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National Compensation Survey

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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 Columbus, OH, metropolitan area. Data were collected between September 2001 and October 2002; the average reference month is March 2002. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the occupational leveling methodology.

NCS products

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

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Worker and establishment characteristics	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
Total	\$17.92	3.0	35.7	\$16.59	3.9	34.9	\$21.86	3.8	38.4
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	20.92	3.4	36.1	19.73	4.6	35.2	23.56	4.3	38.3
Professional specialty and technical	26.57	3.4	37.7	25.60	4.6	37.1	27.66	5.2	38.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.49	7.1	39.7	34.86	8.1	39.8	24.71	7.1	39.5
Sales	13.55	9.5	30.2	13.55	9.5	30.2	-	-	-
Administrative support	13.68	3.0	35.6	13.20	3.6	35.1	15.13	4.3	37.5
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	14.86	3.6	36.8	14.69	3.9	36.7	16.77	2.0	38.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.28	4.6	40.2	18.43	5.5	40.3	17.59	2.9	40.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.46	7.3	39.8	14.41	7.5	39.8	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	16.75	7.5	39.0	16.84	9.0	40.0	16.33	1.8	35.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.15	3.2	30.5	11.11	3.2	30.4	12.58	12.8	37.0
Service occupations ⁵	11.42	8.3	32.5	8.46	8.3	30.1	17.63	7.9	38.8
Full time	19.13	2.9	39.7	17.96	3.8	39.7	22.13	3.8	39.5
Part time	9.19	7.2	20.6	8.96	7.5	20.7	12.82	10.2	19.8
Union	19.95	3.0	36.5	17.56	4.7	34.5	22.06	4.1	38.5
Nonunion	17.08	4.2	35.3	16.37	4.7	34.9	21.54	6.8	38.2
Time	17.83	3.0	35.6	16.42	4.0	34.7	21.86	3.8	38.4
Incentive	21.81	21.1	40.6	21.81	21.1	40.6	-	-	-
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	18.04	5.4	39.5	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	-	-	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	13.88	9.4	34.9	13.85	9.5	34.9	15.37	11.3	36.5
100-499 workers	16.32	5.9	34.8	15.71	6.5	34.6	22.49	8.4	36.6
500 workers or more	20.56	3.2	36.8	19.45	4.5	35.2	21.82	4.3	38.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$17.92	3.0	\$16.59	3.9	\$21.86	3.8
All excluding sales	18.26	3.0	16.92	4.0	21.86	3.8
White collar	20.92	3.4	19.73	4.6	23.56	4.3
White collar excluding sales	21.95	3.3	21.07	4.5	23.56	4.3
Professional specialty and technical	26.57	3.4	25.60	4.6	27.66	5.2
Professional specialty	27.98	3.8	27.77	4.6	28.19	6.0
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.31	6.1	30.20	6.1	-	-
Civil engineers	29.98	12.0	-	-	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	31.36	6.6	31.36	6.6	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	27.78	3.3	27.84	3.4	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	28.22	3.1	28.31	3.2	-	-
Natural scientists	28.36	10.7	30.93	16.0	-	-
Health related	26.04	12.5	29.85	7.8	18.19	14.7
Registered nurses	24.35	3.5	24.34	4.2	24.42	5.7
Teachers, college and university	35.66	8.3	35.66	8.3	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	31.31	3.6	-	-	32.24	3.5
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	28.86	9.3	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers	33.35	3.2	-	-	33.98	3.4
Secondary school teachers	33.81	1.6	-	-	33.98	1.7
Teachers, special education	30.73	3.8	-	-	30.73	3.8
Teachers, n.e.c.	25.82	19.6	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	25.90	12.1	-	-	26.45	12.1
Librarians	25.90	12.1	-	-	26.45	12.1
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	26.81	20.6	-	-	29.90	15.2
Social workers	26.81	20.6	-	-	29.90	15.2
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	22.53	6.5	22.53	6.5	-	-
Editors and reporters	19.19	11.3	19.19	11.3	-	-
Technical	21.40	7.8	19.53	8.6	24.88	3.3
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	17.59	16.1	17.98	17.2	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.49	7.1	34.86	8.1	24.71	7.1
Executives, administrators, and managers	38.22	7.8	39.96	8.2	28.78	10.7
Administrators and officials, public administration	24.13	11.6	-	-	24.13	11.6
Financial managers	30.83	8.9	-	-	-	-
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	26.42	12.7	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	44.74	8.2	45.20	8.3	-	-
Management related	23.74	6.5	24.20	9.6	23.34	9.0
Accountants and auditors	22.51	6.8	24.94	6.8	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	21.58	4.4	-	-	-	-
Sales	13.55	9.5	13.55	9.5	-	-
Supervisors, sales	12.19	5.7	12.19	5.7	-	-
Sales workers, apparel	7.80	3.4	7.80	3.4	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	10.09	24.5	10.09	24.5	-	-
Cashiers	7.89	2.5	7.89	2.5	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	13.68	3.0	13.20	3.6	15.13	4.3
Secretaries	15.70	4.8	14.89	4.2	17.03	7.5
Information clerks, n.e.c.	12.23	8.8	12.23	8.8	-	-
Order clerks	10.76	14.1	10.76	14.1	-	-
Library clerks	12.07	8.8	-	-	10.03	4.9
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.36	6.0	12.33	6.3	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.47	6.3	13.64	6.4	-	-
Mail clerks, except postal service	10.57	9.1	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	14.47	10.6	14.83	12.1	-	-
General office clerks	12.51	5.7	12.10	8.5	13.18	2.4
Teachers' aides	11.44	5.2	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.35	5.3	12.35	6.0	-	-
Blue collar	14.86	3.6	14.69	3.9	16.77	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair	\$18.28	4.6	\$18.43	5.5	\$17.59	2.9
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	21.35	6.3	21.61	6.3	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	24.21	11.8	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.46	7.3	14.41	7.5	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	16.35	21.7	16.35	21.7	—	—
Welders and cutters	14.52	3.9	14.08	4.0	—	—
Assemblers	13.33	6.1	13.33	6.1	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.87	8.3	12.87	8.3	—	—
Transportation and material moving	16.75	7.5	16.84	9.0	16.33	1.8
Truck drivers	17.47	11.9	17.47	11.9	—	—
Bus drivers	16.51	2.0	—	—	16.51	2.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.15	3.2	11.11	3.2	12.58	12.8
Construction laborers	12.71	11.7	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	10.45	3.4	10.45	3.4	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	10.16	13.7	10.16	13.8	—	—
Service	11.42	8.3	8.46	8.3	17.63	7.9
Protective service	16.83	16.3	8.28	1.8	22.31	7.4
Guards and police, except public service	8.28	1.8	8.28	1.8	—	—
Food service	6.65	12.5	6.22	12.9	10.04	1.6
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.19	23.5	3.19	23.5	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.06	26.5	3.06	26.5	—	—
Other food service	9.27	4.1	9.09	4.9	10.04	1.6
Cooks	9.63	2.8	9.39	3.5	10.16	1.7
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.75	3.8	9.75	3.8	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.63	4.7	7.43	3.6	—	—
Health service	11.01	7.5	11.03	7.7	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.89	4.0	9.84	4.3	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.60	6.5	10.48	7.4	13.33	7.9
Janitors and cleaners	11.86	7.4	10.41	10.4	13.33	7.9
Personal service	9.70	6.0	8.91	7.9	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	8.49	9.7	7.68	7.6	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$19.13	2.9	\$17.96	3.8	\$22.13	3.8
All excluding sales	19.30	2.8	18.11	3.8	22.13	3.8
White collar	22.02	3.3	21.10	4.6	23.81	4.3
White collar excluding sales	22.62	3.2	21.92	4.5	23.81	4.3
Professional specialty and technical	26.85	3.4	25.85	4.6	27.88	5.2
Professional specialty	28.16	3.8	27.88	4.6	28.41	6.0
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.31	6.1	30.20	6.1	—	—
Civil engineers	29.98	12.0	—	—	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	31.36	6.6	31.36	6.6	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	27.78	3.3	27.84	3.4	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	28.22	3.1	28.31	3.2	—	—
Natural scientists	28.57	10.8	31.41	16.1	—	—
Health related	25.79	13.3	30.02	7.7	18.08	15.0
Registered nurses	24.09	3.7	24.04	4.5	—	—
Teachers, college and university	36.35	8.5	36.35	8.5	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	32.11	3.2	—	—	32.72	3.2
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	29.11	8.8	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	33.35	3.0	—	—	33.97	3.2
Secondary school teachers	33.82	1.6	—	—	33.98	1.7
Teachers, special education	30.73	3.8	—	—	30.73	3.8
Librarians, archivists, and curators	26.52	12.0	—	—	27.14	12.1
Librarians	26.52	12.0	—	—	27.14	12.1
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	26.81	20.6	—	—	29.90	15.2
Social workers	26.81	20.6	—	—	29.90	15.2
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	22.53	6.5	22.53	6.5	—	—
Editors and reporters	19.19	11.3	19.19	11.3	—	—
Technical	21.86	7.7	19.98	9.1	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	22.12	9.2	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.49	7.1	34.86	8.1	24.69	7.1
Executives, administrators, and managers	38.21	7.8	39.96	8.2	28.74	10.7
Administrators and officials, public administration	24.13	11.6	—	—	24.13	11.6
Financial managers	30.83	8.9	—	—	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	26.42	12.7	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	44.74	8.2	45.20	8.3	—	—
Management related	23.74	6.5	24.20	9.6	23.34	9.0
Accountants and auditors	22.51	6.8	24.94	6.8	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	21.58	4.4	—	—	—	—
Sales	16.21	10.7	16.21	10.7	—	—
Supervisors, sales	12.19	5.7	12.19	5.7	—	—
Cashiers	8.36	5.0	8.36	5.0	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	14.16	2.7	13.78	3.2	15.23	4.5
Secretaries	15.83	5.0	14.89	4.2	17.72	6.6
Order clerks	15.11	11.6	15.11	11.6	—	—
Library clerks	12.29	8.8	—	—	10.18	6.1
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.36	6.0	12.33	6.3	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.57	6.2	13.77	6.4	—	—
Mail clerks, except postal service	10.57	9.1	—	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	14.47	10.6	14.83	12.1	—	—
General office clerks	12.51	5.7	12.10	8.5	13.18	2.4
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.45	5.7	12.47	6.5	—	—
Blue collar	15.39	3.8	15.25	4.1	17.00	2.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.28	4.6	18.43	5.5	17.59	2.9
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	21.35	6.3	21.61	6.3	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	24.21	11.8	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	\$14.47	7.3	\$14.42	7.5	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	16.35	21.7	16.35	21.7	—	—
Welders and cutters	14.52	3.9	14.08	4.0	—	—
Assemblers	13.39	6.2	13.39	6.2	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.87	8.3	12.87	8.3	—	—
Transportation and material moving	17.02	7.5	17.11	8.9	\$16.51	1.7
Truck drivers	17.47	11.9	17.47	11.9	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.17	4.3	12.13	4.4	—	—
Construction laborers	12.71	11.7	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	11.51	5.4	11.51	5.4	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	15.49	8.6	15.49	8.6	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.31	14.1	—	—	—	—
Service	13.33	7.1	9.86	6.1	17.90	7.9
Protective service	19.68	13.5	—	—	22.36	7.4
Food service	8.69	8.4	8.38	10.0	—	—
Other food service	9.84	2.7	9.79	3.5	—	—
Cooks	9.76	3.0	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	10.18	2.0	10.18	2.0	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.57	2.8	—	—	—	—
Health service	11.10	7.6	11.13	7.8	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.88	3.1	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	12.15	6.4	11.16	8.2	13.33	7.9
Janitors and cleaners	12.65	7.1	11.61	12.4	13.33	7.9
