

Dayton–Springfield, OH National Compensation Survey July 2000



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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://stats.bls.gov/comhome.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 Dayton–Springfield, OH, metropolitan area. Data were collected between December 1999 and January 2001; the average reference month is July 2000. 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 generic 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), as explained in Appendix A. 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. Appendix table 2 presents the number of establishments studied and represented by industry group and employment size.

Table 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000

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	\$16.24	2.0	36.3	\$15.41	2.4	36.4	\$20.16	2.7	36.2
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	18.71	3.0	36.7	17.38	3.7	36.9	22.86	3.4	36.2
Professional specialty and technical	22.75	2.5	35.7	20.75	3.1	35.7	26.89	3.0	35.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.55	4.0	40.3	28.05	4.7	40.3	26.15	7.6	40.1
Sales	11.02	8.9	32.9	11.02	8.9	32.9	—	—	—
Administrative support	12.05	2.9	37.7	11.66	3.4	38.4	13.53	3.5	35.2
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	15.49	2.6	38.3	15.45	2.7	38.5	16.06	2.7	35.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.83	3.4	40.1	18.91	3.6	40.1	17.80	4.6	40.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.22	2.9	39.9	15.22	2.9	39.9	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.31	6.0	32.5	13.85	8.2	32.5	15.62	4.4	32.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.03	5.3	35.4	10.65	5.7	35.1	14.58	2.7	39.0
Service occupations ⁵	10.38	3.8	30.7	8.38	3.8	28.9	15.28	3.6	36.4
Full time	17.11	1.9	39.6	16.28	2.2	39.7	20.84	2.8	39.1
Part time	9.49	4.2	22.2	9.20	4.5	22.8	11.70	3.8	18.9
Union	18.64	2.6	37.6	17.18	3.4	37.9	22.01	3.1	37.1
Nonunion	15.17	2.6	35.8	14.78	2.9	35.9	18.06	4.4	35.3
Time	16.21	2.0	36.3	15.35	2.4	36.3	20.16	2.7	36.2
Incentive	18.21	14.2	41.0	18.21	14.2	41.0	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	17.68	2.6	39.9	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	13.46	6.3	33.6	13.32	6.4	33.6	—	—	—
100-499 workers	15.19	4.0	36.2	14.41	4.5	36.4	20.74	4.1	34.9
500 workers or more	18.01	2.6	37.6	17.28	3.1	37.9	20.00	3.8	36.8

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, 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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000

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	\$16.24	2.0	\$15.41	2.4	\$20.16	2.7
All excluding sales	16.49	2.0	15.66	2.4	20.16	2.7
White collar	18.71	3.0	17.38	3.7	22.86	3.4
White collar excluding sales	19.57	2.9	18.35	3.7	22.86	3.4
Professional specialty and technical	22.75	2.5	20.75	3.1	26.89	3.0
Professional specialty	24.11	2.8	22.10	3.9	27.26	2.9
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.63	2.8	30.63	2.8	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	32.81	5.7	32.81	5.7	—	—
Mechanical engineers	31.76	9.2	31.76	9.2	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	26.20	5.7	27.44	3.6	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	26.43	6.1	27.89	3.5	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.41	2.1	19.41	2.2	19.43	8.3
Registered nurses	19.59	1.7	19.60	1.6	—	—
Therapists, n.e.c.	15.90	7.1	15.90	7.1	—	—
Teachers, college and university	26.25	14.4	27.06	11.0	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	29.50	1.4	—	—	30.13	1.3
Elementary school teachers	30.24	1.5	—	—	30.95	1.4
Secondary school teachers	31.04	2.2	—	—	31.21	2.3
Teachers, special education	29.78	1.9	—	—	29.78	1.9
Substitute teachers	9.14	2.0	—	—	—	—
Vocational and educational counselors	32.50	14.9	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	23.11	8.9	—	—	—	—
Librarians	23.11	8.9	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	16.64	10.9	—	—	—	—
Psychologists	14.52	3.0	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.15	8.5	13.55	9.9	17.16	9.0
Social workers	14.84	9.1	12.76	9.2	17.15	9.2
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	22.34	6.9	21.38	8.7	—	—
Technical	16.88	3.3	17.00	3.5	14.61	3.1
Radiological technicians	15.92	4.6	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	15.12	3.1	15.08	3.2	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	15.22	12.2	15.20	12.5	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.97	6.2	17.97	6.2	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	16.48	13.0	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.55	4.0	28.05	4.7	26.15	7.6
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.40	4.4	30.94	5.1	28.90	8.8
Administrators and officials, public administration	29.58	18.7	—	—	29.71	22.1
Financial managers	23.56	9.9	23.56	9.9	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	31.58	11.6	31.58	11.6	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	29.52	12.8	—	—	28.98	9.5
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	31.96	7.4	33.44	7.8	—	—
Management related	20.90	5.2	21.48	6.4	19.12	7.6
Accountants and auditors	22.18	3.9	—	—	—	—
Other financial officers	20.87	9.5	20.59	12.2	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	18.31	17.2	19.59	18.7	—	—
Sales	11.02	8.9	11.02	8.9	—	—
Supervisors, sales	12.00	7.6	12.00	7.6	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	8.20	10.0	8.20	10.0	—	—
Cashiers	8.27	4.2	8.27	4.2	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.05	2.9	11.66	3.4	13.53	3.5
Computer operators	16.53	5.1	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	13.02	6.1	12.58	7.1	14.39	6.1
Receptionists	9.05	3.6	9.05	3.6	—	—
Order clerks	11.91	7.0	11.91	7.0	—	—
Library clerks	8.87	7.1	—	—	8.87	7.1
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.05	7.2	11.05	7.2	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.15	4.4	11.60	5.4	—	—
Dispatchers	15.26	3.3	—	—	—	—

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — 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)
White collar –Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued						
Production coordinators	\$15.91	7.2	\$15.91	7.2	–	–
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.04	6.6	10.04	6.6	–	–
General office clerks	10.89	3.7	10.69	4.3	\$11.54	7.0
Bank tellers	9.45	3.9	9.45	3.9	–	–
Data entry keyers	11.59	5.8	11.63	6.4	–	–
Teachers' aides	13.22	16.9	–	–	13.22	16.9
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.67	5.9	10.75	5.4	13.53	7.8
Blue collar	15.49	2.6	15.45	2.7	16.06	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair						
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	24.14	10.8	24.14	10.8	–	–
Industrial machinery repairers	21.13	6.7	21.13	6.7	–	–
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	18.15	6.6	18.15	6.6	–	–
Electricians	23.85	2.8	23.85	2.8	–	–
Supervisors, production	21.90	5.5	21.90	5.5	–	–
Tool and die makers	20.05	14.0	20.05	14.0	–	–
Machinists	17.18	3.1	17.18	3.1	–	–
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	21.44	7.9	21.44	7.9	–	–
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.20	7.7	9.20	7.7	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
Punching and stamping press operators	14.04	15.3	14.04	15.3	–	–
Numerical control machine operators	15.60	5.6	15.60	5.6	–	–
Printing press operators	18.23	5.9	18.23	5.9	–	–
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	15.97	12.0	15.97	12.0	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.00	8.4	15.00	8.4	–	–
Welders and cutters	16.50	4.4	16.50	4.4	–	–
Assemblers	15.03	3.7	15.03	3.7	–	–
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.61	8.1	12.61	8.1	–	–
Transportation and material moving						
Truck drivers	18.09	6.1	18.07	7.9	–	–
Bus drivers	14.08	3.3	–	–	14.08	3.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
Production helpers	11.07	8.1	10.79	7.8	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers	11.45	10.7	11.45	10.7	–	–
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.62	4.6	9.62	4.6	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	13.44	7.3	–	–	14.57	4.7
Service						
Protective service	17.31	5.2	–	–	18.66	3.8
Police and detectives, public service	20.83	1.4	–	–	20.83	1.4
Food service	7.27	3.8	6.97	3.6	10.31	7.8
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other food service	7.61	4.1	7.32	3.9	10.31	7.8
Cooks	7.62	7.9	7.17	6.2	–	–
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.64	8.7	7.53	8.9	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.79	3.8	6.53	3.4	9.50	2.8
Health service	9.35	3.1	9.08	3.1	–	–
Health aides, except nursing	10.76	5.9	–	–	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.86	2.9	8.79	2.8	–	–
Cleaning and building service	11.34	7.9	10.35	12.1	12.89	4.1
Janitors and cleaners	11.26	8.4	10.60	13.4	12.27	2.3
Personal service	9.63	5.1	9.21	5.4	10.42	9.5

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

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000

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	\$17.11	1.9	\$16.28	2.2	\$20.84	2.8
All excluding sales	17.31	1.9	16.47	2.2	20.84	2.8
White collar	19.66	2.6	18.31	3.3	23.51	3.4
White collar excluding sales	20.34	2.4	19.09	3.1	23.51	3.4
Professional specialty and technical	23.07	2.6	20.86	3.3	27.39	3.0
Professional specialty	24.53	2.9	22.34	4.2	27.66	3.0
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.36	2.8	30.36	2.8	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	32.81	5.7	32.81	5.7	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	25.84	5.8	27.00	3.7	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	26.06	6.2	27.43	3.5	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.30	2.3	19.31	2.3	—	—
Registered nurses	19.65	2.0	19.66	2.0	—	—
Teachers, college and university	26.42	14.6	27.35	11.2	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	30.13	1.3	—	—	30.80	1.3
Elementary school teachers	30.24	1.5	—	—	30.95	1.4
Secondary school teachers	31.11	2.2	—	—	31.28	2.2
Teachers, special education	29.78	1.9	—	—	29.78	1.9
Vocational and educational counselors	33.08	15.7	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	23.11	8.9	—	—	—	—
Librarians	23.11	8.9	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	16.57	10.9	—	—	—	—
Psychologists	14.41	3.0	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.39	9.0	13.80	11.1	17.16	9.0
Social workers	15.09	9.8	12.94	10.2	17.15	9.2
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	22.44	6.9	21.50	8.7	—	—
Technical	16.99	3.5	17.06	3.6	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	15.04	2.8	14.99	2.9	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.97	6.2	17.97	6.2	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.59	4.0	28.11	4.7	26.15	7.6
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.46	4.5	31.04	5.1	28.90	8.8
Administrators and officials, public administration	29.58	18.7	—	—	29.71	22.1
Financial managers	23.94	10.2	23.94	10.2	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	31.58	11.6	31.58	11.6	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	29.52	12.8	—	—	28.98	9.5
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	31.96	7.4	33.44	7.8	—	—
Management related	20.90	5.2	21.48	6.4	19.12	7.6
Accountants and auditors	22.18	3.9	—	—	—	—
Other financial officers	20.87	9.5	20.59	12.2	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	18.31	17.2	19.59	18.7	—	—
Sales	12.27	10.2	12.27	10.2	—	—
Supervisors, sales	12.00	7.6	12.00	7.6	—	—
Cashiers	9.61	6.2	9.61	6.2	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.63	2.3	12.28	2.7	13.85	3.8
Computer operators	16.53	5.1	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	14.41	5.2	14.42	7.4	14.39	6.1
Receptionists	9.05	3.6	9.05	3.6	—	—
Order clerks	13.15	6.8	13.15	6.8	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.05	7.2	11.05	7.2	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.18	4.6	11.62	5.6	—	—
Production coordinators	15.91	7.2	15.91	7.2	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.04	6.6	10.04	6.6	—	—
General office clerks	10.99	3.6	11.09	4.2	10.63	6.5
Data entry keyers	11.59	5.8	11.63	6.4	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.73	6.0	10.82	5.6	13.53	7.8
Blue collar	15.91	2.5	15.86	2.7	16.61	3.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.87	3.4	18.95	3.6	17.80	4.6

