

St. Louis, MO–IL National Compensation Survey July 2007



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March 2008

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 establishments and government agencies that provided pay data included in this bulletin. The Bureau thanks these respondents for their cooperation.

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

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

Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE., Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, call (202) 691-6199, or send an e-mail to NCSinfo@bls.gov.

The data contained in this bulletin are also available at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm>, the BLS Internet site. Data are presented in a Portable Document Format (PDF) file containing the core bulletin, and in an ASCII file containing the published table formats.

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

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the St. Louis, MO-IL, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Data were collected between December 2006 and January 2008; the average reference month is July 2007. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and an appendix with detailed information on occupational classifications.

Most of the earnings estimates in this bulletin are presented as mean hourly earnings. Mean weekly and annual earnings, and the corresponding hours, also are provided for full-time employees in specific occupations. Some occupations, such as teachers and fire fighters, typically have shorter or longer work schedules than do the majority of full-time workers. The weekly and annual estimates are useful for comparing the earnings of occupations having different work schedules.

NCS products

The Bureau's National Compensation Survey provides comprehensive measures of occupational earnings, compensation cost trends, benefit incidence, and detailed plan provisions. The Employment Cost Index, a quarterly measure of the change in employer costs for wages and benefits, is derived from the NCS. Employer Costs for Employee Compensation measures employers' average hourly costs for wages and benefits. NCS also measures the incidence and provisions of benefit plans. This bulletin is limited to data on occupational wages and salaries.

Changes to the publications

The locality wage publications are undergoing a number of significant changes. Please see the bulletins published between September 2006 and July 2007 for information on earlier changes.

The areas covered by the publications are currently being updated to the December 2003 definitions of Combined Statistical Areas, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, as determined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This bulletin includes a new State and local government sample that reflects the new area definition.

In appendix table 2, the total numbers of establishments in the sampling frame are now benchmarked to the latest available establishment counts, adjusted for establishments that are out of scope for NCS.

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings, which include wages and salaries, incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. These earnings exclude premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. About 800 detailed occupations, listed in Appendix B, are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households). Data are not shown for any occupations if they would raise concerns about the confidentiality of the survey respondents or if the data are insufficient to support reliable estimates.

Table 1 presents an overview of all tables in this bulletin. Mean hourly earnings, weekly hours, and relative standard errors are given for all industries, private industry, and State and local government for selected worker and establishment characteristics. The worker characteristics include high-level and intermediate occupational aggregation, full-time or part-time status, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Establishment characteristics include goods producing, service providing, and size of establishment.

Table 2 presents mean hourly earnings data by work level for occupational major groups and for detailed occupations. Separate data are also shown for full-time and part-time workers. Table 3 provides work level data for private industry workers. Table 4 provides similar data for State and local government workers. Table 5 simplifies the work levels by combining them into broader groups within major and detailed occupations, and for full-time and part-time workers.

Tables 6 through 10 present hourly wage percentiles that describe the distribution of hourly earnings for individual workers within each published occupation. Data are provided for the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time workers, and part-time workers.

Table 11 presents mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings, and the associated hours, for major occupational groups and detailed occupations for full-time workers. Table 12 provides the same type of information for private industry workers. Table 13 provides similar data for State and local government workers.

Table 14 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by high-level occupational aggregations in the private sector. Tables 15 and 16 provide

mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings data for full-time employees in private establishments with fewer than 100 workers, and in private establishments with 100 workers or more.

Table 17 presents mean hourly earnings data for union and nonunion workers in all, private, and State and local government establishments by high-level occupational aggregation. Table 18 provides hourly earnings data for time and incentive workers in all and private establishments by

high-level occupational aggregation. Table 19 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions within the private sector.

Appendix table 1 presents the number of workers represented by the survey, by high-level occupational aggregation and for all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Appendix table 2 provides the number of establishments in the sampling frame and the number of responding and nonresponding establishments.

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$20.28	3.3	35.4	\$20.04	3.7	35.2	\$22.37	2.3	37.0
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	29.98	5.7	36.5	30.51	6.8	36.5	27.32	5.4	36.5
Management, business, and financial	31.94	7.8	39.9	32.29	8.3	39.8	25.73	6.8	41.7
Professional and related	29.11	5.6	35.1	29.57	7.1	34.9	27.50	6.2	36.0
Service	11.88	6.7	32.0	10.61	7.6	30.9	18.38	7.0	38.6
Sales and office	15.10	2.5	35.5	15.10	2.6	35.5	15.13	3.4	35.1
Sales and related	14.17	4.9	32.0	14.17	4.9	32.0	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	15.59	3.3	37.6	15.63	3.5	37.9	15.13	3.4	35.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	27.46	2.6	39.4	27.63	2.5	39.5	24.45	6.0	37.2
Construction and extraction	29.43	1.2	39.7	29.86	.5	40.0	24.71	8.1	37.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	24.59	4.1	38.9	24.63	4.2	38.9	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	18.66	4.1	36.0	18.58	4.2	36.0	—	—	—
Production	19.10	3.7	39.3	19.10	3.7	39.3	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	18.15	7.9	32.8	17.96	8.1	32.7	—	—	—
Full time	21.46	3.4	39.6	21.27	3.9	39.6	22.99	2.4	39.6
Part time	11.34	8.7	19.7	11.28	9.1	19.7	12.42	15.8	18.3
Union	24.39	5.3	38.4	24.26	6.4	38.1	25.05	4.6	40.4
Nonunion	19.02	4.0	34.5	18.86	4.3	34.5	20.79	5.2	35.3
Time	20.39	3.3	35.6	20.15	3.8	35.4	22.37	2.3	37.0
Incentive	18.63	8.4	33.1	18.63	8.4	33.1	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	25.36	3.1	39.8	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	18.51	4.5	34.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	18.66	6.4	34.4	18.47	6.9	34.1	22.23	5.6	40.1
100-499 workers	20.30	7.4	35.8	19.85	8.6	35.8	23.41	3.7	35.4
500 workers or more	23.28	6.9	36.8	23.65	8.3	36.8	21.46	5.2	37.0

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

⁶ Classification of establishments into goods-producing and service-providing industries applies to private industry only. Industries are determined by the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$20.28	3.3	\$21.46	3.4	\$11.34	8.7
Management occupations	36.29	14.8	36.79	15.2	—	—
Level 9	30.75	7.2	30.75	7.2	—	—
Level 11	44.45	11.3	44.45	11.3	—	—
Level 13	52.65	7.0	52.65	7.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	41.78	6.5	41.78	6.5	—	—
Computer and information systems managers	46.66	5.5	46.66	5.5	—	—
Financial managers	42.86	13.6	42.86	13.6	—	—
Education administrators	23.11	19.9	23.11	19.9	—	—
Engineering managers	56.73	3.6	56.73	3.6	—	—
Medical and health services managers	41.38	13.1	41.38	13.1	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	27.55	6.4	27.68	6.4	—	—
Level 6	19.67	12.9	19.67	12.9	—	—
Level 7	22.89	4.9	22.89	4.9	—	—
Level 8	26.10	5.4	26.10	5.4	—	—
Level 9	30.33	1.9	30.33	1.9	—	—
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	25.13	6.8	25.13	6.8	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	37.31	7.1	37.31	7.1	—	—
Level 9	33.36	8.7	33.36	8.7	—	—
Level 10	33.01	7.1	33.01	7.1	—	—
Level 11	49.04	7.3	49.04	7.3	—	—
Computer software engineers	47.18	6.6	47.18	6.6	—	—
Computer systems analysts	34.92	10.8	34.92	10.8	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	32.72	6.4	32.28	6.8	—	—
Level 7	29.27	3.3	29.27	3.3	—	—
Level 9	32.33	3.0	32.33	3.0	—	—
Engineers	34.87	8.4	34.38	8.8	—	—
Level 9	32.69	2.8	32.69	2.8	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	27.48	7.1	27.48	7.1	—	—
Community and social services occupations	16.04	5.5	16.04	5.5	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	28.25	10.2	29.37	8.4	14.39	32.7
Level 7	33.62	6.0	—	—	—	—
Level 8	32.21	8.3	32.21	8.3	—	—
Level 9	34.55	7.7	34.63	7.8	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	44.14	10.5	45.42	10.8	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	31.74	2.2	32.45	.8	—	—
Level 9	34.96	8.5	34.96	8.5	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	30.79	5.3	31.44	8.4	—	—
Level 9	33.98	8.1	33.98	8.1	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	35.07	3.6	36.97	1.7	—	—
Secondary school teachers	35.44	6.2	35.44	6.2	—	—
Level 9	36.55	7.6	36.55	7.6	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	35.44	6.2	35.44	6.2	—	—
Level 9	36.55	7.6	36.55	7.6	—	—
Teacher assistants	10.50	9.5	10.85	8.3	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	25.92	21.7	26.32	21.3	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.50	4.7	25.21	4.5	27.29	22.8
Level 5	16.65	5.2	17.69	2.7	—	—
Level 6	18.85	3.4	19.42	3.0	—	—
Level 7	25.21	2.1	25.24	2.5	25.01	3.7
Level 8	26.05	5.2	26.03	5.4	—	—
Level 9	27.67	10.4	28.43	12.0	—	—
Level 11	45.43	5.6	48.11	2.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	45.38	14.9	30.20	7.6	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations						
—Continued						
Physicians and surgeons	\$66.66	6.8	\$49.72	17.2	—	—
Registered nurses	24.47	6.0	25.07	4.5	\$21.72	11.3
Level 7	25.55	1.2	25.63	1.3	25.09	4.8
Level 8	25.81	.7	25.77	.7	—	—
Level 9	26.53	11.5	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	30.13	8.4	30.13	8.4	—	—
Therapists	29.11	7.2	29.54	7.5	—	—
Level 7	23.97	6.6	—	—	—	—
Occupational therapists	26.43	2.2	—	—	—	—
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	25.37	7.0	25.41	8.1	—	—
Radiologic technologists and technicians	25.34	7.1	25.41	8.1	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.41	2.9	17.40	2.9	—	—
Level 5	17.25	3.7	17.24	3.7	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	14.38	18.1	14.64	18.1	10.55	8.8
Level 2	10.09	2.0	—	—	—	—
Level 3	10.38	7.0	10.63	7.6	9.47	7.7
Level 4	11.88	10.9	11.88	10.9	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.50	4.3	10.50	5.1	10.45	12.9
Level 2	10.08	2.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.77	7.7	10.04	8.4	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.98	1.3	9.90	.6	10.79	12.9
Level 2	10.00	1.4	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.80	10.5	10.01	11.2	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations						
Level 3	11.91	2.2	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	14.85	19.6	15.20	21.4	—	—
Level 7	22.72	2.3	22.72	2.3	—	—
Police officers	23.66	2.6	23.66	2.6	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	23.66	2.6	23.66	2.6	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.57	6.6	10.13	4.9	6.59	4.0
Level 1	6.54	10.8	6.94	19.2	6.27	6.1
Level 2	6.70	11.1	7.64	26.1	6.27	4.4
Level 3	9.19	2.9	—	—	—	—
Level 4	10.80	10.8	10.77	13.8	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	13.43	15.0	13.43	15.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	13.43	15.0	13.43	15.0	—	—
Cooks	10.36	8.3	10.23	10.3	11.60	3.5
Level 4	11.26	11.6	—	—	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.07	8.8	9.64	10.3	—	—
Cooks, restaurant	11.43	.1	—	—	—	—
Food preparation workers	10.04	5.3	10.60	2.7	—	—
Food service, tipped	5.55	29.5	—	—	5.01	22.8
Level 1	4.70	23.5	—	—	5.39	18.5
Level 2	4.93	29.0	—	—	4.43	23.6
Waiters and waitresses	5.23	36.6	—	—	4.54	28.9
Level 2	4.66	35.1	—	—	4.27	25.8
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	7.43	10.8	—	—	6.93	6.2
Fast food and counter workers	7.40	2.4	—	—	7.28	3.1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.57	5.7	10.94	5.6	8.29	7.4
Level 1	9.34	6.7	9.46	6.8	—	—
Level 2	9.74	10.3	10.57	9.3	—	—
Level 3	11.23	4.3	11.27	5.0	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.06	5.7	10.37	5.9	8.14	9.0
Level 1	9.34	6.7	9.46	6.8	—	—
Level 2	10.39	11.4	11.77	8.2	—	—
Level 3	10.88	4.0	10.87	4.7	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations —Continued						
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	\$10.96	6.1	\$11.05	6.5	—	—
Level 1	10.07	9.5	10.19	10.0	—	—
Level 2	12.02	9.5	12.09	9.7	—	—
Level 3	10.88	4.2	—	—	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.11	2.7	8.44	1.5	—	—
Level 1	8.34	2.0	8.42	1.8	—	—
Grounds maintenance workers	10.63	16.8	—	—	—	—
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	10.63	16.8	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	15.18	19.0	11.78	14.4	\$17.93	17.0
Level 2	7.54	1.4	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	14.17	4.9	16.90	5.3	8.04	3.4
Level 2	7.90	3.1	—	—	7.74	3.7
Level 3	12.35	7.4	12.62	8.3	—	—
Level 4	17.47	7.8	17.47	7.8	—	—
Level 5	17.92	9.7	17.92	9.7	—	—
Level 6	18.92	6.7	18.92	6.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	12.88	27.7	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.56	10.7	14.31	10.6	8.06	3.3
Level 2	7.88	3.6	—	—	7.75	3.7
Level 3	10.09	11.0	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.56	3.9	—	—	8.14	2.3
Level 2	8.10	3.3	—	—	8.10	3.3
Cashiers	8.56	3.9	—	—	8.14	2.3
Level 2	8.10	3.3	—	—	8.10	3.3
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	14.81	2.3	15.16	5.6	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.97	12.7	14.32	19.4	7.78	1.5
Level 2	7.75	3.5	—	—	—	—
Level 3	10.04	5.3	—	—	—	—
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	19.39	7.5	19.39	7.5	—	—
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	19.39	7.5	19.39	7.5	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	15.59	3.3	15.79	3.4	12.12	4.8
Level 2	10.64	4.6	10.75	5.3	9.98	4.0
Level 3	12.62	9.6	12.97	10.8	10.46	1.1
Level 4	15.81	4.1	15.78	4.3	16.96	6.4
Level 5	18.26	5.2	18.26	5.2	—	—
Level 6	19.45	4.0	19.60	4.1	—	—
Level 7	22.79	6.7	22.57	6.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	14.95	7.2	14.95	7.2	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.72	6.2	18.72	6.2	—	—
Financial clerks	13.86	2.9	14.20	3.1	10.77	.5
Level 2	9.99	1.6	—	—	—	—
Level 3	10.89	7.6	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.12	4.8	14.10	4.8	—	—
Level 5	15.89	5.3	15.89	5.3	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	16.89	9.2	16.89	9.2	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.07	3.6	15.07	3.6	—	—
Level 4	14.77	4.4	14.77	4.4	—	—
Level 5	15.89	5.3	15.89	5.3	—	—
Tellers	11.03	1.7	11.11	2.4	10.77	.5
Level 2	9.99	1.6	—	—	—	—
Level 4	11.91	6.3	11.71	4.8	—	—
Customer service representatives	14.49	12.0	14.80	12.1	—	—
Level 3	10.41	16.1	10.41	19.6	—	—
Level 4	15.67	4.7	15.67	4.7	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	14.34	8.5	14.34	8.5	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.50	6.1	12.50	6.1	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	18.67	16.3	18.67	16.3	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.95	6.1	18.11	6.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Office and administrative support occupations						
—Continued						
Secretaries and administrative assistants —Continued						
Level 3	\$12.22	3.1	\$12.54	1.1	—	—
Level 4	15.06	4.8	15.10	4.9	—	—
Level 5	18.27	5.7	18.27	5.7	—	—
Level 6	20.72	4.8	20.72	4.8	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	20.64	7.2	20.98	6.5	—	—
Medical secretaries	14.03	3.5	14.01	3.7	—	—
Level 3	13.08	4.8	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.96	5.9	15.96	5.9	—	—
Level 4	14.83	8.5	14.83	8.5	—	—
Level 5	17.68	9.0	17.68	9.0	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	13.20	4.2	12.83	6.1	—	—
Word processors and typists	13.41	3.9	—	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	14.77	9.6	14.88	9.9	—	—
Level 3	13.97	6.6	—	—	—	—
Level 4	16.05	7.1	—	—	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	29.43	1.2	29.57	.8	—	—
Level 7	31.69	3.4	31.69	3.4	—	—
Carpenters	24.28	20.2	24.28	20.2	—	—
Construction laborers	19.37	20.3	20.08	21.7	—	—
Electricians	30.25	5.7	30.25	5.7	—	—
Level 7	30.81	4.8	30.81	4.8	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	24.59	4.1	24.59	4.2	—	—
Level 5	20.99	20.1	20.99	20.1	—	—
Level 6	24.76	4.4	24.76	4.4	—	—
Level 7	26.20	5.2	26.20	5.2	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	34.75	4.4	34.75	4.4	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	20.24	3.6	20.24	3.6	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	29.02	6.4	29.02	6.4	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	21.05	13.1	21.05	13.1	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Production occupations	\$19.10	3.7	\$19.28	3.9	—	—
Level 3	19.21	1.2	19.33	1.1	—	—
Level 4	19.88	8.5	19.88	8.5	—	—
Level 5	17.54	5.0	17.54	5.0	—	—
Level 7	25.61	6.4	25.61	6.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	18.79	30.4	18.79	30.4	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	19.49	15.1	19.45	15.1	—	—
Level 3	23.88	12.5	23.92	12.7	—	—
Painting workers	22.52	26.5	22.52	26.5	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	19.79	21.7	19.79	21.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	18.15	7.9	19.29	7.7	\$10.10	23.8
Level 1	9.06	8.7	10.34	7.4	6.69	8.3
Level 2	15.61	15.7	15.75	15.4	—	—
Level 3	20.80	6.5	21.39	5.9	—	—
Level 4	18.13	4.9	17.67	4.2	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.14	14.1	15.57	11.3	—	—
Level 4	17.94	5.9	17.29	5.3	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	—	—	18.17	2.4	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	13.07	19.0	13.07	19.0	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	14.92	12.4	16.42	11.2	8.63	9.8
Level 1	9.69	7.5	—	—	—	—
Level 2	17.82	17.0	17.82	17.0	—	—
Level 3	19.14	7.7	—	—	—	—
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	11.84	5.9	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	17.56	12.6	18.06	11.6	—	—
Level 3	19.14	7.7	—	—	—	—

