

Lincoln, NE

National Compensation Survey

April 2007



U.S. Department of Labor
Elaine L. Chao, Secretary

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Philip L. Rones, Acting Commissioner

December 2007

Bulletin 3140-21

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

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

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

NCS products

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

Changes to the publications

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

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

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

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$16.00	2.9	35.3	\$14.92	3.3	34.9	\$20.59	5.5	36.7
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	24.58	3.7	38.3	23.48	4.2	38.6	26.50	6.8	37.9
Management, business, and financial	25.59	7.7	42.6	25.66	11.0	44.0	25.44	6.5	40.0
Professional and related	24.17	4.2	36.8	22.48	2.9	36.6	26.86	9.8	37.2
Service	10.30	3.9	29.7	9.29	5.4	29.0	14.34	4.8	32.8
Sales and office	13.54	2.7	34.6	13.50	3.0	34.3	13.87	3.4	37.0
Sales and related	13.43	9.4	33.4	13.47	9.6	33.3	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	13.59	2.2	35.1	13.51	2.6	34.8	14.00	3.3	36.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.69	4.6	39.8	16.35	4.8	40.0	18.29	10.1	38.8
Construction and extraction	16.33	4.2	39.1	16.16	4.3	38.7	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.91	6.7	40.5	16.44	7.3	40.6	18.66	12.5	40.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.42	4.1	37.8	13.29	4.2	37.7	—	—	—
Production	14.70	5.2	39.2	14.56	5.4	39.2	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.94	7.4	36.2	11.93	7.4	36.3	—	—	—
Full time	17.04	2.4	40.0	15.97	2.6	40.1	21.28	5.3	39.6
Part time	10.27	6.9	21.4	9.65	5.6	21.2	14.54	18.4	22.4
Union	19.10	3.3	38.3	16.76	2.7	39.1	20.11	4.4	38.0
Nonunion	15.54	3.3	34.8	14.83	3.5	34.7	21.02	8.9	35.5
Time	15.92	2.5	35.0	14.71	2.7	34.6	20.64	5.5	36.6
Incentive	16.94	17.1	38.2	17.01	17.3	38.1	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	14.06	4.5	34.7	13.86	4.6	34.7	18.30	14.9	36.3
100-499 workers	16.05	6.7	35.7	14.71	8.2	34.8	20.80	10.0	38.9
500 workers or more	19.32	4.0	35.8	18.20	4.2	35.8	20.92	6.8	35.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Lincoln, NE, April 2007**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.00	2.9	\$17.04	2.4	\$10.27	6.9
Management occupations	28.98	7.1	28.98	7.2	—	—
Level 9	25.74	4.2	25.74	4.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	26.71	7.3	26.71	7.3	—	—
Education administrators	26.77	8.7	26.77	8.8	—	—
Education administrators, postsecondary	26.93	10.3	—	—	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	22.97	11.8	22.97	11.8	—	—
Level 8	29.41	22.7	29.41	22.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	19.63	4.2	19.63	4.2	—	—
Financial analysts and advisors	17.89	7.1	17.89	7.1	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.65	6.8	26.65	6.8	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.58	12.4	22.58	12.4	—	—
Engineers	30.98	13.2	30.98	13.2	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	17.85	5.3	17.85	5.3	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	23.67	21.5	23.67	21.5	—	—
Community and social services occupations	16.51	8.9	16.79	8.6	—	—
Legal occupations	17.58	7.4	17.82	7.7	—	—
Paralegals and legal assistants	16.58	5.2	16.58	5.2	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	30.45	13.6	30.57	15.2	29.35	8.3
Level 7	20.19	17.9	—	—	—	—
Level 8	22.38	9.8	—	—	—	—
Level 9	28.52	2.6	28.52	2.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	33.37	16.7	33.35	18.3	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	37.04	32.7	38.05	34.7	25.53	2.8
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	33.68	.7	33.56	.5	—	—
Level 9	28.45	5.5	28.45	5.5	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	34.40	.8	34.40	.8	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	34.19	1.8	34.19	1.8	—	—
Secondary school teachers	32.45	3.3	28.20	3.8	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	32.44	3.7	—	—	—	—
Teacher assistants	12.63	1.7	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.64	5.8	24.17	6.5	21.70	8.3
Level 4	14.29	2.9	14.13	4.1	—	—
Level 5	15.71	3.1	15.65	3.0	—	—
Level 7	23.01	2.1	—	—	—	—
Level 8	30.61	8.6	—	—	—	—
Level 9	25.16	3.0	25.19	3.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	25.97	14.6	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	22.70	6.0	22.49	4.4	23.33	15.9
Level 7	22.80	3.5	—	—	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	19.73	10.1	20.50	11.2	—	—
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	25.68	3.9	—	—	—	—
Radiologic technologists and technicians	25.86	5.9	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.01	6.0	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.90	10.3	12.11	12.0	11.30	4.3
Level 3	11.87	11.6	—	—	12.87	7.5
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.78	7.9	10.50	9.9	11.30	5.0
Level 3	11.90	12.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.89	9.6	—	—	12.02	7.7
Level 3	11.90	12.3	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	12.72	20.8	13.90	22.2	8.88	8.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Lincoln, NE, April 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Food preparation and serving related occupations	\$7.96	7.1	\$10.03	10.1	\$6.44	2.9
Level 1	6.14	19.7	7.01	16.0	5.17	20.0
Level 2	6.52	3.2	—	—	6.44	1.7
Level 3	7.04	17.1	7.17	27.1	6.95	17.7
Level 4	9.22	1.0	9.27	1.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	12.51	7.3	12.51	7.3	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	12.51	7.3	12.51	7.3	—	—
Cooks	10.47	5.0	11.30	6.2	8.93	2.4
Level 4	10.42	5.7	—	—	—	—
Cooks, restaurant	9.96	2.1	—	—	—	—
Level 4	10.42	5.7	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.90	26.7	5.81	39.9	4.30	11.5
Level 2	5.99	39.5	—	—	5.53	31.3
Level 3	5.51	42.8	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.86	17.4	—	—	4.15	13.9
Level 2	5.99	40.0	—	—	5.52	31.8
Fast food and counter workers	6.83	4.9	—	—	6.65	3.8
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.83	3.6	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.90	9.1	11.20	9.9	9.36	11.6
Level 1	8.16	3.9	8.12	3.1	—	—
Level 2	9.20	7.6	9.21	9.6	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.03	8.0	10.16	8.5	9.39	13.5
Level 1	8.15	3.9	—	—	—	—
Level 2	9.21	9.6	9.21	9.6	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.89	10.1	11.22	9.5	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.16	5.5	7.94	3.1	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	10.66	13.2	11.20	17.3	8.50	2.8
Level 1	7.64	5.3	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	13.43	9.4	15.34	4.9	7.75	4.3
Level 3	7.75	3.2	—	—	7.40	3.3
Level 4	12.43	16.5	12.86	14.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	13.36	12.2	13.99	12.9	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	15.82	8.4	15.82	8.4	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.83	16.6	11.46	12.1	7.68	4.2
Level 4	11.37	24.5	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.82	12.6	—	—	7.44	6.9
Cashiers	8.85	12.6	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.34	15.2	—	—	7.81	3.7
Insurance sales agents	18.52	10.4	18.52	10.4	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.59	2.2	14.09	2.9	10.84	2.2
Level 2	9.73	5.3	9.37	7.2	10.11	8.2
Level 3	11.13	2.6	11.10	2.9	11.44	3.4
Level 4	12.70	2.8	12.91	1.9	—	—
Level 5	15.22	5.5	15.22	5.5	—	—
Level 6	16.36	3.9	16.47	3.9	—	—
Level 7	19.38	5.1	19.38	5.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	13.41	4.7	14.49	6.1	10.73	1.0
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	20.51	11.6	21.58	12.3	—	—
Financial clerks	13.05	4.0	13.41	6.6	—	—
Level 3	11.41	4.1	—	—	—	—
Level 4	12.28	4.1	12.84	3.3	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.77	3.9	14.35	6.5	—	—
Level 4	12.64	5.7	13.62	3.5	—	—
Customer service representatives	13.32	5.1	13.33	5.2	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	11.74	9.0	12.08	8.5	9.08	15.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Lincoln, NE, April 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Receptionists and information clerks—Continued						
Level 3	\$11.13	3.5	—	—	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	11.51	7.4	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.79	4.2	\$15.95	4.5	—	—
Level 4	14.53	7.3	14.53	7.3	—	—
Level 6	16.39	8.5	16.39	8.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	14.59	4.6	15.10	8.0	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	16.38	8.1	16.38	8.1	—	—
Level 6	16.14	12.2	16.14	12.2	—	—
Medical secretaries	14.74	5.6	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.55	6.1	13.55	6.1	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	11.63	3.7	—	—	—	—
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	15.03	12.0	15.03	12.0	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.59	5.2	12.84	5.3	—	—
Level 2	11.00	2.9	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.12	9.6	—	—	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	16.33	4.2	16.36	4.5	—	—
Level 2	10.93	2.9	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.91	6.7	16.92	6.7	—	—
Level 5	16.17	11.7	16.24	11.7	—	—
Level 7	20.64	8.8	20.64	8.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	17.57	11.1	17.57	11.1	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.08	5.0	18.08	5.0	—	—
Level 7	21.57	6.0	21.57	6.0	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.24	6.1	17.24	6.1	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	15.31	8.4	15.31	8.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Lincoln, NE, April 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Production occupations	\$14.70	5.2	\$14.87	5.8	\$9.57	6.7
Level 2	10.43	6.0	10.45	7.1	—	—
Level 3	13.78	8.5	13.78	8.5	—	—
Level 4	13.97	3.0	13.97	3.0	—	—
Level 5	15.99	8.1	15.99	8.1	—	—
Level 6	16.15	5.3	16.15	5.3	—	—
Level 7	22.79	8.2	22.79	8.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	15.88	5.1	—	—	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	12.94	2.4	13.30	1.2	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	12.95	2.5	—	—	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.47	5.6	13.47	5.6	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	12.77	11.5	13.24	12.1	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.94	7.4	12.77	5.6	7.67	8.0
Level 1	8.53	12.9	—	—	7.11	5.6
Level 2	10.29	6.9	10.51	9.1	—	—
Level 3	12.12	3.3	12.12	3.3	—	—
Level 5	16.55	2.5	16.55	2.5	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.10	7.8	11.37	7.6	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.61	8.9	11.61	8.9	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.99	11.0	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.89	6.6	10.83	4.6	7.60	10.0
Level 1	8.72	15.2	—	—	—	—
Level 2	10.00	7.1	10.35	11.0	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.57	9.5	10.47	6.5	—	—
Level 2	9.42	13.7	9.42	13.7	—	—

