

Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI National Compensation Survey October 2001



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

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Lois L. Orr, Acting Commissioner

June 2002

Bulletin 3110–71

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

Material in this bulletin is in the public domain and, with appropriate credit, may be reproduced without permission. This information will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 1-800-877-8339.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction.....	1
Tables:	
1–1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings and weekly hours by selected worker and establishment characteristics, private industry, and State and local government	2
2–1. Mean hourly earnings: Selected occupations, all workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	3
2–2. Mean hourly earnings: Selected occupations, full-time workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	6
2–3. Mean hourly earnings: Selected occupations, part-time workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	9
3–1. Mean weekly earnings and hours: Selected occupations, full-time workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	11
3–2. Mean annual earnings and hours: Selected occupations, full-time workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	15
4–1. Selected occupations and levels, all workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry, and State and local government.....	19
4–2. Selected occupations and levels, full-time workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry, and State and local government.....	27
4–3. Selected occupations and levels, part-time workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry, and State and local government.....	34
5–1. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group.....	37
5–2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group, private industry.....	38
5–3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group, private industry.....	39
6–1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, all industries	40
6–2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, private industry.....	43
6–3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, State and local government	46
6–4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, full-time workers: Selected occupations, all industries	48
6–5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, part-time workers: Selected occupations, all industries	51
Appendixes:	
A. Technical Note.....	A – 1
Appendix table 1. Number of workers represented by the survey, by occupational group.....	A – 5
B. Occupational Classifications.....	B – 1
C. Occupational Leveling Criteria	C – 1
D. Evaluating Your Firm’s Jobs	D – 1

Introduction

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

NCS products

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

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001

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	\$19.26	2.4	35.7	\$18.34	2.9	35.8	\$23.87	2.6	35.2
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	24.03	2.9	35.4	23.39	3.6	35.8	26.54	3.3	34.0
Professional specialty and technical	29.28	3.4	34.1	28.30	4.6	35.0	31.79	3.7	32.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.01	3.6	39.5	32.73	4.4	39.8	29.51	4.6	38.6
Sales	20.20	17.4	31.9	20.26	17.5	32.1	-	-	-
Administrative support	15.39	3.2	35.8	15.24	3.6	36.0	16.09	6.1	34.8
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	16.07	3.9	37.9	15.73	4.3	37.9	21.10	3.7	38.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.97	7.1	39.9	21.58	7.9	39.9	25.47	3.8	39.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.25	5.8	39.6	13.25	5.8	39.6	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	16.69	5.3	34.7	16.28	6.4	34.4	18.93	4.0	36.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.76	7.9	36.0	13.55	8.7	35.9	17.29	4.8	38.4
Service occupations ⁵	12.25	3.8	32.4	9.46	2.8	31.1	19.54	4.0	36.6
Full time	20.14	2.5	39.1	19.22	3.0	39.4	24.49	2.6	37.6
Part time	11.59	4.6	20.2	11.30	5.0	20.6	14.19	5.0	17.7
Union	19.37	3.7	36.7	17.11	5.1	36.7	24.68	2.8	36.9
Nonunion	19.20	3.2	35.1	18.88	3.5	35.4	22.36	4.8	32.5
Time	18.96	2.3	35.7	17.93	2.8	35.8	23.87	2.6	35.2
Incentive	30.68	17.6	36.1	30.68	17.6	36.1	-	-	-
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	-	-	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	-	-	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	17.89	8.0	35.1	17.85	8.2	35.2	19.25	5.5	32.1
100-499 workers	16.62	5.1	35.0	15.94	5.3	35.3	23.38	8.7	31.8
500 workers or more	21.94	2.7	36.5	21.06	3.6	36.6	24.13	2.8	36.3

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, 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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$19.26	2.4	\$18.34	2.9	\$23.87	2.6
All excluding sales	19.22	2.4	18.23	2.8	23.89	2.6
White collar	24.03	2.9	23.39	3.6	26.54	3.3
White collar excluding sales	24.43	2.7	23.80	3.4	26.59	3.2
Professional specialty and technical	29.28	3.4	28.30	4.6	31.79	3.7
Professional specialty	29.90	3.5	28.71	5.1	32.33	3.7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.62	4.0	31.49	4.2	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	31.09	9.4	31.09	9.4	—	—
Industrial engineers	28.94	10.0	28.94	10.0	—	—
Mechanical engineers	28.86	5.4	28.45	5.8	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	30.26	3.4	30.39	3.6	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	30.13	4.8	30.20	4.8	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	30.65	5.5	30.72	5.6	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	25.14	3.4	24.10	2.8	30.94	10.8
Registered nurses	24.40	2.5	23.49	2.2	30.47	2.6
Teachers, college and university	33.91	6.9	32.94	8.7	37.14	10.0
Art, drama, and music teachers	33.24	6.2	—	—	—	—
Other post-secondary teachers	35.55	7.4	—	—	36.20	6.7
Teachers, except college and university	32.79	4.3	21.70	7.2	33.83	4.4
Elementary school teachers	33.41	5.1	18.19	8.8	34.16	5.2
Secondary school teachers	38.20	3.7	28.00	9.2	—	—
Teachers, n.e.c.	26.90	14.1	21.81	8.5	27.48	15.2
Vocational and educational counselors	25.80	17.1	—	—	26.87	16.7
Librarians, archivists, and curators	21.31	10.6	—	—	22.70	8.6
Librarians	21.77	11.8	—	—	23.82	6.9
Social scientists and urban planners	26.08	27.0	15.95	11.0	—	—
Psychologists	25.92	28.0	15.10	8.3	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.44	2.7	15.65	3.2	14.30	3.3
Social workers	15.47	2.7	15.65	3.2	14.45	3.0
Lawyers and judges	58.36	15.5	72.60	8.5	25.05	5.2
Lawyers	58.40	15.5	72.60	8.5	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	25.33	12.5	25.85	12.9	—	—
Editors and reporters	27.12	15.3	—	—	—	—
Public relations specialists	17.53	3.9	—	—	—	—
Technical	26.68	9.5	27.10	10.0	20.93	4.7
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	19.85	8.7	19.88	8.8	—	—
Radiological technicians	24.47	5.3	24.47	5.3	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	16.07	6.2	16.04	6.3	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	14.09	8.7	13.88	9.7	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	24.57	6.0	—	—	—	—
Computer programmers	21.99	6.3	21.77	6.5	—	—
Legal assistants	23.60	5.9	—	—	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	20.37	21.0	20.42	22.2	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.01	3.6	32.73	4.4	29.51	4.6
Executives, administrators, and managers	37.64	5.1	38.74	6.4	34.01	3.7
Administrators and officials, public administration	37.05	10.2	—	—	33.96	5.4
Financial managers	33.10	6.6	33.09	6.6	—	—
Personnel and labor relations managers	42.74	12.8	—	—	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	47.39	12.7	47.43	12.8	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	31.62	11.5	—	—	35.26	4.7
Managers, medicine and health	31.98	9.7	32.21	10.7	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	35.93	12.1	36.85	14.0	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	42.57	10.7	43.88	11.6	30.78	10.6
Management related	25.52	4.0	25.96	4.8	23.90	5.1
Accountants and auditors	23.73	6.7	23.35	8.8	24.56	9.2
Other financial officers	34.81	11.7	35.02	11.7	—	—
Management analysts	28.75	7.9	—	—	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	24.89	17.4	24.23	20.4	—	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	28.22	18.8	—	—	—	—

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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						
Executive, administrative, and managerial –Continued						
Management related –Continued						
Management related, n.e.c.	\$22.58	3.8	\$22.90	4.2	\$19.37	4.1
Sales	20.20	17.4	20.26	17.5	–	–
Supervisors, sales	24.97	23.1	24.97	23.1	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	8.26	5.1	8.26	5.1	–	–
Cashiers	9.09	6.5	8.89	7.0	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	15.39	3.2	15.24	3.6	16.09	6.1
Supervisors, general office	17.83	4.3	17.37	3.5	–	–
Supervisors, distribution, scheduling, and						
adjusting clerks	16.38	15.5	–	–	–	–
Computer operators	14.66	4.3	–	–	–	–
Secretaries	16.63	5.8	16.62	5.7	16.66	14.0
Typists	13.83	12.6	–	–	–	–
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	13.74	7.9	13.74	7.9	–	–
Receptionists	11.89	6.7	11.96	6.6	–	–
Information clerks, n.e.c.	15.94	5.1	15.91	5.3	–	–
Order clerks	13.92	5.4	13.93	5.4	–	–
Library clerks	13.78	13.0	–	–	14.08	13.3
Records clerks, n.e.c.	15.10	13.6	12.52	2.7	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.56	4.9	14.59	5.1	–	–
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	17.48	9.3	17.13	9.8	–	–
Billing clerks	14.97	7.7	14.97	7.7	–	–
Dispatchers	15.65	14.0	–	–	–	–
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	16.19	5.5	16.19	5.5	–	–
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and						
investigators	29.36	35.1	29.36	35.1	–	–
General office clerks	14.02	4.3	13.55	4.5	15.24	8.5
Bank tellers	9.82	4.4	9.81	4.4	–	–
Data entry keyers	15.52	22.6	15.64	23.1	–	–
Teachers' aides	12.95	8.0	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, n.e.c.	15.16	7.4	15.18	8.7	15.08	11.2
Blue collar	16.07	3.9	15.73	4.3	21.10	3.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.97	7.1	21.58	7.9	25.47	3.8
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	29.36	10.5	–	–	–	–
Automobile mechanics	30.89	14.3	31.12	14.5	–	–
Industrial machinery repairers	18.61	8.3	18.07	7.9	–	–
Electronic repairers, communications and						
industrial equipment	20.59	10.7	20.59	10.7	–	–
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	19.60	7.4	19.58	8.2	–	–
Carpenters	28.20	3.8	–	–	–	–
Electricians	28.00	6.1	27.33	9.9	–	–
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	23.00	7.2	–	–	–	–
Supervisors, production	23.66	11.2	23.66	11.2	–	–
Tool and die makers	25.70	6.4	25.70	6.4	–	–
Machinists	23.91	5.9	23.45	6.1	–	–
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	15.35	16.5	15.35	16.5	–	–
Inspectors, testers, and graders	17.88	6.8	17.88	6.8	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.25	5.8	13.25	5.8	–	–
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing						
machine operators	14.36	7.8	14.36	7.8	–	–
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	13.03	9.9	13.03	9.9	–	–
Molding and casting machine operators	10.09	7.4	10.09	7.4	–	–
Mixing and blending machine operators	18.06	2.9	18.06	2.9	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.80	6.4	15.80	6.4	–	–
Welders and cutters	18.08	11.0	18.08	11.0	–	–
Assemblers	9.71	13.1	9.71	13.1	–	–
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.24	6.0	12.24	6.0	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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						
Transportation and material moving	\$16.69	5.3	\$16.28	6.4	\$18.93	4.0
Truck drivers	19.07	6.3	18.75	7.4	21.21	2.3
Bus drivers	15.05	9.8	13.82	17.6	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.89	6.1	12.89	6.1	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.76	7.9	13.55	8.7	17.29	4.8
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	10.53	14.1	8.84	17.0	13.44	8.5
Production helpers	9.12	9.5	9.12	9.5	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	9.25	6.6	9.15	6.6	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	17.26	4.6	17.27	4.6	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	10.24	8.4	10.24	8.4	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.82	11.9	10.52	12.8	17.88	6.6
Service	12.25	3.8	9.46	2.8	19.54	4.0
Protective service	18.40	10.9	9.84	6.8	23.01	4.3
Firefighting	21.99	5.6	—	—	21.99	5.6
Police and detectives, public service	24.67	1.8	—	—	24.67	1.8
Guards and police, except public service	9.60	9.0	9.22	7.7	11.61	25.5
Food service	7.94	6.9	7.86	7.4	9.42	7.4
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.63	13.3	4.64	13.3	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.41	15.1	4.42	15.2	—	—
Other food service	9.15	4.7	9.12	5.1	9.54	8.5
Supervisors, food preparation and service	12.55	11.9	13.83	7.8	—	—
Cooks	10.16	8.9	10.05	10.2	—	—
Food counter, fountain, and related	7.64	7.1	7.70	7.4	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.56	6.8	8.56	6.8	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.39	7.2	8.36	7.5	—	—
Health service	10.93	3.6	10.03	2.1	14.60	3.3
Health aides, except nursing	11.72	6.7	10.45	4.9	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.61	4.3	9.89	2.3	14.48	5.3
Cleaning and building service	10.72	3.9	9.75	3.4	14.00	4.1
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	12.61	7.5	—	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	8.31	2.7	8.31	2.7	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	10.82	4.8	9.73	4.5	13.92	4.6
Personal service	10.75	8.0	10.77	8.6	10.52	5.8
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	—	—	—	—	8.59	4.5
Welfare service aides	8.67	7.3	8.60	7.4	—	—
Early childhood teachers' assistants	8.68	4.4	8.36	2.2	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	10.31	6.6	10.18	7.1	11.39	8.5