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. See appendix A for more information.

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 Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$20.04	3.7	\$21.27	3.9	\$11.28	9.1
Management occupations	36.69	15.7	37.22	16.1	—	—
Level 9	30.64	8.9	30.64	8.9	—	—
Level 11	46.73	10.6	46.73	10.6	—	—
Level 13	52.65	7.0	52.65	7.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	41.78	6.5	41.78	6.5	—	—
Computer and information systems managers	46.66	5.5	46.66	5.5	—	—
Financial managers	42.86	13.6	42.86	13.6	—	—
Engineering managers	56.73	3.6	56.73	3.6	—	—
Medical and health services managers	41.38	13.1	41.38	13.1	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	27.82	6.7	27.97	6.7	—	—
Level 6	19.18	16.7	19.18	16.7	—	—
Level 7	22.97	5.1	22.97	5.1	—	—
Level 8	26.10	5.4	26.10	5.4	—	—
Level 9	30.37	2.1	30.37	2.1	—	—
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	25.13	6.8	25.13	6.8	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	37.82	7.2	37.82	7.2	—	—
Level 9	33.36	8.7	33.36	8.7	—	—
Level 11	49.04	7.3	49.04	7.3	—	—
Computer software engineers	47.18	6.6	47.18	6.6	—	—
Computer systems analysts	36.69	12.3	36.69	12.3	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	32.72	6.4	32.28	6.8	—	—
Level 7	29.27	3.3	29.27	3.3	—	—
Level 9	32.33	3.0	32.33	3.0	—	—
Engineers	34.87	8.4	34.38	8.8	—	—
Level 9	32.69	2.8	32.69	2.8	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	27.48	7.1	27.48	7.1	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	25.33	28.1	27.37	26.2	—	—
Level 9	29.64	1.9	29.59	2.2	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	43.43	14.2	45.12	15.3	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	22.81	13.3	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	26.09	22.0	26.51	21.5	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.82	5.5	25.26	4.8	29.49	25.2
Level 5	17.99	3.8	17.98	3.8	—	—
Level 6	18.89	3.8	19.51	3.4	—	—
Level 7	25.57	1.6	25.67	1.8	25.01	3.7
Level 8	25.53	.2	25.48	.3	—	—
Level 9	28.13	11.4	28.43	12.0	—	—
Level 11	48.86	2.3	48.86	2.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	45.38	14.9	30.20	7.6	—	—
Physicians and surgeons	66.76	9.4	37.70	4.8	—	—
Registered nurses	24.37	6.3	25.05	4.6	20.78	11.3
Level 7	25.56	1.3	25.65	1.4	25.09	4.8
Level 8	25.81	.7	25.77	.7	—	—
Level 9	26.91	13.3	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	30.13	8.4	30.13	8.4	—	—
Therapists	26.47	4.1	26.71	3.2	—	—
Level 7	23.97	6.6	—	—	—	—
Occupational therapists	26.43	2.2	—	—	—	—
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	25.37	7.0	25.41	8.1	—	—
Radiologic technologists and technicians	25.34	7.1	25.41	8.1	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.56	3.0	17.56	3.0	—	—
Level 5	17.51	3.9	17.50	3.9	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	14.48	19.6	14.78	19.5	10.55	8.8
Level 2	10.09	2.0	—	—	—	—
Level 3	10.06	8.4	10.31	10.3	9.47	7.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Healthcare support occupations —Continued						
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	\$10.01	1.6	\$9.96	1.3	\$10.45	12.9
Level 2	10.08	2.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.69	9.5	10.01	11.2	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.98	1.3	9.90	.6	10.79	12.9
Level 2	10.00	1.4	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.80	10.5	10.01	11.2	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations						
Level 3	11.59	2.4	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations						
Level 1	8.50	6.8	10.10	5.0	6.45	3.9
Level 2	6.54	10.9	6.94	19.2	6.27	6.2
Level 3	6.64	11.2	7.64	26.1	6.16	4.9
Level 3	9.22	3.1	—	—	—	—
Level 4	10.80	10.8	10.77	13.8	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	13.43	15.0	13.43	15.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	13.43	15.0	13.43	15.0	—	—
Cooks	10.25	9.4	10.16	11.4	—	—
Level 4	11.26	11.6	—	—	—	—
Cooks, restaurant	11.43	.1	—	—	—	—
Food preparation workers	10.04	5.3	10.60	2.7	—	—
Food service, tipped	5.55	29.5	—	—	5.01	22.8
Level 1	4.70	23.5	—	—	5.39	18.5
Level 2	4.93	29.0	—	—	4.43	23.6
Waiters and waitresses	5.23	36.6	—	—	4.54	28.9
Level 2	4.66	35.1	—	—	4.27	25.8
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	7.43	10.8	—	—	6.93	6.2
Fast food and counter workers	7.32	2.6	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations						
Level 1	9.71	4.8	10.01	4.9	8.23	7.6
Level 2	9.34	6.7	9.46	6.8	—	—
Level 2	9.01	10.1	9.70	10.2	—	—
Building cleaning workers	9.45	4.8	9.72	5.2	—	—
Level 1	9.34	6.7	9.46	6.8	—	—
Level 2	9.32	13.6	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.29	6.5	10.35	7.1	—	—
Level 1	10.07	9.5	10.19	10.0	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.11	2.7	8.44	1.5	—	—
Level 1	8.34	2.0	8.42	1.8	—	—
Personal care and service occupations						
Level 1	15.37	18.9	11.78	14.4	18.41	15.2
Sales and related occupations						
Level 2	14.17	4.9	16.90	5.3	8.04	3.4
Level 3	7.90	3.1	—	—	7.74	3.7
Level 4	12.35	7.4	12.62	8.3	—	—
Level 4	17.47	7.8	17.47	7.8	—	—
Level 5	17.92	9.7	17.92	9.7	—	—
Level 6	18.92	6.7	18.92	6.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	12.88	27.7	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.56	10.7	14.31	10.6	8.06	3.3
Level 2	7.88	3.6	—	—	7.75	3.7
Level 3	10.09	11.0	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.56	3.9	—	—	8.14	2.3
Level 2	8.10	3.3	—	—	8.10	3.3
Cashiers	8.56	3.9	—	—	8.14	2.3
Level 2	8.10	3.3	—	—	8.10	3.3
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	14.81	2.3	15.16	5.6	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.97	12.7	14.32	19.4	7.78	1.5
Level 2	7.75	3.5	—	—	—	—
Level 3	10.04	5.3	—	—	—	—
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	19.39	7.5	19.39	7.5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Sales and related occupations —Continued						
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	\$19.39	7.5	\$19.39	7.5	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	15.63	3.5	15.84	3.6	\$11.87	3.5
Level 2	10.68	4.7	10.75	5.3	10.23	3.9
Level 3	12.42	10.6	12.74	11.9	10.55	1.1
Level 4	15.90	4.2	15.88	4.3	16.96	6.4
Level 5	18.73	5.6	18.73	5.6	—	—
Level 6	19.89	4.5	19.89	4.5	—	—
Level 7	22.66	6.9	22.66	6.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	15.30	10.2	15.30	10.2	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.20	7.0	19.20	7.0	—	—
Financial clerks	13.79	3.0	14.14	3.2	10.77	.5
Level 2	9.99	1.6	—	—	—	—
Level 3	10.89	7.6	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.03	5.0	14.00	5.0	—	—
Level 5	16.03	5.5	16.03	5.5	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	16.89	9.2	16.89	9.2	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.04	3.9	15.04	3.9	—	—
Level 4	14.57	4.7	14.57	4.7	—	—
Level 5	16.03	5.5	16.03	5.5	—	—
Tellers	11.03	1.7	11.11	2.4	10.77	.5
Level 2	9.99	1.6	—	—	—	—
Level 4	11.91	6.3	11.71	4.8	—	—
Customer service representatives	14.49	12.0	14.80	12.1	—	—
Level 3	10.41	16.1	10.41	19.6	—	—
Level 4	15.67	4.7	15.67	4.7	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	14.49	9.1	14.50	9.1	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.50	6.1	12.50	6.1	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	18.67	16.3	18.67	16.3	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	18.45	6.5	18.65	6.7	—	—
Level 3	12.21	3.8	12.62	1.3	—	—
Level 4	15.83	2.3	15.93	2.1	—	—
Level 5	18.08	6.1	18.08	6.1	—	—
Level 6	21.10	4.8	21.10	4.8	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	20.81	7.1	21.17	6.4	—	—
Medical secretaries	14.03	3.5	14.01	3.7	—	—
Level 3	13.08	4.8	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	16.35	4.5	16.35	4.5	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	13.30	5.1	12.88	7.7	—	—
Office clerks, general	14.77	9.6	14.88	9.9	—	—
Level 3	13.97	6.6	—	—	—	—
Level 4	16.05	7.1	—	—	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	29.86	.5	29.86	.5	—	—
Level 7	31.98	3.3	31.98	3.3	—	—
Carpenters	24.28	20.2	24.28	20.2	—	—
Electricians	31.06	4.6	31.06	4.6	—	—
Level 7	30.81	4.8	30.81	4.8	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	24.63	4.2	24.62	4.2	—	—
Level 5	20.99	20.1	20.99	20.1	—	—
Level 6	24.84	4.6	24.84	4.6	—	—
Level 7	26.20	5.2	26.20	5.2	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	34.75	4.4	34.75	4.4	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	20.24	3.6	20.24	3.6	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	29.71	5.9	29.71	5.9	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	21.05	13.1	21.05	13.1	—	—
Production occupations	19.10	3.7	19.28	3.9	—	—
Level 3	19.21	1.2	19.33	1.1	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Production occupations —Continued						
Level 4	\$19.88	8.5	\$19.88	8.5	—	—
Level 5	17.54	5.0	17.54	5.0	—	—
Level 7	25.61	6.4	25.61	6.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	18.79	30.4	18.79	30.4	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	19.49	15.1	19.45	15.1	—	—
Level 3	23.88	12.5	23.92	12.7	—	—
Painting workers	22.52	26.5	22.52	26.5	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	19.79	21.7	19.79	21.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	17.96	8.1	19.11	8.0	\$10.10	23.8
Level 1	9.06	8.7	10.34	7.4	6.69	8.3
Level 2	15.61	15.7	15.75	15.4	—	—
Level 3	20.33	6.2	20.91	5.5	—	—
Level 4	18.20	4.8	17.73	4.2	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.14	14.1	15.57	11.3	—	—
Level 4	17.94	5.9	17.29	5.3	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	—	—	18.17	2.4	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	13.07	19.0	13.07	19.0	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	14.92	12.4	16.42	11.2	8.63	9.8
Level 1	9.69	7.5	—	—	—	—
Level 2	17.82	17.0	17.82	17.0	—	—
Level 3	19.14	7.7	—	—	—	—
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	11.84	5.9	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	17.56	12.6	18.06	11.6	—	—
Level 3	19.14	7.7	—	—	—	—