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued						
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	\$24.14	10.8	\$24.14	10.8	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	21.13	6.7	21.13	6.7	—	—
Electricians	23.85	2.8	23.85	2.8	—	—
Supervisors, production	21.90	5.5	21.90	5.5	—	—
Tool and die makers	20.05	14.0	20.05	14.0	—	—
Machinists	17.18	3.1	17.18	3.1	—	—
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	21.44	7.9	21.44	7.9	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.20	7.7	9.20	7.7	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
Punching and stamping press operators	14.04	15.3	14.04	15.3	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	15.60	5.6	15.60	5.6	—	—
Printing press operators	18.23	5.9	18.23	5.9	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	15.97	12.0	15.97	12.0	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.07	8.5	15.07	8.5	—	—
Welders and cutters	16.50	4.4	16.50	4.4	—	—
Assemblers	15.03	3.7	15.03	3.7	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.61	8.1	12.61	8.1	—	—
Transportation and material moving						
Truck drivers	18.09	6.1	18.07	7.9	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	14.55	7.8	14.55	7.8	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
Production helpers	11.07	8.1	10.79	7.8	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	12.75	9.9	12.75	9.9	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	13.57	7.4	—	—	14.84	3.8
Service						
Protective service	17.91	4.2	—	—	18.66	3.8
Police and detectives, public service	20.83	1.4	—	—	20.83	1.4
Food service	8.43	6.3	8.03	6.4	11.36	9.8
Other food service	9.10	6.5	8.75	7.0	11.36	9.8
Cooks	8.98	8.7	8.22	6.9	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.46	6.6	7.16	7.2	—	—
Health service	9.23	3.3	8.99	3.1	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	10.43	6.5	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.76	2.7	8.69	2.6	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.77	6.9	10.91	12.1	12.89	4.1
Janitors and cleaners	11.69	7.4	11.24	13.2	12.27	2.3
Personal service	10.24	4.9	9.85	4.0	—	—

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

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000

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	\$9.49	4.2	\$9.20	4.5	\$11.70	3.8
All excluding sales	9.73	4.7	9.45	5.2	11.70	3.8
White collar	11.44	7.2	11.30	8.0	12.37	7.1
White collar excluding sales	12.59	9.9	12.63	11.7	12.37	7.1
Professional specialty and technical	18.85	5.5	19.73	5.7	14.21	12.3
Professional specialty	19.41	5.9	20.23	6.1	14.43	15.4
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.83	4.6	19.78	4.7	—	—
Registered nurses	19.36	2.0	19.36	2.0	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	13.22	16.6	—	—	13.45	17.1
Substitute teachers	9.14	2.0	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	14.66	4.7	15.20	5.5	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	7.28	3.8	7.28	3.8	—	—
Cashiers	6.87	5.1	6.87	5.1	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	9.33	3.0	—	—	11.40	8.2
General office clerks	10.45	11.7	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	9.30	5.8	8.78	5.7	12.66	4.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.01	9.2	10.35	11.3	13.10	4.0
Bus drivers	13.10	4.0	—	—	13.10	4.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.47	4.4	7.49	4.5	—	—
Service	6.84	3.1	6.60	2.8	9.35	5.0
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.36	2.3	6.19	2.4	8.80	4.4
Other food service	6.50	1.8	6.32	1.2	8.80	4.4
Cooks	6.46	3.1	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.79	6.7	6.55	5.7	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.49	2.3	6.26	.9	9.16	3.0
Health service	10.48	4.3	10.03	4.7	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.73	4.6	9.73	4.6	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	7.39	6.4	—	—	—	—

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

² 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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000

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	\$677	1.9	39.6	\$646	2.3	39.7	\$815	2.6	39.1
All excluding sales	684	1.9	39.5	653	2.3	39.7	815	2.6	39.1
White collar	777	2.6	39.5	730	3.3	39.9	906	3.2	38.6
White collar excluding sales	803	2.4	39.4	760	3.2	39.8	906	3.2	38.6
Professional specialty and technical	900	2.5	39.0	828	3.4	39.7	1,034	2.6	37.7
Professional specialty	953	2.8	38.9	887	4.3	39.7	1,043	2.6	37.7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,215	2.8	40.0	1,215	2.8	40.0	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic engineers	1,312	5.7	40.0	1,312	5.7	40.0	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	1,030	5.9	39.9	1,080	3.7	40.0	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	1,038	6.2	39.8	1,097	3.5	40.0	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	747	2.5	38.7	747	2.6	38.7	-	-	-
Registered nurses	760	2.2	38.7	760	2.2	38.7	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university Teachers, except college and university	1,143	14.8	43.3	1,317	11.6	48.2	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers	1,118	1.4	37.1	-	-	-	1,139	1.4	37.0
Secondary school teachers	1,118	1.6	37.0	-	-	-	1,144	1.5	37.0
Teachers, special education	1,149	2.2	36.9	-	-	-	1,154	2.3	36.9
Vocational and educational counselors	1,096	1.8	36.8	-	-	-	1,096	1.8	36.8
Librarians, archivists, and curators	1,285	16.4	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians	908	7.2	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	908	7.2	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychologists	663	10.9	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	576	3.0	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	612	8.9	39.8	546	10.5	39.6	686	9.0	40.0
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	603	9.8	40.0	518	10.2	40.0	686	9.2	40.0
Technical	898	6.9	40.0	860	8.7	40.0	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	674	3.6	39.6	676	3.7	39.6	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	570	3.8	37.9	566	3.9	37.8	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	719	6.2	40.0	719	6.2	40.0	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,118	4.3	40.5	1,144	5.0	40.7	1,047	8.2	40.1
Administrators and officials, public administration	1,244	4.8	40.8	1,271	5.6	40.9	1,171	9.4	40.5
Financial managers	1,183	18.7	40.0	-	-	-	1,188	22.1	40.0
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	949	10.2	39.7	949	10.2	39.7	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	1,296	13.6	41.0	1,296	13.6	41.0	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1,247	14.5	42.2	-	-	-	1,153	9.1	39.8
Management related	1,321	8.2	41.3	1,376	8.4	41.1	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	833	5.2	39.9	863	6.4	40.2	745	7.0	39.0
Other financial officers	860	4.7	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related, n.e.c.	839	9.5	40.2	828	12.2	40.2	-	-	-
	739	17.0	40.4	792	18.4	40.4	-	-	-

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — 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	\$494	11.2	40.3	\$494	11.2	40.3	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	509	9.7	42.4	509	9.7	42.4	—	—	—
Cashiers	366	8.6	38.1	366	8.6	38.1	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	498	2.4	39.5	485	2.8	39.5	\$544	3.9	39.3
Computer operators	661	5.1	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	567	5.3	39.3	565	7.4	39.2	570	6.1	39.6
Receptionists	361	3.5	39.9	361	3.5	39.9	—	—	—
Order clerks	520	7.5	39.6	520	7.5	39.6	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	426	6.8	38.5	426	6.8	38.5	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	481	5.0	39.5	457	6.1	39.3	—	—	—
Production coordinators	637	7.2	40.0	637	7.2	40.0	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	394	7.1	39.2	394	7.1	39.2	—	—	—
General office clerks	434	3.8	39.5	437	4.5	39.4	422	6.1	39.7
Data entry keyers	459	6.0	39.6	461	6.6	39.6	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	469	6.0	40.0	433	5.6	40.0	541	7.8	40.0
Blue collar	635	2.6	39.9	633	2.8	39.9	655	3.3	39.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	760	3.6	40.3	763	3.8	40.3	712	4.6	40.0
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	970	10.9	40.2	970	10.9	40.2	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	845	6.7	40.0	845	6.7	40.0	—	—	—
Electricians	954	2.8	40.0	954	2.8	40.0	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	900	5.4	41.1	900	5.4	41.1	—	—	—
Tool and die makers	802	14.0	40.0	802	14.0	40.0	—	—	—
Machinists	687	3.1	40.0	687	3.1	40.0	—	—	—
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	858	7.9	40.0	858	7.9	40.0	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	368	7.7	40.0	368	7.7	40.0	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	608	2.9	39.9	608	2.9	39.9	—	—	—
Punching and stamping press operators	562	15.3	40.0	562	15.3	40.0	—	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	624	5.6	40.0	624	5.6	40.0	—	—	—
Printing press operators	696	4.2	38.2	696	4.2	38.2	—	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	639	12.0	40.0	639	12.0	40.0	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	600	8.5	39.8	600	8.5	39.8	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	660	4.4	40.0	660	4.4	40.0	—	—	—
Assemblers	601	3.7	40.0	601	3.7	40.0	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	504	8.1	40.0	504	8.1	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	620	6.5	39.4	612	8.9	39.6	643	6.0	38.7
Truck drivers	739	6.3	40.8	745	7.9	41.2	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	582	7.8	40.0	582	7.8	40.0	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	469	6.5	39.3	453	7.2	39.3	594	2.9	39.8
Production helpers	441	7.9	39.8	430	7.6	39.8	—	—	—

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers —Continued									
Stock handlers and baggers ...	\$509	10.0	39.9	\$509	10.0	39.9	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	540	7.4	39.8	—	—	—	\$589	4.4	39.7
Service	449	4.2	38.6	349	4.7	37.6	639	4.2	40.5
Protective service	755	4.9	42.2	—	—	—	792	4.4	42.4
Police and detectives, public service	833	1.4	40.0	—	—	—	833	1.4	40.0
Food service	313	7.9	37.1	300	8.4	37.3	402	14.7	35.4
Other food service	343	8.3	37.7	334	9.3	38.1	402	14.7	35.4
Cooks	338	9.7	37.7	306	7.6	37.2	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	267	10.1	35.8	261	11.0	36.4	—	—	—
Health service	350	3.9	38.0	340	3.7	37.9	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing ..	399	7.5	38.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	330	3.1	37.7	328	3.0	37.7	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	451	8.0	38.3	409	13.8	37.5	508	3.1	39.4
Janitors and cleaners	452	8.8	38.7	423	15.2	37.7	491	2.4	40.0
Personal service	373	5.1	36.5	356	4.6	36.2	—	—	—

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000

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	\$34,278	1.9	2,003	\$33,449	2.3	2,055	\$37,507	2.6	1,800
All excluding sales	34,605	1.9	2,000	33,824	2.3	2,053	37,507	2.6	1,800
White collar	38,245	2.6	1,945	37,622	3.3	2,054	39,709	3.2	1,689
White collar excluding sales	39,317	2.4	1,933	39,129	3.2	2,049	39,709	3.2	1,689
Professional specialty and technical	41,800	2.5	1,812	42,037	3.4	2,016	41,453	2.6	1,514
Professional specialty	43,191	2.8	1,761	44,651	4.3	1,998	41,614	2.6	1,504
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	63,157	2.8	2,080	63,157	2.8	2,080	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic engineers	68,250	5.7	2,080	68,250	5.7	2,080	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	53,567	5.9	2,073	56,168	3.7	2,080	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	53,992	6.2	2,072	57,064	3.5	2,080	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	38,688	2.5	2,004	38,818	2.6	2,010	-	-	-
Registered nurses	39,536	2.2	2,012	39,539	2.2	2,011	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university Teachers, except college and university	46,548	14.8	1,762	51,831	11.6	1,895	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers	41,450	1.4	1,376	-	-	-	41,838	1.4	1,358
Secondary school teachers	40,937	1.6	1,354	-	-	-	41,908	1.5	1,354
Teachers, special education	42,205	2.2	1,357	-	-	-	42,399	2.3	1,356
Vocational and educational counselors	40,419	1.8	1,357	-	-	-	40,419	1.8	1,357
Librarians, archivists, and curators	55,215	16.4	1,669	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians	45,708	7.2	1,978	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	45,708	7.2	1,978	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychologists	34,460	10.9	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	29,970	3.0	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	31,743	8.9	2,063	28,260	10.5	2,048	35,692	9.0	2,080
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	31,378	9.8	2,080	26,918	10.2	2,080	35,679	9.2	2,080
Technical	44,944	6.9	2,003	42,587	8.7	1,981	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	35,022	3.6	2,061	35,164	3.7	2,061	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	29,636	3.8	1,970	29,426	3.9	1,963	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	37,376	6.2	2,080	37,376	6.2	2,080	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	57,855	4.3	2,097	59,488	5.0	2,117	53,414	8.2	2,043
Administrators and officials, public administration	64,188	4.8	2,107	66,074	5.6	2,129	59,248	9.4	2,050
Financial managers	61,522	18.7	2,080	-	-	-	61,801	22.1	2,080
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	49,369	10.2	2,062	49,369	10.2	2,062	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	67,403	13.6	2,134	67,403	13.6	2,134	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	62,307	14.5	2,111	-	-	-	56,683	9.1	1,956
Management related	68,334	8.2	2,138	71,526	8.4	2,139	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	43,333	5.2	2,073	44,882	6.4	2,089	38,726	7.0	2,025
Other financial officers	44,710	4.7	2,016	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related, n.e.c.	43,614	9.5	2,090	43,073	12.2	2,092	-	-	-
	38,445	17.0	2,099	41,196	18.4	2,103	-	-	-