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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						
Sales –Continued						
Supervisors, sales	\$24.97	23.1	\$24.97	23.1	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	8.91	7.8	8.91	7.8	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	15.86	3.2	15.74	3.7	\$16.43	6.3
Supervisors, general office	17.84	4.3	17.37	3.5	–	–
Supervisors, distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks	16.38	15.5	–	–	–	–
Computer operators	14.68	4.3	–	–	–	–
Secretaries	16.95	5.8	17.00	5.5	16.86	14.2
Receptionists	12.58	5.8	12.58	5.8	–	–
Information clerks, n.e.c.	15.95	5.1	15.91	5.3	–	–
Order clerks	13.96	5.5	13.96	5.5	–	–
Library clerks	12.84	5.2	–	–	12.32	3.2
Records clerks, n.e.c.	15.27	14.0	12.58	2.7	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.84	4.8	14.81	5.0	–	–
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	17.91	9.5	17.54	10.0	–	–
Billing clerks	15.45	7.4	15.45	7.4	–	–
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	16.19	5.5	16.19	5.5	–	–
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	29.36	35.1	29.36	35.1	–	–
General office clerks	14.26	4.2	13.81	4.3	15.43	8.7
Bank tellers	10.28	3.5	10.28	3.5	–	–
Data entry keyers	16.27	23.0	16.44	23.5	–	–
Administrative support, n.e.c.	15.38	7.7	15.43	9.2	–	–
Blue collar	16.53	4.0	16.18	4.4	21.74	3.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	22.04	7.1	21.63	7.9	25.75	3.7
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	29.36	10.5	–	–	–	–
Automobile mechanics	30.89	14.3	31.12	14.5	–	–
Industrial machinery repairers	18.61	8.3	18.07	7.9	–	–
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	20.59	10.7	20.59	10.7	–	–
Carpenters	28.20	3.8	–	–	–	–
Electricians	28.00	6.1	27.33	9.9	–	–
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	23.00	7.2	–	–	–	–
Supervisors, production	23.66	11.2	23.66	11.2	–	–
Tool and die makers	25.70	6.4	25.70	6.4	–	–
Machinists	23.91	5.9	23.45	6.1	–	–
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	15.35	16.5	15.35	16.5	–	–
Inspectors, testers, and graders	17.88	6.8	17.88	6.8	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.25	5.8	13.25	5.8	–	–
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	14.60	7.9	14.60	7.9	–	–
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	13.03	9.9	13.03	9.9	–	–
Molding and casting machine operators	10.09	7.4	10.09	7.4	–	–
Mixing and blending machine operators	18.06	2.9	18.06	2.9	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.80	6.4	15.80	6.4	–	–
Welders and cutters	18.08	11.0	18.08	11.0	–	–
Assemblers	9.71	13.1	9.71	13.1	–	–
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.24	6.0	12.24	6.0	–	–
Transportation and material moving	17.36	5.4	16.96	6.6	19.37	4.0
Truck drivers	19.10	6.4	18.78	7.4	21.21	2.3
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.94	6.2	12.94	6.2	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14.89	7.3	14.67	8.1	18.15	4.0
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	10.98	16.8	–	–	–	–
Production helpers	9.12	9.5	9.12	9.5	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers	11.17	5.2	10.98	5.0	–	–
Hand packers and packagers	10.25	8.5	10.25	8.5	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers —Continued						
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	\$14.17	7.2	\$12.70	7.3	\$18.89	4.4
Service	13.34	4.1	10.04	3.0	20.21	4.0
Protective service	19.15	10.4	9.83	6.0	23.28	4.3
Firefighting	22.33	4.5	—	—	22.33	4.5
Police and detectives, public service	24.70	1.8	—	—	24.70	1.8
Guards and police, except public service	9.42	9.2	8.99	7.2	—	—
Food service	8.80	6.7	8.72	7.2	9.87	10.9
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.92	18.8	4.92	18.8	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.84	22.0	4.84	22.0	—	—
Other food service	9.73	5.1	9.72	5.5	9.87	10.9
Supervisors, food preparation and service	13.13	11.8	—	—	—	—
Cooks	11.14	6.8	11.18	7.8	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.81	7.9	8.81	7.9	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.24	8.7	8.23	8.8	—	—
Health service	11.03	4.0	10.00	2.3	14.60	3.3
Health aides, except nursing	11.81	6.7	10.53	5.0	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.68	4.9	9.80	2.5	14.48	5.3
Cleaning and building service	11.12	3.9	10.07	3.3	14.45	3.3
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	12.66	7.6	—	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	8.29	2.8	8.29	2.8	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	11.34	4.7	10.16	4.4	14.42	3.7
Personal service	12.16	11.5	12.17	12.2	—	—
Welfare service aides	9.17	4.9	9.07	4.7	—	—
Early childhood teachers' assistants	8.69	4.1	8.43	2.0	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	10.98	12.5	10.65	14.6	—	—

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

² 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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001

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	\$11.59	4.6	\$11.30	5.0	\$14.19	5.0
All excluding sales	12.04	4.9	11.77	5.4	14.22	5.2
White collar	15.30	6.1	15.07	6.9	16.90	4.4
White collar excluding sales	18.19	6.5	18.38	7.7	17.19	4.8
Professional specialty and technical	24.82	4.1	25.25	4.5	22.29	6.6
Professional specialty	25.47	4.7	26.09	5.2	22.34	6.6
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	26.36	5.5	26.29	5.7	—	—
Registered nurses	24.47	2.1	24.32	2.1	—	—
Teachers, college and university	24.40	15.4	—	—	29.63	14.2
Other post-secondary teachers	34.28	10.0	—	—	34.28	10.0
Teachers, except college and university	18.94	6.4	17.15	13.7	19.22	7.0
Teachers, n.e.c.	20.74	6.5	17.63	15.1	21.78	4.7
Librarians, archivists, and curators	18.96	7.8	—	—	19.32	7.4
Librarians	16.99	6.5	—	—	17.34	6.7
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	24.46	25.3	24.98	25.5	—	—
Technical	19.80	8.2	19.83	8.3	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	54.82	24.4	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	8.52	6.9	8.35	7.4	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.55	4.0	7.55	4.0	—	—
Cashiers	9.07	7.2	8.84	8.1	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	10.59	5.6	10.13	4.9	12.75	11.8
Secretaries	12.83	12.0	13.04	13.7	—	—
Receptionists	8.68	4.8	8.61	5.6	—	—
Library clerks	14.17	16.3	—	—	14.86	14.6
General office clerks	10.07	4.3	9.47	2.7	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.86	14.6	11.99	15.5	—	—
Blue collar	10.10	9.2	9.85	9.6	13.51	14.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.45	10.5	13.04	12.0	—	—
Bus drivers	14.24	14.8	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.12	7.0	8.12	7.3	8.13	3.7
Stock handlers and baggers	7.64	8.9	7.64	8.9	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	12.68	7.8	12.68	7.8	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	6.84	6.7	6.79	6.8	—	—
Service	7.87	4.3	7.70	4.7	9.58	4.2
Protective service	10.22	10.4	9.90	11.9	11.63	6.8
Guards and police, except public service	10.44	11.1	10.18	11.7	—	—
Food service	6.24	8.2	6.19	8.5	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.37	18.1	4.38	18.2	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.00	18.9	4.01	19.1	—	—
Other food service	7.55	5.2	7.52	5.4	—	—
Food counter, fountain, and related	6.84	2.0	6.87	1.8	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.96	4.6	7.96	4.6	—	—
Health service	10.16	4.1	10.16	4.1	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.28	4.1	10.28	4.1	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.96	4.7	7.71	4.8	9.30	4.8
Janitors and cleaners	7.95	4.8	7.68	4.9	9.30	4.8
Personal service	8.33	8.0	8.23	8.9	9.15	7.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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)
Service —Continued						
Personal service—Continued						
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	—	—	—	—	\$8.59	4.5
Welfare service aides	\$7.80	16.1	\$7.80	16.1	—	—
Early childhood teachers' assistants	8.51	19.3	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	9.86	5.0	—	—	9.59	3.4

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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									
Executive, administrative, and managerial —Continued									
Executives, administrators, and managers —Continued									
Administrators and officials, public administration	\$1,385	11.8	37.4	—	—	—	\$1,264	7.0	37.2
Financial managers	1,344	5.8	40.6	\$1,344	5.8	40.6	—	—	—
Personnel and labor relations managers	1,720	14.7	40.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	2,058	10.7	43.4	2,064	10.8	43.5	—	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	1,242	11.0	39.3	—	—	—	1,381	4.3	39.1
Managers, medicine and health	1,244	9.0	39.8	1,250	9.9	39.7	—	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	1,419	13.1	39.5	1,477	14.6	40.1	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1,682	10.1	39.9	1,729	10.9	39.8	1,255	9.6	40.8
Management related	1,010	4.0	39.6	1,033	4.8	39.8	929	5.4	38.9
Accountants and auditors	929	6.3	39.2	927	8.2	39.7	934	9.0	38.0
Other financial officers	1,406	11.5	40.4	1,415	11.5	40.4	—	—	—
Management analysts	1,144	7.9	39.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	983	17.6	39.5	970	20.4	40.0	—	—	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	1,129	18.8	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	894	4.0	39.6	905	4.3	39.5	759	4.4	40.3
Sales	988	18.5	39.7	988	18.5	39.7	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	1,005	23.7	40.2	1,005	23.7	40.2	—	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	334	5.3	37.5	334	5.3	37.5	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical									
Supervisors, general office	691	4.2	38.7	672	3.1	38.7	—	—	—
Supervisors, distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks	647	14.5	39.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer operators	571	3.0	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	649	5.6	38.3	654	5.0	38.5	638	14.4	37.9
Receptionists	495	6.8	39.3	495	6.8	39.3	—	—	—
Information clerks, n.e.c.	601	3.2	37.7	599	3.3	37.7	—	—	—
Order clerks	557	5.5	39.9	557	5.5	39.9	—	—	—
Library clerks	476	4.6	37.0	—	—	—	460	3.4	37.3
Records clerks, n.e.c.	569	12.4	37.3	478	1.8	38.0	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	579	5.1	39.0	579	5.2	39.1	—	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	702	10.2	39.2	694	10.9	39.5	—	—	—
Billing clerks	607	6.9	39.3	607	6.9	39.3	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	648	5.5	40.0	648	5.5	40.0	—	—	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	1,049	34.8	35.7	1,049	34.8	35.7	—	—	—
General office clerks	552	4.0	38.7	539	4.7	39.0	586	7.0	38.0
Bank tellers	410	3.7	39.9	410	3.8	39.9	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	616	19.6	37.9	623	20.0	37.9	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	596	7.6	38.8	604	8.6	39.2	—	—	—