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. See appendix A for more information.

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 Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

Table 4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$22.37	2.3	\$22.99	2.4	\$12.42	15.8
Education, training, and library occupations	29.65	5.8	30.19	4.9	—	—
Level 9	35.41	8.2	35.41	8.2	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	32.39	.9	32.83	.9	—	—
Level 9	35.30	8.8	35.30	8.8	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	30.79	5.3	31.44	8.4	—	—
Level 9	33.98	8.1	33.98	8.1	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	35.07	3.6	36.97	1.7	—	—
Secondary school teachers	36.82	5.2	36.82	5.2	—	—
Level 9	37.72	7.3	37.72	7.3	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	36.82	5.2	36.82	5.2	—	—
Level 9	37.72	7.3	37.72	7.3	—	—
Teacher assistants	12.35	.6	12.35	.6	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.47	10.5	24.81	13.4	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	13.39	13.1	13.39	13.1	—	—
Protective service occupations	21.74	1.6	22.00	2.6	—	—
Level 7	22.72	2.3	22.72	2.3	—	—
Police officers	23.66	2.6	23.66	2.6	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	23.66	2.6	23.66	2.6	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.72	6.4	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	14.14	5.1	14.24	5.2	—	—
Building cleaning workers	12.78	3.1	12.87	2.7	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.78	3.1	12.87	2.7	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	15.13	3.4	15.22	2.7	—	—
Level 3	14.52	14.0	—	—	—	—
Level 5	15.74	9.7	15.74	9.7	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.32	13.0	15.32	13.0	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.32	14.3	15.32	14.3	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	24.71	8.1	26.10	5.6	—	—

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

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 Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$20.28	3.3	\$21.46	3.4	\$11.34	8.7
Management occupations	36.29	14.8	36.79	15.2	—	—
Group III	41.60	7.7	—	—	—	—
Group IV	54.07	4.3	—	—	—	—
Computer and information systems managers	46.66	5.5	46.66	5.5	—	—
Financial managers	42.86	13.6	42.86	13.6	—	—
Education administrators	23.11	19.9	23.11	19.9	—	—
Engineering managers	56.73	3.6	56.73	3.6	—	—
Medical and health services managers	41.38	13.1	41.38	13.1	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	27.55	6.4	27.68	6.4	—	—
Group II	23.11	6.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	35.81	12.8	—	—	—	—
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	25.13	6.8	25.13	6.8	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	37.31	7.1	37.31	7.1	—	—
Group II	25.32	6.8	—	—	—	—
Group III	41.30	5.2	—	—	—	—
Computer software engineers	47.18	6.6	47.18	6.6	—	—
Group III	47.18	6.6	—	—	—	—
Computer systems analysts	34.92	10.8	34.92	10.8	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	32.72	6.4	32.28	6.8	—	—
Group II	27.20	4.4	—	—	—	—
Group III	36.52	5.7	—	—	—	—
Engineers	34.87	8.4	34.38	8.8	—	—
Group III	36.99	5.8	—	—	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	27.48	7.1	27.48	7.1	—	—
Group II	26.68	8.2	—	—	—	—
Community and social services occupations	16.04	5.5	16.04	5.5	—	—
Group II	15.93	5.6	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	28.25	10.2	29.37	8.4	14.39	32.7
Group I	10.41	8.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	30.06	5.4	—	—	—	—
Group III	37.90	5.3	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	44.14	10.5	45.42	10.8	—	—
Group III	45.11	4.8	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	31.74	2.2	32.45	.8	—	—
Group II	31.77	5.6	—	—	—	—
Group III	34.96	8.5	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	30.79	5.3	31.44	8.4	—	—
Group III	33.98	8.1	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	35.07	3.6	36.97	1.7	—	—
Secondary school teachers	35.44	6.2	35.44	6.2	—	—
Group III	36.55	7.6	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	35.44	6.2	35.44	6.2	—	—
Group III	36.55	7.6	36.55	7.6	—	—
Teacher assistants	10.50	9.5	10.85	8.3	—	—
Group I	10.50	9.5	10.85	8.3	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	25.92	21.7	26.32	21.3	—	—
Group II	17.97	15.1	—	—	—	—
Group III	32.08	14.7	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.50	4.7	25.21	4.5	27.29	22.8
Group II	22.55	3.3	—	—	—	—
Group III	39.12	5.4	—	—	—	—
Physicians and surgeons	66.66	6.8	49.72	17.2	—	—
Group III	58.84	8.9	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations						
—Continued						
Registered nurses	\$24.47	6.0	\$25.07	4.5	\$21.72	11.3
Group II	23.83	6.1	24.48	4.4	20.57	11.8
Group III	27.25	7.9	—	—	—	—
Therapists	29.11	7.2	29.54	7.5	—	—
Group II	28.12	9.7	—	—	—	—
Occupational therapists	26.43	2.2	—	—	—	—
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	25.37	7.0	25.41	8.1	—	—
Group II	22.91	4.7	—	—	—	—
Radiologic technologists and technicians	25.34	7.1	25.41	8.1	—	—
Group II	22.85	4.6	22.31	3.8	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.41	2.9	17.40	2.9	—	—
Group II	17.41	2.9	17.40	2.9	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	14.38	18.1	14.64	18.1	10.55	8.8
Group I	10.39	1.9	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.50	4.3	10.50	5.1	10.45	12.9
Group I	10.24	2.1	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.98	1.3	9.90	.6	10.79	12.9
Group I	9.98	1.3	9.90	.6	10.79	12.9
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations						
Group I	10.92	5.8	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	14.85	19.6	15.20	21.4	—	—
Group II	21.83	2.6	—	—	—	—
Police officers	23.66	2.6	23.66	2.6	—	—
Group II	23.57	2.7	—	—	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	23.66	2.6	23.66	2.6	—	—
Group II	23.57	2.7	23.57	2.7	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.57	6.6	10.13	4.9	6.59	4.0
Group I	7.61	6.7	—	—	—	—
Group II	13.42	6.7	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	13.43	15.0	13.43	15.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	13.43	15.0	13.43	15.0	—	—
Cooks	10.36	8.3	10.23	10.3	11.60	3.5
Group I	9.87	7.0	—	—	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.07	8.8	9.64	10.3	—	—
Group I	8.46	5.6	—	—	—	—
Cooks, restaurant	11.43	.1	—	—	—	—
Food preparation workers	10.04	5.3	10.60	2.7	—	—
Group I	10.04	5.3	10.60	2.7	—	—
Food service, tipped	5.55	29.5	—	—	5.01	22.8
Group I	5.55	29.5	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	5.23	36.6	—	—	4.54	28.9
Group I	5.23	36.6	—	—	4.54	28.9
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	7.43	10.8	—	—	6.93	6.2
Group I	7.43	10.8	—	—	6.93	6.2
Fast food and counter workers	7.40	2.4	—	—	7.28	3.1
Group I	7.40	2.4	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.57	5.7	10.94	5.6	8.29	7.4
Group I	9.80	4.8	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.06	5.7	10.37	5.9	8.14	9.0
Group I	9.88	5.0	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.96	6.1	11.05	6.5	—	—
Group I	10.76	5.7	10.84	6.2	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.11	2.7	8.44	1.5	—	—
Group I	8.11	2.7	8.44	1.5	—	—
Grounds maintenance workers	10.63	16.8	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations —Continued						
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	\$10.63	16.8	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	15.18	19.0	\$11.78	14.4	\$17.93	17.0
Group I	15.01	32.5	—	—	—	—
Group II	15.72	28.3	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	14.17	4.9	16.90	5.3	8.04	3.4
Group I	12.01	8.7	—	—	—	—
Group II	18.51	5.1	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers						
Group II	18.64	4.7	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.56	10.7	14.31	10.6	8.06	3.3
Group I	9.77	3.6	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.56	3.9	—	—	8.14	2.3
Group I	8.18	2.9	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.56	3.9	—	—	8.14	2.3
Group I	8.18	2.9	—	—	8.18	2.9
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	14.81	2.3	15.16	5.6	—	—
Group I	15.09	1.9	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.97	12.7	14.32	19.4	7.78	1.5
Group I	8.17	3.4	—	—	7.72	.9
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	19.39	7.5	19.39	7.5	—	—
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	19.39	7.5	19.39	7.5	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	15.59	3.3	15.79	3.4	12.12	4.8
Group I	13.90	4.5	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.74	3.7	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.72	6.2	18.72	6.2	—	—
Group II	18.72	6.2	18.72	6.2	—	—
Financial clerks	13.86	2.9	14.20	3.1	10.77	.5
Group I	12.90	3.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.77	4.8	—	—	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	16.89	9.2	16.89	9.2	—	—
Group I	16.89	9.2	16.89	9.2	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.07	3.6	15.07	3.6	—	—
Group I	14.03	5.7	14.03	5.7	—	—
Group II	16.13	4.2	16.13	4.2	—	—
Tellers	11.03	1.7	11.11	2.4	10.77	.5
Group I	11.03	1.7	11.11	2.4	10.77	.5
Customer service representatives	14.49	12.0	14.80	12.1	—	—
Group I	12.74	12.3	12.96	13.1	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	14.34	8.5	14.34	8.5	—	—
Group I	14.44	9.2	14.45	9.2	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.50	6.1	12.50	6.1	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	18.67	16.3	18.67	16.3	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.95	6.1	18.11	6.2	—	—
Group I	14.13	4.1	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.83	6.1	—	—	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	20.64	7.2	20.98	6.5	—	—
Group II	21.93	5.6	21.93	5.6	—	—
Medical secretaries	14.03	3.5	14.01	3.7	—	—
Group I	13.97	3.3	13.99	3.6	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.96	5.9	15.96	5.9	—	—
Group I	14.37	7.9	14.37	7.9	—	—
Group II	17.97	7.4	17.97	7.4	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	13.20	4.2	12.83	6.1	—	—
Word processors and typists	13.41	3.9	—	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	14.77	9.6	14.88	9.9	—	—
Group I	14.07	11.0	14.15	11.6	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	29.43	1.2	29.57	.8	—	—
Group I	21.56	22.6	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Construction and extraction occupations —Continued						
Carpenters	\$24.28	20.2	\$24.28	20.2	—	—
Construction laborers	19.37	20.3	20.08	21.7	—	—
Group I	19.21	20.0	—	—	—	—
Electricians	30.25	5.7	30.25	5.7	—	—
Group II	30.25	5.7	30.25	5.7	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations						
Group I	24.59	4.1	24.59	4.2	—	—
Group II	18.80	8.2	—	—	—	—
Group II	24.66	4.2	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	34.75	4.4	34.75	4.4	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	20.24	3.6	20.24	3.6	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	29.02	6.4	29.02	6.4	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	21.05	13.1	21.05	13.1	—	—
Production occupations						
Group I	19.10	3.7	19.28	3.9	—	—
Group I	17.80	8.5	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.60	5.6	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	19.49	15.1	19.45	15.1	—	—
Group I	19.20	14.0	—	—	—	—
Painting workers	22.52	26.5	22.52	26.5	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	19.79	21.7	19.79	21.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations						
Group I	18.15	7.9	19.29	7.7	\$10.10	23.8
Group I	15.22	7.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	24.01	10.6	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.14	14.1	15.57	11.3	—	—
Group I	15.05	14.6	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	—	—	18.17	2.4	—	—
Group I	—	—	18.10	2.1	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	13.07	19.0	13.07	19.0	—	—
Group I	13.07	19.0	13.07	19.0	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	14.92	12.4	16.42	11.2	8.63	9.8
Group I	14.78	12.8	—	—	—	—
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	11.84	5.9	—	—	—	—
Group I	11.84	5.9	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	17.56	12.6	18.06	11.6	—	—
Group I	17.56	12.6	18.06	11.6	—	—

