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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Indianapolis, IN, metropolitan area. Data were collected between June 2001 and July 2002; the average reference month is January 2002. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the occupational leveling methodology.

NCS products

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

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix table 1 provides the number of workers represented by the survey by major occupational group. The employment estimates relate to all employers in the area, rather than just to those surveyed.

Table 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002

Worker and establishment characteristics	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
Total	\$17.68	2.7	36.5	\$17.53	3.2	36.6	\$18.50	3.8	36.0
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	20.94	3.8	36.5	21.00	4.5	36.9	20.66	5.8	35.0
Professional specialty and technical	25.55	4.4	36.6	25.89	5.4	38.2	24.69	7.2	33.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.30	5.0	39.8	28.94	5.3	39.9	25.07	10.8	39.4
Sales	19.04	17.7	31.7	19.04	17.7	31.7	—	—	—
Administrative support	13.01	3.5	37.3	13.40	4.0	37.5	11.17	4.4	36.6
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	16.22	2.2	37.8	16.29	2.3	37.8	14.97	5.0	38.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.13	2.9	40.0	21.56	2.9	40.0	15.79	9.5	40.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.21	2.8	39.3	15.20	2.8	39.3	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.03	4.7	37.5	15.10	5.2	37.6	14.45	5.5	36.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.97	4.6	33.7	11.89	4.8	33.6	13.78	8.0	37.7
Service occupations ⁵	10.14	5.3	33.6	8.35	6.3	32.2	14.92	4.8	37.7
Full time	18.41	2.7	39.7	18.38	3.1	39.9	18.57	4.1	38.4
Part time	9.37	7.6	19.0	8.56	5.6	19.3	17.18	20.1	16.5
Union	19.49	3.3	37.9	19.38	3.0	38.4	19.71	7.9	37.0
Nonunion	17.13	3.6	36.1	17.11	4.0	36.2	17.28	5.8	35.1
Time	17.31	2.5	36.4	17.09	2.8	36.5	18.50	3.8	36.0
Incentive	25.07	15.5	37.5	25.07	15.5	37.5	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	20.16	3.0	40.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	15.89	7.7	34.6	15.89	7.7	34.6	—	—	—
100-499 workers	16.08	5.6	36.5	15.84	6.1	37.1	18.89	10.0	31.2
500 workers or more	20.21	2.6	37.5	21.00	3.3	37.4	18.42	4.3	37.6