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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	\$661	4.0	40.0	\$647	4.4	40.0	\$866	3.6	39.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	882	7.2	40.0	867	8.0	40.1	1,026	3.7	39.9
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	1,174	10.5	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	1,236	14.3	40.0	1,245	14.5	40.0	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	741	8.2	39.8	719	7.8	39.8	—	—	—
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	777	14.3	37.7	777	14.3	37.7	—	—	—
Carpenters	1,128	3.8	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	1,120	6.1	40.0	1,093	9.9	40.0	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	888	6.0	38.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	994	13.5	42.0	994	13.5	42.0	—	—	—
Tool and die makers	1,079	10.2	42.0	1,079	10.2	42.0	—	—	—
Machinists	966	5.9	40.4	948	6.2	40.4	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	614	16.5	40.0	614	16.5	40.0	—	—	—
Inspectors, testers, and graders	715	6.8	40.0	715	6.8	40.0	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	526	5.7	39.7	526	5.7	39.7	—	—	—
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	576	8.0	39.4	576	8.0	39.4	—	—	—
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	507	8.0	38.9	507	8.0	38.9	—	—	—
Molding and casting machine operators	402	7.2	39.9	402	7.2	39.9	—	—	—
Mixing and blending machine operators	722	2.9	40.0	722	2.9	40.0	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	627	6.5	39.7	627	6.5	39.7	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	723	11.0	40.0	723	11.0	40.0	—	—	—
Assemblers	389	13.1	40.0	389	13.1	40.0	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	486	5.8	39.7	486	5.8	39.7	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	703	6.0	40.5	689	7.3	40.6	769	4.5	39.7
Truck drivers	797	8.5	41.7	789	9.9	42.0	848	2.3	40.0
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	513	6.1	39.6	513	6.1	39.6	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	594	7.4	39.9	586	8.2	39.9	726	4.0	40.0
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	439	16.8	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production helpers	365	9.5	40.0	365	9.5	40.0	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	445	5.2	39.8	437	5.0	39.8	—	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	406	8.6	39.7	406	8.6	39.7	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	567	7.2	40.0	508	7.3	40.0	756	4.4	40.0
Service	517	4.3	38.7	383	2.8	38.2	808	4.6	40.0
Protective service	769	12.0	40.2	373	8.2	37.9	960	4.8	41.2
Firefighting	1,052	3.4	47.1	—	—	—	1,052	3.4	47.1
Police and detectives, public service	990	1.8	40.1	—	—	—	990	1.8	40.1

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Service—Continued									
Protective service—Continued									
Guards and police, except public service	\$352	10.9	37.3	\$339	10.4	37.7	—	—	—
Food service	340	7.2	38.7	340	7.7	39.0	\$345	12.0	34.9
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	186	19.3	37.8	186	19.3	37.8	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	183	22.7	37.9	183	22.7	37.9	—	—	—
Other food service	379	5.4	38.9	382	5.7	39.3	345	12.0	34.9
Supervisors, food preparation and service	497	14.4	37.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooks	421	8.6	37.8	432	9.4	38.6	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	345	9.2	39.2	345	9.2	39.2	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	327	8.7	39.7	327	8.8	39.7	—	—	—
Health service	424	3.5	38.4	391	2.4	39.1	529	4.2	36.2
Health aides, except nursing ..	442	5.4	37.4	412	5.2	39.1	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	415	4.6	38.9	384	2.6	39.2	549	4.7	37.9
Cleaning and building service	437	3.9	39.3	397	3.8	39.4	565	3.8	39.1
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers ...	507	7.6	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	331	2.9	39.9	331	2.9	39.9	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	444	4.8	39.1	398	5.0	39.2	562	4.3	39.0
Personal service	426	7.0	35.0	424	7.3	34.9	—	—	—
Welfare service aides	362	3.8	39.5	359	3.6	39.5	—	—	—
Early childhood teachers' assistants	343	3.2	39.5	335	1.3	39.7	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	432	12.2	39.4	418	14.1	39.3	—	—	—

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001

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	\$39,957	2.5	1,984	\$39,169	3.0	2,038	\$43,151	2.2	1,762
All excluding sales	39,543	2.4	1,981	38,612	2.9	2,037	43,151	2.2	1,762
White collar	48,022	2.8	1,928	49,371	3.6	2,031	44,027	2.9	1,625
White collar excluding sales	47,771	2.7	1,918	49,166	3.4	2,027	44,027	2.9	1,625
Professional specialty and technical	52,946	3.5	1,783	56,977	4.9	1,989	45,940	3.5	1,424
Professional specialty	53,034	3.9	1,746	58,350	5.9	2,008	46,077	3.6	1,403
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	65,801	4.2	2,081	65,695	4.3	2,086	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	64,665	9.4	2,080	64,665	9.4	2,080	—	—	—
Industrial engineers	62,969	15.3	2,176	62,969	15.3	2,176	—	—	—
Mechanical engineers	59,797	5.4	2,072	59,175	5.8	2,080	—	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	62,410	3.2	2,063	62,865	3.3	2,068	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	62,453	4.6	2,073	62,605	4.7	2,073	—	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	63,500	5.4	2,072	63,673	5.4	2,072	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	49,627	3.8	2,008	46,886	2.7	2,024	60,357	10.2	1,945
Registered nurses	48,613	2.8	1,994	46,729	2.6	2,021	57,184	2.2	1,870
Teachers, college and university	56,607	7.0	1,616	56,354	8.8	1,662	57,542	6.6	1,446
Other post-secondary teachers	53,431	7.0	1,501	—	—	—	49,295	8.1	1,345
Teachers, except college and university	43,386	4.0	1,300	36,185	7.3	1,644	43,898	4.2	1,276
Elementary school teachers ...	41,651	3.2	1,247	28,091	8.7	1,545	42,185	3.4	1,235
Secondary school teachers ...	49,377	3.6	1,293	41,225	8.5	1,472	—	—	—
Teachers, n.e.c.	41,060	14.7	1,477	—	—	—	40,582	15.8	1,441
Vocational and educational counselors	42,622	14.0	1,651	—	—	—	43,828	14.0	1,629
Librarians, archivists, and curators	39,397	11.5	1,833	—	—	—	40,913	9.4	1,774
Librarians	39,596	12.4	1,795	—	—	—	41,543	7.2	1,706
Social scientists and urban planners	46,412	26.1	1,771	32,318	9.4	2,031	—	—	—
Psychologists	45,768	26.8	1,766	30,636	6.3	2,030	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	31,030	2.9	2,015	31,255	3.4	2,007	29,765	3.0	2,059
Social workers	31,030	2.9	2,015	31,255	3.4	2,007	29,765	3.0	2,059
Lawyers and judges	129,629	15.2	2,221	166,501	4.5	2,293	51,830	5.4	2,069
Lawyers	129,758	15.2	2,222	166,501	4.5	2,293	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	51,656	11.3	2,027	52,693	11.8	2,026	—	—	—
Editors and reporters	55,529	13.7	2,043	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	52,564	7.8	1,943	53,327	8.3	1,938	42,151	4.9	2,011
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	40,864	9.7	2,080	40,936	9.8	2,080	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	33,808	6.5	2,080	33,744	6.7	2,080	—	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	29,325	9.4	2,080	28,860	10.5	2,080	—	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	49,811	7.7	2,027	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer programmers	45,283	6.7	2,059	44,791	7.0	2,058	—	—	—
Legal assistants	45,703	4.0	1,936	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c. ...	41,666	20.6	2,045	41,775	21.6	2,046	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	65,861	3.5	2,066	68,051	4.3	2,090	58,663	4.7	1,986
Executives, administrators, and managers	77,711	4.8	2,076	81,221	6.0	2,110	67,010	4.3	1,970

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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									
Executive, administrative, and managerial —Continued									
Executives, administrators, and managers —Continued									
Administrators and officials, public administration	\$72,041	11.8	1,944	—	—	—	\$65,748	7.0	1,935
Financial managers	69,884	5.8	2,111	\$69,869	5.8	2,111	—	—	—
Personnel and labor relations managers	89,433	14.7	2,092	—	—	—	—	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	107,019	10.7	2,258	107,303	10.8	2,262	—	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	62,010	11.0	1,961	—	—	—	68,442	4.3	1,940
Managers, medicine and health	64,693	9.0	2,068	64,976	9.9	2,067	—	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	73,768	13.1	2,053	76,748	14.6	2,083	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	87,440	10.1	2,073	89,898	10.9	2,068	65,252	9.6	2,120
Management related	52,443	4.0	2,055	53,695	4.8	2,068	47,942	5.4	2,006
Accountants and auditors	48,329	6.3	2,036	48,217	8.2	2,065	48,559	9.0	1,977
Other financial officers	73,107	11.5	2,100	73,573	11.5	2,101	—	—	—
Management analysts	59,467	7.9	2,068	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	50,389	17.6	2,024	50,422	20.4	2,081	—	—	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	58,697	18.8	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	46,463	4.0	2,059	47,078	4.3	2,056	39,447	4.4	2,095
Sales	51,374	18.5	2,065	51,374	18.5	2,065	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	52,252	23.7	2,092	52,252	23.7	2,092	—	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	17,361	5.3	1,949	17,361	5.3	1,949	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical									
Supervisors, general office	35,930	4.2	2,014	34,926	3.1	2,011	—	—	—
Supervisors, distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks	33,647	14.5	2,054	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer operators	29,676	3.0	2,021	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	33,195	5.6	1,958	33,988	5.0	2,000	31,542	14.4	1,871
Receptionists	25,719	6.8	2,044	25,719	6.8	2,044	—	—	—
Information clerks, n.e.c.	31,246	3.2	1,959	31,165	3.3	1,959	—	—	—
Order clerks	28,941	5.5	2,073	28,941	5.5	2,073	—	—	—
Library clerks	24,735	4.6	1,926	—	—	—	23,921	3.4	1,941
Records clerks, n.e.c.	29,576	12.4	1,937	24,865	1.8	1,977	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	30,106	5.1	2,029	30,103	5.2	2,033	—	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	36,523	10.2	2,040	36,078	10.9	2,056	—	—	—
Billing clerks	31,588	6.9	2,045	31,588	6.9	2,045	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	33,676	5.5	2,080	33,676	5.5	2,080	—	—	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	54,532	34.8	1,857	54,532	34.8	1,857	—	—	—
General office clerks	27,972	4.0	1,961	28,006	4.7	2,028	27,894	7.0	1,808
Bank tellers	21,309	3.7	2,073	21,296	3.8	2,072	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	32,043	19.6	1,969	32,383	20.0	1,970	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	31,008	7.6	2,017	31,415	8.6	2,036	—	—	—