¹ Combined work levels simplify the presentation of work levels by combining levels 1 through 15 into four broad groups. Group I combines levels 1-4, group II combines levels 5-8, group III combines levels 9-12, and group IV combines levels 13-15.

² 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. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007**

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.00	\$11.01	\$18.00	\$27.04	\$33.86
Management occupations	19.23	19.23	35.63	50.10	60.36
Computer and information systems managers	38.72	38.72	47.70	54.70	54.74
Financial managers	23.85	29.37	38.94	52.59	68.04
Education administrators	15.38	15.38	25.14	31.18	31.25
Engineering managers	51.92	52.46	58.17	60.36	62.25
Medical and health services managers	28.23	31.58	47.49	48.06	48.06
Business and financial operations occupations	17.31	21.30	25.19	29.88	38.08
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	21.63	22.69	23.17	24.52	37.27
Computer and mathematical science occupations	22.60	28.06	35.51	48.09	52.61
Computer software engineers	35.51	35.51	48.39	52.61	64.59
Computer systems analysts	22.60	24.88	32.21	44.60	52.64
Architecture and engineering occupations	25.00	26.92	32.16	36.30	42.80
Engineers	26.44	30.90	32.69	37.87	48.28
Engineering technicians, except drafters	20.00	24.16	26.46	33.86	33.86
Community and social services occupations	12.38	12.91	15.60	16.78	22.44
Education, training, and library occupations	9.00	13.41	26.61	38.85	49.05
Postsecondary teachers	22.28	28.29	44.53	52.90	67.41
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	21.76	24.64	30.42	37.98	43.59
Elementary and middle school teachers	21.63	23.45	28.13	37.75	42.73
Elementary school teachers, except special education	21.38	24.74	36.34	42.73	49.75
Secondary school teachers	24.56	29.95	33.39	38.85	48.06
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	24.56	29.95	33.39	38.85	48.06
Teacher assistants	8.14	8.43	9.34	11.75	13.64
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	12.22	16.35	26.00	32.99	40.33
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	16.04	18.20	23.22	28.78	36.23
Physicians and surgeons	20.44	22.93	66.95	89.03	89.03
Registered nurses	17.68	19.02	25.00	28.55	32.94
Therapists	18.63	23.08	28.08	33.78	40.62
Occupational therapists	17.35	18.63	23.88	32.09	42.31
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	20.34	21.26	24.97	32.03	32.25
Radiologic technologists and technicians	20.34	21.26	24.97	32.03	32.25
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.29	16.04	16.86	19.03	19.79
Healthcare support occupations	9.00	9.50	12.22	21.00	21.00
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.85	9.00	9.74	11.53	12.51
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.85	9.00	9.50	10.60	12.15
Protective service occupations	8.20	9.50	11.90	20.25	24.49
Police officers	18.98	21.19	23.96	26.37	28.39
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	18.98	21.19	23.96	26.37	28.39
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.25	6.75	8.25	10.50	13.05
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	8.25	11.67	11.67	16.59	20.67
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	8.25	11.67	11.67	16.59	20.67
Cooks	8.50	9.00	9.45	12.74	13.05
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	7.04	7.83	10.43	12.37	13.20
Cooks, restaurant	9.02	9.02	12.74	12.74	13.05
Food preparation workers	7.25	9.75	10.18	10.50	11.85
Food service, tipped	2.22	2.36	3.35	7.25	12.75
Waiters and waitresses	2.22	2.36	3.25	7.25	12.75
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	6.00	6.50	7.00	8.46	9.50
Fast food and counter workers	6.50	7.00	7.00	7.50	8.25

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	\$7.09	\$7.90	\$10.07	\$11.90	\$14.81
Building cleaning workers	7.20	7.84	9.81	11.15	13.87
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.75	8.70	10.25	12.29	15.66
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.00	7.20	7.84	7.95	10.34
Grounds maintenance workers	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.34	14.19
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.34	14.19
Personal care and service occupations	7.00	7.50	10.00	30.00	30.00
Sales and related occupations	7.00	8.55	12.86	17.53	23.08
Retail sales workers	6.83	7.30	9.00	11.93	17.60
Cashiers, all workers	6.83	7.25	8.01	9.42	10.65
Cashiers	6.83	7.25	8.01	9.42	10.65
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	7.75	9.63	16.85	18.00	21.23
Retail salespersons	6.75	7.00	8.55	10.25	16.44
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	16.22	16.22	18.49	22.50	22.50
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	16.22	16.22	18.49	22.50	22.50
Office and administrative support occupations	9.92	11.88	15.23	18.60	21.94
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	12.31	17.27	19.14	20.01	23.27
Financial clerks	9.90	10.50	12.87	16.60	18.46
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.62	13.38	15.45	21.31	21.31
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.50	12.59	15.87	17.00	18.65
Tellers	9.47	9.90	10.39	11.65	12.87
Customer service representatives	7.50	10.50	14.19	17.15	24.15
Receptionists and information clerks	11.51	12.32	13.54	18.47	18.47
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.30	11.75	12.07	14.83	15.51
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.89	15.42	16.75	28.07	28.07
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.97	14.96	16.91	22.93	25.00
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.14	17.88	21.94	25.00	25.00
Medical secretaries	10.75	12.74	13.82	15.26	17.40
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.32	14.32	15.39	17.26	21.83
Data entry and information processing workers	11.76	12.00	12.00	15.80	15.80
Word processors and typists	12.00	12.00	12.22	15.80	15.80
Office clerks, general	8.00	11.00	14.50	18.27	21.00
Construction and extraction occupations	16.50	30.52	31.75	33.50	34.00
Carpenters	16.05	16.50	30.52	30.52	31.27
Construction laborers	10.50	10.50	16.29	28.23	29.98
Electricians	23.84	25.83	32.10	32.95	33.77
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.50	21.71	25.00	28.55	31.19
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	28.75	29.45	36.63	36.63	39.28
Automotive technicians and repairers	11.66	13.49	22.48	24.30	24.60
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	20.86	29.41	30.60	31.15	33.24
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.87	13.35	22.34	22.39	31.19
Production occupations	10.00	13.43	18.07	27.05	29.25
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	9.00	10.20	18.40	29.11	29.11
Painting workers	13.44	18.60	18.75	29.45	29.45
Miscellaneous production workers	11.67	13.96	15.51	29.95	31.05

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$7.45	\$10.93	\$16.37	\$21.15	\$28.50
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	7.41	9.71	14.91	18.75	22.48
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	8.13	9.71	9.71	16.48	22.48
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.25	10.93	13.22	20.84	21.66
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	7.70	11.79	11.79	13.22	13.22
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.93	11.01	20.84	21.15	21.66

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.95	\$10.80	\$17.48	\$27.08	\$33.64
Management occupations	18.38	19.23	35.63	50.10	60.36
Computer and information systems managers	38.72	38.72	47.70	54.70	54.74
Financial managers	23.85	29.37	38.94	52.59	68.04
Engineering managers	51.92	52.46	58.17	60.36	62.25
Medical and health services managers	28.23	31.58	47.49	48.06	48.06
Business and financial operations occupations	17.21	21.30	25.24	30.53	39.66
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	21.63	22.69	23.17	24.52	37.27
Computer and mathematical science occupations	24.31	28.70	35.96	48.37	52.61
Computer software engineers	35.51	35.51	48.39	52.61	64.59
Computer systems analysts	22.60	28.70	35.69	46.88	52.64
Architecture and engineering occupations	25.00	26.92	32.16	36.30	42.80
Engineers	26.44	30.90	32.69	37.87	48.28
Engineering technicians, except drafters	20.00	24.16	26.46	33.86	33.86
Education, training, and library occupations	8.14	9.00	19.49	34.28	67.41
Postsecondary teachers	20.13	24.41	46.46	67.41	67.41
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	7.66	8.42	24.19	32.53	36.82
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	12.22	15.00	26.00	32.99	40.33
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	16.24	18.54	23.82	29.24	36.23
Physicians and surgeons	20.40	21.31	89.03	89.03	89.03
Registered nurses	17.68	18.86	24.58	28.58	32.94
Therapists	18.17	21.60	24.87	30.47	36.31
Occupational therapists	17.35	18.63	23.88	32.09	42.31
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	20.34	21.26	24.97	32.03	32.25
Radiologic technologists and technicians	20.34	21.26	24.97	32.03	32.25
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.29	16.04	17.24	19.32	19.84
Healthcare support occupations	9.00	9.50	12.25	21.00	21.00
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.85	9.00	9.50	10.60	12.25
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.85	9.00	9.50	10.60	12.15
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.25	6.75	8.25	10.50	13.05
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	8.25	11.67	11.67	16.59	20.67
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	8.25	11.67	11.67	16.59	20.67
Cooks	8.50	8.69	9.45	12.74	13.05
Cooks, restaurant	9.02	9.02	12.74	12.74	13.05
Food preparation workers	7.25	9.75	10.18	10.50	11.85
Food service, tipped	2.22	2.36	3.35	7.25	12.75
Waiters and waitresses	2.22	2.36	3.25	7.25	12.75
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	6.00	6.50	7.00	8.46	9.50
Fast food and counter workers	6.50	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.75
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	7.84	9.00	10.85	11.90
Building cleaning workers	7.09	7.75	8.50	10.25	12.26
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.50	8.34	10.07	10.89	14.55
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.00	7.20	7.84	7.95	10.34
Personal care and service occupations	7.00	7.50	10.00	30.00	30.00
Sales and related occupations	7.00	8.55	12.86	17.53	23.08
Retail sales workers	6.83	7.30	9.00	11.93	17.60
Cashiers, all workers	6.83	7.25	8.01	9.42	10.65
Cashiers	6.83	7.25	8.01	9.42	10.65
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	7.75	9.63	16.85	18.00	21.23
Retail salespersons	6.75	7.00	8.55	10.25	16.44
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	16.22	16.22	18.49	22.50	22.50

