# Hartford, CT National Compensation Survey July 2003



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

Bureau of Labor Statistics Kathleen P. Utgoff, Commissioner

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## **Preface**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Hartford, CT, metropolitan area. Data were collected between December 2002 and January 2004; the average reference month is July 2003. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the occupational leveling methodology.

#### **NCS** products

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

#### About the tables

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

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

Establishment characteristics include goods and service producing and size of establishment.

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

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

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

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

Tables 6–1 through 6–5 present hourly wage percentiles that describe the distribution of hourly earnings for 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. These iterations correspond to those presented in tables 2–1, 2–2, and 2–3.

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

Table 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings1 and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

		Total		Priv	ate industry	,	State and	l local gover	nment
Worker and establishment characteristics	Hourly e	arnings	Mean	Hourly e	arnings	Mean	Hourly e	arnings	Mean
worker and establishment characteristics	Mean	Relative error <sup>2</sup> (percent)	weekly hours <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>2</sup> (percent)	weekly hours <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>2</sup> (percent)	weekly hours <sup>3</sup>
Total	\$22.26	3.1	35.9	\$20.49	4.4	36.0	\$28.39	2.5	35.6
Worker characteristics: <sup>4</sup>									
White-collar occupations <sup>5</sup> Professional specialty and technical Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support Blue-collar occupations <sup>5</sup> Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Service occupations <sup>5</sup> Full time Part time Union Nonunion	26.87 32.31 34.08 15.02 17.07 16.15 21.45 13.78 13.79 12.71 13.41 23.37 14.11 25.22 21.05	3.5 3.8 4.8 9.5 4.2 2.5 3.5 2.3 7.2 5.2 6.5 3.1 7.1	36.6 36.1 40.2 31.7 36.7 37.8 40.1 39.6 33.4 34.8 31.8 39.4 21.8	25.19 30.20 32.64 15.02 17.02 15.91 21.39 13.63 12.86 12.35 10.81 21.59 13.44 16.55 20.94	5.1 4.6 7.2 9.5 4.7 2.6 3.7 2.1 6.3 5.9 5.2 4.4 6.1 6.9 4.7	37.2 36.9 41.1 31.7 37.7 40.1 39.7 32.7 34.3 30.3 40.1 21.8 32.4 36.5	31.48 36.53 38.64 - 17.21 19.87 22.46 - 21.42 16.20 20.11 29.14 18.52 28.47 27.02	3.1 5.5 6.0 - 8.8 1.9 3.8 - 1.8 9.4 5.6 2.7 20.8	35.2 34.5 37.6 - 34.9 39.3 39.7 - 40.0 39.5 36.3 37.4 21.9
TimeIncentive	22.24 _	3.2	35.9 –	20.45 _	4.4	35.9 -	28.39 –	2.5	35.6 -
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing Service producing	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )		_	-	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
50-99 workers <sup>7</sup>	17.01 19.86 26.24	7.0 3.4 3.3	35.1 35.2 36.9	17.01 19.11 24.37	7.0 4.0 5.9	35.1 35.6 37.2	– 25.27 29.12	- 4.1 2.0	- 32.8 36.4

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

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

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

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

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

Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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

 <sup>5</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.
 6 Classification of establishments into goods-producing and service-producing

industries applies to private industry only.

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

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

	To	otal	Private	industry		and local rnment
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent
	\$22.26	3.1	\$20.49	4.4	\$28.39	2.5
All excluding sales	22.63	3.3	20.86	4.6	28.39	2.5
White collar	26.87	3.5	25.19	5.1	31.48	3.1
White collar excluding sales	27.90	3.5	26.45	5.2	31.48	3.1
Professional specialty and technical	32.31	3.8	30.20	4.6	36.53	5.5
Professional specialty	34.31	3.4	32.68	4.2	36.86	5.4
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	33.26	8.1	34.20	8.2	_	_
Industrial engineers	29.86	5.7	29.86	5.7	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists	31.50	2.5	31.50	2.5	_	_
Computer systems analysts and scientists	32.69	2.5	32.69	2.5	_	_
Natural scientists	_	_	_	_	_	_
Health related	28.68	2.4	28.35	2.2	30.33	9.1
Registered nurses	27.98	2.2	28.12	2.0	_	_
Teachers, college and university	47.13	.3	_	-	_	_
Teachers, except college and university	39.34	4.4	29.44	6.1	39.86	4.2
Elementary school teachers	40.24	7.1	_	-	40.24	7.1
Secondary school teachers	37.53	5.2	_	_	_	_
Teachers, n.e.c.	40.05	15.7	_	-		<b>–</b>
Substitute teachers	10.24	1	_	_	10.24	.1
Librarians, archivists, and curators	24.62	15.5	_	_	_	_
Librarians	24.62	15.5	_	-	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	27.89	8.0	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	27.13	5.3 4.4	_	-	_	_
Social workers	27.72	9.2	- 54.70	11.9	_	_
Lawyers and judges Lawyers	50.62 50.62	9.2	54.79 54.79	11.9	_	
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	00.02	J.2	04.73	''.5		
professionals, n.e.c.	36.14	18.1	36.14	18.1	_	_
Technical	22.08	3.2	21.99	3.5	_	_
Licensed practical nurses	22.12	4.0	22.12	4.0	_	_
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c	19.46	4.6	19.09	5.4	-	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	34.08	4.8	32.64	7.2	38.64	6.0
Executives, administrators, and managers	41.25	7.9	41.28	11.7	41.19	5.7
Financial managers	40.18	9.2	41.32	15.6	_	_
Administrators, education and related fields	38.22	9.0	30.85	18.0	41.07	9.7
Managers, medicine and health	47.93	14.8	_	-	-	_
Managers and administrators, n.e.c	44.24	13.2	43.85	14.6	<del>-</del>	_
Management related	25.03	2.4	24.55	2.3	28.83	6.7
Accountants and auditors	23.52	7.6	23.18	7.4	_	_
Other financial officers  Personnel, training, and labor relations	25.09	10.7	25.09	10.7	_	_
specialists	22.25	6.0	22.25	6.0	-	-
Inspectors and compliance officers, except	23.80	6.4	_		_	
Management related, n.e.c.	26.45	6.9	26.35	7.3	_	-
Sales	15.02	9.5	15.02	9.5	_	_
Supervisors, sales	18.28	13.0	18.28	13.0	_	_
Sales workers, other commodities	20.13	17.3	20.13	17.3	_	_
Cashiers	9.37	3.7	9.37	3.7	-	_
Administrative support, including clerical	17.07	4.2	17.02	4.7	17.21	8.8
Computer operators	18.68	12.5	18.68	12.5	-	
Secretaries	19.75	5.2	19.11	7.0	20.60	5.9
Receptionists	11.57	8.2	11.97	7.7		_
Order clerks	18.40	7.5	18.40	7.5	_	_
Records clerks, n.e.c.	16.24	4.3	16.47	4.5	_	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	16.23	4.9	15.06	3.6	_	-
Dispatchers	16.84	3.4	-	-	_	-
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	13.19	.6	13.19	.6	_	_
investigators	18.08	5.5	18.08	5.5	-	-
General office clerks	14.81	2.9	13.47	3.3	15.40	5.1

 $\label{thm:continued} \begin{tabular}{ll} Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings, $^1$ all workers: $^2$ Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued $^2$ and $^3$ all workers: $^2$ Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued $^2$ and $^3$ all workers: $^3$ Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued $^3$ and $^3$ all workers: $^3$ Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued $^3$ and $^3$ all workers: $^3$ All worker$ 

	To	otal	Private	industry		nd local nment
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
White collar -Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical -Continued						
Teachers' aides	\$12.94	4.6	_	_	\$13.03	5.1
Administrative support, n.e.c.	18.35	9.2	\$18.74	8.7	_	_
Blue collar	16.15	2.5	15.91	2.6	19.87	1.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.45	3.5	21.39	3.7	22.46	3.8
Inspectors, testers, and graders	18.46	1.1	18.46	1.1	-	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.78	2.3	13.63	2.1	_	_
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	13.01	7.1	13.01	7.1	_	_
Assemblers	11.86	3.6	11.86	3.6	_	-
Transportation and material moving	13.79	7.2	12.86	6.3	21.42	1.8
Truck drivers	16.11	8.9	14.90	11.2	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.71	5.2	12.35	5.9	16.20	9.4
Stock handlers and baggers	11.84	7.3	11.84	7.3	_	_
Hand packers and packagers	10.13	10.5	10.13	10.5	_	_
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c	12.11	6.2	_	_	_	_
Service	13.41	6.5	10.81	5.2	20.11	5.6
Protective service	19.51	9.5	12.06	5.9	23.25	3.1
Firefighting	23.15	1.9	_	_	23.15	1.9
Police and detectives, public service	25.20	1.9	_	_	25.20	1.9
Guards and police, except public service	12.14	6.0	_	_	_	_
Food service	8.70	6.4	8.60	6.0	10.70	4.4
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.50	1.5	5.50	1.5		
Other food service	10.49	4.5	10.48	5.0	10.70	4.4
Supervisors, food preparation and service	14.67	26.5		_	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.71	5.5	8.59	5.8	_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	9.60	2.9	9.65	3.4	_	_
Health service	13.02	2.5	12.56	2.5	_	_
Health aides, except nursing	12.36	7.7	12.36	7.7	_	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	13.08	2.8	12.58	2.4	45.00	_
Cleaning and building service	14.17	6.0 4.3	12.25	12.3	15.82	3.0
	14.40		13.28	10.9	15.18	2.8
Personal service  Early childhood teachers' assistants	9.82 10.33	5.7 15.1	9.84	6.1	_	_
Larry Crimunicou (Eachers assistants	10.33	13.1	_	_	_	_

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
<sup>2</sup> All workers include full-time and part-time workers.
<sup>3</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

 $<sup>^4</sup>$  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.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

	To	otal	Private	industry		ind local rnment
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent
I	\$23.37	3.1	\$21.59	4.4	\$29.14	2.7
All excluding sales	23.63	3.2	21.82	4.6	29.14	2.7
White collar	27.63	3.5	25.92	5.2	32.22	3.2
White collar excluding sales	28.32	3.5	26.73	5.3	32.22	3.2
Professional specialty and technical	32.81	4.2	30.42	5.0	37.47	6.0
Professional specialty	35.01	3.7	33.14	4.5	37.86	5.9
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	33.26	8.1	34.20	8.2	_	_
Industrial engineers	29.86	5.7	29.86	5.7	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists	31.93	2.3	31.93	2.3	_	_
Computer systems analysts and scientists	33.29	2.2	33.29	2.2	_	_
Natural scientists	_	_	_	_	_	_
Health related	28.52	3.5	28.38	3.1	_	_
Registered nurses	28.10	2.2	28.33	1.6	_	_
Teachers, college and university	47.13	.3	_		_	_
Teachers, except college and university	41.08	5.0	30.78	5.7	41.62	4.9
Elementary school teachers	40.22	7.2	_	_	40.22	7.2
Secondary school teachers	37.56	5.1	_	_	-	_
Librarians, archivists, and curators	24.34	16.4	_	_	_	l _
Librarians	24.34	16.4	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	_		_	_	_	l _
Social, recreation, and religious workers	27.78	4.5	_	_	_	l _
Social workers	27.78	4.5	_	_	_	l _
Lawyers and judges	49.34	10.1	52.88	14.6	_	_
Lawyers	49.34	10.1	52.88	14.6	_	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	45.54	10.1	02.00	14.0		
professionals, n.e.c.	36.14	18.1	36.14	18.1	_	_
Technical	21.95	3.3	21.86	3.6	_	
Licensed practical nurses	21.93	4.4	21.00	4.4	_	
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	19.37	4.4	18.97	5.7	_	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	34.19	4.5	32.76	6.9	38.65	6.0
Executives, administrators, and managers	41.25	7.9	41.28	11.7	41.19	5.7
Financial managers	40.18	9.2	41.32	15.6	-	- 5.7
Administrators, education and related fields	38.22	9.0	30.85	18.0	41.07	9.7
Managers, medicine and health	47.93	14.8	-	-	-	
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	44.24	13.2	43.85	14.6	_	_
Management related	24.99	2.4	24.49	2.2	28.83	6.7
Accountants and auditors	22.93	6.5	22.48	5.9	20.00	0.7
Other financial officers	25.09	10.7	25.09	10.7	_	
Personnel, training, and labor relations	25.05	10.7	25.05	10.7	_	
specialists	22.25	6.0	22.25	6.0	_	_
Inspectors and compliance officers, except						
construction	23.80	6.4	_	-	_	-
Management related, n.e.c.	26.45	6.9	26.35	7.3	-	_
Sales	17.35	10.0	17.35	10.0	_	_
Supervisors, sales	18.28	13.0	18.28	13.0	_	_
Cashiers	10.16	7.3	10.16	7.3	-	_
Administrative support, including clerical	17.45	4.2	17.37	4.6	17.67	9.3
Secretaries	19.96	5.2	19.39	7.4	20.67	5.7
Order clerks	18.40	7.5	18.40	7.5	_	_
Records clerks, n.e.c.	16.53	4.4	16.82	4.4	_	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	16.23	4.9	15.06	3.6	_	_
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	13.19	.6	13.19	.6	-	_
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	18.08	5.5	18.08	5.5	_	
General office clerks	18.08	2.6			_ 15 F2	5.1
			13.66	2.6	15.52	1
Teachers' aides	13.05 19.73	3.8 6.1		- 61	13.16	4.4
Administrative support, n.e.c	19.73	0.1	19.73	6.1	_	-
Blue collar	16.59	2.0	16.36	2.2	19.87	1.9
		1	l .	1		1

