

Bloomington, IN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction.....	1
Tables:	
1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics.....	3
2. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	4
3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	6
4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	8
5. Combined work levels for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers.....	9
6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	11
7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	13
8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	14
9. Full-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	15
10. Part-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	16
11. Full-time civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours.....	17
12. Full-time private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours.....	19
13. Full-time State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours.....	20
14. Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings of private industry establishments for major occupational groups.....	21
15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time private industry workers.....	22
16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time private industry workers.....	23
17. Union and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups.....	24
18. Time and incentive workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups.....	25
19. Industry sector: Mean hourly earnings for private industry workers by major occupational group.....	26
Appendixes:	
A. Technical Note.....	A – 1
Appendix table 1. Number of workers represented by the survey.....	A – 5
Appendix table 2. Survey establishment response.....	A – 6
B. Standard Occupational Classification System.....	B – 1

Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Bloomington, IN, metropolitan area. Data were collected between September 2005 and October 2006; the average reference month is March 2006. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and an appendix with detailed information on occupational classifications.

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

NCS products

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

Changes to the publications

The locality wage publications have undergone a number of significant changes. Beginning with the 3135 bulletin series, the releases employ:

1. The 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)
2. An expanded scope of establishments, lowering the minimum establishment size for private industry from 50 workers to 1 worker
3. Imputation for temporary non-response situations
4. Benchmarking of estimated employment
5. Redesigned tables, to reflect the new classification system and to emphasize work levels

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by high-level occupational aggregations in the private sector. Tables 15 and 16 provide mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings data for full-time employees in private establishments with fewer than 100 workers, and in private establishments with 100 workers or more.

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

and incentive workers in all and private establishments by high-level occupational aggregation. Table 19 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions within the private sector.

