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National Compensation Survey

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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Columbus, OH, metropolitan area. Data were collected between September 1999 and October 2000; the average reference month is April 2000. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the generic leveling methodology.

NCS products

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

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings, which include wages and salaries, incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. These earnings exclude premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. About 480 detailed occupations are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households), as explained in Appendix A. Data are not shown for any occupations if they would raise concerns about the confidentiality of the survey respondents or if the data are insufficient to support reliable estimates.

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

Table 2-1 presents estimates of mean hourly earnings, and the relative standard errors associated with them, for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Table 2-2 presents the same type of information for full-time workers only. Table 2-3 provides similar data for workers designated as part-time.

Table 3-1 provides mean weekly earnings data, with relative standard errors, and weekly hours for full-time employees in specific occupations across all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Table 3-2 provides annual earnings, relative standard errors, and annual hours for full-time employees in specific occupations.

Table 4-1 provides mean hourly earnings data by work level for occupational groups and for detailed occupations. Separate data are also shown for private industry and government workers. Table 4-2 provides work level data for full-time workers. Table 4-3 provides similar data for workers designated as part-time.

Table 5-1 presents mean hourly earnings data for selected worker characteristics by major occupational groups. The worker characteristics include full-time or part-time designation, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Table 5-2 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions by occupational groups within the private sector. Table 5-3 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by major occupational groups within the private sector.

Tables 6-1 through 6-5 present hourly wage percentiles that describe the distribution of hourly earnings for each published occupation. Data are provided for the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time workers, and part-time workers. These iterations correspond to those presented in tables 2-1, 2-2, and 2-3. For each published occupation, these percentiles relate to the average hourly earnings of jobs surveyed in establishments. The percentiles do not relate to the hourly earnings of individual workers in these establishment jobs.

Appendix table 1 provides the number of workers represented by the survey by major occupational group. Appendix table 2 presents the number of establishments studied and represented by industry group and employment size. The median work levels for published occupations are presented in appendix table 3.

Table 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000

Worker and establishment characteristics	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	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)	
Total	\$16.77	2.4	36.1	\$15.52	3.0	35.5	\$20.73	3.5	38.3
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	19.63	2.7	36.6	18.59	3.5	36.0	22.05	3.9	38.3
Professional specialty and technical	24.31	3.0	37.6	23.54	4.1	36.7	25.22	4.7	38.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.84	4.7	40.0	30.67	5.0	40.1	24.35	6.8	39.6
Sales	13.00	10.6	29.8	13.00	10.6	29.8	-	-	-
Administrative support	12.78	3.2	36.6	12.10	3.0	36.5	14.97	5.6	37.1
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	13.75	3.5	37.1	13.59	3.8	37.1	15.80	1.8	37.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.31	4.2	40.2	17.47	4.9	40.3	16.52	3.5	40.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.53	6.6	39.9	13.53	6.6	39.9	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	15.29	7.6	37.7	15.34	9.2	39.4	15.09	1.6	31.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.88	3.0	32.0	9.83	3.0	31.9	12.35	13.2	37.5
Service occupations ⁵	10.48	8.5	32.6	7.66	4.9	30.6	17.34	8.8	38.8
Full time	17.81	2.3	39.8	16.69	2.8	39.8	21.00	3.5	39.6
Part time	8.48	5.6	20.9	8.11	5.7	21.0	13.22	7.6	20.2
Union	18.30	3.1	36.8	15.42	4.5	35.0	20.52	3.7	38.4
Nonunion	16.23	3.2	35.9	15.54	3.4	35.6	21.06	5.8	38.2
Time	16.72	2.4	36.1	15.43	3.0	35.4	20.73	3.5	38.3
Incentive	20.46	15.2	40.1	20.46	15.2	40.1	-	-	-
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	17.08	4.5	39.6	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	-	-	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	13.50	7.9	34.2	13.48	8.0	34.2	15.27	8.5	37.1
100-499 workers	14.97	4.9	35.1	14.37	5.2	35.0	21.62	7.0	37.0
500 workers or more	18.85	2.9	37.4	17.62	3.7	36.6	20.63	4.0	38.5

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, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

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

⁶ Classification of establishments into goods-producing and service-producing industries applies to private industry only.

⁷ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$16.77	2.4	\$15.52	3.0	\$20.73	3.5
All excluding sales	17.01	2.4	15.73	3.0	20.73	3.5
White collar	19.63	2.7	18.59	3.5	22.05	3.9
White collar excluding sales	20.37	2.6	19.52	3.4	22.05	3.9
Professional specialty and technical	24.31	3.0	23.54	4.1	25.22	4.7
Professional specialty	25.74	3.6	25.50	4.6	26.01	5.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.34	5.3	30.64	5.4	—	—
Civil engineers	28.10	8.5	—	—	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	29.58	6.6	29.58	6.6	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	26.12	2.6	26.14	2.7	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	26.29	2.9	26.31	3.0	—	—
Natural scientists	25.58	10.2	28.18	16.2	—	—
Health related	21.42	8.5	22.89	7.0	16.97	14.1
Registered nurses	20.10	2.2	19.61	2.3	22.42	5.8
Pharmacists	30.58	2.5	30.58	2.5	—	—
Teachers, college and university	30.16	11.1	30.16	11.1	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	28.92	3.3	—	—	29.51	3.4
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	26.22	6.4	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	29.58	4.1	—	—	30.16	4.5
Secondary school teachers	30.44	2.4	—	—	30.59	2.5
Teachers, special education	28.74	6.0	—	—	28.74	6.0
Teachers, n.e.c.	27.98	10.1	—	—	29.19	9.3
Librarians, archivists, and curators	23.44	12.2	—	—	23.40	12.6
Librarians	23.44	12.2	—	—	23.40	12.6
Social scientists and urban planners	20.91	15.0	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	23.40	20.5	16.62	7.8	27.12	17.7
Social workers	23.40	20.5	16.62	7.8	27.12	17.7
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	21.25	5.6	21.25	5.6	—	—
Technical	19.45	8.4	17.24	6.1	22.31	4.3
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	13.38	6.3	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	14.27	2.4	14.37	2.8	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	19.29	21.9	19.42	22.2	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	17.30	16.0	17.77	16.9	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	22.16	4.6	17.77	7.5	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.84	4.7	30.67	5.0	24.35	6.8
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.68	5.3	35.52	5.6	29.14	9.5
Administrators and officials, public administration	21.55	12.0	—	—	21.55	12.0
Financial managers	29.51	11.6	29.42	11.7	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	45.34	15.6	45.34	15.6	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	39.54	9.1	—	—	—	—
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	22.67	7.2	—	—	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	23.97	6.8	21.69	2.8	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	37.35	6.6	37.58	6.7	—	—
Management related	23.74	5.9	24.24	8.1	23.06	8.4
Accountants and auditors	22.31	4.8	23.39	5.5	—	—
Other financial officers	30.43	22.4	—	—	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	20.65	3.3	20.67	6.6	—	—
Sales	13.00	10.6	13.00	10.6	—	—
Supervisors, sales	12.71	8.3	12.71	8.3	—	—
Advertising and related sales	24.72	17.7	24.72	17.7	—	—
Sales workers, apparel	7.80	3.8	7.80	3.8	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	8.06	9.3	8.06	9.3	—	—
Cashiers	7.19	3.5	7.19	3.5	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.78	3.2	12.10	3.0	14.97	5.6
Secretaries	15.04	4.7	14.07	3.4	16.52	7.3
Order clerks	10.54	18.5	10.54	18.5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued						
Library clerks	\$10.30	10.3	–	–	\$8.76	3.7
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.05	4.7	\$11.98	5.1	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.48	7.9	12.06	5.2	–	–
Mail clerks, except postal service	8.69	11.6	7.98	9.3	–	–
Stock and inventory clerks	11.17	4.4	10.86	4.3	–	–
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, n.e.c.	12.16	9.9	12.16	9.9	–	–
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	14.63	6.8	14.63	6.8	–	–
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	11.60	5.8	11.54	6.5	–	–
General office clerks	11.64	4.8	11.24	6.6	12.43	1.4
Data entry keyers	10.15	3.0	10.05	3.3	–	–
Teachers' aides	10.45	7.3	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.98	10.2	11.94	11.1	–	–
Blue collar	13.75	3.5	13.59	3.8	15.80	1.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.31	4.2	17.47	4.9	16.52	3.5
Industrial machinery repairers	17.84	8.4	17.84	8.4	–	–
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	20.54	4.9	20.83	4.8	–	–
Carpenters	16.40	5.9	–	–	–	–
Supervisors, production	21.87	7.1	21.87	7.1	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.53	6.6	13.53	6.6	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.89	16.8	15.89	16.8	–	–
Welders and cutters	12.65	5.2	12.65	5.2	–	–
Assemblers	11.73	6.6	11.73	6.6	–	–
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	13.08	6.6	13.08	6.6	–	–
Transportation and material moving	15.29	7.6	15.34	9.2	15.09	1.6
Truck drivers	15.91	13.3	15.91	13.3	–	–
Bus drivers	15.28	1.8	–	–	15.28	1.8
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	14.32	6.6	14.32	6.6	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.88	3.0	9.83	3.0	12.35	13.2
Construction laborers	13.23	4.7	–	–	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers	9.14	3.4	9.14	3.4	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.92	5.1	8.80	5.2	–	–
Service	10.48	8.5	7.66	4.9	17.34	8.8
Protective service	15.17	14.4	8.14	1.6	20.56	9.2
Guards and police, except public service	8.16	1.7	8.16	1.7	–	–
Food service	6.33	7.6	5.94	7.6	10.66	4.7
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.98	14.6	3.98	14.6	–	–
Bartenders	5.55	5.4	5.55	5.4	–	–
Waiters and waitresses	2.71	17.8	2.71	17.8	–	–
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	6.84	20.7	6.84	20.7	–	–
Other food service	9.15	3.6	8.81	4.1	10.66	4.7
Cooks	9.60	2.5	9.56	2.9	9.81	4.7
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.67	3.6	9.42	4.0	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.99	8.2	6.96	1.7	–	–
Health service	9.25	3.8	9.23	4.0	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.78	2.3	8.73	2.3	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Cleaning and building service	\$10.32	5.4	\$9.29	6.2	\$12.66	3.1
Janitors and cleaners	10.42	5.8	9.23	7.3	12.66	3.1
Personal service	8.97	6.5	8.17	11.5	10.22	4.8
Child care workers, n.e.c.	10.08	3.8	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	7.41	14.4	6.46	13.0	—	—