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings, 1 full-time workers: 2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued

	To	otal	Private	industry		nd local nment
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
Blue collar -Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair -Continued						
Inspectors, testers, and graders	\$18.46	1.1	\$18.46	1.1	_	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.80	2.3	13.66	2.1	_	_
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	13.14	7.1	13.14	7.1	_	_
Assemblers	11.86	3.6	11.86	3.6	-	_
Transportation and material moving	14.62	6.5	13.41	6.9	\$21.42	1.8
Truck drivers	16.01	9.4	_	_	_	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.53	5.4	13.19	6.1	16.20	9.4
Stock handlers and baggers	13.55	9.4	13.55	9.4	_	_
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c	12.53	9.6	_	_	_	-
Service	14.84	7.5	11.37	7.5	21.06	4.5
Protective service	21.65	5.2	13.59	2.9	23.66	3.2
Firefighting	23.15	1.9	_	_	23.15	1.9
Police and detectives, public service	25.20	1.9			25.20	1.9
Guards and police, except public service	13.35	3.7	13.59	3.4	_	_
Food service	9.01	11.5	8.92	11.1	_	_
Other food service	11.43 13.98	6.8 3.5	11.43 13.25	7.2 .6	_	_
Health service  Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	14.01	3.5	13.25	.6	_	_
Cleaning and building service	14.58	6.7	12.56	13.1	16.44	.8
Janitors and cleaners	15.00	4.7	13.89	10.7	15.82	3.2
Personal service	10.93	10.7	10.99	11.4	5.02	5.2

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information. <sup>4</sup> 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

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

	To	otal	Private	industry		nd local rnment
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
All excluding sales	\$14.11 14.77	7.1 7.6	\$13.44 14.11	6.1 6.8	\$18.52 18.52	20.8 20.8
White collar	18.97	8.6	18.31	8.6	21.49	19.8
White collar excluding sales	22.40	7.8	22.76	9.0	21.49	19.8
Professional specialty and technical	27.61	5.3	28.14	6.5	26.37	12.3
Professional specialty	28.07	5.7	28.92	7.4	26.37	12.3
Mathematical and computer scientists	_	-	_	_	_	_
Health related	28.99	2.9	28.28	3.0	_	_
Registered nurses	27.74	4.3	27.74	4.3	_	_
Teachers, except college and university	15.81	4.4	_	_	15.90	4.9
Substitute teachers	10.24	.1	_	_	10.24	.1
Librarians, archivists, and curators	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	_	_	_	_	_	_
Lawyers and judges	_	_	_	_	_	_
Technical	23.90	6.2	23.90	6.2	-	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	_	_	_	_	_	_
Executives, administrators, and managers	_	_	_	_	_	_
Management related	-	_	_	_	_	-
Sales	9.06	4.3	9.06	4.3	_	_
Administrative support, including clerical	12.56	3.7	12.71	4.7	12.17	4.0
Blue collar	10.56	6.1	10.56	6.1	_	_
Precision production, craft, and repair	-	_	-	-	-	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	_	-	-	-	_
Transportation and material moving	-	_	_	_	_	_
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.36	3.5	8.36	3.5	_	_
Stock handlers and baggers	8.38	7.7	8.38	7.7	-	_
Service	10.03	3.2	9.89	3.4	11.37	4.9
Protective service	10.84	2.3		5.7	12.31	10.0
Food service	8.11	5.3	7.99	6.2	12.31	-
Other food service	9.04	7.0	8.97	8.0	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.47	6.2	8.17	5.4		
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.32	5.0	0.17	3.4		
Health service	7.32 11.64	3.6	11.64	3.6		
Health aides, except nursing	11.64	6.8	11.64	6.8		
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	11.64	4.0	11.64	4.0	I -	
Cleaning and building service	11.04	4.0	11.04	4.0	_	_
Personal service	8.60	5.7	8.53	5.7	I _	
I GISOHAI SCIVICE	0.00	3.7	0.55	3.7	_	_

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information. <sup>4</sup> 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.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

		Total		Priv	ate industry	′		ate and local povernment	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Weekly 6	earnings	Mean -	Weekly e	arnings	Mean	Weekly 6	earnings	Mean
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	weekly
All excluding sales	\$921 930	2.9 3.0	39.4 39.4	\$865 874	4.1 4.4	40.1 40.1	\$1,090 1,090	2.1 2.1	37.4 37.4
White collarWhite collar excluding sales	1,089 1,115	3.3 3.3	39.4 39.4	1,047 1,080	4.8 4.8	40.4 40.4	1,192 1,192	2.8 2.8	37.0 37.0
Professional specialty and									
technical  Professional specialty  Engineers, architects, and	1,283 1,366	4.1 3.6	39.1 39.0	1,236 1,360	5.5 5.1	40.6 41.0	1,363 1,375	5.2 5.1	36.4 36.3
surveyorsIndustrial engineers	1,363 1,271	11.1 6.3	41.0 42.6	1,450 1,271	9.8 6.3	42.4 42.6			_ _
Mathematical and computer scientists  Computer systems analysts	1,302	2.5	40.8	1,302	2.5	40.8	-	_	_
and scientistsNatural scientists	1,355 -	2.2	40.7	1,355 -	2.2	40.7			_ _
Health related Registered nurses Teachers, college and university Teachers, except college and	1,113 1,087 1,712	3.7 2.8 3.6	39.0 38.7 36.3	1,117 1,106 -	3.2 2.1 –	39.4 39.1 –	- - -	- - -	- - -
university  Elementary school teachers  Secondary school teachers	1,452 1,416 1,402	5.4 7.3 1.8	35.3 35.2 37.3	1,243 - -	1.8 - -	40.4 - -	1,461 1,416 -	5.4 7.3 –	35.1 35.2 –
Librarians, archivists, and curatorsLibrarians	961 961	15.5 15.5	39.5 39.5	- -	_ _	_ _	<u>-</u>		_ _
Social scientists and urban planners Social, recreation, and religious	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	_
workers Social workers	1,089 1,089	4.2 4.2	39.2 39.2	- -	-	- -	_ _	-	_ _
Lawyers and judges Lawyers Writers, authors, entertainers,	2,171 2,171	11.0 11.0	44.0 44.0	2,511 2,511	6.4 6.4	47.5 47.5	_	_	_
athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	1,441	18.2	39.9	1,441	18.2	39.9	_	_	_
Technical  Licensed practical nurses  Health technologists and	865 793	3.5 3.2	39.4 37.3	862 793	3.8 3.2	39.4 37.3	_	_	_
technicians, n.e.c	775	4.6	40.0	759	5.7	40.0	-	-	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial  Executives, administrators, and	1,393	4.1	40.7	1,364	5.7	41.6	1,475	5.8	38.2
managers Financial managers	1,688 1,802	7.1 9.8	40.9 44.9	1,736 1,966	9.8 11.6	42.1 47.6	1,603 -	5.4 -	38.9 -
Administrators, education and related fields	1,450	8.8	37.9	1,328	18.7	43.0	1,490	9.7	36.3
health Managers and administrators,	1,853	15.8	38.7	-	-	-	-	_	_
n.e.c	1,833 1,012	11.4 2.8	41.4 40.5	1,811 1,010	12.7 3.0	41.3 41.3	_ 1,024	7.0	35.5
Accountants and auditors Other financial officers	936 993	7.1 9.8	40.8 39.6	922 993	7.1 9.8	41.0 39.6	-	_	_
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists Inspectors and compliance officers, except	935	2.6	42.0	935	2.6	42.0	-	-	_
construction	900 1,111	3.9 8.3	37.8 42.0	_ 1,122	9.0	- 42.6	_ _		- -
Sales	701	12.4	40.4	701	12.4	40.4	_	_	_

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings, 1 full-time workers: 2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued

		Total		Priv	vate industry	,		ate and local overnment	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Weekly	earnings	Maan	Weekly e	earnings	Maan	Weekly 6	earnings	Maa
·	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mea week hours
White collar -Continued									
Sales -Continued									
Supervisors, sales	\$731	13.0	40.0	\$731	13.0	40.0	_	_	_
Cashiers	391	7.9	38.5	391	7.9	38.5	-	_	-
Administrative support, including									
clerical	676	3.9	38.7	681	3.8	39.2	\$661	9.6	37.
Secretaries	769	5.3	38.5	747	5.2	38.5	795	8.5	38.
Order clerks	719	11.9	39.1	719	11.9	39.1	_	_	-
Records clerks, n.e.c	632	5.4	38.2	650	5.2	38.7	_	_	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and									
auditing clerks	641	4.5	39.5	599	3.5	39.8	_	_	_
Traffic, shipping and receiving	· · · ·				5.0				
clerks	528	.6	40.0	528	.6	40.0	_	_	_
Insurance adjusters,									
examiners, and									
investigators	705	3.9	39.0	705	3.9	39.0	_	_	_
General office clerks	586	2.0	39.1	542	3.3	39.7	604	2.9	38.
Teachers' aides	414	4.4	31.7		_	_	416	4.9	31.
Administrative support, n.e.c.	772	8.7	39.1	772	8.7	39.1	_	_	_
Blue collar	664	2.1	40.0	655	2.3	40.1	781	2.8	39.
Precision production, craft, and									
repair	863	3.4	40.2	861	3.6	40.2	891	3.5	39.
Inspectors, testers, and									
graders	738	1.1	40.0	738	1.1	40.0	-	_	-
Machine operators, assemblers,	554		20.0	540	0.4	40.0			
and inspectors	551	2.2	39.9	546	2.1	40.0	_	_	-
Miscellaneous machine	500		400	500		400			
operators, n.e.c	526	7.1	40.0	526	7.1	40.0	_	_	-
Assemblers	475	3.6	40.0	475	3.6	40.0	_	_	_
Transportation and material	500	0.0	40.4	500	0.0	40.4	057	4.0	40
moving Truck drivers	586 645	6.3 8.9	40.1 40.3	538 -	6.8	40.1	857	1.8	40.
Truck drivers	043	0.9	40.3	_	_	_	_	_	_
Handlers, equipment cleaners,									
helpers, and laborers	538	5.5	39.8	525	6.3	39.8	640	9.1	39.
Stock handlers and baggers	534	10.9	39.4	534	10.9	39.4	_	-	-
Laborers, except construction,									
n.e.c	497	9.0	39.7	-	_	-	-	_	-
Porvios	E74	77	20 5	400	0.0	20.5	000	2.7	20
Service Protective service	571 834	7.7 4.6	38.5 38.5	438 544	9.2 2.9	38.5 40.0	808 903	3.7 5.3	38. 38.
Firefighting	964	2.6	41.7	544 -	2.9	40.0	903 964	2.6	41.
Police and detectives, public	904	2.0	41./	_	-	-	904	2.0	41.
service	990	1.4	39.3	_	_	_	990	1.4	39.
Guards and police, except	330	'	55.5	_			330	'	59.
public service	525	4.8	39.4	544	3.4	40.0	_	_	_
Food service	342	15.2	37.9	338	15.0	37.9	_	_	_
Other food service	442	7.4	38.7	444	8.0	38.8	_	_	_
Health service	543	2.4	38.8	519	1.4	39.1	_	_	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and	0-10		55.5	313	'	55.1			
attendants	543	2.5	38.8	517	1.3	39.1	_	_	_
	0.0	1		٥	1	1			1

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,1 full-time workers:2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued

	Total			Priv	ate industry	′	State and local government			
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Weekly earnings			Weekly earnings			Weekly e	arnings		
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean weekly hours <sup>5</sup>	
Service –Continued Cleaning and building service Janitors and cleaners Personal service	\$570 593 405	7.9 4.7 10.1	39.1 39.5 37.0	\$485 552 409	15.8 11.2 10.6	38.6 39.7 37.2	\$650 623 -	1.3 2.8 –	39.5 39.4 –	