Personal service	10.65	4.2	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	9.90	9.9	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$9.19	7.2	\$8.96	7.5	\$12.82	10.2
All excluding sales	9.54	8.8	9.28	9.3	12.82	10.2
White collar	11.33	8.1	11.11	8.7	14.02	12.2
White collar excluding sales	13.53	10.7	13.46	12.1	14.02	12.2
Professional specialty and technical	21.47	11.4	22.74	11.2	14.47	33.0
Professional specialty	24.16	13.3	26.35	12.0	14.86	37.8
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	28.17	12.9	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	11.29	28.1	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	15.36	9.2	15.60	9.1	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	7.63	2.7	7.63	2.7	-	-
Cashiers	7.57	2.7	7.57	2.7	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	10.27	8.6	9.88	8.6	13.53	2.7
Blue collar	8.49	3.5	8.21	3.3	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.33	3.0	8.32	3.0	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	7.64	2.5	7.64	2.5	-	-
Service	6.36	11.4	6.26	11.7	-	-
Protective service	8.45	2.7	-	-	-	-
Food service	4.24	7.8	4.13	7.6	-	-
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.73	16.1	2.73	16.1	-	-
Waiters and waitresses	2.46	15.2	2.46	15.2	-	-
Other food service	7.58	2.8	-	-	-	-
Health service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service	7.54	7.0	7.48	8.4	-	-
Service, n.e.c.	7.24	7.3	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$759	2.9	39.7	\$714	3.8	39.7	\$874	3.8	39.5
All excluding sales	766	2.9	39.7	720	3.8	39.7	874	3.8	39.5
White collar	871	3.3	39.6	837	4.6	39.7	936	4.2	39.3
White collar excluding sales	894	3.2	39.5	869	4.6	39.7	936	4.2	39.3
Professional specialty and technical	1,055	3.4	39.3	1,020	4.6	39.5	1,091	5.0	39.1
Professional specialty	1,103	3.8	39.2	1,098	4.8	39.4	1,108	5.8	39.0
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,206	6.2	39.8	1,201	6.3	39.8	-	-	-
Civil engineers	1,199	12.0	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	1,254	6.6	40.0	1,254	6.6	40.0	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	1,085	3.8	39.0	1,086	3.9	39.0	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	1,099	3.7	39.0	1,102	3.8	38.9	-	-	-
Natural scientists	1,147	10.9	40.2	1,265	16.0	40.3	-	-	-
Health related	1,020	13.2	39.5	1,184	8.1	39.4	719	14.5	39.7
Registered nurses	943	4.0	39.1	938	4.9	39.0	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	1,318	6.1	36.2	1,318	6.1	36.2	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	1,227	3.0	38.2	-	-	-	1,250	3.0	38.2
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	1,154	9.4	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers ..	1,243	2.7	37.3	-	-	-	1,265	2.9	37.2
Secondary school teachers ..	1,307	1.1	38.7	-	-	-	1,315	1.1	38.7
Teachers, special education ..	1,160	5.5	37.7	-	-	-	1,160	5.5	37.7
Librarians, archivists, and curators	983	12.4	37.1	-	-	-	1,017	12.3	37.5
Librarians	983	12.4	37.1	-	-	-	1,017	12.3	37.5
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	1,072	20.6	40.0	-	-	-	1,196	15.2	40.0
Social workers	1,072	20.6	40.0	-	-	-	1,196	15.2	40.0
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	881	7.6	39.1	881	7.6	39.1	-	-	-
Editors and reporters	739	9.2	38.5	739	9.2	38.5	-	-	-
Technical	871	7.7	39.8	794	9.1	39.8	-	-	-
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	881	9.1	39.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,254	7.1	39.8	1,386	8.3	39.8	987	7.1	40.0
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,526	7.9	39.9	1,596	8.3	39.9	1,145	10.6	39.8
Administrators and officials, public administration	965	11.6	40.0	-	-	-	965	11.6	40.0
Financial managers	1,285	11.9	41.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	1,055	12.7	39.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1,785	8.3	39.9	1,804	8.3	39.9	-	-	-
Management related	942	6.7	39.7	952	10.1	39.4	933	9.0	40.0
Accountants and auditors	900	6.8	40.0	998	6.8	40.0	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	852	4.2	39.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	645	11.0	39.8	645	11.0	39.8	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales	510	9.2	41.8	510	9.2	41.8	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Sales —Continued									
Cashiers	\$314	8.4	37.6	\$314	8.4	37.6	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical									
Secretaries	617	5.2	39.0	584	4.4	39.3	\$599	4.6	39.4
Order clerks	604	11.6	40.0	604	11.6	40.0	—	—	—
Library clerks	474	10.9	38.6	—	—	—	374	5.0	36.8
Records clerks, n.e.c.	488	6.5	39.5	489	6.9	39.6	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	577	6.6	39.6	542	7.0	39.4	—	—	—
Mail clerks, except postal service	412	9.5	39.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	579	10.6	40.0	593	12.1	40.0	—	—	—
General office clerks	502	5.7	40.1	487	8.7	40.2	527	2.4	40.0
Administrative support, n.e.c.	497	5.7	39.9	499	6.5	40.0	—	—	—
Blue collar	616	3.8	40.0	611	4.2	40.1	673	2.3	39.6
Precision production, craft, and repair									
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	854	6.3	40.0	864	6.3	40.0	—	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	1,047	17.2	43.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors									
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	654	21.7	40.0	654	21.7	40.0	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	581	3.9	40.0	563	4.0	40.0	—	—	—
Assemblers	536	6.2	40.0	536	6.2	40.0	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	515	8.3	40.0	515	8.3	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving									
Truck drivers	707	11.5	40.5	707	11.5	40.5	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers									
Construction laborers	509	11.7	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ...	460	5.4	40.0	460	5.4	40.0	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	596	10.9	38.4	596	10.9	38.4	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	452	14.1	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service									
Protective service	816	14.1	41.5	—	—	—	936	7.6	41.9
Food service	322	10.1	37.1	313	12.2	37.4	—	—	—
Other food service	367	4.6	37.3	370	5.8	37.8	—	—	—
Cooks	351	5.4	35.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	407	2.0	40.0	407	2.0	40.0	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	341	2.9	39.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health service	435	8.7	39.2	435	9.0	39.1	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	375	3.6	37.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	486	6.4	40.0	446	8.2	40.0	533	7.9	40.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Service —Continued									
Cleaning and building service									
—Continued									
Janitors and cleaners	\$506	7.1	40.0	\$465	12.4	40.0	\$533	7.9	40.0
Personal service	408	2.6	38.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	396	9.9	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$38,419	2.9	2,009	\$37,009	3.8	2,060	\$41,757	3.8	1,887
All excluding sales	38,702	2.9	2,005	37,302	3.8	2,059	41,757	3.8	1,887
White collar	43,615	3.3	1,981	43,332	4.6	2,053	44,116	4.2	1,853
White collar excluding sales	44,612	3.2	1,972	44,938	4.6	2,051	44,116	4.2	1,853
Professional specialty and technical	50,535	3.4	1,882	52,262	4.6	2,022	48,966	5.0	1,756
Professional specialty	51,865	3.8	1,842	56,196	4.8	2,016	48,478	5.8	1,706
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	62,718	6.2	2,069	62,434	6.3	2,067	-	-	-
Civil engineers	62,349	12.0	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	65,224	6.6	2,080	65,224	6.6	2,080	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	56,399	3.8	2,030	56,486	3.9	2,029	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	57,158	3.7	2,026	57,281	3.8	2,024	-	-	-
Natural scientists	59,658	10.9	2,088	65,804	16.0	2,095	-	-	-
Health related	52,572	13.2	2,039	61,570	8.1	2,051	36,464	14.5	2,017
Registered nurses	49,047	4.0	2,036	48,756	4.9	2,028	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	55,637	6.1	1,530	55,637	6.1	1,530	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	47,106	3.0	1,467	-	-	-	47,867	3.0	1,463
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	44,475	9.4	1,528	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers ...	46,444	2.7	1,393	-	-	-	47,275	2.9	1,392
Secondary school teachers ...	49,671	1.1	1,469	-	-	-	49,979	1.1	1,471
Teachers, special education ...	44,077	5.5	1,434	-	-	-	44,077	5.5	1,434
Librarians, archivists, and curators	43,468	12.4	1,639	-	-	-	45,056	12.3	1,660
Librarians	43,468	12.4	1,639	-	-	-	45,056	12.3	1,660
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	55,765	20.6	2,080	-	-	-	62,192	15.2	2,080
Social workers	55,765	20.6	2,080	-	-	-	62,192	15.2	2,080
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	45,829	7.6	2,034	45,829	7.6	2,034	-	-	-
Editors and reporters	38,430	9.2	2,002	38,430	9.2	2,002	-	-	-
Technical	44,913	7.7	2,054	40,739	9.1	2,039	-	-	-
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	45,816	9.1	2,071	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	64,961	7.1	2,063	72,064	8.3	2,067	50,734	7.1	2,055
Executives, administrators, and managers	78,793	7.9	2,062	82,995	8.3	2,077	56,988	10.6	1,983
Administrators and officials, public administration	50,199	11.6	2,080	-	-	-	50,199	11.6	2,080
Financial managers	66,802	11.9	2,167	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	54,876	12.7	2,077	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	92,842	8.3	2,075	93,810	8.3	2,076	-	-	-
Management related	48,997	6.7	2,064	49,517	10.1	2,046	48,537	9.0	2,080
Accountants and auditors	46,824	6.8	2,080	51,873	6.8	2,080	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	44,304	4.2	2,053	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	33,562	11.0	2,071	33,562	11.0	2,071	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales	26,515	9.2	2,175	26,515	9.2	2,175	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Sales —Continued									
Cashiers	\$16,354	8.4	1,956	\$16,354	8.4	1,956	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical									
Secretaries	28,851	2.8	2,037	28,466	3.3	2,066	\$29,865	4.6	1,962
Order clerks	30,762	5.2	1,944	30,248	4.4	2,032	31,672	8.1	1,787
Library clerks	31,432	11.6	2,080	31,432	11.6	2,080	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	23,580	10.9	1,918	—	—	—	17,515	5.0	1,721
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	24,895	6.5	2,015	25,414	6.9	2,061	—	—	—
Mail clerks, except postal service	30,011	6.6	2,060	28,179	7.0	2,047	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	21,425	9.5	2,026	—	—	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	30,096	10.6	2,080	30,844	12.1	2,080	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	26,010	5.7	2,079	25,311	8.7	2,093	27,108	2.4	2,057
	25,852	5.7	2,076	25,937	6.5	2,080	—	—	—
Blue collar	31,910	3.8	2,073	31,760	4.2	2,083	33,487	2.3	1,969
Precision production, craft, and repair									
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	38,261	4.9	2,093	38,611	5.9	2,095	36,580	2.9	2,080
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	44,402	6.3	2,080	44,948	6.3	2,080	—	—	—
	54,458	17.2	2,249	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors									
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	30,072	7.3	2,078	29,969	7.5	2,078	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	34,008	21.7	2,080	34,008	21.7	2,080	—	—	—
Assemblers	30,205	3.9	2,080	29,293	4.0	2,080	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	27,849	6.2	2,080	27,849	6.2	2,080	—	—	—
	26,771	8.3	2,080	26,771	8.3	2,080	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving									
Truck drivers	34,464	7.4	2,025	35,887	8.6	2,097	28,369	3.5	1,718
	36,752	11.5	2,104	36,752	11.5	2,104	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers									