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

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Bloomington, IN, March 2006

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$16.70	2.9	33.7	\$13.86	4.9	32.3	\$24.66	1.9	38.4
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	29.64	6.1	38.1	23.13	11.7	38.6	36.13	1.7	37.6
Management, business, and financial	25.75	9.8	41.2	27.20	12.1	41.7	—	—	—
Professional and related	30.74	7.7	37.3	21.25	12.7	37.4	38.11	6.0	37.3
Service	9.84	3.2	28.3	8.82	4.9	26.0	13.11	2.9	39.9
Sales and office	12.09	3.1	32.3	11.68	3.7	30.4	13.25	7.0	39.6
Sales and related	9.97	5.5	24.0	9.97	5.5	24.0	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	12.90	3.2	37.2	12.71	3.2	36.1	13.25	7.0	39.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	13.56	8.1	39.2	12.68	6.3	39.1	—	—	—
Construction and extraction	11.99	12.5	39.8	11.79	13.7	40.0	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	14.38	9.8	39.0	13.20	9.4	38.7	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.74	4.5	35.3	14.77	4.7	35.5	—	—	—
Production	15.45	1.8	39.5	15.45	1.8	39.5	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.63	9.4	30.3	13.63	10.1	30.4	—	—	—
Full time	18.53	2.8	39.5	15.69	4.7	39.8	24.70	1.9	38.7
Part time	7.66	2.1	19.6	7.62	2.2	19.7	—	—	—
Union	16.89	1.4	38.5	—	—	—	15.28	1.2	38.9
Nonunion	16.65	3.8	32.6	13.20	5.6	31.9	36.35	6.5	37.8
Time	16.87	3.0	33.6	13.79	5.2	32.0	24.66	1.9	38.4
Incentive	14.47	10.8	35.5	14.47	10.8	35.5	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	16.26	4.9	39.2	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	13.00	7.1	30.4	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	12.72	7.2	31.1	12.72	7.2	31.1	—	—	—
100-499 workers	14.36	5.9	32.2	14.10	6.6	32.2	17.06	5.1	33.1
500 workers or more	22.02	1.8	38.0	16.91	6.3	36.8	25.12	2.0	38.8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Bloomington, IN, March 2006**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.70	2.9	\$18.53	2.8	\$7.66	2.1
Management occupations	39.01	9.3	39.01	9.3	–	–
Business and financial operations occupations	21.11	3.5	21.11	3.5	–	–
Architecture and engineering occupations	23.52	21.4	23.91	20.4	–	–
Engineers	31.18	3.8	31.18	3.8	–	–
Community and social services occupations	14.11	4.0	14.12	4.1	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	34.21	5.6	34.26	5.7	–	–
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	45.98	20.7	46.42	20.2	–	–
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	32.40	24.6	32.69	25.5	–	–
Healthcare support occupations	11.70	10.4	12.89	11.8	10.39	8.6
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.36	2.5	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	14.41	1.3	–	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	14.15	5.4	15.05	3.9	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.90	11.6	9.66	15.6	5.78	6.0
Level 1	6.15	8.6	–	–	6.15	8.6
Level 2	5.65	8.4	–	–	5.07	8.1
Level 3	5.94	22.9	–	–	–	–
Cooks	8.42	7.5	–	–	–	–
Food service, tipped	3.21	16.6	–	–	3.35	15.8
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	.0	–	–	–	–
Fast food and counter workers	6.84	4.7	–	–	6.49	1.3
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.87	6.1	–	–	6.49	1.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.76	4.8	13.08	6.4	–	–
Building cleaning workers	12.71	4.6	13.07	5.9	–	–
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.59	4.4	11.65	4.0	–	–
Personal care and service occupations	9.49	5.5	–	–	7.90	6.8
Level 2	7.38	.3	–	–	–	–
Sales and related occupations	9.97	5.5	11.97	6.8	7.86	3.4
Level 2	7.57	3.2	–	–	–	–
Level 3	9.67	3.5	–	–	–	–
Level 4	10.12	10.4	–	–	–	–
Retail sales workers	9.05	4.6	10.05	5.5	7.80	4.7
Level 2	7.57	3.2	–	–	–	–
Cashiers, all workers	7.36	3.6	–	–	7.02	3.0
Level 2	7.35	3.7	–	–	7.02	3.2
Cashiers	7.36	3.6	–	–	7.02	3.0
Level 2	7.35	3.7	–	–	7.02	3.2
Office and administrative support occupations	12.90	3.2	13.11	3.3	10.16	1.8
Level 1	8.62	7.8	–	–	–	–
Level 2	9.52	1.7	–	–	–	–
Level 3	11.57	6.6	–	–	–	–
Level 4	12.63	3.9	–	–	–	–
Level 5	13.94	7.0	–	–	–	–
Level 6	14.89	5.3	–	–	–	–
Not able to be leveled	12.87	10.4	–	–	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.64	3.6	18.64	3.6	–	–
Financial clerks	12.44	2.1	12.68	2.3	9.88	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Bloomington, IN, March 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Financial clerks —Continued						
Level 4	\$12.63	3.5	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.87	3.0	\$12.91	3.1	—	—
Level 4	12.76	3.4	12.76	3.4	—	—
Tellers	10.53	1.1	—	—	\$9.51	2.8
Customer service representatives	11.86	9.0	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.86	8.0	13.14	8.6	—	—
Level 4	11.52	2.9	—	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.68	5.8	12.86	5.6	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	11.99	12.5	11.99	12.5	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	14.38	9.8	14.61	10.3	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	11.61	15.8	11.61	15.8	—	—
Production occupations	15.45	1.8	15.45	1.8	—	—
Level 2	10.26	1.4	—	—	—	—
Level 5	15.75	4.0	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.63	9.4	15.63	8.9	8.60	7.7
Level 1	8.09	7.9	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.62	5.8	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.21	9.2	13.71	8.1	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	8.79	10.8	—	—	7.94	8.9
Level 1	8.04	8.1	—	—	—	—