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

<sup>2</sup> Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule hased on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore a worker with a

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

based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.  $$^3\,$  A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to

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

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

5 Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week restriction.

week, exclusive of overtime.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings, <sup>1</sup> full-time workers: <sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

		Total		Priv	ate industry	,		te and local overnment	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Annual e	arnings		Annual e	arnings		Annual e	arnings	
227,2000	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean annua hours <sup>5</sup>
AII	\$46,485	2.9	1,989	\$44,821	4.1	2,076	\$51,022	2.1	1,751
All excluding sales	46,883	3.0	1,984	45,282	4.4	2,075	51,022	2.1	1,751
White collar excluding sales	54,112 55,223	3.3 3.3	1,959 1,950	54,097 55,769	4.8 4.8	2,087 2,086	54,146 54,146	2.8 2.8	1,681 1,681
Professional specialty and									
technical	60,941	4.1	1,858	63,377	5.5	2,083	57,434	5.2	1,533
Professional specialty Engineers, architects, and	63,813	3.6	1,823	69,382	5.1	2,094	57,629	5.1	1,522
surveyors	70,862	11.1	2,130	75,379	9.8	2,204	_	_	_
Industrial engineers	66,114	6.3	2,214	66,114	6.3	2,214	_	-	_
Mathematical and computer	07.747	0.5	0.404	07.747	0.5	0.404			
scientists Computer systems analysts	67,717	2.5	2,121	67,717	2.5	2,121	_	_	_
and scientists	70,473	2.2	2,117	70,473	2.2	2,117	_	_	_
Natural scientists	-	_			_	_	_	_	_
Health related	56,794	3.7	1,992	57,993	3.2	2,044	_	_	_
Registered nurses Teachers, college and university	55,503 63,177	2.8 3.6	1,975 1,340	57,419	2.1	2,027	-	_	_
Teachers, college and university Teachers, except college and	63,177	3.0	1,340	_	_	_	_	_	_
university	53,736	5.4	1,308	43,182	1.8	1,403	54,247	5.4	1,303
Elementary school teachers	52,481	7.3	1,305	_	_	-	52,481	7.3	1,305
Secondary school teachers	51,117	1.8	1,361	_	_	-	_	_	_
Librarians, archivists, and curators	44,715	15.5	1,837	_	_	_	_	_	_
Librarians	44,715	15.5	1,837	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban	,		.,						
planners	-	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious	EE 060	4.2	2.015						
workers Social workers	55,960 55,960	4.2 4.2	2,015 2,015	_	_	_	_	_	_
Lawyers and judges	112,904	11.0	2,288	130,555	6.4	2,469	_	_	_
Lawyers	112,904	11.0	2,288	130,555	6.4	2,469	_	_	_
Writers, authors, entertainers,									
athletes, and professionals, n.e.c	74,925	18.2	2,073	74,925	18.2	2,073	_	_	_
Technical	45,005	3.5	2,050	44,821	3.8	2,051	_	_	_
Licensed practical nurses	41,241	3.2	1,939	41,241	3.2	1,939	_	_	_
Health technologists and	40.007	4.0	0.000	00.400		0.000			
technicians, n.e.c	40,287	4.6	2,080	39,462	5.7	2,080	_	_	_
Executive, administrative, and									
managerial	72,252	4.1	2,113	70,889	5.7	2,164	76,112	5.8	1,969
Executives, administrators, and managers	87,402	7.1	2,119	90,151	9.8	2,184	82,535	5.4	2,004
Financial managers	93,727	9.8	2,333	102,252	11.6	2,104	-		2,004
Administrators, education and	·			•		,			
related fields	73,974	8.8	1,935	68,256	18.7	2,212	75,818	9.7	1,846
Managers, medicine and	05.057	15 0	2.002						
health Managers and administrators,	95,957	15.8	2,002	_	_	_	_	_	_
n.e.c	95,294	11.4	2,154	94,195	12.7	2,148	_	_	_
Management related	52,633	2.8	2,106	52,536	3.0	2,145	53,272	7.0	1,848
Accountants and auditors Other financial officers	48,650	7.1	2,122	47,935	7.1	2,133	-	_	-
Personnel, training, and labor	51,642	9.8	2,058	51,642	9.8	2,058	_	_	_
relations specialists	48,598	2.6	2,184	48,598	2.6	2,184	_	_	_
Inspectors and compliance	-,0		,	-,0		,			
officers, except									
construction	46,779	3.9	1,965	- -			_	_	_
Management related, n.e.c	57,794	8.3	2,185	58,335	9.0	2,214	_	_	_
	36,471	12.4	2,102		12.4	2,102		1	1

 $\label{thm:continuous} Table~3-2.~\textbf{Mean annual earnings}, ^1 \textbf{full-time workers}; ^2 \textbf{Selected occupations}, \textbf{private industry and State and local government}, \textbf{National Compensation Survey}, \textbf{Hartford}, \textbf{CT}, \textbf{July 2003} \\ -- \textbf{Continued}$ 

		Total		Priv	ate industry	,		te and local	I
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Annual e	arnings	Mean	Annual ea	arnings	Mean	Annual e	arnings	Mean
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	annual hours <sup>5</sup>
White collar -Continued									
Sales -Continued									
Supervisors, sales	\$38,022	13.0	2,080	\$38,022	13.0	2,080	_	_	_
Cashiers	20,346	7.9	2,003	20,346	7.9	2,003	-	_	-
Administrative support, including									
clerical	34,429	3.9	1,973	35,316	3.8	2,033	\$32,130	9.6	1,818
Secretaries	39,897	5.3	1,999	38,829	5.2	2,003	41,220	8.5	1,994
Order clerks	37,374	11.9	2,031	37,374	11.9	2,031	_	_	-
Records clerks, n.e.c.	32,873	5.4	1,988	33,817	5.2	2,010	_	_	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and									
auditing clerks	33,321	4.5	2,053	31,141	3.5	2,067	_	-	-
Traffic, shipping and receiving									
clerks	27,438	.6	2,080	27,438	.6	2,080	_	-	-
Insurance adjusters,									
examiners, and									
investigators	36,653	3.9	2,028	36,653	3.9	2,028	_	_	_
General office clerks	30,073	2.0	2,009	28,178	3.3	2,062	30,842	2.9	1,987
Teachers' aides	15,508	4.4	1,188	_ '	_	_	15,598	4.9	1,185
Administrative support, n.e.c.	40,165	8.7	2,035	40,165	8.7	2,035		_	'-
Blue collar	34,507	2.1	2,080	34,072	2.3	2,083	40,616	2.8	2,044
Precision production, craft, and									
repair	44,862	3.4	2,090	44,777	3.6	2,092	46,348	3.5	2,063
Inspectors, testers, and	,		_,	,		_,-,	,		_,-,
graders	38,399	1.1	2,080	38,399	1.1	2,080	_	_	-
Machine operators, assemblers,									
and inspectors	28,630	2.2	2,074	28,385	2.1	2,078	_	_	
Miscellaneous machine	20,030	2.2	2,074	20,303	2.1	2,070	_	_	_
operators, n.e.c.	27,337	7.1	2,080	27,337	7.1	2,080			
		3.6			3.6	,	_	_	-
Assemblers	24,678	3.0	2,080	24,678	3.0	2,080	_	_	_
Transportation and material									
moving	30,479	6.3	2,085	27,965	6.8	2,086	44,550	1.8	2,080
Truck drivers	33,564	8.9	2,096	_	_	-	_	_	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners,		_							
helpers, and laborers	27,986	5.5	2,069	27,309	6.3	2,071	33,256	9.1	2,053
Stock handlers and baggers	27,789	10.9	2,051	27,789	10.9	2,051	_	_	-
Laborers, except construction,									
n.e.c	25,870	9.0	2,065	_	_	_	_	_	_
Service	29,477	7.7	1,986	22,770	9.2	2,004	41,172	3.7	1,955
Protective service	42,949	4.6	1,984	28,269	2.9	2,080	46,413	5.3	1,962
Firefighting	50,149	2.6	2,166		_	-	50,149	2.6	2,166
Police and detectives, public	E4 400	1 1	2 042				E4 400	4.4	2.042
service Guards and police, except	51,490	1.4	2,043	-	_	_	51,490	1.4	2,043
public service	25,981	4.8	1,946	28,266	3.4	2,080	_		l .
		15.2	1,937	17,594	15.0	1,973		I -	1 .
FOOD SORVICE			1, <del>3</del> 37	17,594	13.0	1,313		_	
Food service	17,462			22 077	ρ Λ	2 010	l <u>.</u>	_	
Other food service	22,337	7.4	1,954	23,077	8.0	2,019	_	_	_
Other food service Health service				23,077 26,967	8.0 1.4	2,019 2,036	_ _	_ _	_
Other food service	22,337	7.4	1,954				_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,1 full-time workers:2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued

	Total		Priv	Private industry			State and local government			
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Annual ea	nual earnings Mean		Annual earnings			Annual e	Annual earnings		
,	Mean Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent) Mean annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean annual hours <sup>5</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean annual hours <sup>5</sup>			
Service –Continued Cleaning and building service Janitors and cleaners Personal service	\$29,622 30,833 21,045	7.9 4.7 10.1	2,032 2,055 1,926	\$25,208 28,685 21,256	15.8 11.2 10.6	2,007 2,065 1,934	\$33,776 32,407 -	1.3 2.8 –	2,054 2,048 –	

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

2 Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedules and the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a

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

Employees are classified as working entire a full-fittle of a part-time so a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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

exclusive of overtime.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> all workers:<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

	To	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen
	\$22.26	3.1	\$20.49	4.4	\$28.39	2.5
All excluding sales	22.63	3.3	20.86	4.6	28.39	2.5
White collar	26.87	3.5	25.19	5.1	31.48	3.1
1	9.27	5.0	9.34	5.1	_	_
2	11.45	5.5	11.32	5.7	_	_
3	12.89	1.7	12.42	2.4	14.13	2.1
4	15.16	2.5	14.76	2.1	16.57	4.7
5	17.88	2.6	18.27	3.4	16.75	3.5
6	21.69	5.4	20.63	4.7	23.97	12.8
7 8	23.67 26.22	2.3 4.5	22.11 24.60	.9 1.9	27.44 33.38	5.4 8.9
9	34.13	4.5	29.79	2.0	38.12	6.6
10	32.52	3.9	31.42	4.2	-	0.0
11	37.65	3.2	34.80	4.1	45.53	4.0
12	43.07	4.4	44.27	5.7	41.27	5.7
13	46.28	4.0	_	_	_	_
Not able to be leveled	25.38	11.6	26.08	11.4	_	_
White collar excluding sales	27.90	3.5	26.45	5.2	31.48	3.1
1	9.98	10.6	_	-	_	_
2	12.12	3.4	12.04	3.6	_	_
3	13.24	1.5	12.78	2.3	14.13	2.1
4	15.32	2.9	14.88	2.9	16.57	4.7
5	17.68	2.3	18.05	3.2	16.75	3.5
6	21.72	5.5	20.66	4.8	23.97	12.8
7	23.79	2.4	22.25	1.1	27.44	5.4
8	26.36	4.7	24.67	2.0	33.38	8.9
9	34.28	4.7	29.80	2.2	38.12 –	6.6
10 11	32.59 37.65	3.9	31.49 34.80	4.3 4.1	- 45.53	4.0
12	43.07	4.4	44.27	5.7	41.27	5.7
13	46.28	4.0	-	5.7	-	J -
Not able to be leveled	26.26	12.7	27.11	12.5	-	_
Professional specialty and technical	32.31	3.8	30.20	4.6	36.53	5.5
Professional specialty	34.31	3.4	32.68	4.2	36.86	5.4
5	13.73	18.3	_	_	13.67	23.9
6	24.87	9.4	_	-	_	_
7	26.51	5.9	24.04	4.4	_	_
8	29.91	6.6	26.58	2.7	34.54	9.7
9	35.12	5.6	29.49	2.1	38.89	7.6
10	30.63	5.5	29.96	6.0	-	_
11	36.86	5.3	35.27	4.8	_	-
12	45.75	4.0	46.31	5.2	-	_
Not able to be leveled	35.79	12.3	35.82	12.5	_	_
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	33.26	8.1	34.20	8.2	-	_
Industrial engineers	29.89	4.0	29.63	4.1	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists	29.86 31.50	5.7 2.5	29.86 31.50	5.7 2.5	_	_
9	28.39	1.4	28.39	1.4	_	
11	37.10	14.7	37.10	14.7	_	_
Not able to be leveled	38.19	9.0	38.19	9.0	_	_
Computer systems analysts and scientists	32.69	2.5	32.69	2.5	_	_
11	37.10	14.7	37.10	14.7	_	_
Not able to be leveled	39.78	5.9	39.78	5.9	_	-
Natural scientists	-	-	_	-	-	-
Health related	28.68	2.4	28.35	2.2	30.33	9.1
7	25.94	3.1	25.83	3.6	-	-
8	28.55	3.6	27.15	1.9	_	-
9	31.44	3.5	30.67	3.3	-	-
Registered nurses	27.98	2.2	28.12	2.0	-	_
7	26.70	1.2	26.68	1.3	-	-
8	27.51	2.3	27.51	2.3	-	_
7 Coochers, college and university	29.69	1.3	29.40	1.3	_	_
Teachers, college and university Teachers, except college and university	47.13 30.34	.3	20.44	61	20.06	4.2
	39.34	4.4	29.44	6.1	39.86	4.2