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

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

³ Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

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

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

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

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.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$14.92	3.3	\$15.97	2.6	\$9.65	5.6
Management occupations	31.00	9.6	31.02	9.6	—	—
Level 9	26.63	4.0	26.63	4.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	30.64	9.4	30.64	9.4	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	22.32	15.6	22.32	15.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	19.64	4.7	19.64	4.7	—	—
Financial analysts and advisors	17.89	7.1	17.89	7.1	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	28.40	10.1	28.40	10.1	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	20.99	9.7	20.99	9.7	—	—
Engineers	28.21	13.6	28.21	13.6	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	17.85	5.3	17.85	5.3	—	—
Community and social services occupations	17.35	12.5	17.35	12.5	—	—
Legal occupations	16.26	4.7	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	26.64	8.5	26.53	9.1	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.39	5.2	23.51	5.8	22.93	7.6
Level 4	14.80	.0	—	—	—	—
Level 7	23.24	2.3	—	—	—	—
Level 8	30.61	8.6	—	—	—	—
Level 9	25.49	2.3	25.53	2.3	—	—
Registered nurses	23.53	5.7	22.58	4.5	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	19.73	10.1	20.50	11.2	—	—
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	25.68	3.9	—	—	—	—
Radiologic technologists and technicians	25.86	5.9	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.37	5.7	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.97	10.9	12.18	12.5	11.30	4.7
Level 3	11.87	11.6	—	—	12.87	7.5
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.78	8.7	—	—	11.31	5.5
Level 3	11.90	12.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.87	10.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.90	12.3	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	8.99	12.8
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.82	7.9	9.78	11.3	6.38	3.2
Level 1	6.12	23.2	7.01	16.0	—	—
Level 2	6.47	3.4	—	—	6.41	1.8
Level 3	6.96	17.8	—	—	6.95	17.7
Level 4	9.30	.5	9.27	1.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	12.27	9.9	12.27	9.9	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	12.27	9.9	12.27	9.9	—	—
Cooks	10.49	5.3	—	—	—	—
Level 4	10.42	5.7	—	—	—	—
Cooks, restaurant	9.96	2.1	—	—	—	—
Level 4	10.42	5.7	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.90	26.8	5.81	39.9	4.29	11.5
Level 2	5.99	40.0	—	—	5.52	31.8
Level 3	5.51	42.8	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.86	17.4	—	—	4.15	13.9
Level 2	5.99	40.0	—	—	5.52	31.8
Fast food and counter workers	6.83	4.9	—	—	6.65	3.8
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.83	3.6	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.84	12.6	11.36	13.9	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Lincoln, NE, April 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations —Continued						
Level 1	\$8.16	3.9	\$8.12	3.1	—	—
Level 2	8.93	9.7	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	9.51	11.4	9.80	13.1	—	—
Level 1	8.15	3.9	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.65	18.6	11.64	18.4	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.16	5.5	7.94	3.1	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	8.70	1.7	8.81	2.4	\$8.22	4.2
Sales and related occupations	13.47	9.6	15.38	5.0	7.72	4.3
Level 3	7.75	3.2	—	—	7.40	3.3
Level 4	12.40	17.7	12.86	15.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	13.36	12.2	13.99	12.9	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	15.82	8.4	15.82	8.4	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.76	17.5	11.38	13.1	7.65	4.1
Level 4	11.22	27.1	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.84	13.3	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.87	13.2	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.14	15.5	—	—	7.81	3.7
Insurance sales agents	18.52	10.4	18.52	10.4	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.51	2.6	14.04	3.4	10.85	2.4
Level 2	9.71	5.5	9.33	7.4	10.11	8.2
Level 3	11.11	2.7	11.09	2.9	11.29	3.1
Level 4	12.78	2.9	13.02	2.0	—	—
Level 5	15.28	5.6	15.29	5.6	—	—
Level 6	17.15	2.6	17.39	1.9	—	—
Level 7	19.20	5.5	19.20	5.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	13.73	6.2	15.16	8.9	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	20.51	11.6	21.58	12.3	—	—
Financial clerks	13.05	4.2	13.43	6.8	—	—
Level 3	11.41	4.1	—	—	—	—
Level 4	12.25	4.1	12.80	3.4	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.78	4.0	14.39	6.6	—	—
Level 4	12.60	5.8	13.57	3.5	—	—
Customer service representatives	13.32	5.1	13.33	5.2	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	11.72	9.2	12.08	8.5	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	11.51	7.4	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.18	4.0	17.67	4.2	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.76	8.2	18.76	8.2	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	11.63	3.7	—	—	—	—
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	15.03	12.0	15.03	12.0	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.41	5.7	12.67	5.8	—	—
Level 2	11.02	3.0	—	—	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	16.16	4.3	16.19	4.6	—	—
Level 2	10.93	2.9	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.44	7.3	16.45	7.3	—	—
Level 5	16.34	12.9	16.42	12.9	—	—
Level 7	19.53	7.7	19.53	7.7	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.16	7.7	18.16	7.7	—	—
Production occupations	14.56	5.4	14.73	6.0	9.57	6.7
Level 2	10.43	6.0	10.45	7.1	—	—
Level 3	13.78	8.5	13.78	8.5	—	—
Level 4	13.97	3.0	13.97	3.0	—	—
Level 5	15.99	8.1	15.99	8.1	—	—
Level 6	16.15	5.3	16.15	5.3	—	—
Level 7	22.11	9.0	22.11	9.0	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Lincoln, NE, April 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	\$12.94	2.4	\$13.30	1.2	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	12.95	2.5	—	—	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.47	5.6	13.47	5.6	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	10.49	2.1	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.93	7.4	12.77	5.6	\$7.56	7.7
Level 1	8.53	12.9	—	—	7.11	5.6
Level 2	10.24	7.1	10.51	9.1	—	—
Level 3	12.12	3.3	12.12	3.3	—	—
Level 5	16.55	2.5	16.55	2.5	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.10	7.8	11.37	7.6	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.61	8.9	11.61	8.9	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.99	11.0	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.89	6.6	10.83	4.6	7.60	10.0
Level 1	8.72	15.2	—	—	—	—
Level 2	10.00	7.1	10.35	11.0	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.57	9.5	10.47	6.5	—	—
Level 2	9.42	13.7	9.42	13.7	—	—