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. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³,
Bloomington, IN, March 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$13.86	4.9	\$15.69	4.7	\$7.62	2.2
Management occupations	39.06	9.7	39.06	9.7	–	–
Business and financial operations occupations	21.11	5.5	21.11	5.5	–	–
Architecture and engineering occupations	–	–	21.23	27.6	–	–
Community and social services occupations	13.53	1.1	–	–	–	–
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.57	6.7	23.44	6.9	–	–
Healthcare support occupations	11.70	10.4	12.89	11.8	10.39	8.6
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.36	2.5	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	14.41	1.3	–	–	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.85	12.0	9.63	16.7	5.78	6.0
Level 1	6.15	8.6	–	–	6.15	8.6
Level 2	5.65	8.4	–	–	5.07	8.1
Level 3	5.47	21.0	–	–	–	–
Food service, tipped	3.21	16.6	–	–	3.35	15.8
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	.0	–	–	–	–
Fast food and counter workers	6.84	4.7	–	–	6.49	1.3
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.87	6.1	–	–	6.49	1.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	13.10	10.9	14.02	19.1	–	–
Building cleaning workers	13.55	10.9	–	–	–	–
Personal care and service occupations	9.86	3.8	–	–	7.91	7.0
Level 2	7.38	.3	–	–	–	–
Sales and related occupations	9.97	5.5	11.97	6.8	7.86	3.4
Level 2	7.57	3.2	–	–	7.04	3.4
Level 3	9.67	3.5	–	–	–	–
Level 4	10.12	10.4	–	–	–	–
Retail sales workers	9.05	4.6	10.05	5.5	7.80	4.7
Level 2	7.57	3.2	–	–	7.04	3.4
Cashiers, all workers	7.36	3.6	–	–	7.02	3.0
Level 2	7.35	3.7	–	–	7.02	3.2
Cashiers	7.36	3.6	–	–	7.02	3.0
Level 2	7.35	3.7	–	–	7.02	3.2
Office and administrative support occupations	12.71	3.2	13.02	3.4	10.18	1.8
Level 2	9.52	1.7	9.56	2.3	–	–
Level 3	11.57	6.6	11.81	7.6	10.46	1.8
Level 4	13.05	4.9	13.33	4.8	–	–
Level 5	13.85	7.6	13.85	7.6	–	–
Financial clerks	12.58	2.5	12.96	2.5	9.88	3.9
Level 4	12.96	4.7	13.10	4.0	–	–
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.39	2.8	13.49	2.7	–	–
Level 4	13.30	3.9	13.30	3.9	–	–
Tellers	10.53	1.1	–	–	9.51	2.8
Customer service representatives	11.86	9.0	–	–	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.37	12.0	–	–	–	–
Office clerks, general	11.38	5.1	–	–	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	11.79	13.7	11.79	13.7	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.20	9.4	13.44	10.1	–	–
Automotive technicians and repairers	11.61	15.8	11.61	15.8	–	–
Production occupations	15.45	1.8	15.45	1.8	–	–
Level 2	10.26	1.4	10.26	1.4	–	–
Level 5	15.75	4.0	15.75	4.0	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Bloomington, IN, March 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$13.63	10.1	\$15.83	9.9	\$8.60	7.7
Level 1	8.09	7.9	—	—	7.88	10.3
Laborers and material movers, hand	8.79	10.8	—	—	7.94	8.9
Level 1	8.04	8.1	—	—	—	—

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. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 4. **State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Bloomington, IN, March 2006**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$24.66	1.9	\$24.70	1.9	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	34.21	5.6	34.26	5.7	–	–
Protective service occupations	15.93	4.0	15.93	4.0	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	13.25	7.0	13.27	7.0	–	–
Level 4	11.91	1.0	11.92	.9	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³,
Bloomington, IN, March 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.70	2.9	\$18.53	2.8	\$7.66	2.1
Management occupations	39.01	9.3	39.01	9.3	—	—
Group III	40.81	7.8	—	—	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	21.11	3.5	21.11	3.5	—	—
Group II	19.98	4.1	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	23.52	21.4	23.91	20.4	—	—
Engineers	31.18	3.8	31.18	3.8	—	—
Community and social services occupations	14.11	4.0	14.12	4.1	—	—
Group II	14.12	4.1	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	34.21	5.6	34.26	5.7	—	—
Group III	45.18	13.7	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	45.98	20.7	46.42	20.2	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	32.40	24.6	32.69	25.5	—	—
Group III	39.82	20.5	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.70	10.4	12.89	11.8	10.39	8.6
Group I	10.16	7.6	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.36	2.5	—	—	—	—
Group I	9.36	2.5	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	14.41	1.3	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	14.15	5.4	15.05	3.9	—	—
Group II	15.45	4.5	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.90	11.6	9.66	15.6	5.78	6.0
Group I	6.50	7.6	—	—	—	—
Cooks	8.42	7.5	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.42	7.5	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.21	16.6	—	—	3.35	15.8
Group I	3.21	16.6	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	.0	—	—	—	—
Group I	2.13	.0	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	6.84	4.7	—	—	6.49	1.3
Group I	6.84	4.7	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.87	6.1	—	—	6.49	1.5
Group I	6.87	6.1	—	—	6.49	1.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.76	4.8	13.08	6.4	—	—
Group I	12.74	5.0	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	12.71	4.6	13.07	5.9	—	—
Group I	12.96	4.3	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.59	4.4	11.65	4.0	—	—
Group I	11.59	4.4	11.65	4.0	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.49	5.5	—	—	7.90	6.8
Group I	8.53	2.3	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	9.97	5.5	11.97	6.8	7.86	3.4
Group I	8.99	5.5	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.05	4.6	10.05	5.5	7.80	4.7
Group I	8.95	6.4	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	7.36	3.6	—	—	7.02	3.0
Group I	7.36	3.6	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	7.36	3.6	—	—	7.02	3.0
Group I	7.36	3.6	—	—	7.02	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³,
Bloomington, IN, March 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Office and administrative support occupations	\$12.90	3.2	\$13.11	3.3	\$10.16	1.8
Group I	12.07	3.1	—	—	—	—
Group II	14.84	4.1	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.64	3.6	18.64	3.6	—	—
Financial clerks	12.44	2.1	12.68	2.3	9.88	3.9
Group I	12.20	2.7	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.87	3.0	12.91	3.1	—	—
Group I	12.72	3.3	12.76	3.4	—	—
Tellers	10.53	1.1	—	—	9.51	2.8
Group I	10.53	1.1	—	—	9.51	2.8
Customer service representatives	11.86	9.0	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.86	8.0	13.14	8.6	—	—
Group I	11.52	2.9	—	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.68	5.8	12.86	5.6	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	11.99	12.5	11.99	12.5	—	—
Group I	10.54	9.8	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	14.38	9.8	14.61	10.3	—	—
Group I	10.30	4.2	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.98	7.2	—	—	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	11.61	15.8	11.61	15.8	—	—
Production occupations	15.45	1.8	15.45	1.8	—	—
Group I	15.00	1.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.93	6.9	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.63	9.4	15.63	8.9	8.60	7.7
Group I	13.34	9.1	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.21	9.2	13.71	8.1	—	—
Group I	13.21	9.2	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	8.79	10.8	—	—	7.94	8.9
Group I	8.79	10.8	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Bloomington, IN, March 2006**