Construction laborers	25,227	4.3	2,072	25,140	4.4	2,072	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ...	26,446	11.7	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	23,938	5.4	2,080	23,938	5.4	2,080	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	30,972	10.9	1,999	30,972	10.9	1,999	—	—	—
	23,518	14.1	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service									
Protective service	26,747	7.6	2,007	19,901	6.9	2,019	35,639	8.6	1,991
Food service	42,455	14.1	2,157	—	—	—	48,670	7.6	2,176
Other food service	16,212	10.1	1,865	16,275	12.2	1,943	—	—	—
Cooks	18,280	4.6	1,857	19,198	5.8	1,961	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	17,129	5.4	1,754	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	21,181	2.0	2,080	21,181	2.0	2,080	—	—	—
Health service	17,541	2.9	2,046	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	22,602	8.7	2,036	22,636	9.0	2,034	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	19,486	3.6	1,973	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25,271	6.4	2,080	23,208	8.2	2,080	27,721	7.9	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Service —Continued									
Cleaning and building service—Continued									
Janitors and cleaners	\$26,315	7.1	2,080	\$24,155	12.4	2,080	\$27,721	7.9	2,080
Personal service	18,865	2.6	1,772	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	19,340	9.9	1,954	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$17.92	3.0	\$16.59	3.9	\$21.86	3.8
All excluding sales	18.26	3.0	16.92	4.0	21.86	3.8
White collar	20.92	3.4	19.73	4.6	23.56	4.3
1	9.36	4.1	9.04	4.0	—	—
2	8.83	6.7	8.55	6.6	—	—
3	10.79	3.3	10.72	3.6	11.44	6.0
4	12.79	5.2	12.66	6.3	13.44	2.4
5	14.31	2.5	14.43	3.8	14.11	2.6
6	16.61	3.3	16.38	4.1	17.15	5.8
7	18.64	2.6	18.55	3.8	18.79	2.5
8	21.21	4.2	21.91	4.1	19.51	9.3
9	27.92	2.8	25.88	5.6	28.96	3.6
10	29.80	6.2	29.24	6.2	—	—
11	31.27	6.1	32.61	5.7	29.15	10.8
12	39.02	4.6	41.42	4.3	—	—
13	50.35	6.7	50.40	6.7	—	—
14	59.10	7.5	59.10	7.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	20.02	14.0	20.01	14.0	—	—
White collar excluding sales	21.95	3.3	21.07	4.5	23.56	4.3
1	10.31	6.4	9.85	6.3	—	—
2	9.09	9.2	8.73	9.1	—	—
3	11.32	2.4	11.30	2.6	11.44	6.0
4	13.29	5.2	13.25	6.5	13.44	2.4
5	14.33	2.7	14.48	4.2	14.11	2.6
6	16.60	3.3	16.33	4.0	17.15	5.8
7	18.94	2.3	19.05	3.5	18.79	2.5
8	21.26	4.3	22.01	4.1	19.51	9.3
9	27.80	2.8	25.41	5.7	28.96	3.6
10	30.25	6.2	29.57	6.1	—	—
11	31.27	6.1	32.61	5.7	29.15	10.8
12	38.22	4.4	40.35	4.8	—	—
13	50.35	6.7	50.40	6.7	—	—
14	59.10	7.5	59.10	7.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	23.34	12.0	23.33	12.0	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	26.57	3.4	25.60	4.6	27.66	5.2
Professional specialty	27.98	3.8	27.77	4.6	28.19	6.0
7	19.45	5.6	20.03	6.9	17.61	8.1
8	22.64	4.6	22.93	6.3	22.01	4.5
9	29.21	3.1	24.80	6.8	31.39	3.4
10	32.88	7.6	31.95	7.4	—	—
11	30.61	10.4	33.02	6.4	26.94	16.3
12	36.81	3.9	38.99	7.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	32.59	11.5	32.59	11.5	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.31	6.1	30.20	6.1	—	—
9	29.02	8.4	29.02	8.4	—	—
Civil engineers	29.98	12.0	—	—	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	31.36	6.6	31.36	6.6	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	27.78	3.3	27.84	3.4	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	28.22	3.1	28.31	3.2	—	—
Natural scientists	28.36	10.7	30.93	16.0	—	—
Health related	26.04	12.5	29.85	7.8	18.19	14.7
9	23.79	4.0	23.64	5.7	—	—
Registered nurses	24.35	3.5	24.34	4.2	24.42	5.7
9	23.65	4.2	23.64	5.7	—	—
Teachers, college and university	35.66	8.3	35.66	8.3	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	31.31	3.6	—	—	32.24	3.5
9	32.97	1.9	—	—	33.38	2.0
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	28.86	9.3	—	—	—	—
9	29.11	8.8	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	33.35	3.2	—	—	33.98	3.4
9	32.87	2.9	—	—	33.51	3.1
Secondary school teachers	33.81	1.6	—	—	33.98	1.7
9	33.82	1.6	—	—	33.98	1.7
Teachers, special education	30.73	3.8	—	—	30.73	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Professional specialty and technical —Continued						
Professional specialty —Continued						
Teachers, except college and university —Continued						
Teachers, special education —Continued						
9	\$31.85	3.4	—	—	\$31.85	3.4
Teachers, n.e.c.	25.82	19.6	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	25.90	12.1	—	—	26.45	12.1
Librarians	25.90	12.1	—	—	26.45	12.1
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	26.81	20.6	—	—	29.90	15.2
Social workers	26.81	20.6	—	—	29.90	15.2
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	22.53	6.5	\$22.53	6.5	—	—
Editors and reporters	19.19	11.3	19.19	11.3	—	—
Technical	21.40	7.8	19.53	8.6	24.88	3.3
5	14.97	10.5	15.13	10.9	—	—
6	17.98	8.2	16.82	6.2	—	—
7	17.74	2.7	18.04	3.2	—	—
9	27.15	7.3	—	—	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	17.59	16.1	17.98	17.2	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.49	7.1	34.86	8.1	24.71	7.1
6	16.04	5.4	—	—	—	—
8	18.81	8.9	—	—	—	—
9	23.07	3.6	23.67	4.4	22.65	5.0
11	32.01	6.0	32.17	9.3	31.74	4.2
12	41.33	4.4	41.69	4.3	—	—
13	50.31	7.0	50.35	7.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	36.73	25.1	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	38.22	7.8	39.96	8.2	28.78	10.7
9	23.17	5.7	23.86	5.6	—	—
11	33.00	5.6	33.22	7.4	32.60	8.2
12	41.42	4.4	—	—	—	—
13	50.31	7.0	50.35	7.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	36.73	25.1	—	—	—	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	24.13	11.6	—	—	24.13	11.6
Financial managers	30.83	8.9	—	—	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	26.42	12.7	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	44.74	8.2	45.20	8.3	—	—
11	35.30	9.5	—	—	—	—
13	49.40	8.0	49.40	8.0	—	—
Management related	23.74	6.5	24.20	9.6	23.34	9.0
9	23.02	4.6	—	—	—	—
11	31.04	9.1	31.08	15.1	—	—
Accountants and auditors	22.51	6.8	24.94	6.8	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	21.58	4.4	—	—	—	—
Sales	13.55	9.5	13.55	9.5	—	—
1	8.41	3.3	8.41	3.3	—	—
2	8.02	2.6	8.02	2.6	—	—
3	8.91	8.8	8.91	8.8	—	—
4	10.17	10.9	10.17	10.9	—	—
5	14.15	8.5	14.15	8.5	—	—
Supervisors, sales	12.19	5.7	12.19	5.7	—	—
Sales workers, apparel	7.80	3.4	7.80	3.4	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	10.09	24.5	10.09	24.5	—	—
Cashiers	7.89	2.5	7.89	2.5	—	—
1	8.23	3.1	8.23	3.1	—	—
3	7.61	3.2	7.61	3.2	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.68	3.0	13.20	3.6	15.13	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical —Continued						
1	\$10.31	6.4	\$9.85	6.3	—	—
2	9.08	9.3	8.72	9.2	—	—
3	11.35	2.4	11.26	2.6	\$11.98	4.7
4	13.41	5.6	13.41	7.0	13.44	2.5
5	14.26	3.3	14.39	4.5	14.01	4.2
6	16.24	3.0	16.17	3.2	—	—
7	18.82	2.7	18.04	5.0	19.33	2.3
Not able to be leveled	16.22	5.9	16.22	5.9	—	—
Secretaries	15.70	4.8	14.89	4.2	17.03	7.5
4	13.25	4.2	13.30	5.0	—	—
5	14.88	5.6	15.11	9.4	—	—
7	19.08	4.7	—	—	—	—
Information clerks, n.e.c.	12.23	8.8	12.23	8.8	—	—
Order clerks	10.76	14.1	10.76	14.1	—	—
Library clerks	12.07	8.8	—	—	10.03	4.9
3	9.55	5.3	—	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.36	6.0	12.33	6.3	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.47	6.3	13.64	6.4	—	—
4	11.40	4.2	11.40	4.2	—	—
5	14.09	7.3	—	—	—	—
Mail clerks, except postal service	10.57	9.1	—	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	14.47	10.6	14.83	12.1	—	—
General office clerks	12.51	5.7	12.10	8.5	13.18	2.4
3	12.08	10.8	11.59	11.7	—	—
4	12.94	3.1	—	—	—	—
5	14.75	6.8	—	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	11.44	5.2	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.35	5.3	12.35	6.0	—	—
5	12.05	6.3	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	14.86	3.6	14.69	3.9	16.77	2.0
1	8.91	2.9	8.91	2.9	—	—
2	12.51	4.9	12.47	5.0	—	—
3	12.44	4.8	12.42	4.8	—	—
4	14.75	4.7	14.57	5.1	16.72	1.5
5	17.61	8.4	17.80	9.0	15.76	1.9
6	16.79	4.0	16.71	4.2	—	—
7	21.09	5.7	22.78	5.0	17.29	1.9
Not able to be leveled	16.69	15.9	16.69	15.9	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.28	4.6	18.43	5.5	17.59	2.9
3	12.85	12.2	12.85	12.2	—	—
4	14.36	6.2	14.36	6.2	—	—
5	16.72	3.3	16.97	4.4	15.93	2.9
6	16.20	4.7	15.91	4.9	—	—
7	22.02	6.2	23.70	4.7	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	21.35	6.3	21.61	6.3	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	24.21	11.8	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.46	7.3	14.41	7.5	—	—
3	13.59	6.5	13.59	6.5	—	—
4	13.26	4.5	13.26	4.5	—	—
5	17.05	14.6	17.05	14.6	—	—
6	16.62	8.5	16.62	8.5	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	16.35	21.7	16.35	21.7	—	—
Welders and cutters	14.52	3.9	14.08	4.0	—	—
Assemblers	13.33	6.1	13.33	6.1	—	—
4	11.13	5.8	11.13	5.8	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.87	8.3	12.87	8.3	—	—
Transportation and material moving	16.75	7.5	16.84	9.0	16.33	1.8
4	16.70	10.3	16.59	13.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Transportation and material moving —Continued						
Truck drivers	\$17.47	11.9	\$17.47	11.9	—	—
4	17.05	18.7	17.05	18.7	—	—
Bus drivers	16.51	2.0	—	—	\$16.51	2.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.15	3.2	11.11	3.2	12.58	12.8
1	8.88	3.6	8.88	3.7	—	—
2	11.34	6.7	11.34	6.7	—	—
3	11.47	6.1	11.46	6.1	—	—
4	14.81	3.7	14.83	3.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	12.68	12.5	12.68	12.5	—	—
Construction laborers	12.71	11.7	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	10.45	3.4	10.45	3.4	—	—
1	8.53	6.3	8.53	6.3	—	—
2	10.56	5.9	10.56	5.9	—	—
3	10.85	5.8	10.85	5.8	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	10.16	13.7	10.16	13.8	—	—
Service	11.42	8.3	8.46	8.3	17.63	7.9
1	7.31	17.3	6.50	18.3	11.80	3.2
2	7.90	14.7	6.94	16.7	—	—
3	9.30	6.8	8.93	7.8	10.76	6.2
4	12.34	5.0	11.83	4.8	—	—
7	17.91	5.6	—	—	17.91	5.7
Protective service	16.83	16.3	8.28	1.8	22.31	7.4
7	17.91	5.7	—	—	17.91	5.7
Guards and police, except public service	8.28	1.8	8.28	1.8	—	—
Food service	6.65	12.5	6.22	12.9	10.04	1.6
1	4.79	24.7	—	—	—	—
2	5.49	28.1	5.22	29.8	—	—
3	7.92	24.1	7.00	35.9	—	—
4	10.50	4.4	—	—	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.19	23.5	3.19	23.5	—	—
2	3.04	25.0	3.04	25.0	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.06	26.5	3.06	26.5	—	—
2	2.75	25.9	2.75	25.9	—	—
Other food service	9.27	4.1	9.09	4.9	10.04	1.6
1	8.20	5.8	7.80	4.2	—	—
3	9.93	2.0	—	—	—	—
4	10.50	4.4	—	—	—	—
Cooks	9.63	2.8	9.39	3.5	10.16	1.7
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.75	3.8	9.75	3.8	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.63	4.7	7.43	3.6	—	—
1	7.55	4.3	7.55	4.3	—	—
Health service	11.01	7.5	11.03	7.7	—	—
3	10.21	5.7	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.89	4.0	9.84	4.3	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.60	6.5	10.48	7.4	13.33	7.9
1	9.79	10.2	7.86	3.9	—	—
3	12.73	9.0	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	11.86	7.4	10.41	10.4	13.33	7.9
1	10.51	11.4	—	—	—	—
3	12.67	11.4	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Personal service	\$9.70	6.0	\$8.91	7.9	—	—
1	8.14	3.1	—	—	—	—
2	10.12	13.3	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	8.49	9.7	7.68	7.6	—	—
1	8.14	3.1	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$19.13	2.9	\$17.96	3.8	\$22.13	3.8
All excluding sales	19.30	2.8	18.11	3.8	22.13	3.8
White collar	22.02	3.3	21.10	4.6	23.81	4.3
1	10.29	5.2	9.89	4.9	—	—
2	9.97	4.1	9.61	3.8	—	—
3	11.40	3.7	11.31	4.3	12.02	4.8
4	13.03	4.4	12.94	5.3	13.45	2.5
5	14.36	2.7	14.46	3.8	14.17	2.9
6	16.58	3.4	16.34	4.1	17.15	5.8
7	18.70	2.6	18.64	4.0	18.79	2.5
8	20.69	3.9	21.22	3.5	19.51	9.3
9	28.05	2.9	26.11	5.7	29.00	3.6
10	29.80	6.2	29.24	6.2	—	—
11	31.09	6.3	32.50	6.0	29.03	10.7
12	39.02	4.6	41.42	4.3	—	—
13	50.35	6.7	50.40	6.7	—	—
14	59.10	7.5	59.10	7.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	22.28	13.6	22.28	13.6	—	—
White collar excluding sales	22.62	3.2	21.92	4.5	23.81	4.3
1	10.56	6.8	—	—	—	—
2	10.34	4.2	9.94	3.7	—	—
3	11.86	2.8	11.83	3.2	12.02	4.8
4	13.28	4.8	13.24	5.9	13.45	2.5