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

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

³ Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

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

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

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

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.

Table 4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$20.59	5.5	\$21.28	5.3	\$14.54	18.4
Management occupations	25.95	10.3	25.95	10.3	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	24.83	3.5	24.83	3.5	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	24.34	5.7	24.34	5.7	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	30.62	14.2	30.76	16.0	29.32	8.4
Level 9	28.52	2.6	28.52	2.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	33.37	16.7	33.35	18.3	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	37.23	34.0	38.29	36.2	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	34.04	.7	34.01	.8	—	—
Level 9	28.45	5.5	28.45	5.5	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	34.62	1.0	34.62	1.0	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	34.50	1.8	34.50	1.8	—	—
Secondary school teachers	33.19	1.2	—	—	—	—
Teacher assistants	12.63	1.7	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.19	26.1	28.95	28.5	—	—
Protective service occupations	17.70	10.4	18.95	10.7	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.91	15.0	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.06	4.7	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	11.18	4.9	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.18	4.9	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	17.00	12.5	—	—	9.16	2.9
Office and administrative support occupations	14.00	3.3	14.30	3.2	—	—
Level 6	15.18	5.3	15.18	5.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	12.85	5.9	13.46	1.7	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.56	4.2	14.56	4.2	—	—
Level 6	15.09	5.6	15.09	5.6	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	14.37	9.6	14.37	9.6	—	—
Level 6	14.24	11.4	14.24	11.4	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.66	12.5	18.66	12.5	—	—

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. See appendix A for more information.

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

³ Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

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

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

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

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.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.00	2.9	\$17.04	2.4	\$10.27	6.9
Management occupations	28.98	7.1	28.98	7.2	—	—
Group III	30.50	11.7	—	—	—	—
Education administrators	26.77	8.7	26.77	8.8	—	—
Education administrators, postsecondary	26.93	10.3	—	—	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	22.97	11.8	22.97	11.8	—	—
Group II	21.97	19.9	—	—	—	—
Group III	31.34	12.8	—	—	—	—
Financial analysts and advisors	17.89	7.1	17.89	7.1	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.65	6.8	26.65	6.8	—	—
Group III	30.82	4.9	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.58	12.4	22.58	12.4	—	—
Group II	20.43	4.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	37.46	5.5	—	—	—	—
Engineers	30.98	13.2	30.98	13.2	—	—
Group III	37.46	5.5	—	—	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	17.85	5.3	17.85	5.3	—	—
Group II	19.32	2.9	—	—	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	23.67	21.5	23.67	21.5	—	—
Community and social services occupations	16.51	8.9	16.79	8.6	—	—
Group II	15.30	5.9	—	—	—	—
Legal occupations	17.58	7.4	17.82	7.7	—	—
Group II	17.00	4.1	—	—	—	—
Paralegals and legal assistants	16.58	5.2	16.58	5.2	—	—
Group II	16.58	5.2	16.58	5.2	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	30.45	13.6	30.57	15.2	29.35	8.3
Group II	17.66	18.4	—	—	—	—
Group III	28.69	10.0	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	37.04	32.7	38.05	34.7	25.53	2.8
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	33.68	.7	33.56	.5	—	—
Group II	28.02	4.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	28.45	5.5	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	34.40	.8	34.40	.8	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	34.19	1.8	34.19	1.8	—	—
Secondary school teachers	32.45	3.3	28.20	3.8	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	32.44	3.7	—	—	—	—
Teacher assistants	12.63	1.7	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.64	5.8	24.17	6.5	21.70	8.3
Group I	13.88	3.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	22.59	7.1	—	—	—	—
Group III	25.20	3.0	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	22.70	6.0	22.49	4.4	23.33	15.9
Group II	22.14	3.9	21.09	6.0	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	19.73	10.1	20.50	11.2	—	—
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	25.68	3.9	—	—	—	—
Radiologic technologists and technicians	25.86	5.9	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.01	6.0	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.90	10.3	12.11	12.0	11.30	4.3
Group I	11.75	11.1	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.78	7.9	10.50	9.9	11.30	5.0
Group I	10.76	8.7	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.89	9.6	—	—	12.02	7.7
Group I	10.88	10.8	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Lincoln, NE, April 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Protective service occupations	\$12.72	20.8	\$13.90	22.2	\$8.88	8.9
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.96	7.1	10.03	10.1	6.44	2.9
Group I	6.92	2.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	13.30	6.4	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	12.51	7.3	12.51	7.3	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	12.51	7.3	12.51	7.3	—	—
Cooks	10.47	5.0	11.30	6.2	8.93	2.4
Group I	9.93	2.6	—	—	—	—
Cooks, restaurant	9.96	2.1	—	—	—	—
Group I	9.96	2.1	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.90	26.7	5.81	39.9	4.30	11.5
Group I	4.90	26.7	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.86	17.4	—	—	4.15	13.9
Group I	3.86	17.4	—	—	4.15	13.9
Fast food and counter workers	6.83	4.9	—	—	6.65	3.8
Group I	6.83	4.9	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.83	3.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	6.83	3.6	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.90	9.1	11.20	9.9	9.36	11.6
Group I	9.21	4.3	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.03	8.0	10.16	8.5	9.39	13.5
Group I	8.85	5.2	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.89	10.1	11.22	9.5	—	—
Group I	9.47	9.4	9.51	6.8	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.16	5.5	7.94	3.1	—	—
Group I	8.16	5.5	7.94	3.1	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	10.66	13.2	11.20	17.3	8.50	2.8
Group I	8.61	1.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.54	17.6	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	13.43	9.4	15.34	4.9	7.75	4.3
Group I	10.23	18.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	18.26	11.5	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	15.82	8.4	15.82	8.4	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.83	16.6	11.46	12.1	7.68	4.2
Group I	9.35	23.1	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.82	12.6	—	—	7.44	6.9
Group I	8.53	15.6	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.85	12.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.57	15.7	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.34	15.2	—	—	7.81	3.7
Group I	8.26	7.3	—	—	—	—
Insurance sales agents	18.52	10.4	18.52	10.4	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.59	2.2	14.09	2.9	10.84	2.2
Group I	11.75	2.3	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.69	3.3	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	20.51	11.6	21.58	12.3	—	—
Group II	19.55	8.1	—	—	—	—
Financial clerks	13.05	4.0	13.41	6.6	—	—
Group I	11.84	3.7	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.16	2.2	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.77	3.9	14.35	6.5	—	—
Group I	12.40	3.8	12.83	3.3	—	—
Group II	16.16	2.2	—	—	—	—
Customer service representatives	13.32	5.1	13.33	5.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Lincoln, NE, April 2007 — Continued**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Customer service representatives —Continued						
Group I	\$13.23	5.3	\$13.24	5.3	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	11.74	9.0	12.08	8.5	\$9.08	15.7
Group I	10.92	4.2	11.19	3.8	9.08	15.7
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	11.51	7.4	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.79	4.2	15.95	4.5	—	—
Group I	14.69	6.2	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.73	5.8	—	—	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	16.38	8.1	16.38	8.1	—	—
Group II	16.64	11.0	16.64	11.0	—	—
Medical secretaries	14.74	5.6	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.55	6.1	13.55	6.1	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	11.63	3.7	—	—	—	—
Group I	11.63	3.7	—	—	—	—
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	15.03	12.0	15.03	12.0	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.59	5.2	12.84	5.3	—	—
Group I	12.41	6.6	12.67	6.9	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	16.33	4.2	16.36	4.5	—	—
Group I	11.90	8.3	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.33	2.9	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.91	6.7	16.92	6.7	—	—
Group II	19.29	6.6	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.08	5.0	18.08	5.0	—	—
Group II	18.16	7.1	—	—	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.24	6.1	17.24	6.1	—	—
Group II	16.85	8.8	16.85	8.8	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	15.31	8.4	15.31	8.4	—	—
Production occupations	14.70	5.2	14.87	5.8	9.57	6.7
Group I	12.42	6.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.03	5.8	—	—	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	12.94	2.4	13.30	1.2	—	—
Group I	12.95	2.5	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	12.95	2.5	—	—	—	—
Group I	12.95	2.5	—	—	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.47	5.6	13.47	5.6	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	12.77	11.5	13.24	12.1	—	—
Group I	10.01	4.6	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.94	7.4	12.77	5.6	7.67	8.0
Group I	10.81	5.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.31	3.8	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.10	7.8	11.37	7.6	—	—
Group I	10.67	6.3	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.61	8.9	11.61	8.9	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.99	11.0	—	—	—	—
Group I	9.99	11.0	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.89	6.6	10.83	4.6	7.60	10.0
Group I	9.69	8.8	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.57	9.5	10.47	6.5	—	—
Group I	9.18	12.6	10.16	8.3	—	—