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.50	\$9.50	\$12.60	\$19.67	\$31.08
Management occupations	25.54	29.44	31.24	44.24	72.12
Business and financial operations occupations	15.02	19.16	21.31	24.21	28.21
Architecture and engineering occupations	9.00	14.00	28.08	30.57	36.56
Engineers	27.57	28.19	30.35	32.21	37.61
Community and social services occupations	8.50	10.21	15.67	17.48	17.48
Education, training, and library occupations	11.67	13.53	32.62	45.29	62.17
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	14.92	23.61	55.29	57.69	57.69
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	12.73	18.71	26.57	52.65	56.97
Healthcare support occupations	8.53	8.87	10.57	14.28	17.00
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.50	8.60	9.09	9.89	10.86
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.00	11.75	14.28	16.36	17.50
Protective service occupations	8.00	12.81	13.96	16.13	18.57
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	6.00	6.90	8.75	10.50
Cooks	6.50	7.25	8.75	9.50	10.09
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.13	3.35	7.91
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13
Fast food and counter workers	6.00	6.25	6.50	7.20	8.20
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.95	6.25	6.50	7.20	8.20
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.00	10.25	12.17	12.50	21.88
Building cleaning workers	8.00	10.49	12.17	12.50	21.88
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.00	12.17	12.17	12.50	12.50
Personal care and service occupations	7.20	7.20	7.98	11.25	13.56
Sales and related occupations	6.00	7.53	8.79	10.78	12.60
Retail sales workers	6.39	7.10	8.50	10.78	12.60
Cashiers, all workers	6.00	6.75	7.00	7.60	9.20
Cashiers	6.00	6.75	7.00	7.60	9.20
Office and administrative support occupations	9.50	10.83	12.28	14.70	17.00
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	16.28	17.95	18.13	20.00	21.00
Financial clerks	9.37	11.21	12.08	13.35	16.28
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.79	11.60	12.36	13.35	16.83
Tellers	8.50	8.74	10.89	11.21	13.77
Customer service representatives	9.08	10.05	11.55	11.55	16.64
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.50	10.85	12.28	14.37	15.89
Office clerks, general	10.26	12.02	12.68	13.85	14.97
Construction and extraction occupations	8.00	9.50	10.50	15.00	17.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8.89	11.00	14.51	17.00	19.67
Automotive technicians and repairers	8.89	8.89	11.50	12.64	14.51
Production occupations	9.30	10.15	13.90	21.88	21.88

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Bloomington, IN, March 2006** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$7.81	\$9.45	\$11.00	\$21.67	\$22.63
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	10.50	10.50	11.75	15.02	16.97
Laborers and material movers, hand	5.67	7.00	9.00	9.00	11.00