5	14.38	2.8	14.52	4.3	14.17	2.9
6	16.57	3.4	16.29	4.1	17.15	5.8
7	19.03	2.3	19.22	3.7	18.79	2.5
8	20.74	4.0	21.31	3.5	19.51	9.3
9	27.93	2.9	25.63	5.8	29.00	3.6
10	30.25	6.2	29.57	6.1	—	—
11	31.09	6.3	32.50	6.0	29.03	10.7
12	38.22	4.4	40.35	4.8	—	—
13	50.35	6.7	50.40	6.7	—	—
14	59.10	7.5	59.10	7.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	23.33	12.0	23.33	12.0	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	26.85	3.4	25.85	4.6	27.88	5.2
Professional specialty	28.16	3.8	27.88	4.6	28.41	6.0
7	19.48	5.6	20.08	7.0	17.61	8.1
8	21.79	4.0	21.67	5.5	22.01	4.5
9	29.45	3.1	25.08	7.2	31.46	3.5
10	32.88	7.6	31.95	7.4	—	—
11	30.18	11.0	32.85	6.9	26.69	15.8
12	36.81	3.9	38.99	7.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	32.59	11.5	32.59	11.5	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.31	6.1	30.20	6.1	—	—
9	29.02	8.4	29.02	8.4	—	—
Civil engineers	29.98	12.0	—	—	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	31.36	6.6	31.36	6.6	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	27.78	3.3	27.84	3.4	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	28.22	3.1	28.31	3.2	—	—
Natural scientists	28.57	10.8	31.41	16.1	—	—
Health related	25.79	13.3	30.02	7.7	18.08	15.0
9	24.31	4.2	24.28	6.3	—	—
Registered nurses	24.09	3.7	24.04	4.5	—	—
9	24.00	4.5	24.28	6.3	—	—
Teachers, college and university	36.35	8.5	36.35	8.5	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	32.11	3.2	—	—	32.72	3.2
9	32.97	1.9	—	—	33.38	2.0
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	29.11	8.8	—	—	—	—
9	29.11	8.8	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	33.35	3.0	—	—	33.97	3.2
9	32.88	2.9	—	—	33.51	3.1
Secondary school teachers	33.82	1.6	—	—	33.98	1.7
9	33.82	1.6	—	—	33.98	1.7
Teachers, special education	30.73	3.8	—	—	30.73	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Professional specialty and technical —Continued						
Professional specialty —Continued						
Teachers, except college and university —Continued						
Teachers, special education —Continued						
9	\$31.85	3.4	—	—	\$31.85	3.4
Librarians, archivists, and curators	26.52	12.0	—	—	27.14	12.1
Librarians	26.52	12.0	—	—	27.14	12.1
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	26.81	20.6	—	—	29.90	15.2
Social workers	26.81	20.6	—	—	29.90	15.2
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	22.53	6.5	\$22.53	6.5	—	—
Editors and reporters	19.19	11.3	19.19	11.3	—	—
Technical	21.86	7.7	19.98	9.1	—	—
5	15.14	11.4	15.14	11.4	—	—
6	17.93	8.7	16.69	6.7	—	—
7	17.78	3.8	—	—	—	—
9	27.15	7.3	—	—	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	22.12	9.2	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.49	7.1	34.86	8.1	24.69	7.1
6	16.04	5.4	—	—	—	—
8	18.81	8.9	—	—	—	—
9	23.07	3.6	23.67	4.4	22.65	5.0
11	32.01	6.0	32.17	9.3	31.74	4.2
12	41.33	4.4	41.69	4.3	—	—
13	50.31	7.0	50.35	7.0	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	38.21	7.8	39.96	8.2	28.74	10.7
9	23.17	5.7	23.86	5.6	—	—
11	33.00	5.6	33.22	7.4	32.60	8.2
12	41.42	4.4	—	—	—	—
13	50.31	7.0	50.35	7.0	—	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	24.13	11.6	—	—	24.13	11.6
Financial managers	30.83	8.9	—	—	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	26.42	12.7	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	44.74	8.2	45.20	8.3	—	—
11	35.30	9.5	—	—	—	—
13	49.40	8.0	49.40	8.0	—	—
Management related	23.74	6.5	24.20	9.6	23.34	9.0
9	23.02	4.6	—	—	—	—
11	31.04	9.1	31.08	15.1	—	—
Accountants and auditors	22.51	6.8	24.94	6.8	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	21.58	4.4	—	—	—	—
Sales	16.21	10.7	16.21	10.7	—	—
1	9.40	6.0	9.40	6.0	—	—
3	9.67	11.7	9.67	11.7	—	—
4	11.33	5.1	11.33	5.1	—	—
5	14.15	8.5	14.15	8.5	—	—
Supervisors, sales	12.19	5.7	12.19	5.7	—	—
Cashiers	8.36	5.0	8.36	5.0	—	—
1	9.40	6.0	9.40	6.0	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	14.16	2.7	13.78	3.2	15.23	4.5
1	10.56	6.8	—	—	—	—
2	10.34	4.2	9.94	3.7	—	—
3	11.82	2.8	11.78	3.3	12.02	4.8
4	13.30	5.0	13.26	6.3	13.43	2.5
5	14.31	3.6	14.43	4.6	14.03	5.0
6	16.24	3.0	16.17	3.2	—	—
7	18.88	2.7	18.14	5.2	19.33	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued						
Not able to be leveled	\$16.22	5.9	\$16.22	5.9	–	–
Secretaries	15.83	5.0	14.89	4.2	\$17.72	6.6
4	13.17	4.3	13.30	5.0	–	–
5	15.14	6.8	15.11	9.4	–	–
7	19.08	4.7	–	–	–	–
Order clerks	15.11	11.6	15.11	11.6	–	–
Library clerks	12.29	8.8	–	–	10.18	6.1
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.36	6.0	12.33	6.3	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.57	6.2	13.77	6.4	–	–
5	14.09	7.3	–	–	–	–
Mail clerks, except postal service	10.57	9.1	–	–	–	–
Stock and inventory clerks	14.47	10.6	14.83	12.1	–	–
General office clerks	12.51	5.7	12.10	8.5	13.18	2.4
3	12.08	10.8	11.59	11.7	–	–
4	12.94	3.1	–	–	–	–
5	14.75	6.8	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.45	5.7	12.47	6.5	–	–
5	12.05	6.3	–	–	–	–
Blue collar	15.39	3.8	15.25	4.1	17.00	2.1
1	9.97	3.8	9.97	3.8	–	–
2	12.97	5.4	12.93	5.5	–	–
3	12.43	4.9	12.43	4.9	–	–
4	14.75	4.7	14.57	5.1	16.79	1.5
5	17.61	8.4	17.80	9.0	15.76	1.9
6	16.79	4.0	16.71	4.2	–	–
7	21.09	5.7	22.78	5.0	17.29	1.9
Not able to be leveled	18.24	12.7	18.24	12.7	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.28	4.6	18.43	5.5	17.59	2.9
3	12.85	12.2	12.85	12.2	–	–
4	14.36	6.2	14.36	6.2	–	–
5	16.72	3.3	16.97	4.4	15.93	2.9
6	16.20	4.7	15.91	4.9	–	–
7	22.02	6.2	23.70	4.7	–	–
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	21.35	6.3	21.61	6.3	–	–
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	24.21	11.8	–	–	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.47	7.3	14.42	7.5	–	–
3	13.59	6.5	13.59	6.5	–	–
4	13.26	4.5	13.26	4.5	–	–
5	17.05	14.6	17.05	14.6	–	–
6	16.62	8.5	16.62	8.5	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	16.35	21.7	16.35	21.7	–	–
Welders and cutters	14.52	3.9	14.08	4.0	–	–
Assemblers	13.39	6.2	13.39	6.2	–	–
4	11.13	5.8	11.13	5.8	–	–
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.87	8.3	12.87	8.3	–	–
Transportation and material moving	17.02	7.5	17.11	8.9	16.51	1.7
4	16.72	10.5	16.59	13.4	–	–
Truck drivers	17.47	11.9	17.47	11.9	–	–
4	17.05	18.7	17.05	18.7	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.17	4.3	12.13	4.4	–	–
1	10.08	5.4	10.08	5.4	–	–
2	12.57	8.5	12.57	8.5	–	–
3	11.46	6.3	11.46	6.3	–	–
4	14.81	3.7	14.83	3.9	–	–
Construction laborers	12.71	11.7	–	–	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers	11.51	5.4	11.51	5.4	–	–
1	10.80	7.0	10.80	7.0	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar –Continued						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers –Continued						
Stock handlers and baggers –Continued						
3	\$10.87	5.9	\$10.87	5.9	–	–
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	15.49	8.6	15.49	8.6	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.31	14.1	–	–	–	–
Service	13.33	7.1	9.86	6.1	\$17.90	7.9
1	9.53	5.8	8.67	4.0	–	–
2	9.84	12.1	8.71	16.7	–	–
3	9.82	8.7	9.32	11.6	11.07	6.4
4	12.35	5.0	11.83	4.8	–	–
7	17.91	5.6	–	–	17.91	5.7
Protective service	19.68	13.5	–	–	22.36	7.4
7	17.91	5.7	–	–	17.91	5.7
Food service	8.69	8.4	8.38	10.0	–	–
1	9.15	3.9	8.75	3.1	–	–
3	8.15	23.6	–	–	–	–
4	10.50	4.4	–	–	–	–
Other food service	9.84	2.7	9.79	3.5	–	–
1	9.15	3.9	8.75	3.1	–	–
4	10.50	4.4	–	–	–	–
Cooks	9.76	3.0	–	–	–	–
Kitchen workers, food preparation	10.18	2.0	10.18	2.0	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.57	2.8	–	–	–	–
Health service	11.10	7.6	11.13	7.8	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.88	3.1	–	–	–	–
Cleaning and building service	12.15	6.4	11.16	8.2	13.33	7.9
1	10.38	10.0	–	–	–	–
3	13.09	9.8	–	–	–	–
Janitors and cleaners	12.65	7.1	11.61	12.4	13.33	7.9
1	11.74	6.9	–	–	–	–
3	13.15	13.0	–	–	–	–
Personal service	10.65	4.2	–	–	–	–
Service, n.e.c.	9.90	9.9	–	–	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$9.19	7.2	\$8.96	7.5	\$12.82	10.2
All excluding sales	9.54	8.8	9.28	9.3	12.82	10.2
White collar	11.33	8.1	11.11	8.7	14.02	12.2
1	7.95	3.8	7.96	3.9	—	—
2	7.30	4.2	7.30	4.2	—	—
3	9.57	3.6	9.64	3.7	—	—
4	10.39	21.3	10.12	23.2	—	—
5	13.48	2.9	—	—	—	—
9	21.39	3.2	—	—	—	—
White collar excluding sales	13.53	10.7	13.46	12.1	14.02	12.2
3	10.19	2.4	10.33	2.2	—	—
4	13.43	16.4	—	—	—	—
5	13.48	2.9	—	—	—	—
9	21.39	3.2	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	21.47	11.4	22.74	11.2	14.47	33.0
Professional specialty	24.16	13.3	26.35	12.0	14.86	37.8
9	21.39	3.2	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	28.17	12.9	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	11.29	28.1	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	15.36	9.2	15.60	9.1	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	7.63	2.7	7.63	2.7	—	—
1	8.05	4.0	8.05	4.0	—	—
2	7.69	2.1	7.69	2.1	—	—
3	7.61	4.1	7.61	4.1	—	—
Cashiers	7.57	2.7	7.57	2.7	—	—
1	7.72	2.2	7.72	2.2	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	10.27	8.6	9.88	8.6	13.53	2.7
3	10.33	2.2	10.33	2.2	—	—
Blue collar	8.49	3.5	8.21	3.3	—	—
1	7.93	3.4	7.91	3.6	—	—
2	8.98	3.8	8.98	3.8	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.33	3.0	8.32	3.0	—	—
1	8.07	3.0	8.05	3.1	—	—
2	8.98	3.8	8.98	3.8	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.64	2.5	7.64	2.5	—	—
1	7.23	1.7	7.23	1.7	—	—
2	8.80	3.2	8.80	3.2	—	—
Service	6.36	11.4	6.26	11.7	—	—
1	4.58	22.5	4.45	22.2	—	—
2	5.90	17.8	5.69	18.7	—	—
3	8.36	3.0	8.41	3.2	—	—
Protective service	8.45	2.7	—	—	—	—
Food service	4.24	7.8	4.13	7.6	—	—
2	5.07	28.4	4.91	29.9	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.73	16.1	2.73	16.1	—	—
2	3.32	26.0	3.32	26.0	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.46	15.2	2.46	15.2	—	—
Other food service	7.58	2.8	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Food service—Continued						
Other food service—Continued						
1	\$7.08	3.9	\$7.08	3.9	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	7.54	7.0	7.48	8.4	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	7.24	7.3	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5-1. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, March 2002**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$19.13	\$9.19	\$19.95	\$17.08	\$17.83	\$21.81
All excluding sales	19.30	9.54	20.14	17.42	18.25	19.35
White collar	22.02	11.33	23.22	20.23	20.81	24.84
White-collar excluding sales	22.62	13.53	23.81	21.33	21.92	—
Professional specialty and technical	26.85	21.47	29.53	24.98	26.57	—
Professional specialty	28.16	24.16	30.11	26.43	27.98	—
Technical	21.86	15.36	—	21.57	21.40	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.49	—	—	32.54	31.17	—
Sales	16.21	7.63	11.55	13.75	11.68	25.07
Administrative support, including clerical	14.16	10.27	15.15	13.27	13.65	—
Blue collar	15.39	8.49	17.02	13.44	14.87	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.28	—	18.29	18.28	18.79	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.47	—	18.10	12.41	14.46	—
Transportation and material moving	17.02	—	—	13.88	16.61	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.17	8.33	11.31	11.06	11.06	—
Service	13.33	6.36	17.17	8.32	11.42	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	2.9	7.2	3.0	4.2	3.0	21.1
All excluding sales	2.8	8.8	3.0	4.3	3.0	25.2
White collar	3.3	8.1	4.0	4.3	3.3	21.2
White-collar excluding sales	3.2	10.7	4.1	4.2	3.3	—
Professional specialty and technical	3.4	11.4	6.2	3.9	3.4	—
Professional specialty	3.8	13.3	6.4	4.5	3.8	—
Technical	7.7	9.2	—	8.2	7.8	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.1	—	—	7.2	7.3	—
Sales	10.7	2.7	17.8	10.3	7.8	23.4
Administrative support, including clerical	2.7	8.6	6.4	3.3	3.1	—
Blue collar	3.8	3.5	4.7	4.4	3.7	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.6	—	5.5	7.7	4.5	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.3	—	9.4	4.9	7.3	—
Transportation and material moving	7.5	—	—	7.0	7.9	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.3	3.0	5.4	3.8	3.1	—
Service	7.1	11.4	8.5	7.5	8.3	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, March 2002