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

² Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

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.

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$14.18	\$19.13	\$26.22
Management occupations	21.51	24.00	24.94	32.26	46.39
Education administrators	22.86	24.94	24.94	24.94	30.55
Education administrators, postsecondary	24.94	24.94	24.94	24.94	30.55
Business and financial operations occupations	17.81	18.51	18.86	24.18	33.59
Financial analysts and advisors	13.88	15.85	18.70	19.47	20.07
Computer and mathematical science occupations	15.00	21.91	24.86	32.83	36.35
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.40	17.54	20.39	24.86	35.44
Engineers	22.14	22.14	32.21	37.29	42.36
Engineering technicians, except drafters	12.48	14.97	18.09	20.39	23.25
Life, physical, and social science occupations	15.16	16.18	20.69	32.42	33.65
Community and social services occupations	11.17	14.44	15.63	18.27	22.65
Legal occupations	13.50	15.75	17.55	17.89	22.91
Paralegals and legal assistants	12.74	15.75	17.14	17.83	17.89
Education, training, and library occupations	12.86	19.00	29.57	38.22	48.41
Postsecondary teachers	19.23	27.66	30.28	51.70	62.75
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	25.07	29.00	32.53	39.40	44.46
Elementary and middle school teachers	25.84	29.04	33.32	40.38	44.46
Elementary school teachers, except special education	25.74	29.00	32.53	39.40	44.56
Secondary school teachers	26.29	27.43	30.57	37.93	47.35
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	26.29	27.43	30.57	39.06	47.35
Teacher assistants	12.86	12.86	12.86	12.98	12.98
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.37	17.64	22.00	26.65	31.50
Registered nurses	16.82	18.84	22.67	26.22	29.59
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.06	12.98	23.88	24.48	26.11
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	20.50	20.61	26.76	30.43	31.09
Radiologic technologists and technicians	18.34	20.61	30.43	30.43	30.43
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.55	15.25	15.25	20.98	21.13
Healthcare support occupations	8.50	9.82	10.99	14.44	15.31
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.80	9.82	10.00	11.14	15.31
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.80	9.82	9.82	11.95	15.31
Protective service occupations	7.84	8.26	8.74	16.14	22.07
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.00	6.41	7.10	9.67	14.20
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	8.00	10.60	14.20	14.20	14.20
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	8.00	10.60	14.20	14.20	14.20
Cooks	8.00	8.75	10.50	11.50	14.98
Cooks, restaurant	8.00	8.75	10.25	10.75	11.50
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.65	6.69	11.50
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.65	3.75	8.00
Fast food and counter workers	6.05	6.41	6.41	7.45	8.30
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.85	6.05	6.45	7.69	8.30
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.50	8.00	9.34	11.85	17.65
Building cleaning workers	7.50	7.75	9.25	11.29	16.75
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.75	8.50	9.93	11.50	17.65
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.19	7.75	7.85	8.48	9.27
Personal care and service occupations	7.89	8.50	8.50	9.70	19.61
Sales and related occupations	7.00	8.00	11.09	17.19	25.48

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Lincoln, NE, April 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	\$10.73	\$12.98	\$13.75	\$16.56	\$26.63
Retail sales workers	6.98	7.50	8.00	11.00	17.19
Cashiers, all workers	6.98	6.98	8.14	11.09	11.09
Cashiers	6.98	6.98	8.20	11.09	11.09
Retail salespersons	7.00	7.50	8.00	9.85	19.32
Insurance sales agents	14.42	15.29	16.65	19.70	21.56
Office and administrative support occupations	9.88	10.93	12.84	15.33	18.11
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	13.75	14.84	19.95	20.34	23.32
Financial clerks	10.00	11.50	12.75	14.76	17.00
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.00	12.03	13.46	15.75	17.50
Customer service representatives	10.93	10.93	12.84	14.42	16.83
Receptionists and information clerks	9.75	9.75	11.42	13.00	16.66
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	8.80	9.40	11.96	12.68	13.10
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.06	12.86	14.98	19.14	20.49
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	11.06	13.14	15.19	19.75	22.36
Medical secretaries	10.61	11.41	13.99	17.96	19.50
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.19	12.42	13.26	14.31	17.50
Data entry and information processing workers	10.67	10.81	11.50	12.95	12.95
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	9.45	10.97	13.03	18.86	23.28
Office clerks, general	10.58	10.58	12.11	13.35	16.10
Construction and extraction occupations	10.00	12.75	16.30	21.00	23.16
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	7.75	13.00	16.26	20.45	25.00
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.55	14.57	18.20	19.18	23.47
Maintenance and repair workers, general	13.55	14.18	16.94	18.99	23.47
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	12.40	12.40	16.12	16.12	20.25
Production occupations	9.25	10.40	14.90	18.27	19.19
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	9.10	9.70	10.69	18.61	18.61
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.10	9.70	10.54	18.61	18.61
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	10.00	11.90	14.84	14.84	14.84
Miscellaneous production workers	9.25	9.50	14.84	14.94	15.74
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.50	10.00	11.25	13.75	15.80
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	8.00	10.00	10.00	12.60	13.75
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.60	13.75
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	7.50	8.00	10.00	12.00	13.05
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.25	7.80	10.17	11.69	12.60
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	6.00	7.50	10.00	11.19	12.00