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — 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	\$25,693	11.2	2,094	\$25,693	11.2	2,094	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	26,457	9.7	2,205	26,457	9.7	2,205	—	—	—
Cashiers	19,047	8.6	1,983	19,047	8.6	1,983	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	25,537	2.4	2,023	25,211	2.8	2,053	\$26,609	3.9	1,922
Computer operators	34,387	5.1	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	28,553	5.3	1,981	29,381	7.4	2,037	27,188	6.1	1,890
Receptionists	18,775	3.5	2,075	18,775	3.5	2,075	—	—	—
Order clerks	27,054	7.5	2,057	27,054	7.5	2,057	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	22,147	6.8	2,004	22,147	6.8	2,004	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	24,995	5.0	2,052	23,768	6.1	2,045	—	—	—
Production coordinators	33,100	7.2	2,080	33,100	7.2	2,080	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	20,475	7.1	2,039	20,475	7.1	2,039	—	—	—
General office clerks	22,494	3.8	2,046	22,638	4.5	2,041	21,952	6.1	2,066
Data entry keyers	23,890	6.0	2,061	23,948	6.6	2,059	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	24,395	6.0	2,080	22,505	5.6	2,080	28,139	7.8	2,080
Blue collar	32,980	2.6	2,073	32,940	2.8	2,076	33,632	3.3	2,025
Precision production, craft, and repair	39,501	3.6	2,094	39,692	3.8	2,095	37,014	4.6	2,080
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	50,464	10.9	2,091	50,464	10.9	2,091	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	43,953	6.7	2,080	43,953	6.7	2,080	—	—	—
Electricians	49,616	2.8	2,080	49,616	2.8	2,080	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	46,821	5.4	2,138	46,821	5.4	2,138	—	—	—
Tool and die makers	41,698	14.0	2,080	41,698	14.0	2,080	—	—	—
Machinists	35,728	3.1	2,080	35,728	3.1	2,080	—	—	—
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	44,604	7.9	2,080	44,604	7.9	2,080	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	19,143	7.7	2,080	19,143	7.7	2,080	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	31,611	2.9	2,076	31,611	2.9	2,076	—	—	—
Punching and stamping press operators	29,200	15.3	2,080	29,200	15.3	2,080	—	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	32,447	5.6	2,080	32,447	5.6	2,080	—	—	—
Printing press operators	36,183	4.2	1,985	36,183	4.2	1,985	—	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	33,211	12.0	2,080	33,211	12.0	2,080	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	31,214	8.5	2,071	31,214	8.5	2,071	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	34,327	4.4	2,080	34,327	4.4	2,080	—	—	—
Assemblers	31,266	3.7	2,080	31,266	3.7	2,080	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	26,224	8.1	2,080	26,224	8.1	2,080	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	31,966	6.5	2,029	31,829	8.9	2,062	32,323	6.0	1,947
Truck drivers	38,427	6.3	2,124	38,728	7.9	2,143	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	30,260	7.8	2,080	30,260	7.8	2,080	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	24,384	6.5	2,045	23,541	7.2	2,042	30,898	2.9	2,070
Production helpers	22,920	7.9	2,071	22,347	7.6	2,070	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers —Continued									
Stock handlers and baggers ...	\$26,460	10.0	2,076	\$26,460	10.0	2,076	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	28,092	7.4	2,070	—	—	—	\$30,614	4.4	2,063
Service	23,093	4.2	1,983	18,112	4.7	1,950	32,298	4.2	2,045
Protective service	39,262	4.9	2,192	—	—	—	41,187	4.4	2,207
Police and detectives, public service	43,335	1.4	2,080	—	—	—	43,335	1.4	2,080
Food service	15,918	7.9	1,887	15,493	8.4	1,929	18,534	14.7	1,631
Other food service	17,420	8.3	1,914	17,212	9.3	1,967	18,534	14.7	1,631
Cooks	17,534	9.7	1,952	15,837	7.6	1,926	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	13,627	10.1	1,826	13,548	11.0	1,893	—	—	—
Health service	18,217	3.9	1,974	17,696	3.7	1,968	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing ..	20,741	7.5	1,989	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	17,183	3.1	1,961	17,033	3.0	1,960	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	23,047	8.0	1,959	21,265	13.8	1,950	25,390	3.1	1,970
Janitors and cleaners	23,317	8.8	1,995	22,009	15.2	1,959	25,043	2.4	2,042
Personal service	18,814	5.1	1,838	18,538	4.6	1,882	—	—	—

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000

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	\$16.24	2.0	\$15.41	2.4	\$20.16	2.7
All excluding sales	16.49	2.0	15.66	2.4	20.16	2.7
White collar	18.71	3.0	17.38	3.7	22.86	3.4
1	7.22	3.8	7.24	3.9	—	—
2	8.54	2.5	8.51	2.7	—	—
3	9.61	2.4	9.45	2.4	10.66	6.8
4	11.87	4.1	11.77	4.6	12.74	3.4
5	13.51	3.6	13.53	4.7	13.46	3.0
6	14.48	3.6	14.12	4.4	15.63	2.8
7	17.55	6.4	15.88	5.1	22.31	10.2
8	18.99	2.1	19.33	2.1	17.97	5.2
9	25.49	2.0	22.26	2.5	29.10	2.0
10	25.97	4.9	25.50	6.1	—	—
11	30.60	3.8	30.53	4.1	31.17	9.3
12	35.77	3.8	34.63	3.7	—	—
13	40.39	6.4	41.29	8.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	15.37	31.5	15.37	31.5	—	—
White collar excluding sales	19.57	2.9	18.35	3.7	22.86	3.4
2	8.93	3.9	9.06	5.6	—	—
3	9.83	2.1	9.67	2.1	10.66	6.8
4	12.27	3.9	12.20	4.5	12.74	3.4
5	13.57	3.7	13.62	5.0	13.46	3.0
6	14.68	3.5	14.37	4.4	15.63	2.8
7	17.74	6.6	15.98	5.3	22.31	10.2
8	18.92	2.2	19.26	2.2	17.97	5.2
9	25.64	2.0	22.37	2.5	29.10	2.0
10	26.00	5.1	25.49	6.5	—	—
11	29.83	3.2	29.67	3.3	31.17	9.3
12	35.77	3.8	34.63	3.7	—	—
13	40.39	6.4	41.29	8.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	15.37	31.5	15.37	31.5	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	22.75	2.5	20.75	3.1	26.89	3.0
Professional specialty	24.11	2.8	22.10	3.9	27.26	2.9
5	12.73	7.6	13.44	10.5	11.70	8.2
6	13.15	12.8	12.17	14.2	—	—
7	20.86	11.2	16.54	4.7	25.58	10.7
8	18.57	2.8	19.22	3.1	16.93	3.6
9	26.28	2.2	22.20	3.2	29.82	1.7
10	32.03	3.7	31.58	5.2	—	—
11	29.94	4.7	29.95	4.7	—	—
12	34.22	5.5	32.75	5.1	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.63	2.8	30.63	2.8	—	—
11	33.01	5.2	33.01	5.2	—	—
12	33.68	5.2	33.68	5.2	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	32.81	5.7	32.81	5.7	—	—
Mechanical engineers	31.76	9.2	31.76	9.2	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	26.20	5.7	27.44	3.6	—	—
9	22.82	3.3	—	—	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	26.43	6.1	27.89	3.5	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.41	2.1	19.41	2.2	19.43	8.3
7	17.84	2.6	—	—	—	—
8	18.59	3.8	18.73	3.8	—	—
9	20.90	2.7	20.86	2.8	—	—
Registered nurses	19.59	1.7	19.60	1.6	—	—
8	19.04	3.9	19.24	3.8	—	—
9	20.58	2.2	20.50	2.3	—	—
Therapists, n.e.c.	15.90	7.1	15.90	7.1	—	—
Teachers, college and university	26.25	14.4	27.06	11.0	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	29.50	1.4	—	—	30.13	1.3
5	9.25	2.6	—	—	—	—
7	27.68	6.6	—	—	28.85	4.4
9	30.46	1.4	—	—	30.95	1.5
Elementary school teachers	30.24	1.5	—	—	30.95	1.4

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — 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						
Elementary school teachers –Continued						
9	\$30.25	1.7	–	–	\$31.08	1.7
Secondary school teachers	31.04	2.2	–	–	31.21	2.3
9	31.26	2.3	–	–	31.45	2.4
Teachers, special education	29.78	1.9	–	–	29.78	1.9
9	29.47	3.2	–	–	29.47	3.2
Substitute teachers	9.14	2.0	–	–	–	–
Vocational and educational counselors	32.50	14.9	–	–	–	–
Librarians, archivists, and curators	23.11	8.9	–	–	–	–
Librarians	23.11	8.9	–	–	–	–
Social scientists and urban planners	16.64	10.9	–	–	–	–
Psychologists	14.52	3.0	–	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.15	8.5	\$13.55	9.9	17.16	9.0
7	14.67	2.9	14.22	3.3	–	–
9	20.47	11.8	–	–	–	–
Social workers	14.84	9.1	12.76	9.2	17.15	9.2
7	14.67	2.9	14.22	3.3	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	22.34	6.9	21.38	8.7	–	–
Technical	16.88	3.3	17.00	3.5	14.61	3.1
4	11.78	6.8	11.78	6.8	–	–
6	14.53	3.2	14.64	3.4	–	–
7	17.37	6.0	17.59	6.3	–	–
8	18.86	2.7	19.19	2.5	–	–
9	24.15	6.2	24.15	6.2	–	–
Radiological technicians	15.92	4.6	–	–	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	15.12	3.1	15.08	3.2	–	–
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	15.22	12.2	15.20	12.5	–	–
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.97	6.2	17.97	6.2	–	–
Technical and related, n.e.c.	16.48	13.0	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.55	4.0	28.05	4.7	26.15	7.6
6	15.41	5.6	–	–	–	–
7	17.92	5.9	–	–	–	–
8	20.33	5.5	19.44	5.8	–	–
9	22.97	4.1	22.18	4.9	24.33	7.2
10	24.91	3.9	25.35	5.5	–	–
11	29.71	3.7	29.28	3.5	31.26	9.5
12	36.38	4.8	35.25	4.4	–	–
13	43.16	6.8	–	–	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.40	4.4	30.94	5.1	28.90	8.8
9	23.61	5.5	22.37	6.3	25.84	9.7
10	24.82	4.0	–	–	–	–
11	31.22	4.6	30.51	4.7	–	–
12	36.68	5.0	35.50	4.7	–	–
13	43.16	6.8	–	–	–	–
Administrators and officials, public administration	29.58	18.7	–	–	29.71	22.1
Financial managers	23.56	9.9	23.56	9.9	–	–
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	31.58	11.6	31.58	11.6	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	29.52	12.8	–	–	28.98	9.5
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	31.96	7.4	33.44	7.8	–	–
9	22.42	6.2	22.31	8.0	–	–
12	39.22	5.8	39.22	5.8	–	–
Management related	20.90	5.2	21.48	6.4	19.12	7.6
7	18.56	4.5	–	–	–	–
8	19.80	4.9	19.46	5.6	–	–
9	21.59	4.4	21.74	7.1	–	–
11	26.27	5.6	–	–	–	–
Accountants and auditors	22.18	3.9	–	–	–	–