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Bloomington, IN, March 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$11.50	\$17.00	\$22.63
Management occupations	25.54	29.44	31.24	42.16	72.12
Business and financial operations occupations	12.82	15.02	20.48	24.68	29.04
Community and social services occupations	8.32	9.69	14.50	17.48	17.48
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	12.40	15.21	22.38	26.87	42.59
Healthcare support occupations	8.53	8.87	10.57	14.28	17.00
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.50	8.60	9.09	9.89	10.86
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.00	11.75	14.28	16.36	17.50
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	5.95	6.76	8.50	10.50
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.13	3.35	7.91
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13
Fast food and counter workers	6.00	6.25	6.50	7.20	8.20
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.95	6.25	6.50	7.20	8.20
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.50	8.00	10.14	21.88	21.88
Building cleaning workers	7.50	8.00	9.57	21.88	21.88
Personal care and service occupations	7.20	7.20	9.00	11.50	15.64
Sales and related occupations	6.00	7.53	8.79	10.78	12.60
Retail sales workers	6.39	7.10	8.50	10.78	12.60
Cashiers, all workers	6.00	6.75	7.00	7.60	9.20
Cashiers	6.00	6.75	7.00	7.60	9.20
Office and administrative support occupations	9.08	10.30	11.89	14.78	17.51
Financial clerks	8.94	11.21	12.33	13.77	16.83
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.87	11.81	12.74	14.75	17.05
Tellers	8.50	8.74	10.89	11.21	13.77
Customer service representatives	9.08	10.05	11.55	11.55	16.64
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.05	10.36	10.83	12.04	19.08
Office clerks, general	9.25	10.26	12.02	12.02	13.00
Construction and extraction occupations	8.00	9.50	9.75	15.00	17.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8.89	10.00	13.00	15.45	16.00
Automotive technicians and repairers	8.89	8.89	11.50	12.64	14.51
Production occupations	9.30	10.15	13.90	21.88	21.88
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.81	9.45	10.50	21.67	22.63
Laborers and material movers, hand	5.67	7.00	9.00	9.00	11.00

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Bloomington, IN, March 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$11.59	\$12.50	\$15.94	\$32.62	\$55.29
Education, training, and library occupations	11.67	13.53	32.62	45.29	62.17
Protective service occupations	13.51	13.92	15.57	18.35	18.86
Office and administrative support occupations	10.79	11.70	13.14	14.62	15.66

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Bloomington, IN, March 2006

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$9.15	\$11.02	\$14.03	\$21.67	\$32.62
Management occupations	25.54	29.44	31.24	44.24	72.12
Business and financial operations occupations	15.02	19.16	21.31	24.21	28.21
Architecture and engineering occupations	9.00	15.00	28.08	30.61	36.56
Engineers	27.57	28.19	30.35	32.21	37.61
Community and social services occupations	8.50	10.28	15.67	17.48	17.48
Education, training, and library occupations	11.67	13.91	32.62	45.29	62.17
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	15.76	23.61	55.29	57.69	57.69
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	12.73	18.71	26.31	52.65	56.97
Healthcare support occupations	8.60	9.81	11.75	16.08	17.50
Protective service occupations	12.81	13.23	14.70	16.13	18.86
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.50	8.75	9.50	11.54	14.00
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.00	11.02	12.32	12.50	21.88
Building cleaning workers	8.00	12.17	12.32	12.50	21.88
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.00	12.17	12.17	12.50	12.50
Sales and related occupations	8.10	8.50	10.25	12.60	14.35
Retail sales workers	7.80	8.50	9.68	11.37	12.60
Office and administrative support occupations	9.67	11.21	12.63	14.97	17.08
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	16.28	17.95	18.13	20.00	21.00
Financial clerks	10.54	11.34	12.33	13.50	16.70
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.79	11.60	12.62	13.35	16.83
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.52	11.31	12.65	14.56	16.33
Office clerks, general	10.26	12.02	13.00	14.14	15.03
Construction and extraction occupations	8.00	9.50	10.50	15.00	17.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8.89	11.00	14.51	18.75	19.67
Automotive technicians and repairers	8.89	8.89	11.50	12.64	14.51
Production occupations	9.30	10.15	13.90	21.88	21.88
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.45	10.38	14.00	22.63	22.63
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	10.50	11.75	14.00	15.42	17.18

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Bloomington, IN, March 2006

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$3.35	\$6.25	\$7.25	\$9.00	\$10.50
Healthcare support occupations	8.53	8.79	9.10	10.86	14.32
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	3.90	6.26	7.05	7.90
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.13	3.35	7.99
Fast food and counter workers	5.85	6.25	6.25	6.90	7.20
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.85	6.20	6.26	6.90	7.20
Personal care and service occupations	7.20	7.20	7.20	8.50	10.00
Sales and related occupations	6.00	6.75	7.53	9.00	10.02
Retail sales workers	6.00	6.75	7.50	8.79	10.10
Cashiers, all workers	6.00	6.50	6.75	7.53	8.05
Cashiers	6.00	6.50	6.75	7.53	8.05
Office and administrative support occupations	8.50	9.18	10.36	10.83	11.55
Financial clerks	8.50	8.94	9.60	10.89	11.94
Tellers	8.50	8.74	8.94	10.19	10.89
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.00	7.75	9.00	9.45	10.50
Laborers and material movers, hand	5.67	6.50	8.50	9.00	9.00