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.75	\$9.77	\$13.35	\$18.28	\$24.43
Management occupations	22.60	24.00	28.00	36.54	48.00
Business and financial operations occupations	17.61	18.51	18.51	23.79	33.59
Financial analysts and advisors	13.88	15.85	18.70	19.47	20.07
Computer and mathematical science occupations	15.00	18.66	28.09	32.83	54.55
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.20	17.06	20.03	22.14	33.43
Engineers	22.14	22.14	25.34	34.29	39.28
Engineering technicians, except drafters	12.48	14.97	18.09	20.39	23.25
Community and social services occupations	11.17	14.89	16.94	22.65	22.65
Legal occupations	12.74	15.75	16.49	17.83	17.89
Education, training, and library occupations	17.31	19.53	32.07	33.69	35.60
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.74	18.63	23.58	27.39	31.50
Registered nurses	18.63	19.81	23.58	26.65	30.28
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.06	12.98	23.88	24.48	26.11
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	20.50	20.61	26.76	30.43	31.09
Radiologic technologists and technicians	18.34	20.61	30.43	30.43	30.43
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.55	15.25	15.25	17.25	21.13
Healthcare support occupations	8.00	9.82	10.99	14.44	15.31
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.80	9.82	10.00	11.00	15.31
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.80	9.82	9.82	13.23	15.31
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.00	6.41	7.10	9.54	14.20
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	8.00	10.60	14.20	14.20	14.20
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	8.00	10.60	14.20	14.20	14.20
Cooks	8.00	8.75	10.50	11.50	14.98
Cooks, restaurant	8.00	8.75	10.25	10.75	11.50
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.65	6.69	11.50
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.65	3.75	8.00
Fast food and counter workers	6.05	6.41	6.41	7.45	8.30
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.85	6.05	6.45	7.69	8.30
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.50	7.75	8.50	12.12	17.65
Building cleaning workers	7.50	7.75	8.48	9.30	17.65
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.50	7.75	8.50	12.09	17.65
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.19	7.75	7.85	8.48	9.27
Personal care and service occupations	7.82	8.50	8.50	9.40	9.53
Sales and related occupations	7.00	8.00	11.09	17.19	25.48
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	10.73	12.98	13.75	16.56	26.63
Retail sales workers	6.98	7.35	8.00	11.00	17.19
Cashiers, all workers	6.98	6.98	8.20	11.09	11.09
Cashiers	6.98	6.98	8.20	11.09	11.09
Retail salespersons	7.00	7.50	8.00	9.00	12.86
Insurance sales agents	14.42	15.29	16.65	19.70	21.56
Office and administrative support occupations	9.75	10.90	12.75	15.25	18.00
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	13.75	14.84	19.95	20.34	23.32
Financial clerks	10.00	11.50	12.75	14.76	17.00
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.00	12.11	13.46	15.39	17.50
Customer service representatives	10.93	10.93	12.84	14.42	16.83
Receptionists and information clerks	9.75	9.75	11.42	12.63	16.66
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	8.80	9.40	11.96	12.68	13.10
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.76	13.99	17.96	19.50	22.36
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	13.36	14.34	19.14	22.36	22.36

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Lincoln, NE, April 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Data entry and information processing workers	\$10.67	\$10.81	\$11.50	\$12.95	\$12.95
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	9.45	10.97	13.03	18.86	23.28
Office clerks, general	10.58	10.58	12.11	13.35	16.10
Construction and extraction occupations	10.00	12.75	14.75	20.50	23.16
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	7.75	12.50	16.50	20.45	23.90
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.55	14.46	18.09	22.25	23.46
Production occupations	9.25	10.00	14.84	18.27	19.19
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	9.10	9.70	10.69	18.61	18.61
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.10	9.70	10.54	18.61	18.61
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	10.00	11.90	14.84	14.84	14.84
Miscellaneous production workers	9.00	9.28	9.50	11.50	13.96
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.50	10.00	11.25	13.41	15.80
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	8.00	10.00	10.00	12.60	13.75
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.60	13.75
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	7.50	8.00	10.00	12.00	13.05
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.25	7.80	10.17	11.69	12.60
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	6.00	7.50	10.00	11.19	12.00

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$10.50	\$12.86	\$17.14	\$24.94	\$33.71
Management occupations	20.94	22.33	24.94	24.94	32.26
Business and financial operations occupations	17.81	18.00	21.41	29.25	40.23
Computer and mathematical science occupations	20.34	21.93	21.93	27.79	32.30
Education, training, and library occupations	12.86	19.00	29.57	38.22	48.96
Postsecondary teachers	19.23	27.66	30.28	52.11	62.75
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	25.86	29.00	32.53	39.40	44.46
Elementary and middle school teachers	25.86	29.24	33.32	40.38	44.46
Elementary school teachers, except special education	25.86	29.10	32.53	39.40	44.56
Secondary school teachers	27.42	28.99	30.57	39.40	47.35
Teacher assistants	12.86	12.86	12.86	12.98	12.98
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	12.27	14.74	17.64	21.80	86.54
Protective service occupations	8.24	12.85	17.50	20.28	27.81
Food preparation and serving related occupations	5.92	6.44	8.55	12.67	15.06
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.25	9.72	10.78	11.36	14.21
Building cleaning workers	9.61	9.81	10.95	11.47	14.64
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.61	9.81	10.95	11.47	14.64
Personal care and service occupations	9.24	10.25	18.39	22.29	27.89
Office and administrative support occupations	10.50	11.06	13.26	16.22	18.43
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.06	11.77	13.61	17.09	19.96
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	11.06	11.06	13.53	16.63	19.96
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.40	14.43	16.26	18.99	29.95

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.74	\$11.19	\$15.02	\$19.90	\$27.27
Management occupations	21.51	24.00	24.94	32.26	46.39
Education administrators	22.86	24.94	24.94	24.94	34.53
Business and financial operations occupations	17.81	18.51	18.86	24.18	33.59
Financial analysts and advisors	13.88	15.85	18.70	19.47	20.07
Computer and mathematical science occupations	15.00	21.91	24.86	32.83	36.35
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.40	17.54	20.39	24.86	35.44
Engineers	22.14	22.14	32.21	37.29	42.36
Engineering technicians, except drafters	12.48	14.97	18.09	20.39	23.25
Life, physical, and social science occupations	15.16	16.18	20.69	32.42	33.65
Community and social services occupations	12.88	14.80	16.11	18.27	22.65
Legal occupations	14.12	16.16	17.55	18.44	22.91
Paralegals and legal assistants	12.74	15.75	17.14	17.83	17.89
Education, training, and library occupations	12.86	18.27	29.57	38.22	52.11
Postsecondary teachers	20.66	28.66	30.28	52.39	65.96
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.70	28.22	32.53	39.40	44.03
Elementary and middle school teachers	25.84	29.04	33.32	40.38	44.46
Elementary school teachers, except special education	25.74	29.00	32.53	39.40	44.56
Secondary school teachers	20.38	21.47	27.42	33.01	37.93
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	13.89	17.69	22.67	26.76	31.92
Registered nurses	18.38	19.33	22.67	25.53	26.65
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.06	12.98	24.48	24.48	26.11
Healthcare support occupations	8.00	9.82	12.30	15.00	15.31
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.40	8.50	9.82	10.86	15.31
Protective service occupations	8.26	8.74	12.82	18.81	23.84
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.65	7.90	10.60	14.20	14.20
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	8.00	10.60	14.20	14.20	14.20
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	8.00	10.60	14.20	14.20	14.20
Cooks	8.75	10.25	10.62	11.50	14.98
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.53	11.50	16.00
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.75	8.48	9.78	12.12	17.65
Building cleaning workers	7.75	7.85	9.30	11.31	16.02
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.50	9.14	10.25	11.61	17.65
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.19	7.50	7.76	8.48	8.54
Personal care and service occupations	8.50	8.50	8.50	10.25	20.91
Sales and related occupations	8.00	10.00	13.84	19.21	26.25
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	10.73	12.98	13.75	16.56	26.63
Retail sales workers	7.85	8.00	10.00	15.61	19.32
Insurance sales agents	14.42	15.29	16.65	19.70	21.56
Office and administrative support occupations	10.02	11.06	13.30	16.10	19.14
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14.84	18.23	20.34	20.34	37.02
Financial clerks	9.99	11.87	13.46	15.25	17.50
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	11.50	12.11	14.71	16.00	17.50
Customer service representatives	10.93	10.93	12.98	14.42	16.83
Receptionists and information clerks	9.75	10.39	11.42	13.00	16.66