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — 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						
Executive, administrative, and managerial –Continued						
Management related –Continued						
Other financial officers	\$20.87	9.5	\$20.59	12.2	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	18.31	17.2	19.59	18.7	–	–
Sales	11.02	8.9	11.02	8.9	–	–
1	6.69	4.9	6.69	4.9	–	–
2	8.32	2.1	8.32	2.1	–	–
3	8.54	4.9	8.54	4.9	–	–
4	9.06	7.1	9.06	7.1	–	–
Supervisors, sales	12.00	7.6	12.00	7.6	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	8.20	10.0	8.20	10.0	–	–
Cashiers	8.27	4.2	8.27	4.2	–	–
3	9.03	6.9	9.03	6.9	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	12.05	2.9	11.66	3.4	\$13.53	3.5
2	8.93	3.9	9.06	5.6	–	–
3	9.83	2.1	9.67	2.1	10.66	6.8
4	11.46	3.7	11.22	4.3	12.74	3.4
5	13.82	4.7	13.68	6.3	14.22	2.5
6	15.11	3.9	14.82	5.1	15.78	4.4
7	15.01	8.9	14.15	10.1	18.04	7.1
Computer operators	16.53	5.1	–	–	–	–
Secretaries	13.02	6.1	12.58	7.1	14.39	6.1
4	12.60	3.2	–	–	12.52	3.8
5	12.35	4.0	12.07	3.7	–	–
6	15.50	10.6	14.77	14.1	–	–
Receptionists	9.05	3.6	9.05	3.6	–	–
Order clerks	11.91	7.0	11.91	7.0	–	–
Library clerks	8.87	7.1	–	–	8.87	7.1
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.05	7.2	11.05	7.2	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.15	4.4	11.60	5.4	–	–
4	11.82	6.9	11.73	7.3	–	–
5	12.55	6.8	12.42	7.5	–	–
Dispatchers	15.26	3.3	–	–	–	–
Production coordinators	15.91	7.2	15.91	7.2	–	–
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.04	6.6	10.04	6.6	–	–
General office clerks	10.89	3.7	10.69	4.3	11.54	7.0
3	9.99	2.8	9.92	3.3	–	–
4	11.04	4.6	10.65	4.6	–	–
5	12.78	6.2	–	–	–	–
Bank tellers	9.45	3.9	9.45	3.9	–	–
3	8.70	3.3	8.70	3.3	–	–
Data entry keyers	11.59	5.8	11.63	6.4	–	–
Teachers' aides	13.22	16.9	–	–	13.22	16.9
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.67	5.9	10.75	5.4	13.53	7.8
4	11.78	4.7	11.28	2.5	–	–
Blue collar	15.49	2.6	15.45	2.7	16.06	2.7
1	7.98	4.6	7.99	4.6	–	–
2	10.05	4.2	9.97	4.4	–	–
3	14.87	2.9	14.88	3.0	14.53	5.2
4	16.48	3.0	16.55	3.2	–	–
5	14.94	4.0	15.00	4.4	14.48	3.4
6	16.20	2.1	16.21	2.3	16.15	4.2
7	20.65	2.9	20.78	3.2	19.45	3.7
8	21.02	6.5	21.02	6.5	–	–
9	26.52	3.8	26.52	3.8	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.83	3.4	18.91	3.6	17.80	4.6
4	12.13	12.7	12.13	12.7	–	–
5	15.25	5.0	15.30	5.3	–	–
6	15.66	3.6	15.79	4.4	–	–

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — 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						
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued						
7	\$21.42	3.1	\$21.65	3.3	\$19.13	4.5
8	21.17	6.8	21.17	6.8	—	—
9	26.54	4.2	26.54	4.2	—	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	24.14	10.8	24.14	10.8	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	21.13	6.7	21.13	6.7	—	—
7	21.33	7.0	21.33	7.0	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	18.15	6.6	18.15	6.6	—	—
Electricians	23.85	2.8	23.85	2.8	—	—
7	23.78	2.9	23.78	2.9	—	—
Supervisors, production	21.90	5.5	21.90	5.5	—	—
7	18.92	6.3	18.92	6.3	—	—
Tool and die makers	20.05	14.0	20.05	14.0	—	—
Machinists	17.18	3.1	17.18	3.1	—	—
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	21.44	7.9	21.44	7.9	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.20	7.7	9.20	7.7	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.22	2.9	15.22	2.9	—	—
2	10.17	5.6	10.17	5.6	—	—
4	18.04	3.0	18.04	3.0	—	—
5	13.83	4.9	13.83	4.9	—	—
6	16.44	2.4	16.44	2.4	—	—
7	17.47	2.6	17.47	2.6	—	—
Punching and stamping press operators	14.04	15.3	14.04	15.3	—	—
Numerical control machine operators	15.60	5.6	15.60	5.6	—	—
Printing press operators	18.23	5.9	18.23	5.9	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	15.97	12.0	15.97	12.0	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.00	8.4	15.00	8.4	—	—
3	13.15	3.7	13.15	3.7	—	—
5	16.71	7.6	16.71	7.6	—	—
Welders and cutters	16.50	4.4	16.50	4.4	—	—
Assemblers	15.03	3.7	15.03	3.7	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.61	8.1	12.61	8.1	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.31	6.0	13.85	8.2	15.62	4.4
3	12.85	6.0	12.26	7.0	14.32	5.3
5	18.66	6.7	19.37	6.2	—	—
Truck drivers	18.09	6.1	18.07	7.9	—	—
Bus drivers	14.08	3.3	—	—	14.08	3.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.03	5.3	10.65	5.7	14.58	2.7
1	8.00	5.2	8.02	5.2	—	—
2	10.45	3.6	10.45	3.6	—	—
3	13.98	9.2	13.92	9.5	—	—
4	12.80	8.5	—	—	—	—
5	13.93	4.3	13.20	6.7	14.70	2.9
Production helpers	11.07	8.1	10.79	7.8	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	11.45	10.7	11.45	10.7	—	—
3	16.41	10.7	16.41	10.7	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.62	4.6	9.62	4.6	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	13.44	7.3	—	—	14.57	4.7
Service	10.38	3.8	8.38	3.8	15.28	3.6
1	7.36	4.1	7.17	4.0	—	—
2	9.24	8.7	8.92	10.7	10.60	6.3
3	8.76	8.1	8.02	8.7	11.77	8.5
4	11.14	2.7	10.64	3.7	11.71	3.2
5	11.97	5.1	10.82	7.0	13.59	3.5
6	14.66	9.4	—	—	—	—
7	18.81	3.7	—	—	19.02	3.7
8	19.62	3.0	—	—	19.62	3.0
9	22.95	4.1	—	—	22.95	4.1
Protective service	17.31	5.2	—	—	18.66	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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Protective service—Continued						
7	\$19.08	3.9	—	—	\$19.08	3.9
9	22.95	4.1	—	—	22.95	4.1
Police and detectives, public service	20.83	1.4	—	—	20.83	1.4
Food service						
1	7.27	3.8	\$6.97	3.6	10.31	7.8
2	6.56	3.2	6.52	3.2	—	—
3	6.79	8.6	6.31	9.9	9.13	6.4
Other food service	6.16	19.9	5.56	22.3	—	—
1	7.61	4.1	7.32	3.9	10.31	7.8
2	6.57	3.3	6.53	3.3	—	—
3	7.33	5.0	6.92	4.6	9.13	6.4
Cooks	7.84	4.8	7.41	5.1	—	—
3	7.62	7.9	7.17	6.2	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.18	4.9	—	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.64	8.7	7.53	8.9	—	—
1	6.79	3.8	6.53	3.4	9.50	2.8
2	6.59	4.4	6.52	4.4	—	—
3	7.31	6.1	—	—	—	—
Health service						
2	9.35	3.1	9.08	3.1	—	—
3	8.46	1.5	8.46	1.5	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	9.06	5.1	9.00	5.1	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.76	5.9	—	—	—	—
2	8.86	2.9	8.79	2.8	—	—
3	8.46	1.5	8.46	1.5	—	—
Cleaning and building service	8.97	5.7	8.97	5.7	—	—
1	11.34	7.9	10.35	12.1	12.89	4.1
2	8.95	5.7	—	—	—	—
3	13.30	13.2	14.36	18.8	—	—
4	11.05	7.6	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	12.45	3.5	—	—	12.45	3.5
2	11.26	8.4	10.60	13.4	12.27	2.3
3	13.68	13.3	15.15	18.8	—	—
4	11.05	7.6	—	—	—	—
Personal service	12.45	3.5	—	—	12.45	3.5
	9.63	5.1	9.21	5.4	10.42	9.5

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000

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	\$17.11	1.9	\$16.28	2.2	\$20.84	2.8
All excluding sales	17.31	1.9	16.47	2.2	20.84	2.8
White collar	19.66	2.6	18.31	3.3	23.51	3.4
2	9.07	3.6	9.10	4.3	—	—
3	9.62	2.4	9.54	2.5	10.30	8.4
4	12.05	3.8	12.01	4.3	12.37	3.3
5	13.75	3.7	13.71	4.8	13.87	2.8
6	14.45	3.7	14.09	4.4	15.68	2.9
7	18.65	5.6	17.07	3.5	22.37	10.3
8	19.16	2.1	19.57	2.0	17.99	5.2
9	25.68	2.0	22.33	2.6	29.11	2.0
10	26.03	5.0	25.58	6.1	—	—
11	30.66	3.9	30.59	4.2	31.17	9.3
12	35.72	4.0	34.54	3.9	—	—
13	40.45	6.4	—	—	—	—
White collar excluding sales	20.34	2.4	19.09	3.1	23.51	3.4
2	9.21	3.9	—	—	—	—
3	9.80	2.1	9.73	2.2	10.30	8.4
4	12.27	3.9	12.25	4.4	12.37	3.3
5	13.81	3.8	13.78	5.2	13.87	2.8
6	14.66	3.6	14.34	4.5	15.68	2.9
7	18.97	5.5	17.35	2.9	22.37	10.3
8	19.10	2.1	19.52	2.1	17.99	5.2
9	25.84	2.0	22.46	2.7	29.11	2.0
10	26.06	5.2	25.58	6.5	—	—
11	29.87	3.2	29.70	3.4	31.17	9.3
12	35.72	4.0	34.54	3.9	—	—
13	40.45	6.4	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	23.07	2.6	20.86	3.3	27.39	3.0
Professional specialty	24.53	2.9	22.34	4.2	27.66	3.0
5	13.83	5.9	—	—	—	—
6	12.90	13.1	12.18	14.3	—	—
7	21.32	11.2	16.77	5.1	25.83	11.1
8	18.82	2.7	19.62	2.8	16.93	3.6
9	26.58	2.3	22.30	3.6	29.83	1.7
10	32.42	3.6	—	—	—	—
11	30.02	4.8	30.03	4.8	—	—
12	33.86	6.1	32.02	5.6	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.36	2.8	30.36	2.8	—	—
11	33.01	5.2	33.01	5.2	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	32.81	5.7	32.81	5.7	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	25.84	5.8	27.00	3.7	—	—
9	22.82	3.3	—	—	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	26.06	6.2	27.43	3.5	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.30	2.3	19.31	2.3	—	—
8	19.00	3.5	19.17	3.4	—	—
9	20.66	2.8	20.59	2.9	—	—
Registered nurses	19.65	2.0	19.66	2.0	—	—
8	19.27	3.8	—	—	—	—
9	20.76	2.9	20.65	2.9	—	—
Teachers, college and university	26.42	14.6	27.35	11.2	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	30.13	1.3	—	—	30.80	1.3
7	28.13	6.0	—	—	29.09	4.1
9	30.48	1.4	—	—	30.98	1.5
Elementary school teachers	30.24	1.5	—	—	30.95	1.4
9	30.25	1.7	—	—	31.08	1.7
Secondary school teachers	31.11	2.2	—	—	31.28	2.2
9	31.26	2.3	—	—	31.45	2.4
Teachers, special education	29.78	1.9	—	—	29.78	1.9
9	29.47	3.2	—	—	29.47	3.2
Vocational and educational counselors	33.08	15.7	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	23.11	8.9	—	—	—	—
Librarians	23.11	8.9	—	—	—	—