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

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

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

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$17.68	2.7	\$17.53	3.2	\$18.50	3.8
All excluding sales	17.57	2.5	17.39	2.9	18.50	3.8
White collar	20.94	3.8	21.00	4.5	20.66	5.8
White collar excluding sales	21.26	3.6	21.44	4.3	20.66	5.8
Professional specialty and technical	25.55	4.4	25.89	5.4	24.69	7.2
Professional specialty	27.42	5.0	28.06	6.6	26.15	7.0
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.94	3.2	29.98	3.9	—	—
Civil engineers	30.10	4.3	—	—	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	30.34	7.4	30.34	7.4	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	28.18	8.6	28.18	8.6	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	25.98	8.5	25.98	8.5	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	23.87	4.4	24.08	4.7	21.96	8.0
Registered nurses	23.64	5.5	23.95	5.9	20.90	5.7
Physical therapists	26.41	2.8	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	56.87	15.5	56.87	15.5	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	28.05	8.2	24.18	18.8	28.19	8.4
Elementary school teachers	28.20	5.4	—	—	—	—
Teachers, n.e.c.	35.52	3.6	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.24	9.9	13.51	13.9	17.18	11.7
Social workers	15.24	9.9	13.51	13.9	17.18	11.7
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	23.18	29.8	23.09	33.2	—	—
Technical	19.28	5.9	20.28	6.1	13.13	5.7
Licensed practical nurses	15.68	2.4	15.81	2.9	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	13.40	4.5	13.93	1.5	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	20.31	12.4	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.30	5.0	28.94	5.3	25.07	10.8
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.31	5.3	31.00	6.1	28.10	10.5
Administrators and officials, public administration	20.45	12.1	—	—	20.45	12.1
Financial managers	35.79	16.7	38.91	15.2	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	34.33	7.3	—	—	35.41	7.5
Managers, medicine and health	26.94	7.7	26.49	8.2	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	28.14	11.3	27.97	11.5	—	—
Management related	25.95	9.9	26.95	9.6	—	—
Accountants and auditors	22.87	17.0	22.87	17.0	—	—
Other financial officers	26.27	3.9	26.27	3.9	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	20.55	20.6	25.81	14.0	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	28.38	17.4	28.75	17.4	—	—
Sales	19.04	17.7	19.04	17.7	—	—
Supervisors, sales	35.80	39.2	35.80	39.2	—	—
Cashiers	8.02	1.6	8.02	1.6	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.01	3.5	13.40	4.0	11.17	4.4
Supervisors, general office	16.31	14.9	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	13.91	5.3	14.69	4.4	12.09	6.7
Receptionists	10.76	5.8	10.76	5.8	—	—
Library clerks	11.13	10.5	—	—	10.03	6.7
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.89	8.5	12.92	9.7	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.92	5.6	15.01	5.7	—	—
Billing clerks	11.45	5.1	—	—	—	—
Dispatchers	13.12	9.7	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	12.41	4.6	12.41	4.6	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	14.29	6.4	14.10	7.4	—	—
General office clerks	12.27	6.5	13.22	5.3	10.34	10.5
Data entry keyers	12.03	7.8	12.03	7.8	—	—
Teachers' aides	10.00	4.2	—	—	10.00	4.2
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.43	8.0	13.53	8.6	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar	\$16.22	2.2	\$16.29	2.3	\$14.97	5.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.13	2.9	21.56	2.9	15.79	9.5
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	23.43	10.1	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	17.90	5.2	17.84	5.5	—	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	16.87	1.5	16.87	1.5	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	25.18	5.8	25.18	5.8	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	23.52	7.4	23.80	7.9	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	25.99	7.8	25.99	7.8	—	—
Electricians	24.33	6.1	24.33	6.1	—	—
Supervisors, production	20.54	5.3	20.54	5.3	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.21	2.8	15.20	2.8	—	—
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	18.09	7.9	18.09	7.9	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	14.90	7.1	14.90	7.1	—	—
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	13.13	8.7	13.13	8.7	—	—
Molding and casting machine operators	17.25	11.6	17.25	11.6	—	—
Printing press operators	19.64	6.3	19.64	6.3	—	—
Packaging and filling machine operators	13.83	7.8	13.83	7.8	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.01	6.2	15.01	6.2	—	—
Welders and cutters	15.12	9.6	15.12	9.6	—	—
Assemblers	13.59	8.1	13.59	8.1	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.75	12.2	12.75	12.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.03	4.7	15.10	5.2	14.45	5.5
Truck drivers	15.62	7.7	15.84	8.0	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	15.61	11.8	15.51	12.1	—	—
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	12.99	5.6	12.99	5.6	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.97	4.6	11.89	4.8	13.78	8.0
Production helpers	11.66	9.6	11.41	10.0	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	10.11	8.2	10.04	8.4	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	15.00	8.5	15.00	8.5	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	11.09	10.2	11.09	10.2	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.92	10.7	11.49	11.9	—	—
Service	10.14	5.3	8.35	6.3	14.92	4.8
Protective service	14.92	7.7	9.56	3.0	17.02	4.6
Guards and police, except public service	9.82	4.8	9.50	2.9	—	—
Food service	5.82	9.3	5.30	9.6	9.73	6.9
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.39	11.8	3.39	11.8	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.91	9.9	2.91	9.9	—	—
Other food service	8.75	3.5	8.41	3.3	9.73	6.9
Cooks	9.30	3.8	9.32	4.0	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.10	3.3	7.67	2.9	—	—
Health service	10.78	5.8	10.79	6.1	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	12.04	4.8	12.13	4.9	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.88	3.2	8.90	3.3	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.06	6.9	10.98	8.3	—	—
Maids and housemen	7.68	5.0	7.68	5.0	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	11.62	7.4	11.68	9.4	—	—
Personal service	10.60	9.0	10.34	10.1	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	9.59	7.6	8.93	7.4	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$18.41	2.7	\$18.38	3.1	\$18.57	4.1
All excluding sales	18.12	2.5	18.03	2.9	18.57	4.1
White collar	21.76	3.8	22.01	4.4	20.74	6.2
White collar excluding sales	21.58	3.7	21.81	4.3	20.74	6.2
Professional specialty and technical	25.77	4.6	26.08	5.6	24.96	7.8
Professional specialty	27.71	5.2	28.24	6.7	26.58	7.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.94	3.2	29.98	3.9	—	—
Civil engineers	30.10	4.3	—	—	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	30.34	7.4	30.34	7.4	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	28.18	8.6	28.18	8.6	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	25.98	8.5	25.98	8.5	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	23.90	4.9	24.20	5.1	—	—
Registered nurses	23.77	6.1	24.09	6.4	—	—
Teachers, college and university	56.87	15.5	56.87	15.5	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	28.87	8.5	24.18	18.8	29.07	8.7
Elementary school teachers	28.20	5.4	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.23	9.9	13.48	13.9	17.18	11.7
Social workers	15.23	9.9	13.48	13.9	17.18	11.7
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	23.18	29.8	23.09	33.2	—	—
Technical	19.45	6.0	20.49	6.1	13.16	6.0
Licensed practical nurses	15.73	2.6	15.88	3.2	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	20.31	12.4	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.36	5.0	29.03	5.3	25.07	10.8
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.45	5.3	31.20	6.0	28.10	10.5
Administrators and officials, public administration	20.45	12.1	—	—	20.45	12.1
Financial managers	35.79	16.7	38.91	15.2	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	34.33	7.3	—	—	35.41	7.5
Managers, medicine and health	26.94	7.7	26.49	8.2	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	28.14	11.3	27.97	11.5	—	—
Management related	25.95	9.9	26.95	9.6	—	—
Accountants and auditors	22.87	17.0	22.87	17.0	—	—
Other financial officers	26.27	3.9	26.27	3.9	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	20.55	20.6	25.81	14.0	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	28.38	17.4	28.75	17.4	—	—
Sales	23.13	16.6	23.13	16.6	—	—
Supervisors, sales	37.60	38.1	37.60	38.1	—	—
Cashiers	9.30	2.6	9.30	2.6	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.21	3.6	13.64	3.9	11.25	4.6
Supervisors, general office	16.31	14.9	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	13.94	5.4	14.73	4.4	12.09	6.7
Receptionists	10.84	6.1	10.84	6.1	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.89	8.5	12.92	9.7	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.92	5.6	15.01	5.7	—	—
Dispatchers	13.12	9.7	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	13.05	6.7	13.05	6.7	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	14.44	7.3	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	12.34	6.7	13.31	5.5	10.39	10.8
Teachers' aides	10.00	4.2	—	—	10.00	4.2
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.50	8.2	13.61	8.9	—	—
Blue collar	16.64	2.3	16.71	2.4	15.26	4.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.21	2.8	21.66	2.8	15.79	9.5
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	23.43	10.1	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	17.90	5.2	17.84	5.5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued						
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	\$16.90	1.7	\$16.90	1.7	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	25.18	5.8	25.18	5.8	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	23.52	7.4	23.80	7.9	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	25.99	7.8	25.99	7.8	—	—
Electricians	24.33	6.1	24.33	6.1	—	—
Supervisors, production	20.54	5.3	20.54	5.3	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.35	2.8	15.34	2.8	—	—
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	18.09	7.9	18.09	7.9	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	14.90	7.1	14.90	7.1	—	—
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	13.13	8.7	13.13	8.7	—	—
Molding and casting machine operators	17.25	11.6	17.25	11.6	—	—
Printing press operators	19.64	6.3	19.64	6.3	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.01	6.2	15.01	6.2	—	—
Welders and cutters	15.12	9.6	15.12	9.6	—	—
Assemblers	13.61	8.1	13.61	8.1	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.75	12.2	12.75	12.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.31	4.8	15.34	5.3	\$15.11	4.1
Truck drivers	15.78	7.9	15.83	8.2	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	15.89	12.3	15.79	12.6	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.60	4.7	12.52	4.9	14.03	7.8
Production helpers	11.66	9.6	11.41	10.0	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	12.31	9.8	12.27	10.3	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	15.38	9.1	15.38	9.1	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	11.10	10.3	11.10	10.3	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	12.00	10.9	11.54	12.1	—	—
Service	10.95	5.0	9.10	6.0	15.05	4.9
Protective service	15.04	7.5	9.52	2.3	17.04	4.6
Guards and police, except public service	9.80	4.6	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.53	10.3	5.90	10.9	9.92	7.0
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.47	15.4	3.47	15.4	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.13	13.7	3.13	13.7	—	—
Other food service	8.97	4.0	8.60	4.0	9.92	7.0
Cooks	9.53	3.5	9.58	3.8	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.23	4.1	7.71	3.9	—	—
Health service	10.89	6.0	10.89	6.3	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	12.11	4.8	12.21	4.8	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.79	3.7	8.79	3.7	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.16	7.1	11.10	8.6	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	11.65	7.4	11.72	9.5	—	—
Personal service	11.17	9.0	10.94	10.1	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$9.37	7.6	\$8.56	5.6	\$17.18	20.1
All excluding sales	9.92	9.4	8.89	7.4	17.18	20.1
White collar	11.56	9.0	10.16	4.7	19.43	16.2
White collar excluding sales	15.17	10.2	13.44	6.8	19.43	16.2
Professional specialty and technical	21.27	8.0	20.47	7.9	21.98	11.9
Professional specialty	22.51	6.9	22.82	5.1	22.30	11.5
Health related	23.65	4.7	22.91	5.1	—	—
Registered nurses	22.61	2.3	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	13.59	6.7	13.81	7.9	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	7.63	2.4	7.63	2.4	—	—
Cashiers	7.32	1.6	7.32	1.6	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	10.38	4.2	10.50	4.5	9.42	8.4
Library clerks	8.76	4.1	—	—	8.76	4.1
Blue collar	9.31	6.7	9.34	6.9	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	10.43	9.7	10.86	9.7	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.03	9.5	9.03	9.7	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.44	1.9	7.44	1.9	—	—
Service	5.10	10.2	4.99	10.4	—	—
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	4.28	10.6	4.15	10.5	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.29	14.0	3.29	14.0	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.58	10.3	2.58	10.3	—	—
Other food service	7.59	2.3	7.55	1.7	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.63	3.3	7.57	2.2	—	—
Health service	9.29	2.3	9.40	2.2	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.45	2.3	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$731	2.7	39.7	\$734	3.2	39.9	\$712	3.6	38.4
All excluding sales	718	2.5	39.6	719	3.0	39.9	712	3.6	38.4
White collar	859	3.9	39.5	876	4.5	39.8	790	5.5	38.1
White collar excluding sales	848	3.7	39.3	865	4.4	39.6	790	5.5	38.1
Professional specialty and technical	1,006	4.6	39.0	1,031	5.7	39.5	944	6.9	37.8
Professional specialty	1,076	5.3	38.8	1,113	7.0	39.4	999	6.7	37.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,197	3.2	40.0	1,199	3.9	40.0	-	-	-
Civil engineers	1,204	4.3	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	1,214	7.4	40.0	1,214	7.4	40.0	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	1,116	8.2	39.6	1,116	8.2	39.6	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	1,036	8.5	39.9	1,036	8.5	39.9	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	928	5.8	38.8	938	6.0	38.8	-	-	-
Registered nurses	915	7.1	38.5	925	7.6	38.4	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university Teachers, except college and university	2,183	17.7	38.4	2,183	17.7	38.4	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers ...	1,058	7.2	36.6	915	16.8	37.8	1,063	7.4	36.6
Librarians, archivists, and curators	1,054	6.7	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	606	9.9	39.8	537	13.9	39.8	684	11.6	39.8
Lawyers and judges	606	9.9	39.8	537	13.9	39.8	684	11.6	39.8
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	883	30.8	38.1	875	34.2	37.9	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	773	6.2	39.7	815	6.4	39.8	522	5.6	39.7
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	620	2.8	39.4	624	3.5	39.3	-	-	-
813	12.4	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,132	5.0	39.9	1,161	5.4	40.0	988	10.3	39.4
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,214	5.3	39.9	1,251	6.1	40.1	1,102	9.9	39.2
Administrators and officials, public administration	815	12.1	39.8	-	-	-	815	12.1	39.8
Financial managers	1,444	17.2	40.3	1,572	15.8	40.4	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	1,341	6.9	39.0	-	-	-	1,365	7.1	38.6
Managers, medicine and health	1,051	6.6	39.0	1,032	6.9	39.0	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1,132	11.3	40.2	1,125	11.6	40.2	-	-	-
Management related	1,036	9.9	39.9	1,076	9.6	39.9	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	915	17.0	40.0	915	17.0	40.0	-	-	-
Other financial officers	1,040	5.5	39.6	1,040	5.5	39.6	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	822	20.6	40.0	1,033	14.0	40.0	-	-	-
Management related, n.e.c.	1,131	17.5	39.8	1,145	17.5	39.8	-	-	-
Sales	948	17.1	41.0	948	17.1	41.0	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales	1,495	38.4	39.8	1,495	38.4	39.8	-	-	-
Cashiers	353	2.9	38.0	353	2.9	38.0	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Administrative support, including clerical									
Supervisors, general office	\$519	3.7	39.3	\$540	4.0	39.6	\$427	5.1	38.0
Secretaries	652	14.9	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	553	5.4	39.7	584	4.6	39.6	482	6.5	39.9
Records clerks, n.e.c.	433	6.0	40.0	433	6.0	40.0	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	511	8.5	39.7	513	9.8	39.7	—	—	—
Dispatchers	592	5.8	39.7	600	5.7	40.0	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	525	9.7	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	522	6.7	40.0	522	6.7	40.0	—	—	—
General office clerks	578	7.2	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	492	6.7	39.9	532	5.5	40.0	411	10.6	39.6
Administrative support, n.e.c.	345	5.7	34.5	—	—	—	345	5.7	34.5
	489	9.8	36.2	495	10.6	36.4	—	—	—
Blue collar	669	2.4	40.2	672	2.5	40.2	601	5.1	39.4
Precision production, craft, and repair									
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	855	2.7	40.3	874	2.8	40.4	632	9.5	40.0
Automobile mechanics	937	10.1	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	754	3.7	42.1	753	3.9	42.2	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	676	1.7	40.0	676	1.7	40.0	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	1,007	5.8	40.0	1,007	5.8	40.0	—	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	941	7.4	40.0	952	7.9	40.0	—	—	—
Electricians	1,129	6.5	43.4	1,129	6.5	43.4	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	973	6.1	40.0	973	6.1	40.0	—	—	—
	821	5.3	40.0	821	5.3	40.0	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors									
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	613	2.8	40.0	613	2.8	40.0	—	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	724	7.9	40.0	724	7.9	40.0	—	—	—
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	596	7.1	40.0	596	7.1	40.0	—	—	—
Molding and casting machine operators	525	8.7	40.0	525	8.7	40.0	—	—	—
Printing press operators	681	12.4	39.5	681	12.4	39.5	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	784	6.4	39.9	784	6.4	39.9	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	600	6.2	40.0	600	6.2	40.0	—	—	—
Assemblers	605	9.6	40.0	605	9.6	40.0	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	544	8.1	40.0	544	8.1	40.0	—	—	—
	510	12.2	40.0	510	12.2	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving									
Truck drivers	627	6.4	40.9	633	7.1	41.3	576	5.7	38.1
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	673	11.8	42.7	677	12.3	42.8	—	—	—
	636	12.3	40.0	632	12.6	40.0	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers									
	501	4.7	39.8	498	4.9	39.8	561	7.8	40.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers —Continued									
Production helpers	\$466	9.6	40.0	\$456	10.0	40.0	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ...	479	10.4	38.9	477	10.8	38.9	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	612	9.1	39.8	612	9.1	39.8	—	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	444	10.3	40.0	444	10.3	40.0	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	480	10.9	40.0	461	12.1	40.0	—	—	—
Service	428	5.2	39.1	359	6.1	39.4	\$581	6.7	38.6
Protective service	611	7.8	40.6	380	2.2	39.9	697	4.7	40.9
Guards and police, except public service	389	3.9	39.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	243	9.4	37.3	230	10.9	38.9	300	13.2	30.3
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	135	15.8	38.8	135	15.8	38.8	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	121	14.3	38.7	121	14.3	38.7	—	—	—
Other food service	324	5.4	36.2	337	4.0	39.1	300	13.2	30.3
Cooks	366	4.0	38.4	374	4.0	39.1	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	276	6.9	33.6	305	4.8	39.5	—	—	—
Health service	428	6.5	39.3	429	6.8	39.4	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing ..	480	5.2	39.6	486	5.1	39.8	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	341	3.8	38.8	341	3.8	38.8	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	446	7.1	40.0	444	8.6	40.0	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	466	7.4	40.0	469	9.5	40.0	—	—	—
Personal service	429	8.0	38.4	426	8.9	39.0	—	—	—