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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	\$34,114	4.0	2,063	\$33,423	4.4	2,065	\$44,265	3.6	2,037
Precision production, craft, and repair	45,776	7.2	2,077	44,944	8.0	2,078	53,364	3.7	2,072
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	61,073	10.5	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	64,252	14.3	2,080	64,727	14.5	2,080	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	38,525	8.2	2,071	37,404	7.8	2,070	—	—	—
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	40,405	14.3	1,962	40,405	14.3	1,962	—	—	—
Carpenters	58,663	3.8	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	58,248	6.1	2,080	56,844	9.9	2,080	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	46,150	6.0	2,006	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	51,683	13.5	2,185	51,683	13.5	2,185	—	—	—
Tool and die makers	56,124	10.2	2,184	56,124	10.2	2,184	—	—	—
Machinists	50,229	5.9	2,101	49,314	6.2	2,103	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	31,918	16.5	2,080	31,918	16.5	2,080	—	—	—
Inspectors, testers, and graders	37,199	6.8	2,080	37,199	6.8	2,080	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	27,310	5.7	2,061	27,305	5.7	2,061	—	—	—
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	29,930	8.0	2,050	29,930	8.0	2,050	—	—	—
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	26,350	8.0	2,023	26,350	8.0	2,023	—	—	—
Molding and casting machine operators	20,916	7.2	2,073	20,916	7.2	2,073	—	—	—
Mixing and blending machine operators	37,561	2.9	2,080	37,561	2.9	2,080	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	32,242	6.5	2,040	32,242	6.5	2,040	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	37,615	11.0	2,080	37,615	11.0	2,080	—	—	—
Assemblers	20,203	13.1	2,080	20,203	13.1	2,080	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	25,247	5.8	2,062	25,247	5.8	2,062	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	35,882	6.0	2,067	35,435	7.3	2,089	38,038	4.5	1,964
Truck drivers	40,837	8.5	2,138	40,329	9.9	2,147	44,118	2.3	2,080
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	26,640	6.1	2,058	26,640	6.1	2,058	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	30,514	7.4	2,049	30,042	8.2	2,047	37,758	4.0	2,080
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	20,788	16.8	1,893	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production helpers	18,976	9.5	2,080	18,976	9.5	2,080	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ...	23,129	5.2	2,071	22,739	5.0	2,071	—	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	20,412	8.6	1,992	20,412	8.6	1,992	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	29,097	7.2	2,054	25,976	7.3	2,046	39,295	4.4	2,080
Service	26,475	4.3	1,985	19,881	2.8	1,979	40,358	4.6	1,997
Protective service	39,512	12.0	2,063	19,356	8.2	1,969	49,077	4.8	2,108
Firefighting	54,721	3.4	2,450	—	—	—	54,721	3.4	2,450
Police and detectives, public service	51,462	1.8	2,083	—	—	—	51,462	1.8	2,083

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Service—Continued									
Protective service—Continued									
Guards and police, except public service	\$17,674	10.9	1,877	\$17,599	10.4	1,958	—	—	—
Food service	17,260	7.2	1,962	17,532	7.7	2,010	\$14,358	12.0	1,455
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	9,577	19.3	1,947	9,577	19.3	1,947	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	9,429	22.7	1,947	9,429	22.7	1,947	—	—	—
Other food service	19,136	5.4	1,966	19,707	5.7	2,027	14,358	12.0	1,455
Supervisors, food preparation and service	22,829	14.4	1,739	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooks	20,904	8.6	1,876	22,096	9.4	1,976	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	17,966	9.2	2,039	17,966	9.2	2,039	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	16,987	8.7	2,062	16,989	8.8	2,063	—	—	—
Health service	21,588	3.5	1,957	20,357	2.4	2,035	25,232	4.2	1,728
Health aides, except nursing ..	21,556	5.4	1,825	21,410	5.2	2,033	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	21,605	4.6	2,024	19,949	2.6	2,036	28,560	4.7	1,972
Cleaning and building service	22,564	3.9	2,030	20,625	3.8	2,047	28,549	3.8	1,975
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers ...	24,712	7.6	1,951	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	17,189	2.9	2,072	17,189	2.9	2,072	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	23,065	4.8	2,034	20,699	5.0	2,038	29,209	4.3	2,026
Personal service	21,952	7.0	1,805	22,041	7.3	1,811	—	—	—
Welfare service aides	18,838	3.8	2,053	18,652	3.6	2,056	—	—	—
Early childhood teachers' assistants	17,246	3.2	1,984	17,318	1.3	2,055	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	22,468	12.2	2,047	21,747	14.1	2,042	—	—	—

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$19.26	2.4	\$18.34	2.9	\$23.87	2.6
All excluding sales	19.22	2.4	18.23	2.8	23.89	2.6
White collar	24.03	2.9	23.39	3.6	26.54	3.3
1	8.00	3.5	7.98	3.6	8.50	5.3
2	10.75	4.2	10.69	5.0	11.06	2.3
3	11.69	3.2	11.52	3.7	12.73	2.8
4	14.90	4.4	14.70	5.1	15.73	7.0
5	20.32	17.7	20.91	20.9	17.66	7.7
6	18.81	5.0	17.83	3.2	22.51	13.0
7	23.60	6.0	21.72	5.0	27.61	10.4
8	23.70	4.5	21.86	3.5	28.28	8.9
9	29.68	3.1	27.19	4.9	33.62	3.5
10	30.34	5.5	31.07	6.0	25.98	13.5
11	38.47	7.0	39.53	7.8	31.04	3.5
12	41.66	5.5	43.84	7.4	38.46	2.6
13	54.66	7.4	53.99	7.6	61.91	14.1
Not able to be leveled	26.45	7.3	26.30	7.6	32.07	11.4
White collar excluding sales	24.43	2.7	23.80	3.4	26.59	3.2
1	9.41	4.9	9.49	5.3	8.59	5.7
2	10.74	4.2	10.67	5.2	11.06	2.3
3	12.18	3.3	12.09	3.9	12.63	2.9
4	14.68	3.7	14.38	4.3	15.73	7.0
5	16.80	3.4	16.57	3.7	17.66	7.7
6	19.19	5.0	18.23	3.1	22.51	13.0
7	23.14	6.2	20.75	3.2	27.61	10.4
8	23.84	4.6	21.96	3.7	28.28	8.9
9	29.11	3.0	26.07	4.7	33.62	3.5
10	31.04	6.3	32.08	6.9	25.98	13.5
11	39.18	7.1	40.42	7.9	31.04	3.5
12	41.66	5.5	43.84	7.4	38.46	2.6
13	54.66	7.4	53.99	7.6	61.91	14.1
Not able to be leveled	27.11	7.0	26.96	7.3	32.07	11.4
Professional specialty and technical	29.28	3.4	28.30	4.6	31.79	3.7
Professional specialty	29.90	3.5	28.71	5.1	32.33	3.7
5	17.43	13.4	—	—	12.54	4.8
6	21.09	12.5	18.29	6.5	25.84	17.1
7	26.87	9.6	21.84	7.0	31.47	9.8
8	25.29	6.2	23.19	4.6	30.27	11.7
9	30.06	3.4	25.19	4.8	35.15	4.1
10	31.22	10.0	33.24	9.9	19.62	19.0
11	30.89	4.8	31.04	5.8	30.24	4.4
12	34.89	10.4	—	—	—	—
13	48.91	9.9	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	38.74	16.3	39.07	16.5	19.25	13.2
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.62	4.0	31.49	4.2	—	—
9	32.81	7.1	33.01	7.2	—	—
10	31.30	3.2	—	—	—	—
11	34.11	11.9	33.96	12.8	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	31.09	9.4	31.09	9.4	—	—
Industrial engineers	28.94	10.0	28.94	10.0	—	—
Mechanical engineers	28.86	5.4	28.45	5.8	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	30.26	3.4	30.39	3.6	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	30.13	4.8	30.20	4.8	—	—
9	30.56	8.2	30.56	8.2	—	—
10	29.60	6.4	29.60	6.4	—	—
11	36.17	4.6	36.17	4.6	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	30.65	5.5	30.72	5.6	—	—
9	32.16	10.5	32.16	10.5	—	—
10	29.60	6.4	29.60	6.4	—	—
11	36.17	4.6	36.17	4.6	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	25.14	3.4	24.10	2.8	30.94	10.8
6	20.21	2.5	—	—	—	—
7	23.21	6.0	21.14	4.7	—	—

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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						
Health related —Continued						
8	\$24.71	4.0	\$23.68	3.0	—	—
9	25.22	3.9	23.90	2.8	\$33.68	6.5
11	29.74	7.4	29.74	7.4	—	—
Registered nurses	24.40	2.5	23.49	2.2	30.47	2.6
7	23.32	7.0	20.58	4.8	—	—
8	24.42	4.0	23.26	2.3	—	—
9	24.32	2.8	23.54	2.5	—	—
Teachers, college and university	33.91	6.9	32.94	8.7	37.14	10.0
8	20.17	3.3	—	—	20.17	3.3
9	41.36	12.6	—	—	47.16	13.5
11	28.73	7.6	—	—	33.89	4.0
Not able to be leveled	34.43	16.2	34.43	16.2	—	—
Art, drama, and music teachers	33.24	6.2	—	—	—	—
Other post-secondary teachers	35.55	7.4	—	—	36.20	6.7
Teachers, except college and university	32.79	4.3	21.70	7.2	33.83	4.4
6	29.30	10.3	—	—	—	—
7	32.47	10.0	—	—	—	—
8	32.90	15.7	—	—	33.60	15.5
9	33.60	4.2	22.03	9.9	34.83	4.5
Elementary school teachers	33.41	5.1	18.19	8.8	34.16	5.2
9	33.98	6.5	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers	38.20	3.7	28.00	9.2	—	—
9	36.64	4.5	—	—	—	—
Teachers, n.e.c.	26.90	14.1	21.81	8.5	27.48	15.2
8	19.02	2.9	—	—	19.02	2.9
9	31.81	14.8	—	—	—	—
Vocational and educational counselors	25.80	17.1	—	—	26.87	16.7
Librarians, archivists, and curators	21.31	10.6	—	—	22.70	8.6
7	17.44	3.9	—	—	—	—
8	18.94	2.5	—	—	18.94	2.5
Librarians	21.77	11.8	—	—	23.82	6.9
7	17.44	3.9	—	—	—	—
8	20.11	2.9	—	—	20.11	2.9
Social scientists and urban planners	26.08	27.0	15.95	11.0	—	—
Psychologists	25.92	28.0	15.10	8.3	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.44	2.7	15.65	3.2	14.30	3.3
6	13.58	6.5	—	—	—	—
7	16.34	6.8	16.59	7.5	—	—
8	14.87	3.7	—	—	—	—
Social workers	15.47	2.7	15.65	3.2	14.45	3.0
6	13.58	6.5	—	—	—	—
7	16.34	6.8	16.59	7.5	—	—
8	14.87	3.7	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	58.36	15.5	72.60	8.5	25.05	5.2
Lawyers	58.40	15.5	72.60	8.5	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	25.33	12.5	25.85	12.9	—	—
9	20.89	4.1	20.90	4.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	32.08	18.5	33.64	17.7	—	—
Editors and reporters	27.12	15.3	—	—	—	—
Public relations specialists	17.53	3.9	—	—	—	—
Technical	26.68	9.5	27.10	10.0	20.93	4.7
4	14.53	4.4	—	—	—	—
5	17.05	7.9	16.61	8.6	—	—
6	21.06	6.5	21.15	6.5	—	—
7	21.24	6.0	21.16	6.2	—	—
8	22.07	2.9	21.63	2.5	—	—
9	23.79	5.0	24.60	5.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	19.15	4.6	19.15	4.6	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	19.85	8.7	19.88	8.8	—	—