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued						
Professional specialty –Continued						
Social scientists and urban planners	\$16.57	10.9	–	–	–	–
Psychologists	14.41	3.0	–	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.39	9.0	\$13.80	11.1	\$17.16	9.0
9	20.47	11.8	–	–	–	–
Social workers	15.09	9.8	12.94	10.2	17.15	9.2
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	22.44	6.9	21.50	8.7	–	–
Technical	16.99	3.5	17.06	3.6	–	–
4	11.65	7.0	11.65	7.0	–	–
6	14.54	3.5	14.54	3.5	–	–
7	17.38	6.0	17.59	6.3	–	–
8	18.90	2.8	19.19	2.5	–	–
9	24.15	6.2	24.15	6.2	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	15.04	2.8	14.99	2.9	–	–
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.97	6.2	17.97	6.2	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.59	4.0	28.11	4.7	26.15	7.6
6	15.41	5.6	–	–	–	–
7	17.92	5.9	–	–	–	–
8	20.52	5.6	19.66	5.8	–	–
9	22.97	4.1	22.18	4.9	24.33	7.2
10	24.91	3.9	25.35	5.5	–	–
11	29.71	3.7	29.28	3.5	31.26	9.5
12	36.38	4.8	35.25	4.4	–	–
13	43.16	6.8	–	–	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.46	4.5	31.04	5.1	28.90	8.8
9	23.61	5.5	22.37	6.3	25.84	9.7
10	24.82	4.0	–	–	–	–
11	31.22	4.6	30.51	4.7	–	–
12	36.68	5.0	35.50	4.7	–	–
13	43.16	6.8	–	–	–	–
Administrators and officials, public administration	29.58	18.7	–	–	29.71	22.1
Financial managers	23.94	10.2	23.94	10.2	–	–
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	31.58	11.6	31.58	11.6	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	29.52	12.8	–	–	28.98	9.5
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	31.96	7.4	33.44	7.8	–	–
9	22.42	6.2	22.31	8.0	–	–
12	39.22	5.8	39.22	5.8	–	–
Management related	20.90	5.2	21.48	6.4	19.12	7.6
7	18.56	4.5	–	–	–	–
8	19.80	4.9	19.46	5.6	–	–
9	21.59	4.4	21.74	7.1	–	–
11	26.27	5.6	–	–	–	–
Accountants and auditors	22.18	3.9	–	–	–	–
Other financial officers	20.87	9.5	20.59	12.2	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	18.31	17.2	19.59	18.7	–	–
Sales	12.27	10.2	12.27	10.2	–	–
2	8.98	5.0	8.98	5.0	–	–
3	8.70	5.9	8.70	5.9	–	–
Supervisors, sales	12.00	7.6	12.00	7.6	–	–
Cashiers	9.61	6.2	9.61	6.2	–	–
3	9.30	9.2	9.30	9.2	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	12.63	2.3	12.28	2.7	13.85	3.8
2	9.21	3.9	–	–	–	–
3	9.80	2.1	9.73	2.2	10.30	8.4
4	11.79	3.4	11.68	4.0	12.37	3.3
5	13.90	4.8	13.77	6.5	14.26	2.4
6	15.11	3.9	14.82	5.1	15.78	4.4

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — 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						
7	\$17.78	3.3	\$17.65	3.3	\$18.04	7.1
Computer operators	16.53	5.1	–	–	–	–
Secretaries	14.41	5.2	14.42	7.4	14.39	6.1
4	12.78	3.1	–	–	12.52	3.8
5	12.35	4.0	12.07	3.7	–	–
6	15.50	10.6	14.77	14.1	–	–
Receptionists	9.05	3.6	9.05	3.6	–	–
Order clerks	13.15	6.8	13.15	6.8	–	–
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.05	7.2	11.05	7.2	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.18	4.6	11.62	5.6	–	–
4	11.82	6.9	11.73	7.3	–	–
5	12.66	7.2	–	–	–	–
Production coordinators	15.91	7.2	15.91	7.2	–	–
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.04	6.6	10.04	6.6	–	–
General office clerks	10.99	3.6	11.09	4.2	10.63	6.5
3	9.85	2.9	9.83	3.2	–	–
4	11.34	3.3	11.36	3.6	–	–
5	12.78	6.2	–	–	–	–
Data entry keyers	11.59	5.8	11.63	6.4	–	–
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.73	6.0	10.82	5.6	13.53	7.8
4	11.79	4.7	–	–	–	–
Blue collar	15.91	2.5	15.86	2.7	16.61	3.0
1	8.59	6.1	8.59	6.1	–	–
2	9.99	4.4	9.99	4.4	–	–
3	14.94	2.9	14.93	3.0	–	–
4	16.74	3.2	16.84	3.3	–	–
5	14.96	4.0	15.00	4.4	14.60	3.7
6	16.20	2.1	16.21	2.3	16.15	4.2
7	20.65	2.9	20.78	3.2	19.45	3.7
8	21.02	6.5	21.02	6.5	–	–
9	26.52	3.8	26.52	3.8	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.87	3.4	18.95	3.6	17.80	4.6
4	12.13	12.7	12.13	12.7	–	–
5	15.25	5.0	15.30	5.3	–	–
6	15.66	3.6	15.79	4.4	–	–
7	21.42	3.1	21.65	3.3	19.13	4.5
8	21.17	6.8	21.17	6.8	–	–
9	26.54	4.2	26.54	4.2	–	–
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	24.14	10.8	24.14	10.8	–	–
Industrial machinery repairers	21.13	6.7	21.13	6.7	–	–
7	21.33	7.0	21.33	7.0	–	–
Electricians	23.85	2.8	23.85	2.8	–	–
7	23.78	2.9	23.78	2.9	–	–
Supervisors, production	21.90	5.5	21.90	5.5	–	–
7	18.92	6.3	18.92	6.3	–	–
Tool and die makers	20.05	14.0	20.05	14.0	–	–
Machinists	17.18	3.1	17.18	3.1	–	–
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	21.44	7.9	21.44	7.9	–	–
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.20	7.7	9.20	7.7	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.23	2.9	15.23	2.9	–	–
2	10.17	5.6	10.17	5.6	–	–
4	18.04	3.0	18.04	3.0	–	–
5	13.83	4.9	13.83	4.9	–	–
6	16.44	2.4	16.44	2.4	–	–
7	17.47	2.6	17.47	2.6	–	–
Punching and stamping press operators	14.04	15.3	14.04	15.3	–	–
Numerical control machine operators	15.60	5.6	15.60	5.6	–	–
Printing press operators	18.23	5.9	18.23	5.9	–	–
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	15.97	12.0	15.97	12.0	–	–

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
—Continued						
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	\$15.07	8.5	\$15.07	8.5	—	—
3	13.15	3.7	13.15	3.7	—	—
5	16.71	7.6	16.71	7.6	—	—
Welders and cutters	16.50	4.4	16.50	4.4	—	—
Assemblers	15.03	3.7	15.03	3.7	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.61	8.1	12.61	8.1	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.75	5.7	15.44	7.8	\$16.61	5.4
3	12.75	6.9	11.93	6.8	—	—
4	15.83	5.4	15.95	6.9	—	—
5	19.13	6.4	19.37	6.2	—	—
Truck drivers	18.09	6.1	18.07	7.9	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	14.55	7.8	14.55	7.8	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.92	5.7	11.53	6.3	14.92	2.7
1	8.44	8.5	8.44	8.5	—	—
2	10.63	3.1	10.63	3.1	—	—
3	14.08	9.2	14.03	9.4	—	—
4	12.80	8.5	—	—	—	—
5	13.93	4.3	13.20	6.7	14.70	2.9
Production helpers	11.07	8.1	10.79	7.8	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	12.75	9.9	12.75	9.9	—	—
1	9.18	11.4	9.18	11.4	—	—
3	16.66	10.4	16.66	10.4	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	13.57	7.4	—	—	14.84	3.8
Service	11.65	3.6	9.29	4.2	15.79	3.6
1	8.60	4.1	8.29	3.7	—	—
2	9.78	10.2	9.47	12.7	11.10	5.9
3	9.11	7.2	8.31	6.7	12.97	7.0
4	11.34	2.4	10.95	3.0	11.71	3.2
5	11.96	5.2	10.82	7.0	13.67	3.7
6	14.66	9.4	—	—	—	—
7	18.85	3.7	—	—	19.02	3.7
8	19.62	3.0	—	—	19.62	3.0
9	22.95	4.1	—	—	22.95	4.1
Protective service	17.91	4.2	—	—	18.66	3.8
7	19.08	3.9	—	—	19.08	3.9
9	22.95	4.1	—	—	22.95	4.1
Police and detectives, public service	20.83	1.4	—	—	20.83	1.4
Food service	8.43	6.3	8.03	6.4	11.36	9.8
1	7.68	6.4	7.68	6.4	—	—
2	6.36	14.3	5.93	14.8	—	—
3	6.47	21.7	—	—	—	—
Other food service	9.10	6.5	8.75	7.0	11.36	9.8
1	7.68	6.4	7.68	6.4	—	—
2	7.32	7.1	—	—	—	—
3	8.24	5.4	—	—	—	—
Cooks	8.98	8.7	8.22	6.9	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.46	6.6	7.16	7.2	—	—
Health service	9.23	3.3	8.99	3.1	—	—
3	8.88	5.1	8.88	5.1	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	10.43	6.5	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.76	2.7	8.69	2.6	—	—
3	8.83	5.6	8.83	5.6	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.77	6.9	10.91	12.1	12.89	4.1
1	9.39	6.3	8.78	5.4	—	—
2	13.30	13.2	14.36	18.8	—	—
3	11.05	7.6	—	—	—	—
4	12.45	3.5	—	—	12.45	3.5
Janitors and cleaners	11.69	7.4	11.24	13.2	12.27	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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — 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						
Cleaning and building service—Continued						
Janitors and cleaners—Continued						
1	\$9.58	7.0	\$8.94	5.8	—	—
2	13.68	13.3	15.15	18.8	—	—
3	11.05	7.6	—	—	—	—
4	12.45	3.5	—	—	\$12.45	3.5
Personal service	10.24	4.9	9.85	4.0	—	—