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers									
	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ³				Service-producing industries ⁴				
		Total	Mining	Con- struc- tion	Manu- factur- ing	Total	Transporta- tion and public util- ities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Serv- ices
	Mean									
All occupations	\$16.59	\$18.04	–	\$15.36	\$18.37	–	–	–	–	–
All excluding sales	16.92	18.00	–	15.43	18.31	–	–	–	–	–
White collar	19.73	24.59	–	17.22	25.27	–	–	–	–	–
White-collar excluding sales	21.07	25.03	–	17.71	25.71	–	–	–	–	–
Professional specialty and technical	25.60	27.51	–	–	27.68	–	–	–	–	–
Professional specialty	27.77	29.17	–	–	29.17	–	–	–	–	–
Technical	19.53	21.87	–	–	22.11	–	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	34.86	35.75	–	20.59	39.49	–	–	–	–	–
Sales	13.55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	13.20	15.25	–	–	15.50	–	–	–	–	–
Blue collar	14.69	15.28	–	14.81	15.34	–	–	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.43	17.41	–	15.35	18.10	–	–	–	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.41	14.59	–	–	14.59	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	16.84	15.65	–	–	15.32	–	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.11	13.44	–	13.09	13.62	–	–	–	–	–
Service	8.46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	3.9	5.4	–	7.5	5.8	–	–	–	–	–
All excluding sales	4.0	5.1	–	7.6	5.5	–	–	–	–	–
White collar	4.6	7.7	–	12.5	8.0	–	–	–	–	–
White-collar excluding sales	4.5	6.3	–	12.4	6.5	–	–	–	–	–
Professional specialty and technical	4.6	8.7	–	–	8.8	–	–	–	–	–
Professional specialty	4.6	9.4	–	–	9.4	–	–	–	–	–
Technical	8.6	13.2	–	–	14.3	–	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.1	8.8	–	8.7	8.4	–	–	–	–	–
Sales	9.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	3.6	7.7	–	–	8.0	–	–	–	–	–
Blue collar	3.9	5.0	–	6.0	5.6	–	–	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.5	4.8	–	4.8	6.1	–	–	–	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.5	7.6	–	–	7.6	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	9.0	8.4	–	–	12.0	–	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.2	5.6	–	13.9	4.4	–	–	–	–	–
Service	8.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, March 2002