Table 4-1. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> all workers:<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued

	To	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relativ error <sup>5</sup> (percen
/hite collar -Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued Professional specialty –Continued						
Teachers, except college and university –Continued						
5	\$10.28	0.4	_	_	\$10.24	0.1
9	41.70	5.6	_	-	41.76	5.6
Elementary school teachers	40.24	7.1	-	-	40.24	7.1
9	40.25	8.5	-	-	40.25	8.5
Secondary school teachers	37.53 40.56	5.2 1.8	_	_	_	_
Teachers, n.e.c.	40.05	15.7	_	_	_	_
Substitute teachers	10.24	.1	_	_	10.24	.1
5	10.24	.1	-	_	10.24	.1
Librarians, archivists, and curators	24.62	15.5	-	-	_	_
Librarians	24.62	15.5	-	-	_	-
Social scientists and urban planners Social, recreation, and religious workers	27.89 27.13	8.0 5.3	_	-	_	_
Social workers	27.13	4.4	_	_	_	_
Lawyers and judges	50.62	9.2	\$54.79	11.9	_	_
Lawyers	50.62	9.2	54.79	11.9	-	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and						
professionals, n.e.c.	36.14	18.1	36.14	18.1	_	_
Technical5	22.08 20.46	3.2	21.99	3.5	_	_
6	22.33	1.4	20.46 22.33	1.4 2.1	_	_
7	21.80	5.3	22.00	5.9	_	_
8	24.22	4.2	24.00	4.7	-	_
Licensed practical nurses	22.12	4.0	22.12	4.0	-	_
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c	19.46	4.6	19.09	5.4	_	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	34.08	4.8	32.64	7.2	38.64	6.0
7	23.31	5.7	21.50	1.7	_	_
8	23.99	3.3	23.82	3.5	_	_
9	30.67	2.6	29.83	2.5	-	_
10 11	34.67 40.60	6.4 5.4	32.53 34.38	5.8 6.4	- 45.32	6.8
12	41.07	4.2	42.29	6.6	45.52	- 0.0
Not able to be leveled	33.12	15.2	33.12	15.2	_	_
Executives, administrators, and managers	41.25	7.9	41.28	11.7	41.19	5.7
10	37.79	6.7			_	
11	41.95	5.6	35.49	8.3	45.32	6.8
12  Not able to be leveled	41.17 41.00	4.4 17.7	42.58 41.00	7.1 17.7	_	_
Financial managers	40.18	9.2	41.00	15.6	_	-
Administrators, education and related fields	38.22	9.0	30.85	18.0	41.07	9.7
11	44.31	7.2	-	-		_
Managers, medicine and health	47.93	14.8	-	-	_	_
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	44.24	13.2	43.85	14.6	_	_
Not able to be leveled	39.30	18.3	39.30	18.3	20.02	- 6.7
7	25.03 23.32	2.4 5.7	24.55 21.50	2.3 1.7	28.83	6.7
8	23.94	1.6	23.75	1.8	_	_
9	30.07	4.3	29.38	3.5	_	-
Not able to be leveled	21.37	3.9	21.37	3.9	_	_
Accountants and auditors	23.52	7.6	23.18	7.4	_	-
Other financial officers  Personnel, training, and labor relations	25.09	10.7	25.09	10.7	_	_
specialists	22.25	6.0	22.25	6.0	_	_
Inspectors and compliance officers, except						
construction	23.80	6.4	_	-	_	_
Management related, n.e.c.	26.45	6.9	26.35	7.3	_	_
Sales	15.02	9.5	15.02	9.5	_	_
1	9.11	5.6	9.11	5.6	_	l –

 $\label{thm:condition} \begin{tabular}{ll} Table 4-1. Selected occupations $^1$ and levels, $^2$ all workers: $^3$ Mean hourly earnings, $^4$ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued $^3$ and $^4$ are consistent and $^4$ 

	To	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen
White collar –Continued						
Color Continued						
Sales –Continued 3	\$11.35	5.6	\$11.35	5.6	_	_
Supervisors, sales	18.28	13.0	18.28	13.0	_	_
Sales workers, other commodities	20.13	17.3	20.13	17.3	_	_
Cashiers	9.37	3.7	9.37	3.7	_	_
1	9.14	5.5	9.14	5.5	_	_
3	10.59	2.6	10.59	2.6	-	_
Administrative compart including places	17.07	4.0	17.00	4.7	¢47.04	
Administrative support, including clerical	17.07 9.98	4.2 10.6	17.02	4.7	\$17.21 _	8.8
2	12.12	3.4	12.04	3.6	_	_
3	13.28	1.5	12.82	2.1	14.13	2.1
4	15.49	2.6	15.04	2.3	16.57	4.7
5	17.73	4.8	17.68	5.5	17.83	9.3
6	20.30	5.8	19.95	8.7	-	_
7	21.73	2.8	21.03	3.0	_	_
Not able to be leveled	15.48	4.5	16.04	4.3	_	_
Computer operators	18.68	12.5	18.68	12.5	_	_
Secretaries	19.75	5.2	19.11	7.0	20.60	5.9
4	15.86	6.6	15.68	9.7	_	-
5	19.48	6.3	18.99	7.6	_	_
6	21.74	6.0	-	_	_	_
Receptionists	11.57	8.2	11.97	7.7	_	_
Order clerks	18.40	7.5	18.40	7.5	_	_
Records clerks, n.e.c.	16.24	4.3	16.47	4.5	_	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	16.23	4.9	15.06	3.6	_	_
4	15.99	3.6	15.91	3.9	_	_
Dispatchers	16.84	3.4	_	_	_	_
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks Insurance adjusters, examiners, and	13.19	.6	13.19	.6	-	_
investigators	18.08	5.5	18.08	5.5		-
General office clerks	14.81	2.9	13.47	3.3	15.40	5.1
_ 4	16.53	5.1	_	-		
Teachers' aides	12.94	4.6	_	-	13.03	5.1
3Administrative support, n.e.c	14.09 18.35	5.7 9.2	_ 18.74	8.7	14.09	5.7
/turningtiative support, me.o.	10.00	5.2	10.74	0.7		
lue collar	16.15	2.5	15.91	2.6	19.87	1.9
1	9.68	2.4	9.48	2.5	-	-
2	13.62	6.3	13.52	6.4	_	-
3	13.43	4.6	13.37	4.6	10.00	4.4
4	16.10	4.8	15.65	5.3	18.00	4.4
5	19.19 20.76	6.6	19.06 20.34	7.0 5.0	22.32	.0
7	23.46	2.6	23.49	2.7		
Not able to be leveled	17.41	1.5	17.41	1.5	_	_
Provision was direction, and the second second	04.45	,	04.00	0.7	00.40	
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.45	3.5	21.39	3.7	22.46	3.8
4 5	17.96 20.07	4.7	17.79 10.03	5.1	_	-
6	20.07 22.49	9.0 6.8	19.93 22.39	10.0 7.5	_	I =
7	23.94	3.3	24.02	3.4	_	_
Not able to be leveled	20.76	10.6	20.76	10.6	_	_
Inspectors, testers, and graders	18.46	1.1	18.46	1.1	_	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.78	2.3	13.63	2.1	_	_
1	9.84	3.1	9.84	3.1	_	_
2	12.55	5.4	12.55	5.4	_	_
3	13.62	2.6	13.62	2.6	_	_
4	15.26	6.0	14.50	3.9	_	_
	17.05	1.5	17.05	1.5	_	_
5	17.00					
5	17.87	1.9	17.87	1.9	_	_

 $\label{thm:condition} \begin{tabular}{ll} Table 4-1. Selected occupations $^1$ and levels, $^2$ all workers: $^3$ Mean hourly earnings, $^4$ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued $^3$ and $^4$ are consistent and $^4$ 

	To	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen
Blue collar –Continued						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
-Continued Assemblers 1	\$11.86 9.60	3.6 2.4	\$11.86 9.60	3.6 2.4	- -	_
Transportation and material moving	13.79 16.11	7.2 8.9	12.86 14.90	6.3 11.2	\$21.42 -	1.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.71	5.2	12.35	5.9	16.20	9.4
1 2	9.85 14.78	5.7 9.1	9.34 14.78	6.1 9.1	_	_
3	14.76	8.8	13.45	10.1	_	_
4	15.22	2.8	14.88	2.9	_	_
Stock handlers and baggers	11.84	7.3	11.84	7.3	_	_
1	10.42	9.0	10.42	9.0	_	_
Hand packers and packagers	10.13	10.5	10.13	10.5	_	_
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c	12.11	6.2	_	-	-	-
ervice	13.41	6.5	10.81	5.2	20.11	5.6
1	9.26	5.5	8.64	4.5	12.37	9.9
2	8.99	10.3	8.19	10.3	13.03	4.6
3	12.23	3.6	11.92	4.1	15.33	7.7
4	13.54	3.5	13.05	1.9	-	_
5	19.95	8.8	12.08	6.9	22.51	2.6
6 Protective service	19.97 19.51	9.5	16.05 12.06	7.7 5.9	25.10 23.25	6.7 3.1
3	11.65	4.4	11.59	4.9	23.23	3.1
5	22.53	3.2	-		23.04	.7
6	23.10	10.0	_	_	24.92	7.9
Firefighting	23.15	1.9	_	_	23.15	1.9
Police and detectives, public service	25.20	1.9	_	-	25.20	1.9
Guards and police, except public service	12.14	6.0		-	. <del></del> .	
Food service	8.70	6.4	8.60	6.0	10.70	4.4
1	8.05	4.2	7.98	4.3	_	_
3	6.35 11.04	12.3 17.0	6.18 11.04	12.0 17.0	_	_
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.50	17.0	5.50	17.0	_	_
Other food service	10.49	4.5	10.48	5.0	10.70	4.4
1	8.38	3.4	8.31	3.9	_	_
2	8.79	3.5	_	-	_	_
Supervisors, food preparation and service	14.67	26.5	-	-	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.71	5.5	8.59	5.8	_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	9.60	2.9	9.65	3.4	_	_
1Health service	7.95	7.0	_ 10.56	-	_	_
2	13.02 12.46	2.5 2.4	12.56 12.46	2.5 2.4	_	
3	12.40	3.3	12.40	3.3	_	_
4	13.13	1.0	13.13	1.0	_	_
5	16.04	15.1	_	_	_	_
Health aides, except nursing	12.36	7.7	12.36	7.7	_	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	13.08	2.8	12.58	2.4	_	_
2	12.25	1.5	12.25	1.5	_	_
3	12.48	3.4	12.48	3.4	_	-
4 5	13.15 16.04	.3 15.1	13.15	.3	_	_
Cleaning and building service	14.17	6.0	_ 12.25	12.3	- 15.82	3.0
1	11.19	10.3	9.94	9.6	-	- 5.0
2	13.47	4.9	12.12	10.8	_	_
3	15.72	7.8	_	-	_	_
Janitors and cleaners	14.40	4.3	13.28	10.9	15.18	2.8
2	13.39	5.3	-	-	_	_
3	15.72	7.8	_	_	-	_
Personal service	9.82	5.7	9.84	6.1	_	-

Table 4-1. Selected occupations1 and levels,2 all workers:3 Mean hourly earnings,4 private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)
Service –Continued Personal service –Continued 2 Early childhood teachers' assistants	\$9.11 10.33	3.5 15.1	_ _	_ _	_ _	

 $<sup>^{1}\,</sup>$  A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> All workers include full-time and part-time workers

<sup>3</sup> All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

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

hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.  $\frac{5}{2}$  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  $\frac{\Delta}{2}$ 

Table 4-2. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> full-time workers;<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