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to

cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

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

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

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$37,146	2.7	2,017	\$38,104	3.2	2,073	\$32,795	3.6	1,766
All excluding sales	36,432	2.5	2,011	37,291	3.0	2,068	32,795	3.6	1,766
White collar	43,097	3.9	1,980	45,384	4.5	2,062	35,251	5.5	1,700
White collar excluding sales	42,341	3.7	1,962	44,747	4.4	2,051	35,251	5.5	1,700
Professional specialty and technical	48,821	4.6	1,895	53,092	5.7	2,036	40,016	6.9	1,603
Professional specialty	51,186	5.3	1,847	57,152	7.0	2,024	41,343	6.7	1,556
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	62,265	3.2	2,080	62,357	3.9	2,080	-	-	-
Civil engineers	62,605	4.3	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	63,112	7.4	2,080	63,112	7.4	2,080	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	58,013	8.2	2,059	58,013	8.2	2,059	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	53,874	8.5	2,073	53,874	8.5	2,073	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	47,761	5.8	1,998	48,777	6.0	2,015	-	-	-
Registered nurses	46,999	7.1	1,977	48,118	7.6	1,998	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	98,401	17.7	1,730	98,401	17.7	1,730	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	40,682	7.2	1,409	36,582	16.8	1,513	40,844	7.4	1,405
Elementary school teachers	39,153	6.7	1,388	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	30,884	9.9	2,028	27,899	13.9	2,070	34,068	11.6	1,983
Social workers	30,884	9.9	2,028	27,899	13.9	2,070	34,068	11.6	1,983
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	45,906	30.8	1,981	45,483	34.2	1,970	-	-	-
Technical	40,203	6.2	2,067	42,360	6.4	2,068	27,139	5.6	2,062
Licensed practical nurses	32,250	2.8	2,050	32,444	3.5	2,043	-	-	-
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	42,252	12.4	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	58,441	5.0	2,060	60,090	5.4	2,070	50,492	10.3	2,014
Executives, administrators, and managers	62,801	5.3	2,062	65,028	6.1	2,084	56,057	9.9	1,995
Administrators and officials, public administration	42,358	12.1	2,071	-	-	-	42,358	12.1	2,071
Financial managers	75,068	17.2	2,098	81,739	15.8	2,101	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	67,143	6.9	1,956	-	-	-	67,817	7.1	1,915
Managers, medicine and health	54,674	6.6	2,030	53,673	6.9	2,026	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	58,859	11.3	2,092	58,514	11.6	2,092	-	-	-
Management related	53,410	9.9	2,059	55,415	9.6	2,057	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	45,220	17.0	1,977	45,220	17.0	1,977	-	-	-
Other financial officers	54,069	5.5	2,058	54,069	5.5	2,058	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	42,736	20.6	2,080	53,692	14.0	2,080	-	-	-
Management related, n.e.c.	58,810	17.5	2,072	59,548	17.5	2,072	-	-	-
Sales	49,271	17.1	2,131	49,271	17.1	2,131	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales	77,718	38.4	2,067	77,718	38.4	2,067	-	-	-
Cashiers	18,356	2.9	1,974	18,356	2.9	1,974	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Administrative support, including clerical									
Supervisors, general office	\$26,339	3.7	1,994	\$28,065	4.0	2,057	\$19,705	5.1	1,751
Secretaries	33,929	14.9	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	28,130	5.4	2,019	30,352	4.6	2,061	23,278	6.5	1,926
Records clerks, n.e.c.	22,528	6.0	2,078	22,528	6.0	2,078	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	26,573	8.5	2,062	26,688	9.8	2,065	—	—	—
Dispatchers	30,797	5.8	2,064	31,184	5.7	2,077	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	27,294	9.7	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	27,075	6.7	2,075	27,075	6.7	2,075	—	—	—
General office clerks	30,035	7.2	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	25,582	6.7	2,073	27,688	5.5	2,080	21,374	10.6	2,058
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12,637	5.7	1,264	—	—	—	12,637	5.7	1,264
	25,438	9.8	1,884	25,734	10.6	1,890	—	—	—
Blue collar	34,678	2.4	2,084	34,956	2.5	2,092	29,766	5.1	1,950
Precision production, craft, and repair									
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	44,455	2.7	2,095	45,407	2.8	2,097	32,846	9.5	2,080
Automobile mechanics	48,741	10.1	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	39,204	3.7	2,190	39,175	3.9	2,196	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	35,145	1.7	2,080	35,145	1.7	2,080	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	52,376	5.8	2,080	52,376	5.8	2,080	—	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	48,931	7.4	2,080	49,508	7.9	2,080	—	—	—
Electricians	57,909	6.5	2,228	57,909	6.5	2,228	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	50,603	6.1	2,080	50,603	6.1	2,080	—	—	—
	42,716	5.3	2,080	42,716	5.3	2,080	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors									
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	31,889	2.8	2,078	31,875	2.8	2,078	—	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	37,628	7.9	2,080	37,628	7.9	2,080	—	—	—
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	30,999	7.1	2,080	30,999	7.1	2,080	—	—	—
Molding and casting machine operators	27,279	8.7	2,077	27,279	8.7	2,077	—	—	—
Printing press operators	35,417	12.4	2,053	35,417	12.4	2,053	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	40,749	6.4	2,074	40,749	6.4	2,074	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	31,212	6.2	2,080	31,212	6.2	2,080	—	—	—
Assemblers	31,453	9.6	2,080	31,453	9.6	2,080	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	28,300	8.1	2,080	28,300	8.1	2,080	—	—	—
	26,522	12.2	2,080	26,522	12.2	2,080	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving									
Truck drivers	32,080	6.4	2,095	32,907	7.1	2,146	26,120	5.7	1,729
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	34,989	11.8	2,218	35,218	12.3	2,224	—	—	—
	33,051	12.3	2,080	32,843	12.6	2,080	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	26,039	4.7	2,067	25,878	4.9	2,067	29,034	7.8	2,070

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers —Continued									
Production helpers	\$24,244	9.6	2,080	\$23,736	10.0	2,080	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ...	24,933	10.4	2,025	24,811	10.8	2,022	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	31,843	9.1	2,071	31,843	9.1	2,071	—	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	23,074	10.3	2,078	23,074	10.3	2,078	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	24,934	10.9	2,077	23,996	12.1	2,079	—	—	—
Service	21,734	5.2	1,985	18,651	6.1	2,049	\$27,953	6.7	1,857
Protective service	31,767	7.8	2,112	19,781	2.2	2,077	36,225	4.7	2,125
Guards and police, except public service	20,240	3.9	2,065	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	11,799	9.4	1,808	11,944	10.9	2,025	11,358	13.2	1,144
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	7,002	15.8	2,016	7,002	15.8	2,016	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	6,294	14.3	2,011	6,294	14.3	2,011	—	—	—
Other food service	14,981	5.4	1,670	17,501	4.0	2,035	11,358	13.2	1,144
Cooks	18,540	4.0	1,946	19,451	4.0	2,031	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	11,700	6.9	1,421	15,856	4.8	2,056	—	—	—
Health service	22,260	6.5	2,045	22,317	6.8	2,050	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing ..	24,942	5.2	2,060	25,268	5.1	2,070	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	17,753	3.8	2,020	17,753	3.8	2,020	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	23,216	7.1	2,080	23,079	8.6	2,080	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	24,228	7.4	2,080	24,368	9.5	2,080	—	—	—
Personal service	21,280	8.0	1,905	22,168	8.9	2,027	—	—	—