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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						
Technical –Continued						
Radiological technicians	\$24.47	5.3	\$24.47	5.3	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	16.07	6.2	16.04	6.3	–	–
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	14.09	8.7	13.88	9.7	–	–
5	10.92	19.8	–	–	–	–
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	24.57	6.0	–	–	–	–
Computer programmers	21.99	6.3	21.77	6.5	–	–
Legal assistants	23.60	5.9	–	–	–	–
Technical and related, n.e.c.	20.37	21.0	20.42	22.2	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.01	3.6	32.73	4.4	\$29.51	4.6
5	16.38	7.8	–	–	–	–
6	19.98	3.7	19.56	6.0	20.55	3.8
7	20.29	4.6	20.47	5.4	19.42	4.3
8	21.97	5.5	19.93	5.0	24.81	4.4
9	28.19	6.0	27.66	8.2	29.70	5.5
10	30.91	8.2	30.77	10.7	–	–
11	34.18	4.4	34.33	4.8	32.75	2.7
12	42.56	6.0	46.09	7.8	38.36	2.5
13	49.49	8.0	49.47	8.4	–	–
Not able to be leveled	33.84	7.3	33.78	8.0	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	37.64	5.1	38.74	6.4	34.01	3.7
8	20.24	10.9	–	–	25.49	7.0
9	29.23	6.8	28.55	9.4	30.88	6.6
10	30.65	11.9	30.73	12.2	–	–
11	33.88	4.9	34.05	5.6	32.75	2.7
12	42.56	6.0	46.09	7.8	38.36	2.5
13	46.77	7.7	46.58	8.1	–	–
Not able to be leveled	41.86	10.7	43.82	12.2	–	–
Administrators and officials, public administration	37.05	10.2	–	–	33.96	5.4
Financial managers	33.10	6.6	33.09	6.6	–	–
11	33.16	10.0	33.14	10.1	–	–
Personnel and labor relations managers	42.74	12.8	–	–	–	–
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	47.39	12.7	47.43	12.8	–	–
12	55.88	9.9	–	–	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	31.62	11.5	–	–	35.26	4.7
9	33.01	12.0	–	–	–	–
11	26.28	18.6	–	–	–	–
Managers, medicine and health	31.98	9.7	32.21	10.7	–	–
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	35.93	12.1	36.85	14.0	–	–
9	19.69	6.7	–	–	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	42.57	10.7	43.88	11.6	30.78	10.6
9	31.67	7.8	32.17	7.6	–	–
11	38.51	2.9	39.29	2.3	–	–
12	41.96	5.9	45.67	5.1	–	–
Not able to be leveled	51.99	20.3	51.99	20.3	–	–
Management related	25.52	4.0	25.96	4.8	23.90	5.1
5	16.38	7.8	–	–	–	–
6	20.49	4.5	–	–	20.55	3.8
7	20.33	5.0	20.61	5.6	–	–
8	22.52	5.7	20.90	5.1	24.63	5.5
9	26.74	7.5	26.56	9.7	–	–
10	31.47	3.9	–	–	–	–
11	34.95	8.4	34.95	8.4	–	–
Not able to be leveled	27.97	4.5	27.97	4.5	–	–
Accountants and auditors	23.73	6.7	23.35	8.8	24.56	9.2
Other financial officers	34.81	11.7	35.02	11.7	–	–
Management analysts	28.75	7.9	–	–	–	–
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	24.89	17.4	24.23	20.4	–	–
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	28.22	18.8	–	–	–	–

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001** — 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						
Management related, n.e.c.	\$22.58	3.8	\$22.90	4.2	\$19.37	4.1
7	19.77	5.8	–	–	–	–
8	21.88	5.5	22.28	6.4	–	–
9	21.69	10.0	21.69	10.0	–	–
Sales	20.20	17.4	20.26	17.5	–	–
1	7.14	1.9	7.13	1.9	–	–
2	10.77	14.7	10.77	14.7	–	–
3	9.71	7.2	9.48	7.6	–	–
4	16.10	16.5	16.10	16.5	–	–
5	47.88	47.2	47.88	47.2	–	–
Supervisors, sales	24.97	23.1	24.97	23.1	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	8.26	5.1	8.26	5.1	–	–
3	9.00	12.1	9.00	12.1	–	–
Cashiers	9.09	6.5	8.89	7.0	–	–
1	7.28	3.9	7.28	3.9	–	–
3	10.01	5.6	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	15.39	3.2	15.24	3.6	16.09	6.1
1	9.41	4.9	9.49	5.3	8.59	5.7
2	10.74	4.2	10.67	5.2	11.06	2.3
3	12.18	3.3	12.09	3.9	12.63	2.9
4	14.70	3.9	14.40	4.6	15.73	7.4
5	16.77	4.3	16.43	4.6	17.98	10.0
6	16.84	2.5	16.62	2.7	18.28	2.8
7	20.46	4.7	19.90	4.5	21.80	9.3
8	17.88	8.2	17.83	8.3	–	–
Not able to be leveled	16.57	6.7	16.57	6.7	–	–
Supervisors, general office	17.83	4.3	17.37	3.5	–	–
Supervisors, distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks	16.38	15.5	–	–	–	–
Computer operators	14.66	4.3	–	–	–	–
Secretaries	16.63	5.8	16.62	5.7	16.66	14.0
3	10.91	6.8	10.38	9.0	12.07	5.7
4	14.59	3.3	14.83	4.1	14.22	5.5
5	15.54	5.5	15.49	6.0	–	–
7	22.72	6.9	19.74	5.8	–	–
Not able to be leveled	20.82	9.6	20.82	9.6	–	–
Typists	13.83	12.6	–	–	–	–
3	12.91	9.4	–	–	–	–
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	13.74	7.9	13.74	7.9	–	–
3	14.09	8.0	14.09	8.0	–	–
Receptionists	11.89	6.7	11.96	6.6	–	–
1	8.21	6.6	8.11	7.8	–	–
3	11.29	5.9	11.36	6.0	–	–
Information clerks, n.e.c.	15.94	5.1	15.91	5.3	–	–
Order clerks	13.92	5.4	13.93	5.4	–	–
4	14.73	5.9	14.75	5.9	–	–
Library clerks	13.78	13.0	–	–	14.08	13.3
1	8.53	7.8	–	–	8.52	9.1
2	9.89	7.5	–	–	9.93	10.8
3	10.06	11.8	–	–	10.04	13.1
4	13.66	6.9	–	–	12.72	1.9
5	17.66	2.6	–	–	–	–
Records clerks, n.e.c.	15.10	13.6	12.52	2.7	–	–
4	17.52	18.0	11.76	3.3	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.56	4.9	14.59	5.1	–	–
4	14.05	7.4	14.21	7.9	–	–
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	17.48	9.3	17.13	9.8	–	–
4	15.43	14.9	15.43	14.9	–	–
Billing clerks	14.97	7.7	14.97	7.7	–	–

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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						
Dispatchers	\$15.65	14.0	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	16.19	5.5	\$16.19	5.5	—	—
4	16.95	2.6	16.95	2.6	—	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	29.36	35.1	29.36	35.1	—	—
General office clerks	14.02	4.3	13.55	4.5	\$15.24	8.5
2	10.79	5.8	—	—	—	—
3	11.88	4.0	11.69	6.0	12.20	1.8
4	15.55	6.2	13.92	6.6	16.29	7.6
5	16.88	9.1	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	13.60	9.1	13.60	9.1	—	—
Bank tellers	9.82	4.4	9.81	4.4	—	—
Data entry keyers	15.52	22.6	15.64	23.1	—	—
2	9.94	1.7	9.92	1.8	—	—
Teachers' aides	12.95	8.0	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	15.16	7.4	15.18	8.7	15.08	11.2
4	11.85	5.4	11.90	5.5	—	—
5	15.84	12.9	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	16.07	3.9	15.73	4.3	21.10	3.7
1	8.76	5.2	8.48	4.8	17.47	8.0
2	12.02	3.4	11.70	3.6	—	—
3	16.26	5.6	16.09	6.0	—	—
4	16.93	4.5	16.80	5.0	18.39	6.5
5	18.17	2.7	18.11	3.0	18.62	5.0
6	21.94	10.2	21.86	10.6	—	—
7	24.59	3.5	24.27	3.9	26.93	2.9
8	26.36	6.6	25.56	7.5	—	—
9	31.34	6.4	31.44	6.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	19.82	12.6	19.82	12.6	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.97	7.1	21.58	7.9	25.47	3.8
4	14.72	9.4	14.67	9.9	—	—
5	17.83	4.7	17.41	5.4	19.69	5.6
6	23.67	17.7	23.66	19.3	—	—
7	25.43	3.2	25.08	3.7	27.76	1.9
8	26.91	6.1	26.26	6.7	—	—
9	31.34	6.4	31.44	6.5	—	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	29.36	10.5	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	30.89	14.3	31.12	14.5	—	—
7	24.20	1.7	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	18.61	8.3	18.07	7.9	—	—
7	18.95	8.5	18.95	8.5	—	—
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	20.59	10.7	20.59	10.7	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	19.60	7.4	19.58	8.2	—	—
Carpenters	28.20	3.8	—	—	—	—
Electricians	28.00	6.1	27.33	9.9	—	—
7	29.47	2.7	29.61	4.0	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	23.00	7.2	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	23.66	11.2	23.66	11.2	—	—
Tool and die makers	25.70	6.4	25.70	6.4	—	—
Machinists	23.91	5.9	23.45	6.1	—	—
7	23.60	3.7	22.73	1.8	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	15.35	16.5	15.35	16.5	—	—
Inspectors, testers, and graders	17.88	6.8	17.88	6.8	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.25	5.8	13.25	5.8	—	—
1	8.27	8.8	8.27	8.8	—	—
2	11.62	4.9	11.62	4.9	—	—
3	14.93	9.4	14.93	9.4	—	—
4	16.58	6.8	16.58	6.8	—	—

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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						
5	\$16.81	4.6	\$16.82	4.7	—	—
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	14.36	7.8	14.36	7.8	—	—
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	13.03	9.9	13.03	9.9	—	—
Molding and casting machine operators	10.09	7.4	10.09	7.4	—	—
Mixing and blending machine operators	18.06	2.9	18.06	2.9	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.80	6.4	15.80	6.4	—	—
1	10.13	4.6	10.13	4.6	—	—
3	11.03	10.9	11.03	10.9	—	—
4	20.29	8.5	20.29	8.5	—	—
5	17.61	3.9	17.61	3.9	—	—
Welders and cutters	18.08	11.0	18.08	11.0	—	—
Assemblers	9.71	13.1	9.71	13.1	—	—
1	7.88	10.6	7.88	10.6	—	—
2	11.66	10.2	11.66	10.2	—	—
3	19.97	13.2	19.97	13.2	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.24	6.0	12.24	6.0	—	—
3	10.96	7.2	10.96	7.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving	16.69	5.3	16.28	6.4	\$18.93	4.0
2	13.37	5.4	12.32	5.8	—	—
3	14.35	12.3	—	—	—	—
4	18.04	9.0	17.69	11.9	—	—
5	19.23	2.2	19.43	2.1	—	—
Truck drivers	19.07	6.3	18.75	7.4	21.21	2.3
4	21.77	14.2	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	15.05	9.8	13.82	17.6	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.89	6.1	12.89	6.1	—	—
2	11.89	6.2	11.89	6.2	—	—
3	15.29	8.0	15.29	8.0	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.76	7.9	13.55	8.7	17.29	4.8
1	9.50	6.4	8.98	5.9	17.47	8.0
2	11.75	5.4	11.51	5.2	—	—
3	17.67	3.7	17.67	3.7	—	—
4	18.35	4.8	18.42	5.2	—	—
5	21.11	5.8	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	21.82	19.6	21.82	19.6	—	—
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	10.53	14.1	8.84	17.0	13.44	8.5
1	9.33	18.4	—	—	—	—
Production helpers	9.12	9.5	9.12	9.5	—	—
1	8.52	9.9	8.52	9.9	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	9.25	6.6	9.15	6.6	—	—
1	7.61	8.3	7.61	8.3	—	—
3	10.13	13.7	10.13	13.7	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	17.26	4.6	17.27	4.6	—	—
2	12.45	14.7	12.45	14.7	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	10.24	8.4	10.24	8.4	—	—
1	9.66	9.1	9.66	9.1	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.82	11.9	10.52	12.8	17.88	6.6
1	10.21	17.0	8.59	15.4	18.80	6.8
2	11.21	19.8	—	—	—	—
Service	12.25	3.8	9.46	2.8	19.54	4.0
1	8.47	4.4	8.19	4.8	11.79	6.3
2	8.73	4.7	8.46	4.9	11.82	8.3
3	10.18	6.5	8.61	3.9	15.01	3.5
4	11.87	5.5	12.59	4.5	10.34	14.2
5	19.06	10.3	19.18	16.5	18.88	6.3
6	17.37	12.4	13.83	9.3	20.66	10.0
7	20.79	7.8	12.22	11.7	23.18	4.1