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$16.59	\$13.85	\$17.16	\$15.71	\$19.45
All excluding sales	16.92	14.29	17.45	16.27	19.14
White collar	19.73	18.30	19.93	18.84	21.49
White-collar excluding sales	21.07	21.66	21.00	20.92	21.11
Professional specialty and technical	25.60	21.71	25.85	22.84	28.94
Professional specialty	27.77	24.52	27.96	25.04	30.85
Technical	19.53	–	19.82	16.88	23.10
Executive, administrative, and managerial	34.86	28.88	36.63	35.71	39.96
Sales	13.55	10.45	14.34	11.77	26.79
Administrative support, including clerical	13.20	15.27	13.01	12.78	13.23
Blue collar	14.69	13.12	15.08	13.47	17.56
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.43	17.68	18.53	16.96	21.43
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.41	11.39	15.15	13.18	18.35
Transportation and material moving	16.84	–	16.28	12.59	20.15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.11	10.99	11.16	10.51	12.07
Service	8.46	8.04	8.64	8.07	10.39
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	3.9	9.5	4.2	6.5	4.5
All excluding sales	4.0	10.2	4.3	6.8	4.1
White collar	4.6	14.8	4.8	7.4	5.5
White-collar excluding sales	4.5	16.5	4.7	7.5	5.0
Professional specialty and technical	4.6	9.3	4.8	5.5	5.7
Professional specialty	4.6	9.5	4.8	6.3	5.1
Technical	8.6	–	9.1	6.0	13.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.1	25.7	8.1	10.3	8.0
Sales	9.5	10.0	11.1	9.7	24.7
Administrative support, including clerical	3.6	16.4	3.4	5.6	3.7
Blue collar	3.9	8.7	4.3	4.1	5.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.5	8.3	6.2	8.9	4.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.5	5.4	8.6	5.0	11.4
Transportation and material moving	9.0	–	10.5	9.4	6.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.2	6.9	3.5	4.3	5.8
Service	8.3	12.9	10.8	11.2	15.3