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.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$17.81	2.3	\$16.69	2.8	\$21.00	3.5
All excluding sales	17.89	2.4	16.72	2.9	21.00	3.5
White collar	20.55	2.5	19.72	3.2	22.30	3.9
White collar excluding sales	20.89	2.6	20.14	3.3	22.30	3.9
Professional specialty and technical	24.65	3.1	24.00	4.3	25.35	4.8
Professional specialty	26.00	3.7	25.85	4.9	26.15	5.7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.40	5.3	30.71	5.4	—	—
Civil engineers	28.10	8.5	—	—	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	29.58	6.6	29.58	6.6	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	26.12	2.6	26.14	2.7	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	26.29	2.9	26.31	3.0	—	—
Natural scientists	25.58	10.2	28.18	16.2	—	—
Health related	21.18	9.3	22.93	7.6	16.41	13.6
Registered nurses	20.32	2.6	19.78	2.7	22.30	5.9
Pharmacists	30.54	2.6	30.54	2.6	—	—
Teachers, college and university	31.21	11.5	31.21	11.5	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	29.33	3.2	—	—	29.84	3.3
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	26.56	5.7	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	29.55	4.0	—	—	30.11	4.3
Secondary school teachers	30.45	2.4	—	—	30.59	2.5
Teachers, special education	28.74	6.0	—	—	28.74	6.0
Teachers, n.e.c.	30.01	7.7	—	—	31.09	6.6
Librarians, archivists, and curators	23.56	12.2	—	—	23.53	12.6
Librarians	23.56	12.2	—	—	23.53	12.6
Social scientists and urban planners	20.91	15.0	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	23.40	20.6	16.58	7.8	27.12	17.7
Social workers	23.40	20.6	16.58	7.8	27.12	17.7
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	22.07	6.9	22.07	6.9	—	—
Technical	19.90	7.9	17.70	6.5	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	14.15	2.8	—	—	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	20.65	23.6	—	—	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	22.16	4.6	17.77	7.5	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.84	4.7	30.67	5.0	24.34	6.8
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.68	5.3	35.52	5.6	29.12	9.5
Administrators and officials, public administration	21.55	12.0	—	—	21.55	12.0
Financial managers	29.51	11.6	29.42	11.7	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	45.34	15.6	45.34	15.6	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	39.54	9.1	—	—	—	—
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	22.67	7.2	—	—	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	23.97	6.8	21.69	2.8	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	37.35	6.6	37.58	6.7	—	—
Management related	23.74	5.9	24.24	8.1	23.06	8.4
Accountants and auditors	22.31	4.8	23.39	5.5	—	—
Other financial officers	30.43	22.4	—	—	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	20.65	3.3	20.67	6.6	—	—
Sales	16.17	9.5	16.17	9.5	—	—
Supervisors, sales	12.71	8.3	12.71	8.3	—	—
Advertising and related sales	24.72	17.7	24.72	17.7	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	9.82	4.1	9.82	4.1	—	—
Cashiers	8.59	3.2	8.59	3.2	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.16	3.0	12.51	2.7	15.17	5.7
Secretaries	15.21	4.8	14.07	3.4	17.44	4.7
Order clerks	13.24	15.6	13.24	15.6	—	—
Library clerks	11.27	9.4	—	—	9.35	5.2
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.12	4.8	12.05	5.2	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.58	7.8	12.16	5.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued						
Mail clerks, except postal service	\$10.06	8.9	\$9.13	10.8	–	–
Stock and inventory clerks	11.17	4.4	10.86	4.3	–	–
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	14.63	6.8	14.63	6.8	–	–
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	11.60	5.8	11.54	6.5	–	–
General office clerks	11.70	4.9	11.32	6.8	\$12.43	1.4
Data entry keyers	10.20	3.1	10.10	3.5	–	–
Teachers' aides	10.72	6.2	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.35	10.5	12.35	11.7	–	–
Blue collar	14.21	3.6	14.06	3.9	16.03	2.4
Precision production, craft, and repair						
Industrial machinery repairers	17.29	4.2	17.45	4.9	16.52	3.5
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	17.84	8.4	17.84	8.4	–	–
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	20.54	4.9	20.83	4.8	–	–
Supervisors, production	21.87	7.1	21.87	7.1	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	13.53	6.6	13.53	6.6	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.89	16.8	15.89	16.8	–	–
Welders and cutters	12.65	5.2	12.65	5.2	–	–
Assemblers	11.75	6.7	11.75	6.7	–	–
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	13.08	6.6	13.08	6.6	–	–
Transportation and material moving						
Truck drivers	15.93	6.7	16.08	7.8	15.16	2.0
Truck drivers	15.91	13.3	15.91	13.3	–	–
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	14.32	6.6	14.32	6.6	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
Construction laborers	10.50	3.7	10.43	3.7	13.89	5.1
Construction laborers	13.23	4.7	–	–	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers	9.88	4.7	9.88	4.7	–	–
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	14.10	12.9	14.10	12.9	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.20	5.5	9.08	5.6	–	–
Service						
Protective service	12.06	8.7	8.57	4.3	17.60	8.7
Protective service	16.67	13.8	–	–	20.62	9.3
Food service	7.71	8.5	7.19	8.8	10.72	5.0
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.78	22.3	4.78	22.3	–	–
Other food service	9.80	2.4	9.49	2.8	10.72	5.0
Cooks	9.65	1.6	9.61	1.6	–	–
Kitchen workers, food preparation	10.28	2.7	10.06	3.1	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	9.04	7.8	–	–	–	–
Health service	9.31	4.5	9.29	4.7	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.74	2.3	8.68	2.4	–	–
Cleaning and building service	10.92	4.7	9.93	6.1	12.66	3.1
Janitors and cleaners	11.13	5.0	10.02	7.4	12.66	3.1
Personal service	10.09	2.9	–	–	–	–
Service, n.e.c.	9.91	5.8	–	–	–	–

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

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

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings¹, part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$8.48	5.6	\$8.11	5.7	\$13.22	7.6
All excluding sales	8.82	6.6	8.38	6.9	13.22	7.6
White collar	10.30	7.4	9.82	7.9	14.29	9.5
White collar excluding sales	12.38	8.3	11.98	9.9	14.29	9.5
Professional specialty and technical	18.36	8.0	18.40	8.5	18.12	22.4
Professional specialty	20.45	9.8	20.81	10.4	19.04	24.4
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	22.93	9.7	22.68	11.1	—	—
Registered nurses	19.25	3.2	19.08	3.3	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	13.67	31.0	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	13.92	4.8	14.10	4.7	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	6.99	3.4	6.99	3.4	—	—
Cashiers	6.83	3.6	6.83	3.6	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	9.24	9.1	8.52	7.1	12.49	4.3
Library clerks	7.92	3.5	—	—	7.97	3.9
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.52	8.4	9.52	8.4	—	—
Blue collar	8.17	5.8	7.80	5.9	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.77	5.2	7.78	5.3	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.00	3.1	7.00	3.1	—	—
Service	6.17	7.9	6.10	8.1	8.37	11.7
Protective service	7.99	2.2	7.89	2.0	—	—
Guards and police, except public service	7.94	1.9	7.94	1.9	—	—
Food service	4.76	6.9	4.71	6.8	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.44	13.3	3.44	13.3	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.58	13.8	2.58	13.8	—	—
Other food service	7.74	7.4	7.67	7.7	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.68	9.0	7.68	9.0	—	—
Health service	8.88	5.3	8.88	5.3	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.96	6.6	8.96	6.6	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.05	4.5	7.05	4.5	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.05	4.5	7.05	4.5	—	—
Personal service	6.50	9.5	6.36	11.7	—	—

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.

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

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$708	2.3	39.8	\$665	2.9	39.8	\$831	3.5	39.6
All excluding sales	710	2.4	39.7	665	2.9	39.8	831	3.5	39.6
White collar	816	2.5	39.7	785	3.2	39.8	882	3.9	39.5
White collar excluding sales	828	2.6	39.6	800	3.3	39.7	882	3.9	39.5
Professional specialty and technical	973	3.1	39.5	951	4.3	39.6	997	4.6	39.3
Professional specialty	1,023	3.7	39.3	1,022	4.9	39.5	1,024	5.5	39.2
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,216	5.3	40.0	1,228	5.4	40.0	-	-	-
Civil engineers	1,124	8.5	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	1,183	6.6	40.0	1,183	6.6	40.0	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	1,036	2.5	39.6	1,036	2.6	39.6	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	1,044	2.8	39.7	1,045	2.9	39.7	-	-	-
Natural scientists	1,028	10.3	40.2	1,137	16.1	40.4	-	-	-
Health related	836	9.3	39.5	901	7.9	39.3	654	13.4	39.8
Registered nurses	788	3.1	38.8	763	3.4	38.6	882	6.1	39.6
Pharmacists	1,222	2.6	40.0	1,222	2.6	40.0	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	1,148	7.0	36.8	1,148	7.0	36.8	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	1,129	3.0	38.5	-	-	-	1,149	3.1	38.5
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	1,049	6.5	39.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers	1,119	3.9	37.9	-	-	-	1,142	4.2	37.9
Secondary school teachers	1,183	1.9	38.8	-	-	-	1,190	1.9	38.9
Teachers, special education	1,110	4.8	38.6	-	-	-	1,110	4.8	38.6
Teachers, n.e.c.	1,163	7.0	38.7	-	-	-	1,202	5.9	38.6
Librarians, archivists, and curators	899	11.6	38.2	-	-	-	905	11.8	38.5
Librarians	899	11.6	38.2	-	-	-	905	11.8	38.5
Social scientists and urban planners	828	13.7	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	934	20.6	39.9	663	7.8	40.0	1,082	17.9	39.9
Social workers	934	20.6	39.9	663	7.8	40.0	1,082	17.9	39.9
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	862	7.5	39.1	862	7.5	39.1	-	-	-
Technical	795	8.0	39.9	706	6.5	39.9	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	566	2.8	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	824	23.7	39.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical and related, n.e.c. ...	886	4.6	40.0	709	7.4	39.9	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,156	4.9	40.1	1,230	5.4	40.1	973	6.8	40.0
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,401	5.8	40.4	1,438	6.3	40.5	1,161	9.4	39.9
Administrators and officials, public administration	862	12.0	40.0	-	-	-	862	12.0	40.0
Financial managers	1,205	12.0	40.8	1,201	12.1	40.8	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	1,973	23.4	43.5	1,973	23.4	43.5	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	1,558	8.8	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	907	7.2	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	959	6.8	40.0	868	2.8	40.0	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Executive, administrative, and managerial —Continued									
Executives, administrators, and managers —Continued									
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	\$1,491	6.6	39.9	\$1,501	6.7	39.9	—	—	—
Management related	944	6.0	39.8	961	8.3	39.6	\$922	8.4	40.0
Accountants and auditors	895	4.8	40.1	939	5.5	40.1	—	—	—
Other financial officers	1,194	23.7	39.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	822	3.4	39.8	817	6.8	39.5	—	—	—
Sales	659	9.4	40.8	659	9.4	40.8	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	527	9.3	41.5	527	9.3	41.5	—	—	—
Advertising and related sales	989	17.7	40.0	989	17.7	40.0	—	—	—
Sales workers, other									
commodities	389	5.1	39.6	389	5.1	39.6	—	—	—
Cashiers	344	3.2	40.0	344	3.2	40.0	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	521	3.1	39.6	495	2.8	39.6	601	5.8	39.6
Secretaries	599	5.0	39.3	554	3.5	39.3	687	5.3	39.4
Order clerks	530	15.6	40.0	530	15.6	40.0	—	—	—
Library clerks	432	11.7	38.4	—	—	—	344	5.7	36.8
Records clerks, n.e.c.	480	4.9	39.6	479	5.2	39.7	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	539	8.0	39.7	480	5.2	39.5	—	—	—
Mail clerks, except postal service	394	9.1	39.2	354	10.3	38.8	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	447	4.4	40.0	434	4.3	40.0	—	—	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	568	6.7	38.8	568	6.7	38.8	—	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	450	7.0	38.8	446	7.9	38.7	—	—	—
General office clerks	468	4.8	40.0	453	6.7	40.0	497	1.4	40.0
Data entry keyers	403	3.3	39.5	399	3.8	39.5	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	402	11.3	37.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	493	10.4	39.9	493	11.6	39.9	—	—	—
Blue collar	568	3.6	40.0	563	3.9	40.0	624	3.0	38.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	696	4.3	40.2	703	5.1	40.3	661	3.5	40.0
Industrial machinery repairers	714	8.4	40.0	714	8.4	40.0	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	821	4.9	40.0	833	4.8	40.0	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	875	7.1	40.0	875	7.1	40.0	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	541	6.6	40.0	541	6.6	40.0	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	635	16.8	40.0	635	16.8	40.0	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	506	5.3	40.0	506	5.3	40.0	—	—	—
Assemblers	470	6.7	40.0	470	6.7	40.0	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	523	6.6	40.0	523	6.6	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	628	6.8	39.4	646	7.7	40.2	544	5.6	35.9
Truck drivers	641	13.0	40.3	641	13.0	40.3	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Transportation and material moving —Continued									
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	\$573	6.6	40.0	\$573	6.6	40.0	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	419	3.7	39.9	416	3.7	39.9	\$556	5.1	40.0
Construction laborers	529	4.7	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ...	395	4.7	40.0	395	4.7	40.0	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	540	15.7	38.3	540	15.7	38.3	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	367	5.5	39.9	362	5.6	39.9	—	—	—
Service	476	8.9	39.5	335	4.6	39.1	705	9.1	40.0
Protective service	683	14.1	41.0	—	—	—	857	9.4	41.6
Food service	292	8.8	37.9	279	10.0	38.8	358	8.4	33.4
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	183	24.1	38.2	183	24.1	38.2	—	—	—
Other food service	369	3.5	37.6	373	3.3	39.3	358	8.4	33.4
Cooks	366	3.3	38.0	377	2.6	39.2	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	395	3.3	38.4	402	3.1	40.0	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	320	8.4	35.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health service	361	5.3	38.8	360	5.5	38.7	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	334	2.7	38.3	331	2.6	38.2	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	431	4.9	39.5	391	6.4	39.4	504	3.3	39.8
Janitors and cleaners	439	5.3	39.4	392	7.7	39.2	504	3.3	39.8
Personal service	390	3.2	38.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	396	5.8	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a

percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

⁵ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$35,870	2.3	2,014	\$34,363	2.9	2,059	\$39,786	3.5	1,895
All excluding sales	35,940	2.4	2,009	34,370	2.9	2,056	39,786	3.5	1,895
White collar	41,039	2.5	1,997	40,643	3.2	2,061	41,803	3.9	1,874
White collar excluding sales	41,531	2.6	1,988	41,374	3.3	2,054	41,803	3.9	1,874
Professional specialty and technical	46,808	3.1	1,899	48,774	4.3	2,032	44,939	4.6	1,773
Professional specialty	48,271	3.7	1,857	52,381	4.9	2,026	44,558	5.5	1,704
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	63,233	5.3	2,080	63,869	5.4	2,080	-	-	-
Civil engineers	58,449	8.5	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	61,533	6.6	2,080	61,533	6.6	2,080	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	53,856	2.5	2,062	53,872	2.6	2,061	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	54,300	2.8	2,065	54,333	2.9	2,065	-	-	-
Natural scientists	53,445	10.3	2,089	59,134	16.1	2,098	-	-	-
Health related	43,350	9.3	2,047	46,868	7.9	2,044	33,711	13.4	2,054
Registered nurses	40,761	3.1	2,006	39,679	3.4	2,006	44,776	6.1	2,008
Pharmacists	63,531	2.6	2,080	63,531	2.6	2,080	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	46,663	7.0	1,495	46,663	7.0	1,495	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	42,927	3.0	1,463	-	-	-	43,574	3.1	1,460
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	40,315	6.5	1,518	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers	41,702	3.9	1,411	-	-	-	42,506	4.2	1,411
Secondary school teachers	44,473	1.9	1,461	-	-	-	44,751	1.9	1,463
Teachers, special education	42,393	4.8	1,475	-	-	-	42,393	4.8	1,475
Teachers, n.e.c.	45,526	7.0	1,517	-	-	-	46,240	5.9	1,487
Librarians, archivists, and curators	40,811	11.6	1,732	-	-	-	41,426	11.8	1,760
Librarians	40,811	11.6	1,732	-	-	-	41,426	11.8	1,760
Social scientists and urban planners	41,732	13.7	1,996	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	48,366	20.6	2,067	34,491	7.8	2,080	55,878	17.9	2,060
Social workers	48,366	20.6	2,067	34,491	7.8	2,080	55,878	17.9	2,060
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	44,823	7.5	2,031	44,823	7.5	2,031	-	-	-
Technical	41,075	8.0	2,064	36,295	6.5	2,051	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	29,422	2.8	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	42,822	23.7	2,073	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical and related, n.e.c. ...	46,066	4.6	2,079	36,844	7.4	2,074	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	59,804	4.9	2,074	63,783	5.4	2,080	50,088	6.8	2,058
Executives, administrators, and managers	72,113	5.8	2,079	74,405	6.3	2,095	57,655	9.4	1,980
Administrators and officials, public administration	44,814	12.0	2,080	-	-	-	44,814	12.0	2,080
Financial managers	62,644	12.0	2,123	62,459	12.1	2,123	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	102,613	23.4	2,263	102,613	23.4	2,263	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	70,968	8.8	1,795	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	46,353	7.2	2,045	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	49,864	6.8	2,080	45,122	2.8	2,080	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Executive, administrative, and managerial —Continued									
Executives, administrators, and managers —Continued									
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	\$76,877	6.6	2,058	\$77,344	6.7	2,058	—	—	—
Management related	49,107	6.0	2,069	49,946	8.3	2,060	\$47,966	8.4	2,080
Accountants and auditors	46,515	4.8	2,085	48,821	5.5	2,088	—	—	—
Other financial officers	62,112	23.7	2,041	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	42,723	3.4	2,069	42,464	6.8	2,054	—	—	—
Sales	34,261	9.4	2,119	34,261	9.4	2,119	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	27,416	9.3	2,158	27,416	9.3	2,158	—	—	—
Advertising and related sales	51,416	17.7	2,080	51,416	17.7	2,080	—	—	—
Sales workers, other									
commodities	20,208	5.1	2,058	20,208	5.1	2,058	—	—	—
Cashiers	17,862	3.2	2,080	17,862	3.2	2,080	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	26,848	3.1	2,041	25,745	2.8	2,058	30,167	5.8	1,989
Secretaries	30,196	5.0	1,985	28,729	3.5	2,042	32,836	5.3	1,882
Order clerks	27,534	15.6	2,080	27,534	15.6	2,080	—	—	—
Library clerks	21,525	11.7	1,910	—	—	—	16,475	5.7	1,762
Records clerks, n.e.c.	24,398	4.9	2,012	24,905	5.2	2,066	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	27,938	8.0	2,057	24,970	5.2	2,053	—	—	—
Mail clerks, except postal service	20,484	9.1	2,036	18,411	10.3	2,016	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	23,228	4.4	2,080	22,594	4.3	2,080	—	—	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	29,524	6.7	2,019	29,524	6.7	2,019	—	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	23,417	7.0	2,018	23,204	7.9	2,011	—	—	—
General office clerks	24,330	4.8	2,079	23,540	6.7	2,079	25,845	1.4	2,080
Data entry keyers	20,973	3.3	2,056	20,741	3.8	2,053	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	17,445	11.3	1,628	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	25,620	10.4	2,074	25,640	11.6	2,077	—	—	—
Blue collar	29,217	3.6	2,057	29,045	3.9	2,065	31,285	3.0	1,952
Precision production, craft, and repair	36,080	4.3	2,086	36,432	5.1	2,088	34,357	3.5	2,080
Industrial machinery repairers	37,111	8.4	2,080	37,111	8.4	2,080	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	41,917	4.9	2,041	42,492	4.8	2,040	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	45,481	7.1	2,080	45,481	7.1	2,080	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	27,650	6.6	2,043	27,650	6.6	2,043	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	33,044	16.8	2,080	33,044	16.8	2,080	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	26,313	5.3	2,080	26,313	5.3	2,080	—	—	—
Assemblers	24,447	6.7	2,080	24,447	6.7	2,080	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	27,210	6.6	2,080	27,210	6.6	2,080	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	31,593	6.8	1,983	33,294	7.7	2,071	24,703	5.6	1,630
Truck drivers	33,338	13.0	2,096	33,338	13.0	2,096	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Transportation and material moving —Continued									
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	\$28,583	6.6	1,996	\$28,583	6.6	1,996	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	21,769	3.7	2,073	21,624	3.7	2,073	\$28,899	5.1	2,080
Construction laborers	27,524	4.7	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ...	20,553	4.7	2,080	20,553	4.7	2,080	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	28,059	15.7	1,989	28,059	15.7	1,989	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	19,107	5.5	2,077	18,844	5.6	2,076	—	—	—
Service	24,143	8.9	2,002	17,383	4.6	2,029	34,521	9.1	1,961
Protective service	35,513	14.1	2,130	—	—	—	44,561	9.4	2,161
Food service	14,382	8.8	1,865	14,478	10.0	2,013	14,022	8.4	1,308
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	9,493	24.1	1,987	9,493	24.1	1,987	—	—	—
Other food service	17,513	3.5	1,786	19,350	3.3	2,038	14,022	8.4	1,308
Cooks	17,638	3.3	1,828	19,596	2.6	2,039	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	18,777	3.3	1,828	20,929	3.1	2,080	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	14,611	8.4	1,617	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health service	18,770	5.3	2,016	18,709	5.5	2,014	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	17,386	2.7	1,990	17,238	2.6	1,986	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	22,418	4.9	2,054	20,312	6.4	2,046	26,165	3.3	2,067
Janitors and cleaners	22,808	5.3	2,050	20,405	7.7	2,037	26,165	3.3	2,067
Personal service	17,547	3.2	1,740	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	18,430	5.8	1,860	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a

percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

⁵ Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$16.77	2.4	\$15.52	3.0	\$20.73	3.5
All excluding sales	17.01	2.4	15.73	3.0	20.73	3.5
White collar	19.63	2.7	18.59	3.5	22.05	3.9
1	8.09	4.7	8.00	5.0	9.24	9.1
2	8.89	4.8	8.73	4.8	11.44	6.1
3	9.82	2.8	9.72	3.0	10.85	4.9
4	12.10	4.9	11.95	6.0	12.80	2.5
5	13.48	2.3	13.44	3.1	13.56	2.5
6	15.44	2.4	15.38	2.8	15.63	4.1
7	18.22	2.0	18.16	2.6	18.33	3.0
8	20.26	2.1	20.24	2.3	20.46	4.5
9	24.97	2.6	23.40	4.9	25.96	3.6
10	26.62	5.0	25.98	4.8	—	—
11	29.20	4.7	30.30	4.4	27.48	8.8
12	36.70	3.3	37.97	2.9	—	—
13	45.90	3.7	46.78	3.5	—	—
14	58.53	7.2	58.53	7.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	25.10	15.6	25.06	15.7	—	—
White collar excluding sales	20.37	2.6	19.52	3.4	22.05	3.9
1	8.72	7.6	8.64	8.4	9.24	9.1
2	9.12	5.8	8.96	5.9	11.44	6.1
3	10.25	2.4	10.17	2.6	10.85	4.9
4	12.77	4.1	12.76	5.3	12.80	2.5
5	13.54	2.1	13.53	2.8	13.56	2.5
6	15.56	2.4	15.54	3.0	15.63	4.1
7	18.23	1.9	18.16	2.3	18.33	3.0
8	20.41	2.2	20.40	2.4	20.46	4.5
9	24.91	2.6	23.18	4.9	25.96	3.6
10	27.44	4.9	26.73	4.6	—	—
11	28.66	4.4	29.46	3.6	27.48	8.8
12	36.56	3.4	37.85	3.1	—	—
13	45.90	3.7	46.78	3.5	—	—
14	58.53	7.2	58.53	7.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	25.10	15.6	25.06	15.7	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	24.31	3.0	23.54	4.1	25.22	4.7
Professional specialty	25.74	3.6	25.50	4.6	26.01	5.6
6	14.96	8.5	15.96	9.1	—	—
7	18.82	4.4	19.65	4.8	16.24	8.6
8	20.35	2.6	20.28	2.9	20.72	5.1
9	25.85	3.5	22.07	6.9	28.45	3.5
10	27.99	6.2	26.86	5.4	—	—
11	27.88	8.8	30.06	4.3	25.06	13.6
12	36.40	4.2	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	27.07	19.0	27.07	19.0	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.34	5.3	30.64	5.4	—	—
9	27.59	3.3	27.59	3.3	—	—
Civil engineers	28.10	8.5	—	—	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	29.58	6.6	29.58	6.6	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	26.12	2.6	26.14	2.7	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	26.29	2.9	26.31	3.0	—	—
Natural scientists	25.58	10.2	28.18	16.2	—	—
Health related	21.42	8.5	22.89	7.0	16.97	14.1
9	20.18	7.2	19.59	9.2	22.60	4.5
10	27.11	7.0	27.11	7.0	—	—
Registered nurses	20.10	2.2	19.61	2.3	22.42	5.8
9	19.95	2.2	19.23	2.1	—	—
Pharmacists	30.58	2.5	30.58	2.5	—	—
Teachers, college and university	30.16	11.1	30.16	11.1	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	28.92	3.3	—	—	29.51	3.4
9	29.81	2.7	—	—	30.18	2.8
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	26.22	6.4	—	—	—	—
9	26.56	5.7	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	29.58	4.1	—	—	30.16	4.5
9	28.97	3.6	—	—	29.56	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued						
Professional specialty –Continued						
Teachers, except college and university –Continued						
Secondary school teachers	\$30.44	2.4	–	–	\$30.59	2.5
9	30.45	2.4	–	–	30.59	2.5
Teachers, special education	28.74	6.0	–	–	28.74	6.0
Teachers, n.e.c.	27.98	10.1	–	–	29.19	9.3
9	31.66	6.2	–	–	31.66	6.2
Librarians, archivists, and curators	23.44	12.2	–	–	23.40	12.6
9	27.55	10.1	–	–	–	–
Librarians	23.44	12.2	–	–	23.40	12.6
9	27.55	10.1	–	–	–	–
Social scientists and urban planners	20.91	15.0	–	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	23.40	20.5	\$16.62	7.8	27.12	17.7
9	16.51	7.5	16.62	7.9	–	–
Social workers	23.40	20.5	16.62	7.8	27.12	17.7
9	16.51	7.5	16.62	7.9	–	–
Lawyers and judges	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	21.25	5.6	21.25	5.6	–	–
Technical	19.45	8.4	17.24	6.1	22.31	4.3
4	13.61	11.4	14.10	12.7	–	–
5	15.03	5.8	15.15	5.8	–	–
6	14.28	7.9	14.28	7.9	–	–
7	17.26	3.5	17.77	3.0	–	–
9	23.95	4.1	29.32	16.3	–	–
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	13.38	6.3	–	–	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	14.27	2.4	14.37	2.8	–	–
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	19.29	21.9	19.42	22.2	–	–
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	17.30	16.0	17.77	16.9	–	–
Technical and related, n.e.c.	22.16	4.6	17.77	7.5	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.84	4.7	30.67	5.0	24.35	6.8
6	15.84	7.9	–	–	–	–
7	18.36	4.0	18.48	4.4	–	–
8	20.54	4.3	20.71	4.6	–	–
9	23.03	3.8	24.56	3.3	21.55	3.4
10	27.07	8.8	27.07	8.8	–	–
11	29.26	3.2	29.04	4.7	29.62	3.7
12	36.79	5.4	36.79	6.1	–	–
13	46.73	3.6	46.75	3.7	–	–
14	61.03	6.4	61.03	6.4	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.68	5.3	35.52	5.6	29.14	9.5
8	22.62	1.4	–	–	–	–
9	24.86	4.0	24.89	4.0	–	–
11	30.94	4.2	31.06	4.2	30.70	9.6
12	37.20	5.7	37.28	6.6	–	–
13	47.64	4.4	47.67	4.4	–	–
14	61.03	6.4	61.03	6.4	–	–
Administrators and officials, public administration	21.55	12.0	–	–	21.55	12.0
Financial managers	29.51	11.6	29.42	11.7	–	–
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	45.34	15.6	45.34	15.6	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	39.54	9.1	–	–	–	–
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	22.67	7.2	–	–	–	–
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	23.97	6.8	21.69	2.8	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	37.35	6.6	37.58	6.7	–	–
9	26.63	3.0	26.63	3.0	–	–
11	32.60	5.8	33.19	6.3	–	–
12	32.85	6.8	32.85	6.8	–	–
13	48.37	5.4	48.37	5.4	–	–
Management related	23.74	5.9	24.24	8.1	23.06	8.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Executive, administrative, and managerial —Continued						
Management related —Continued						
6	\$15.83	10.4	—	—	—	—
7	18.29	4.4	\$18.41	4.9	—	—
9	22.21	4.3	24.01	6.6	\$21.55	3.4
11	28.13	4.0	27.48	6.1	—	—
Accountants and auditors	22.31	4.8	23.39	5.5	—	—
9	21.59	5.4	—	—	—	—
Other financial officers	30.43	22.4	—	—	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	20.65	3.3	20.67	6.6	—	—
Sales	13.00	10.6	13.00	10.6	—	—
1	7.32	5.2	7.32	5.2	—	—
2	7.55	2.3	7.55	2.3	—	—
3	8.19	6.8	8.19	6.8	—	—
4	9.37	14.3	9.37	14.3	—	—
5	12.75	15.2	12.75	15.2	—	—
7	18.14	12.1	18.14	12.1	—	—
Supervisors, sales	12.71	8.3	12.71	8.3	—	—
Advertising and related sales	24.72	17.7	24.72	17.7	—	—
Sales workers, apparel	7.80	3.8	7.80	3.8	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	8.06	9.3	8.06	9.3	—	—
Cashiers	7.19	3.5	7.19	3.5	—	—
1	7.07	4.9	7.07	4.9	—	—
2	7.76	3.2	7.76	3.2	—	—
3	7.07	6.6	7.07	6.6	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.78	3.2	12.10	3.0	14.97	5.6
1	8.72	7.6	8.64	8.4	9.24	9.1
2	9.12	5.8	8.95	6.0	11.44	6.1
3	10.28	2.5	10.16	2.6	11.27	3.7
4	12.70	4.4	12.66	5.7	12.84	2.7
5	13.38	2.4	13.21	3.0	13.86	3.6
6	15.88	2.3	16.02	2.7	—	—
7	18.19	2.8	17.05	3.3	19.00	2.0
Secretaries	15.04	4.7	14.07	3.4	16.52	7.3
4	12.46	3.9	12.40	4.2	—	—
5	14.13	4.1	13.96	6.3	—	—
6	16.31	3.5	16.25	3.7	—	—
7	18.09	3.2	16.57	8.3	—	—
Order clerks	10.54	18.5	10.54	18.5	—	—
Library clerks	10.30	10.3	—	—	8.76	3.7
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.05	4.7	11.98	5.1	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.48	7.9	12.06	5.2	—	—
4	11.26	3.4	11.27	3.4	—	—
5	15.03	4.7	—	—	—	—
Mail clerks, except postal service	8.69	11.6	7.98	9.3	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	11.17	4.4	10.86	4.3	—	—
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, n.e.c.	12.16	9.9	12.16	9.9	—	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	14.63	6.8	14.63	6.8	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	11.60	5.8	11.54	6.5	—	—
General office clerks	11.64	4.8	11.24	6.6	12.43	1.4
3	9.65	8.6	9.65	8.9	—	—
4	12.45	1.4	—	—	—	—
5	13.99	4.7	14.28	4.3	—	—
Data entry keyers	10.15	3.0	10.05	3.3	—	—
3	10.03	1.7	9.86	2.0	—	—
Teachers' aides	10.45	7.3	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.98	10.2	11.94	11.1	—	—
2	10.50	7.2	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued						
Administrative support, n.e.c. –Continued						
5	\$13.82	5.4	\$14.54	6.1	–	–
Blue collar	13.75	3.5	13.59	3.8	\$15.80	1.8
1	8.36	3.2	8.37	3.2	–	–
2	11.40	4.9	11.29	5.2	–	–
3	11.14	4.3	11.09	4.4	–	–
4	13.85	4.4	13.74	4.7	15.43	2.7
5	16.87	6.1	17.01	6.4	15.10	3.9
6	16.01	5.0	15.74	5.1	–	–
7	19.20	5.0	20.49	3.6	16.12	1.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.31	4.2	17.47	4.9	16.52	3.5
3	13.84	8.6	13.84	8.6	–	–
4	14.83	14.1	14.96	14.3	–	–
5	16.65	7.2	16.83	8.1	15.57	6.4
6	15.59	7.2	14.79	5.4	–	–
7	19.67	5.7	21.30	3.2	16.13	1.6
Industrial machinery repairers	17.84	8.4	17.84	8.4	–	–
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	20.54	4.9	20.83	4.8	–	–
7	22.59	3.6	22.59	3.6	–	–
Carpenters	16.40	5.9	–	–	–	–
Supervisors, production	21.87	7.1	21.87	7.1	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.53	6.6	13.53	6.6	–	–
3	11.61	5.6	11.61	5.6	–	–
4	13.10	5.3	13.10	5.3	–	–
5	16.17	11.5	16.17	11.5	–	–
6	15.55	8.7	15.55	8.7	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.89	16.8	15.89	16.8	–	–
5	18.79	12.9	18.79	12.9	–	–
Welders and cutters	12.65	5.2	12.65	5.2	–	–
Assemblers	11.73	6.6	11.73	6.6	–	–
3	12.59	12.4	12.59	12.4	–	–
4	11.20	4.9	11.20	4.9	–	–
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	13.08	6.6	13.08	6.6	–	–
5	12.70	8.7	12.70	8.7	–	–
Transportation and material moving	15.29	7.6	15.34	9.2	15.09	1.6
2	11.70	5.5	–	–	–	–
3	11.19	9.8	–	–	–	–
4	14.82	7.6	14.45	9.6	–	–
Truck drivers	15.91	13.3	15.91	13.3	–	–
Bus drivers	15.28	1.8	–	–	15.28	1.8
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	14.32	6.6	14.32	6.6	–	–
4	14.91	4.4	14.91	4.4	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.88	3.0	9.83	3.0	12.35	13.2
1	8.29	3.9	8.30	3.9	–	–
2	10.25	6.3	10.17	6.4	–	–
3	10.10	5.2	10.10	5.2	–	–
4	13.76	5.6	13.76	6.1	–	–
Construction laborers	13.23	4.7	–	–	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers	9.14	3.4	9.14	3.4	–	–
1	7.76	5.7	7.76	5.7	–	–
2	9.98	5.3	9.98	5.3	–	–
3	9.30	4.0	9.30	4.0	–	–
4	13.73	3.8	13.73	3.8	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.92	5.1	8.80	5.2	–	–
1	8.25	5.7	8.25	5.7	–	–
Service	10.48	8.5	7.66	4.9	17.34	8.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service—Continued						
1	\$7.05	10.4	\$6.74	10.9	\$10.64	4.3
2	7.74	10.2	7.39	11.3	—	—
3	8.00	7.3	7.46	8.3	11.29	5.4
4	9.81	8.6	9.42	8.5	—	—
5	10.92	3.4	—	—	—	—
7	16.45	6.0	—	—	16.47	6.2
Protective service	15.17	14.4	8.14	1.6	20.56	9.2
7	16.47	6.2	—	—	16.47	6.2
Guards and police, except public service	8.16	1.7	8.16	1.7	—	—
Food service	6.33	7.6	5.94	7.6	10.66	4.7
1	5.58	19.6	5.44	20.0	—	—
2	5.85	20.2	5.65	21.5	—	—
3	5.78	18.5	4.87	18.8	—	—
4	10.08	2.4	10.00	2.3	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.98	14.6	3.98	14.6	—	—
1	4.62	34.4	4.62	34.4	—	—
2	2.92	12.6	2.92	12.6	—	—
3	4.17	16.7	4.17	16.7	—	—
Bartenders	5.55	5.4	5.55	5.4	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.71	17.8	2.71	17.8	—	—
2	2.45	14.0	2.45	14.0	—	—
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	6.84	20.7	6.84	20.7	—	—
1	6.84	20.7	6.84	20.7	—	—
Other food service	9.15	3.6	8.81	4.1	10.66	4.7
1	7.10	3.8	6.88	2.3	—	—
2	9.10	6.3	9.04	7.0	—	—
3	10.30	3.0	—	—	—	—
4	10.08	2.4	10.00	2.3	—	—
Cooks	9.60	2.5	9.56	2.9	9.81	4.7
2	9.40	4.5	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.67	3.6	9.42	4.0	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.99	8.2	6.96	1.7	—	—
1	6.95	2.3	6.95	2.3	—	—
Health service	9.25	3.8	9.23	4.0	—	—
1	8.44	3.8	8.44	3.8	—	—
2	9.10	5.3	9.10	5.3	—	—
3	8.99	2.6	8.91	2.7	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.78	2.3	8.73	2.3	—	—
3	8.93	3.4	8.82	3.4	—	—
Cleaning and building service	10.32	5.4	9.29	6.2	12.66	3.1
1	8.66	8.0	7.64	7.0	—	—
2	9.09	9.0	9.09	9.0	—	—
3	12.41	6.2	11.41	14.1	13.13	5.2
Janitors and cleaners	10.42	5.8	9.23	7.3	12.66	3.1
1	8.92	8.6	7.82	8.1	—	—
2	9.09	9.0	9.09	9.0	—	—
3	12.92	7.0	—	—	13.13	5.2
Personal service	8.97	6.5	8.17	11.5	10.22	4.8
1	6.17	15.6	5.94	17.0	—	—
3	8.10	10.5	8.29	10.8	—	—
Child care workers, n.e.c.	10.08	3.8	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	7.41	14.4	6.46	13.0	—	—
1	6.23	16.7	5.98	18.4	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