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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						
8	\$24.07	1.1	—	—	\$24.07	1.1
9	27.09	1.7	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	9.37	6.8	\$9.37	6.8	—	—
Protective service	18.40	10.9	9.84	6.8	23.01	4.3
4	8.77	14.6	—	—	7.87	13.6
5	16.54	11.1	—	—	—	—
6	20.81	9.3	—	—	20.66	10.0
7	23.57	2.9	—	—	23.94	2.7
8	24.16	1.1	—	—	24.16	1.1
Firefighting	21.99	5.6	—	—	21.99	5.6
Police and detectives, public service	24.67	1.8	—	—	24.67	1.8
7	24.32	4.0	—	—	24.32	4.0
Guards and police, except public service	9.60	9.0	9.22	7.7	11.61	25.5
Food service	7.94	6.9	7.86	7.4	9.42	7.4
1	7.32	9.8	7.32	9.9	—	—
2	6.95	13.3	6.91	13.8	—	—
3	6.33	13.5	5.99	14.5	—	—
4	10.92	8.8	11.99	5.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	8.58	5.1	8.58	5.1	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.63	13.3	4.64	13.3	—	—
1	5.23	14.0	5.23	14.0	—	—
2	4.26	24.4	4.27	24.6	—	—
3	3.86	21.1	3.86	21.1	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.41	15.1	4.42	15.2	—	—
2	4.26	24.4	4.27	24.6	—	—
Other food service	9.15	4.7	9.12	5.1	9.54	8.5
1	7.99	8.6	8.01	8.6	—	—
2	8.91	7.5	8.91	7.9	—	—
3	7.84	7.6	7.50	8.4	—	—
4	11.06	9.0	12.26	4.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	8.82	3.8	8.82	3.8	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service	12.55	11.9	13.83	7.8	—	—
Cooks	10.16	8.9	10.05	10.2	—	—
3	8.54	13.1	—	—	—	—
Food counter, fountain, and related	7.64	7.1	7.70	7.4	—	—
1	7.54	10.0	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.56	6.8	8.56	6.8	—	—
2	7.75	5.1	7.75	5.1	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.39	7.2	8.36	7.5	—	—
1	7.11	8.6	7.09	8.8	—	—
Health service	10.93	3.6	10.03	2.1	14.60	3.3
2	9.60	2.8	9.49	2.8	—	—
3	11.74	7.1	10.42	5.1	—	—
4	11.56	6.2	10.78	3.3	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	11.72	6.7	10.45	4.9	—	—
3	13.16	6.8	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.61	4.3	9.89	2.3	14.48	5.3
2	9.70	2.9	9.58	2.9	—	—
3	10.14	6.4	10.05	6.6	—	—
4	11.76	7.1	10.83	4.1	—	—
Cleaning and building service	10.72	3.9	9.75	3.4	14.00	4.1
1	9.54	4.9	9.01	5.3	13.05	4.9
2	10.63	6.8	9.68	6.0	12.74	9.1
3	13.60	8.5	8.48	10.3	15.56	4.3
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	12.61	7.5	—	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	8.31	2.7	8.31	2.7	—	—
1	8.04	4.1	8.04	4.1	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	10.82	4.8	9.73	4.5	13.92	4.6
1	9.79	5.5	9.20	6.0	13.05	4.9
2	10.86	7.6	9.84	7.4	12.74	9.1
3	13.65	8.5	—	—	15.56	4.3
Personal service	10.75	8.0	10.77	8.6	10.52	5.8
1	8.06	9.7	8.15	9.9	6.90	5.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Personal service—Continued						
2	\$7.87	8.9	\$7.84	9.2	—	—
3	9.43	4.8	9.29	4.9	—	—
4	17.95	9.7	—	—	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	—	—	—	—	\$8.59	4.5
Welfare service aides	8.67	7.3	8.60	7.4	—	—
Early childhood teachers' assistants	8.68	4.4	8.36	2.2	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	10.31	6.6	10.18	7.1	11.39	8.5
3	10.79	10.9	10.94	12.4	—	—
4	12.92	7.6	—	—	—	—

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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						
Health related —Continued						
9	\$24.80	5.6	\$22.87	3.5	—	—
Registered nurses	24.38	3.2	23.12	2.8	\$30.58	2.7
7	23.50	7.0	—	—	—	—
8	24.85	5.3	23.09	3.1	—	—
9	23.32	3.7	22.22	2.8	—	—
Teachers, college and university	35.03	7.1	33.90	8.6	39.81	10.2
9	42.00	15.9	—	—	51.79	17.9
11	28.66	7.8	—	—	33.78	4.0
Not able to be leveled	35.06	17.1	35.06	17.1	—	—
Other post-secondary teachers	35.61	7.7	—	—	36.66	7.9
Teachers, except college and university	33.37	4.4	22.01	7.5	34.41	4.6
6	30.17	8.2	—	—	—	—
7	32.89	9.9	—	—	—	—
8	33.27	15.7	—	—	34.01	15.5
9	34.16	4.3	21.93	10.1	35.49	4.9
Elementary school teachers	33.41	5.1	18.19	8.8	34.16	5.2
9	33.98	6.5	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers	38.20	3.7	28.00	9.2	—	—
9	36.64	4.5	—	—	—	—
Teachers, n.e.c.	27.80	15.4	—	—	28.17	16.5
Vocational and educational counselors	25.82	17.1	—	—	26.90	16.7
Librarians, archivists, and curators	21.50	11.2	—	—	23.06	8.8
8	18.87	2.5	—	—	18.87	2.5
Librarians	22.05	12.0	—	—	24.35	5.9
Social scientists and urban planners	26.21	27.3	15.91	10.9	—	—
Psychologists	25.92	28.0	15.10	8.3	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.40	2.7	15.57	3.1	14.45	3.0
6	13.58	6.5	—	—	—	—
7	16.34	6.8	16.59	7.5	—	—
Social workers	15.40	2.7	15.57	3.1	14.45	3.0
6	13.58	6.5	—	—	—	—
7	16.34	6.8	16.59	7.5	—	—
Lawyers and judges	58.36	15.5	72.60	8.5	25.05	5.2
Lawyers	58.40	15.5	72.60	8.5	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	25.49	12.4	26.01	12.9	—	—
9	20.90	4.1	20.90	4.1	—	—
Editors and reporters	27.18	15.4	—	—	—	—
Technical	27.06	9.9	27.52	10.5	20.96	4.8
4	14.53	4.4	—	—	—	—
5	17.03	9.2	16.49	10.4	—	—
6	21.13	6.9	21.22	6.9	—	—
7	20.72	5.8	20.60	6.0	—	—
8	22.14	3.0	21.68	2.6	—	—
9	23.92	5.4	24.84	5.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	19.15	4.6	19.15	4.6	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	19.65	9.7	19.68	9.8	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	16.25	6.5	16.22	6.7	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	14.10	9.4	13.87	10.5	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	24.57	6.0	—	—	—	—
Computer programmers	21.99	6.3	21.77	6.5	—	—
Legal assistants	23.60	5.9	—	—	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	20.38	21.2	20.42	22.2	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.88	3.5	32.56	4.3	29.54	4.6
5	16.38	7.8	—	—	—	—
6	19.98	3.7	19.56	6.0	20.55	3.8
7	20.29	4.6	20.47	5.4	19.41	4.3
8	21.94	5.6	19.93	5.0	24.82	4.5

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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						
9	\$28.19	6.0	\$27.66	8.2	\$29.70	5.5
10	30.47	8.5	30.18	11.2	–	–
11	34.18	4.4	34.33	4.8	32.75	2.7
12	42.56	6.0	46.09	7.8	38.36	2.5
13	47.86	7.3	47.75	7.6	–	–
Not able to be leveled	33.84	7.3	33.78	8.0	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	37.44	4.9	38.49	6.2	34.02	3.7
8	20.24	10.9	–	–	25.49	7.0
9	29.23	6.8	28.55	9.4	30.88	6.6
10	29.99	12.6	30.05	12.9	–	–
11	33.88	4.9	34.05	5.6	32.75	2.7
12	42.56	6.0	46.09	7.8	38.36	2.5
13	44.64	5.9	44.30	6.2	–	–
Not able to be leveled	41.87	10.7	43.82	12.2	–	–
Administrators and officials, public administration	37.06	10.2	–	–	33.97	5.4
Financial managers	33.10	6.6	33.09	6.6	–	–
11	33.16	10.0	33.14	10.1	–	–
Personnel and labor relations managers	42.74	12.8	–	–	–	–
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	47.39	12.7	47.43	12.8	–	–
12	55.88	9.9	–	–	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	31.62	11.5	–	–	35.28	4.7
9	33.01	12.0	–	–	–	–
11	26.28	18.6	–	–	–	–
Managers, medicine and health	31.28	9.6	31.44	10.7	–	–
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	35.93	12.1	36.85	14.0	–	–
9	19.69	6.7	–	–	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	42.17	10.3	43.47	11.2	30.78	10.6
9	31.67	7.8	32.17	7.6	–	–
11	38.51	2.9	39.29	2.3	–	–
12	41.96	5.9	45.67	5.1	–	–
Not able to be leveled	51.99	20.3	51.99	20.3	–	–
Management related	25.52	4.0	25.96	4.8	23.89	5.2
5	16.38	7.8	–	–	–	–
6	20.49	4.5	–	–	20.55	3.8
7	20.33	5.0	20.61	5.6	–	–
8	22.49	5.8	20.90	5.1	24.64	5.6
9	26.74	7.5	26.56	9.7	–	–
10	31.47	3.9	–	–	–	–
11	34.95	8.4	34.95	8.4	–	–
Not able to be leveled	27.97	4.5	27.97	4.5	–	–
Accountants and auditors	23.73	6.7	23.35	8.8	24.56	9.2
Other financial officers	34.81	11.7	35.02	11.7	–	–
Management analysts	28.75	7.9	–	–	–	–
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	24.89	17.4	24.23	20.4	–	–
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	28.22	18.8	–	–	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	22.56	3.9	22.90	4.2	18.83	3.5
7	19.77	5.8	–	–	–	–
8	21.74	5.8	22.28	6.4	–	–
9	21.69	10.0	21.69	10.0	–	–
Sales	24.88	18.3	24.88	18.3	–	–
1	7.58	5.0	7.58	5.0	–	–
4	18.14	11.1	18.14	11.1	–	–
5	49.16	46.7	49.16	46.7	–	–
Supervisors, sales	24.97	23.1	24.97	23.1	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	8.91	7.8	8.91	7.8	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	15.86	3.2	15.74	3.7	16.43	6.3
1	10.48	7.5	10.47	7.5	–	–

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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						
3	\$14.73	6.1	—	—	\$15.59	4.3
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	12.66	7.6	—	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	8.29	2.8	\$8.29	2.8	—	—
1	8.04	4.1	8.04	4.1	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	11.34	4.7	10.16	4.4	14.42	3.7
1	10.29	5.3	9.64	5.8	13.16	5.0
2	11.09	8.5	9.85	7.8	14.15	4.4
3	14.73	6.1	—	—	15.59	4.3
Personal service	12.16	11.5	12.17	12.2	—	—
3	9.42	5.2	9.27	5.1	—	—
Welfare service aides	9.17	4.9	9.07	4.7	—	—
Early childhood teachers' assistants	8.69	4.1	8.43	2.0	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	10.98	12.5	10.65	14.6	—	—
3	10.94	12.4	10.94	12.4	—	—