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to

cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

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

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

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$17.68	2.7	\$17.53	3.2	\$18.50	3.8
All excluding sales	17.57	2.5	17.39	2.9	18.50	3.8
White collar	20.94	3.8	21.00	4.5	20.66	5.8
1	9.30	5.8	8.57	5.2	10.26	1.7
2	9.47	2.9	9.76	2.9	8.53	2.5
3	10.32	6.5	10.35	7.3	10.10	5.1
4	13.64	3.0	13.90	3.0	11.92	4.0
5	14.65	3.1	15.08	3.3	12.80	6.2
6	15.67	4.4	15.91	5.1	14.35	6.6
7	18.76	4.9	19.91	5.2	16.03	4.6
8	22.40	5.7	22.96	5.4	—	—
9	27.56	2.9	25.74	2.9	30.07	3.9
10	47.46	17.1	48.19	17.1	—	—
11	34.21	4.1	34.18	4.6	34.33	8.7
12	42.91	4.6	42.82	4.7	—	—
13	43.14	9.2	43.14	9.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	24.32	7.6	24.30	7.6	—	—
White collar excluding sales	21.26	3.6	21.44	4.3	20.66	5.8
1	10.13	3.1	—	—	10.26	1.7
2	9.88	3.6	10.45	3.9	8.53	2.5
3	11.36	8.1	11.60	9.4	10.10	5.1
4	13.50	2.9	13.81	2.9	11.92	4.0
5	14.94	3.1	15.48	3.2	12.80	6.2
6	15.59	4.7	15.85	5.5	14.35	6.6
7	18.74	5.6	20.15	6.3	16.03	4.6
8	22.48	5.9	23.31	3.7	—	—
9	27.49	3.1	25.42	3.0	30.07	3.9
10	29.59	4.2	29.70	4.5	—	—
11	34.21	4.1	34.18	4.6	34.33	8.7
12	42.91	4.6	42.82	4.7	—	—
13	43.14	9.2	43.14	9.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	24.92	8.5	24.90	8.5	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	25.55	4.4	25.89	5.4	24.69	7.2
Professional specialty	27.42	5.0	28.06	6.6	26.15	7.0
5	13.05	8.0	14.51	8.2	—	—
6	14.01	16.6	13.69	18.4	—	—
7	17.51	7.9	19.32	7.8	15.91	7.4
8	21.98	11.8	24.34	4.9	—	—
9	28.25	3.6	25.49	3.8	30.77	3.8
10	31.55	8.0	31.55	8.0	—	—
11	32.51	3.2	32.60	3.3	—	—
12	44.09	5.9	44.09	5.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	27.16	5.8	27.13	5.9	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.94	3.2	29.98	3.9	—	—
9	29.70	3.2	29.56	5.2	—	—
11	32.40	4.4	—	—	—	—
Civil engineers	30.10	4.3	—	—	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	30.34	7.4	30.34	7.4	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	28.18	8.6	28.18	8.6	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	25.98	8.5	25.98	8.5	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	23.87	4.4	24.08	4.7	21.96	8.0
9	22.65	3.7	22.93	3.9	20.90	5.7
Registered nurses	23.64	5.5	23.95	5.9	20.90	5.7
9	21.67	1.5	21.87	1.2	20.90	5.7
Physical therapists	26.41	2.8	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	56.87	15.5	56.87	15.5	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	28.05	8.2	24.18	18.8	28.19	8.4
9	32.07	4.3	30.19	9.0	32.14	4.4
Elementary school teachers	28.20	5.4	—	—	—	—
9	29.00	6.1	—	—	—	—
Teachers, n.e.c.	35.52	3.6	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002** — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Professional specialty and technical —Continued						
Professional specialty —Continued						
Social, recreation, and religious workers	\$15.24	9.9	\$13.51	13.9	\$17.18	11.7
Social workers	15.24	9.9	13.51	13.9	17.18	11.7
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	23.18	29.8	23.09	33.2	—	—
Technical	19.28	5.9	20.28	6.1	13.13	5.7
4	16.13	5.5	—	—	—	—
5	15.08	7.8	16.01	8.4	—	—
6	15.66	4.6	16.42	4.2	—	—
7	20.43	4.7	20.42	4.9	—	—
8	22.73	6.0	—	—	—	—
9	27.40	5.1	27.40	5.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	24.58	19.3	24.58	19.3	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	15.68	2.4	15.81	2.9	—	—
6	15.82	3.2	—	—	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	13.40	4.5	13.93	1.5	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	20.31	12.4	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.30	5.0	28.94	5.3	25.07	10.8
6	14.60	6.1	—	—	—	—
7	19.22	12.4	20.76	14.9	—	—
8	21.66	7.0	21.66	7.0	—	—
9	24.92	6.8	24.53	6.2	25.74	15.7
10	30.20	1.7	30.56	1.6	—	—
11	34.94	5.7	34.98	6.7	—	—
12	41.25	5.2	40.94	5.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	32.90	11.1	32.90	11.1	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.31	5.3	31.00	6.1	28.10	10.5
7	18.77	13.8	—	—	—	—
8	24.90	9.8	24.90	9.8	—	—
9	25.32	10.1	24.23	10.9	26.63	16.5
11	35.96	8.5	36.48	11.7	—	—
12	41.93	5.6	41.62	5.7	—	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	20.45	12.1	—	—	20.45	12.1
Financial managers	35.79	16.7	38.91	15.2	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	34.33	7.3	—	—	35.41	7.5
Managers, medicine and health	26.94	7.7	26.49	8.2	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	28.14	11.3	27.97	11.5	—	—
12	39.48	5.3	38.89	5.2	—	—
Management related	25.95	9.9	26.95	9.6	—	—
7	19.50	18.0	20.45	20.9	—	—
8	19.87	7.6	19.87	7.6	—	—
9	24.26	5.7	24.84	5.5	—	—
11	32.54	2.6	32.54	2.6	—	—
Accountants and auditors	22.87	17.0	22.87	17.0	—	—
Other financial officers	26.27	3.9	26.27	3.9	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	20.55	20.6	25.81	14.0	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	28.38	17.4	28.75	17.4	—	—
Sales	19.04	17.7	19.04	17.7	—	—
2	7.83	3.5	7.83	3.5	—	—
3	8.14	2.9	8.14	2.9	—	—
4	14.19	8.7	14.19	8.7	—	—
5	11.35	1.2	11.35	1.2	—	—
6	16.45	7.7	16.45	7.7	—	—
Supervisors, sales	35.80	39.2	35.80	39.2	—	—
Cashiers	8.02	1.6	8.02	1.6	—	—
2	7.71	4.0	7.71	4.0	—	—
3	7.98	2.2	7.98	2.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002** — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical	\$13.01	3.5	\$13.40	4.0	\$11.17	4.4
1	10.13	3.1	—	—	10.26	1.7
2	9.88	3.6	10.45	3.9	8.53	2.5
3	11.48	8.6	11.71	9.8	10.17	6.1
4	13.47	2.8	13.79	2.5	11.71	3.7
5	14.99	3.2	15.07	3.7	14.50	3.5
6	16.71	5.1	16.63	5.3	—	—
7	18.27	11.7	19.47	15.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	11.43	4.8	11.43	4.8	—	—
Supervisors, general office	16.31	14.9	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	13.91	5.3	14.69	4.4	12.09	6.7
4	12.40	5.3	13.46	5.7	—	—
5	15.49	6.9	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	10.76	5.8	10.76	5.8	—	—
3	10.29	5.3	10.29	5.3	—	—
Library clerks	11.13	10.5	—	—	10.03	6.7
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.89	8.5	12.92	9.7	—	—
3	11.82	4.6	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.92	5.6	15.01	5.7	—	—
Billing clerks	11.45	5.1	—	—	—	—
Dispatchers	13.12	9.7	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	12.41	4.6	12.41	4.6	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	14.29	6.4	14.10	7.4	—	—
General office clerks	12.27	6.5	13.22	5.3	10.34	10.5
3	10.45	7.0	11.61	5.7	—	—
Data entry keyers	12.03	7.8	12.03	7.8	—	—
Teachers' aides	10.00	4.2	—	—	10.00	4.2
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.43	8.0	13.53	8.6	—	—
4	13.03	7.6	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	16.22	2.2	16.29	2.3	14.97	5.0
1	8.37	3.0	8.37	3.0	—	—
2	11.12	4.0	11.14	4.0	—	—
3	16.06	4.0	16.26	4.1	12.42	7.4
4	15.43	2.9	15.58	3.1	14.40	6.5
5	15.59	2.8	15.57	2.9	—	—
6	19.58	6.1	20.03	5.8	—	—
7	22.95	2.7	23.17	2.8	—	—
8	23.54	5.9	23.54	5.9	—	—
9	25.72	4.9	25.98	5.0	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.13	2.9	21.56	2.9	15.79	9.5
3	12.59	12.0	12.47	13.2	—	—
4	12.84	7.6	14.03	2.3	—	—
5	14.99	3.0	14.99	3.0	—	—
6	20.60	10.5	22.73	8.4	—	—
7	23.07	2.8	23.30	2.9	—	—
8	23.54	5.9	23.54	5.9	—	—
9	26.31	4.8	26.66	4.9	—	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	23.43	10.1	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	17.90	5.2	17.84	5.5	—	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	16.87	1.5	16.87	1.5	—	—
7	17.26	2.6	17.26	2.6	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	25.18	5.8	25.18	5.8	—	—
7	26.27	4.9	26.27	4.9	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	23.52	7.4	23.80	7.9	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	25.99	7.8	25.99	7.8	—	—
Electricians	24.33	6.1	24.33	6.1	—	—
7	24.33	6.1	24.33	6.1	—	—
Supervisors, production	20.54	5.3	20.54	5.3	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.21	2.8	15.20	2.8	—	—
1	8.47	6.5	8.47	6.5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
—Continued						
2	\$10.71	5.1	\$10.71	5.1	—	—
3	17.72	5.7	17.72	5.7	—	—
4	16.18	5.3	16.18	5.3	—	—
5	15.19	3.5	15.16	3.6	—	—
6	17.67	5.4	17.67	5.4	—	—
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing						
machine operators	18.09	7.9	18.09	7.9	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	14.90	7.1	14.90	7.1	—	—
5	15.33	10.5	15.33	10.5	—	—
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	13.13	8.7	13.13	8.7	—	—
Molding and casting machine operators	17.25	11.6	17.25	11.6	—	—
Printing press operators	19.64	6.3	19.64	6.3	—	—
Packaging and filling machine operators	13.83	7.8	13.83	7.8	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.01	6.2	15.01	6.2	—	—
Welders and cutters	15.12	9.6	15.12	9.6	—	—
Assemblers	13.59	8.1	13.59	8.1	—	—
2	10.41	3.8	10.41	3.8	—	—
3	17.97	14.5	17.97	14.5	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.75	12.2	12.75	12.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.03	4.7	15.10	5.2	\$14.45	5.5
2	11.81	6.7	11.81	6.7	—	—
3	15.65	11.1	17.04	11.9	—	—
4	15.23	3.6	15.17	4.4	15.49	3.3
5	18.36	7.9	18.31	8.2	—	—
Truck drivers	15.62	7.7	15.84	8.0	—	—
4	15.48	4.7	15.61	5.1	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	15.61	11.8	15.51	12.1	—	—
3	18.74	13.8	18.74	13.8	—	—
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	12.99	5.6	12.99	5.6	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.97	4.6	11.89	4.8	13.78	8.0
1	8.40	3.3	8.39	3.4	—	—
2	10.97	7.8	11.02	7.9	—	—
3	14.79	7.3	14.88	7.6	—	—
4	15.50	7.5	15.45	8.7	—	—
5	14.31	3.5	—	—	—	—
Production helpers	11.66	9.6	11.41	10.0	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	10.11	8.2	10.04	8.4	—	—
1	7.51	2.8	7.51	2.8	—	—
2	10.16	6.0	10.16	6.0	—	—
3	13.49	18.5	13.49	20.9	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	15.00	8.5	15.00	8.5	—	—
3	16.63	11.8	16.63	11.8	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	11.09	10.2	11.09	10.2	—	—
2	9.23	7.1	9.23	7.1	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.92	10.7	11.49	11.9	—	—
1	8.54	6.2	8.53	6.3	—	—
2	14.36	19.8	15.02	19.8	—	—
Service	10.14	5.3	8.35	6.3	14.92	4.8
1	7.36	12.7	6.79	13.5	—	—
2	6.93	14.9	6.29	17.7	10.49	9.1
3	8.54	7.7	8.12	8.4	11.06	7.7
4	10.58	4.2	9.93	4.0	—	—
5	12.32	5.0	—	—	—	—
6	16.89	3.7	—	—	—	—
7	17.78	6.3	—	—	17.78	6.3
Not able to be leveled	10.82	8.1	10.82	8.1	—	—
Protective service	14.92	7.7	9.56	3.0	17.02	4.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Protective service—Continued						
7	\$17.78	6.3	—	—	\$17.78	6.3
Guards and police, except public service	9.82	4.8	\$9.50	2.9	—	—
Food service	5.82	9.3	5.30	9.6	9.73	6.9
1	6.06	18.1	5.45	19.1	—	—
2	4.62	19.3	3.95	22.0	—	—
3	6.68	17.7	6.64	18.3	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.39	11.8	3.39	11.8	—	—
2	2.97	15.7	2.97	15.7	—	—
3	4.10	30.0	4.10	30.0	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.91	9.9	2.91	9.9	—	—
2	2.52	6.5	2.52	6.5	—	—
Other food service	8.75	3.5	8.41	3.3	9.73	6.9
1	8.37	3.7	7.97	3.1	—	—
2	8.47	4.4	—	—	—	—
3	9.04	4.2	9.11	4.4	—	—
Cooks	9.30	3.8	9.32	4.0	—	—
3	9.05	4.4	9.12	4.6	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.10	3.3	7.67	2.9	—	—
1	8.40	3.8	7.99	3.3	—	—
Health service	10.78	5.8	10.79	6.1	—	—
3	9.19	3.2	9.21	3.3	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	12.04	4.8	12.13	4.9	—	—
3	9.93	2.8	9.93	2.8	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.88	3.2	8.90	3.3	—	—
3	8.88	4.5	8.90	4.6	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.06	6.9	10.98	8.3	—	—
1	9.41	7.9	8.78	5.5	—	—
2	12.68	26.3	12.68	26.3	—	—
Maids and housemen	7.68	5.0	7.68	5.0	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	11.62	7.4	11.68	9.4	—	—
2	17.03	18.9	17.03	18.9	—	—
Personal service	10.60	9.0	10.34	10.1	—	—
2	9.14	6.3	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	9.59	7.6	8.93	7.4	—	—