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Bloomington, IN, March 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$18.53	\$14.03	\$731	\$560	39.5	\$37,071	\$29,120	2,001
Management occupations	39.01	31.24	1,688	1,518	43.3	87,006	78,911	2,230
Business and financial operations occupations	21.11	21.31	854	853	40.5	44,423	44,331	2,104
Architecture and engineering occupations	23.91	28.08	957	1,103	40.0	49,785	57,350	2,082
Engineers	31.18	30.35	1,249	1,188	40.1	64,959	61,782	2,083
Community and social services occupations	14.12	15.67	554	564	39.2	28,785	29,328	2,039
Education, training, and library occupations	34.26	32.62	1,245	978	36.3	52,200	36,204	1,524
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	46.42	55.29	1,871	2,212	40.3	97,266	114,999	2,096
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	32.69	26.31	1,308	1,052	40.0	67,996	54,725	2,080
Healthcare support occupations	12.89	11.75	515	470	40.0	26,802	24,440	2,080
Protective service occupations	15.05	14.70	648	559	43.1	33,718	29,058	2,240
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.66	9.50	359	333	37.2	18,046	17,290	1,867
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	13.08	12.32	523	493	40.0	26,954	25,617	2,061
Building cleaning workers	13.07	12.32	523	493	40.0	27,184	25,617	2,080
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.65	12.17	466	487	40.0	24,222	25,314	2,080
Sales and related occupations	11.97	10.25	485	429	40.5	25,234	22,318	2,108
Retail sales workers	10.05	9.68	409	387	40.7	21,254	20,139	2,114
Office and administrative support occupations	13.11	12.63	517	502	39.4	26,875	26,104	2,050
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.64	18.13	730	725	39.2	37,944	37,700	2,036
Financial clerks	12.68	12.33	506	493	39.9	26,335	25,646	2,076
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.91	12.62	515	505	39.9	26,802	26,250	2,075
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.14	12.65	523	500	39.8	27,218	26,000	2,072
Office clerks, general	12.86	13.00	501	520	38.9	26,038	27,040	2,025
Construction and extraction occupations	11.99	10.50	477	414	39.8	24,824	21,548	2,071
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	14.61	14.51	583	580	39.9	30,313	30,160	2,075
Automotive technicians and repairers	11.61	11.50	462	460	39.8	24,007	23,920	2,067
Production occupations	15.45	13.90	611	548	39.5	31,759	28,496	2,056
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.63	14.00	606	560	38.8	30,458	26,790	1,948

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Bloomington, IN, March 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	\$13.71	\$14.00	\$548	\$560	40.0	\$28,513	\$29,120	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Bloomington, IN, March 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$15.69	\$13.00	\$625	\$517	39.8	\$32,447	\$26,894	2,067
Management occupations	39.06	31.24	1,707	1,518	43.7	88,757	78,911	2,272
Business and financial operations occupations	21.11	20.48	860	832	40.7	44,702	43,285	2,118
Architecture and engineering occupations	21.23	18.00	854	720	40.2	44,416	37,440	2,092
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.44	21.97	938	879	40.0	48,757	45,698	2,080
Healthcare support occupations	12.89	11.75	515	470	40.0	26,802	24,440	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.63	9.50	367	360	38.1	19,104	18,720	1,983
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	14.02	10.50	561	420	40.0	28,473	19,320	2,031
Sales and related occupations	11.97	10.25	485	429	40.5	25,234	22,318	2,108
Retail sales workers	10.05	9.68	409	387	40.7	21,254	20,139	2,114
Office and administrative support occupations	13.02	12.02	511	481	39.2	26,559	25,002	2,040
Financial clerks	12.96	12.74	519	510	40.0	26,963	26,499	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.49	12.74	540	510	40.0	28,062	26,499	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	11.79	9.75	471	390	40.0	24,514	20,280	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.44	13.00	536	508	39.9	27,870	26,410	2,074
Automotive technicians and repairers	11.61	11.50	462	460	39.8	24,007	23,920	2,067
Production occupations	15.45	13.90	611	548	39.5	31,759	28,496	2,056
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.83	14.07	633	563	40.0	32,908	29,274	2,079