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Lincoln, NE, April 2007 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Secretaries and administrative assistants	\$11.06	\$13.14	\$15.13	\$19.14	\$20.49
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	11.06	13.14	15.19	19.75	22.36
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.19	12.42	13.26	14.31	17.50
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	9.45	10.97	13.03	18.86	23.28
Office clerks, general	10.58	10.62	12.67	13.50	16.10
Construction and extraction occupations	10.00	12.75	16.30	21.00	23.16
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	7.75	13.00	16.26	20.45	25.00
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.55	14.57	18.20	19.18	23.47
Maintenance and repair workers, general	13.55	14.18	16.94	18.99	23.47
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	12.40	12.40	16.12	16.12	20.25
Production occupations	9.25	10.63	14.94	18.27	19.19
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	9.50	9.77	10.69	18.61	18.61
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	10.00	11.90	14.84	14.84	14.84
Miscellaneous production workers	9.28	10.50	14.86	14.94	15.82
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.00	10.00	12.00	14.57	16.74
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.60	13.75
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.60	13.75
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.50	10.00	11.19	12.08	12.60
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.50	10.00	10.75	11.46	12.08

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

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

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

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.

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$6.25	\$6.98	\$8.40	\$11.09	\$15.83
Education, training, and library occupations	19.00	26.34	30.57	31.79	39.40
Postsecondary teachers	19.00	19.00	26.34	31.79	31.79
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.74	16.82	20.98	24.34	31.50
Registered nurses	14.74	16.49	22.33	31.50	31.50
Healthcare support occupations	10.00	10.00	10.99	11.14	14.42
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.00	10.00	10.99	11.14	14.42
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.99	10.99	10.99	13.23	14.43
Protective service occupations	7.21	7.84	7.84	9.37	9.37
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.00	6.05	6.41	7.25	8.50
Cooks	7.50	8.00	8.50	10.25	10.80
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	3.00	6.69	8.75
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	3.00	6.00	8.00
Fast food and counter workers	6.00	6.41	6.41	6.50	7.50
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.50	7.75	9.25	9.30	13.24
Building cleaning workers	7.50	7.50	8.00	9.30	16.82
Personal care and service occupations	6.98	7.82	8.52	9.24	10.50
Sales and related occupations	6.67	6.98	7.45	8.13	9.55
Retail sales workers	6.53	6.98	7.28	8.00	9.40
Cashiers, all workers	6.98	6.98	6.98	8.00	8.85
Retail salespersons	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	10.00
Office and administrative support occupations	8.19	10.00	10.62	12.00	13.36
Receptionists and information clerks	5.55	5.55	8.40	12.23	13.46
Production occupations	7.54	7.85	9.00	10.34	12.00
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.00	6.00	7.50	8.00	10.17
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.00	6.00	7.80	8.25	10.17

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

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

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

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.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$17.04	\$15.02	\$681	\$600	40.0	\$34,824	\$31,200	2,044
Management occupations	28.98	24.94	1,213	1,048	41.9	63,020	54,500	2,175
Education administrators	26.77	24.94	1,098	998	41.0	56,849	51,871	2,124
Business and financial operations occupations	22.97	18.86	994	923	43.3	51,675	47,990	2,250
Financial analysts and advisors	17.89	18.70	715	748	39.9	37,169	38,900	2,077
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.65	24.86	1,061	994	39.8	55,180	51,705	2,071
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.58	20.39	903	816	40.0	46,959	42,411	2,080
Engineers	30.98	32.21	1,239	1,288	40.0	64,429	67,001	2,080
Engineering technicians, except drafters	17.85	18.09	714	724	40.0	37,128	37,627	2,080
Life, physical, and social science occupations	23.67	20.69	947	828	40.0	49,241	43,035	2,080
Community and social services occupations	16.79	16.11	672	644	40.0	34,927	33,500	2,080
Legal occupations	17.82	17.55	700	686	39.3	36,389	35,651	2,042
Paralegals and legal assistants	16.58	17.14	645	676	38.9	33,561	35,131	2,024
Education, training, and library occupations	30.57	29.57	1,153	1,146	37.7	45,921	45,092	1,502
Postsecondary teachers	38.05	30.28	1,506	1,211	39.6	60,527	48,443	1,591
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	33.56	32.53	1,212	1,180	36.1	45,816	44,310	1,365
Elementary and middle school teachers	34.40	33.32	1,230	1,187	35.7	46,573	45,092	1,354
Elementary school teachers, except special education	34.19	32.53	1,229	1,180	35.9	46,482	44,832	1,360
Secondary school teachers	28.20	27.42	1,105	1,080	39.2	41,055	40,032	1,456
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.17	22.67	965	876	39.9	50,170	45,531	2,075
Registered nurses	22.49	22.67	884	850	39.3	45,951	44,179	2,043
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	20.50	24.48	820	979	40.0	42,642	50,918	2,080
Healthcare support occupations	12.11	12.30	478	492	39.4	24,837	25,584	2,051
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.50	9.82	410	368	39.1	21,334	19,141	2,031
Protective service occupations	13.90	12.82	556	513	40.0	28,917	26,670	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.03	10.60	377	368	37.6	19,499	19,133	1,943
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers ..	12.51	14.20	502	568	40.1	25,985	29,536	2,077
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	12.51	14.20	502	568	40.1	25,985	29,536	2,077
Cooks	11.30	10.62	407	368	36.0	20,672	19,133	1,829
Food service, tipped	5.81	2.53	198	85	34.2	10,318	4,430	1,777
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.20	9.78	444	390	39.7	23,111	20,259	2,063
Building cleaning workers	10.16	9.30	402	370	39.6	20,927	19,240	2,061

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Lincoln, NE, April 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	\$11.22	\$10.25	\$449	\$410	40.0	\$23,336	\$21,316	2,080
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.94	7.76	309	300	38.9	16,054	15,600	2,022
Personal care and service occupations	11.20	8.50	437	340	39.0	22,713	17,680	2,028
Sales and related occupations	15.34	13.84	613	554	40.0	31,868	28,791	2,078
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	15.82	13.75	635	550	40.1	33,016	28,600	2,087
Retail sales workers	11.46	10.00	444	390	38.7	23,070	20,280	2,013
Insurance sales agents	18.52	16.65	741	666	40.0	38,530	34,630	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	14.09	13.30	561	532	39.9	29,081	27,327	2,065
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	21.58	20.34	860	814	39.9	44,738	42,313	2,073
Financial clerks	13.41	13.46	536	538	40.0	27,878	28,001	2,078
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.35	14.71	573	588	40.0	29,807	30,601	2,078
Customer service representatives	13.33	12.98	533	519	40.0	27,724	27,000	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks ..	12.08	11.42	483	457	40.0	25,123	23,749	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.95	15.13	638	604	40.0	32,704	31,335	2,050
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	16.38	15.19	654	607	39.9	34,028	31,587	2,077
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.55	13.26	542	530	40.0	26,212	24,094	1,934
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	15.03	13.03	583	502	38.8	30,301	26,104	2,016
Office clerks, general	12.84	12.67	502	484	39.1	25,973	25,189	2,022
Construction and extraction occupations	16.36	16.30	658	660	40.2	34,225	34,320	2,092
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.92	16.26	685	650	40.5	35,633	33,821	2,106
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.08	18.20	722	723	40.0	37,567	37,621	2,078
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.24	16.94	689	678	40.0	35,854	35,235	2,080
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	15.31	16.12	612	645	40.0	31,840	33,530	2,080
Production occupations	14.87	14.94	589	598	39.6	30,353	31,075	2,041
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	13.30	10.69	532	428	40.0	27,656	22,235	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.47	14.84	539	594	40.0	28,019	30,867	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	13.24	14.86	530	594	40.0	26,865	30,909	2,028