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

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

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

⁴ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and

hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

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

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

Table 4-2. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$18.41	2.7	\$18.38	3.1	\$18.57	4.1
All excluding sales	18.12	2.5	18.03	2.9	18.57	4.1
White collar	21.76	3.8	22.01	4.4	20.74	6.2
1	10.34	2.2	—	—	—	—
2	9.74	3.7	10.29	3.7	—	—
3	11.15	7.6	11.32	8.5	10.06	5.3
4	13.76	3.1	14.04	3.1	11.95	4.2
5	14.93	3.1	15.09	3.3	13.99	6.6
6	15.69	4.6	15.95	5.3	14.35	6.6
7	18.76	4.9	19.91	5.2	16.03	4.6
8	22.38	5.8	22.96	5.5	—	—
9	27.54	3.1	25.80	3.0	30.02	4.3
10	47.98	17.0	48.74	17.1	—	—
11	34.21	4.2	34.18	4.6	—	—
12	42.91	4.6	42.82	4.7	—	—
13	43.14	9.2	43.14	9.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	24.32	7.6	24.30	7.6	—	—
White collar excluding sales	21.58	3.7	21.81	4.3	20.74	6.2
1	10.35	2.3	—	—	—	—
2	9.79	4.1	10.45	4.4	—	—
3	11.67	8.8	11.98	10.0	10.06	5.3
4	13.51	3.0	13.82	2.9	11.95	4.2
5	15.25	3.1	15.49	3.3	13.99	6.6
6	15.62	4.9	15.89	5.8	14.35	6.6
7	18.74	5.6	20.15	6.3	16.03	4.6
8	22.46	6.1	23.31	3.8	—	—
9	27.46	3.3	25.47	3.1	30.02	4.3
10	29.82	4.3	29.96	4.6	—	—
11	34.21	4.2	34.18	4.6	—	—
12	42.91	4.6	42.82	4.7	—	—
13	43.14	9.2	43.14	9.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	24.92	8.5	24.90	8.5	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	25.77	4.6	26.08	5.6	24.96	7.8
Professional specialty	27.71	5.2	28.24	6.7	26.58	7.6
5	15.13	7.1	—	—	—	—
6	14.02	16.8	13.69	18.7	—	—
7	17.51	7.9	19.32	7.8	15.91	7.4
8	21.91	12.4	24.49	5.6	—	—
9	28.28	4.0	25.58	4.1	30.76	4.1
11	32.41	3.3	32.60	3.3	—	—
12	44.09	5.9	44.09	5.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	27.16	5.8	27.13	5.9	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.94	3.2	29.98	3.9	—	—
9	29.70	3.2	29.56	5.2	—	—
11	32.40	4.4	—	—	—	—
Civil engineers	30.10	4.3	—	—	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	30.34	7.4	30.34	7.4	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	28.18	8.6	28.18	8.6	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	25.98	8.5	25.98	8.5	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	23.90	4.9	24.20	5.1	—	—
9	22.48	3.7	22.77	3.8	—	—
Registered nurses	23.77	6.1	24.09	6.4	—	—
9	21.51	1.5	21.75	1.3	—	—
Teachers, college and university	56.87	15.5	56.87	15.5	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	28.87	8.5	24.18	18.8	29.07	8.7
9	31.89	4.8	30.19	9.0	31.95	5.0
Elementary school teachers	28.20	5.4	—	—	—	—
9	29.00	6.1	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.23	9.9	13.48	13.9	17.18	11.7
Social workers	15.23	9.9	13.48	13.9	17.18	11.7
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued						
Professional specialty –Continued						
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.						
	\$23.18	29.8	\$23.09	33.2	–	–
Technical	19.45	6.0	20.49	6.1	\$13.16	6.0
4	16.31	5.1	–	–	–	–
5	15.08	7.8	16.01	8.4	–	–
6	15.74	5.2	16.67	4.8	–	–
7	20.43	4.7	20.42	4.9	–	–
8	22.73	6.0	–	–	–	–
9	27.40	5.1	27.40	5.1	–	–
Not able to be leveled	24.58	19.3	24.58	19.3	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	15.73	2.6	15.88	3.2	–	–
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	20.31	12.4	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.36	5.0	29.03	5.3	25.07	10.8
6	14.60	6.1	–	–	–	–
7	19.22	12.4	20.76	14.9	–	–
8	21.66	7.0	21.66	7.0	–	–
9	24.92	6.8	24.53	6.2	25.74	15.7
10	30.20	1.7	30.56	1.6	–	–
11	34.94	5.7	34.98	6.7	–	–
12	41.25	5.2	40.94	5.3	–	–
Not able to be leveled	32.90	11.1	32.90	11.1	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.45	5.3	31.20	6.0	28.10	10.5
7	18.77	13.8	–	–	–	–
8	24.90	9.8	24.90	9.8	–	–
9	25.32	10.1	24.23	10.9	26.63	16.5
11	35.96	8.5	36.48	11.7	–	–
12	41.93	5.6	41.62	5.7	–	–
Administrators and officials, public administration	20.45	12.1	–	–	20.45	12.1
Financial managers	35.79	16.7	38.91	15.2	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	34.33	7.3	–	–	35.41	7.5
Managers, medicine and health	26.94	7.7	26.49	8.2	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	28.14	11.3	27.97	11.5	–	–
12	39.48	5.3	38.89	5.2	–	–
Management related	25.95	9.9	26.95	9.6	–	–
7	19.50	18.0	20.45	20.9	–	–
8	19.87	7.6	19.87	7.6	–	–
9	24.26	5.7	24.84	5.5	–	–
11	32.54	2.6	32.54	2.6	–	–
Accountants and auditors	22.87	17.0	22.87	17.0	–	–
Other financial officers	26.27	3.9	26.27	3.9	–	–
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	20.55	20.6	25.81	14.0	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	28.38	17.4	28.75	17.4	–	–
Sales	23.13	16.6	23.13	16.6	–	–
3	8.97	4.4	8.97	4.4	–	–
4	14.79	8.2	14.79	8.2	–	–
6	16.45	7.7	16.45	7.7	–	–
Supervisors, sales	37.60	38.1	37.60	38.1	–	–
Cashiers	9.30	2.6	9.30	2.6	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	13.21	3.6	13.64	3.9	11.25	4.6
1	10.35	2.3	–	–	–	–
2	9.79	4.1	10.45	4.4	–	–
3	11.81	9.3	12.11	10.4	10.13	6.5
4	13.47	2.9	13.80	2.6	11.74	3.8
5	14.99	3.2	15.07	3.7	14.50	3.5
6	16.71	5.1	16.63	5.3	–	–
7	18.27	11.7	19.47	15.1	–	–
Not able to be leveled	11.43	4.8	11.43	4.8	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical —Continued						
Supervisors, general office	\$16.31	14.9	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	13.94	5.4	\$14.73	4.4	\$12.09	6.7
4	12.43	5.4	13.56	5.8	—	—
5	15.49	6.9	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	10.84	6.1	10.84	6.1	—	—
3	10.29	5.3	10.29	5.3	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.89	8.5	12.92	9.7	—	—
3	11.82	4.6	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.92	5.6	15.01	5.7	—	—
Dispatchers	13.12	9.7	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	13.05	6.7	13.05	6.7	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	14.44	7.3	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	12.34	6.7	13.31	5.5	10.39	10.8
3	10.43	7.1	11.60	5.9	—	—
Teachers' aides	10.00	4.2	—	—	10.00	4.2
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.50	8.2	13.61	8.9	—	—
Blue collar	16.64	2.3	16.71	2.4	15.26	4.9
1	8.69	4.1	8.69	4.1	—	—
2	11.24	4.2	11.25	4.2	—	—
3	16.18	3.9	16.32	4.1	13.22	5.2
4	15.43	2.9	15.58	3.2	14.40	6.5
5	15.59	2.8	15.57	2.9	—	—
6	19.58	6.1	20.03	5.8	—	—
7	22.96	2.7	23.18	2.8	—	—
8	23.54	5.9	23.54	5.9	—	—
9	25.72	4.9	25.98	5.0	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.21	2.8	21.66	2.8	15.79	9.5
3	13.06	10.4	12.98	11.7	—	—
4	12.84	7.6	14.03	2.3	—	—
5	14.99	3.0	14.99	3.0	—	—
6	20.60	10.5	22.73	8.4	—	—
7	23.08	2.8	23.31	2.9	—	—
8	23.54	5.9	23.54	5.9	—	—
9	26.31	4.8	26.66	4.9	—	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	23.43	10.1	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	17.90	5.2	17.84	5.5	—	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	16.90	1.7	16.90	1.7	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	25.18	5.8	25.18	5.8	—	—
7	26.27	4.9	26.27	4.9	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	23.52	7.4	23.80	7.9	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	25.99	7.8	25.99	7.8	—	—
Electricians	24.33	6.1	24.33	6.1	—	—
7	24.33	6.1	24.33	6.1	—	—
Supervisors, production	20.54	5.3	20.54	5.3	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.35	2.8	15.34	2.8	—	—
2	10.79	5.4	10.79	5.4	—	—
3	17.72	5.7	17.72	5.7	—	—
4	16.18	5.3	16.18	5.3	—	—
5	15.19	3.5	15.16	3.6	—	—
6	17.67	5.4	17.67	5.4	—	—
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	18.09	7.9	18.09	7.9	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	14.90	7.1	14.90	7.1	—	—
5	15.33	10.5	15.33	10.5	—	—
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	13.13	8.7	13.13	8.7	—	—
Molding and casting machine operators	17.25	11.6	17.25	11.6	—	—
Printing press operators	19.64	6.3	19.64	6.3	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.01	6.2	15.01	6.2	—	—
Welders and cutters	15.12	9.6	15.12	9.6	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
—Continued						
Assemblers	\$13.61	8.1	\$13.61	8.1	—	—
2	10.42	3.9	10.42	3.9	—	—
3	17.97	14.5	17.97	14.5	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.75	12.2	12.75	12.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.31	4.8	15.34	5.3	\$15.11	4.1
2	11.88	7.2	11.88	7.2	—	—
3	16.31	11.0	17.04	11.9	—	—
4	15.21	3.6	15.14	4.4	15.49	3.3
5	18.36	7.9	18.31	8.2	—	—
Truck drivers	15.78	7.9	15.83	8.2	—	—
4	15.46	4.8	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	15.89	12.3	15.79	12.6	—	—
3	18.74	13.8	18.74	13.8	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.60	4.7	12.52	4.9	14.03	7.8
1	8.78	4.7	8.78	4.7	—	—
2	11.25	8.6	11.31	8.8	—	—
3	14.62	6.8	14.70	7.2	—	—
4	15.54	7.8	15.49	9.1	—	—
5	14.31	3.5	—	—	—	—
Production helpers	11.66	9.6	11.41	10.0	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	12.31	9.8	12.27	10.3	—	—
1	8.56	3.9	8.56	3.9	—	—
2	10.71	8.8	10.71	8.8	—	—
3	13.74	18.2	13.78	20.6	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	15.38	9.1	15.38	9.1	—	—
3	16.32	12.3	16.32	12.3	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	11.10	10.3	11.10	10.3	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	12.00	10.9	11.54	12.1	—	—
1	8.53	6.3	8.53	6.3	—	—
Service	10.95	5.0	9.10	6.0	15.05	4.9
1	8.64	6.7	8.08	5.5	—	—
2	7.56	14.6	6.90	18.0	—	—
3	9.39	4.1	9.01	4.0	—	—
4	10.73	4.7	10.04	4.4	—	—
5	12.32	5.0	—	—	—	—
6	17.00	3.6	—	—	—	—
7	17.78	6.3	—	—	17.78	6.3
Not able to be leveled	10.89	8.2	10.89	8.2	—	—
Protective service	15.04	7.5	9.52	2.3	17.04	4.6
7	17.78	6.3	—	—	17.78	6.3
Guards and police, except public service	9.80	4.6	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.53	10.3	5.90	10.9	9.92	7.0
1	7.37	12.4	6.60	12.8	—	—
2	4.97	19.8	4.18	23.1	—	—
3	8.51	11.5	8.54	12.1	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.47	15.4	3.47	15.4	—	—
2	3.01	16.5	3.01	16.5	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.13	13.7	3.13	13.7	—	—
2	2.53	7.9	2.53	7.9	—	—
Other food service	8.97	4.0	8.60	4.0	9.92	7.0
3	9.28	4.1	9.38	4.2	—	—
Cooks	9.53	3.5	9.58	3.8	—	—
3	9.30	4.2	9.40	4.4	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.23	4.1	7.71	3.9	—	—
Health service	10.89	6.0	10.89	6.3	—	—
3	9.22	3.6	9.22	3.6	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	12.11	4.8	12.21	4.8	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service—Continued						
Health service—Continued						
Health aides, except nursing—Continued						
3	\$10.07	2.5	\$10.07	2.5	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.79	3.7	8.79	3.7	—	—
3	8.85	4.9	8.85	4.9	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.16	7.1	11.10	8.6	—	—
1	9.64	8.6	—	—	—	—
2	12.91	27.1	12.91	27.1	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	11.65	7.4	11.72	9.5	—	—
2	17.03	18.9	17.03	18.9	—	—
Personal service	11.17	9.0	10.94	10.1	—	—