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Sales and related occupations –Continued					
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	\$16.22	\$16.22	\$18.49	\$22.50	\$22.50
Office and administrative support occupations	9.86	11.76	15.31	18.65	21.94
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	12.31	17.35	20.01	21.64	23.27
Financial clerks	9.90	10.39	12.75	16.60	18.22
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.62	13.38	15.45	21.31	21.31
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.50	12.59	15.87	17.00	18.65
Tellers	9.47	9.90	10.39	11.65	12.87
Customer service representatives	7.50	10.50	14.19	17.15	24.15
Receptionists and information clerks	11.91	12.32	13.54	18.47	18.47
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.30	11.75	12.07	14.83	15.51
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.89	15.42	16.75	28.07	28.07
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.75	14.99	17.67	22.93	25.00
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.14	17.88	22.93	25.00	25.00
Medical secretaries	10.75	12.74	13.82	15.26	17.40
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.68	14.99	15.45	16.33	21.09
Data entry and information processing workers	11.76	12.00	12.00	15.80	15.80
Office clerks, general	8.00	11.00	14.50	18.27	21.00
Construction and extraction occupations	16.50	30.52	31.75	33.50	34.00
Carpenters	16.05	16.50	30.52	30.52	31.27
Electricians	24.91	32.10	32.10	32.95	33.77
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.50	21.71	25.00	28.55	31.19
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	28.75	29.45	36.63	36.63	39.28
Automotive technicians and repairers	11.66	13.49	22.48	24.30	24.60
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	19.25	29.41	30.60	31.15	33.24
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.87	13.35	22.34	22.39	31.19
Production occupations	10.00	13.43	18.07	27.05	29.25
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	9.00	10.20	18.40	29.11	29.11
Painting workers	13.44	18.60	18.75	29.45	29.45
Miscellaneous production workers	11.67	13.96	15.51	29.95	31.05
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.41	10.93	16.00	20.95	27.00
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	7.41	9.71	14.91	18.75	22.48
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	8.13	9.71	9.71	16.48	22.48
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.25	10.93	13.22	20.84	21.66
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	7.70	11.79	11.79	13.22	13.22
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.93	11.01	20.84	21.15	21.66

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$11.28	\$14.01	\$20.99	\$26.74	\$36.34
Education, training, and library occupations	11.58	21.88	28.19	38.92	45.60
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	22.27	25.03	30.82	38.46	44.47
Elementary and middle school teachers	21.63	23.45	28.13	37.75	42.73
Elementary school teachers, except special education	21.38	24.74	36.34	42.73	49.75
Secondary school teachers	26.82	32.12	35.78	41.19	52.82
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	26.82	32.12	35.78	41.19	52.82
Teacher assistants	8.52	10.80	11.75	13.05	16.78
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	9.70	16.46	20.15	25.52	36.70
Healthcare support occupations	9.68	11.28	12.22	14.94	19.39
Protective service occupations	16.00	20.15	21.97	24.32	26.37
Police officers	18.98	21.19	23.96	26.37	28.39
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	18.98	21.19	23.96	26.37	28.39
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.75	9.05	10.43	12.46	13.20
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.63	11.75	13.52	14.81	21.15
Building cleaning workers	10.55	11.24	12.35	13.73	15.66
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.55	11.24	12.35	13.73	15.66
Office and administrative support occupations	10.77	12.22	14.01	17.27	20.90
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.77	11.32	13.92	18.40	22.67
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.77	11.32	13.92	19.23	22.67
Construction and extraction occupations	16.29	21.70	27.21	29.98	29.98

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$9.55	\$12.74	\$19.14	\$28.23	\$34.00
Management occupations	19.23	19.23	35.63	50.10	60.36
Computer and information systems managers	38.72	38.72	47.70	54.70	54.74
Financial managers	23.85	29.37	38.94	52.59	68.04
Education administrators	15.38	15.38	25.14	31.18	31.25
Engineering managers	51.92	52.46	58.17	60.36	62.25
Medical and health services managers	28.23	31.58	47.49	48.06	48.06
Business and financial operations occupations	18.60	21.30	25.19	29.88	38.22
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	21.63	22.69	23.17	24.52	37.27
Computer and mathematical science occupations	22.60	28.06	35.51	48.09	52.61
Computer software engineers	35.51	35.51	48.39	52.61	64.59
Computer systems analysts	22.60	24.88	32.21	44.60	52.64
Architecture and engineering occupations	24.73	26.78	32.04	35.16	42.65
Engineers	26.44	30.41	32.21	36.78	45.33
Engineering technicians, except drafters	20.00	24.16	26.46	33.86	33.86
Community and social services occupations	12.38	12.91	15.60	16.78	22.44
Education, training, and library occupations	9.10	18.14	27.38	40.24	51.22
Postsecondary teachers	22.28	29.35	46.46	54.95	67.41
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	22.37	25.03	31.03	38.46	43.71
Elementary and middle school teachers	22.27	24.62	28.19	37.88	42.73
Elementary school teachers, except special education	22.37	26.65	40.50	42.73	51.59
Secondary school teachers	24.56	29.95	33.39	38.85	48.06
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	24.56	29.95	33.39	38.85	48.06
Teacher assistants	8.24	9.00	9.50	11.80	13.93
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	12.22	18.75	26.00	32.99	40.33
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	16.64	18.37	23.08	29.13	35.45
Physicians and surgeons	20.40	20.44	64.42	66.95	87.33
Registered nurses	18.00	19.80	25.00	29.14	32.94
Therapists	18.82	23.09	28.63	34.10	41.22
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	20.10	21.26	24.50	32.25	32.25
Radiologic technologists and technicians	20.10	21.26	24.50	32.25	32.25
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.29	16.04	16.86	19.03	19.72
Healthcare support occupations	9.00	9.68	12.29	21.00	21.00
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.85	9.00	9.68	11.28	12.51
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.85	9.00	9.50	10.50	12.25
Protective service occupations	8.50	9.85	12.13	20.76	24.68
Police officers	18.98	21.19	23.96	26.37	28.39
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	18.98	21.19	23.96	26.37	28.39
Food preparation and serving related occupations	4.18	8.50	9.50	12.74	15.24
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	8.25	11.67	11.67	16.59	20.67
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	8.25	11.67	11.67	16.59	20.67
Cooks	8.50	8.75	9.45	12.74	13.05
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	7.04	7.37	9.08	11.27	12.82
Food preparation workers	10.18	10.18	10.30	10.50	11.85
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.50	8.00	10.25	11.90	15.66
Building cleaning workers	7.50	7.90	10.07	11.70	14.21
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.75	8.75	10.25	12.75	16.02
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.09	7.84	7.90	8.74	10.90

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Personal care and service occupations	\$7.00	\$7.20	\$7.87	\$11.80	\$19.26
Sales and related occupations	10.02	12.00	16.85	20.46	24.27
Retail sales workers	9.30	10.00	16.20	16.85	20.86
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	9.43	9.63	16.85	18.00	21.23
Retail salespersons	10.00	10.25	15.60	16.44	20.86
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	16.22	16.22	18.49	22.50	22.50
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	16.22	16.22	18.49	22.50	22.50
Office and administrative support occupations	9.94	12.07	15.39	18.88	22.47
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	12.31	17.27	19.14	20.01	23.27
Financial clerks	10.10	11.30	13.63	16.60	18.65
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.62	13.38	15.45	21.31	21.31
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.50	12.59	15.87	17.00	18.65
Tellers	9.50	9.99	10.93	11.65	12.87
Customer service representatives	7.50	10.80	14.43	17.15	24.15
Receptionists and information clerks	11.51	12.32	13.54	18.47	18.47
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.30	11.75	12.07	14.83	15.51
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.89	15.42	16.75	28.07	28.07
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.13	14.99	17.26	22.93	25.00
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.14	18.00	22.93	25.00	25.00
Medical secretaries	10.72	12.74	13.69	15.27	17.41
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.32	14.32	15.39	17.26	21.83
Data entry and information processing workers	11.76	12.00	12.00	12.22	16.49
Office clerks, general	8.00	11.00	14.50	18.27	21.00
Construction and extraction occupations	16.50	30.52	31.75	33.50	34.00
Carpenters	16.05	16.50	30.52	30.52	31.27
Construction laborers	10.50	13.00	19.82	29.98	29.98
Electricians	23.84	25.83	32.10	32.95	33.77
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.50	21.71	25.00	28.55	31.25
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	28.75	29.45	36.63	36.63	39.28
Automotive technicians and repairers	11.66	13.49	22.48	24.30	24.60
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	20.86	29.41	30.60	31.15	33.24
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.87	13.35	22.34	22.39	31.19
Production occupations	10.27	13.59	18.07	27.08	29.25
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	9.00	10.20	18.40	29.11	29.11
Painting workers	13.44	18.60	18.75	29.45	29.45
Miscellaneous production workers	11.67	13.96	15.51	29.95	31.05
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.71	11.79	17.25	21.45	28.50
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	9.71	9.71	15.50	18.75	22.48
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.12	16.25	17.50	19.15	25.00
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	8.13	9.71	9.71	16.48	22.48
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.93	11.79	14.85	20.95	21.66
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.93	11.01	20.84	21.15	21.66

¹ 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.

² Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly

wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$6.50	\$7.00	\$8.00	\$10.67	\$25.00
Education, training, and library occupations	7.50	8.14	8.14	20.00	40.00
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	11.00	16.00	23.91	28.63	46.15
Registered nurses	15.05	16.00	22.10	27.96	28.63
Healthcare support occupations	8.52	8.52	10.50	12.05	12.05
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.20	8.52	12.05	12.05	12.05
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.52	8.52	12.05	12.05	12.05
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.25	5.58	7.00	7.50	9.43
Cooks	8.69	9.50	11.85	13.20	13.50
Food service, tipped	2.36	3.25	3.35	7.25	10.00
Waiters and waitresses	2.36	2.36	3.25	7.25	10.00
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	6.00	6.50	6.50	7.00	8.46
Fast food and counter workers	6.50	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.75
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	7.00	7.50	9.00	10.85
Building cleaning workers	7.00	7.00	7.50	8.77	10.96
Personal care and service occupations	7.05	8.40	11.36	30.00	30.00
Sales and related occupations	6.70	7.00	7.50	8.80	9.60
Retail sales workers	6.70	7.00	7.50	8.99	9.60
Cashiers, all workers	6.70	7.20	7.80	8.82	9.50
Cashiers	6.70	7.20	7.80	8.82	9.50
Retail salespersons	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.55	9.60
Office and administrative support occupations	9.26	10.00	10.50	13.05	16.45
Financial clerks	9.26	9.57	10.10	10.56	15.23
Tellers	9.26	9.57	10.10	10.56	15.23
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.15	5.50	7.25	10.00	20.84
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.65	7.00	7.50	7.70	11.57

¹ 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.

² Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly

wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$21.46	\$19.14	\$849	\$760	39.6	\$43,468	\$39,000	2,025
Management occupations	36.79	35.63	1,496	1,492	40.7	77,817	77,605	2,115
Computer and information systems managers	46.66	47.70	1,930	1,894	41.4	100,386	98,482	2,151
Financial managers	42.86	38.94	1,692	1,558	39.5	87,976	80,999	2,053
Education administrators	23.11	25.14	1,008	1,247	43.6	52,427	64,859	2,268
Engineering managers	56.73	58.17	2,269	2,327	40.0	117,995	120,994	2,080
Medical and health services managers	41.38	47.49	1,640	1,805	39.6	85,275	93,840	2,061
Business and financial operations occupations	27.68	25.19	1,114	1,008	40.2	57,862	52,399	2,090
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	25.13	23.17	997	927	39.7	50,946	48,200	2,028
Computer and mathematical science occupations	37.31	35.51	1,498	1,516	40.2	77,888	78,832	2,088
Computer software engineers	47.18	48.39	1,932	1,936	40.9	100,446	100,647	2,129
Computer systems analysts	34.92	32.21	1,385	1,293	39.6	72,005	67,232	2,062
Architecture and engineering occupations	32.28	32.04	1,324	1,238	41.0	68,844	64,382	2,132
Engineers	34.38	32.21	1,423	1,335	41.4	74,021	69,410	2,153
Engineering technicians, except drafters	27.48	26.46	1,099	1,058	40.0	57,151	55,028	2,080
Community and social services occupations	16.04	15.60	621	624	38.7	31,511	31,897	1,964
Education, training, and library occupations	29.37	27.38	1,100	1,028	37.4	44,951	42,330	1,530
Postsecondary teachers	45.42	46.46	1,684	1,748	37.1	73,885	69,465	1,627
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	32.45	31.03	1,224	1,164	37.7	47,096	45,012	1,451
Elementary and middle school teachers	31.44	28.19	1,196	1,112	38.1	44,794	42,250	1,425
Elementary school teachers, except special education	36.97	40.50	1,368	1,476	37.0	50,936	56,071	1,378
Secondary school teachers	35.44	33.39	1,312	1,262	37.0	49,333	47,950	1,392
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	35.44	33.39	1,312	1,262	37.0	49,333	47,950	1,392
Teacher assistants	10.85	9.50	404	356	37.2	17,997	17,550	1,659
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	26.32	26.00	910	750	34.6	47,318	39,000	1,798
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.21	23.08	984	893	39.0	50,275	46,070	1,994
Physicians and surgeons	49.72	64.42	1,989	2,577	40.0	103,426	133,994	2,080
Registered nurses	25.07	25.00	958	938	38.2	49,026	48,750	1,956
Therapists	29.54	28.63	1,134	1,123	38.4	52,882	50,918	1,790
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	25.41	24.50	1,006	931	39.6	52,322	48,410	2,059
Radiologic technologists and technicians	25.41	24.50	1,006	931	39.6	52,322	48,410	2,059
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.40	16.86	681	658	39.1	35,389	34,237	2,033
Healthcare support occupations	14.64	12.29	575	490	39.3	29,884	25,480	2,041
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.50	9.68	405	366	38.5	21,042	19,052	2,004
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.90	9.50	381	360	38.5	19,792	18,720	2,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Protective service occupations	\$15.20	\$12.13	\$628	\$480	41.3	\$32,634	\$24,960	2,147
Police officers	23.66	23.96	945	950	39.9	49,133	49,388	2,077
Police and sheriff's patrol officers ...	23.66	23.96	945	950	39.9	49,133	49,388	2,077
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.13	9.50	390	358	38.6	19,997	17,680	1,975
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers ..	13.43	11.67	613	642	45.6	31,862	33,388	2,373
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	13.43	11.67	613	642	45.6	31,862	33,388	2,373
Cooks	10.23	9.45	389	378	38.1	19,435	17,680	1,901
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	9.64	9.08	333	313	34.6	14,269	14,100	1,479
Food preparation workers	10.60	10.30	386	410	36.5	20,097	21,320	1,897
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.94	10.25	433	406	39.6	22,529	21,112	2,059
Building cleaning workers	10.37	10.07	409	403	39.5	21,275	20,946	2,052
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.05	10.25	439	410	39.7	22,825	21,320	2,065
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.44	7.90	327	316	38.8	17,008	16,432	2,015
Personal care and service occupations	11.78	7.87	395	360	33.5	20,526	18,720	1,743
Sales and related occupations	16.90	16.85	681	692	40.3	35,434	36,001	2,096
Retail sales workers	14.31	16.20	586	648	41.0	30,485	33,696	2,130
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	15.16	16.85	610	674	40.3	31,743	35,040	2,093
Retail salespersons	14.32	15.60	599	501	41.9	31,157	26,042	2,176
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	19.39	18.49	803	813	41.4	41,746	42,301	2,153
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	19.39	18.49	803	813	41.4	41,746	42,301	2,153
Office and administrative support occupations	15.79	15.39	625	614	39.6	32,413	31,903	2,053
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.72	19.14	749	766	40.0	38,943	39,811	2,080
Financial clerks	14.20	13.63	560	524	39.4	29,104	27,265	2,050
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	16.89	15.45	676	618	40.0	35,131	32,136	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.07	15.87	592	615	39.3	30,801	31,980	2,044
Tellers	11.11	10.93	436	416	39.2	22,676	21,611	2,041
Customer service representatives	14.80	14.43	590	577	39.9	30,705	30,023	2,075
Receptionists and information clerks ..	14.34	13.54	572	542	39.9	29,754	28,161	2,074
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks ..	12.50	12.07	500	483	40.0	25,994	25,108	2,080
Stock clerks and order fillers	18.67	16.75	747	670	40.0	38,831	34,840	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	18.11	17.26	717	678	39.6	36,616	35,004	2,022
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	20.98	22.93	839	917	40.0	43,619	47,692	2,080
Medical secretaries	14.01	13.69	557	540	39.7	28,957	28,080	2,066
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.96	15.39	622	612	39.0	30,930	31,177	1,939
Data entry and information processing workers	12.83	12.00	512	480	39.9	26,631	24,960	2,076
Office clerks, general	14.88	14.50	576	580	38.7	29,952	30,160	2,013
Construction and extraction occupations	29.57	31.75	1,180	1,270	39.9	60,976	66,040	2,062

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Construction and extraction occupations —Continued								
Carpenters	\$24.28	\$30.52	\$971	\$1,221	40.0	\$50,496	\$63,482	2,080
Construction laborers	20.08	19.82	788	825	39.2	39,389	33,887	1,961
Electricians	30.25	32.10	1,206	1,284	39.9	62,687	66,768	2,072
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	24.59	25.00	983	1,000	40.0	51,096	52,000	2,078
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	34.75	36.63	1,390	1,465	40.0	72,278	76,199	2,080
Automotive technicians and repairers	20.24	22.48	810	899	40.0	42,103	46,758	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	29.02	30.60	1,153	1,224	39.7	59,931	63,654	2,065
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	21.05	22.34	842	894	40.0	43,789	46,463	2,080
Production occupations	19.28	18.07	769	723	39.9	40,004	37,586	2,075
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	19.45	18.40	778	736	40.0	40,450	38,272	2,080
Painting workers	22.52	18.75	901	750	40.0	46,834	39,000	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	19.79	15.51	792	620	40.0	41,168	32,261	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	19.29	17.25	769	735	39.8	39,591	37,163	2,052
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.57	15.50	665	596	42.7	34,026	31,013	2,186
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	18.17	17.50	839	787	46.2	42,024	39,000	2,313
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	13.07	9.71	523	388	40.0	27,187	20,193	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand	16.42	14.85	646	594	39.3	33,599	30,888	2,046
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	18.06	20.84	706	834	39.1	36,736	43,347	2,034

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries

paid to employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$21.27	\$18.74	\$842	\$746	39.6	\$43,652	\$38,688	2,052
Management occupations	37.22	37.31	1,508	1,549	40.5	78,423	80,538	2,107
Computer and information systems managers	46.66	47.70	1,930	1,894	41.4	100,386	98,482	2,151
Financial managers	42.86	38.94	1,692	1,558	39.5	87,976	80,999	2,053
Engineering managers	56.73	58.17	2,269	2,327	40.0	117,995	120,994	2,080
Medical and health services managers	41.38	47.49	1,640	1,805	39.6	85,275	93,840	2,061
Business and financial operations occupations	27.97	25.34	1,126	1,010	40.3	58,477	52,499	2,091
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	25.13	23.17	997	927	39.7	50,946	48,200	2,028
Computer and mathematical science occupations	37.82	35.96	1,519	1,520	40.2	78,976	79,036	2,088
Computer software engineers	47.18	48.39	1,932	1,936	40.9	100,446	100,647	2,129
Computer systems analysts	36.69	35.69	1,453	1,434	39.6	75,576	74,568	2,060
Architecture and engineering occupations	32.28	32.04	1,324	1,238	41.0	68,844	64,382	2,132
Engineers	34.38	32.21	1,423	1,335	41.4	74,021	69,410	2,153
Engineering technicians, except drafters	27.48	26.46	1,099	1,058	40.0	57,151	55,028	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	27.37	20.67	1,011	811	36.9	47,577	40,310	1,738
Postsecondary teachers	45.12	46.46	1,626	1,734	36.0	74,672	69,787	1,655
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	26.51	30.00	913	750	34.4	47,461	39,000	1,790
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.26	23.80	982	908	38.9	50,902	47,216	2,015
Physicians and surgeons	37.70	21.00	1,508	840	40.0	78,409	43,680	2,080
Registered nurses	25.05	25.00	961	938	38.4	49,974	48,750	1,995
Therapists	26.71	25.50	1,037	987	38.8	51,262	50,941	1,919
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	25.41	24.50	1,006	931	39.6	52,322	48,410	2,059
Radiologic technologists and technicians	25.41	24.50	1,006	931	39.6	52,322	48,410	2,059
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.56	17.24	685	675	39.0	35,637	35,077	2,030
Healthcare support occupations	14.78	12.51	580	490	39.3	30,165	25,480	2,042
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.96	9.50	384	360	38.5	19,948	18,720	2,002
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.90	9.50	381	360	38.5	19,792	18,720	2,000
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.10	9.50	393	363	38.9	20,436	18,886	2,023
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers ..	13.43	11.67	613	642	45.6	31,862	33,388	2,373
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	13.43	11.67	613	642	45.6	31,862	33,388	2,373
Cooks	10.16	9.45	396	378	39.0	20,611	19,656	2,028
Food preparation workers	10.60	10.30	386	410	36.5	20,097	21,320	1,897
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.01	9.74	396	379	39.6	20,604	19,711	2,058
Building cleaning workers	9.72	9.20	382	359	39.3	19,875	18,658	2,045

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations								
–Continued								
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	\$10.35	\$10.07	\$410	\$403	39.6	\$21,315	\$20,946	2,059
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.44	7.90	327	316	38.8	17,008	16,432	2,015
Personal care and service occupations								
	11.78	7.87	395	360	33.5	20,526	18,720	1,743
Sales and related occupations								
Retail sales workers	16.90	16.85	681	692	40.3	35,434	36,001	2,096
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	14.31	16.20	586	648	41.0	30,485	33,696	2,130
Retail salespersons	15.16	16.85	610	674	40.3	31,743	35,040	2,093
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	14.32	15.60	599	501	41.9	31,157	26,042	2,176
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	19.39	18.49	803	813	41.4	41,746	42,301	2,153
	19.39	18.49	803	813	41.4	41,746	42,301	2,153
Office and administrative support occupations								
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	15.84	15.42	627	615	39.6	32,588	32,001	2,058
Financial clerks	19.20	20.01	768	800	40.0	39,927	41,617	2,080
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	14.14	13.00	558	520	39.4	29,004	27,040	2,051
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	16.89	15.45	676	618	40.0	35,131	32,136	2,080
Tellers	15.04	15.87	592	615	39.3	30,769	31,980	2,046
Customer service representatives	11.11	10.93	436	416	39.2	22,676	21,611	2,041
Receptionists and information clerks ..	14.80	14.43	590	577	39.9	30,705	30,023	2,075
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks ..	14.50	13.54	580	542	40.0	30,166	28,161	2,080
Stock clerks and order fillers	12.50	12.07	500	483	40.0	25,994	25,108	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	18.67	16.75	747	670	40.0	38,831	34,840	2,080
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.65	17.88	742	715	39.8	38,591	37,190	2,069
Medical secretaries	21.17	22.93	847	917	40.0	44,022	47,692	2,080
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.01	13.69	557	540	39.7	28,957	28,080	2,066
Data entry and information processing workers	16.35	15.45	644	615	39.4	33,504	32,001	2,049
Office clerks, general	12.88	12.00	514	480	39.9	26,723	24,960	2,075
	14.88	14.50	576	580	38.7	29,952	30,160	2,013
Construction and extraction occupations								
Carpenters	29.86	31.75	1,194	1,270	40.0	61,668	66,040	2,065
Electricians	24.28	30.52	971	1,221	40.0	50,496	63,482	2,080
	31.06	32.10	1,243	1,284	40.0	64,612	66,768	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations								
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	24.62	25.00	984	1,000	40.0	51,164	52,000	2,078
Automotive technicians and repairers ..	34.75	36.63	1,390	1,465	40.0	72,278	76,199	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	20.24	22.48	810	899	40.0	42,103	46,758	2,080
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	29.71	30.60	1,179	1,224	39.7	61,331	63,654	2,064
	21.05	22.34	842	894	40.0	43,789	46,463	2,080
Production occupations								
	19.28	18.07	769	723	39.9	40,004	37,586	2,075