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

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

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

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

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

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

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, March 2002

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.33	\$10.89	\$14.81	\$22.32	\$31.64
All excluding sales	8.83	11.17	15.28	22.86	31.73
White collar	10.00	12.70	17.52	26.95	36.04
White collar excluding sales	10.94	13.60	19.36	27.94	37.07
Professional specialty and technical	14.50	20.17	25.57	33.15	37.57
Professional specialty	14.96	21.88	28.24	34.54	37.67
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	21.18	24.96	31.18	33.32	40.94
Civil engineers	21.18	22.86	31.18	33.08	43.89
Engineers, n.e.c.	24.96	24.96	34.02	34.78	36.25
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.58	24.58	27.94	30.60	30.77
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.58	25.49	27.94	30.60	30.77
Natural scientists	16.71	23.21	25.48	28.19	46.05
Health related	14.13	20.29	23.93	37.13	37.57
Registered nurses	20.29	22.01	22.86	27.71	28.47
Teachers, college and university	27.08	28.28	34.89	41.37	52.76
Teachers, except college and university	21.96	30.37	31.99	34.74	39.22
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	17.42	26.04	31.99	31.99	31.99
Elementary school teachers	30.37	30.37	33.21	35.88	40.37
Secondary school teachers	31.84	32.78	33.15	34.54	37.07
Teachers, special education	25.52	29.50	31.29	31.78	31.78
Teachers, n.e.c.	7.71	14.40	30.25	39.22	39.22
Librarians, archivists, and curators	14.24	18.75	26.31	31.15	40.85
Librarians	14.24	18.75	26.31	31.15	40.85
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.88	14.88	35.40	35.40	35.40
Social workers	14.88	14.88	35.40	35.40	35.40
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	14.96	17.31	20.02	23.69	40.59
Editors and reporters	14.96	14.96	18.71	23.28	24.33
Technical	13.59	16.33	20.77	25.57	26.63
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	11.07	11.07	15.56	21.70	27.11
Executive, administrative, and managerial	17.68	21.59	26.80	40.71	54.55
Executives, administrators, and managers	19.52	25.97	37.50	47.54	59.41
Administrators and officials, public administration	19.20	19.20	19.42	30.73	31.26
Financial managers	26.80	26.80	28.00	37.50	42.45
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	19.30	19.52	27.15	27.79	44.90
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	24.67	30.99	42.98	59.41	66.25
Management related	14.77	20.62	21.67	26.44	30.98
Accountants and auditors	14.77	20.62	21.59	25.14	26.44
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	17.82	21.67	21.67	21.67	26.08
Sales	7.05	7.58	10.71	14.48	21.86
Supervisors, sales	9.15	10.88	10.88	13.00	16.37
Sales workers, apparel	7.25	7.25	7.46	7.86	8.70
Sales workers, other commodities	6.82	6.82	7.20	10.14	27.65
Cashiers	6.77	7.05	7.50	8.35	9.49
Administrative support, including clerical	9.93	11.02	13.38	16.07	18.87
Secretaries	11.84	13.23	15.46	19.28	20.06
Information clerks, n.e.c.	8.95	10.83	13.75	13.75	13.75
Order clerks	6.85	6.85	10.94	10.94	16.71
Library clerks	8.54	10.33	13.91	13.91	13.91
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.33	11.75	11.75	13.15	16.58
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.59	12.12	14.47	17.30	17.43
Mail clerks, except postal service	8.13	8.13	9.33	13.60	13.60
Stock and inventory clerks	11.00	11.80	15.09	16.45	20.62
General office clerks	9.48	9.93	12.78	13.38	16.41
Teachers' aides	8.83	10.60	10.60	13.50	13.50
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.55	10.58	11.38	13.98	13.98
Blue collar	9.04	10.57	13.96	17.31	23.78
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.95	14.30	17.29	20.31	26.93
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	16.11	17.55	23.79	23.79	25.72
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	18.86	18.97	26.48	30.58	30.58

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	\$9.89	\$10.90	\$13.08	\$16.32	\$23.79
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.37	10.37	12.27	23.79	23.79
Welders and cutters	10.57	13.45	14.57	15.95	16.48
Assemblers	9.61	9.80	11.24	13.44	23.78
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	9.89	11.00	13.27	14.52	15.75
Transportation and material moving	10.45	12.63	17.05	21.92	22.69
Truck drivers	10.45	12.25	21.92	22.47	22.79
Bus drivers	14.62	15.91	17.05	17.47	17.47
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.70	8.78	10.01	13.30	14.65
Construction laborers	8.70	8.70	14.46	14.50	15.66
Stock handlers and baggers	7.36	8.78	9.92	12.52	13.88
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	6.64	7.94	8.00	13.54	15.25
Service	2.13	8.12	9.88	12.88	21.96
Protective service	8.02	8.33	16.36	23.34	28.71
Guards and police, except public service	8.02	8.02	8.12	8.33	8.33
Food service	2.13	2.13	8.12	9.97	10.42
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	6.54
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	8.35
Other food service	7.15	8.32	9.56	10.25	10.88
Cooks	8.32	8.83	9.87	10.24	10.42
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.83	9.35	10.25	10.42	10.42
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.14	7.08	7.15	8.30	9.28
Health service	8.06	9.50	10.62	12.74	12.74
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.50	9.50	9.50	10.62	10.62
Cleaning and building service	7.70	8.63	10.05	14.78	16.04
Janitors and cleaners	7.95	8.63	10.05	15.41	16.04
Personal service	7.02	8.08	9.88	11.73	12.17
Service, n.e.c.	6.19	7.30	8.03	10.59	11.73

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

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.06	\$10.15	\$13.63	\$20.02	\$28.28
All excluding sales	8.32	10.37	13.88	20.62	28.47
White collar	8.88	11.25	15.51	24.58	37.13
White collar excluding sales	10.17	12.70	17.30	25.97	37.67
Professional specialty and technical	14.50	19.14	24.33	31.68	37.67
Professional specialty	14.96	21.19	27.59	33.38	40.59
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	21.18	27.59	31.18	33.32	40.94
Engineers, n.e.c.	24.96	24.96	34.02	34.78	36.25
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.58	24.58	27.94	30.60	30.77
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.58	25.49	27.94	30.60	30.77
Natural scientists	13.05	19.16	28.19	45.00	50.51
Health related	21.19	22.19	28.47	37.13	37.57
Registered nurses	20.29	22.01	22.24	27.71	28.47
Teachers, college and university	27.08	28.28	34.89	41.37	52.76
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	14.96	17.31	20.02	23.69	40.59
Editors and reporters	14.96	14.96	18.71	23.28	24.33
Technical	11.07	14.50	17.65	20.77	28.59
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	11.07	11.07	15.56	27.11	27.11
Executive, administrative, and managerial	18.67	23.08	28.85	43.97	59.41
Executives, administrators, and managers	19.80	26.74	40.71	52.78	66.25
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	23.39	30.99	45.96	59.41	66.25
Management related	14.46	18.67	22.75	26.08	35.00
Accountants and auditors	20.62	20.62	25.14	25.15	35.00
Sales	7.05	7.58	10.71	14.48	21.86
Supervisors, sales	9.15	10.88	10.88	13.00	16.37
Sales workers, apparel	7.25	7.25	7.46	7.86	8.70
Sales workers, other commodities	6.82	6.82	7.20	10.14	27.65
Cashiers	6.77	7.05	7.50	8.35	9.49
Administrative support, including clerical	9.55	10.83	12.85	15.40	17.89
Secretaries	11.23	12.89	13.51	15.86	20.15
Information clerks, n.e.c.	8.95	10.83	13.75	13.75	13.75
Order clerks	6.85	6.85	10.94	10.94	16.71
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.33	11.75	11.75	13.15	16.58
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.17	11.90	12.70	15.80	17.30
Stock and inventory clerks	11.00	11.80	15.09	20.62	20.62
General office clerks	9.36	9.93	10.52	15.50	16.41
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.55	10.58	11.38	13.98	13.98
Blue collar	8.88	10.45	13.66	17.31	23.78
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.95	14.30	17.31	22.75	26.93
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	15.50	17.55	23.79	23.79	25.72
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.89	10.90	12.90	16.19	23.79
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.37	10.37	12.27	23.79	23.79
Welders and cutters	10.57	13.38	14.57	15.28	15.95
Assemblers	9.61	9.80	11.24	13.44	23.78
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	9.89	11.00	13.27	14.52	15.75
Transportation and material moving	10.45	12.63	17.07	22.47	22.69
Truck drivers	10.45	12.25	21.92	22.47	22.79
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.61	8.78	10.01	13.28	14.65
Stock handlers and baggers	7.36	8.78	9.92	12.52	13.88
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	6.64	7.94	8.00	13.54	15.25
Service	2.13	7.75	8.33	10.42	12.74
Protective service	8.02	8.02	8.12	8.33	8.33

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-2. **Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, March 2002** — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service —Continued					
Protective service —Continued					
Guards and police, except public service	\$8.02	\$8.02	\$8.12	\$8.33	\$8.33
Food service	2.13	2.13	7.15	9.52	10.42
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	6.54
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	8.35
Other food service	7.08	8.24	8.83	10.42	10.88
Cooks	8.32	8.83	8.83	10.24	10.42
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.83	9.35	10.25	10.42	10.42
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.14	7.08	7.15	8.12	8.30
Health service	8.06	9.50	10.62	12.74	12.74
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.50	9.50	9.50	10.62	10.62
Cleaning and building service	7.50	8.33	8.63	12.25	15.19
Janitors and cleaners	6.84	7.95	8.63	10.00	15.86
Personal service	6.19	7.77	9.00	9.88	10.60
Service, n.e.c.	6.18	6.19	7.75	8.03	11.05