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Lincoln, NE, April 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$12.77	\$12.00	\$511	\$480	40.0	\$26,170	\$24,128	2,049
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.37	10.00	455	400	40.0	22,682	20,800	1,995
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.61	10.00	464	400	40.0	22,787	20,800	1,963
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	10.83	11.19	428	430	39.5	22,255	22,360	2,054
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.47	10.75	419	430	40.0	21,770	22,360	2,080

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

³ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$15.97	\$14.45	\$640	\$576	40.1	\$33,161	\$29,890	2,077
Management occupations	31.02	28.00	1,340	1,200	43.2	69,693	62,400	2,247
Business and financial operations occupations	22.32	18.51	994	964	44.5	51,685	50,124	2,315
Financial analysts and advisors	17.89	18.70	715	748	39.9	37,169	38,900	2,077
Computer and mathematical science occupations	28.40	28.09	1,127	1,124	39.7	58,602	58,423	2,064
Architecture and engineering occupations	20.99	20.03	840	801	40.0	43,659	41,662	2,080
Engineers	28.21	25.34	1,129	1,014	40.0	58,686	52,707	2,080
Engineering technicians, except drafters	17.85	18.09	714	724	40.0	37,128	37,627	2,080
Community and social services occupations	17.35	16.94	694	678	40.0	36,080	35,244	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	26.53	32.07	1,116	1,070	42.1	47,784	48,519	1,801
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.51	23.88	938	904	39.9	48,782	47,008	2,075
Registered nurses	22.58	22.77	886	850	39.2	46,089	44,179	2,041
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	20.50	24.48	820	979	40.0	42,642	50,918	2,080
Healthcare support occupations	12.18	13.50	480	540	39.4	24,968	28,080	2,049
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.78	9.75	366	350	37.5	19,055	18,200	1,948
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers ..	12.27	14.20	493	568	40.1	25,621	29,536	2,088
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers ..	12.27	14.20	493	568	40.1	25,621	29,536	2,088
Food service, tipped	5.81	2.53	198	85	34.2	10,318	4,430	1,777
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.36	8.50	449	340	39.5	23,363	17,680	2,056
Building cleaning workers	9.80	8.48	386	320	39.4	20,091	16,640	2,050
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.64	8.50	466	340	40.0	24,209	17,680	2,080
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.94	7.76	309	300	38.9	16,054	15,600	2,022
Personal care and service occupations	8.81	8.50	335	340	38.0	17,413	17,680	1,977
Sales and related occupations	15.38	14.03	614	554	40.0	31,951	28,791	2,078
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	15.82	13.75	635	550	40.1	33,016	28,600	2,087
Retail sales workers	11.38	10.00	440	377	38.6	22,859	19,614	2,009
Insurance sales agents	18.52	16.65	741	666	40.0	38,530	34,630	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	14.04	13.30	559	532	39.8	29,079	27,664	2,071
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	21.58	20.34	860	814	39.9	44,738	42,313	2,073
Financial clerks	13.43	13.46	537	538	40.0	27,918	28,001	2,078

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Lincoln, NE, April 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	\$14.39	\$14.76	\$575	\$590	40.0	\$29,887	\$30,701	2,077
Customer service representatives	13.33	12.98	533	519	40.0	27,724	27,000	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks ..	12.08	11.42	483	457	40.0	25,123	23,749	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.67	18.00	706	720	39.9	36,653	37,440	2,075
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.76	19.14	748	766	39.9	38,922	39,811	2,074
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	15.03	13.03	583	502	38.8	30,301	26,104	2,016
Office clerks, general	12.67	12.67	493	484	38.9	25,650	25,189	2,024
Construction and extraction occupations	16.19	14.75	647	590	40.0	33,669	30,680	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.45	16.50	669	660	40.6	34,769	34,320	2,113
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.16	18.09	725	721	39.9	37,714	37,505	2,077
Production occupations	14.73	15.22	584	609	39.6	30,029	30,867	2,038
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	13.30	10.69	532	428	40.0	27,656	22,235	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.47	14.84	539	594	40.0	28,019	30,867	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.77	12.00	511	480	40.0	26,215	24,128	2,053
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.37	10.00	455	400	40.0	22,682	20,800	1,995
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.61	10.00	464	400	40.0	22,787	20,800	1,963
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	10.83	11.19	428	430	39.5	22,255	22,360	2,054
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.47	10.75	419	430	40.0	21,770	22,360	2,080

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

³ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$21.28	\$17.87	\$842	\$724	39.6	\$40,909	\$37,107	1,922
Management occupations	25.95	24.94	1,038	998	40.0	53,852	51,871	2,075
Business and financial operations occupations	24.83	21.41	993	857	40.0	51,648	44,539	2,080
Computer and mathematical science occupations	24.34	21.93	973	877	40.0	50,617	45,614	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	30.76	29.57	1,155	1,146	37.5	45,848	45,092	1,490
Postsecondary teachers	38.29	30.28	1,515	1,211	39.6	61,006	48,443	1,593
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	34.01	32.75	1,225	1,180	36.0	46,333	44,832	1,362
Elementary and middle school teachers	34.62	33.32	1,236	1,187	35.7	46,821	45,092	1,352
Elementary school teachers, except special education	34.50	32.53	1,237	1,180	35.9	46,838	44,832	1,358
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	28.95	17.69	1,158	708	40.0	60,225	36,795	2,080
Protective service occupations	18.95	18.36	758	734	40.0	39,415	38,189	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	14.30	13.53	572	541	40.0	29,092	27,238	2,035
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.56	13.61	582	544	40.0	29,555	27,327	2,030
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	14.37	13.53	575	541	40.0	29,887	28,151	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.66	16.26	746	650	40.0	38,805	33,821	2,080

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

³ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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.

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Lincoln, NE, April 2007**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$14.92	\$13.86	\$14.71	\$18.20
Management, professional, and related	23.48	21.77	25.79	24.99
Management, business, and financial	25.66	24.45	29.57	25.20
Professional and related	22.48	20.47	24.01	24.91
Service	9.29	8.61	11.10	12.80
Sales and office	13.50	13.64	12.57	14.61
Sales and related	13.47	15.34	11.41	—
Office and administrative support	13.51	12.98	13.72	14.36
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.35	14.67	—	—
Construction and extraction	16.16	15.74	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.44	13.80	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.29	12.91	12.20	15.51
Production	14.56	—	13.11	17.19
Transportation and material moving	11.93	12.55	9.55	12.12
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	3.3	4.6	8.2	4.2
Management, professional, and related	4.2	5.9	7.0	6.2
Management, business, and financial	11.0	14.0	16.0	6.3
Professional and related	2.9	4.9	4.2	7.4
Service	5.4	6.5	13.8	13.1
Sales and office	3.0	4.9	5.9	2.7
Sales and related	9.6	18.8	12.7	—
Office and administrative support	2.6	2.9	5.8	3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	4.8	9.0	—	—
Construction and extraction	4.3	4.3	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7.3	16.1	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	4.2	6.9	8.1	7.4
Production	5.4	—	12.7	6.6
Transportation and material moving	7.4	8.6	15.7	9.6

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$14.90	\$13.75	\$599	\$540	40.2	\$31,086	\$28,001	2,086
Management occupations	29.53	26.20	1,302	1,200	44.1	67,726	62,400	2,294
Computer and mathematical science occupations	20.67	18.66	827	747	40.0	42,990	38,821	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.02	24.48	948	979	41.2	49,293	50,918	2,141
Healthcare support occupations	12.24	13.50	482	540	39.4	25,060	28,080	2,048
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.78	8.30	331	332	37.7	17,219	17,264	1,962
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.82	8.48	347	314	39.4	18,070	16,328	2,049
Building cleaning workers	8.15	8.00	320	310	39.3	16,660	16,120	2,044
Sales and related occupations	16.61	14.42	651	577	39.2	33,855	30,000	2,038
Office and administrative support occupations	13.42	12.98	535	519	39.9	27,822	27,000	2,073
Financial clerks	13.54	13.46	542	538	40.0	28,173	28,001	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ...	14.53	14.71	581	588	40.0	30,230	30,601	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks	12.11	11.04	484	442	40.0	25,180	22,963	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	15.77	14.00	631	560	40.0	32,807	29,120	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.81	13.55	555	542	40.2	28,885	28,184	2,091
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.00	12.50	520	500	40.0	26,529	24,960	2,041
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.19	10.00	448	400	40.0	22,279	20,800	1,990

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

³ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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.