³ All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

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

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

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 4-2. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$17.81	2.3	\$16.69	2.8	\$21.00	3.5
All excluding sales	17.89	2.4	16.72	2.9	21.00	3.5
White collar	20.55	2.5	19.72	3.2	22.30	3.9
1	9.58	5.3	9.52	5.8	—	—
2	9.51	3.0	9.34	3.0	11.66	5.8
3	10.45	2.4	10.34	2.5	11.29	3.8
4	12.52	3.8	12.47	4.7	12.75	2.5
5	13.52	2.5	13.46	3.2	13.68	3.0
6	15.52	2.4	15.49	2.8	15.63	4.1
7	18.29	2.0	18.26	2.6	18.34	3.0
8	20.33	2.3	20.31	2.5	20.46	4.5
9	25.04	2.7	23.54	5.0	25.97	3.6
10	26.62	5.0	25.98	4.8	—	—
11	29.15	4.7	30.29	4.5	27.39	8.7
12	36.70	3.3	37.97	2.9	—	—
13	45.51	3.7	46.38	3.4	—	—
14	58.53	7.2	58.53	7.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	25.62	15.8	25.62	15.8	—	—
White collar excluding sales	20.89	2.6	20.14	3.3	22.30	3.9
1	9.77	6.6	9.73	7.5	—	—
2	9.65	3.0	9.48	3.0	11.66	5.8
3	10.54	2.7	10.43	2.8	11.29	3.8
4	12.74	4.1	12.73	5.2	12.75	2.5
5	13.58	2.3	13.54	3.0	13.68	3.0
6	15.65	2.4	15.67	3.0	15.63	4.1
7	18.30	1.8	18.28	2.3	18.34	3.0
8	20.51	2.4	20.51	2.7	20.46	4.5
9	24.98	2.7	23.32	5.0	25.97	3.6
10	27.44	4.9	26.73	4.6	—	—
11	28.59	4.4	29.43	3.7	27.39	8.7
12	36.56	3.4	37.85	3.1	—	—
13	45.51	3.7	46.38	3.4	—	—
14	58.53	7.2	58.53	7.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	25.62	15.8	25.62	15.8	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	24.65	3.1	24.00	4.3	25.35	4.8
Professional specialty	26.00	3.7	25.85	4.9	26.15	5.7
6	15.37	10.5	—	—	—	—
7	18.95	4.4	19.82	4.7	16.27	8.7
8	20.48	3.1	20.43	3.6	20.72	5.1
9	26.00	3.6	22.24	7.2	28.52	3.5
10	27.99	6.2	26.86	5.4	—	—
11	27.69	8.8	30.01	4.5	24.84	12.9
12	36.40	4.2	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	28.01	18.9	28.01	18.9	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.40	5.3	30.71	5.4	—	—
9	27.59	3.3	27.59	3.3	—	—
Civil engineers	28.10	8.5	—	—	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	29.58	6.6	29.58	6.6	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	26.12	2.6	26.14	2.7	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	26.29	2.9	26.31	3.0	—	—
Natural scientists	25.58	10.2	28.18	16.2	—	—
Health related	21.18	9.3	22.93	7.6	16.41	13.6
9	20.16	8.2	19.77	10.1	—	—
10	27.11	7.0	27.11	7.0	—	—
Registered nurses	20.32	2.6	19.78	2.7	22.30	5.9
9	20.16	2.2	19.47	2.0	—	—
Pharmacists	30.54	2.6	30.54	2.6	—	—
Teachers, college and university	31.21	11.5	31.21	11.5	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	29.33	3.2	—	—	29.84	3.3
9	29.84	2.7	—	—	30.21	2.8
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	26.56	5.7	—	—	—	—
9	26.56	5.7	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	29.55	4.0	—	—	30.11	4.3
9	28.99	3.7	—	—	29.56	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000** — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Professional specialty and technical —Continued						
Professional specialty —Continued						
Teachers, except college and university —Continued						
Secondary school teachers	\$30.45	2.4	—	—	\$30.59	2.5
9	30.45	2.4	—	—	30.59	2.5
Teachers, special education	28.74	6.0	—	—	28.74	6.0
Teachers, n.e.c.	30.01	7.7	—	—	31.09	6.6
Librarians, archivists, and curators	23.56	12.2	—	—	23.53	12.6
9	27.55	10.1	—	—	—	—
Librarians	23.56	12.2	—	—	23.53	12.6
9	27.55	10.1	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	20.91	15.0	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	23.40	20.6	\$16.58	7.8	27.12	17.7
9	16.48	7.5	16.58	7.8	—	—
Social workers	23.40	20.6	16.58	7.8	27.12	17.7
9	16.48	7.5	16.58	7.8	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	22.07	6.9	22.07	6.9	—	—
Technical	19.90	7.9	17.70	6.5	—	—
4	13.64	11.8	—	—	—	—
5	15.47	7.3	15.47	7.3	—	—
6	14.51	7.8	14.51	7.8	—	—
7	17.44	3.7	18.06	2.7	—	—
9	23.95	4.1	29.32	16.3	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	14.15	2.8	—	—	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	20.65	23.6	—	—	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	22.16	4.6	17.77	7.5	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.84	4.7	30.67	5.0	24.34	6.8
6	15.84	7.9	—	—	—	—
7	18.36	4.0	18.48	4.4	—	—
8	20.54	4.3	20.71	4.6	—	—
9	23.03	3.8	24.56	3.3	21.55	3.4
10	27.07	8.8	27.07	8.8	—	—
11	29.26	3.2	29.04	4.7	29.62	3.7
12	36.79	5.4	36.79	6.1	—	—
13	46.73	3.6	46.75	3.7	—	—
14	61.03	6.4	61.03	6.4	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.68	5.3	35.52	5.6	29.12	9.5
8	22.62	1.4	—	—	—	—
9	24.86	4.0	24.89	4.0	—	—
11	30.94	4.2	31.06	4.2	30.70	9.6
12	37.20	5.7	37.28	6.6	—	—
13	47.64	4.4	47.67	4.4	—	—
14	61.03	6.4	61.03	6.4	—	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	21.55	12.0	—	—	21.55	12.0
Financial managers	29.51	11.6	29.42	11.7	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	45.34	15.6	45.34	15.6	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	39.54	9.1	—	—	—	—
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	22.67	7.2	—	—	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	23.97	6.8	21.69	2.8	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	37.35	6.6	37.58	6.7	—	—
9	26.63	3.0	26.63	3.0	—	—
11	32.60	5.8	33.19	6.3	—	—
12	32.85	6.8	32.85	6.8	—	—
13	48.37	5.4	48.37	5.4	—	—
Management related	23.74	5.9	24.24	8.1	23.06	8.4
6	15.83	10.4	—	—	—	—
7	18.29	4.4	18.41	4.9	—	—
9	22.21	4.3	24.01	6.6	21.55	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Executive, administrative, and managerial –Continued						
Management related –Continued						
11	\$28.13	4.0	\$27.48	6.1	–	–
Accountants and auditors	22.31	4.8	23.39	5.5	–	–
9	21.59	5.4	–	–	–	–
Other financial officers	30.43	22.4	–	–	–	–
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	20.65	3.3	20.67	6.6	–	–
Sales	16.17	9.5	16.17	9.5	–	–
1	8.85	4.6	8.85	4.6	–	–
3	9.76	5.8	9.76	5.8	–	–
4	11.11	10.2	11.11	10.2	–	–
5	12.89	15.6	12.89	15.6	–	–
7	18.14	12.1	18.14	12.1	–	–
Supervisors, sales	12.71	8.3	12.71	8.3	–	–
Advertising and related sales	24.72	17.7	24.72	17.7	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	9.82	4.1	9.82	4.1	–	–
Cashiers	8.59	3.2	8.59	3.2	–	–
1	8.85	4.6	8.85	4.6	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	13.16	3.0	12.51	2.7	\$15.17	5.7
1	9.77	6.6	9.73	7.5	–	–
2	9.65	3.0	9.48	3.0	11.66	5.8
3	10.53	2.7	10.42	2.9	11.29	3.8
4	12.67	4.3	12.62	5.6	12.82	2.7
5	13.43	2.6	13.24	3.0	14.12	4.1
6	15.88	2.3	16.02	2.7	–	–
7	18.23	2.7	17.10	3.4	19.00	2.0
Secretaries	15.21	4.8	14.07	3.4	17.44	4.7
4	12.40	3.9	12.40	4.2	–	–
5	14.53	4.6	13.96	6.3	–	–
6	16.31	3.5	16.25	3.7	–	–
7	18.09	3.2	16.57	8.3	–	–
Order clerks	13.24	15.6	13.24	15.6	–	–
Library clerks	11.27	9.4	–	–	9.35	5.2
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.12	4.8	12.05	5.2	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.58	7.8	12.16	5.4	–	–
4	11.27	3.4	11.27	3.4	–	–
5	15.03	4.7	–	–	–	–
Mail clerks, except postal service	10.06	8.9	9.13	10.8	–	–
Stock and inventory clerks	11.17	4.4	10.86	4.3	–	–
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	14.63	6.8	14.63	6.8	–	–
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	11.60	5.8	11.54	6.5	–	–
General office clerks	11.70	4.9	11.32	6.8	12.43	1.4
3	9.79	9.5	9.80	9.9	–	–
4	12.45	1.4	–	–	–	–
5	14.14	4.5	14.46	3.9	–	–
Data entry keyers	10.20	3.1	10.10	3.5	–	–
3	10.09	1.9	9.92	2.3	–	–
Teachers' aides	10.72	6.2	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.35	10.5	12.35	11.7	–	–
5	13.82	5.4	14.54	6.1	–	–
Blue collar	14.21	3.6	14.06	3.9	16.03	2.4
1	9.40	3.4	9.40	3.4	–	–
2	11.57	4.9	11.46	5.2	–	–
3	11.15	4.4	11.14	4.5	–	–
4	13.84	4.4	13.74	4.7	15.43	3.1
5	16.87	6.1	17.01	6.4	15.11	4.1
6	16.01	5.0	15.74	5.1	–	–
7	19.19	5.1	20.49	3.7	16.12	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair	\$17.29	4.2	\$17.45	4.9	\$16.52	3.5
3	13.84	8.6	13.84	8.6	—	—
4	14.83	14.1	14.96	14.3	—	—
5	16.65	7.2	16.83	8.1	15.57	6.4
6	15.59	7.2	14.79	5.4	—	—
7	19.66	5.7	21.31	3.3	16.13	1.6
Industrial machinery repairers	17.84	8.4	17.84	8.4	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	20.54	4.9	20.83	4.8	—	—
7	22.59	3.6	22.59	3.6	—	—
Supervisors, production	21.87	7.1	21.87	7.1	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.53	6.6	13.53	6.6	—	—
3	11.61	5.6	11.61	5.6	—	—
4	13.10	5.3	13.10	5.3	—	—
5	16.17	11.5	16.17	11.5	—	—
6	15.55	8.7	15.55	8.7	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.89	16.8	15.89	16.8	—	—
5	18.79	12.9	18.79	12.9	—	—
Welders and cutters	12.65	5.2	12.65	5.2	—	—
Assemblers	11.75	6.7	11.75	6.7	—	—
3	12.59	12.4	12.59	12.4	—	—
4	11.20	4.9	11.20	4.9	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	13.08	6.6	13.08	6.6	—	—
5	12.70	8.7	12.70	8.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.93	6.7	16.08	7.8	15.16	2.0
2	11.70	5.5	—	—	—	—
4	14.80	8.0	14.45	9.6	—	—
Truck drivers	15.91	13.3	15.91	13.3	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	14.32	6.6	14.32	6.6	—	—
4	14.91	4.4	14.91	4.4	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.50	3.7	10.43	3.7	13.89	5.1
1	9.25	4.1	9.25	4.1	—	—
2	10.52	7.1	10.43	7.3	—	—
3	10.15	5.5	10.14	5.5	—	—
4	13.76	5.6	13.76	6.1	—	—
Construction laborers	13.23	4.7	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	9.88	4.7	9.88	4.7	—	—
1	9.53	9.2	9.53	9.2	—	—
3	9.36	4.3	9.36	4.3	—	—
4	13.73	3.8	13.73	3.8	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	14.10	12.9	14.10	12.9	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.20	5.5	9.08	5.6	—	—
1	8.76	5.3	8.76	5.3	—	—
Service	12.06	8.7	8.57	4.3	17.60	8.7
1	8.61	3.7	8.27	3.2	10.98	3.4
2	8.11	10.9	7.71	12.7	—	—
3	9.03	7.2	8.26	8.5	11.83	4.3
4	9.99	7.9	9.59	7.9	—	—
7	16.45	6.0	—	—	16.47	6.2
Protective service	16.67	13.8	—	—	20.62	9.3
7	16.47	6.2	—	—	16.47	6.2
Food service	7.71	8.5	7.19	8.8	10.72	5.0
1	8.35	5.2	8.23	6.2	—	—
2	5.53	30.3	—	—	—	—
3	7.21	20.2	—	—	—	—
4	10.08	2.4	10.00	2.3	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.78	22.3	4.78	22.3	—	—
Other food service	9.80	2.4	9.49	2.8	10.72	5.0
1	7.92	6.4	7.53	5.2	—	—
4	10.08	2.4	10.00	2.3	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service—Continued						
Food service—Continued						
Other food service—Continued						
Cooks	\$9.65	1.6	\$9.61	1.6	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	10.28	2.7	10.06	3.1	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	9.04	7.8	—	—	—	—
Health service	9.31	4.5	9.29	4.7	—	—
1	8.44	3.8	8.44	3.8	—	—
3	9.23	1.9	9.14	2.0	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.74	2.3	8.68	2.4	—	—
Cleaning and building service	10.92	4.7	9.93	6.1	\$12.66	3.1
1	9.15	8.3	7.92	8.5	—	—
2	9.67	8.1	9.67	8.1	—	—
3	12.84	5.8	12.33	13.6	13.13	5.2
Janitors and cleaners	11.13	5.0	10.02	7.4	12.66	3.1
1	9.57	8.5	8.27	10.0	—	—
2	9.67	8.1	9.67	8.1	—	—
3	13.51	6.1	—	—	13.13	5.2
Personal service	10.09	2.9	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	9.91	5.8	—	—	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time 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 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.

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.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 4-3. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$8.48	5.6	\$8.11	5.7	\$13.22	7.6
All excluding sales	8.82	6.6	8.38	6.9	13.22	7.6
White collar	10.30	7.4	9.82	7.9	14.29	9.5
1	6.98	3.2	6.97	3.3	—	—
2	6.97	5.5	6.94	5.4	—	—
3	8.13	4.4	8.15	4.5	—	—
5	13.05	2.9	13.15	6.1	—	—
7	15.21	4.1	—	—	—	—
9	20.60	7.0	18.15	3.0	—	—
White collar excluding sales	12.38	8.3	11.98	9.9	14.29	9.5
1	7.04	.4	—	—	—	—
3	8.97	3.3	9.08	3.3	—	—
4	14.07	10.3	14.07	15.0	—	—
5	13.19	2.7	13.49	5.5	—	—
7	15.21	4.1	—	—	—	—
9	20.60	7.0	18.15	3.0	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	18.36	8.0	18.40	8.5	18.12	22.4
Professional specialty	20.45	9.8	20.81	10.4	19.04	24.4
9	20.60	7.0	18.15	3.0	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	22.93	9.7	22.68	11.1	—	—
9	20.36	7.5	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	19.25	3.2	19.08	3.3	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	13.67	31.0	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	13.92	4.8	14.10	4.7	—	—
5	13.92	5.1	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	6.99	3.4	6.99	3.4	—	—
1	6.95	5.1	6.95	5.1	—	—
2	7.12	1.3	7.12	1.3	—	—
3	7.13	5.4	7.13	5.4	—	—
Cashiers	6.83	3.6	6.83	3.6	—	—
1	6.59	2.7	6.59	2.7	—	—
3	7.05	6.6	7.05	6.6	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	9.24	9.1	8.52	7.1	12.49	4.3
1	7.04	.4	—	—	—	—
3	9.08	3.3	9.07	3.4	—	—
4	14.22	11.8	—	—	—	—
Library clerks	7.92	3.5	—	—	7.97	3.9
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.52	8.4	9.52	8.4	—	—
Blue collar	8.17	5.8	7.80	5.9	—	—
1	7.27	5.7	7.26	5.8	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.77	5.2	7.78	5.3	—	—
1	7.46	5.3	7.46	5.5	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.00	3.1	7.00	3.1	—	—
1	6.78	3.2	6.78	3.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-3. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service	\$6.17	7.9	\$6.10	8.1	\$8.37	11.7
1	4.91	16.8	4.84	16.9	—	—
2	6.96	14.6	6.80	15.3	—	—
3	6.60	11.7	6.58	12.2	—	—
Protective service	7.99	2.2	7.89	2.0	—	—
Guards and police, except public service	7.94	1.9	7.94	1.9	—	—
Food service	4.76	6.9	4.71	6.8	—	—
1	4.31	18.8	4.31	18.8	—	—
2	6.20	20.6	6.12	21.2	—	—
3	3.97	8.2	3.88	7.5	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.44	13.3	3.44	13.3	—	—
1	3.25	26.5	3.25	26.5	—	—
2	3.29	23.0	3.29	23.0	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.58	13.8	2.58	13.8	—	—
2	2.78	24.3	2.78	24.3	—	—
Other food service	7.74	7.4	7.67	7.7	—	—
1	6.50	1.8	6.50	1.8	—	—
2	8.88	11.3	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.68	9.0	7.68	9.0	—	—
Health service	8.88	5.3	8.88	5.3	—	—
3	8.47	3.6	8.47	3.6	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.96	6.6	8.96	6.6	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.05	4.5	7.05	4.5	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.05	4.5	7.05	4.5	—	—
Personal service	6.50	9.5	6.36	11.7	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time 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 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.

