	22.56	—	—	22.79	18.43	—	24.70	—	18.48
Professional specialty occupations	20.82	26.16	—	—	26.24	19.46	—	—	—	19.39
Technical occupations	15.76	16.90	—	—	17.15	15.17	—	—	—	15.29
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	25.72	27.71	—	—	27.95	24.71	29.27	—	—	24.57
Sales occupations	12.25	—	—	—	—	11.64	—	11.37	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	10.84	13.40	—	—	13.38	9.80	11.05	8.83	—	10.00
Blue-collar occupations	14.46	15.53	—	18.23	15.41	11.61	14.15	11.15	—	8.94
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.50	18.37	—	19.99	18.19	15.20	16.03	15.75	—	12.32
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.41	14.76	—	—	14.78	9.85	—	—	—	9.28
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.16	14.38	—	—	13.33	12.67	15.79	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.04	12.02	—	—	11.63	9.01	—	8.44	—	7.14
Service occupations	7.34	16.15	—	—	16.47	7.07	—	6.13	—	8.08

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.

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-3. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and establishment employment size, private industry, all workers², Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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	\$14.37	\$11.52	\$15.17	\$14.44	\$15.82
All occupations excluding sales	14.50	11.37	15.39	14.73	15.93
White-collar occupations	16.47	17.40	16.31	16.62	15.98
White-collar excluding sales	17.07	18.01	16.92	17.66	16.24
Professional specialty and technical occupations	19.43	20.03	19.34	20.01	18.59
Professional specialty occupations	20.82	21.95	20.67	21.02	20.23
Technical occupations	15.76	16.39	15.63	16.41	15.02
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	25.72	25.57	25.76	25.31	26.26
Sales occupations	12.25	14.34	11.74	11.75	11.73
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	10.84	11.06	10.80	10.43	11.06
Blue-collar occupations	14.46	10.80	15.48	13.76	16.54
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17.50	14.86	18.31	16.45	20.45
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.41	9.73	15.27	12.92	16.22
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.16	7.71	16.17	14.19	17.25
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.04	8.88	10.56	9.35	11.49
Service occupations	7.34	6.50	8.06	7.05	9.72

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.

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-4. Number of workers¹ represented by occupational group, Dayton-Springfield, OH, June 1998

Occupational group ²	All workers		
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	257,992	213,816	44,176
All occupations excluding sales	245,055	201,015	44,040
White-collar occupations	122,026	93,033	28,994
White-collar excluding sales	109,089	80,231	28,858
Professional specialty and technical occupations	53,524	36,785	16,740
Professional specialty occupations	43,636	27,438	16,198
Technical occupations	9,888	9,346	542
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	16,306	12,627	3,679
Sales occupations	12,938	12,802	—
Administrative support including clerical occupations	39,258	30,819	8,439
Blue-collar occupations	86,397	81,216	5,180
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	22,904	21,499	1,405
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	37,820	37,820	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	9,622	7,183	2,439
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16,052	14,715	1,337
Service occupations	49,569	39,567	10,002

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.

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.

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 A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing); service-producing industries (transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries); and State and local governments. Agriculture, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey an establishment 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 Dayton-Springfield, OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Clark, Greene, Miami and Montgomery Counties, OH.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two

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

The collection of data from survey respondents required detailed procedures. Collection was the responsibility of the field economists, working out of the Regional Office, who visited each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to follow-up and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

Identification of the occupations for which wage data were to be collected was a 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 MOGs:

- Professional specialty and technical
- Executive, administrative, and managerial
- Sales
- Administrative support including clerical
- Precision production, craft, and repair
- Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors
- Transportation and material moving
- Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers
- Service occupations

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

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using a "generic leveling" process. Generic leveling ranks and compares all occupations randomly selected in an establishment using the same criteria. 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 data were collected over several months. For each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment's most recent information at the time of collection. The payroll reference month shown in the tables reflects the average date of this information for all sample units.

Earnings

Earnings were defined as regular payments from the employer to the employee as compensation for straight-time hourly work, or for any salaried work performed. The following components were included as part of earnings:

- Incentive pay, including commissions, production bonuses, and piece rates
- Cost-of-living allowances
- Hazard pay
- Payments of income deferred due to participation in a salary reduction plan
- Deadhead pay, defined as pay given to transportation workers returning in a vehicle without freight or passengers

The following forms of payments were *not* considered part of straight-time earnings:

- Shift differentials, defined as extra payment for working a schedule that varies from the norm, such as night or weekend work
- Premium pay for overtime, holidays, and weekends
- Bonuses not directly tied to production (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 and occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate the individual establishments or occupations into the various data series. Some of the establishments surveyed could not supply or refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar "cells" were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of the nonrespondents equals the mean value of the respondents at some detailed "cell" level. Responding and nonresponding establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells that were additionally defined by major occupation group and job level.

Establishments that were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey had their weights changed to zero. If only partial data were given by a sample establishment or occupation, or data were missing, the response was treated as a refusal.