	To	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent
NII	\$23.37	3.1	\$21.59	4.4	\$29.14	2.7
All excluding sales	23.63	3.2	21.82	4.6	29.14	2.7
White collar	27.63	3.5	25.92	5.2	32.22	3.2
2	12.37	4.3	12.16	4.3		
3	13.20	1.2	12.75	1.6	14.51	3.4
4	15.40	2.4	14.98	2.1	16.74	4.5
5 6	18.18 21.88	3.0 6.0	18.22 20.72	3.4 5.8	18.06	6.8
7	23.46	2.7	21.60	2.0	27.45	5.4
8	25.51	4.4	24.32	1.7	35.03	10.7
9	34.23	4.8	29.71	2.2	38.12	6.7
10	32.39	3.9	31.27	4.3	_	_
11	37.91	3.2	35.01	4.2	45.53	4.0
12	43.07	4.4	44.27	5.7	41.27	5.7
13	46.28	4.0	_ 05.75	-	_	_
Not able to be leveled	25.06	11.4	25.75	11.2	- 22.22	-
White collar excluding sales	28.32 12.30	3.5 4.7	26.73 12.07	5.3 4.6	32.22	3.2
3	13.40	1.4	12.07	1.8	14.51	3.4
4	15.54	2.8	15.09	2.7	16.74	4.5
5	18.00	2.9	17.98	3.2	18.06	6.8
6	21.92	6.0	20.76	5.8	_	_
7	23.59	2.8	21.74	2.1	27.45	5.4
8	25.63	4.7	24.37	1.9	35.03	10.7
9	34.39	4.9	29.72	2.3	38.12	6.7
10	32.46	3.9	31.33	4.3	-	_
11	37.91	3.2	35.01	4.2	45.53	4.0
12 13	43.07 46.28	4.4 4.0	44.27	5.7	41.27	5.7
Not able to be leveled	25.92	12.6	26.77	12.3	_	_
Professional americks and technical	00.04	4.0	20.40	5.0	07.47	0.0
Professional specialty and technical  Professional specialty	32.81 35.01	4.2 3.7	30.42 33.14	5.0 4.5	37.47 37.86	6.0 5.9
7	26.65	7.0	23.53	6.1	-	-
8	29.37	9.8	25.91	3.6	_	_
9	35.29	5.8	29.35	2.3	38.89	7.7
10	30.38	5.5	29.67	6.1	_	_
11	37.22	5.4	35.58	5.0	_	_
12  Not able to be leveled	45.75 34.80	4.0	46.31 34.68	5.2 10.7	_	_
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	33.26	10.5 8.1	34.20	8.2	_	_
9	29.89	4.0	29.63	4.1	_	_
Industrial engineers	29.86	5.7	29.86	5.7	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists	31.93	2.3	31.93	2.3	-	-
9	28.39	1.4	28.39	1.4	_	_
11	37.10	14.7	37.10	14.7	_	_
Not able to be leveled	38.27	9.1	38.27	9.1	_	_
Computer systems analysts and scientists	33.29	2.2	33.29	2.2	_	_
11Natural scientists	37.10 –	14.7	37.10	14.7	_	_
Health related	28.52	3.5	28.38	3.1	_	_
7	26.04	5.6	_	-	_	_
8	26.19	4.0	26.19	4.0	_	_
9	31.65	4.5	30.67	4.3	_	_
Registered nurses	28.10	2.2	28.33	1.6	_	-
9	29.92	1.2	29.56	.8	_	_
Teachers, college and university	47.13	.3	- 20.70		44.00	
Teachers, except college and university	41.08	5.0 5.8	30.78	5.7	41.62 41.80	4.9
9 Elementary school teachers	41.74 40.22	5.8 7.2	_	_	41.80 40.22	5.8 7.2
9	40.22	8.6	_		40.22	8.6
Secondary school teachers	37.56	5.1	_	_	-	_
9	40.56	1.8	_	_	_	_
Librarians, archivists, and curators	24.34	16.4	-	-	_	_
Librarians	24.34	16.4	_	-	_	-

Table 4-2. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> full-time workers;<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued

	To	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relativ error <sup>5</sup> (percer
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued Professional specialty –Continued						
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	\$27.78	4.5	_		_	
Social workers	27.78	4.5	_	_	_	
Lawyers and judges	49.34	10.1	\$52.88	14.6	_	_
Lawyers	49.34	10.1	52.88	14.6	_	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	70.07	10.1	02.00	14.0		
professionals, n.e.c.	36.14	18.1	36.14	18.1	_	_
Technical	21.95	3.3	21.86	3.6	_	_
5	20.45	1.6	20.45	1.6	_	_
6	22.06	2.3	22.06	2.3	_	_
7	21.67	5.6	21.85	6.3	_	_
8	24.17	4.6	23.93	5.1	_	_
Licensed practical nurses	21.27	4.4	21.27	4.4	_	_
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c	19.37	4.6	18.97	5.7	-	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	34.19	4.5	32.76	6.9	\$38.65	6.0
7	22.87	7.7	20.41	4.9	_	_
8	23.99	3.3	23.82	3.5	_	_
9	30.67	2.6	29.83	2.5	_	_
10	34.67	6.4	32.53	5.8	_	_
11	40.60	5.4	34.38	6.4	45.32	6.8
12	41.07	4.2	42.29	6.6	_	_
Not able to be leveled	33.12	15.2	33.12	15.2	_	_
Executives, administrators, and managers	41.25	7.9	41.28	11.7	41.19	5.7
10	37.79	6.7	_	-	_	_
11	41.95	5.6	35.49	8.3	45.32	6.8
12	41.17	4.4	42.58	7.1	_	_
Not able to be leveled	41.00	17.7	41.00	17.7	_	-
Financial managers	40.18	9.2	41.32	15.6	<del>-</del> .	_
Administrators, education and related fields	38.22	9.0	30.85	18.0	41.07	9.7
. 11	44.31	7.2	_	-	_	-
Managers, medicine and health	47.93	14.8	-	-	_	_
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	44.24	13.2	43.85	14.6	_	_
Not able to be leveled	39.30	18.3	39.30	18.3	-	
Management related	24.99	2.4	24.49	2.2	28.83	6.7
7	22.87	7.7	20.41	4.9	_	_
8	23.94	1.6	23.75	1.8	_	-
9	30.07	4.3	29.38	3.5	_	-
Not able to be leveled	21.37	3.9	21.37	3.9	_	-
Accountants and auditors	22.93	6.5	22.48	5.9	_	_
Other financial officers	25.09	10.7	25.09	10.7	_	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations	22.25	60	22.25	60		
specialists Inspectors and compliance officers, except	22.25	6.0	22.25	6.0	_	_
	22 00	64				
construction	23.80 26.45	6.4 6.9	26.35	7.3	_	_
Sales	17.35	10.0	17.35	10.0	_	_
Supervisors, sales	18.28	13.0	18.28	13.0	_	-
Cashiers	10.16	7.3	10.16	7.3	-	_
A Lord Andrews	4		, <b>-</b>		/ <del>-</del>	
Administrative support, including clerical	17.45	4.2	17.37	4.6	17.67	9.3
2	12.30	4.7	12.07	4.6		
3	13.39	1.4	12.88	1.8	14.51	3.4
4	15.76	2.7	15.32	2.4	16.74	4.5
5	17.73	4.8	17.68	5.5	17.83	9.3
6	20.30	5.8	19.95	8.7	_	-
7	21.73	2.8	21.03	3.0	_	-
Not able to be leveled	15.36	4.8	15.91	4.9	- 20.07	
Secretaries	19.96	5.2	19.39	7.4	20.67	5.7
4	15.78	7.7	15.64	10.8	_	1 -

Table 4-2. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> full-time workers;<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued

	To	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percen
White collar –Continued						
White Conai —Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued Secretaries –Continued						
5	\$19.48	6.3	\$18.99	7.6	-	-
6	21.74	6.0	<del>-</del>	-	_	-
Order clerks	18.40	7.5	18.40	7.5	_	-
Records clerks, n.e.c.	16.53	4.4	16.82	4.4	_	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	16.23	4.9	15.06	3.6	_	_
4	15.99	3.6	15.91	3.9	_	_
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks Insurance adjusters, examiners, and	13.19	.6	13.19	.6	-	_
investigators	18.08	5.5	18.08	5.5	_	
General office clerks	14.97	2.6	13.66	2.6	\$15.52	5.1
4	16.53	5.1	-	-	-	<u> </u>
Teachers' aides	13.05	3.8	_	_	13.16	4.4
Administrative support, n.e.c	19.73	6.1	19.73	6.1	_	_
Blue collar	16.59	2.0	16.36	2.2	19.87	1.9
1	9.94	3.2	9.71	3.2	_	_
2	13.85	6.4	13.74	6.5	_	_
3	14.00	3.3	13.93	3.4	_	_
4	16.10	4.8	15.65	5.3	18.00	4.4
5	19.22	6.7	19.08	7.2	_	_
6	20.76	3.4	20.34	5.0	22.32	.0
7	23.48	2.6	23.51	2.7	_	_
Not able to be leveled	17.41	1.5	17.41	1.5	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.46	3.5	21.41	3.7	22.46	3.8
4 5	17.96 20.07	4.7 9.0	17.79 19.93	5.1	-	_
6	22.49	6.8	22.39	10.0 7.5	_	_
7	23.96	3.3	24.05	3.4	_	
Not able to be leveled	20.76	10.6	20.76	10.6		
Inspectors, testers, and graders	18.46	1.1	18.46	1.1	_	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.80	2.3	13.66	2.1	_	_
1	9.85	3.2	9.85	3.2	_	_
2	12.55	5.4	12.55	5.4	_	_
3	13.62	2.6	13.62	2.6	_	_
4	15.26	6.0	14.50	3.9	_	_
5	17.05	1.5	17.05	1.5	_	_
6	17.87	1.9	17.87	1.9	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	13.14	7.1	13.14	7.1	_	-
Assemblers	11.86 9.60	3.6 2.4	11.86 9.60	3.6 2.4	_	_
Transportation and material moving  Truck drivers	14.62 16.01	6.5 9.4	13.41 –	6.9	21.42 –	1.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.53	5.4	13.19	6.1	16.20	9.4
1	10.60	8.7	9.93	9.0	_	_
2	15.76	7.8	15.76	7.8	_	_
3	15.15	6.9	_	_	-	_
4	15.22	2.8	14.88	2.9	_	-
Stock handlers and baggers	13.55	9.4	13.55	9.4	-	-
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c	12.53	9.6	-	-	_	_
Service	14.84	7.5	11.37	7.5	21.06	4.5
1	9.89	9.6	9.34	8.2		-
2	9.09	13.2	7.85	13.1	14.01	3.5
3	12.96	5.4	12.55	6.0		-
4	13.86	4.6	13.23	2.6	_	_
5	20.84	6.8	13.08	3.8	22.49	2.6
J						

Table 4-2. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> full-time workers:<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued

	To	otal	Private industry		State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)
Service –Continued						
Protective service	\$21.65	5.2	\$13.59	2.9	\$23.66	3.2
5	22.51	3.2	-	-	23.01	.6
6	23.10	10.0	_	_	24.92	7.9
Firefighting	23.15	1.9	_	_	23.15	1.9
Police and detectives, public service	25.20	1.9	_	_	25.20	1.9
Guards and police, except public service	13.35	3.7	13.59	3.4	_	_
Food service	9.01	11.5	8.92	11.1	_	_
1	8.67	8.8	_	_	_	_
3	10.90	18.9	10.90	18.9	_	_
Other food service	11.43	6.8	11.43	7.2	_	_
Health service	13.98	3.5	13.25	.6	_	_
3	13.22	.8	13.22	.8	_	_
4	13.42	.7	13.42	.7	_	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	14.01	3.6	13.22	.6	_	_
3	13.22	.8	13.22	.8	_	_
4	13.36	.8	13.36	.8	_	_
Cleaning and building service	14.58	6.7	12.56	13.1	16.44	.8
1	10.90	13.4	9.91	9.9		_
2	14.22	2.0	_	-	_	_
3	15.72	7.8	_	_	_	_
Janitors and cleaners	15.00	4.7	13.89	10.7	15.82	3.2
2	14.19	2.1	-	-	-	_
3	15.72	7.8	_	_	_	_
Personal service	10.93	10.7	10.99	11.4	_	_

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

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

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

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

environment, etc. Points are assigned obsect on the occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D for more information.

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

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

<sup>5</sup> The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a

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.