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000

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	\$9.49	4.2	\$9.20	4.5	\$11.70	3.8
All excluding sales	9.73	4.7	9.45	5.2	11.70	3.8
White collar	11.44	7.2	11.30	8.0	12.37	7.1
1	7.46	3.4	7.49	3.5	—	—
2	7.33	3.4	7.24	4.0	—	—
3	9.59	5.3	9.01	4.9	11.33	7.1
4	11.15	12.2	10.78	13.2	—	—
5	10.25	6.1	10.65	9.2	9.55	3.7
6	15.27	6.2	—	—	—	—
7	11.15	7.7	—	—	—	—
9	21.74	5.9	21.51	6.2	—	—
White collar excluding sales	12.59	9.9	12.63	11.7	12.37	7.1
3	9.93	5.5	9.35	5.1	11.33	7.1
4	12.28	14.2	11.95	16.1	—	—
5	10.38	6.5	10.91	10.1	9.55	3.7
6	15.27	6.2	—	—	—	—
7	11.15	7.7	—	—	—	—
9	21.74	5.9	21.51	6.2	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	18.85	5.5	19.73	5.7	14.21	12.3
Professional specialty	19.41	5.9	20.23	6.1	14.43	15.4
5	9.27	3.7	—	—	—	—
7	15.95	7.2	—	—	—	—
9	21.74	5.9	21.51	6.2	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.83	4.6	19.78	4.7	—	—
9	21.59	6.2	21.59	6.2	—	—
Registered nurses	19.36	2.0	19.36	2.0	—	—
9	20.03	1.2	20.03	1.2	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	13.22	16.6	—	—	13.45	17.1
5	9.25	2.6	—	—	—	—
Substitute teachers	9.14	2.0	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	14.66	4.7	15.20	5.5	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	7.28	3.8	7.28	3.8	—	—
1	6.51	5.7	6.51	5.7	—	—
2	7.20	4.6	7.20	4.6	—	—
Cashiers	6.87	5.1	6.87	5.1	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	9.33	3.0	—	—	11.40	8.2
3	9.93	5.5	9.35	5.1	11.33	7.1
4	9.73	8.8	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	10.45	11.7	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	9.30	5.8	8.78	5.7	12.66	4.8
1	7.08	5.2	7.08	5.2	—	—
3	11.77	12.0	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.01	9.2	10.35	11.3	13.10	4.0
Bus drivers	13.10	4.0	—	—	13.10	4.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.47	4.4	7.49	4.5	—	—

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — 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						
1	\$7.46	4.8	\$7.48	4.9	–	–
Service	6.84	3.1	6.60	2.8	\$9.35	5.0
1	6.41	2.7	6.36	2.6	–	–
2	7.21	5.3	6.92	5.3	–	–
3	7.48	13.9	6.72	19.5	9.24	5.6
Protective service	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food service	6.36	2.3	6.19	2.4	8.80	4.4
1	6.26	2.2	6.21	2.0	–	–
2	7.34	7.1	–	–	–	–
3	5.67	16.9	–	–	–	–
Other food service	6.50	1.8	6.32	1.2	8.80	4.4
1	6.28	2.3	6.22	2.1	–	–
2	7.34	7.1	–	–	–	–
Cooks	6.46	3.1	–	–	–	–
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.79	6.7	6.55	5.7	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.49	2.3	6.26	.9	9.16	3.0
1	6.34	1.7	–	–	–	–
Health service	10.48	4.3	10.03	4.7	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.73	4.6	9.73	4.6	–	–
Cleaning and building service	–	–	–	–	–	–
Personal service	7.39	6.4	–	–	–	–

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

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

³ 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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000**

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	\$17.11	\$9.49	\$18.64	\$15.17	\$16.21	\$18.21
All excluding sales	17.31	9.73	18.94	15.37	16.47	17.57
White collar	19.66	11.44	22.73	17.92	18.70	19.74
White-collar excluding sales	20.34	12.59	24.64	18.59	19.57	—
Professional specialty and technical	23.07	18.85	28.81	20.80	22.75	—
Professional specialty	24.53	19.41	29.70	21.93	24.11	—
Technical	16.99	14.66	—	16.96	16.88	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.59	—	—	27.76	27.55	—
Sales	12.27	7.28	—	11.64	9.90	19.74
Administrative support, including clerical	12.63	9.33	14.99	11.65	12.05	—
Blue collar	15.91	9.30	17.45	13.55	15.41	18.50
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.87	—	20.75	17.26	18.72	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.23	—	—	12.44	15.22	15.32
Transportation and material moving	15.75	11.01	16.76	12.44	14.08	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.92	7.47	11.77	10.48	11.03	—
Service	11.65	6.84	16.54	8.63	10.38	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	1.9	4.2	2.6	2.6	2.0	14.2
All excluding sales	1.9	4.7	2.3	2.7	2.0	22.1
White collar	2.6	7.2	4.8	3.4	3.0	27.4
White-collar excluding sales	2.4	9.9	3.9	3.3	2.9	—
Professional specialty and technical	2.6	5.5	2.7	2.9	2.5	—
Professional specialty	2.9	5.9	2.4	3.5	2.8	—
Technical	3.5	4.7	—	3.6	3.3	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.0	—	—	4.0	4.0	—
Sales	10.2	3.8	—	11.0	6.7	27.4
Administrative support, including clerical	2.3	3.0	6.8	2.9	2.9	—
Blue collar	2.5	5.8	3.0	3.6	2.5	22.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.4	—	3.9	5.1	3.2	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.9	—	—	4.2	2.9	10.8
Transportation and material moving	5.7	9.2	7.0	7.0	6.0	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.7	4.4	9.4	6.4	5.3	—
Service	3.6	3.1	4.0	3.4	3.8	—

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

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers									
	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ³				Service-producing industries ⁴				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
	Mean									
All occupations	\$15.41	\$17.68	–	\$19.06	\$17.63	–	–	–	–	\$14.52
All excluding sales	15.66	17.66	–	19.06	17.61	–	–	–	–	14.65
White collar	17.38	21.77	–	17.94	21.90	–	–	–	–	17.15
White-collar excluding sales	18.35	21.78	–	17.94	21.91	–	–	–	–	17.44
Professional specialty and technical	20.75	23.97	–	–	24.31	–	–	–	–	19.44
Professional specialty	22.10	27.94	–	–	28.02	–	–	–	–	20.20
Technical	17.00	17.65	–	–	18.07	–	–	–	–	16.45
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.05	31.02	–	–	31.38	–	–	–	–	28.15
Sales	11.02	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	11.66	14.36	–	–	14.34	–	–	–	–	10.48
Blue collar	15.45	16.39	–	19.54	16.27	–	–	–	–	8.57
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.91	19.76	–	21.58	19.54	–	–	–	–	11.46
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.22	15.49	–	–	15.51	–	–	–	–	9.40
Transportation and material moving	13.85	14.75	–	–	14.75	–	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.65	12.82	–	–	12.76	–	–	–	–	–
Service	8.38	17.48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.88
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	2.4	2.6	–	4.7	2.7	–	–	–	–	4.9
All excluding sales	2.4	2.7	–	4.7	2.8	–	–	–	–	5.0
White collar	3.7	4.7	–	18.0	4.8	–	–	–	–	5.4
White-collar excluding sales	3.7	4.8	–	18.0	4.9	–	–	–	–	5.5
Professional specialty and technical	3.1	4.9	–	–	4.8	–	–	–	–	3.7
Professional specialty	3.9	3.3	–	–	3.2	–	–	–	–	4.6
Technical	3.5	6.8	–	–	6.9	–	–	–	–	4.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.7	5.9	–	–	6.1	–	–	–	–	8.3
Sales	8.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	3.4	4.4	–	–	4.5	–	–	–	–	3.8
Blue collar	2.7	2.7	–	6.2	2.8	–	–	–	–	8.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.6	3.9	–	4.9	4.4	–	–	–	–	16.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.9	2.9	–	–	2.9	–	–	–	–	8.5
Transportation and material moving	8.2	9.7	–	–	9.7	–	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.7	7.5	–	–	8.1	–	–	–	–	–
Service	3.8	12.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000

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	\$15.41	\$13.32	\$15.97	\$14.41	\$17.28
All excluding sales	15.66	13.21	16.33	15.07	17.28
White collar	17.38	19.17	17.01	16.10	17.92
White-collar excluding sales	18.35	19.64	18.08	18.25	17.94
Professional specialty and technical	20.75	22.50	20.40	19.90	20.76
Professional specialty	22.10	24.73	21.64	20.92	22.20
Technical	17.00	18.38	16.60	16.32	16.78
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.05	27.94	28.08	26.29	30.81
Sales	11.02	15.76	10.16	9.28	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.66	11.72	11.65	11.38	11.82
Blue collar	15.45	12.12	16.27	14.32	17.48
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.91	15.57	20.07	18.20	21.92
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.22	10.83	15.88	13.71	—
Transportation and material moving	13.85	8.31	15.81	13.39	16.45
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.65	10.32	10.78	9.59	12.60
Service	8.38	7.17	9.23	8.34	10.91
Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All occupations	2.4	6.4	2.7	4.5	3.1
All excluding sales	2.4	6.7	2.5	4.3	3.2
White collar	3.7	8.0	4.1	6.3	5.3
White-collar excluding sales	3.7	8.1	4.1	5.9	5.5
Professional specialty and technical	3.1	5.2	3.5	7.1	3.0
Professional specialty	3.9	5.8	4.4	9.1	3.1
Technical	3.5	7.0	3.8	5.1	5.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.7	13.3	4.9	6.6	6.3
Sales	8.9	26.1	7.2	5.0	—
Administrative support, including clerical	3.4	5.4	4.0	4.4	5.9
Blue collar	2.7	5.7	2.8	4.9	3.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.6	7.7	3.6	5.6	4.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.9	5.1	2.8	4.9	—
Transportation and material moving	8.2	12.6	5.4	9.6	5.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.7	11.0	6.7	5.8	12.2
Service	3.8	5.3	4.4	2.9	7.8