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 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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — 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						
Sales —Continued						
3	\$9.59	7.8	\$9.31	8.6	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.55	4.0	7.55	4.0	—	—
Cashiers	9.07	7.2	8.84	8.1	—	—
1	6.68	3.5	6.66	3.6	—	—
3	10.01	5.6	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical						
1	10.59	5.6	10.13	4.9	\$12.75	11.8
2	8.13	2.2	8.08	2.3	8.38	4.7
3	8.87	2.9	8.73	2.5	9.79	8.8
4	9.98	7.0	9.69	7.1	11.50	5.4
5	11.67	7.2	11.79	7.6	—	—
5	14.95	12.1	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	12.83	12.0	13.04	13.7	—	—
3	9.45	8.0	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	8.68	4.8	8.61	5.6	—	—
1	7.73	3.1	7.49	2.8	—	—
3	9.95	5.7	—	—	—	—
Library clerks	14.17	16.3	—	—	14.86	14.6
1	8.20	6.2	—	—	8.13	7.5
2	8.87	9.0	—	—	7.80	13.2
3	9.29	10.9	—	—	9.12	12.4
General office clerks	10.07	4.3	9.47	2.7	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.86	14.6	11.99	15.5	—	—
Blue collar						
1	10.10	9.2	9.85	9.6	13.51	14.2
2	7.38	6.2	7.36	6.3	—	—
4	11.21	4.5	11.48	3.9	—	—
4	15.01	6.3	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
Transportation and material moving						
Bus drivers	13.45	10.5	13.04	12.0	—	—
Bus drivers	14.24	14.8	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
1	8.12	7.0	8.12	7.3	8.13	3.7
1	7.40	6.4	7.37	6.5	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.64	8.9	7.64	8.9	—	—
1	7.58	9.1	7.58	9.1	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	12.68	7.8	12.68	7.8	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	6.84	6.7	6.79	6.8	—	—
1	6.76	6.6	—	—	—	—
Service						
1	7.87	4.3	7.70	4.7	9.58	4.2
1	7.29	6.3	7.30	6.6	6.88	4.8
2	7.38	9.3	7.17	10.3	8.90	4.5
3	7.47	10.2	7.38	10.7	—	—
4	10.70	4.6	10.66	5.6	10.89	3.6
5	10.08	10.0	—	—	11.98	6.6
Protective service	10.22	10.4	9.90	11.9	11.63	6.8
4	10.80	9.7	—	—	—	—
Guards and police, except public service	10.44	11.1	10.18	11.7	—	—
Food service	6.24	8.2	6.19	8.5	—	—
1	6.28	8.4	6.28	8.5	—	—
2	6.59	15.4	6.48	16.4	—	—
3	5.30	18.2	5.30	18.2	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.37	18.1	4.38	18.2	—	—
1	5.44	19.3	5.44	19.3	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.00	18.9	4.01	19.1	—	—

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service—Continued						
Food service—Continued						
Other food service	\$7.55	5.2	\$7.52	5.4	—	—
1	6.98	2.5	7.02	2.5	—	—
2	8.28	8.2	8.22	9.0	—	—
Food counter, fountain, and related	6.84	2.0	6.87	1.8	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.96	4.6	7.96	4.6	—	—
Health service	10.16	4.1	10.16	4.1	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.28	4.1	10.28	4.1	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.96	4.7	7.71	4.8	\$9.30	4.8
1	7.68	5.6	7.66	5.7	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.95	4.8	7.68	4.9	9.30	4.8
1	7.68	5.6	7.66	5.7	—	—
Personal service	8.33	8.0	8.23	8.9	9.15	7.7
1	8.17	9.9	8.28	10.2	6.90	5.5
2	7.48	16.4	—	—	—	—
3	9.47	8.2	—	—	—	—
4	10.80	2.8	—	—	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	—	—	—	—	8.59	4.5
Welfare service aides	7.80	16.1	7.80	16.1	—	—
Early childhood teachers' assistants	8.51	19.3	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	9.86	5.0	—	—	9.59	3.4

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001**

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	\$20.14	\$11.59	\$19.37	\$19.20	\$18.96	\$30.68
All excluding sales	19.97	12.04	19.52	19.04	19.11	26.50
White collar	24.90	15.30	27.47	23.37	23.63	37.71
White-collar excluding sales	24.91	18.19	29.29	23.52	24.32	–
Professional specialty and technical	29.70	24.82	37.16	26.75	29.28	–
Professional specialty	30.38	25.47	32.61	28.82	29.90	–
Technical	27.06	19.80	–	20.28	26.68	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.88	54.82	28.85	32.12	32.02	–
Sales	24.88	8.52	13.37	21.85	14.78	35.85
Administrative support, including clerical	15.86	10.59	16.22	15.25	15.04	–
Blue collar	16.53	10.10	17.91	13.37	15.80	23.20
Precision production, craft, and repair	22.04	–	22.50	20.83	21.60	27.42
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.25	–	15.25	11.85	13.20	–
Transportation and material moving	17.36	13.45	18.25	12.90	16.23	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14.89	8.12	15.48	10.19	13.75	–
Service	13.34	7.87	15.22	9.56	12.25	–
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	2.5	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.3	17.6
All excluding sales	2.4	4.9	3.7	3.1	2.3	13.6
White collar	2.9	6.1	5.9	3.3	2.6	26.8
White-collar excluding sales	2.7	6.5	5.5	3.1	2.6	–
Professional specialty and technical	3.7	4.1	5.6	4.2	3.4	–
Professional specialty	3.9	4.7	4.0	4.8	3.5	–
Technical	9.9	8.2	–	3.8	9.5	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	3.5	24.4	9.9	3.7	3.6	–
Sales	18.3	6.9	16.8	19.7	11.2	31.7
Administrative support, including clerical	3.2	5.6	6.7	3.6	2.5	–
Blue collar	4.0	9.2	4.8	5.2	4.1	9.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.1	–	9.9	7.1	7.5	14.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.8	–	6.6	7.7	5.8	–
Transportation and material moving	5.4	10.5	6.2	5.1	5.8	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.3	7.0	7.9	8.3	8.0	–
Service	4.1	4.3	6.9	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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001

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	\$18.34	-	\$22.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All excluding sales	18.23	-	22.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White collar	23.39	-	22.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-collar excluding sales	23.80	-	22.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	28.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty	28.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	27.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	20.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	15.24	-	18.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue collar	15.73	-	22.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	16.28	-	21.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	9.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	2.9	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All excluding sales	2.8	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White collar	3.6	-	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-collar excluding sales	3.4	-	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	3.6	-	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue collar	4.3	-	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	6.4	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001

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	\$18.34	\$17.85	\$18.46	\$15.94	\$21.06
All excluding sales	18.23	16.78	18.57	15.97	21.15
White collar	23.39	23.43	23.37	20.73	25.34
White-collar excluding sales	23.80	22.23	24.14	21.76	25.68
Professional specialty and technical	28.30	24.46	28.61	25.10	30.09
Professional specialty	28.71	25.06	29.07	27.03	29.96
Technical	27.10	—	27.34	19.16	30.44
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.73	34.98	32.15	30.84	33.44
Sales	20.26	27.69	15.93	15.54	17.15
Administrative support, including clerical	15.24	16.11	14.95	13.58	16.01
Blue collar	15.73	15.08	15.91	14.33	18.19
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.58	23.15	21.10	20.67	21.70
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.25	12.46	13.55	11.19	17.07
Transportation and material moving	16.28	12.57	16.96	15.82	18.98
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.55	11.79	13.89	12.01	16.33
Service	9.46	7.85	9.82	8.90	10.94
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	2.9	8.2	3.1	5.3	3.6
All excluding sales	2.8	7.2	3.2	5.4	3.6
White collar	3.6	11.8	3.4	5.7	4.0
White-collar excluding sales	3.4	11.4	3.4	6.0	3.9
Professional specialty and technical	4.6	8.1	4.9	8.2	5.7
Professional specialty	5.1	8.6	5.5	9.3	6.3
Technical	10.0	—	10.3	9.9	12.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.4	14.2	4.3	6.2	5.9
Sales	17.5	32.3	11.4	13.7	22.1
Administrative support, including clerical	3.6	11.5	3.2	3.5	4.1
Blue collar	4.3	7.7	5.2	8.0	3.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.9	9.2	9.9	17.0	2.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.8	7.9	7.4	9.3	6.5
Transportation and material moving	6.4	11.5	6.9	10.0	4.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.7	11.3	9.6	12.4	8.0
Service	2.8	7.8	3.1	3.2	5.3

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

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

³ 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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
—Continued					
Stock handlers and baggers	\$6.20	\$6.52	\$8.32	\$10.94	\$13.08
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	14.34	16.25	18.45	18.45	19.24
Hand packers and packagers	7.18	8.70	10.61	11.67	11.67
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	6.20	7.00	9.63	16.27	18.78
Service					
Protective service	6.50	7.97	9.87	14.52	23.75
Firefighting	7.97	10.00	21.64	24.31	26.62
Police and detectives, public service	19.23	20.99	22.09	24.63	25.41
Guards and police, except public service	23.75	23.75	23.75	26.05	27.28
Food service	7.49	7.97	8.07	10.00	12.61
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.17	5.75	7.74	9.82	13.00
Waiters and waitresses	2.74	3.09	3.28	5.48	8.46
Other food service	2.74	2.75	3.17	5.15	8.46
Supervisors, food preparation and service	6.38	7.00	8.91	10.24	13.55
Cooks	8.24	8.24	14.37	15.10	16.00
Food counter, fountain, and related	5.75	8.89	9.46	13.48	13.55
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.22	6.70	7.00	7.50	10.90
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.75	7.06	9.35	9.74	9.82
Health service	4.75	6.68	8.29	10.02	11.01
Health aides, except nursing	8.07	9.14	10.33	12.16	14.58
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.57	9.61	11.47	14.58	15.65
Cleaning and building service	8.00	9.14	9.91	11.90	14.52
Supervisors, cleaning and building service	7.16	8.59	10.44	12.98	14.79
workers	10.44	10.50	12.98	12.98	14.79
Maids and housemen	6.94	7.68	8.63	8.83	9.03
Janitors and cleaners	7.16	8.38	10.64	13.35	14.90
Personal service	5.90	7.76	8.65	10.15	15.20
Welfare service aides	5.86	8.63	8.65	9.00	10.60
Early childhood teachers' assistants	7.00	7.00	8.14	9.67	11.17
Service, n.e.c.	7.00	9.55	9.71	10.15	15.24

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
White collar –Continued					
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued					
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	\$9.43	\$12.80	\$14.00	\$17.50	\$20.64
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	10.25	11.83	19.19	19.77	19.77
Billing clerks	11.00	11.62	16.93	17.75	20.23
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	13.94	13.94	16.72	18.29	19.28
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	15.92	16.71	20.73	22.97	61.34
General office clerks	9.80	11.25	13.51	15.60	17.95
Bank tellers	8.22	9.32	9.60	10.38	12.61
Data entry keyers	9.29	10.00	11.53	25.46	25.46
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.01	11.15	14.43	18.49	19.60
Blue collar	7.33	9.59	15.00	19.95	25.89
Precision production, craft, and repair					
Automobile mechanics	23.57	23.57	25.72	39.67	39.67
Industrial machinery repairers	11.39	12.13	18.90	21.77	23.88
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	14.98	17.60	17.60	22.93	27.05
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	9.15	21.49	21.49	21.49	21.49
Electricians	15.50	25.90	31.30	31.30	31.30
Supervisors, production	15.79	17.25	21.20	27.00	39.16
Tool and die makers	19.95	24.82	25.00	28.96	30.68
Machinists	17.51	19.73	21.89	25.90	31.14
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	11.14	11.93	13.33	19.98	25.63
Inspectors, testers, and graders	13.16	16.17	16.17	19.99	22.82
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	10.65	10.65	14.85	15.94	15.94
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	8.79	8.79	10.99	17.50	18.46
Molding and casting machine operators	8.64	8.64	8.73	10.37	13.97
Mixing and blending machine operators	16.40	18.34	18.34	18.34	19.97
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	9.34	11.56	16.69	18.94	21.12
Welders and cutters	10.70	15.55	18.01	23.40	23.40
Assemblers	6.04	6.04	7.87	11.65	15.87
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	9.69	10.16	11.00	13.95	16.13
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	10.55	17.21	19.24	23.75	25.45
Bus drivers	10.61	10.61	10.61	18.43	18.43
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	9.42	10.61	12.69	14.75	16.74
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	6.12	6.12	7.75	11.77	16.50
Production helpers	5.96	7.60	7.60	9.87	13.60
Stock handlers and baggers	6.20	6.52	8.32	10.94	13.08
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	14.34	16.25	18.45	18.45	19.24
Hand packers and packagers	7.18	8.70	10.61	11.67	11.67
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	6.20	6.20	9.13	13.01	18.47
Service					
Protective service	7.97	7.97	9.43	10.00	14.32
Guards and police, except public service	7.97	7.97	8.00	10.00	10.69
Food service	3.15	5.75	7.53	9.82	13.00
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.74	3.09	3.28	5.48	8.46
Waiters and waitresses	2.74	2.75	3.17	5.15	8.46
Other food service	6.38	6.96	8.91	10.33	13.55
Supervisors, food preparation and service	6.50	13.73	15.10	15.10	16.00
Cooks	5.75	8.63	9.46	13.48	13.55
Food counter, fountain, and related	6.38	6.96	7.00	8.58	10.90
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.75	7.06	9.35	9.74	9.82
Food preparation, n.e.c.	4.75	6.68	7.96	10.02	11.01
Health service	8.00	9.12	9.84	10.96	12.16