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Bloomington, IN, March 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$24.70	\$15.98	\$955	\$623	38.7	\$46,175	\$32,781	1,870
Education, training, and library occupations	34.26	32.62	1,245	978	36.3	52,200	36,204	1,524
Protective service occupations	15.93	15.57	705	645	44.2	36,636	33,557	2,301
Office and administrative support occupations	13.27	13.14	527	523	39.7	27,396	27,186	2,065

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Bloomington, IN, March 2006**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$13.86	\$12.72	\$14.10	\$16.91
Management, professional, and related	23.13	24.03	21.90	—
Management, business, and financial	27.20	26.82	28.53	—
Professional and related	21.25	22.19	19.10	—
Service	8.82	7.79	9.49	—
Sales and office	11.68	11.65	11.60	—
Sales and related	9.97	9.54	10.42	—
Office and administrative support	12.71	12.84	12.80	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	12.68	12.69	—	—
Construction and extraction	11.79	11.79	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	13.20	13.25	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.77	10.70	15.59	17.41
Production	15.45	12.93	15.08	16.29
Transportation and material moving	13.63	9.48	16.33	—
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	4.9	7.2	6.6	6.3
Management, professional, and related	11.7	16.5	14.4	—
Management, business, and financial	12.1	17.6	9.7	—
Professional and related	12.7	21.2	20.6	—
Service	4.9	6.6	11.2	—
Sales and office	3.7	5.0	5.3	—
Sales and related	5.5	9.2	6.7	—
Office and administrative support	3.2	5.3	4.6	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	6.3	6.5	—	—
Construction and extraction	13.7	13.7	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	9.4	9.9	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	4.7	6.6	5.5	1.8
Production	1.8	10.3	9.5	1.7
Transportation and material moving	10.1	5.1	8.0	—

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Bloomington, IN, March 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$14.94	\$12.40	\$593	\$485	39.7	\$30,795	\$25,230	2,061
Management occupations	42.42	37.94	1,910	1,533	45.0	99,322	79,691	2,342
Business and financial operations occupations ...	20.39	20.03	838	801	41.1	43,586	41,660	2,137
Sales and related occupations	12.26	12.60	505	441	41.2	26,284	22,932	2,145
Office and administrative support occupations	13.07	12.67	505	493	38.7	26,279	25,646	2,010
Construction and extraction occupations	11.79	9.75	471	390	40.0	24,514	20,280	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.51	13.00	539	508	39.9	28,021	26,410	2,074
Automotive technicians and repairers	11.61	11.50	462	460	39.8	24,007	23,920	2,067
Production occupations	12.93	11.00	492	420	38.1	25,596	21,840	1,979
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.28	9.45	411	378	40.0	21,382	19,656	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Bloomington, IN, March 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$16.61	\$14.96	\$664	\$608	40.0	\$34,467	\$31,512	2,075
Management occupations	33.59	31.24	1,400	1,351	41.7	72,814	70,227	2,167
Business and financial operations occupations ...	23.54	23.86	929	954	39.5	48,332	49,631	2,053
Office and administrative support occupations	12.95	11.75	518	470	40.0	26,920	24,440	2,079
Financial clerks	12.51	11.69	500	468	40.0	26,022	24,315	2,080
Production occupations	16.09	15.70	642	628	39.9	33,400	32,656	2,076

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Bloomington, IN, March 2006

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	\$16.89	–	\$15.28	\$16.65	\$13.20	\$36.35
Management, professional, and related	22.66	–	22.66	30.42	23.13	39.48
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	25.75	27.20	–
Professional and related	22.66	–	22.66	31.92	21.25	42.65
Service	14.09	–	12.89	8.43	8.18	14.81
Sales and office	13.17	\$14.02	–	11.67	11.53	15.58
Sales and related	–	–	–	10.06	10.06	–
Office and administrative support	13.37	–	–	12.62	12.45	15.58
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	–	–	12.68	12.68	–
Construction and extraction	–	–	–	–	11.79	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	–	–	–	13.19	13.19	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	–	–	12.11	12.10	–
Production	–	–	–	12.92	12.92	–
Transportation and material moving	–	–	–	10.92	10.85	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	1.4	–	1.2	3.8	5.6	6.5
Management, professional, and related	22.7	–	22.7	7.3	11.7	7.8
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	9.8	12.1	–
Professional and related	22.7	–	22.7	8.5	12.7	2.4
Service	3.4	–	2.3	5.1	5.5	6.3
Sales and office	7.5	19.1	–	2.7	2.9	2.7
Sales and related	–	–	–	5.1	5.1	–
Office and administrative support	7.3	–	–	2.0	2.1	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	–	–	6.3	6.3	–
Construction and extraction	–	–	–	–	13.7	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	–	–	–	9.4	9.4	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	–	–	4.6	4.7	–
Production	–	–	–	2.5	2.5	–
Transportation and material moving	–	–	–	9.1	9.6	–