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

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

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

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

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

Table 4-3. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$9.37	7.6	\$8.56	5.6	\$17.18	20.1
All excluding sales	9.92	9.4	8.89	7.4	17.18	20.1
White collar	11.56	9.0	10.16	4.7	19.43	16.2
1	7.76	4.4	7.78	4.7	—	—
2	8.73	4.8	8.74	4.9	—	—
3	8.16	2.7	8.05	2.5	—	—
4	11.82	7.8	11.88	8.2	—	—
5	10.86	8.7	—	—	—	—
6	14.92	3.4	14.92	3.4	—	—
9	27.98	9.7	24.27	5.5	—	—
White collar excluding sales	15.17	10.2	13.44	6.8	19.43	16.2
1	8.65	5.1	—	—	—	—
2	10.35	3.8	10.43	3.8	—	—
3	9.43	2.9	9.27	2.2	—	—
4	13.31	6.7	13.59	6.9	—	—
5	10.88	8.9	—	—	—	—
6	14.92	3.4	14.92	3.4	—	—
9	27.98	9.7	24.27	5.5	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	21.27	8.0	20.47	7.9	21.98	11.9
Professional specialty	22.51	6.9	22.82	5.1	22.30	11.5
5	10.25	8.3	—	—	—	—
9	27.98	9.7	24.27	5.5	—	—
Health related	23.65	4.7	22.91	5.1	—	—
9	23.77	4.4	24.27	5.5	—	—
Registered nurses	22.61	2.3	—	—	—	—
9	22.58	2.4	22.66	3.1	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	13.59	6.7	13.81	7.9	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	7.63	2.4	7.63	2.4	—	—
2	7.18	4.8	7.18	4.8	—	—
3	7.52	1.4	7.52	1.4	—	—
Cashiers	7.32	1.6	7.32	1.6	—	—
2	6.80	3.3	6.80	3.3	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	10.38	4.2	10.50	4.5	9.42	8.4
1	8.65	5.1	—	—	—	—
2	10.35	3.8	10.43	3.8	—	—
3	9.44	3.1	9.28	2.3	—	—
4	13.53	6.9	13.74	6.8	—	—
Library clerks	8.76	4.1	—	—	8.76	4.1
Blue collar	9.31	6.7	9.34	6.9	—	—
1	7.87	4.2	7.85	4.3	—	—
2	9.89	6.2	9.89	6.2	—	—
3	12.94	24.8	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	10.43	9.7	10.86	9.7	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.03	9.5	9.03	9.7	—	—
1	7.82	4.3	7.80	4.3	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.44	1.9	7.44	1.9	—	—
1	7.13	2.7	7.13	2.7	—	—
Service	5.10	10.2	4.99	10.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-3. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service—Continued						
1	\$5.33	23.8	\$5.10	24.6	—	—
2	3.62	14.9	3.55	15.5	—	—
3	5.23	19.7	5.15	19.9	—	—
4	9.16	12.6	9.16	12.6	—	—
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	4.28	10.6	4.15	10.5	—	—
1	5.03	26.6	4.74	27.2	—	—
2	3.25	19.1	3.15	20.1	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.29	14.0	3.29	14.0	—	—
2	2.86	14.3	2.86	14.3	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.58	10.3	2.58	10.3	—	—
Other food service	7.59	2.3	7.55	1.7	—	—
1	7.74	2.8	7.54	2.2	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.63	3.3	7.57	2.2	—	—
1	7.77	2.8	7.57	2.2	—	—
Health service	9.29	2.3	9.40	2.2	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.45	2.3	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

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

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

Table 5-1. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$18.41	\$9.37	\$19.49	\$17.13	\$17.31	\$25.07
All excluding sales	18.12	9.92	19.70	16.87	17.56	18.33
White collar	21.76	11.56	20.60	20.99	20.41	28.83
White-collar excluding sales	21.58	15.17	21.45	21.23	21.29	19.56
Professional specialty and technical	25.77	21.27	26.05	25.40	25.55	—
Professional specialty	27.71	22.51	27.47	27.40	27.42	—
Technical	19.45	13.59	18.13	19.48	19.28	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.36	—	—	29.00	28.53	—
Sales	23.13	7.63	8.77	19.72	12.74	31.11
Administrative support, including clerical	13.21	10.38	12.81	13.04	13.03	—
Blue collar	16.64	9.31	19.47	13.83	16.14	17.86
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.21	—	23.90	18.56	21.15	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.35	—	18.26	12.94	15.21	—
Transportation and material moving	15.31	10.43	17.37	13.34	14.57	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.60	9.03	15.26	10.23	12.04	—
Service	10.95	5.10	15.40	9.40	10.14	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	2.7	7.6	3.3	3.6	2.5	15.5
All excluding sales	2.5	9.4	3.2	3.4	2.5	12.1
White collar	3.8	9.0	8.4	4.3	3.5	19.6
White-collar excluding sales	3.7	10.2	8.4	4.1	3.6	33.2
Professional specialty and technical	4.6	8.0	8.2	5.2	4.4	—
Professional specialty	5.2	6.9	8.8	6.0	5.0	—
Technical	6.0	6.7	12.1	6.4	5.9	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.0	—	—	4.8	5.7	—
Sales	16.6	2.4	3.5	18.0	10.4	19.4
Administrative support, including clerical	3.6	4.2	14.1	3.6	3.6	—
Blue collar	2.3	6.7	2.8	3.1	2.3	10.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	2.8	—	2.8	4.2	2.9	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.8	—	3.5	4.0	2.8	—
Transportation and material moving	4.8	9.7	6.8	4.7	3.8	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.7	9.5	7.1	3.9	4.8	—
Service	5.0	10.2	7.4	5.7	5.3	—

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

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

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

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

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

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

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers									
	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ³				Service-producing industries ⁴				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
	Mean									
All occupations	\$17.53	\$20.16	-	-	\$19.80	-	-	-	-	\$16.36
All excluding sales	17.39	20.22	-	-	19.86	-	-	-	-	16.27
White collar	21.00	25.30	-	-	25.34	-	-	-	-	20.98
White-collar excluding sales	21.44	25.70	-	-	25.76	-	-	-	-	20.94
Professional specialty and technical	25.89	28.51	-	-	28.51	-	-	-	-	25.06
Professional specialty	28.06	30.17	-	-	30.17	-	-	-	-	27.53
Technical	20.28	21.96	-	-	21.96	-	-	-	-	17.53
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.94	32.87	-	-	33.01	-	-	-	-	25.92
Sales	19.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	13.40	16.30	-	-	16.50	-	-	-	-	12.47
Blue collar	16.29	18.22	-	-	17.50	-	-	-	-	10.37
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.56	23.65	-	-	22.88	-	-	-	-	16.98
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.20	15.96	-	-	15.90	-	-	-	-	8.59
Transportation and material moving	15.10	17.58	-	-	17.96	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.89	14.83	-	-	14.86	-	-	-	-	8.92
Service	8.35	16.76	-	-	16.76	-	-	-	-	9.40
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	3.2	3.0	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	6.7
All excluding sales	2.9	3.0	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	6.7
White collar	4.5	5.4	-	-	5.6	-	-	-	-	7.1
White-collar excluding sales	4.3	5.4	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	7.3
Professional specialty and technical	5.4	3.1	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	9.2
Professional specialty	6.6	3.8	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	10.5
Technical	6.1	5.8	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	4.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.3	8.7	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	9.8
Sales	17.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	4.0	6.9	-	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	4.6
Blue collar	2.3	2.1	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	9.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	2.9	3.1	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	5.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.8	2.7	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	5.6
Transportation and material moving	5.2	5.9	-	-	7.4	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.8	5.9	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	-	6.3
Service	6.3	14.6	-	-	14.6	-	-	-	-	4.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$17.53	\$15.89	\$18.04	\$15.84	\$21.00
All excluding sales	17.39	15.34	18.02	15.59	20.99
White collar	21.00	21.33	20.93	19.29	22.86
White-collar excluding sales	21.44	21.11	21.51	19.92	22.96
Professional specialty and technical	25.89	27.01	25.83	25.47	26.08
Professional specialty	28.06	30.26	27.94	28.53	27.59
Technical	20.28	—	20.38	19.64	21.12
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.94	30.77	28.27	26.30	30.28
Sales	19.04	22.15	18.16	17.57	21.24
Administrative support, including clerical	13.40	14.99	12.85	12.06	13.84
Blue collar	16.29	14.85	16.84	14.44	19.95
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.56	19.33	22.64	19.93	25.69
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.20	12.70	15.90	12.43	18.56
Transportation and material moving	15.10	14.33	15.30	14.82	17.55
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.89	11.71	11.99	10.39	14.83
Service	8.35	5.44	9.48	8.55	12.23
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	3.2	7.7	3.5	6.1	3.3
All excluding sales	2.9	6.6	3.3	5.6	3.3
White collar	4.5	10.9	4.8	8.7	4.5
White-collar excluding sales	4.3	7.8	4.8	9.0	4.6
Professional specialty and technical	5.4	16.2	5.7	13.1	3.7
Professional specialty	6.6	15.8	6.9	17.2	3.6
Technical	6.1	—	6.4	10.3	8.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.3	6.1	6.8	7.9	10.0
Sales	17.7	42.3	20.3	25.3	15.6
Administrative support, including clerical	4.0	5.3	3.7	4.3	5.4
Blue collar	2.3	4.5	3.1	5.2	2.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	2.9	4.8	3.6	7.3	1.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.8	6.0	3.3	4.3	3.5
Transportation and material moving	5.2	7.0	6.3	6.7	15.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.8	9.0	6.0	5.2	9.9
Service	6.3	11.1	5.9	6.3	8.7