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

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$12.17	\$15.18	\$20.06	\$28.71	\$34.40
All excluding sales	12.17	15.18	20.06	28.71	34.40
White collar	13.23	15.80	21.88	30.98	35.40
White collar excluding sales	13.23	15.80	21.88	30.98	35.40
Professional specialty and technical	15.23	22.86	25.57	33.21	35.88
Professional specialty	14.13	21.88	30.37	34.54	36.76
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	14.13	14.13	14.13	22.86	28.24
Registered nurses	22.86	22.86	23.93	23.93	31.40
Teachers, except college and university	29.50	30.37	32.78	35.08	39.22
Elementary school teachers	30.37	30.42	33.41	35.88	40.37
Secondary school teachers	31.84	32.78	33.15	34.54	37.07
Teachers, special education	25.52	29.50	31.29	31.78	31.78
Librarians, archivists, and curators	16.05	18.75	31.15	31.15	40.85
Librarians	16.05	18.75	31.15	31.15	40.85
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.87	19.78	35.40	35.40	35.40
Social workers	12.87	19.78	35.40	35.40	35.40
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	25.57	25.57	25.57	25.57	25.57
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.77	19.42	21.67	30.98	31.26
Executives, administrators, and managers	14.47	19.20	30.08	33.84	46.10
Administrators and officials, public administration	19.20	19.20	19.42	30.73	31.26
Management related	14.77	21.59	21.67	30.98	30.98
Administrative support, including clerical	11.40	12.90	14.62	17.43	20.06
Secretaries	13.23	13.93	16.18	20.06	20.06
Library clerks	8.54	8.54	10.33	10.35	12.22
General office clerks	11.39	13.38	13.38	13.38	14.81
Blue collar	14.65	15.82	17.05	17.29	18.97
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.53	16.56	17.29	18.97	20.45
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.65	15.82	17.05	17.05	17.47
Bus drivers	14.62	15.91	17.05	17.47	17.47
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.60	8.60	14.26	15.36	15.36
Service	9.97	12.17	16.36	22.68	28.71
Protective service	16.36	17.75	22.07	28.30	28.71
Food service	9.28	9.87	9.97	9.97	10.97
Other food service	9.28	9.87	9.97	9.97	10.97
Cooks	9.87	9.87	9.97	9.97	11.48
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	10.05	10.05	12.88	16.04	16.04
Janitors and cleaners	10.05	10.05	12.88	16.04	16.04
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—

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

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$9.92	\$12.17	\$16.04	\$23.78	\$32.74
All excluding sales	9.96	12.36	16.23	23.79	32.33
White collar	11.02	13.60	19.20	27.94	37.13
White collar excluding sales	11.75	13.98	20.06	28.59	37.13
Professional specialty and technical	14.88	20.77	25.57	33.15	37.57
Professional specialty	14.96	21.88	28.24	34.54	38.50
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	21.18	24.96	31.18	33.32	40.94
Civil engineers	21.18	22.86	31.18	33.08	43.89
Engineers, n.e.c.	24.96	24.96	34.02	34.78	36.25
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.58	24.58	27.94	30.60	30.77
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.58	25.49	27.94	30.60	30.77
Natural scientists	16.71	25.48	25.48	28.19	46.05
Health related	14.13	19.27	23.93	37.13	37.13
Registered nurses	20.29	22.19	22.86	27.71	28.47
Teachers, college and university	28.28	29.89	34.89	41.37	52.76
Teachers, except college and university	24.80	30.37	31.99	34.74	39.22
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	17.42	31.99	31.99	31.99	31.99
Elementary school teachers	30.37	30.37	33.21	35.88	40.37
Secondary school teachers	31.84	32.78	33.15	34.54	37.07
Teachers, special education	25.52	29.50	31.29	31.78	31.78
Librarians, archivists, and curators	16.05	18.75	31.15	31.15	40.85
Librarians	16.05	18.75	31.15	31.15	40.85
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.88	14.88	35.40	35.40	35.40
Social workers	14.88	14.88	35.40	35.40	35.40
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	14.96	17.31	20.02	23.69	40.59
Editors and reporters	14.96	14.96	18.71	23.28	24.33
Technical	14.42	16.51	20.85	25.57	27.11
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	18.93	20.17	20.17	20.17	32.33
Executive, administrative, and managerial	17.68	21.59	26.80	40.71	54.55
Executives, administrators, and managers	19.52	25.97	37.50	47.54	59.41
Administrators and officials, public administration	19.20	19.20	19.42	30.73	31.26
Financial managers	26.80	26.80	28.00	37.50	42.45
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	19.30	19.52	27.15	27.79	44.90
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	24.67	30.99	42.98	59.41	66.25
Management related	14.77	20.62	21.67	26.44	30.98
Accountants and auditors	14.77	20.62	21.59	25.14	26.44
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	17.82	21.67	21.67	21.67	26.08
Sales	8.35	10.12	12.52	17.60	36.06
Supervisors, sales	9.15	10.88	10.88	13.00	16.37
Cashiers	7.50	7.50	8.35	9.19	9.49
Administrative support, including clerical	10.17	11.75	13.60	16.62	18.87
Secretaries	11.50	13.23	15.51	20.04	20.15
Order clerks	9.50	11.02	15.40	17.55	21.71
Library clerks	8.54	10.35	13.91	13.91	13.91
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.33	11.75	11.75	13.15	16.58
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.59	12.12	15.80	17.30	17.43
Mail clerks, except postal service	8.13	8.13	9.33	13.60	13.60
Stock and inventory clerks	11.00	11.80	15.09	16.45	20.62
General office clerks	9.48	9.93	12.78	13.38	16.41
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.55	10.58	11.36	13.98	14.78
Blue collar	9.92	11.24	14.30	18.46	23.78
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.95	14.30	17.29	20.31	26.93
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	16.11	17.55	23.79	23.79	25.72
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	18.86	18.97	26.48	30.58	30.58
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.89	10.90	13.08	16.32	23.79
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.37	10.37	12.27	23.79	23.79
Welders and cutters	10.57	13.45	14.57	15.95	16.48
Assemblers	9.61	9.80	11.24	13.44	23.78

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
—Continued					
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	\$9.89	\$11.00	\$13.27	\$14.52	\$15.75
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	10.45	13.75	17.05	21.92	22.69
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Construction laborers	8.70	9.92	12.07	13.91	15.25
Stock handlers and baggers	8.70	8.70	14.46	14.50	15.66
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.92	9.92	10.67	13.05	14.25
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.78	12.83	14.55	16.00	20.86
Service					
Protective service	7.94	7.94	8.87	15.25	15.25
Food service	8.12	9.50	11.73	16.04	23.34
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	8.12	16.36	21.96	24.15	28.71
Other food service	2.13	8.83	9.87	10.42	11.75
Cooks	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.83	8.83	9.97	10.42	11.48
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.83	8.83	9.87	10.24	10.42
Health service	9.35	10.10	10.42	10.42	10.42
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.12	8.12	8.30	9.28	9.28
Cleaning and building service	8.06	9.50	10.62	12.74	12.74
Janitors and cleaners	9.50	9.50	9.50	10.42	10.62
Personal service	8.33	8.63	12.25	15.19	16.04
Service, n.e.c.	8.63	9.43	12.88	15.86	16.04
	9.00	9.88	10.60	12.17	12.17
	7.75	8.08	10.59	11.05	11.73

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$4.29	\$6.85	\$8.02	\$10.15	\$13.93
All excluding sales	2.13	6.85	8.33	10.81	14.62
White collar	6.85	7.25	8.95	10.94	19.44
White collar excluding sales	6.85	8.95	10.94	15.06	22.08
Professional specialty and technical	8.70	12.00	18.90	31.46	33.38
Professional specialty	7.71	17.68	22.08	33.38	37.67
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	21.19	21.19	29.40	33.38	37.67
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	7.71	7.71	8.70	8.70	10.66
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	10.62	10.62	17.65	17.65	18.68
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	6.82	7.05	7.46	8.00	8.40
Cashiers	6.77	7.05	7.36	7.77	9.20
Administrative support, including clerical	6.85	6.85	10.72	10.94	13.93
Blue collar	6.23	7.14	8.00	8.88	10.81
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.30	7.36	8.00	8.88	10.28
Stock handlers and baggers	6.22	6.65	7.77	8.12	9.32
Service	2.13	2.13	7.46	8.33	8.97
Protective service	8.02	8.02	8.33	8.33	8.33
Food service	2.13	2.13	2.13	7.08	8.32
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	4.25
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13
Other food service	6.14	7.08	7.15	8.32	8.32
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	6.19	6.19	7.30	8.97	8.97
Service, n.e.c.	6.18	6.19	7.30	8.03	9.04

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

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

The Columbus, OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, Madison, and Pickaway Counties.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

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

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational leveling

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collection period

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

Survey response

	<i>Establishments</i>
Total in sampling frame	2,294
Total in sample	360
Responding	197
Out of business or not in survey scope	44
Unable or refused to provide data	119

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

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

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

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

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

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Columbus, OH, March 2002**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	354,000	265,600	88,400
All excluding sales	324,500	236,100	88,400
White collar	208,000	142,900	65,100
White-collar excluding sales	178,500	113,400	65,100
Professional specialty and technical	76,600	38,500	38,000
Professional specialty	61,200	28,300	32,900
Technical	15,400	10,300	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26,100	17,300	8,700
Sales	29,500	29,500	–
Administrative support, including clerical	75,900	57,600	18,300
Blue collar	88,800	81,500	7,200
Precision production, craft, and repair	20,400	16,900	3,500
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	28,100	27,400	–
Transportation and material moving	11,300	8,800	2,600
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	28,900	28,400	–
Service	57,300	41,200	16,100

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

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

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