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Production occupations —Continued								
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	\$19.45	\$18.40	\$778	\$736	40.0	\$40,450	\$38,272	2,080
Painting workers	22.52	18.75	901	750	40.0	46,834	39,000	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	19.79	15.51	792	620	40.0	41,168	32,261	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations								
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	19.11	17.00	765	715	40.0	39,505	37,163	2,067
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	15.57	15.50	665	596	42.7	34,026	31,013	2,186
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	18.17	17.50	839	787	46.2	42,024	39,000	2,313
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	13.07	9.71	523	388	40.0	27,187	20,193	2,080
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	16.42	14.85	646	594	39.3	33,599	30,888	2,046
	18.06	20.84	706	834	39.1	36,736	43,347	2,034

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries

paid to employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$22.99	\$21.60	\$909	\$881	39.6	\$42,116	\$41,392	1,832
Education, training, and library occupations	30.19	28.59	1,137	1,112	37.7	44,057	42,850	1,459
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	32.83	31.09	1,237	1,179	37.7	47,561	45,849	1,449
Elementary and middle school teachers	31.44	28.19	1,196	1,112	38.1	44,794	42,250	1,425
Elementary school teachers, except special education	36.97	40.50	1,368	1,476	37.0	50,936	56,071	1,378
Secondary school teachers	36.82	35.78	1,355	1,282	36.8	50,991	48,377	1,385
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	36.82	35.78	1,355	1,282	36.8	50,991	48,377	1,385
Teacher assistants	12.35	11.75	457	441	37.0	18,286	16,489	1,481
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.81	20.15	997	887	40.2	46,227	36,275	1,863
Healthcare support occupations	13.39	12.22	524	489	39.2	27,271	25,418	2,037
Protective service occupations	22.00	22.13	951	950	43.2	49,452	49,388	2,248
Police officers	23.66	23.96	945	950	39.9	49,133	49,388	2,077
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	23.66	23.96	945	950	39.9	49,133	49,388	2,077
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	14.24	13.70	564	518	39.6	29,353	26,954	2,062
Building cleaning workers	12.87	12.35	515	494	40.0	26,763	25,688	2,080
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.87	12.35	515	494	40.0	26,763	25,688	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	15.22	14.32	599	561	39.4	30,278	28,991	1,990
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.32	13.92	591	543	38.6	27,727	27,505	1,810
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.32	13.92	588	539	38.4	27,341	26,707	1,784
Construction and extraction occupations	26.10	27.21	1,015	1,088	38.9	52,789	56,601	2,022

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries

paid to employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$20.04	\$18.47	\$19.85	\$23.65
Management, professional, and related	30.51	28.07	31.54	32.07
Management, business, and financial	32.29	30.70	32.85	33.80
Professional and related	29.57	26.34	30.86	31.31
Service	10.61	10.80	9.97	11.02
Sales and office	15.10	14.30	16.27	16.02
Sales and related	14.17	13.97	14.40	—
Office and administrative support	15.63	14.63	16.81	15.81
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	27.63	27.31	27.99	29.70
Construction and extraction	29.86	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	24.63	21.57	27.17	29.61
Production, transportation, and material moving	18.58	14.10	16.79	28.67
Production	19.10	13.46	16.98	26.70
Transportation and material moving	17.96	14.45	16.49	33.62
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	3.7	6.9	8.6	8.3
Management, professional, and related	6.8	13.3	7.5	3.3
Management, business, and financial	8.3	18.3	8.1	6.4
Professional and related	7.1	11.7	11.3	4.2
Service	7.6	16.5	3.2	6.2
Sales and office	2.6	3.5	5.8	3.3
Sales and related	4.9	5.3	10.4	—
Office and administrative support	3.5	5.0	7.4	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	2.5	5.4	5.0	4.3
Construction and extraction5	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.2	4.6	5.4	5.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	4.2	8.6	7.2	3.3
Production	3.7	4.6	3.0	1.3
Transportation and material moving	8.1	12.3	16.9	14.4

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$20.22	\$18.00	\$803	\$720	39.7	\$41,588	\$37,440	2,057
Management occupations	30.33	19.23	1,236	769	40.7	64,255	40,000	2,119
Business and financial operations occupations ...	31.81	25.92	1,299	1,122	40.8	67,569	58,327	2,124
Computer and mathematical science occupations	44.73	48.39	1,776	1,936	39.7	92,341	100,647	2,065
Architecture and engineering occupations	29.04	28.75	1,238	1,117	42.6	64,362	58,088	2,216
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.99	9.02	347	340	38.6	18,034	17,680	2,007
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.72	9.50	372	379	38.3	19,363	19,711	1,991
Building cleaning workers	9.24	9.81	356	392	38.5	18,510	20,403	2,002
Sales and related occupations	16.85	16.85	681	699	40.4	35,412	36,363	2,101
Retail sales workers	15.63	16.44	649	674	41.5	33,724	35,040	2,158
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	16.14	16.85	650	674	40.3	33,825	35,040	2,095
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	19.73	18.49	820	813	41.5	42,629	42,301	2,160
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	19.73	18.49	820	813	41.5	42,629	42,301	2,160
Office and administrative support occupations	14.82	14.50	583	580	39.3	30,298	30,160	2,044
Financial clerks	13.22	12.62	523	505	39.5	27,182	26,250	2,056
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ...	14.55	15.17	582	607	40.0	30,263	31,549	2,080
Tellers	11.20	11.17	437	425	39.1	22,749	22,080	2,031
Customer service representatives	12.81	11.00	510	440	39.8	26,510	22,880	2,069
Receptionists and information clerks	14.85	13.54	594	542	40.0	30,897	28,161	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	22.33	22.93	884	917	39.6	45,989	47,692	2,059
Office clerks, general	14.90	14.50	571	580	38.3	29,703	30,160	1,994
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21.45	22.14	858	885	40.0	44,621	46,045	2,080
Production occupations	13.54	11.50	542	460	40.0	28,158	23,920	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.22	14.91	638	564	42.0	32,707	28,265	2,149
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	16.89	16.75	752	750	44.6	38,052	36,400	2,253
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.94	17.50	832	787	46.4	41,640	39,000	2,321
Laborers and material movers, hand	12.30	11.79	475	472	38.6	24,693	24,525	2,008

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries paid to

employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$22.13	\$19.97	\$874	\$788	39.5	\$45,327	\$41,001	2,048
Management occupations	43.56	46.43	1,756	1,805	40.3	91,323	93,840	2,097
Computer and information systems managers	48.59	50.10	2,027	2,129	41.7	105,423	110,704	2,169
Financial managers	35.39	32.50	1,416	1,300	40.0	73,608	67,600	2,080
Medical and health services managers	41.38	47.49	1,640	1,805	39.6	85,275	93,840	2,061
Business and financial operations occupations ...	26.14	25.10	1,045	1,004	40.0	54,260	52,200	2,076
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	25.13	23.17	997	927	39.7	50,946	48,200	2,028
Computer and mathematical science occupations	34.40	33.51	1,389	1,333	40.4	72,235	69,339	2,100
Computer systems analysts	33.76	29.81	1,350	1,192	40.0	70,223	62,005	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	34.45	32.16	1,378	1,286	40.0	71,646	66,891	2,080
Engineers	37.18	35.63	1,487	1,425	40.0	77,334	74,110	2,080
Engineering technicians, except drafters	29.99	29.79	1,200	1,191	40.0	62,381	61,953	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	44.07	46.46	1,588	1,553	36.0	71,158	62,934	1,615
Postsecondary teachers	52.36	51.90	1,832	1,858	35.0	81,647	74,334	1,559
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.98	24.66	1,008	938	38.8	52,428	48,750	2,018
Physicians and surgeons	37.70	21.00	1,508	840	40.0	78,409	43,680	2,080
Registered nurses	25.91	25.04	990	956	38.2	51,455	49,713	1,986
Therapists	25.17	24.66	990	980	39.3	51,469	50,941	2,045
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians ...	25.41	24.50	1,006	931	39.6	52,322	48,410	2,059
Radiologic technologists and technicians	25.41	24.50	1,006	931	39.6	52,322	48,410	2,059
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.80	17.92	692	701	38.9	35,995	36,462	2,022
Healthcare support occupations	10.17	9.74	392	366	38.5	20,371	19,052	2,004
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.08	9.50	386	360	38.4	20,098	18,720	1,994
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.01	9.50	383	360	38.3	19,931	18,720	1,992
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.60	10.00	418	400	39.5	21,755	20,800	2,052
Food preparation and serving related occupations	11.47	11.67	451	420	39.3	23,448	21,840	2,044
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.16	9.76	409	385	40.3	21,263	20,035	2,093
Building cleaning workers	9.89	8.74	392	346	39.6	20,381	17,979	2,060
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.58	10.07	422	403	39.9	21,936	20,946	2,073
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.63	7.90	338	316	39.2	17,570	16,432	2,037
Personal care and service occupations	13.06	9.00	417	367	31.9	21,679	19,094	1,660
Sales and related occupations	17.11	16.04	683	623	39.9	35,517	32,406	2,076
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	20.19	18.95	824	836	40.8	42,840	43,446	2,122
Office and administrative support occupations	16.64	16.00	662	640	39.8	34,428	33,280	2,069
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	20.34	20.01	814	800	40.0	42,318	41,617	2,080
Financial clerks	15.47	16.40	608	615	39.3	31,595	31,980	2,043
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	16.89	15.45	676	618	40.0	35,131	32,136	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ...	15.46	16.71	600	667	38.8	31,189	34,694	2,017
Customer service representatives	16.30	15.39	652	615	40.0	33,911	32,003	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.03	16.00	679	640	39.9	35,298	33,280	2,073
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	19.12	18.30	764	732	40.0	39,751	38,064	2,079
Medical secretaries	14.01	13.69	557	540	39.7	28,957	28,080	2,066
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	16.71	15.45	665	618	39.8	34,596	32,136	2,071
Office clerks, general	14.82	11.00	590	440	39.8	30,663	22,880	2,069

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Construction and extraction occupations	\$30.26	\$32.10	\$1,210	\$1,284	40.0	\$62,935	\$66,768	2,080
Electricians	31.06	32.10	1,243	1,284	40.0	64,612	66,768	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	27.69	28.55	1,106	1,142	39.9	57,487	59,376	2,076
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	35.14	36.63	1,406	1,465	40.0	73,093	76,199	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	29.71	30.60	1,179	1,224	39.7	61,331	63,654	2,064
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	23.96	22.34	958	894	40.0	49,827	46,463	2,080
Production occupations	20.95	18.57	835	743	39.9	43,436	38,626	2,073
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	23.27	28.75	931	1,150	40.0	48,396	59,800	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	20.49	15.51	819	620	40.0	42,613	32,261	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	22.51	20.84	866	834	38.5	45,025	43,347	2,000
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.33	9.71	533	388	40.0	27,731	20,193	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand	19.52	20.84	779	834	39.9	40,520	43,347	2,076
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	19.72	20.84	789	834	40.0	41,013	43,347	2,080