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

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

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

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

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

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.48	\$10.44	\$14.73	\$22.35	\$29.92
All excluding sales	8.68	10.75	14.73	22.75	29.81
White collar	9.24	12.00	17.33	26.95	35.67
White collar excluding sales	10.00	12.84	18.03	27.66	36.19
Professional specialty and technical	14.02	18.84	25.08	30.94	36.19
Professional specialty	14.53	20.98	26.60	32.22	38.32
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	22.49	25.40	29.92	32.76	38.17
Civil engineers	22.40	29.92	29.92	29.92	34.32
Engineers, n.e.c.	21.59	23.05	29.33	35.40	38.17
Mathematical and computer scientists	13.94	21.83	28.66	32.35	36.76
Computer systems analysts and scientists	13.94	21.08	28.66	28.66	32.35
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	20.19	20.98	22.09	25.95	31.49
Registered nurses	20.60	20.98	21.36	24.05	31.49
Physical therapists	24.18	25.95	25.95	25.95	28.33
Teachers, college and university	29.12	44.30	60.24	69.93	79.27
Teachers, except college and university	14.53	25.47	26.79	36.19	38.32
Elementary school teachers	25.47	25.47	26.60	32.22	32.22
Teachers, n.e.c.	35.30	36.19	36.19	38.32	38.32
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	8.84	12.41	15.16	16.18	21.22
Social workers	8.84	12.41	15.16	16.18	21.22
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	8.85	8.85	21.17	31.67	56.17
Technical	12.66	14.12	18.54	23.14	29.33
Licensed practical nurses	15.06	15.12	15.13	15.82	18.54
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	9.25	9.66	14.12	14.12	18.84
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	12.66	12.66	20.64	25.08	26.72
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.43	18.94	27.66	35.35	40.56
Executives, administrators, and managers	14.42	20.40	29.81	38.56	46.70
Administrators and officials, public administration	14.35	14.35	19.71	25.12	28.00
Financial managers	16.25	17.76	39.48	46.70	58.05
Administrators, education and related fields	24.88	25.24	38.56	39.09	44.70
Managers, medicine and health	20.40	20.40	29.81	29.81	29.81
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	11.23	14.57	30.90	34.69	41.71
Management related	15.63	17.37	24.97	31.88	40.56
Accountants and auditors	12.59	17.07	18.75	31.88	31.88
Other financial officers	20.06	24.97	27.66	27.66	29.64
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	12.33	12.33	19.33	25.00	36.44
Management related, n.e.c.	16.07	19.07	26.25	40.56	40.56
Sales	7.33	8.27	12.06	19.87	32.54
Supervisors, sales	9.10	11.15	27.90	66.72	66.72
Cashiers	6.96	7.19	7.52	8.82	9.13
Administrative support, including clerical	8.99	10.24	12.38	14.73	17.33
Supervisors, general office	12.03	12.03	14.49	16.11	24.52
Secretaries	10.89	11.46	14.21	15.38	16.91
Receptionists	9.50	9.50	10.00	11.49	15.00
Library clerks	7.40	9.27	9.29	13.23	15.65
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.31	10.31	12.05	14.07	16.00
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.17	13.08	14.85	16.51	18.03
Billing clerks	9.69	9.69	11.73	12.68	12.68
Dispatchers	7.00	11.81	12.38	16.44	16.44
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.41	11.43	11.63	13.50	15.40
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	10.00	12.71	14.55	16.91	16.91
General office clerks	9.24	9.24	12.00	14.00	17.33
Data entry keyers	9.48	9.74	13.00	13.00	15.76
Teachers' aides	8.49	8.49	9.27	11.72	12.23
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.08	11.08	12.50	14.06	21.74
Blue collar	9.00	11.27	14.59	21.05	25.15
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.79	16.26	22.06	26.15	28.34

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued					
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	\$16.83	\$19.18	\$22.27	\$28.34	\$32.02
Automobile mechanics	15.00	15.90	17.47	19.13	21.18
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	14.45	15.95	16.92	17.28	18.69
Industrial machinery repairers	15.71	26.02	28.19	28.37	28.57
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	18.90	19.34	25.51	27.72	28.19
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	23.06	23.06	24.60	26.35	40.43
Electricians	17.60	23.91	26.15	26.15	28.19
Supervisors, production	16.13	17.59	18.60	23.36	24.92
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	9.40	11.14	14.08	19.29	24.23
Numerical control machine operators	10.87	13.84	20.00	20.67	24.42
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	10.37	13.79	14.59	14.97	20.69
Molding and casting machine operators	10.34	10.95	11.91	13.36	15.47
Printing press operators	8.57	9.15	22.35	22.35	22.35
Packaging and filling machine operators	16.39	16.39	19.35	23.75	24.04
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	9.55	11.29	14.57	14.95	14.95
Welders and cutters	8.00	13.96	15.29	18.48	18.48
Assemblers	10.90	11.63	13.69	20.54	20.80
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	9.40	9.40	10.26	14.73	24.64
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	8.00	8.93	12.80	13.13	20.23
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	9.51	12.77	13.81	17.13	23.10
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.40	13.50	14.40	17.13	23.10
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	9.00	10.19	13.81	19.23	24.49
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	9.51	11.54	13.56	13.56	13.56
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Production helpers	7.38	8.35	10.66	14.07	20.03
Stock handlers and baggers	6.83	8.00	11.59	14.07	16.22
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	6.78	7.32	8.85	11.27	13.49
Hand packers and packagers	9.80	10.66	14.13	20.03	23.96
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.50	8.27	10.56	12.07	13.36
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.38	8.13	11.01	14.90	17.38
Service					
Protective service	2.89	7.72	9.58	12.21	16.94
Guards and police, except public service	8.68	11.00	14.38	18.87	21.93
Food service	8.68	8.68	9.58	9.59	13.34
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.21	6.00	8.65	9.66
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.87	3.83	6.48
Other food service	2.13	2.13	2.21	2.89	4.18
Cooks	7.61	7.72	8.70	9.41	10.44
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.61	8.42	9.00	10.00	11.83
Health service	6.35	7.70	7.72	8.78	9.41
Health aides, except nursing	8.37	9.03	10.00	13.61	13.61
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.77	10.86	11.50	13.61	13.61
Cleaning and building service	7.65	8.51	9.03	9.48	9.68
Maids and housemen	7.95	8.81	9.96	12.03	16.44
Janitors and cleaners	6.87	6.87	8.00	8.29	8.90
Personal service	8.81	8.81	10.80	12.03	15.19
Service, n.e.c.	8.01	9.68	9.78	10.44	15.40
Service, n.e.c.	5.76	9.68	9.78	9.78	15.36

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

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

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

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.25	\$10.26	\$14.50	\$22.35	\$29.12
All excluding sales	8.51	10.56	14.57	22.49	28.66
White collar	9.22	12.00	17.50	26.53	35.35
White collar excluding sales	10.24	13.00	18.75	27.42	35.40
Professional specialty and technical	14.12	19.49	23.65	30.03	38.14
Professional specialty	15.00	21.08	26.04	31.49	46.58
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	22.40	25.22	29.33	34.32	39.50
Engineers, n.e.c.	21.59	23.05	29.33	35.40	38.17
Mathematical and computer scientists	13.94	21.83	28.66	32.35	36.76
Computer systems analysts and scientists	13.94	21.08	28.66	28.66	32.35
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	20.60	20.98	22.09	25.95	31.49
Registered nurses	20.64	20.98	21.36	25.20	31.49
Teachers, college and university	29.12	44.30	60.24	69.93	79.27
Teachers, except college and university	12.63	12.63	26.45	30.75	39.05
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	8.84	8.84	13.19	16.18	19.05
Social workers	8.84	8.84	13.19	16.18	19.05
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	8.85	8.85	19.20	31.67	56.17
Technical	14.12	15.13	18.97	24.07	29.33
Licensed practical nurses	15.06	15.06	15.13	16.38	18.54
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	9.25	14.12	14.12	14.12	18.84
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.57	19.71	28.53	36.18	40.56
Executives, administrators, and managers	14.43	20.40	30.54	37.37	47.67
Financial managers	17.76	21.35	39.48	46.70	73.75
Managers, medicine and health	20.40	20.40	29.81	29.81	29.81
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	11.23	14.57	30.90	34.69	41.71
Management related	16.54	19.07	26.25	31.88	40.56
Accountants and auditors	12.59	17.07	18.75	31.88	31.88
Other financial officers	20.06	24.97	27.66	27.66	29.64
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	19.33	19.33	22.36	36.44	36.44
Management related, n.e.c.	16.07	19.07	26.25	40.56	40.56
Sales	7.33	8.27	12.06	19.87	32.54
Supervisors, sales	9.10	11.15	27.90	66.72	66.72
Cashiers	6.96	7.19	7.52	8.82	9.13
Administrative support, including clerical	9.48	10.28	12.85	14.73	18.03
Secretaries	11.46	12.85	14.21	15.38	19.16
Receptionists	9.50	9.50	10.00	11.49	15.00
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.31	10.31	11.06	14.26	16.00
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.17	13.08	14.85	16.51	18.03
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.41	11.43	11.63	13.50	15.40
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	10.00	12.71	14.29	16.91	16.91
General office clerks	9.71	11.75	12.64	14.42	17.33
Data entry keyers	9.48	9.74	13.00	13.00	15.76
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.08	11.08	12.50	14.49	21.74
Blue collar	8.93	11.19	14.57	21.39	25.61
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.18	16.68	22.16	26.50	28.35
Automobile mechanics	15.00	15.90	17.47	19.00	21.18
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	14.45	15.95	16.92	17.28	18.69
Industrial machinery repairers	15.71	26.02	28.19	28.37	28.57
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	18.90	19.34	25.51	27.72	28.19
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	23.06	23.06	24.60	26.35	40.43
Electricians	17.60	23.91	26.15	26.15	28.19
Supervisors, production	16.13	17.59	18.60	23.36	24.92
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.40	11.14	14.08	19.29	24.23

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
—Continued					
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	\$10.87	\$13.84	\$20.00	\$20.67	\$24.42
Numerical control machine operators	10.37	13.79	14.59	14.97	20.69
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	10.34	10.95	11.91	13.36	15.47
Molding and casting machine operators	8.57	9.15	22.35	22.35	22.35
Printing press operators	16.39	16.39	19.35	23.75	24.04
Packaging and filling machine operators	9.55	11.29	14.57	14.95	14.95
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	8.00	13.96	15.29	18.48	18.48
Welders and cutters	10.90	11.63	13.69	20.54	20.80
Assemblers	9.40	9.40	10.26	14.73	24.64
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	8.00	8.93	12.80	13.13	20.23
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	9.51	12.40	13.56	17.13	23.10
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.40	13.50	14.40	17.13	23.10
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	9.00	10.19	13.40	19.23	24.49
.....	9.51	11.54	13.56	13.56	13.56
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Production helpers	7.38	8.27	10.66	13.67	20.03
Stock handlers and baggers	6.83	8.00	11.59	14.07	14.07
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	6.75	7.23	8.72	11.27	19.61
Hand packers and packagers	9.80	10.66	14.13	20.03	23.96
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.50	8.27	10.56	12.07	13.36
.....	7.38	8.13	10.65	12.97	23.96
Service					
Protective service	2.13	6.35	8.68	10.00	13.61
Guards and police, except public service	8.68	8.68	9.58	9.59	11.00
Food service	8.68	8.68	9.58	9.59	9.59
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	4.35	7.96	9.25
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.87	3.83	6.48
Other food service	2.13	2.13	2.21	2.89	4.18
Cooks	6.96	7.72	8.42	9.00	10.00
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.61	8.42	9.00	10.00	11.83
Health service	6.35	7.63	7.72	7.72	8.29
Health aides, except nursing	8.37	9.03	9.94	13.61	13.61
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.77	10.92	13.61	13.61	13.61
Cleaning and building service	7.65	8.51	9.03	9.50	9.68
Maids and housemen	7.50	8.29	8.81	12.03	16.44
Janitors and cleaners	6.87	6.87	8.00	8.29	8.90
Personal service	8.81	8.81	10.80	12.03	17.17
Service, n.e.c.	7.29	9.53	9.78	10.35	15.40
.....	5.76	9.53	9.78	9.78	9.78