Survey response

	Establishments
Total in sample	304
Responding	241
Out of business or not in survey scope	12
Unable or refused to provide data	51

Some surveys may have a high nonresponse rate for the all industries or private industry iterations. Such instances are noted in the bulletin table footnotes.

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for 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.

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.

The number of workers estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of the number of workers obtained from the sample of establishments serve only to indicate the relative importance of the occupational groups studied.

Data reliability

The data in this bulletin are estimates from a scientifically

selected probability sample. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey, sampling and nonsampling.

Sampling errors occur because observations come only from a sample and not from an entire population. The sample used for this survey is one of a number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the sample design. Estimates derived from the different samples would differ from each other.

A measure of the variation among these differing estimates is called the standard error or sampling error. It indicates the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error divided by the estimate. 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 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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, 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	1,458	233	65	168	100	68
Private industry	1,362	193	64	129	81	48
Goods-producing industries	382	80	20	60	37	23
Construction	31	7	2	5	5	-
Manufacturing	350	73	18	55	32	23
Service-producing industries	980	113	44	69	44	25
Transportation and public utilities	64	9	2	7	2	5
Wholesale and retail trade	497	37	19	18	15	3
Finance, insurance and real estate	36	6	1	5	2	3
Services	383	61	22	39	25	14
State and local government	96	40	1	39	19	20

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, June 1998

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	2.1	2.5	2.0
All occupations excluding sales	2.2	2.6	2.0
White-collar occupations	2.8	3.4	2.6
White-collar occupations excluding sales	2.9	3.7	2.6
Professional specialty and technical occupations	2.1	2.9	2.6
Professional specialty occupations	2.4	3.4	2.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	2.9	2.9	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	7.4	7.4	—
Mechanical engineers	7.5	7.5	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	3.9	3.7	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	4.1	3.7	—
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	2.5	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—
Health related occupations	3.2	3.3	8.4
Registered nurses	2.0	2.0	—
Therapists, N.E.C.	6.1	6.1	—
Teachers, college and university	13.5	13.2	17.8
Teachers, except college and university	2.2	—	2.2
Elementary school teachers	2.5	—	2.5
Secondary school teachers	2.5	—	2.6
Teachers, special education	4.2	—	4.2
Teachers, N.E.C.	21.9	—	—
Substitute teachers	3.5	—	3.7
Vocational and educational counselors	17.7	22.9	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	9.4	—	—
Librarians	9.4	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	10.8	—	—
Psychologists	2.0	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	8.4	9.2	8.6
Social workers	9.2	9.4	8.7
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	8.7	9.0	—
Technical occupations	3.2	3.3	4.5
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	13.3	13.3	—
Radiological technicians	7.6	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	1.6	1.5	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	11.0	11.2	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	6.0	6.0	—
Engineering technicians, N.E.C.	5.2	5.2	—
Computer programmers	5.5	5.5	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	4.9	5.1	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3.6	4.2	6.2
Executives, administrators, and managers	3.8	4.5	7.0
Administrators and officials, public administration	15.8	—	18.7
Financial managers	9.3	9.6	—
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	15.5	15.5	—
Administrators, education and related fields	7.2	—	6.1
Managers, medicine and health	9.5	9.5	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	5.8	5.8	—
Management related occupations	4.3	5.0	8.1
Accountants and auditors	8.3	—	—
Other financial officers	6.7	7.8	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	8.4	9.6	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	8.0	8.0	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	18.2	18.9	—
Sales occupations	10.0	10.1	—
Supervisors, sales occupations	26.7	26.7	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	23.6	23.6	—
Sales workers, other commodities	4.5	4.5	—

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, June 1998 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
White-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Sales occupations (-Continued)			
Cashiers	3.5	3.5	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2.9	3.3	3.1
Computer operators	3.2	1.2	—
Secretaries	6.5	7.5	4.6
Receptionists	3.8	3.8	—
Order clerks	7.4	7.4	—
Personnel clerks except payroll and timekeeping	5.7	—	—
Library clerks	5.7	—	7.3
Records clerks, N.E.C.	6.1	6.1	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	4.5	4.9	—
Dispatchers	7.9	—	—
Production coordinators	5.8	5.8	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	6.2	6.2	—
Stock and inventory clerks	15.6	15.6	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	12.7	—	—
General office clerks	3.4	4.0	6.7
Bank tellers	4.8	4.8	—
Data entry keyers	5.2	5.6	—
Teachers' aides	20.0	—	20.1
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	3.5	3.9	5.6
Blue-collar occupations			
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2.4	2.5	3.5
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	2.8	3.0	4.4
Industrial machinery repairers	8.9	8.9	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	7.6	7.6	—
Electricians	5.8	5.8	—
Supervisors, production occupations	2.1	2.1	—
Tool and die makers	5.5	5.5	—
Machinists	10.7	10.7	—
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	4.2	4.2	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	7.0	7.0	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.8	7.8	—
Punching and stamping press operators	3.1	3.1	—
Numerical control machine operators	15.5	15.5	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	5.7	5.7	—
Welders and cutters	8.5	8.5	—
Assemblers	3.7	3.7	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	3.7	3.7	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.1	9.1	—
Truck drivers	8.3	10.5	4.7
Bus drivers	6.6	8.0	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	3.3	—	3.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.6	10.6	—
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	4.2	4.5	6.6
Production helpers	14.5	—	17.3
Stock handlers and baggers	10.6	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	8.3	8.3	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	5.1	5.1	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	7.7	9.1	4.7
Service occupations			
Protective service occupations	4.2	3.3	3.2
Firefighting occupations	4.6	11.8	3.7
Police and detectives, public service	8.2	—	8.2
Guards and police except public service	1.8	—	1.8
Guards and police except public service	5.6	—	—
Food service occupations	2.4	2.6	6.8
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	4.7	4.9	—
Waiters and waitresses	18.3	18.3	—
Cooks	—	—	11.5
Kitchen workers, food preparation	3.7	3.7	—
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	2.0	2.0	—