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

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.00	\$10.04	\$14.76	\$20.41	\$26.97
All excluding sales	8.10	10.25	15.08	20.52	27.35
White collar	8.67	10.98	16.45	24.47	32.48
White collar excluding sales	9.49	11.67	17.47	25.98	32.86
Professional specialty and technical	13.99	16.95	20.74	29.08	32.90
Professional specialty	14.72	18.26	24.02	29.84	33.70
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	24.22	25.53	29.61	34.85	37.89
Electrical and electronic engineers	27.41	30.68	30.68	37.89	41.69
Mechanical engineers	23.52	25.15	30.68	37.49	40.30
Mathematical and computer scientists	18.37	20.68	23.96	31.70	37.27
Computer systems analysts and scientists	18.37	20.68	23.96	32.52	37.27
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	15.94	17.91	19.10	19.80	22.39
Registered nurses	17.47	18.60	19.12	19.80	22.39
Therapists, n.e.c.	13.42	13.42	15.08	18.26	18.26
Teachers, college and university	13.48	18.17	24.92	33.55	44.93
Teachers, except college and university	24.52	28.61	30.58	32.48	33.96
Elementary school teachers	26.21	29.08	30.92	32.48	32.86
Secondary school teachers	27.04	29.07	31.17	33.96	34.84
Teachers, special education	25.45	28.52	29.35	31.27	33.96
Substitute teachers	8.67	8.67	8.97	9.33	9.33
Vocational and educational counselors	10.49	27.72	34.07	44.10	44.10
Librarians, archivists, and curators	13.99	18.13	25.62	26.81	26.81
Librarians	13.99	18.13	25.62	26.81	26.81
Social scientists and urban planners	11.73	14.56	15.13	15.19	29.84
Psychologists	11.73	14.56	15.13	15.19	15.19
Social, recreation, and religious workers	10.16	11.47	15.60	17.36	19.98
Social workers	10.16	11.03	14.76	15.86	19.98
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	15.00	16.95	21.85	25.91	27.39
Technical	11.00	14.09	16.43	19.30	22.00
Radiological technicians	14.19	15.04	15.04	18.17	18.17
Licensed practical nurses	14.00	14.32	14.78	15.90	16.43
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	9.95	11.91	14.96	19.30	19.30
Electrical and electronic technicians	15.15	15.25	17.60	20.11	22.00
Technical and related, n.e.c.	10.20	13.58	13.94	21.38	24.24
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.38	20.59	24.91	34.36	44.59
Executives, administrators, and managers	17.50	22.79	27.52	36.42	48.04
Administrators and officials, public administration	16.23	19.95	28.85	32.91	48.04
Financial managers	17.50	17.50	22.18	30.83	33.54
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	17.79	26.25	26.93	35.95	51.50
Administrators, education and related fields	16.76	21.29	23.32	37.19	54.01
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	15.38	22.79	33.12	41.33	49.18
Management related	13.26	17.10	21.23	22.07	28.70
Accountants and auditors	20.65	20.65	21.51	22.07	24.91
Other financial officers	17.10	17.57	18.12	21.89	31.59
Management related, n.e.c.	9.24	10.98	13.67	21.72	26.70
Sales	6.83	7.60	8.57	11.46	20.41
Supervisors, sales	9.56	9.56	10.90	11.14	12.29
Sales workers, other commodities	6.56	6.90	7.48	7.60	8.92
Cashiers	5.75	6.95	7.75	8.92	11.08
Administrative support, including clerical	8.40	9.50	11.14	14.09	16.82
Computer operators	14.54	14.54	16.69	16.90	20.75
Secretaries	9.90	10.06	11.50	14.34	18.13
Receptionists	8.30	8.30	8.75	9.55	10.51
Order clerks	8.90	8.90	11.15	13.48	16.82
Library clerks	6.87	6.87	10.15	10.69	10.69
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.40	9.06	10.79	11.90	14.90
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.15	9.68	12.96	14.43	14.57
Dispatchers	13.60	15.04	15.06	16.16	16.27
Production coordinators	11.52	12.55	17.89	18.00	20.27
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.24	8.24	10.00	11.30	11.35
General office clerks	8.40	9.11	10.54	11.75	15.05
Bank tellers	7.87	8.81	9.29	10.97	11.67

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
White collar —Continued					
Administrative support, including clerical —Continued					
Data entry keyers	\$9.63	\$10.12	\$10.53	\$14.00	\$15.92
Teachers' aides	8.11	8.84	12.84	20.58	20.58
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.64	9.33	11.54	13.77	15.15
Blue collar	8.63	10.92	15.56	19.25	21.72
Precision production, craft, and repair					
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	18.27	18.27	26.62	28.75	30.38
Industrial machinery repairers	15.72	18.18	20.61	24.83	25.54
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	11.93	15.32	20.19	20.19	22.33
Electricians	19.99	23.34	23.54	25.80	26.64
Supervisors, production	15.90	17.07	21.50	25.30	28.00
Tool and die makers	14.88	15.20	17.23	26.87	26.87
Machinists	14.82	17.09	17.09	18.05	19.52
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	16.82	17.61	19.51	24.86	26.78
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	7.00	7.64	8.95	9.90	11.24
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Punching and stamping press operators	7.79	8.53	13.72	21.23	21.72
Numerical control machine operators	12.08	12.90	15.99	17.42	18.47
Printing press operators	13.75	17.74	19.33	19.33	20.00
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	9.86	11.43	17.51	20.89	20.89
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	8.63	9.95	14.08	19.82	21.39
Welders and cutters	13.00	16.16	16.56	17.12	18.49
Assemblers	8.78	11.76	15.84	17.22	20.52
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	9.25	9.81	11.74	13.37	18.22
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	12.25	15.21	18.90	21.34	22.44
Bus drivers	12.01	12.75	13.47	17.07	17.07
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Production helpers	9.34	9.34	9.78	13.19	14.92
Stock handlers and baggers	6.05	7.63	10.16	13.54	19.91
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	8.05	8.05	9.59	10.25	10.25
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	10.16	10.16	14.70	15.80	16.49
Service					
Protective service	11.31	14.66	18.23	20.70	21.91
Police and detectives, public service	19.35	19.95	20.70	21.55	22.30
Food service	5.83	6.00	6.37	8.25	11.16
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	5.83	6.18	6.40	8.34	11.16
Cooks	5.83	5.83	7.00	8.25	11.16
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.80	5.80	7.00	9.61	10.16
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.00	6.18	6.37	6.40	8.68
Health service	7.86	8.11	9.06	10.03	11.49
Health aides, except nursing	9.26	9.26	10.67	12.61	13.35
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.86	8.11	8.49	9.65	10.12
Cleaning and building service	7.35	8.00	11.50	12.78	18.08
Janitors and cleaners	7.35	8.00	11.50	12.61	15.07
Personal service	7.28	8.30	9.41	10.79	12.50

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.67	\$9.67	\$13.97	\$19.52	\$24.73
All excluding sales	7.86	9.86	14.28	19.78	25.30
White collar	8.30	10.17	15.04	21.31	30.00
White collar excluding sales	9.24	11.00	16.74	21.93	31.25
Professional specialty and technical	13.81	15.94	19.12	24.61	30.68
Professional specialty	14.54	17.91	19.78	26.97	33.07
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	24.22	25.53	29.61	34.85	37.89
Electrical and electronic engineers	27.41	30.68	30.68	37.89	41.69
Mechanical engineers	23.52	25.15	30.68	37.49	40.30
Mathematical and computer scientists	20.58	21.20	25.51	32.52	37.48
Computer systems analysts and scientists	20.68	21.20	30.00	32.52	37.48
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	15.94	18.00	19.10	19.78	22.39
Registered nurses	17.91	18.65	19.12	19.78	22.39
Therapists, n.e.c.	13.42	13.42	15.08	18.26	18.26
Teachers, college and university	18.17	19.23	27.73	33.55	37.23
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	9.64	10.16	14.27	14.82	18.95
Social workers	9.64	10.16	12.23	14.72	19.98
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	15.00	16.95	21.32	27.39	27.39
Technical	11.00	14.09	16.94	19.30	22.00
Licensed practical nurses	14.00	14.00	14.78	15.88	16.43
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	9.95	11.91	14.96	19.30	19.30
Electrical and electronic technicians	15.15	15.25	17.60	20.11	22.00
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.38	19.81	26.73	34.62	44.59
Executives, administrators, and managers	17.50	22.63	29.18	35.95	49.39
Financial managers	17.50	17.50	22.18	30.83	33.54
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	17.79	26.25	26.93	35.95	51.50
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	15.38	22.63	34.76	44.24	49.72
Management related	13.26	17.10	21.23	25.27	30.44
Other financial officers	17.10	17.10	17.57	22.87	31.59
Management related, n.e.c.	9.24	13.26	13.67	24.44	30.44
Sales	6.83	7.60	8.57	11.46	20.41
Supervisors, sales	9.56	9.56	10.90	11.14	12.29
Sales workers, other commodities	6.56	6.90	7.48	7.60	8.92
Cashiers	5.75	6.95	7.75	8.92	11.08
Administrative support, including clerical	8.30	9.29	10.60	13.26	16.80
Secretaries	9.90	10.06	11.00	13.65	20.19
Receptionists	8.30	8.30	8.75	9.55	10.51
Order clerks	8.90	8.90	11.15	13.48	16.82
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.40	9.06	10.79	11.90	14.90
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	8.32	9.50	11.00	14.43	14.57
Production coordinators	11.52	12.55	17.89	18.00	20.27
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.24	8.24	10.00	11.30	11.35
General office clerks	8.40	8.40	10.50	11.44	13.91
Bank tellers	7.87	8.81	9.29	10.97	11.67
Data entry keyers	9.63	10.12	10.31	14.00	15.92
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.64	8.75	11.14	11.79	12.40
Blue collar	8.53	10.60	15.46	19.35	21.75
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.39	14.44	18.40	24.33	26.64
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	18.27	18.27	26.62	28.75	30.38
Industrial machinery repairers	15.72	18.18	20.61	24.83	25.54
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	11.93	15.32	20.19	20.19	22.33
Electricians	19.99	23.34	23.54	25.80	26.64
Supervisors, production	15.90	17.07	21.50	25.30	28.00
Tool and die makers	14.88	15.20	17.23	26.87	26.87
Machinists	14.82	17.09	17.09	18.05	19.52

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000** — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued					
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	\$16.82	\$17.61	\$19.51	\$24.86	\$26.78
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	7.00	7.64	8.95	9.90	11.24
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Punching and stamping press operators	9.13	11.43	16.11	18.55	20.68
Numerical control machine operators	7.79	8.53	13.72	21.23	21.72
Printing press operators	12.08	12.90	15.99	17.42	18.47
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	13.75	17.74	19.33	19.33	20.00
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	9.86	11.43	17.51	20.89	20.89
Welders and cutters	8.63	9.95	14.08	19.82	21.39
Assemblers	13.00	16.16	16.56	17.12	18.49
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	8.78	11.76	15.84	17.22	20.52
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	9.25	9.81	11.74	13.37	18.22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Production helpers	6.00	10.54	12.96	16.22	21.34
Stock handlers and baggers	11.19	16.05	18.90	21.34	21.34
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	6.05	8.00	9.78	12.17	17.67
Service					
Protective service	8.68	9.34	9.78	9.98	14.92
Food service	6.05	7.63	10.16	13.54	19.91
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	8.05	8.05	9.59	10.25	10.25
Other food service	6.00	6.37	8.00	9.45	11.50
Cooks	5.83	6.00	6.37	7.60	10.16
Kitchen workers, food preparation	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.83	6.17	6.37	7.60	11.16
Health service	5.83	5.83	7.00	7.60	9.28
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	5.80	5.80	7.00	9.30	10.16
Cleaning and building service	6.00	6.18	6.37	6.37	7.56
Janitors and cleaners	7.86	8.11	9.06	9.77	10.67
Personal service	7.86	8.11	8.49	9.55	10.03
	7.32	7.50	8.00	11.50	21.32
	7.32	7.50	8.03	11.50	21.32
	6.75	7.58	8.67	10.79	11.55

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$11.05	\$13.60	\$17.57	\$27.35	\$32.48
All excluding sales	11.05	13.60	17.57	27.35	32.48
White collar	11.47	14.84	22.07	30.58	33.64
White collar excluding sales	11.47	14.84	22.07	30.58	33.64
Professional specialty and technical	15.60	22.65	29.08	32.36	33.96
Professional specialty	15.64	24.52	29.08	32.48	33.96
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	14.98	14.98	19.86	22.33	26.36
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	27.04	29.07	30.92	32.48	33.96
Elementary school teachers	29.08	29.18	30.92	32.48	32.86
Secondary school teachers	27.04	29.07	31.17	33.96	34.84
Teachers, special education	25.45	28.52	29.35	31.27	33.96
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	11.47	15.60	15.86	17.99	26.79
Social workers	11.47	15.60	15.86	17.99	26.79
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	12.74	13.58	15.23	15.46	15.90
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.17	20.65	22.79	32.91	41.33
Executives, administrators, and managers	16.23	22.79	24.62	37.17	44.70
Administrators and officials, public administration	16.23	16.23	24.62	48.04	48.04
Administrators, education and related fields	21.29	23.32	27.58	35.21	38.39
Management related	10.98	17.19	20.65	21.89	22.07
Administrative support, including clerical	9.11	11.22	13.77	15.15	17.23
Secretaries	11.05	12.73	14.32	17.23	17.23
Library clerks	6.87	6.87	10.15	10.69	10.69
General office clerks	9.11	9.11	11.59	13.23	15.14
Teachers' aides	8.11	8.84	12.84	20.58	20.58
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.33	13.77	14.24	15.15	15.15
Blue collar	12.50	13.90	15.76	18.29	19.38
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.00	15.76	18.08	19.13	20.66
Transportation and material moving	12.75	12.89	15.21	17.60	18.66
Bus drivers	12.01	12.75	13.47	17.07	17.07
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.14	13.25	14.88	16.06	16.49
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	12.14	13.25	15.04	15.80	16.49
Service	9.41	11.92	14.66	19.41	21.55
Protective service	14.66	14.92	19.35	21.35	22.30
Police and detectives, public service	19.35	19.95	20.70	21.55	22.30
Food service	8.66	9.17	9.97	10.23	14.87
Other food service	8.66	9.17	9.97	10.23	14.87
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.56	8.66	9.29	10.23	10.23
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.51	11.86	12.31	12.99	15.07
Janitors and cleaners	10.28	11.51	12.31	12.85	14.49
Personal service	7.69	8.71	10.38	13.46	13.46