Table 4-3. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

	To	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent
l	\$14.11	7.1	\$13.44	6.1	\$18.52	20.8
All excluding sales	14.77	7.6	14.11	6.8	18.52	20.8
White collar	18.97	8.6	18.31	8.6	21.49	19.8
1	8.75	2.0	8.82	1.9	-	_
3	10.04 11.56	9.3 7.1	9.96 10.69	10.3 6.2	13.03	7.4
4	13.22	3.6	13.11	3.9	13.03	- 7.4
5	13.15	15.8	-	-	10.24	.1
6	19.77	8.2	19.97	8.6	_	_
7	25.94	1.1	25.96	1.1	_	_
8	30.34	2.8	28.25	2.1	_	_
9	31.54	2.6	30.79	2.9	. <del>.</del>	
White collar excluding sales	22.40	7.8	22.76	9.0	21.49	19.8
1	8.91	9.2	_	-	_	_
3	11.58 12.44	5.9 6.0	- 11.82	- 6.8	13.03	7.4
4	13.34	4.4	-	- 0.6	-	'
5	13.15	15.8	_	_	10.24	.1
6	19.77	8.2	19.97	8.6	_	
7	25.94	1.1	25.96	1.1	_	_
8	30.34	2.8	28.25	2.1	_	_
9	31.54	2.6	30.79	2.9	_	_
Professional specialty and technical	27.61	5.3	28.14	6.5	26.37	12.3
Professional specialty	28.07	5.7	28.92	7.4	26.37	12.3
5	10.28	.4			10.24	.1
7	25.74	1.4	25.74	1.4	_	_
8	30.84	2.2	29.16	1.8	_	_
9 Mathematical and computer scientists	31.46 –	2.6	30.68	2.9	_	_
Health related	28.99	2.9	28.28	3.0	_	_
7	25.80	1.3	25.80	1.3	_	_
8	30.24	1.5	29.16	1.8	_	_
9	30.68	2.9	30.68	2.9	_	_
Registered nurses	27.74	4.3	27.74	4.3	_	_
8	29.16	1.8	29.16	1.8	_	_
9	28.93	2.1	28.93	2.1	_	
Teachers, except college and university	15.81	4.4	_	_	15.90	4.9
5 Substitute teachers	10.28 10.24	.4	_	_	10.24 10.24	.1
5	10.24	.1	_	_	10.24	.1
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-		_	_	-	
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	_	_	_	_	_
_ Lawyers and judges				-	_	_
Technical	23.90	6.2	23.90	6.2	_	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	_	_	_	-	_	_
Executives, administrators, and managers	-	_	-	-	_	_
Management related	_	_	_	_	_	_
Sales	9.06	4.3	9.06	4.3	_	_
Administrative support, including clerical	12.56	3.7	12.71	4.7	12.17	4.0
1	8.91	9.2	_	-	_	-
2	11.58	5.9	. <del></del> .		<del>-</del>	-
3	12.73	5.4	12.37	6.3	13.03	7.4
4	13.33	4.6	_	-	_	-
Blue collar	10.56	6.1	10.56	6.1	_	_
1	8.38	2.9	8.38	2.9	_	_
Precision production, craft, and repair	_	_	_	_	_	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
			_	. – 1	_	

Table 4-3. Selected occupations<sup>1</sup> and levels,<sup>2</sup> part-time workers:<sup>3</sup> Mean hourly earnings,<sup>4</sup> private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued

	То	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)
Blue collar –Continued						
Transportation and material moving	. –	_	_	_	_	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers		3.5	\$8.36	3.5	_	_
1		4.4	8.17	4.4	-	_
Stock handlers and baggers	. 8.38	7.7	8.38	7.7	-	_
Service	. 10.03	3.2	9.89	3.4	\$11.37	4.9
1		7.4	7.80	1.9	11.51	6.2
2		7.4	8.71	8.5	11.51	0.2
3		3.6	11.02	3.8	_	_
4		1.5	12.66	1.5	_	_
Protective service		2.3	12.00	1.5	12.31	10.0
Food service		5.3	7.99	6.2	12.51	10.0
1		1.7	7.64	1.7	_	
2		7.8	7.04	''	_	_
Other food service		7.0	8.97	8.0	_	_
1		2.5	7.86	2.7	_	_
2	-	5.9	_	-	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation		6.2	8.17	5.4	_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	-	5.0	_	_	_	_
Health service		3.6	11.64	3.6	_	_
2	-	1.7	11.94	1.7	_	_
3		4.6	11.14	4.6	_	_
4		1.5	12.68	1.5	_	_
Health aides, except nursing		6.8	11.64	6.8	-	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants		4.0	11.64	4.0	-	_
4	. 12.81	1.1	12.81	1.1	-	_
Cleaning and building service	.   -	_	_	-	-	_
Personal service	. 8.60	5.7	8.53	5.7	-	_
2	. 8.71	4.1	_	_	-	_

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more

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

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

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

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.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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

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

Table 5-1. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> by occupational group,<sup>2</sup> National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

Private industry and State and local government					ent		
Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Union <sup>4</sup>	Nonunion <sup>4</sup>	Time <sup>5</sup>	Incentive <sup>5</sup>		
		M	lean				
\$23.37 23.63	\$14.11 14.77	\$25.22 25.79	\$21.05 21.31	\$22.24 22.63	_ _		
27.63	18.97	29.84	25.72	26.91	_		
28.32	22.40	31.15	26.62	27.90	_		
32.81	27.61	36.54	30.13	32.31	-		
	28.07		32.37		_		
	23.90				_		
	_	37.92			_		
		-			_		
17.45	12.56	17.16	17.04	17.07	_		
16.59	10.56	18.47	15.22	16.15	_		
21.46		25.13	20.15	21.45	_		
13.80	_	14.85	13.53	13.78	_		
14.62	_	17.85		13.79	_		
13.53	8.36	14.59	10.93	12.71	-		
14.84	10.03	18.95	10.50	13.41	_		
Relative error <sup>6</sup> (percent)							
0.4	7.4	0.7	4.0	0.0			
3.1	7.1	3.7	4.9	3.2	_		
3.5	8.6	3.8	5.0	3.6	_		
3.5	7.8	3.7	5.1	3.5	_		
4.2	5.3	6.0	4.7	3.8	_		
3.7	5.7	5.9	4.3	3.4	_		
3.3	6.2	4.4	3.8	3.2	_		
4.5	_	6.2	6.4	4.8	_		
10.0	4.3	_	11.1	8.3	_		
4.2	3.7	8.7	4.7	4.2	_		
2.0	6.1	6.1	2.6	2.5	_		
3.5	_	3.1	3.8	3.5	_		
2.3	_	8.4	2.0	2.3	_		
-		4.5		7.2	l _		
6.5							
6.5 5.4	3.5	7.4	3.8	5.2	_		
	\$23.37 23.63 27.63 28.32 32.81 35.01 21.95 34.19 17.35 17.45 16.59 21.46 13.80 14.62 13.53 14.84 3.1 3.2 3.5 3.5 4.2 3.7 3.3 4.5 10.0 4.2 2.0 3.5	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup> \$23.37 23.63 \$14.11 23.63 14.77  27.63 28.32 22.40  32.81 35.01 28.07 21.95 23.90 34.19 17.35 9.06 17.45 12.56  16.59 10.56 21.46 - 13.80 - 14.62 - 13.53 8.36 14.84 10.03  3.1 3.2 7.6 3.5 7.8 4.2 5.3 3.7 3.7 3.3 6.2 4.5 - 10.0 4.3 4.2 3.7 2.0 6.1 3.5	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup> Part-time workers <sup>3</sup> Union <sup>4</sup> \$23.37 \$14.11 \$25.22 23.63 14.77 25.79  27.63 18.97 29.84 28.32 22.40 31.15  32.81 27.61 36.54 35.01 28.07 37.42 21.95 23.90 22.18 34.19 — 37.92 17.35 9.06 — 17.45 12.56 17.16  16.59 10.56 18.47 25.13 13.80 — 14.85 14.62 — 17.85 13.53 8.36 14.59  14.84 10.03 18.95  Relative er  3.1 7.1 3.7 7.6 3.7  3.2 7.6 3.7  3.5 8.6 3.8 3.7  4.2 5.3 6.0 3.7  3.7 5.7 5.9 3.3 6.2 4.4 4.5 — 6.2 10.0 4.3 — 4.2 3.7 8.7  2.0 6.1 6.1 6.1 3.1	Full-time workers3	Full-time workers3         Part-time workers3         Union4         Nonunion4         Time5           Mean           \$23.37         \$14.11         \$25.22         \$21.05         \$22.24           23.63         14.77         25.79         21.31         22.63           27.63         18.97         29.84         25.72         26.91           28.32         22.40         31.15         26.62         27.90           32.81         27.61         36.54         30.13         32.31           35.01         28.07         37.42         32.37         34.31           21.95         23.90         22.18         22.06         22.08           34.19         —         37.92         33.13         34.08           17.35         9.06         —         16.43         13.07           17.45         12.56         17.16         17.04         17.07           16.59         10.56         18.47         15.22         16.15           21.46         —         25.13         20.15         21.45           13.80         —         17.85         —         13.79           13.53         8.36         14.59         10.93		

<sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
2 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Union workers are those whose wages are determined through

Onlon workers are those whose wages are determined unlocal collective bargaining.

5 Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.  $^{6}$  The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a

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

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings1 by occupational group,2 private industry, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

				Fu	II-time an	d part-tir	me workers			
		Good	ls-produc	ing indus	stries <sup>3</sup>		Service-	producing in	dustries <sup>4</sup>	
Occupational group	All private industries	Total	Mining	Con- struc- tion	Manu- factur- ing	Total	Transport- ation and public util- ities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Serv- ices
						Mean				
All occupations	\$20.49 20.86	_ _	_ _	\$25.40 25.40	- -	_ _	_ _	\$13.96 14.09	_ _	\$20.08 20.11
White collar	25.19 26.45	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	17.19 22.71	_ _	25.65 25.78
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty	30.20 32.68	_ _	- -	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	-	- -	28.91 31.06
Technical  Executive, administrative, and managerial  Sales	21.99 32.64 15.02	- - -	_ _ _	- - -	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	33.19 13.60	- - -	21.07 32.25 –
Administrative support, including clerical	17.02	-	-	-	-	-	_	14.21	-	16.08
Blue collar  Precision production, craft, and repair  Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors  Transportation and material moving	15.91 21.39 13.63 12.86	- - -	- - -	24.44 24.35 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	14.16 - - 12.88	- - -	12.40 - - -
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers		_	_	_	_	_	_	11.42	_	_
Service	10.81	-	_	_	_	_	_	8.40	_	11.90
			ı		Relative	e error <sup>5</sup> (	percent)			
All occupations	4.4	_	_	7.4	_	_	_	4.2	-	5.1
All excluding sales	4.6	_	_	7.4	_	_	_	9.1	_	5.1
White collar	5.1 5.2	_ _	-	_ _	_ _	_ _	_	6.0 14.5		6.2 6.3
Professional specialty and technical	4.6 4.2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	_ _	_ _	_ _	6.5 6.5
Technical  Executive, administrative, and managerial  Sales	3.5 7.2 9.5	- - -	_ _ _	- - -	_ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	17.2 11.0	- - -	5.2 6.8 –
Administrative support, including clerical	4.7	_	_	_	_	_	_	5.2	_	9.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	2.6 3.7 2.1	- - -	- - -	12.2 18.4 –	- - -	- - -	_ _ _	8.0 - -	_ _ _	10.5
Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.3 5.9	_ _	_	_	_	_	_	13.2 8.3	_	_
Service	5.2	_	_	_	_	_	_	3.5	_	3.9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
<sup>2</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.
<sup>3</sup> Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.
<sup>5</sup> 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.

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings1 by occupational group,2 private industry, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

	Full-time and part-time workers						
Occupational group	All private		100 workers or more				
Geoupational group	industry workers	50 - 99 workers <sup>3</sup>	Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more		
			Mean				
All occupations  All excluding sales		\$17.01 16.99	\$21.62 22.11	\$19.11 19.64	\$24.37 24.63		
White collar	25.19	24.47	25.32	23.28	26.89		
White-collar excluding sales	26.45	26.38	26.46	25.17	27.32		
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical	32.68	28.69 32.32	30.36 32.71 22.19	30.08 33.70 21.98	30.53 32.20 22.43		
Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support, including clerical	32.64	37.45 17.25 15.31	31.71 14.18 17.31	31.56 13.79 17.69	31.76 15.53 16.92		
-							
Blue collar  Precision production, craft, and repair  Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors  Transportation and material moving	21.39 13.63	15.63 23.01 13.52 12.12	16.10 20.40 13.67 16.13	15.36 20.23 13.47	17.71 20.57 14.25		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.35	10.68	13.58	13.49	14.04		
Service	10.81	8.38	12.15	12.02	12.44		
		Relat	ive error <sup>4</sup> (p	ercent)	•		
All occupations All excluding sales		7.0 8.3	4.2 4.3	4.0 4.1	5.9 6.0		
White collar		8.7 10.3	4.9 4.9	6.3 6.5	6.0 6.1		
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.2 3.5 7.2	8.4 9.7 - 13.4	5.1 4.5 3.8 6.6	9.1 8.4 2.5 5.6	6.0 4.8 7.3 9.3		
SalesAdministrative support, including clerical	9.5 4.7	17.5 3.2	9.0 4.8	11.3 8.5	8.0 3.8		
Blue collar  Precision production, craft, and repair  Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors  Transportation and material moving  Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2.1 6.3	7.9 8.1 12.2 9.5 6.8	2.5 3.0 1.4 5.5 8.0	5.1 5.0 2.1 - 9.2	3.1 1.5 3.4 – 1.4		
Service	5.2	4.1	5.4	6.9	3.3		

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.