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.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 5-1. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$17.81	\$8.48	\$18.30	\$16.23	\$16.72	\$20.46
All excluding sales	17.89	8.82	18.46	16.46	16.98	—
White collar	20.55	10.30	20.55	19.37	19.60	21.72
White-collar excluding sales	20.89	12.38	20.94	20.19	20.33	—
Professional specialty and technical	24.65	18.36	26.69	23.29	24.31	—
Professional specialty	26.00	20.45	27.19	24.87	25.74	—
Technical	19.90	13.92	—	19.71	19.45	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.84	—	—	29.66	28.67	—
Sales	16.17	6.99	—	13.35	12.07	19.21
Administrative support, including clerical	13.16	9.24	14.39	12.26	12.77	—
Blue collar	14.21	8.17	15.50	12.83	13.71	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.29	—	16.60	17.86	17.44	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.53	—	16.20	12.09	13.53	—
Transportation and material moving	15.93	—	18.52	13.61	15.05	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.50	7.77	10.68	9.63	9.81	—
Service	12.06	6.17	17.27	7.71	10.48	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	2.3	5.6	3.1	3.2	2.4	15.2
All excluding sales	2.4	6.6	3.1	3.3	2.5	—
White collar	2.5	7.4	4.0	3.2	2.7	18.0
White-collar excluding sales	2.6	8.3	4.2	3.0	2.6	—
Professional specialty and technical	3.1	8.0	5.8	3.6	3.0	—
Professional specialty	3.7	9.8	6.0	4.6	3.6	—
Technical	7.9	4.8	—	8.2	8.4	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.7	—	—	4.6	4.7	—
Sales	9.5	3.4	—	11.2	11.4	19.0
Administrative support, including clerical	3.0	9.1	7.7	3.1	3.2	—
Blue collar	3.6	5.8	5.1	4.4	3.6	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.2	—	6.3	4.7	4.2	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.6	—	10.5	5.4	6.6	—
Transportation and material moving	6.7	—	6.9	8.1	7.9	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.7	5.2	5.7	3.3	3.0	—
Service	8.7	7.9	9.5	4.6	8.5	—

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B 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 Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers									
	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ³				Service-producing industries ⁴				
		Total	Mining	Con- struc- tion	Manu- factur- ing	Total	Transporta- tion and public util- ities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Serv- ices
	Mean									
All occupations	\$15.52	\$17.08	–	\$15.37	\$17.22	–	–	–	–	–
All excluding sales	15.73	16.87	–	15.51	16.98	–	–	–	–	–
White collar	18.59	23.99	–	18.69	24.45	–	–	–	–	–
White-collar excluding sales	19.52	23.94	–	19.57	24.34	–	–	–	–	–
Professional specialty and technical	23.54	26.99	–	–	27.23	–	–	–	–	–
Professional specialty	25.50	30.44	–	–	30.44	–	–	–	–	–
Technical	17.24	19.78	–	–	19.91	–	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	30.67	30.61	–	22.17	32.13	–	–	–	–	–
Sales	13.00	24.37	–	–	25.38	–	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	12.10	14.00	–	–	14.07	–	–	–	–	–
Blue collar	13.59	14.57	–	14.16	14.60	–	–	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.47	16.49	–	14.28	16.87	–	–	–	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.53	13.80	–	–	13.80	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	15.34	15.05	–	–	15.38	–	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.83	13.25	–	13.94	13.01	–	–	–	–	–
Service	7.66	10.56	–	–	10.56	–	–	–	–	–
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	3.0	4.5	–	7.0	4.8	–	–	–	–	–
All excluding sales	3.0	4.4	–	6.9	4.7	–	–	–	–	–
White collar	3.5	6.8	–	14.2	7.2	–	–	–	–	–
White-collar excluding sales	3.4	6.3	–	13.2	6.7	–	–	–	–	–
Professional specialty and technical	4.1	6.1	–	–	6.1	–	–	–	–	–
Professional specialty	4.6	7.3	–	–	7.3	–	–	–	–	–
Technical	6.1	6.1	–	–	6.5	–	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.0	6.3	–	12.2	6.4	–	–	–	–	–
Sales	10.6	29.2	–	–	29.8	–	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	3.0	8.0	–	–	8.5	–	–	–	–	–
Blue collar	3.8	4.6	–	5.5	4.9	–	–	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.9	5.5	–	7.4	6.6	–	–	–	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.6	6.6	–	–	6.6	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	9.2	7.9	–	–	10.2	–	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.0	3.9	–	9.2	4.0	–	–	–	–	–
Service	4.9	9.9	–	–	9.9	–	–	–	–	–

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

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

³ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁴ Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

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.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$15.52	\$13.48	\$15.86	\$14.37	\$17.62
All excluding sales	15.73	13.66	16.06	14.77	17.45
White collar	18.59	17.40	18.73	17.50	20.06
White-collar excluding sales	19.52	19.68	19.51	19.10	19.88
Professional specialty and technical	23.54	18.55	23.88	22.29	25.10
Professional specialty	25.50	21.37	25.75	24.65	26.51
Technical	17.24	—	17.68	16.11	19.37
Executive, administrative, and managerial	30.67	24.84	31.99	30.84	33.51
Sales	13.00	12.20	13.24	10.96	23.99
Administrative support, including clerical	12.10	14.15	11.96	11.75	12.13
Blue collar	13.59	12.24	13.90	12.64	15.22
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.47	17.44	17.47	16.78	18.26
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.53	11.10	14.05	12.26	15.81
Transportation and material moving	15.34	16.51	15.19	11.59	19.40
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.83	8.88	10.09	9.77	10.44
Service	7.66	6.74	7.86	7.27	9.31
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	3.0	8.0	3.3	5.2	3.7
All excluding sales	3.0	8.7	3.2	5.4	3.7
White collar	3.5	9.5	3.7	6.1	4.5
White-collar excluding sales	3.4	10.5	3.5	5.7	4.4
Professional specialty and technical	4.1	8.2	4.3	6.4	5.4
Professional specialty	4.6	4.7	4.9	8.1	5.8
Technical	6.1	—	6.3	5.6	10.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.0	17.3	4.7	4.9	8.4
Sales	10.6	9.6	13.6	12.0	23.0
Administrative support, including clerical	3.0	7.7	3.2	5.6	3.6
Blue collar	3.8	11.9	4.0	4.4	5.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.9	11.9	5.5	8.4	5.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.6	4.7	7.4	5.8	10.1
Transportation and material moving	9.2	12.4	10.6	11.9	5.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.0	3.6	3.3	5.1	4.0
Service	4.9	12.2	5.6	6.8	5.1

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

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

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$14.27	\$21.41	\$28.39
All excluding sales	8.14	10.22	14.74	21.51	28.55
White collar	9.18	11.73	17.45	24.24	33.07
White collar excluding sales	9.88	12.60	18.64	25.40	33.55
Professional specialty and technical	13.50	18.64	23.27	29.35	34.09
Professional specialty	14.02	19.93	25.12	31.14	36.54
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	21.44	24.24	29.90	39.02	39.02
Civil engineers	20.17	21.44	28.13	36.66	37.31
Engineers, n.e.c.	24.04	24.04	30.75	32.97	36.61
Mathematical and computer scientists	22.14	24.07	26.45	27.90	30.08
Computer systems analysts and scientists	21.66	24.07	26.45	27.90	30.08
Natural scientists	15.59	23.13	23.13	26.24	43.57
Health related	13.23	17.34	19.93	28.00	31.23
Registered nurses	17.50	18.50	19.93	20.37	21.81
Pharmacists	28.00	29.65	31.23	31.23	33.90
Teachers, college and university	24.88	25.01	27.49	35.54	39.06
Teachers, except college and university	22.19	26.69	28.55	32.19	35.38
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	19.89	22.56	28.39	28.39	28.39
Elementary school teachers	24.86	26.69	27.97	31.79	38.91
Secondary school teachers	28.47	28.72	30.77	32.66	33.07
Teachers, special education	24.84	26.15	27.67	29.61	41.45
Teachers, n.e.c.	15.40	26.23	29.35	35.38	35.38
Librarians, archivists, and curators	14.51	16.95	18.29	31.71	37.52
Librarians	14.51	16.95	18.29	31.71	37.52
Social scientists and urban planners	13.80	14.43	19.26	22.31	45.59
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.65	14.02	19.53	33.55	33.55
Social workers	13.65	14.02	19.53	33.55	33.55
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	12.40	14.51	21.51	22.36	27.76
Technical	11.85	14.95	20.00	23.27	23.27
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.29	11.29	13.09	14.89	14.89
Licensed practical nurses	13.50	13.50	13.70	15.02	15.73
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	9.18	10.88	16.06	18.60	39.63
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	11.85	11.85	14.83	25.87	25.87
Technical and related, n.e.c.	17.18	23.27	23.27	23.27	23.27
Executive, administrative, and managerial	17.13	20.57	26.44	33.02	44.47
Executives, administrators, and managers	20.49	25.20	30.06	42.93	52.88
Administrators and officials, public administration	15.90	17.44	17.44	27.88	28.29
Financial managers	22.80	22.80	27.44	33.82	42.44
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	25.20	33.02	35.88	69.70	69.70
Administrators, education and related fields	19.23	37.34	44.58	45.67	47.51
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	13.33	20.49	26.44	26.44	27.95
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	17.13	17.13	21.82	27.72	31.94
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	23.27	27.81	31.68	44.47	58.46
Management related	16.90	20.42	21.08	28.08	29.25
Accountants and auditors	17.00	20.42	20.42	24.73	28.08
Other financial officers	12.97	12.97	28.16	44.13	47.92
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	15.87	20.57	21.08	21.08	25.14
Sales	6.31	7.20	9.55	15.30	21.64
Supervisors, sales	7.98	9.19	11.17	15.65	20.38
Advertising and related sales	12.62	17.07	21.64	24.04	44.55
Sales workers, apparel	7.02	7.02	7.50	7.70	9.20
Sales workers, other commodities	6.45	6.45	7.75	9.55	10.31
Cashiers	5.93	6.31	6.51	8.05	8.75
Administrative support, including clerical	8.74	10.08	12.18	15.59	18.62
Secretaries	10.75	13.10	14.77	18.44	18.76
Order clerks	6.25	6.25	9.22	11.87	18.62
Library clerks	7.32	8.00	9.76	13.13	13.13
Records clerks, n.e.c.	9.99	10.33	11.53	13.61	16.43
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.10	10.79	13.04	16.40	16.40
Mail clerks, except postal service	6.08	6.90	7.75	11.86	12.06

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
White collar –Continued					
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued					
Stock and inventory clerks	\$9.58	\$10.43	\$10.61	\$11.02	\$13.85
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, n.e.c.	7.82	9.25	10.95	15.73	16.57
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	11.60	11.73	16.28	18.03	18.03
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	8.15	9.33	11.36	13.07	16.12
General office clerks	8.31	9.10	12.19	12.53	15.38
Data entry keyers	8.80	9.25	10.22	10.41	10.86
Teachers' aides	8.10	9.42	10.23	10.23	14.83
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.74	9.47	10.84	15.25	17.19
Blue collar	8.29	9.67	12.99	16.38	21.99
Precision production, craft, and repair					
Industrial machinery repairers	12.00	13.68	16.25	21.79	24.87
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	13.76	13.76	17.50	21.79	21.79
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	13.75	18.03	22.10	22.69	23.94
Carpenters	11.33	14.75	16.68	17.98	20.51
Supervisors, production	18.59	18.73	19.77	23.70	27.38
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	9.25	10.32	12.30	15.70	21.73
Welders and cutters	9.47	10.27	15.70	21.99	21.99
Welders and cutters	10.71	10.71	13.00	14.00	14.25
Assemblers	8.00	9.25	10.00	11.86	21.73
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	10.50	10.50	13.00	13.53	14.78
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	9.23	12.33	15.00	20.63	21.83
Truck drivers	9.23	9.85	15.00	20.63	21.83
Bus drivers	14.40	14.40	15.28	16.74	16.74
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.33	13.23	15.20	15.84	16.32
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Construction laborers	7.02	8.24	9.05	11.55	13.50
Construction laborers	11.70	11.70	13.58	14.52	14.76
Stock handlers and baggers	6.76	7.89	9.05	9.87	12.93
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.16	8.20	8.24	8.83	12.78
Service					
Protective service	4.25	7.54	9.00	11.57	19.43
Protective service	8.00	8.02	15.11	21.44	26.54
Guards and police, except public service	8.00	8.00	8.02	8.08	9.52
Food service	2.13	2.13	6.60	9.50	10.65
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.13	5.50	8.97
Bartenders	4.25	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.00
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	3.35	3.35	8.97	8.97	8.97
Other food service	6.60	7.54	9.50	10.00	11.18
Cooks	8.73	9.13	9.56	10.00	11.00
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.74	9.25	9.85	10.68	11.26
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.60	6.82	7.02	9.98	11.18
Health service	7.94	8.24	9.09	9.47	11.57
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.94	8.00	8.50	9.44	10.00
Cleaning and building service	6.72	7.50	10.10	12.81	14.06
Janitors and cleaners	6.72	7.50	10.10	13.11	14.46
Personal service	6.00	7.75	9.83	10.56	10.92
Child care workers, n.e.c.	8.75	9.83	10.14	10.28	11.38
Service, n.e.c.	4.35	6.00	7.75	9.54	10.60