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

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

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

information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Bloomington, IN, March 2006

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$16.87	\$13.79	\$14.47	\$14.47
Management, professional, and related	30.43	23.64	20.41	20.41
Management, business, and financial	28.67	33.59	—	—
Professional and related	30.76	21.20	—	—
Service	9.85	8.81	—	—
Sales and office	12.24	11.83	—	—
Sales and related	9.38	9.38	—	—
Office and administrative support	12.90	12.71	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	13.72	12.68	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	11.30	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	14.89	13.54	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.59	14.62	—	—
Production	15.29	15.29	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.41	13.40	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	3.0	5.2	10.8	10.8
Management, professional, and related	6.5	14.0	6.8	6.8
Management, business, and financial	13.5	11.9	—	—
Professional and related	7.7	13.0	—	—
Service	3.3	5.1	—	—
Sales and office	3.3	4.0	—	—
Sales and related	5.9	5.9	—	—
Office and administrative support	3.2	3.2	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	8.7	6.3	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	18.8	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	8.8	7.8	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	4.4	4.5	—	—
Production	1.4	1.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving	9.3	10.0	—	—

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

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

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, Bloomington, IN, March 2006

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	\$13.01	\$17.41	\$12.42	–	\$14.42	–	\$15.01	–	\$17.54
Management, professional, and related	–	30.52	–	–	20.11	–	22.24	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	31.45	–	–	20.11	–	–	–	–
Professional and related	–	–	–	–	–	–	19.30	–	–
Service	–	–	9.97	–	–	–	10.87	–	–
Sales and office	–	12.61	9.83	–	12.19	–	11.71	–	19.11
Sales and related	–	–	9.46	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	13.59	11.57	–	12.20	–	11.71	–	15.50
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	12.78	–	13.23	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	–	13.23	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	16.52	11.13	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production	–	15.74	11.41	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	–	11.05	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	4.4	3.0	10.4	–	7.1	–	17.7	–	29.6
Management, professional, and related	–	12.5	–	–	12.6	–	24.6	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	21.2	–	–	12.6	–	–	–	–
Professional and related	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.4	–	–
Service	–	–	2.9	–	–	–	10.0	–	–
Sales and office	–	10.4	4.7	–	1.9	–	3.8	–	11.8
Sales and related	–	–	6.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	3.8	8.6	–	.7	–	3.8	–	7.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	5.7	–	14.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	–	14.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	1.4	10.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production	–	1.2	.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	–	13.7	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing one worker or more in private goods-producing industries (mining, construction, and manufacturing); private service-providing industries (trade, transportation, and utilities, information, financial activities, professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and other services); State governments; and local governments employing 50 or more workers. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment is an economic unit that produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For private industries in this survey, the establishment is usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a government agency within the sampled area.

The Bloomington, IN, Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Monroe County.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

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

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

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational leveling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Combined work levels

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

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

Collection period

Survey data were collected over a 13-month period for 60 metropolitan areas in the NCS program. For 20 small metropolitan areas, data were collected over a 4-month period. For each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment's most recent information at the time of collec-

tion. The payroll reference month shown in the tables reflects the average date of this information for all sample units.

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

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

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

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

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

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

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$17.75, with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is from \$16.46 to \$18.04 (\$17.75 minus and plus \$0.29, where \$0.29 is the product of 1.645 times 1.0 percent times \$17.75). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Bloomington, IN, March 2006**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	58,100	43,900	14,200
Management, professional, and related	13,700	6,300	7,400
Management, business, and financial	2,600	1,900	–
Professional and related	11,100	4,500	6,600
Service	15,000	12,400	2,600
Sales and office	14,300	11,300	3,000
Sales and related	5,300	5,300	–
Office and administrative support	9,000	6,000	3,000
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	5,300	4,400	–
Construction and extraction	1,700	1,500	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3,500	2,900	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	9,800	9,400	–
Production	5,300	5,300	–
Transportation and material moving	4,500	4,100	–

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Bloomington, IN, March 2006**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	1,863	1,855	8
Total in sample	154	146	8
Responding	96	88	8
Refused or unable to provide data	34	34	0
Out of business or not in survey scope	24	24	0

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

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.