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$17.30	\$15.52	\$690	\$620	39.9	\$35,749	\$32,032	2,066
Business and financial operations occupations ...	24.64	20.29	1,006	812	40.8	52,295	42,199	2,122
Architecture and engineering occupations	25.90	22.14	1,036	886	40.0	53,865	46,049	2,080
Engineers	28.21	25.34	1,129	1,014	40.0	58,686	52,707	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.89	21.90	931	850	39.0	48,410	44,179	2,027
Registered nurses	21.54	21.00	818	779	38.0	42,550	40,491	1,976
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.88	14.20	405	382	37.2	21,036	19,847	1,933
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	18.18	17.65	726	706	39.9	37,733	36,712	2,075
Building cleaning workers	15.01	17.65	598	706	39.9	31,110	36,712	2,073
Sales and related occupations	14.04	12.00	573	473	40.8	29,804	24,606	2,123
Office and administrative support occupations	14.68	13.50	584	540	39.8	30,359	27,976	2,068
Financial clerks	13.16	13.20	525	528	39.9	27,287	27,452	2,074
Customer service representatives	13.09	12.84	524	513	40.0	27,229	26,701	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	18.11	19.14	723	766	39.9	37,546	39,811	2,073
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	19.60	19.14	781	766	39.9	40,616	39,811	2,072
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	15.00	12.90	579	484	38.6	30,112	25,155	2,007
Office clerks, general	12.14	12.11	479	484	39.5	24,917	25,189	2,053
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.63	20.25	808	810	41.2	42,024	42,120	2,141
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	20.36	22.25	812	890	39.9	42,237	46,280	2,075
Production occupations	14.88	14.83	588	592	39.5	30,179	29,306	2,029
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	13.30	10.69	532	428	40.0	27,656	22,235	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.19	11.25	489	447	40.1	25,408	23,269	2,084
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.09	13.05	564	522	40.0	29,315	27,146	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.62	11.19	416	430	39.2	21,619	22,360	2,036
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.33	11.00	413	440	40.0	21,495	22,880	2,080

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

³ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	\$19.10	\$16.76	\$20.11	\$15.54	\$14.83	\$21.02
Management, professional, and related	23.86	–	23.86	24.73	23.48	28.93
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	25.95	25.66	26.78
Professional and related	24.22	–	24.22	24.15	22.48	30.14
Service	16.45	–	16.71	9.38	9.21	10.98
Sales and office	14.29	–	–	13.50	13.49	13.67
Sales and related	–	–	–	13.43	13.47	–
Office and administrative support	14.29	–	–	13.53	13.49	13.87
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	20.24	–	19.82	16.27	16.23	16.63
Construction and extraction	–	–	–	16.10	16.10	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	20.15	–	19.71	16.42	16.30	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	16.83	16.83	–	12.47	12.25	–
Production	17.40	17.40	–	13.61	13.27	–
Transportation and material moving	–	–	–	11.41	11.39	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	3.3	2.7	4.4	3.3	3.5	8.9
Management, professional, and related	6.5	–	6.5	4.4	4.2	12.0
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	8.2	11.0	5.3
Professional and related	8.0	–	8.0	5.0	2.9	20.9
Service	6.7	–	7.3	4.5	5.0	9.5
Sales and office	3.7	–	–	2.8	3.0	5.1
Sales and related	–	–	–	9.4	9.6	–
Office and administrative support	3.7	–	–	2.3	2.5	5.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	8.8	–	10.9	4.5	4.8	12.0
Construction and extraction	–	–	–	4.2	4.3	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	10.1	–	12.3	6.7	7.3	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	1.8	1.8	–	4.8	4.8	–
Production	1.9	1.9	–	5.0	4.8	–
Transportation and material moving	–	–	–	8.5	8.6	–

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

² Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$15.92	\$14.71	\$16.94	\$17.01
Management, professional, and related	24.35	23.06	—	—
Management, business, and financial	24.86	24.56	—	—
Professional and related	24.14	22.42	—	—
Service	10.34	9.29	—	—
Sales and office	13.49	13.43	13.82	13.85
Sales and related	12.43	12.46	15.03	15.12
Office and administrative support	13.76	13.71	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.95	15.37	22.99	22.99
Construction and extraction	—	15.19	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.21	15.45	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.03	12.88	—	—
Production	14.12	13.90	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.89	11.88	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	2.5	2.7	17.1	17.3
Management, professional, and related	3.5	3.4	—	—
Management, business, and financial	5.8	8.1	—	—
Professional and related	4.2	2.9	—	—
Service	3.9	5.5	—	—
Sales and office	2.4	2.8	11.5	11.9
Sales and related	8.4	8.5	15.9	16.6
Office and administrative support	2.2	2.6	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	7.1	8.3	.4	.4
Construction and extraction	—	2.8	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	10.3	12.6	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	4.1	4.2	—	—
Production	4.6	4.6	—	—
Transportation and material moving	7.6	7.6	—	—

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

² Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, Lincoln, NE, April 2007

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	-	\$16.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$13.20
Management, professional, and related	-	26.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	36.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related	-	25.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales and office	-	16.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	14.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	20.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	-	20.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	14.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	14.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving ...	-	13.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	-	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2
Management, professional, and related	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related	-	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales and office	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving ...	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

² Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

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

The statistical area covered by this survey is defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of December 2003. The Lincoln, NE, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Lancaster and Seward Counties, NE.

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from State unemployment insurance reports. Due to the volatility of industries within the private sector, sampling frames were developed using the most recent month of reference available at the time the sample was selected. Approximately one-fifth of the sample is reselected each year.

Sample design

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

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers whose jobs could be characterized by the criteria

identified in the last three steps. If a specific work level could not be determined, wages were still collected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational leveling

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using a "point factor leveling" process. Point factor leveling matches certain aspects of a job to specific levels of work with assigned point values. Points for each factor are then totaled to determine the overall work level for the job.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Combined work levels

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

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

Collection period

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

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

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

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

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

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

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Lincoln, NE, April 2007**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	147,600	118,600	29,000
Management, professional, and related	35,600	21,300	14,300
Management, business, and financial	8,900	5,800	3,000
Professional and related	26,800	15,500	11,300
Service	33,500	27,000	6,500
Sales and office	45,300	40,300	5,100
Sales and related	12,900	12,600	–
Office and administrative support	32,400	27,700	4,700
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	12,400	10,200	2,300
Construction and extraction	3,600	3,400	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	8,700	6,800	1,800
Production, transportation, and material moving	20,600	19,800	–
Production	10,600	9,900	–
Transportation and material moving	10,100	10,000	–

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Lincoln, NE, April 2007**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	6,524	6,330	194
Total in sample	284	257	27
Responding	165	138	27
Refused or unable to provide data	80	80	0
Out of business or not in survey scope	39	39	0

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

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.