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.62	\$9.25	\$12.82	\$19.20	\$26.49
All excluding sales	8.00	9.44	12.97	19.34	26.79
White collar	8.50	10.65	15.59	22.36	33.02
White collar excluding sales	9.22	11.36	16.41	24.07	35.20
Professional specialty and technical	13.50	17.47	21.34	28.00	36.66
Professional specialty	15.40	18.73	23.45	30.08	39.02
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	23.45	24.69	29.90	39.02	39.02
Engineers, n.e.c.	24.04	24.04	30.75	32.97	36.61
Mathematical and computer scientists	22.14	24.07	26.45	27.90	30.08
Computer systems analysts and scientists	21.66	24.07	26.45	27.90	30.08
Natural scientists	12.13	20.75	26.24	43.57	45.79
Health related	17.00	18.14	20.20	29.65	31.23
Registered nurses	17.50	18.21	19.23	20.37	21.41
Pharmacists	28.00	29.65	31.23	31.23	33.90
Teachers, college and university	24.88	25.01	27.49	35.54	39.06
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.02	14.02	15.75	18.64	18.85
Social workers	14.02	14.02	15.75	18.64	18.85
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	12.40	14.51	21.51	22.36	27.76
Technical	11.00	13.50	17.18	19.34	21.94
Licensed practical nurses	13.50	13.50	14.28	15.02	15.73
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	9.18	10.88	16.06	18.60	39.63
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	11.85	11.85	14.83	25.87	27.23
Technical and related, n.e.c.	8.83	17.18	17.18	21.51	21.51
Executive, administrative, and managerial	17.00	21.20	26.93	41.19	47.92
Executives, administrators, and managers	21.05	26.44	31.68	42.93	58.46
Financial managers	22.80	22.80	27.44	33.82	42.44
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	25.20	33.02	35.88	69.70	69.70
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	17.13	17.13	21.65	27.72	27.72
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	23.27	27.81	35.20	45.02	58.46
Management related	15.73	19.33	23.54	26.49	44.13
Accountants and auditors	17.00	19.46	24.04	25.40	28.08
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	15.73	15.87	20.57	23.54	26.49
Sales	6.31	7.20	9.55	15.30	21.64
Supervisors, sales	7.98	9.19	11.17	15.65	20.38
Advertising and related sales	12.62	17.07	21.64	24.04	44.55
Sales workers, apparel	7.02	7.02	7.50	7.70	9.20
Sales workers, other commodities	6.45	6.45	7.75	9.55	10.31
Cashiers	5.93	6.31	6.51	8.05	8.75
Administrative support, including clerical	8.31	9.47	11.36	14.40	17.13
Secretaries	10.72	11.96	13.63	15.93	18.65
Order clerks	6.25	6.25	9.22	11.87	18.62
Records clerks, n.e.c.	9.99	10.33	11.53	13.61	16.43
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.18	10.79	11.55	13.04	16.30
Mail clerks, except postal service	6.08	6.90	6.90	8.80	11.86
Stock and inventory clerks	9.58	10.43	10.61	10.75	13.85
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, n.e.c.	7.82	9.25	10.95	15.73	16.57
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	11.60	11.73	16.28	18.03	18.03
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	8.15	9.33	11.36	13.07	16.12
General office clerks	8.23	8.31	10.87	13.62	15.59
Data entry keyers	8.80	9.21	10.15	10.22	10.41
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.74	9.47	10.44	15.62	17.19
Blue collar	8.24	9.47	12.60	16.38	21.99

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar –Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair	\$11.18	\$13.33	\$16.96	\$22.10	\$24.87
Industrial machinery repairers	13.76	13.76	17.50	21.79	21.79
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	13.75	18.56	22.10	22.69	25.36
Supervisors, production	18.59	18.73	19.77	23.70	27.38
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.25	10.32	12.30	15.70	21.73
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	9.47	10.27	15.70	21.99	21.99
Welders and cutters	10.71	10.71	13.00	14.00	14.25
Assemblers	8.00	9.25	10.00	11.86	21.73
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	10.50	10.50	13.00	13.53	14.78
Transportation and material moving	8.75	11.50	15.00	20.63	21.83
Truck drivers	9.23	9.85	15.00	20.63	21.83
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.33	13.23	15.20	15.84	16.32
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.02	8.24	9.05	11.39	13.11
Stock handlers and baggers	6.76	7.89	9.05	9.87	12.93
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.16	8.20	8.24	8.83	12.74
Service	2.13	6.72	8.02	9.44	10.45
Protective service	8.00	8.00	8.02	8.08	9.52
Guards and police, except public service	8.00	8.00	8.02	8.08	9.52
Food service	2.13	2.13	6.00	9.00	10.00
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.13	5.50	8.97
Bartenders	4.25	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.00
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	3.35	3.35	8.97	8.97	8.97
Other food service	6.60	7.02	9.30	10.00	10.68
Cooks	8.73	9.13	9.56	10.00	11.00
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.74	9.20	9.75	10.68	10.68
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.50	6.60	7.00	7.02	7.51
Health service	7.94	8.24	8.95	9.47	11.57
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.94	8.00	8.50	9.44	9.44
Cleaning and building service	6.50	7.00	8.37	10.83	13.53
Janitors and cleaners	6.50	7.00	8.14	10.10	13.53
Personal service	4.35	7.00	8.75	10.14	10.14
Service, n.e.c.	4.35	4.35	6.00	8.00	9.54

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$12.06	\$14.83	\$20.20	\$26.54	\$31.14
All excluding sales	12.06	14.83	20.20	26.54	31.14
White collar	12.53	16.30	21.28	27.97	33.07
White collar excluding sales	12.53	16.30	21.28	27.97	33.07
Professional specialty and technical	13.70	21.50	23.27	29.42	33.55
Professional specialty	13.23	21.28	27.67	31.79	34.09
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	13.23	13.23	13.23	21.50	24.41
Registered nurses	20.20	20.20	21.50	21.50	27.06
Teachers, except college and university	24.86	27.67	28.72	32.66	35.38
Elementary school teachers	26.69	27.75	27.97	31.79	38.91
Secondary school teachers	28.47	28.72	30.77	32.66	33.07
Teachers, special education	24.84	26.15	27.67	29.61	41.45
Teachers, n.e.c.	20.05	26.23	31.42	35.38	35.38
Librarians, archivists, and curators	14.51	16.95	18.29	31.71	37.52
Librarians	14.51	16.95	18.29	31.71	37.52
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	10.71	15.67	33.55	33.55	33.55
Social workers	10.71	15.67	33.55	33.55	33.55
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	23.27	23.27	23.27	23.27	23.27
Executive, administrative, and managerial	17.45	20.42	21.08	29.05	29.25
Executives, administrators, and managers	17.44	17.44	28.32	34.89	44.58
Administrators and officials, public administration	15.90	17.44	17.44	27.88	28.29
Management related	17.96	20.42	21.08	29.05	29.05
Administrative support, including clerical	10.86	12.53	14.83	18.44	19.77
Secretaries	13.10	13.72	17.11	18.76	18.76
Library clerks	7.32	7.32	8.85	9.76	10.25
General office clerks	11.20	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53
Blue collar	13.83	14.54	15.93	16.32	17.54
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.54	15.93	15.93	17.21	18.98
Transportation and material moving	14.30	14.30	14.46	15.80	16.74
Bus drivers	14.40	14.40	15.28	16.74	16.74
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.50	11.33	13.83	14.76	14.95
Service	10.56	11.72	15.11	21.44	26.54
Protective service	15.11	15.11	20.99	26.54	26.54
Food service	8.85	9.34	9.98	11.26	11.54
Other food service	8.85	9.34	9.98	11.26	11.54
Cooks	8.85	8.85	9.34	10.83	11.54
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	10.59	11.72	13.11	13.11	14.46
Janitors and cleaners	10.59	11.72	13.11	13.11	14.46
Personal service	6.72	10.56	10.56	10.92	11.38

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$9.05	\$10.95	\$15.25	\$21.99	\$29.05
All excluding sales	9.05	11.00	15.49	22.01	29.05
White collar	10.15	12.74	18.73	26.21	33.55
White collar excluding sales	10.37	13.07	18.79	26.45	33.55
Professional specialty and technical	13.62	18.85	23.27	29.42	35.38
Professional specialty	14.43	20.17	26.23	31.23	36.54
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	21.44	24.24	29.90	39.02	39.02
Civil engineers	20.17	21.44	28.13	36.66	37.31
Engineers, n.e.c.	24.04	24.04	30.75	32.97	36.61
Mathematical and computer scientists	22.14	24.07	26.45	27.90	30.08
Computer systems analysts and scientists	21.66	24.07	26.45	27.90	30.08
Natural scientists	15.59	23.13	23.13	26.24	43.57
Health related	13.23	15.56	19.23	28.00	31.23
Registered nurses	18.14	18.63	19.63	21.41	25.19
Pharmacists	28.00	29.65	31.23	31.23	33.90
Teachers, college and university	24.88	25.01	28.68	35.54	39.06
Teachers, except college and university	23.98	26.69	28.55	32.56	35.38
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	19.89	22.56	28.39	28.39	28.39
Elementary school teachers	24.86	26.69	27.97	31.79	38.40
Secondary school teachers	28.47	28.72	30.77	32.66	33.07
Teachers, special education	24.84	26.15	27.67	29.61	41.45
Teachers, n.e.c.	20.05	26.23	31.42	35.38	35.38
Librarians, archivists, and curators	14.51	17.66	18.49	31.71	37.52
Librarians	14.51	17.66	18.49	31.71	37.52
Social scientists and urban planners	13.80	14.43	19.26	22.31	45.59
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.65	14.02	19.53	33.55	33.55
Social workers	13.65	14.02	19.53	33.55	33.55
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	13.45	18.54	21.51	22.36	27.76
Technical	12.74	15.81	21.51	23.27	23.27
Licensed practical nurses	13.50	13.50	13.70	15.02	15.73
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	8.65	10.88	18.60	18.60	39.63
Technical and related, n.e.c.	17.18	23.27	23.27	23.27	23.27
Executive, administrative, and managerial	17.13	20.57	26.44	33.02	44.47
Executives, administrators, and managers	20.49	25.20	30.06	42.93	52.88
Administrators and officials, public administration	15.90	17.44	17.44	27.88	28.29
Financial managers	22.80	22.80	27.44	33.82	42.44
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	25.20	33.02	35.88	69.70	69.70
Administrators, education and related fields	19.23	37.34	44.58	45.67	47.51
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	13.33	20.49	26.44	26.44	27.95
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	17.13	17.13	21.82	27.72	31.94
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	23.27	27.81	31.68	44.47	58.46
Management related	16.90	20.42	21.08	28.08	29.25
Accountants and auditors	17.00	20.42	20.42	24.73	28.08
Other financial officers	12.97	12.97	28.16	44.13	47.92
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	15.87	20.57	21.08	21.08	25.14
Sales	8.00	9.55	13.50	19.88	25.07
Supervisors, sales	7.98	9.19	11.17	15.65	20.38
Advertising and related sales	12.62	17.07	21.64	24.04	44.55
Sales workers, other commodities	8.15	9.53	9.55	10.31	11.99
Cashiers	8.00	8.00	8.51	9.05	11.08
Administrative support, including clerical	9.21	10.41	12.53	15.94	18.76
Secretaries	10.73	12.60	14.94	18.76	18.76
Order clerks	9.24	9.68	11.87	18.62	19.30
Library clerks	8.00	9.64	13.13	13.13	13.13
Records clerks, n.e.c.	9.99	10.33	11.53	13.61	16.43
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.10	10.85	13.04	16.40	16.40
Mail clerks, except postal service	6.08	8.80	10.37	12.06	12.57
Stock and inventory clerks	9.58	10.43	10.61	11.02	13.85
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	11.60	11.73	16.28	18.03	18.03