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

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

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

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$9.27	\$11.83	\$15.46	\$24.58	\$32.88
All excluding sales	9.27	11.83	15.46	24.58	32.88
White collar	9.24	11.81	16.25	29.92	36.19
White collar excluding sales	9.24	11.81	16.25	29.92	36.19
Professional specialty and technical	12.66	15.16	26.60	32.22	36.19
Professional specialty	14.53	17.86	26.79	32.88	36.19
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	17.86	18.08	22.26	23.11	23.11
Registered nurses	17.86	17.86	22.26	22.75	23.11
Teachers, except college and university	14.53	25.47	26.79	36.19	38.32
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.16	15.16	15.16	17.17	30.42
Social workers	15.16	15.16	15.16	17.17	30.42
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	9.66	10.65	12.66	15.12	15.88
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.35	16.22	23.33	33.77	39.09
Executives, administrators, and managers	14.35	19.60	25.12	38.56	39.09
Administrators and officials, public administration	14.35	14.35	19.71	25.12	28.00
Administrators, education and related fields	24.88	33.77	38.56	39.09	44.70
Management related	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	8.18	8.99	10.89	12.26	15.43
Secretaries	10.89	10.89	10.89	12.39	13.07
Library clerks	7.40	9.27	9.27	10.79	13.23
General office clerks	8.99	9.24	9.24	9.40	15.43
Teachers' aides	8.49	8.49	9.27	11.72	12.23
Blue collar	9.80	12.77	15.46	16.83	20.55
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.80	12.30	16.12	19.62	22.25
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	10.79	12.77	15.46	16.80	17.31
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.00	13.28	15.86	15.86	16.22
Service	9.41	11.55	14.32	17.84	21.93
Protective service	11.83	13.49	16.94	20.55	22.24
Food service	8.65	8.78	8.78	10.44	14.75
Other food service	8.65	8.78	8.78	10.44	14.75
Health service	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service	-	-	-	-	-

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

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

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

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.97	\$11.18	\$15.29	\$23.36	\$30.54
All excluding sales	9.00	11.22	15.16	23.43	29.92
White collar	10.00	12.85	18.84	27.66	36.19
White collar excluding sales	10.24	13.07	18.94	28.15	36.19
Professional specialty and technical	14.12	18.97	25.30	31.16	36.70
Professional specialty	15.00	21.08	26.79	32.22	38.32
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	22.49	25.40	29.92	32.76	38.17
Civil engineers	22.40	29.92	29.92	29.92	34.32
Engineers, n.e.c.	21.59	23.05	29.33	35.40	38.17
Mathematical and computer scientists	13.94	21.83	28.66	32.35	36.76
Computer systems analysts and scientists	13.94	21.08	28.66	28.66	32.35
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	20.39	20.98	21.83	25.95	31.49
Registered nurses	20.60	20.98	21.36	26.44	31.49
Teachers, college and university	29.12	44.30	60.24	69.93	79.27
Teachers, except college and university	14.53	25.47	26.79	36.19	38.32
Elementary school teachers	25.47	25.47	26.60	32.22	32.22
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	8.84	12.41	15.16	16.18	21.22
Social workers	8.84	12.41	15.16	16.18	21.22
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	8.85	8.85	21.17	31.67	56.17
Technical	12.66	14.50	18.84	23.43	29.33
Licensed practical nurses	15.06	15.12	15.13	15.82	18.54
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	12.66	12.66	20.64	25.08	26.72
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.57	18.94	27.66	36.18	40.56
Executives, administrators, and managers	14.42	20.40	30.54	38.56	46.70
Administrators and officials, public administration	14.35	14.35	19.71	25.12	28.00
Financial managers	16.25	17.76	39.48	46.70	58.05
Administrators, education and related fields	24.88	25.24	38.56	39.09	44.70
Managers, medicine and health	20.40	20.40	29.81	29.81	29.81
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	11.23	14.57	30.90	34.69	41.71
Management related	15.63	17.37	24.97	31.88	40.56
Accountants and auditors	12.59	17.07	18.75	31.88	31.88
Other financial officers	20.06	24.97	27.66	27.66	29.64
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	12.33	12.33	19.33	25.00	36.44
Management related, n.e.c.	16.07	19.07	26.25	40.56	40.56
Sales	8.61	10.21	18.82	20.59	48.26
Supervisors, sales	9.10	11.15	27.90	66.72	66.72
Cashiers	8.39	8.61	8.97	9.20	10.90
Administrative support, including clerical	9.24	10.28	12.68	14.73	17.50
Supervisors, general office	12.03	12.03	14.49	16.11	24.52
Secretaries	10.89	11.46	14.21	15.38	16.91
Receptionists	9.50	9.50	10.00	11.49	15.00
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.31	10.31	12.05	14.07	16.00
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.17	13.08	14.85	16.51	18.03
Dispatchers	7.00	11.81	12.38	16.44	16.44
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.24	10.41	13.36	15.34	15.40
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	10.00	12.71	14.55	16.91	16.91
General office clerks	9.24	9.40	12.00	14.00	17.33
Teachers' aides	8.49	8.49	9.27	11.72	12.23
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.08	11.08	12.50	14.06	21.74
Blue collar	9.40	11.90	14.97	21.98	25.62
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.79	16.40	22.16	26.15	28.34
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	16.83	19.18	22.27	28.34	32.02
Automobile mechanics	15.00	15.90	17.47	19.13	21.18
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	14.45	15.95	16.92	17.28	18.69
Industrial machinery repairers	15.71	26.02	28.19	28.37	28.57
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	18.90	19.34	25.51	27.72	28.19
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	23.06	23.06	24.60	26.35	40.43

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued					
Electricians	\$17.60	\$23.91	\$26.15	\$26.15	\$28.19
Supervisors, production	16.13	17.59	18.60	23.36	24.92
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.40	11.18	14.34	19.35	24.23
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	10.87	13.84	20.00	20.67	24.42
Numerical control machine operators	10.37	13.79	14.59	14.97	20.69
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	10.34	10.95	11.91	13.36	15.47
Molding and casting machine operators	8.57	9.15	22.35	22.35	22.35
Printing press operators	16.39	16.39	19.35	23.75	24.04
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	8.00	13.96	15.29	18.48	18.48
Welders and cutters	10.90	11.63	13.69	20.54	20.80
Assemblers	9.40	9.40	10.26	14.73	24.64
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	8.00	8.93	12.80	13.13	20.23
Transportation and material moving	10.65	13.40	14.40	17.13	23.10
Truck drivers	12.40	13.50	14.40	17.13	23.10
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	9.00	11.01	13.81	19.88	24.49
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.89	9.03	11.27	14.13	20.10
Production helpers	6.83	8.00	11.59	14.07	16.22
Stock handlers and baggers	7.75	8.85	11.02	13.40	20.56
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.80	10.66	14.13	20.10	23.96
Hand packers and packagers	7.50	8.27	10.56	12.07	13.36
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.38	8.13	11.01	14.90	17.38
Service	4.18	8.51	9.78	13.61	17.63
Protective service	8.68	11.83	14.38	18.87	21.93
Guards and police, except public service	8.68	8.68	9.58	9.59	13.34
Food service	2.13	2.89	7.72	8.95	10.21
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.89	3.07	7.96
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.89	2.89	5.27
Other food service	7.72	8.05	8.78	9.66	10.44
Cooks	8.42	8.70	9.51	10.00	11.83
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.35	7.72	8.29	8.78	9.41
Health service	8.37	9.03	10.86	13.61	13.61
Health aides, except nursing	9.77	10.86	11.50	13.61	13.61
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.65	8.37	8.51	9.03	9.68
Cleaning and building service	8.00	8.81	9.96	12.03	16.44
Janitors and cleaners	8.81	8.81	10.80	12.03	15.19
Personal service	8.99	9.78	9.78	15.36	15.40

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

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time

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

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

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

Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$2.99	\$6.96	\$7.67	\$10.00	\$15.75
All excluding sales	2.13	6.75	8.55	11.29	20.03
White collar	7.05	7.42	8.87	11.43	23.19
White collar excluding sales	8.78	9.25	11.43	20.19	28.33
Professional specialty and technical	9.39	12.00	23.11	28.33	35.30
Professional specialty	9.39	13.50	23.48	30.00	35.30
Health related	16.50	20.64	23.48	24.71	30.00
Registered nurses	20.56	20.64	23.48	24.05	24.71
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	9.11	12.00	13.90	15.24	15.75
Executive, administrative, and managerial	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	6.94	7.05	7.42	7.55	8.87
Cashiers	6.81	7.05	7.33	7.52	8.27
Administrative support, including clerical	8.78	8.99	9.27	11.43	13.02
Library clerks	7.40	7.71	9.27	9.27	9.29
Blue collar	6.75	7.17	8.35	10.64	12.29
Precision production, craft, and repair	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	7.00	8.49	11.54	11.54	16.10
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.23	6.91	7.85	10.64	14.72
Stock handlers and baggers	6.73	6.91	7.17	8.00	9.23
Service	2.13	2.13	5.33	7.61	8.65
Protective service	-	-	-	-	-
Food service	2.13	2.13	2.99	6.95	7.67
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.13	4.25	6.48
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.99
Other food service	6.63	7.41	7.61	7.83	8.65
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.07	7.41	7.70	8.00	8.65
Health service	8.25	8.51	9.42	9.50	10.60
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.13	9.16	9.42	9.50	10.60
Cleaning and building service	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service	-	-	-	-	-

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

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time

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

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

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

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

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

The Indianapolis, IN, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby Counties.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two-stage stratified design with probability proportional to 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 Regional Office and visiting each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to follow-up and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

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

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

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

The number of jobs for which data were collected in each establishment was based on the establishment's employment size, as shown in the following schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
50–99	8
100–249	10
250–999	12
1,000–2,499	16
2,500+	20

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

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

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

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

In step three, certain other job characteristics of the chosen worker were identified. First, the worker was identified as holding either a full-time or part-time job, based on the establishment's definition of those terms. Then, the worker was classified as having a time versus incentive job, depending on whether any part of pay was directly based on the actual production of the worker, rather than solely

on hours worked. Finally, the worker was identified as being in a union job or a nonunion job. See the "Definition of terms" section on the following page for more detail.

Occupational leveling

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

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

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

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

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

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the occupational leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 occupational leveling factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the occupational leveling factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased.

Collection period

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

Sample weights were calculated for each establishment and occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate 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, 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 and job level.

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

Survey response

	<i>Establish- ments</i>
Total in sampling frame	2,580
Total in sample	435
Responding	258
Out of business or not in survey scope	41
Unable or refused to provide data	136

In this survey, the nonresponse rates for all industries and private industry exceeded regular survey standards.

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

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

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example,

at the 10th percentile, 10 percent of a published occupation's employment is in sampled establishment jobs that had average hourly wages at the 10th percentile or less for that occupation.

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Indianapolis, IN, January 2002**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	372,100	307,500	64,600
All excluding sales	341,500	276,900	64,600
White collar	188,600	146,000	42,600
White-collar excluding sales	158,100	115,500	42,600
Professional specialty and technical	71,900	45,600	26,300
Professional specialty	57,300	33,100	24,200
Technical	14,600	12,500	2,100
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26,800	22,300	4,600
Sales	30,600	30,600	–
Administrative support, including clerical	59,300	47,600	11,700
Blue collar	123,700	117,200	6,500
Precision production, craft, and repair	34,500	31,900	2,600
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	38,400	38,400	–
Transportation and material moving	20,400	17,800	2,600
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	30,400	29,200	1,300
Service	59,700	44,200	15,500

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. Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey.

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

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