

## Bureau of Labor Statistics

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL, IL NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY MAY 2007

Workers in the Bloomington-Normal metropolitan area earned an average of \$18.26 per hour in May 2007, according to new survey results from the National Compensation Survey (NCS) released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Jay A. Mousa noted that wage data were reported for workers in a wide range of occupational groups, including average hourly earnings of \$14.54 for office and administrative support occupations, \$12.03 for healthcare support occupations, and \$10.88 for transportation and material moving occupations. Another occupational group, food preparation and serving related occupations, had a mean hourly wage rate of \$7.73. The NCS data available for the Bloomington-Normal area include earnings for 18 major occupational groups with additional detail for selected occupations within those groups. (See table 1.)

Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks, part of the office and administrative support occupational group, earned \$14.94 per hour. Within the healthcare support occupational group, nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants averaged \$11.53 per hour. The transportation and material moving occupations group included laborers and material movers, hand at \$8.31 per hour. Restaurant cooks, an occupation within the food preparation and serving group, registered an average hourly rate of \$9.67 per hour. (See table 1.)

Broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics is available from NCS for the local area. Full-time workers averaged \$19.65 per hour while their part-time counterparts earned \$10.37. Union workers earned \$25.69 and non-union workers, \$17.07. Workers in establishments with 1-99 workers averaged \$14.85 per hour, those in establishments with 100-499 workers earned \$17.27, and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$23.00.

The occupational wage data available from NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. NCS results also include the work level and respective earnings for occupations determined by a point factor leveling process. The four occupational leveling factors are: knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. Details on the NCS are available at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm">http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm</a>.

The NCS data provided in the detailed bulletin covered 197 establishments with one or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. Agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government were excluded from the survey. This sample of 197 establishments represented 82,100 workers in the Bloomington-Normal Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which consists of McLean County in Illinois.

## **Survey Availability**

Complete survey results are contained in the Bloomington-Normal, IL National Compensation Survey May 2007. The bulletin is available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm">http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm</a>.

For additional information, please contact the Bureau of Labor Statistics Midwest Information Office in Chicago at (312) 353-1880 from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. CT.

Table 1. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings 1 for full-time and part-time workers 2, Bloomington-Normal, IL, May 2007

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
ull workers	\$18.26	3.6	\$19.65	3.9	\$10.37	8.1
Management occupations	43.37	11.1	43.31	11.2	_	_
Business and financial operations occupations	27.77	7.4	27.77	7.4	_	_
Computer and mathematical science occupations	39.31	17.5	39.31	17.5	_	_
Architecture and engineering occupations	26.24	7.3	26.24	7.3	_	_
Education, training, and library occupations	34.19	7.9	35.47	6.0	_	_
Postsecondary teachers Primary, secondary, and special education school	52.85	4.6	52.85	4.6	-	_
teachers	31.58	12.3	33.56	7.1	_	_
Elementary and middle school teachers	35.69	1.1	35.69	1.1	-	_
Elementary school teachers, except special education	35.39	.6	35.39	.6	_	_
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	18.59	12.0	21.00	8.2	_	_
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	30.93	12.7	31.21	13.3	20.04	10.0
Registered nurses	27.04	7.1	28.35	9.3	29.94 –	18.0
Healthcare support occupations	12.03	4.6	12.19	6.2	11.61	10.7
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.96	5.7	-	_	11.61	10.7
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.53	6.4	_	-	-	_
Protective service occupations	15.57	9.6	17.35	10.8	-	-
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.73	3.6	8.70	8.8	6.88	2.3
Cooks	9.52	5.6	9.62	5.1	-	-
Cooks, restaurant	9.67	6.5	_	_	- 5.46	_
Food service, tipped	5.64 4.75	8.9 7.3	_	_	5.46 4.84	1.1 9.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance						
occupations	12.24	6.6	12.12	4.1	_	-
Building cleaning workers	12.99	11.3	12.11	6.8	_	_
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.99	11.3	12.11	6.8	_	_
Personal care and service occupations	10.79	34.8	_	_	_	_
Sales and related occupations	12.00	11.6	17.44	16.4	9.20	3.8
Retail sales workers	13.08 11.33	10.9	17.44	13.0	8.20 8.20	3.8
Cashiers, all workers	9.16	12.6	-	-	7.46	7.1
Cashiers	9.16	12.6	_	_	7.46	7.1
Retail salespersons	10.00	11.3	_	-	8.55	5.2
Office and administrative support occupations Financial clerks	14.54 15.14	5.4 12.1	14.80 15.82	5.3 10.5	10.02	9.0
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.94	7.3	15.28	7.3	_	_
Customer service representatives	11.57	7.8	11.66	7.8	-	_
Receptionists and information clerks	12.48	6.7	12.72	7.5	_	_
Secretaries and administrative assistants	16.52	3.3	16.52	3.3	-	_
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive Office clerks, general	12.10 14.71	6.2 9.6	12.10 14.71	6.2 9.6	_	_
Construction and extraction occupations	26.01	9.3	26.05	9.3	_	_
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	23.65	15.2	23.65	15.2	_	_
Production occupations	17.24	2.9	17.33	2.9	_	_
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	18.30	3.4	18.30	3.4	-	_
Miscellaneous production workers	14.96	13.4	14.96	13.4	_	_

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings1 for full-time and part-time workers2, Bloomington-Normal, IL, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$10.88	7.2	\$13.42	8.4	\$8.04	5.1
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.38	11.2	_	_	_	_
Laborers and material movers, hand	8.31	7.4	10.00	10.1	_	_

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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.

Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Occupational Classification (SOC) system.  $^4\,$  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.