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, June 1998 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
Service occupations (-Continued)			
Food service occupations (-Continued)			
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	4.1	4.2	6.0
Health service occupations	2.6	2.4	—
Health aides, except nursing	5.3	6.1	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	1.8	1.7	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.7	11.5	4.2
Maids and housemen	4.2	4.2	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.5	13.2	2.4
Personal service occupations	5.2	6.8	7.3
Child care workers, N.E.C.	3.6	—	—

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, June 1998

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	5	6	3
All occupations excluding sales	5	6	3
White-collar occupations	7	7	5
White-collar occupations excluding sales	7	7	5
Professional specialty and technical occupations	8	8	7
Professional specialty occupations	8	8	7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	10	10	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	11	11	—
Mechanical engineers	11	11	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	9	9	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	10	10	—
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	8	8	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—
Health related occupations	7	8	7
Registered nurses	7	8	7
Therapists, N.E.C.	8	—	—
Teachers, college and university	10	10	9
Teachers, except college and university	8	8	6
Elementary school teachers	8	8	—
Secondary school teachers	8	8	—
Teachers, special education	8	8	—
Teachers, N.E.C.	7	—	—
Substitute teachers	5	—	5
Vocational and educational counselors	9	9	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	9	9	—
Librarians	9	9	—
Social scientists and urban planners	8	8	—
Psychologists	8	8	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	7	7	—
Social workers	7	7	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	8	8	—
Technical occupations	7	7	6
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	5	5	—
Radiological technicians	7	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	6	7	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	6	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	7	7	—
Engineering technicians, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Computer programmers	8	8	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10	10	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	11	11	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	10	10	—
Financial managers	9	9	—
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations ..	11	11	—
Administrators, education and related fields	10	10	—
Managers, medicine and health	11	11	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	11	11	—
Management related occupations	8	8	—
Accountants and auditors	8	8	—
Other financial officers	8	8	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	8	8	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	9	9	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	8	8	—
Sales occupations	4	5	3
Supervisors, sales occupations	6	6	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	8	8	—
Sales workers, other commodities	3	—	3
Cashiers	2	3	2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4	4	3
Computer operators	6	6	—
Secretaries	5	5	—
Receptionists	3	3	—
Order clerks	4	5	—
Personnel clerks except payroll and timekeeping	5	5	—
Library clerks	3	—	3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)			
Records clerks, N.E.C.	4	4	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	5	5	—
Dispatchers	5	5	—
Production coordinators	6	6	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	3	3	—
Stock and inventory clerks	4	4	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	5	6	—
General office clerks	4	4	4
Bank tellers	3	—	3
Data entry keyers	4	4	—
Teachers' aides	4	—	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	4	5	—
Blue-collar occupations	4	5	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations			
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	8	8	—
Industrial machinery repairers	7	7	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	6	6	—
Electricians	7	7	—
Supervisors, production occupations	8	8	—
Tool and die makers	7	7	—
Machinists	7	7	—
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	6	6	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	3	3	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors			
Punching and stamping press operators	3	3	—
Numerical control machine operators	5	5	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	3	3	—
Welders and cutters	6	6	—
Assemblers	3	3	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	3	3	—
Transportation and material moving occupations			
Truck drivers	4	4	—
Bus drivers	3	—	3
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	3	3	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers			
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	3	—	—
Production helpers	3	3	—
Stock handlers and baggers	2	2	1
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	3	3	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	3	4	—
Service occupations	3	4	2
Protective service occupations			
Firefighting occupations	6	6	—
Police and detectives, public service	8	8	—
Guards and police except public service	5	5	—
Food service occupations			
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	5	5	—
Waiters and waitresses	3	3	—
Cooks	—	4	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	3	3	2
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	2	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	2	2	2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations (-Continued)			
Health service occupations	3	3	3
Health aides, except nursing	4	4	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3	3	3
Cleaning and building service occupations	2	3	—
Maids and housemen	1	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	2	2	—
Personal service occupations	4	5	2
Child care workers, N.E.C.	3	—	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.