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

3 Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between

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

survey sampling and collection.

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

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, 1 all workers: 2 Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
1	\$9.65	\$13.05	\$19.29	\$27.89	\$39.90
All excluding sales	10.00	13.43	19.75	28.33	40.35
White collar	12.28	17.29	24.51	33.64	44.76
White collar excluding sales	13.46	18.34	25.37	35.00	45.57
Professional specialty and technical	20.17	24.13	29.92	39.13	49.21
Professional specialty  Engineers, architects, and surveyors	22.26 26.05	26.66 28.83	31.55 31.59	42.31 35.97	50.17 42.65
Industrial engineers	21.23	26.68	30.83	32.50	33.33
Mathematical and computer scientists	19.73	23.80	29.71	40.55	43.58
Computer systems analysts and scientists	19.73	26.39	33.12	41.88	43.58
Natural scientists	_	_	_	_	_
Health related	21.31	24.69	28.82	31.62	35.46
Registered nurses	22.90	25.00	28.08	31.50	32.86
Teachers, college and university	39.46	42.93	47.17	52.21	53.44
Teachers, except college and university	23.38	30.87	40.82	49.36	53.22
Elementary school teachers	27.00	31.66	40.62	49.36	53.18
Secondary school teachers	23.23	28.28	38.18 41.24	45.67	50.16
Teachers, n.e.c	16.50 8.86	24.00 10.00	10.00	54.48 10.71	59.99 10.71
Librarians, archivists, and curators	18.03	18.03	19.86	25.97	39.31
Librarians	18.03	18.03	19.86	25.97	39.31
Social scientists and urban planners	14.33	25.72	29.92	30.98	30.98
Social, recreation, and religious workers	20.34	25.00	27.50	29.37	31.97
Social workers	24.13	25.00	27.62	29.87	32.18
Lawyers and judges	33.85	41.29	47.07	63.74	71.44
Lawyers	33.85	41.29	47.07	63.74	71.44
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and					
professionals, n.e.c.	21.82	26.56	31.55	52.12	52.12
Technical	15.72	19.76	21.88	24.66	28.00
Licensed practical nurses	18.00	19.00	22.02	25.04	25.81
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c	10.20	13.00	16.09	22.53	38.46
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19.23	23.56	32.77	40.64	47.12
Executives, administrators, and managers	26.50	33.95	40.35	45.96	55.16
Financial managers	26.92	33.08	37.90	40.88	53.85
Administrators, education and related fields	26.50	30.18	39.50	45.08	46.96
Managers, medicine and health	34.28	34.28	38.94	48.31	92.38
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	24.28	34.12	41.83	48.00	72.12
Management related  Accountants and auditors	18.00	21.15 20.19	24.06 22.84	28.74 26.20	33.41
Other financial officers	17.89 12.99	19.23	22.84	26.20	29.59 39.42
Personnel, training, and labor relations	12.33	19.25	22.50	27.50	33.42
specialists	18.00	18.54	22.53	24.72	26.75
Inspectors and compliance officers, except					
construction	21.15	21.15	23.77	26.54	29.42
Management related, n.e.c.	15.78	17.55	27.26	33.48	39.60
Sales	7.75	8.50	12.61	18.60	30.41
Supervisors, sales	10.00	15.01	16.45	18.82	32.87
Sales workers, other commodities	8.50	11.00	19.75	30.41	30.41
Cashiers	7.25	8.00	8.50	10.25	12.63
Administrative support, including clerical	11.13	13.05	16.48	19.95	23.88
Computer operators	10.00	15.70	19.79	19.98	26.37
Secretaries	13.88	16.92	19.75	22.89	25.09
Receptionists	8.24	9.00	12.36	13.79	13.92
Order clerks	13.40	17.37	19.08	20.77	20.77
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.12	14.13	17.84	19.21	20.26
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.67	13.88	15.27	17.95	21.87
Dispatchers	12.93	14.29	17.28	18.70	19.16
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks Insurance adjusters, examiners, and	9.50	10.00	11.44	15.93	20.24
investigators	11.73	14.42	17.31	21.39	25.37
General office clerks	11.18	12.80	14.00	16.77	19.29
Teachers' aides	9.01	10.00	12.25	14.25	17.10
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.00	16.64	19.80	21.83	23.32

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, 1 all workers: 2 Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar –Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair	\$14.36	\$17.85	\$21.52	\$25.68	\$27.68
	12.75	17.39	18.48	19.80	23.00
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors  Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c	9.43	10.90	13.30	16.47	18.75
	10.00	11.25	11.70	15.18	18.01
	8.75	9.25	11.65	13.67	15.56
Transportation and material moving  Truck drivers	9.00	11.25	12.80	16.24	19.66
	9.00	14.75	17.55	18.99	20.37
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Stock handlers and baggers Hand packers and packagers Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.00	9.35	13.17	15.74	17.40
	7.40	9.00	11.50	14.58	15.25
	7.40	8.05	9.15	12.00	13.75
	9.00	10.00	12.00	14.12	15.50
Service	6.70	9.00	12.31	16.05	23.94
	10.50	12.71	21.80	24.55	26.47
Firefighting Police and detectives, public service Guards and police, except public service	18.13	22.70	24.21	25.03	25.25
	21.47	23.33	25.51	27.15	27.92
	9.25	10.75	12.15	12.92	15.10
Food service Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders Other food service	4.74	6.35	7.95	10.82	13.00
	4.74	4.74	4.88	6.70	6.70
	7.00	8.00	9.12	12.50	14.50
Supervisors, food preparation and service Kitchen workers, food preparation Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.05	7.05	19.29	19.29	19.29
	7.25	7.80	8.55	9.00	9.95
	6.90	6.90	9.33	12.31	12.31
Health service  Health aides, except nursing  Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants  Cleaning and building service	10.00	11.22	12.80	14.20	15.24
	8.75	10.28	13.78	14.20	14.20
	10.00	11.23	12.80	14.20	15.25
	8.50	11.71	15.14	17.33	18.56
Janitors and cleaners  Personal service  Early childhood teachers' assistants	9.00	12.02	15.30	16.96	17.74
	6.90	8.00	9.00	10.36	14.02
	7.00	8.00	10.00	13.64	15.28

<sup>1</sup> Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive 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, holidays,

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

<sup>2</sup> All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

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

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, 1 all workers: 2 Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

	Private industry						
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90		
II	\$9.00	\$12.28	\$17.55	\$25.90	\$35.00		
All excluding sales	9.40	12.50	18.00	26.25	36.06		
White collar	11.73	16.20	22.53	31.50	41.83		
White collar excluding sales	13.26	17.89	23.77	32.40	42.90		
Professional specialty and technical	19.58	22.62	28.07	35.21	43.58		
Professional specialty	21.15	25.21	31.01	38.22	44.94		
Engineers, architects, and surveyors  Industrial engineers	25.90 21.23	29.98 26.68	32.50 30.83	36.81 32.50	46.15 33.33		
Mathematical and computer scientists	19.73	23.80	29.71	40.55	43.58		
Computer systems analysts and scientists	19.73	26.39	33.12	41.88	43.58		
Natural scientists	-	_	-	-	-		
Health related	21.38	24.21	28.00	31.64	35.46		
Registered nurses	23.00	25.00	28.35	31.50	32.72		
Teachers, college and university	_	_	_	-	_		
Teachers, except college and university	15.83	19.66	30.82	37.64	42.90		
Librarians, archivists, and curators	_	_	_	_	_		
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_		
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	_	_	_	_		
Lawyers and judges	33.85	38.46	56.59	71.44	71.44		
Lawyers	33.85	38.46	56.59	71.44	71.44		
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and							
professionals, n.e.c.	21.82	26.56	31.55	52.12	52.12		
Technical	15.30	19.58	21.85	24.52	27.69		
Licensed practical nurses	18.00	19.00	22.02	25.04	25.81		
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c	10.20	12.00	16.00	21.85	38.46		
Executive, administrative, and managerial	18.27	21.64	28.56	39.60	48.00		
Executives, administrators, and managers	22.77	30.78	38.94	47.12	71.3		
Financial managers	26.92	30.78	34.33	43.21	53.85		
Administrators, education and related fields	15.39	26.50	28.85	40.08	45.82		
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	24.04	33.55	41.83	47.86	72.12		
Management related	17.89	21.06	22.60	27.81	33.4		
Accountants and auditors	17.89	20.00	22.69	25.71	27.89		
Other financial officersPersonnel, training, and labor relations	12.99	19.23	22.36	27.58	39.42		
specialists  Management related, n.e.c.	18.00 15.78	18.54 17.31	22.53 24.81	24.72 35.37	26.75 39.60		
	13.76	17.51	24.01	33.37	39.00		
Sales	7.75	8.50	12.61	18.60	30.41		
Supervisors, sales Sales workers, other commodities	10.00 8.50	15.01 11.00	16.45 19.75	18.82 30.41	32.87 30.41		
Cashiers	7.25	8.00	8.50	10.25	12.63		
Odornero	1.20	0.00	0.50	10.23	12.00		
Administrative support, including clerical	11.00	13.00	16.15	19.79	24.63		
Computer operators	10.00	15.70	19.79	19.98	26.37		
Secretaries	13.77	16.66	18.08	21.28	25.55		
Receptionists	8.41	9.00	13.21	13.80	13.92		
Order clerks	13.40	17.37	19.08	20.77	20.77		
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.12	14.83	18.12	19.21	20.26		
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.50	13.43	14.22	16.15	18.00		
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.50	10.00	11.44	15.93	20.24		
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and							
investigators	11.73	14.42	17.31	21.39	25.37		
General office clerks	11.18	13.00	13.97	14.09	15.59		
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.00	17.43	19.86	21.83	23.32		
Blue collar	9.25	11.60	14.75	19.01	25.09		
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.01 12.75	17.68 17.39	21.33 18.48	25.75 19.80	27.68 23.00		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.33	10.59	13.24	15.93	18.60		
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.00	11.25	11.70	15.18	18.01		
Assemblers	8.75	9.25	11.65	13.67	15.56		
Transportation and material moving	9.00	11.25	12.15	14.43	17.55		

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, 1 all workers: 2 Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued

		ı	Private industr	у	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar -Continued					
Transportation and material moving -Continued					
Truck drivers	\$7.50	\$12.50	\$17.55	\$17.55	\$18.99
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.00	9.00	11.82	15.25	17.40
Stock handlers and baggers	7.40	9.00	11.50	14.58	15.25
Hand packers and packagers	7.40	8.05	9.15	12.00	13.75
Service	6.70	8.00	11.00	13.39	14.95
Protective service	9.00	10.05	12.15	13.60	14.96
Food service	4.74	6.33	7.75	10.50	13.00
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.74	4.74	4.88	6.70	6.70
Other food service	7.00	8.00	9.00	12.50	14.50
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.25	7.80	8.50	8.90	9.15
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.90	6.90	10.00	12.31	12.31
Health service	10.00	11.15	12.66	14.20	14.60
Health aides, except nursing	8.75	10.28	13.78	14.20	14.20
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.00	11.22	12.64	14.20	14.65
Cleaning and building service	7.50	8.50	11.30	15.39	17.33
Janitors and cleaners	8.00	9.00	14.30	17.33	17.78
Personal service	6.90	8.00	9.00	10.36	14.02

<sup>1</sup> Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive 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, holidays,

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

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

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, 1 all workers: 2 Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