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.74	\$11.00	\$15.86	\$20.68	\$27.52
All excluding sales	8.81	11.24	16.11	20.74	28.16
White collar	9.49	11.79	17.50	26.25	32.86
White collar excluding sales	10.16	13.10	18.13	26.97	33.07
Professional specialty and technical	14.09	17.18	21.34	29.16	32.93
Professional specialty	15.00	18.34	25.51	30.58	33.96
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	24.22	25.53	29.51	34.34	37.89
Electrical and electronic engineers	27.41	30.68	30.68	37.89	41.69
Mathematical and computer scientists	18.37	20.68	23.96	31.70	36.28
Computer systems analysts and scientists	18.37	20.68	23.96	31.70	36.28
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	15.94	17.91	18.97	19.80	22.39
Registered nurses	17.47	18.34	19.10	19.80	22.39
Teachers, college and university	13.48	18.17	26.15	33.55	44.93
Teachers, except college and university	25.91	28.79	30.58	32.48	33.96
Elementary school teachers	26.21	29.08	30.92	32.48	32.86
Secondary school teachers	27.04	29.07	31.17	33.96	34.84
Teachers, special education	25.45	28.52	29.35	31.27	33.96
Vocational and educational counselors	10.49	28.79	34.07	44.10	44.10
Librarians, archivists, and curators	13.99	18.13	25.62	26.81	26.81
Librarians	13.99	18.13	25.62	26.81	26.81
Social scientists and urban planners	11.73	14.56	15.13	15.19	29.84
Psychologists	11.73	14.56	15.13	15.19	15.19
Social, recreation, and religious workers	10.16	11.47	15.60	17.36	19.98
Social workers	10.16	11.05	15.60	15.86	19.98
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	15.00	16.95	21.85	25.91	27.39
Technical	11.00	14.09	16.43	19.30	22.00
Licensed practical nurses	14.00	14.32	14.78	15.88	16.43
Electrical and electronic technicians	15.15	15.25	17.60	20.11	22.00
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.23	20.63	24.91	34.36	44.59
Executives, administrators, and managers	17.50	22.79	27.58	36.44	48.04
Administrators and officials, public administration Financial managers	16.23	19.95	28.85	32.91	48.04
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	17.50	17.50	22.18	30.83	33.54
Administrators, education and related fields	17.79	26.25	26.93	35.95	51.50
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	16.76	21.29	23.32	37.19	54.01
Management related	15.38	22.79	33.12	41.33	49.18
Accountants and auditors	13.26	17.10	21.23	22.07	28.70
Other financial officers	20.65	20.65	21.51	22.07	24.91
Management related, n.e.c.	17.10	17.57	18.12	21.89	31.59
Management related, n.e.c.	9.24	10.98	13.67	21.72	26.70
Sales	7.48	8.29	9.56	12.68	20.41
Supervisors, sales	9.56	9.56	10.90	11.14	12.29
Cashiers	7.28	8.80	8.92	11.08	13.14
Administrative support, including clerical	8.80	10.14	11.60	14.43	17.23
Computer operators	14.54	14.54	16.69	16.90	20.75
Secretaries	11.00	11.50	13.30	16.80	20.32
Receptionists	8.30	8.30	8.75	9.55	10.51
Order clerks	9.67	10.14	13.26	16.16	16.82
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.40	9.06	10.79	11.90	14.90
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.15	9.68	12.96	14.43	14.57
Production coordinators	11.52	12.55	17.89	18.00	20.27
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.24	8.24	10.00	11.30	11.35
General office clerks	8.40	9.80	10.54	11.75	14.10
Data entry keyers	9.63	10.12	10.53	14.00	15.92
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.64	9.33	11.54	13.77	15.15
Blue collar	9.00	11.56	16.11	19.52	22.33
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.92	14.63	18.33	23.75	26.64
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	18.27	18.27	26.62	28.75	30.38
Industrial machinery repairers	15.72	18.18	20.61	24.83	25.54
Electricians	19.99	23.34	23.54	25.80	26.64
Supervisors, production	15.90	17.07	21.50	25.30	28.00

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued					
Tool and die makers	\$14.88	\$15.20	\$17.23	\$26.87	\$26.87
Machinists	14.82	17.09	17.09	18.05	19.52
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	16.82	17.61	19.51	24.86	26.78
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	7.00	7.64	8.95	9.90	11.24
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Punching and stamping press operators	9.13	11.43	16.11	18.55	20.68
Numerical control machine operators	7.79	8.53	13.72	21.23	21.72
Printing press operators	12.08	12.90	15.99	17.42	18.47
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	13.75	17.74	19.33	19.33	20.00
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	9.86	11.43	17.51	20.89	20.89
Welders and cutters	8.63	9.95	14.08	19.82	21.39
Assemblers	13.00	16.16	16.56	17.12	18.49
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	8.78	11.76	15.84	17.22	20.52
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	9.25	9.81	11.74	13.37	18.22
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.54	12.75	16.22	18.66	21.34
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Production helpers	12.25	15.21	18.90	21.34	22.44
Stock handlers and baggers	10.54	10.54	16.22	16.22	17.42
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.63	9.34	10.85	14.54	17.88
Service					
Protective service	9.34	9.34	9.78	13.19	14.92
Police and detectives, public service	7.63	9.70	11.78	19.35	19.91
Food service	10.16	12.14	14.70	15.80	16.49
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	7.35	8.11	10.23	13.46	20.56
Other food service	12.78	14.86	18.38	21.35	21.91
Cooks	19.35	19.95	20.70	21.55	22.30
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.00	6.55	8.00	10.29	13.02
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	6.17	7.11	8.68	11.16	13.02
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.55	7.44	7.60	10.36	11.50
Cleaning and building service	6.00	6.17	7.11	8.68	9.74
Janitors and cleaners	7.86	8.11	9.06	10.03	11.49
Personal service	9.26	9.26	9.36	10.67	13.15
	7.86	8.11	8.49	9.55	10.03
	7.32	8.16	11.51	12.85	21.32
	7.35	8.16	11.51	12.82	15.07
	7.69	8.67	10.38	10.87	13.46

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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$5.84	\$6.37	\$8.05	\$10.06	\$15.02
All excluding sales	5.84	6.37	8.10	10.53	15.20
White collar	6.95	8.03	8.90	13.23	19.78
White collar excluding sales	7.87	8.40	10.06	15.14	19.78
Professional specialty and technical	9.33	14.76	19.50	20.74	29.19
Professional specialty	9.33	15.02	19.58	20.74	29.19
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	15.02	19.19	19.78	20.74	22.33
Registered nurses	16.27	19.19	19.58	19.78	21.00
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	8.67	8.67	9.33	17.69	26.81
Substitute teachers	8.67	8.67	8.97	9.33	9.33
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	12.40	13.58	14.19	16.74	18.15
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	5.75	6.85	7.59	8.03	8.09
Cashiers	5.75	6.00	6.95	7.75	8.03
Administrative support, including clerical	7.67	8.10	8.90	10.06	11.00
General office clerks	8.40	8.40	8.40	13.23	15.14
Blue collar	5.84	6.76	8.05	12.96	12.96
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	5.84	6.25	12.96	12.96	14.37
Bus drivers	10.40	12.89	13.06	13.90	15.56
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.46	6.76	7.46	8.05	9.59
Service	5.83	6.00	6.37	7.50	8.86
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	5.83	6.00	6.18	6.40	7.61
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	5.83	6.00	6.25	6.40	8.25
Cooks	5.83	5.83	5.83	7.00	8.25
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.80	5.80	7.00	7.00	8.97
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.00	6.18	6.37	6.37	6.40
Health service	8.20	9.42	10.53	11.01	12.61
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.20	8.89	10.53	10.53	11.01
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	5.25	6.75	7.28	8.71	8.71

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 Dayton–Springfield, OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Clark, Greene, Miami, and Montgomery 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 em-

ployment sampling at each stage. The first stage of sample selection was a probability sample of establishments. The sample of establishments was drawn by first stratifying the sampling frame by industry and ownership. The number of sample establishments allocated to each stratum is approximately proportional to the stratum employment. Each sampled establishment is selected within a stratum with a probability proportional to its employment. Use of this technique means that the larger an establishment's employment, the greater its chance of selection. Weights were applied to each establishment when the data were tabulated so that it represents similar units (by industry and employment size) in the economy that were not selected for collection. See appendix table 2 for a count of establishments in the survey by employment size. 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 collected in each establishment was based on an 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
1000–2,499	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. In cases where 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.

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work

level of each selected job was determined using a "generic leveling" process. Generic 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 new generic leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 generic level factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the generic level 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. For additional information on generic leveling see Brooks Pierce, "Using the National Compensation Survey to Predict Wage Rates," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Winter 1999, pp. 8–16.

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 generic 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.

Straight-time. Time worked at the standard rate of pay for the job.

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 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 the nonrespondents equals the mean value of 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 sample	304
Responding	210
Out of business or not in survey scope	20
Unable or refused to provide data	74

Some surveys may have a high nonresponse rate for the all industries or private industry iterations. Such instances are noted in the bulletin table footnotes.

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. A Technical Reinterview Program done in all survey areas will be used in the development of a formal quality assessment process to help compute nonsampling error. 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, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	223,100	179,200	43,900
All excluding sales	212,300	168,400	43,900
White collar	102,500	73,800	28,600
White-collar excluding sales	91,600	63,000	28,600
Professional specialty and technical	44,800	27,800	17,000
Professional specialty	37,500	21,000	16,600
Technical	7,200	6,800	400
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14,100	10,300	3,800
Sales	10,900	10,900	–
Administrative support, including clerical	32,800	24,900	7,900
Blue collar	84,200	78,200	5,900
Precision production, craft, and repair	21,600	20,100	1,500
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	38,400	38,400	–
Transportation and material moving	11,000	7,800	3,200
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13,200	12,000	1,200
Service	36,500	27,100	9,300

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.

Appendix table 2. **Number of establishments represented by survey and the number studied by industry division and establishment employment size, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2000**

Industry	Number of establishments represented ¹	Number of establishments studied				
		Total studied	50 - 99 workers ²	100 workers or more		
				Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All industries	1,400	210	60	150	87	63
Private industry	1,300	174	58	116	71	45
Goods-producing industries	400	77	22	55	33	22
Construction	(³)	6	2	4	4	-
Manufacturing	400	71	20	51	29	22
Service-producing industries	900	97	36	61	38	23
Transportation and public utilities	100	8	2	6	-	6
Wholesale and retail trade	400	24	12	12	12	-
Finance, insurance and real estate	(³)	6	2	4	3	1
Services	400	59	20	39	23	16
State and local government	100	36	2	34	16	18

¹ Number of establishments represented by the survey rounded to the nearest 100.

² Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

³ Number of establishments represented by the survey is fewer than 50.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported. Overall industry and industry groups may include data for categories not shown separately.