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
White collar –Continued					
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued					
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	\$8.15	\$9.33	\$11.36	\$13.07	\$16.12
General office clerks	8.31	9.10	12.52	12.53	15.38
Data entry keyers	8.80	9.21	10.22	10.41	10.86
Teachers' aides	8.10	9.42	10.23	10.23	14.83
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.74	9.47	10.84	15.87	17.19
Blue collar					
Precision production, craft, and repair					
Industrial machinery repairers	12.00	13.66	16.11	21.79	24.87
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	13.76	13.76	17.50	21.79	21.79
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	13.75	18.03	22.10	22.69	23.94
Supervisors, production	18.59	18.73	19.77	23.70	27.38
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	9.47	10.32	12.30	15.70	21.73
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	9.47	10.27	15.70	21.99	21.99
Welders and cutters	10.71	10.71	13.00	14.00	14.25
Assemblers	8.00	9.25	10.00	12.21	21.73
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	10.50	10.50	13.00	13.53	14.78
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	9.85	12.50	15.20	20.63	21.83
Truck drivers	9.23	9.85	15.00	20.63	21.83
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.33	13.23	15.20	15.84	16.32
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Construction laborers	8.20	8.50	9.24	12.15	14.12
Construction laborers	11.70	11.70	13.58	14.52	14.76
Stock handlers and baggers	8.50	8.50	9.05	10.97	12.93
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	8.33	11.72	14.12	14.12	20.33
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.54	8.24	8.24	10.50	12.78
Service					
Protective service	7.31	8.14	9.98	15.11	21.44
Protective service	8.02	8.08	15.18	21.44	26.54
Food service	2.13	5.50	9.13	10.00	10.68
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	4.25	5.74	8.97
Other food service	8.73	9.30	9.88	10.65	11.26
Cooks	8.85	9.34	9.56	10.00	10.00
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.25	9.30	10.65	10.68	11.26
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.00	7.35	9.98	9.98	11.18
Health service	8.00	8.50	9.09	9.47	11.57
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.00	8.24	8.50	9.44	9.44
Cleaning and building service	6.85	8.15	10.83	13.11	14.46
Janitors and cleaners	7.50	8.37	11.49	13.11	14.46
Personal service	8.75	9.83	10.28	10.56	11.38
Service, n.e.c.	7.68	9.54	10.60	10.92	10.92

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, part-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$5.00	\$6.31	\$7.40	\$9.22	\$14.33
All excluding sales	3.35	6.25	7.88	9.39	14.89
White collar	6.25	6.51	8.01	13.10	17.34
White collar excluding sales	6.25	7.75	9.44	14.95	20.37
Professional specialty and technical	9.44	14.83	17.00	20.37	24.41
Professional specialty	8.50	17.00	20.37	22.38	31.14
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	17.34	17.50	20.37	24.23	31.14
Registered nurses	17.00	17.34	20.37	20.37	20.37
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	7.27	7.27	7.27	15.62	23.37
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	9.44	14.76	14.89	14.95	15.86
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	6.12	6.31	6.51	7.47	8.50
Cashiers	5.93	6.20	6.51	7.47	8.50
Administrative support, including clerical	6.25	6.90	8.33	10.44	13.10
Library clerks	7.32	7.32	7.32	8.85	8.89
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.25	8.25	9.00	10.44	13.15
Blue collar	5.70	6.32	7.17	9.39	11.55
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.75	6.51	7.23	9.39	9.77
Stock handlers and baggers	5.39	6.25	6.99	7.64	8.79
Service	2.13	3.35	7.00	8.00	8.65
Protective service	7.03	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Guards and police, except public service	7.03	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Food service	2.13	2.13	5.00	6.75	7.75
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.13	5.00	6.50
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13
Other food service	6.50	6.60	7.00	8.84	11.00
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.12	6.34	7.54	9.75	9.75
Health service	7.94	7.94	8.60	10.12	10.45
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.60	7.94	8.77	10.45	10.45
Cleaning and building service	6.25	6.25	7.00	7.28	8.65
Janitors and cleaners	6.25	6.25	7.00	7.28	8.65
Personal service	4.35	5.35	6.72	8.00	8.37

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing); service-producing industries (transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries); and State and local governments. Agriculture, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment is an economic unit that produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For private industries in this survey, the establishment is usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a government entity.

The Columbus, OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, Madison, and Pickaway Counties.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two-stage stratified design with probability proportional to em-

ployment 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. See appendix table 2 for a count of establishments in the survey by employment size. The second stage of sample selection, detailed below, was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the Census of Population system
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time v. part-time, union v. nonunion, and time v. incentive
4. Determination of the level of work of each job

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B contains a complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the MOG to which they belong.

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

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using a "generic leveling" process. Generic leveling ranks and compares all occupations randomly selected in an establishment using the same criteria.

For this survey, the level of each occupation in an establishment was determined by an analysis of each of 10 leveling factors. Nine of these factors are drawn from the U.S. Government Office of Personnel Management's Factor Evaluation System, which is the underlying structure for evaluation of General Schedule Federal employees. The tenth factor, supervisory duties, attempts to account for the effect of supervisory duties. It is considered experimental. The 10 factors are:

- Knowledge
- Supervision received
- Guidelines
- Complexity
- Scope and effect
- Personal contacts
- Purpose of contacts
- Physical demands
- Work environment
- Supervisory duties

Each factor contains a number of levels, and each level has an associated written description and point value. The number and range of points differ among the factors. For each factor, an occupation was assigned a level based on the written description that best matched the job. Within each occupation, the points for nine factors (supervisory duties was excluded) were recorded and totaled. The total determines the overall level of the occupation. Appendix table 3 presents median work levels for published occupational groups and selected occupations. A description of the levels for each factor is shown in appendix C.

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

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the new generic leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 generic level factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the generic level factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased. For additional information on generic leveling see Brooks Pierce, "Using the National Compensation Survey to Predict Wage Rates," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Winter 1999, pp. 8–16.

Collection period

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

To calculate earnings for various periods (hourly, weekly, and annual), data on work schedules also were collected. For hourly workers, scheduled hours worked per day and per week, exclusive of overtime, were recorded. Annual weeks worked were determined. Because salaried workers, exempt from overtime provisions, often work beyond the assigned work schedule, their typical number of hours actually worked was collected.

Definition of terms

Full-time worker. Any employee that the employer considers to be full time.

Incentive worker. Any employee whose earnings are tied, at least in part, to commissions, piece rates, production bonuses, or other incentives based on production or sales.

Level. A ranking of an occupation based on the requirements of the position. (See the description in the technical note on generic leveling through point factor analysis for more details on the leveling process.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

Establishments that were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey had their weights changed to zero. If only partial data were given by a sam-

ple establishment or occupation, or data were missing, the response was treated as a refusal.

Survey response

	<i>Establish- ments</i>
Total in sample	360
Responding	209
Out of business or not in survey scope	30
Unable or refused to provide data	121

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

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for each sampled occupation. Before being combined, individual wage rates are weighted by: the number of workers; the sample weight, adjusted for nonresponding establishments and other factors; and the occupation's scheduled hours of work.

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

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

Percentiles

The percentiles presented in tables 6-1 through 6-5 are computed using average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. During this phase of the ongoing NCS development, establishments in the survey may report either individual-worker earnings or average wage rates for each sampled job. If individual-worker earnings are provided, an average hourly wage rate is computed for the job and used in the calculation of percentile estimates. The average hourly wages for each sampled job are appropriately weighted and then arrayed from lowest to highest.

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile, 10 percent of a published occupation's employment is in sampled establishment jobs that

had average hourly wages at the 10th percentile or less for that occupation.

Note that the percentiles in earlier NCS bulletins for this area (in the 3090 and 3095 bulletin series) were calculated from individual-worker earnings rather than from average wages for sampled establishment jobs. Research has shown that using average-wage data for jobs instead of individual-worker data has the effect of moving percentile estimates toward the median (50th percentile). This effect is greatest for occupations with a high degree of wage dispersion. However, medians calculated using the two methods are nearly identical.

Data reliability

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

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

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

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$12.79, with a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (1.645 times 3.6 percent = 5.922 percent times \$12.27, plus or minus \$0.76). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

Nonsampling errors also affect survey results. They can stem from many sources, such as inability to obtain information for some establishments, difficulties with survey definitions, inability of the respondents to provide correct information, or mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained. A Technical Reinterview Program done in all survey areas will be used in the development of a formal quality assessment process to help compute nonsampling error. Although they were not specifically measured, the nonsampling errors were expected to be minimal due to the extensive training of the field economists who gathered the survey data by personal visit, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	400,600	304,400	96,200
All excluding sales	372,600	276,400	96,200
White collar	235,300	163,100	72,200
White-collar excluding sales	207,300	135,100	72,200
Professional specialty and technical	84,900	44,000	40,900
Professional specialty	66,700	33,200	33,500
Technical	18,200	10,800	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	36,000	25,500	10,500
Sales	28,000	28,000	—
Administrative support, including clerical	86,400	65,600	20,800
Blue collar	101,500	93,800	7,600
Precision production, craft, and repair	25,600	21,300	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	30,800	30,800	—
Transportation and material moving	11,100	8,300	2,800
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	34,000	33,500	—
Service	63,800	47,500	16,300

¹ The number of workers represented by the survey are rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates of the number of workers included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison to other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels. Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Appendix table 2. **Number of establishments represented by survey and the number studied by industry division and establishment employment size, Columbus, OH, April 2000**

Industry	Number of establishments represented ¹	Number of establishments studied				
		Total studied	50 - 99 workers ²	100 workers or more		
				Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All industries	2,000	209	48	161	96	65
Private industry	1,900	176	44	132	84	48
Goods-producing industries	400	46	13	33	19	14
Mining	(³)	1	1	-	-	-
Construction	100	8	4	4	4	-
Manufacturing	300	37	8	29	15	14
Service-producing industries	1,500	130	31	99	65	34
Transportation and public utilities	200	11	4	7	3	4
Wholesale and retail trade	800	41	11	30	25	5
Finance, insurance and real estate	100	16	1	15	3	12
Services	600	62	15	47	34	13
State and local government	100	33	4	29	12	17

¹ Number of establishments represented by the survey rounded to the nearest 100.

² Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

³ Number of establishments represented by the survey is fewer than 50.

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

Appendix table 3. **Median work levels for all workers, full-time and part-time workers:¹ Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000**

Occupation ²	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All	5	5	2
All excluding sales	5	5	2
White collar	7	7	3
White collar excluding sales	7	7	3
Professional specialty and technical	9	9	7
Professional specialty	9	9	8
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	9	9	—
Civil engineers	9	9	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	9	9	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	9	9	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	9	9	—
Natural scientists	9	9	—
Health related	9	9	9
Registered nurses	9	9	8
Pharmacists	10	10	—
Teachers, college and university	11	11	—
Teachers, except college and university	9	9	4
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	9	9	—
Elementary school teachers	9	9	—
Secondary school teachers	9	9	—
Teachers, special education	9	9	—
Teachers, n.e.c.	9	9	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	9	9	—
Librarians	9	9	—
Social scientists and urban planners	8	8	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	9	9	—
Social workers	9	9	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	7	7	—
Technical	7	8	5
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	5	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	6	6	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	7	7	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	5	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	9	9	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10	10	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	11	11	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	11	11	—
Financial managers	9	9	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	12	12	—
Administrators, education and related fields	11	11	—
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments ...	9	9	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	9	9	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	11	11	—
Management related	9	9	—
Accountants and auditors	9	9	—
Other financial officers	9	9	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	9	9	—
Sales	3	5	3
Supervisors, sales	6	6	—
Advertising and related sales	7	7	—
Sales workers, apparel	3	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	4	3	—
Cashiers	2	2	2
Administrative support, including clerical	4	4	3
Secretaries	5	5	—
Order clerks	3	4	—
Library clerks	2	5	1
Records clerks, n.e.c.	4	4	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	4	5	—
Mail clerks, except postal service	1	3	—
Stock and inventory clerks	4	4	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. **Median work levels for all workers, full-time and part-time workers:¹ Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, April 2000** — Continued

Occupation ²	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White collar —Continued			
Administrative support, including clerical —Continued			
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, n.e.c.	4	—	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	6	6	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	5	5	—
General office clerks	4	4	—
Data entry keyers	3	3	—
Teachers' aides	2	3	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	3	3	3
Blue collar	3	4	1
Precision production, craft, and repair			
Industrial machinery repairers	6	6	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	7	7	—
Carpenters	7	7	—
Carpenters	6	—	—
Supervisors, production	7	7	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors			
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	4	4	—
Welders and cutters	5	5	—
Welders and cutters	4	4	—
Assemblers	3	3	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	5	5	—
Transportation and material moving			
Truck drivers	4	4	—
Truck drivers	5	5	—
Bus drivers	3	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	4	4	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers			
Construction laborers	2	3	1
Construction laborers	3	3	—
Stock handlers and baggers	2	3	1
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	—	3	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	1	2	—
Service			
Protective service	3	3	2
Protective service	4	7	3
Guards and police, except public service	3	—	3
Food service	2	3	2
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2	2	2
Bartenders	3	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2	—	2
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	1	—	—
Other food service	2	3	1
Cooks	2	4	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	3	3	1
Food preparation, n.e.c.	1	3	—
Health service	3	2	3
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	2	1	3
Cleaning and building service	2	2	1
Janitors and cleaners	2	2	1
Personal service	3	3	3
Child care workers, n.e.c.	4	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	1	2	—

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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. The occupations titled authors,

musicians, actors, painters, photographers, dancers, artists, athletes, and legislators cannot be assigned a work level. See appendix B for more information.

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