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service –Continued					
Health service –Continued					
Health aides, except nursing	\$8.57	\$9.17	\$10.47	\$12.16	\$12.16
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.00	9.12	9.80	10.73	11.90
Cleaning and building service	7.12	8.00	9.03	10.64	12.98
Maids and housemen	6.94	7.68	8.63	8.83	9.03
Janitors and cleaners	7.12	7.85	9.19	10.64	13.79
Personal service	5.86	7.50	8.65	9.78	15.20
Welfare service aides	5.86	8.63	8.65	9.00	10.60
Early childhood teachers' assistants	7.00	7.00	8.14	9.67	9.67
Service, n.e.c.	7.00	9.55	9.71	10.15	15.24

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$12.35	\$16.12	\$23.30	\$29.15	\$39.53
All excluding sales	12.35	16.12	23.38	29.23	39.53
White collar	12.48	17.04	26.28	35.49	40.04
White collar excluding sales	12.48	17.15	26.28	35.49	40.04
Professional specialty and technical	18.60	26.11	33.00	39.53	41.66
Professional specialty	19.57	26.37	33.00	39.53	41.66
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	13.49	27.81	31.17	32.27	39.60
Registered nurses	27.81	29.12	31.17	32.27	32.27
Teachers, college and university	19.58	30.43	33.91	38.86	66.02
Other post-secondary teachers	27.75	27.75	32.18	35.05	45.87
Teachers, except college and university	22.41	28.62	35.49	40.04	41.66
Elementary school teachers	22.41	28.62	35.49	39.53	39.53
Teachers, n.e.c.	19.00	19.57	26.11	26.56	44.20
Vocational and educational counselors	16.35	18.13	33.44	33.44	33.44
Librarians, archivists, and curators	18.30	18.30	24.45	26.37	26.37
Librarians	18.37	21.04	26.37	26.37	26.37
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	11.51	13.19	14.03	16.12	16.78
Social workers	11.51	13.19	14.03	16.12	16.78
Lawyers and judges	21.73	21.73	26.17	27.13	27.13
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	15.92	17.15	20.88	22.53	27.06
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19.40	23.01	29.85	37.23	37.78
Executives, administrators, and managers	25.66	30.35	34.45	37.71	39.55
Administrators and officials, public administration	30.35	30.90	30.90	34.45	40.11
Administrators, education and related fields	27.89	37.71	37.71	37.71	38.66
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	21.12	25.66	29.67	37.23	37.23
Management related	18.05	19.42	24.42	26.86	29.23
Accountants and auditors	19.42	19.42	26.28	30.87	30.87
Management related, n.e.c.	17.31	17.79	19.38	19.40	24.42
Sales	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.05	12.10	15.44	18.58	24.73
Secretaries	11.05	11.98	15.83	18.31	25.27
Library clerks	7.49	11.48	13.47	18.11	18.11
General office clerks	11.00	11.88	13.71	19.32	23.38
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.48	12.48	12.48	17.25	19.44
Blue collar	15.37	17.20	20.03	24.56	28.65
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.87	22.34	27.89	28.65	30.50
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	16.21	17.20	17.20	21.42	23.30
Truck drivers	19.18	21.42	21.42	21.42	23.30
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.10	15.37	16.93	20.03	20.03
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	9.00	12.10	14.93	15.37	16.57
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	13.06	15.21	18.78	20.03	20.03
Service	10.00	14.52	20.99	24.31	26.62
Protective service	14.85	21.64	23.75	25.50	27.28
Firefighting	19.23	20.99	22.09	24.63	25.41
Police and detectives, public service	23.75	23.75	23.75	26.05	27.28
Guards and police, except public service	6.48	6.48	12.47	17.62	17.62
Food service	8.24	8.24	8.24	9.38	12.50
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service —Continued					
Food service —Continued					
Other food service	\$8.24	\$8.24	\$8.60	\$9.38	\$12.50
Health service	12.09	14.52	14.58	15.65	16.22
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	12.09	14.52	14.52	16.22	16.22
Cleaning and building service	11.57	12.99	14.52	14.79	17.07
Janitors and cleaners	10.71	12.87	14.52	15.52	17.07
Personal service	6.67	8.70	11.17	12.21	13.69
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	6.67	7.59	8.70	10.00	10.00
Service, n.e.c.	9.50	10.00	13.05	13.05	13.05

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

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

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

Table 6-4. **Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001 — Continued**

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service —Continued					
Food service —Continued					
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	\$2.75	\$2.75	\$3.81	\$5.39	\$11.00
Waiters and waitresses	2.43	2.75	3.09	5.31	11.00
Other food service	6.68	7.63	9.66	10.90	13.87
Supervisors, food preparation and service	8.24	8.24	14.37	15.10	16.00
Cooks	8.91	8.91	10.39	13.48	13.55
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.78	7.06	9.74	9.82	10.24
Food preparation, n.e.c.	4.75	6.68	7.96	10.02	11.01
Health service	8.07	9.14	10.47	12.16	14.58
Health aides, except nursing	8.57	9.61	11.64	14.58	15.65
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.00	9.14	9.91	11.90	14.52
Cleaning and building service	7.68	8.60	10.64	13.63	14.90
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	10.44	10.50	12.98	12.98	14.79
Maids and housemen	6.94	7.68	8.63	8.83	9.03
Janitors and cleaners	7.85	8.59	10.64	13.70	15.21
Personal service	7.00	8.63	8.65	10.97	29.85
Welfare service aides	8.63	8.63	8.65	8.65	10.40
Early childhood teachers' assistants	7.00	8.14	8.14	9.67	10.97
Service, n.e.c.	5.13	8.28	10.15	15.24	15.24

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, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$6.20	\$7.05	\$9.09	\$12.63	\$21.81
All excluding sales	6.20	7.05	9.38	13.31	23.47
White collar	7.14	8.33	10.33	20.99	26.86
White collar excluding sales	8.22	9.68	15.58	24.40	29.95
Professional specialty and technical	15.58	20.00	23.67	26.96	30.92
Professional specialty	15.58	20.99	24.43	27.18	30.92
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	20.99	23.24	24.43	26.86	30.39
Registered nurses	20.99	23.00	24.43	26.34	27.81
Teachers, college and university	11.42	11.42	19.58	38.19	38.95
Other post-secondary teachers	19.91	22.44	38.68	39.50	39.50
Teachers, except college and university	15.30	15.58	19.00	23.47	23.47
Teachers, n.e.c.	13.46	15.30	23.47	23.47	23.47
Librarians, archivists, and curators	13.91	14.00	19.36	22.37	22.37
Librarians	13.91	14.00	16.92	19.36	21.32
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	12.00	12.50	16.00	18.36	58.11
Technical	13.51	16.36	18.99	20.82	28.00
Executive, administrative, and managerial	24.42	43.01	43.01	56.73	98.90
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—
Management related	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	6.58	7.00	8.04	10.33	10.33
Sales workers, other commodities	6.63	6.81	7.14	7.73	9.60
Cashiers	6.58	7.28	8.85	10.33	10.33
Administrative support, including clerical	7.90	8.33	9.68	11.47	15.78
Secretaries	8.06	9.62	12.00	15.78	15.78
Receptionists	7.27	7.72	8.04	9.77	9.77
Library clerks	7.27	9.80	18.11	18.11	18.11
General office clerks	8.75	9.00	9.70	11.00	11.30
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.09	10.00	10.25	10.25	18.72
Blue collar	6.20	6.52	8.74	12.52	16.21
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	10.61	10.61	11.39	18.43	18.43
Bus drivers	10.61	10.61	12.83	18.43	18.43
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.20	6.20	6.97	8.70	13.08
Stock handlers and baggers	6.20	6.52	6.80	8.32	13.08
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	7.37	11.79	12.36	14.70	14.70
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	6.20	6.20	6.20	7.78	8.26
Service	4.40	6.24	7.49	9.67	10.67
Protective service	7.49	7.49	8.07	12.02	14.82
Guards and police, except public service	7.49	7.49	8.07	13.00	14.82
Food service	3.15	3.28	6.70	7.74	9.35
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.74	3.15	3.17	5.48	8.46
Waiters and waitresses	2.74	3.10	3.17	3.28	8.46
Other food service	5.75	6.50	7.00	7.76	9.63
Food counter, fountain, and related	6.22	6.38	7.00	7.00	7.28
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.50	6.75	7.74	8.65	9.63
Health service	8.48	9.67	9.78	10.48	12.66
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.48	9.67	9.78	10.48	12.66

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-5. **Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001** — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service —Continued					
Cleaning and building service	\$6.50	\$7.16	\$7.38	\$9.00	\$9.62
Janitors and cleaners	6.50	7.16	7.38	9.00	9.62
Personal service	5.86	6.24	8.11	9.71	10.60
Welfare service aides	5.86	5.86	5.86	10.60	10.60
Early childhood teachers' assistants	6.36	6.36	6.57	10.94	15.00
Service, n.e.c.	8.45	9.71	9.71	9.71	10.00

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 Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cook, De Kalb, Du Page, Grundy, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties, IL; Lake and Porter Counties, IN; and Kenosha County, WI.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

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

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

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

In step one, the jobs to be sampled were selected at each establishment by the BLS field economist during a personal

visit. A complete list of employees was used for sampling, with each selected worker representing a job within the establishment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

being in a union job or a nonunion job. See the "Definition of terms" section on the following page for more detail.

Occupational leveling

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collection period

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

Survey response

	<i>Establish- ments</i>
Total in sampling frame	13,154
Total in sample	798
Responding	419
Out of business or not in survey scope	75
Unable or refused to provide data	304

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

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

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

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

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

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, October 2001**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	2,075,800	1,693,600	382,200
All excluding sales	1,971,500	1,591,500	380,000
White collar	1,015,600	773,900	241,600
White-collar excluding sales	911,300	671,900	239,400
Professional specialty and technical	389,200	256,000	133,200
Professional specialty	322,200	193,200	129,000
Technical	67,100	62,800	4,200
Executive, administrative, and managerial	174,200	133,800	40,400
Sales	104,300	102,000	–
Administrative support, including clerical	347,900	282,100	65,800
Blue collar	670,200	626,400	43,900
Precision production, craft, and repair	156,800	141,000	15,800
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	209,800	209,600	–
Transportation and material moving	112,300	95,300	16,900
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	191,300	180,400	11,000
Service	390,000	293,300	96,700

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.