Occupation 3	State and local government						
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90		
All excluding sales	\$13.61 13.61	\$18.91 18.91	\$25.20 25.20	\$37.90 37.90	\$47.44 47.44		
White collar	15.00 15.00	21.93 21.93	29.55 29.55	40.89 40.89	49.36 49.36		
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty	24.13 24.75	28.05 28.50	34.04 34.39	47.07 47.12	51.98 52.21		
Engineers, architects, and surveyors Natural scientists	- -	_ _ _	- -	- -	- -		
Health related Teachers, college and university	21.18 -	28.05 -	29.33 -	30.97 -	34.39 -		
Teachers, except college and university  Elementary school teachers  Substitute teachers	24.00 27.00 8.86	31.14 31.66 10.00	41.94 40.62 10.00	49.36 49.36 10.71	53.22 53.18 10.71		
Librarians, archivists, and curators  Social scientists and urban planners	- -			-			
Social, recreation, and religious workers Lawyers and judges Technical	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.02	33.65	39.50	40.89	46.64		
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.39 29.01 24.27	37.90 34.64 24.27	40.35 40.64 29.42	42.70 45.96 29.42	47.17 50.46 36.35		
Administrative support, including clerical	11.51	13.29	17.10	20.82	23.20		
Secretaries General office clerks Teachers' aides	15.62 11.18 9.01	18.70 12.80 10.00	21.93 15.72 12.26	22.89 18.28 14.83	25.09 19.29 17.10		
Blue collar	15.74	17.46	19.79	21.85	23.97		
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.01	20.09	21.72	23.92	27.79		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	_	-	-	_	-		
Transportation and material moving	17.26	19.66	21.85	23.77	24.97		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.61	14.32	15.74	17.47	18.64		
Service Protective service Firefighting Police and detectives, public service Food service Other food service	11.87 19.20 18.13 21.47 8.50 8.50	15.92 21.80 22.70 23.33 9.33 9.33	20.68 24.48 24.21 25.51 9.33 9.33	24.55 24.86 25.03 27.15 11.28 11.28	26.47 27.15 25.25 27.92 13.57 13.57		
Health service	- 12.01 11.87 -	13.81 12.81 –	- 16.22 15.81 -	17.36 16.96 –	- 18.77 17.36 -		

<sup>1</sup> Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive 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, holidays,

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

<sup>2</sup> All workers include full-time and part-time workers.
3 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, 1 full-time workers: 2 Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
II	\$10.90	\$14.25	\$20.55	\$29.33	\$40.88
All excluding sales	11.13	14.43	20.77	29.42	41.34
White collar	13.25	18.00	24.96	34.76	45.41
White collar excluding sales	13.98	18.70	25.57	36.31	45.96
Professional specialty and technical	20.45	24.49	30.22	40.09	49.36
Professional specialty	22.63	26.87	32.20	43.32	50.97
Engineers, architects, and surveyors Industrial engineers	26.05 21.23	28.83 26.68	31.59 30.83	35.97 32.50	42.65 33.33
Mathematical and computer scientists	20.20	24.76	29.81	41.23	43.58
Computer systems analysts and scientists	20.20	26.88	33.75	42.31	43.58
Natural scientists	_	_	_	_	_
Health related	21.15	23.46	27.32	31.80	38.34
Registered nurses	22.81	24.90	28.08	31.50	33.10
Teachers, college and university  Teachers, except college and university	39.46 27.29	42.93 32.20	47.17 43.06	52.21 49.36	53.44 53.22
Elementary school teachers	27.29	31.53	40.47	49.36	53.21
Secondary school teachers	23.23	28.28	38.23	45.67	50.17
Librarians, archivists, and curators	18.03	18.03	19.86	25.97	40.82
Librarians	18.03	18.03	19.86	25.97	40.82
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	24.13	25.25	27.62	29.87	32.18
Social workers	24.13	25.25	27.62	29.87	32.18
Lawyers and judges	33.85	40.77 40.77	46.49 46.49	57.69 57.69	71.44 71.44
Lawyers	33.85	40.77	46.49	57.69	71.44
professionals, n.e.c.	21.82	26.56	31.55	52.12	52.12
Technical	15.30	19.57	21.85	24.51	28.13
Licensed practical nurses	18.00	18.36	21.42	23.85	25.42
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c	10.20	13.00	16.09	22.53	38.46
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19.23	23.08	33.08	40.65	47.17
Executives, administrators, and managers	26.50	33.95	40.35	45.96	55.16
Financial managers	26.92	33.08	37.90	40.88	53.85
Administrators, education and related fields	26.50	30.18	39.50	45.08	46.96
Managers, medicine and health	34.28	34.28	38.94	48.31	92.38
Managers and administrators, n.e.c	24.28 18.00	34.12 21.15	41.83 23.73	48.00 28.74	72.12 33.41
Accountants and auditors	17.55	19.30	22.36	24.79	30.07
Other financial officers	12.99	19.23	22.36	27.58	39.42
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	18.00	18.54	22.53	24.72	26.75
Inspectors and compliance officers, except					
construction	21.15	21.15	23.77	26.54	29.42
Management related, n.e.c.	15.78	17.55	27.26	33.48	39.60
Sales	8.50	11.00	15.46	21.72	30.41
Supervisors, sales	10.00	15.01	16.45	18.82	32.87
Cashiers	8.06	8.25	9.50	11.91	13.75
Administrative support, including clerical	11.50	13.46	16.83	20.31	24.34
Secretaries	14.47	17.04	20.29	22.89	25.09
Order clerks	13.40	17.37	19.08	20.77	20.77
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.00	14.13	17.84	19.21	20.26
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.67	13.88	15.27	17.95	21.87
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.50	10.00	11.44	15.93	20.24
investigators	11.73 11.51	14.42 12.80	17.31 14.08	21.39 16.77	25.37 19.29
Teachers' aides	9.01	10.00	12.22	14.83	18.43
Administrative support, n.e.c.	15.63	18.51	19.95	22.13	23.32
Blue collar	9.58	12.16	15.74	19.98	25.09
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.43	17.90	21.59	25.75	27.68
			l	19.80	23.00
Inspectors, testers, and graders	12.75	17.39	18.48	13.00	25.00
	12.75 9.47	11.14	13.30	16.47	18.75

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, 1 full-time workers: 2 Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003 — Continued

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar Continued					
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
-Continued Assemblers	\$8.75	\$9.25	\$11.65	\$13.67	\$15.56
Transportation and material moving	9.00	11.00	14.25	17.55	20.37
Truck drivers	9.00	12.50	17.55	18.99	20.37
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.00	10.00	13.75	16.24	17.40
Stock handlers and baggers	10.00	11.50	14.00	15.25	15.83
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c	9.00	10.00	13.50	14.12	16.69
Service	6.70	10.36	13.97	18.77	24.55
Protective service	12.71	18.64	23.65	24.55	27.02
Firefighting	18.13	22.70	24.21	25.03	25.25
Police and detectives, public service	21.47	23.33	25.51	27.15	27.92
Guards and police, except public service	11.47	12.00	12.71	14.47	16.83
Food service	4.74	4.88	8.50	12.31	14.50
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	-	_	_	_	_
Other food service	7.90	8.90	10.50	13.00	16.00
Health service	11.00	12.23	13.65	14.41	16.34
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	11.00	12.21	13.57	14.41	16.51
Cleaning and building service	8.50	12.00	15.62	17.33	18.60
Janitors and cleaners	9.34	13.04	15.92	17.33	17.78
Personal service	6.90	9.00	10.36	14.02	15.57

<sup>1</sup> Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive 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, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

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

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Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, 1 part-time workers: 2 Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.25	\$8.55	\$11.35	\$14.20	\$28.00
All excluding sales	7.25	9.00	11.76	15.66	28.90
White collar	8.00	10.00	13.68	26.94	31.09
White collar excluding sales	10.00	13.00	23.13	28.90	32.55
Professional specialty and technical	12.06	22.60	28.00	30.97	34.39
Professional specialty	12.06	23.16	28.90	31.09	34.39
Mathematical and computer scientists		-	-	-	-
Health related	23.16	26.11	29.00	31.09	34.39
Registered nurses	23.13	25.02	28.08	31.09	32.55
Teachers, except college and university		10.00	10.71	16.50	34.25
Substitute teachers	8.86	10.00	10.00	10.71	10.71
Librarians, archivists, and curators	_	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	_	_	_	_	_
Lawyers and judges Technical		20.69	25.04	26.00	28.00
Toomilou	20.03	20.03	25.04	20.00	20.00
Executive, administrative, and managerial	-	_	_	_	_
Executives, administrators, and managers	-	_	-	_	_
Management related	-	_	_	-	_
Sales	7.25	7.75	8.50	9.80	11.25
Administrative support, including clerical	9.06	10.00	12.47	13.50	16.57
Blue collar	7.50	8.55	11.25	11.55	12.15
Precision production, craft, and repair	-	_	_	_	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	_	_	_	_
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.90	7.25	8.25	9.00	9.75
Stock handlers and baggers	6.90	7.25	8.25	9.50	9.75
Service	6.90	7.95	10.00	12.15	13.72
Protective service	8.50	9.25	10.73	12.15	13.76
Food service	4.88	6.70	7.40	9.00	12.50
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	-	_	_	_	_
Other food service	6.90	7.20	8.50	10.90	12.50
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.00	7.40	8.00	9.00	11.20
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.90	6.90	6.90	7.50	9.00
Health service	9.50	10.00	11.55	13.45	14.20
Health aides, except nursing		9.65	11.42	14.20	14.20
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants		10.00	11.59	13.15	14.20
Cleaning and building service	-	-		-	
Personal service	6.90	7.50	8.40	9.00	10.24

<sup>1</sup> Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the snown, and nall receive the same as or less than the rate snown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive 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, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, 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.

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

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more information.

## **Appendix A: Technical Note**

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

#### Planning for the survey

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

#### Survey scope

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

The Hartford, CT, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes:

- The cities of Bristol, Hartford, and New Britain, and twenty-five towns in Hartford County
- Five towns in Litchfield County
- The city of Middletown, and seven towns in Middlesex County
- Two towns in New London County
- Twelve towns in Tolland County
- Three towns in Windham 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. The sampling

frame was reviewed prior to the survey and, when necessary, missing establishments were added, out-of-business and out-of-scope establishments were removed, and addresses, employment levels, industry classification, and other information were updated. Approximately one-fifth of the sample is reselected each year.

#### Sample design

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

#### Data collection

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

#### Occupational selection and classification

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

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

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

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

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

The number of jobs for which data were collected in each establishment was based on the establishment's employment size. Prior to 2002, the number of jobs selected ranged from 8 to 20. Beginning in 2002, the number of jobs selected followed this schedule:

Number	Number
of employees	of selected jobs
50-249	6
250 and over	8

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

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

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

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

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

#### Occupational leveling

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

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

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

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

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

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the occupational leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 occupational leveling factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the occupational leveling factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received,

had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased.

#### **Collection period**

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

#### **Earnings**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Definition of terms**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Processing and analyzing the data

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

#### Weighting and nonresponse

Sample weights were calculated for each establishment and occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate data for the individual establishments or occupations into the various data series. Some of the establishments surveyed could not supply or refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar "cells" were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of data for the nonrespondents equals the mean value of

data for the respondents at some detailed "cell" level. Responding and nonresponding establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells that were additionally defined by major occupation group and job level.

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

#### Survey response

	Establish-
	ments
Total in sampling frame	1,791
Total in sample	319
Responding	191
Out of business or not in survey scope	45
Unable or refused to provide data	83

In this survey, the nonresponse rate for private industry exceeded regular survey standards.

#### **Estimation**

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

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

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

#### **Percentiles**

The percentiles presented in tables 6–1 through 6–5 are computed using earnings reported for individual workers in sampled establishment jobs. 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. For example, at the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive 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 \$12.79, with a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for the estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (1.645 times 3.6 percent times \$12.79 = \$0.76, plus or minus \$12.79). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

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

 $\label{eq:Appendix} \mbox{Appendix table 1. Number of workers$^1$ represented by the survey, by occupational group,$^2$ National Compensation Survey, Hartford, CT, July 2003$ 

	Full-time and part-time workers		orkers
Occupational group Total	Private industry	State and local government	
All occupations	267,400 252,900	201,700 187,100	65,700 65,700
White collar	163,500 149,000	113,500 99,000	50,000 50,000
Professional specialty and technical	10,400 29,400	44,300 34,400 9,900 21,800	29,000 28,500 - 7,600
Sales Administrative support, including clerical	14,500 46,200	14,500 32,900	13,400
Blue collar	53,400 16,800 18,000 9,600 9,100	50,300 15,900 17,400 8,700 8,400	3,100 - - 900 800
Service	50,500	37,900	12,600

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The number of workers represented by the survey are rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates of the number of workers provide a description of size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison to other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels. Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data  $\operatorname{did}$  not meet publication criteria.

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