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries paid to

employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	\$24.39	\$24.26	\$25.05	\$19.02	\$18.86	\$20.79
Management, professional, and related	28.83	30.38	28.16	30.10	30.52	26.80
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	32.01	32.39	25.73
Professional and related	28.51	30.27	28.16	29.19	29.55	27.00
Service	16.03	11.66	21.23	11.23	10.51	16.64
Sales and office	19.14	19.04	—	14.59	14.62	14.02
Sales and related	14.18	14.18	—	14.17	14.17	—
Office and administrative support	20.45	20.48	—	14.83	14.90	14.02
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	29.13	29.21	—	22.87	23.09	—
Construction and extraction	—	—	—	21.40	21.67	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	25.14	25.14	—	23.79	23.85	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	22.72	22.68	—	14.44	14.32	—
Production	23.08	23.08	—	15.10	15.10	—
Transportation and material moving	22.32	22.21	—	13.63	13.33	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	5.3	6.4	4.6	4.0	4.3	5.2
Management, professional, and related	2.4	3.2	2.5	6.3	7.1	9.4
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	8.2	8.7	6.8
Professional and related	2.6	5.9	2.5	6.3	7.3	11.8
Service	10.8	13.0	6.4	7.3	8.3	11.5
Sales and office	4.8	5.2	—	2.0	2.1	2.8
Sales and related	6.4	6.4	—	5.0	5.0	—
Office and administrative support	5.8	6.6	—	2.8	3.0	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	5.6	5.8	—	14.7	16.2	—
Construction and extraction	—	—	—	34.3	41.0	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5.3	5.3	—	9.3	9.7	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	3.8	3.8	—	9.0	9.4	—
Production	2.1	2.1	—	7.9	7.9	—
Transportation and material moving	6.5	6.8	—	17.0	18.3	—

¹ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

² 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. See appendix A for more information.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more

information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$20.39	\$20.15	\$18.63	\$18.63
Management, professional, and related	29.91	30.45	–	–
Management, business, and financial	31.90	32.28	–	–
Professional and related	29.11	29.57	–	–
Service	11.52	10.07	–	–
Sales and office	14.96	14.95	16.17	16.17
Sales and related	12.86	12.86	20.85	20.85
Office and administrative support	15.98	16.05	11.70	11.70
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	27.58	27.76	23.71	23.71
Construction and extraction	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	24.62	24.66	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	18.82	18.73	16.55	16.55
Production	19.15	19.15	–	–
Transportation and material moving	18.36	18.15	16.78	16.78
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	3.3	3.8	8.4	8.4
Management, professional, and related	5.8	7.0	–	–
Management, business, and financial	8.3	8.8	–	–
Professional and related	5.6	7.1	–	–
Service	6.5	6.4	–	–
Sales and office	2.9	3.0	8.9	8.9
Sales and related	5.7	5.7	7.1	7.1
Office and administrative support	3.6	3.9	1.7	1.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2
Construction and extraction	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.5	4.5	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	4.4	4.5	7.7	7.7
Production	3.7	3.7	–	–
Transportation and material moving	9.3	9.6	7.3	7.3

¹ Wages of time workers are based solely on hourly rate or salary. Incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

² 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. See appendix A for more information.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	–	\$23.46	\$17.96	\$23.03	\$18.37	–	\$19.85	–	\$23.13
Management, professional, and related	–	37.18	42.34	22.64	38.03	–	24.76	–	30.51
Management, business, and financial	–	–	49.03	–	37.25	–	24.41	–	–
Professional and related	–	34.86	39.36	–	–	–	24.86	–	–
Service	–	–	13.48	–	–	–	12.40	–	18.51
Sales and office	–	17.21	13.27	20.61	14.04	–	15.43	–	–
Sales and related	–	–	12.61	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	16.79	14.93	–	13.33	–	14.72	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	30.79	22.84	29.34	–	–	24.62	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	33.38	22.80	29.34	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	19.35	20.07	–	–	–	13.84	–	–
Production	–	19.10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	23.61	20.17	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	–	2.0	9.0	6.4	22.7	–	7.4	–	18.0
Management, professional, and related	–	1.2	9.5	16.3	15.0	–	11.8	–	4.9
Management, business, and financial	–	–	16.2	–	16.0	–	16.3	–	–
Professional and related	–	4.8	6.0	–	–	–	10.9	–	–
Service	–	–	16.3	–	–	–	18.8	–	9.2
Sales and office	–	1.6	4.5	3.8	6.9	–	4.3	–	–
Sales and related	–	–	6.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	2.2	6.2	–	9.8	–	6.7	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	7.3	6.7	1.5	–	–	7.1	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	5.8	6.9	1.5	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	2.3	7.8	–	–	–	34.7	–	–
Production	–	3.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	16.8	7.7	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Industry sectors are determined by the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

² 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. See appendix A for more information.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

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 of the steps required to produce the data.

Planning for the survey

The overall design of the National Compensation Survey (NCS) includes questions of scope, frame, and sample selection.

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing one worker or more in private goods-producing industries (mining, construction, and manufacturing); private service-providing industries (trade, transportation, and utilities, information, financial activities, professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and other services); State governments; and local governments. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment is an economic unit that produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For private industries in this survey, the establishment is usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a government agency within the sampled area.

The statistical area covered by this survey is defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of December 2003. The St. Louis, MO–IL, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes the city of St. Louis, the portion of the city of Sullivan in Crawford County, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis, Warren, and Washington Counties, MO; and Bond, Calhoun, Clinton, Jersey, Macoupin, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties, IL.

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. Approximately one-fifth of the sample is reselected each year.

Sample design

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

Data collection

The collection of data from survey respondents required detailed procedures. Field economists collected the data, working out of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Regional Offices and visiting each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to clarify and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

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

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time versus part-time, union versus nonunion, and time versus incentive
4. Determination of the level of work of each job

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers whose jobs could be characterized by the criteria identified in the last three steps. If a specific work level could not be determined, wages were still collected.

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

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

The number of jobs for which data were collected in each establishment was based on the establishment's employment size. The number of jobs selected followed this schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
1-49	Up to 4
50-249	6
250 or more	8

The second step of the process entailed classifying the selected jobs into occupations based on their duties. NCS uses the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. A selected job may fall into any one of about 800 occupational classifications, from accountant to zoologist. When workers could be classified in more than one occupation, they were classified in the occupation that required the higher skill level. When there was no perceptible difference in skill level, the workers were classified in the occupation that described their primary activity.

Each occupational classification is an element of a broader classification known as a major group. Occupations can fall into any of 22 major groups. Appendix B contains a complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the major group to which they belong.

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

Occupational leveling

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using a "point factor leveling" process. Point factor leveling matches certain aspects of a job to specific levels of work with as-

signed point values. Points for each factor are then totaled to determine the overall work level for the job.

The NCS program is in the process of converting from a nine-factor to a four-factor occupational leveling system. The conversion is being phased in via annual NCS sample replenishment groups and will require several years for full implementation. The four occupational leveling factors are:

- Knowledge
- Job controls and complexity
- Contacts (nature and purpose)
- Physical environment

Each factor consists of several levels, and each level has an associated description and assigned points. A knowledge guide for 24 families of closely related occupations contains short definitions of the point levels of knowledge expected for the occupations and presents relevant examples. The other three factors use identical descriptions for all occupational categories and contain a definition of each point level within each factor.

The description within each factor best matching the job is chosen. The point levels within each factor are designed to describe the thresholds of distinct levels of work. When a job does not meet the full description of a point level, the next lowest point level is used. Points for the four factors are totaled to determine the overall work level. NCS publishes data for up to 15 work levels.

Most supervisory occupations are evaluated based on their duties and responsibilities. A modified approach is used for professional and administrative supervisors when they direct professional work and are paid primarily to supervise. Such supervisory occupations are leveled based on the work level of the highest position reporting to them.

For a complete description of point factor leveling, refer to the publication "National Compensation Survey: Guide for Evaluating Your Firm's Jobs and Pay," available at the BLS National Compensation Survey Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/sp/ncbr0004.pdf>.

Combined work levels

This bulletin includes a table which simplifies the presentation of work levels by combining them into four broad groups. The groups were determined by combinations of knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, physical environment, and supervisory duties, and are meant to be comparable across different occupations. The broad groups and the combined work levels are:

<i>Group designation</i>	<i>Levels combined</i>
Group I	Levels 1-4
Group II	Levels 5-8
Group III	Levels 9-12
Group IV	Levels 13-15

Collection period

Survey data were collected over a 13-month period for 60 metropolitan areas in the NCS program. For 20 small metropolitan areas, data were collected over a 4-month period. For each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment's most recent information at the time of collection. The payroll reference month shown in the tables reflects the average date of this information for all sample units.

Earnings

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

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

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

- Shift differentials, defined as extra payment for working a schedule that varies from the norm, such as night or weekend work
- Premium pay for overtime, holidays, and weekends
- Bonuses not directly tied to production (such as Christmas and profit-sharing bonuses)
- Uniform and tool allowances
- Free or subsidized room and board
- Payments made by third parties (for example, tips)
- On-call pay

To calculate earnings for various periods (hourly, weekly, and annual), data on work schedules also were collected. For hourly workers, scheduled hours worked per day and per week, exclusive of overtime, were recorded. Annual weeks worked were determined. Because salaried workers who are 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 whom the employer considers to be full time.

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

Time-based worker. Any employee whose earnings are solely tied to an hourly rate or salary.

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.

Nonunion worker. An employee in an occupation not meeting the conditions for union coverage.

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

Level. A ranking within an occupation based on the requirements of the position.

Processing and analyzing the data

Data were processed and analyzed at the BLS National Office following collection.

Weighting and nonresponse

Sample weights were calculated for each establishment and occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate data for the individual establishments or occupations into the various data series. Some of the establishments surveyed could not supply or refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member during the initial interview, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar "cells" were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of data for the nonrespondents equals the mean value of data for the respondents at some detailed "cell" level. Responding and nonresponding establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells that were additionally defined by major occupation group.

If average hourly earnings data were not provided by a sample member during the update interview, then missing average hourly earnings were imputed by multiplying prior average hourly earnings by the rate of change in the average hourly earnings of respondents. The regression model that takes into account available establishment characteris-

tics is used to derive the rate of change in the average hourly earnings.

Establishments that were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey had their weights changed to zero.

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for each sampled occupation. Before being combined, individual wage rates are weighted by the number of workers; the sample weight, adjusted for nonresponding establishments and other factors; and the occupation's scheduled hours of work. The sample weight reflects the inverse of each unit's probability of selection at each sample selection stage and four weight adjustment factors. The first factor adjusts for establishment nonresponse and the second factor adjusts for occupational nonresponse. The third factor adjusts for any special situations that may have occurred during data collection. The fourth factor, post-stratification, also called benchmarking, is introduced to adjust estimated employment totals to the current counts of employment by industry. The latest available employment counts were used to derive average hourly earnings in this publication.

Not all calculated series met the criteria for publication. Before any series was published, it was reviewed to make sure that the number of observations underlying it was sufficient. This review prevented the publication of a series that could have revealed information about a specific establishment.

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

Percentiles

The percentiles presented in tables 6 through 10 are computed using earnings reported for individual workers in sampled establishment jobs and their scheduled hours of work. Establishments in the survey may report only individual-worker earnings for each sampled job. For the calculation of percentile estimates, the individual-worker hourly earnings are appropriately weighted and then arrayed from lowest to highest.

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution within

each published occupation. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

Data reliability

The data in this bulletin are estimates from a scientifically selected probability sample. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey, sampling and nonsampling.

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

A measure of the variation among these differing estimates is called the standard error or sampling error. It indicates the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error divided by the estimate. RSE data are provided alongside the earnings data in the bulletin tables.

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$17.75, with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is from \$17.46 to \$18.04 (\$17.75 minus and plus \$0.29, where \$0.29 is the product of 1.645 times 1.0 percent times \$17.75). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

Nonsampling errors also affect survey results. They can stem from many sources, such as inability to obtain information for some establishments, difficulties with survey definitions, inability of the respondents to provide correct information, or mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained. Although they were not specifically measured, the nonsampling errors were expected to be minimal due to the extensive training of the field economists who gathered the survey data, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	1,266,900	1,128,100	138,800
Management, professional, and related	336,200	269,400	66,800
Management, business, and financial	90,000	85,300	4,600
Professional and related	246,200	184,000	62,200
Service	302,000	257,800	44,200
Sales and office	343,300	325,500	17,700
Sales and related	130,800	130,800	–
Office and administrative support	212,500	194,700	17,700
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	129,400	122,100	7,300
Construction and extraction	76,200	69,400	6,700
Installation, maintenance, and repair	53,300	52,700	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	156,100	153,400	–
Production	76,500	76,500	–
Transportation and material moving	79,600	76,800	–

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, St. Louis, MO-IL, July 2007**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	49,259	47,024	2,234
Total in sample	377	342	35
Responding	241	210	31
Refused or unable to provide data	99	95	4
Out of business or not in survey scope	37	37	0

¹ The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from State unemployment insurance reports and is based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For private industries, an establishment is usually a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a

government entity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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