

Buffalo–Niagara Falls, NY National Compensation Survey July 2006



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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Buffalo–Niagara Falls, NY, metropolitan area. Data were collected between December 2005 and January 2007; the average reference month is July 2006. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and an appendix with detailed information on occupational classifications.

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

NCS products

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

Changes to the publications

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

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

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by high-level occupational ag-

gregations in the private sector. Tables 15 and 16 provide mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings data for full-time employees in private establishments with fewer than 100 workers, and in private establishments with 100 workers or more.

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

high-level occupational aggregation. Table 19 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions within the private sector.

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

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$18.04	3.5	34.9	\$16.68	3.9	34.8	\$25.78	3.1	35.3
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	26.89	3.7	34.7	24.17	4.5	35.0	35.13	3.9	33.9
Management, business, and financial	26.37	5.1	39.0	25.82	5.7	39.5	29.32	6.6	36.9
Professional and related	27.10	3.9	33.2	23.37	5.0	33.2	36.43	4.7	33.3
Service	11.73	6.2	31.3	9.91	5.0	30.3	19.50	3.2	36.5
Sales and office	14.05	4.2	34.5	13.75	4.6	34.3	17.06	4.0	36.4
Sales and related	14.24	8.4	32.9	14.14	8.6	32.8	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	13.95	3.5	35.3	13.52	4.0	35.2	16.86	3.7	36.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	21.49	9.1	39.5	22.21	10.6	39.6	18.37	.5	39.2
Construction and extraction	22.12	13.2	39.1	23.03	14.1	39.3	16.83	10.8	38.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair	20.67	8.6	40.0	21.00	11.0	40.0	19.61	7.0	40.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	16.69	6.3	38.5	16.53	6.6	38.8	19.13	3.6	34.7
Production	17.76	2.7	38.7	17.75	2.7	38.7	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.42	11.3	38.4	14.87	12.6	39.1	19.07	3.9	34.5
Full time	19.03	3.6	39.5	17.60	4.0	39.7	26.67	3.5	38.3
Part time	11.09	8.4	19.3	10.75	9.5	19.4	14.52	3.0	18.0
Union	23.47	4.1	36.4	20.60	7.4	36.6	26.29	3.7	36.2
Nonunion	16.03	3.7	34.4	15.95	3.8	34.5	20.45	12.2	28.3
Time	17.98	3.6	34.7	16.49	4.1	34.6	25.78	3.1	35.3
Incentive	18.86	6.3	37.9	18.86	6.3	37.9	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	20.18	6.7	39.8	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	14.51	5.2	33.4	14.48	5.2	33.4	—	—	—
100-499 workers	19.09	3.6	37.4	18.76	3.7	37.7	24.30	5.5	33.6
500 workers or more	23.86	3.6	35.8	21.40	6.0	36.0	26.16	3.8	35.6

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. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$18.04	3.5	\$19.03	3.6	\$11.09	8.4
Management occupations	29.37	10.0	29.45	10.5	—	—
Level 9	21.31	18.6	20.49	20.8	—	—
Level 11	39.94	3.1	39.94	3.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	36.17	3.7	36.53	3.6	—	—
Education administrators	23.57	32.9	23.55	33.8	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.68	5.3	23.69	5.5	—	—
Level 7	20.46	3.5	20.46	3.5	—	—
Level 9	27.66	3.9	28.50	4.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	24.49	13.9	24.49	13.9	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.87	17.2	19.89	17.6	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations						
Level 9	28.19	2.6	28.19	2.6	—	—
Engineers						
Level 9	28.19	2.6	28.19	2.6	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.66	10.9	22.66	10.9	—	—
Community and social services occupations	19.87	3.5	19.50	6.1	—	—
Level 9	20.49	2.2	—	—	—	—
Social workers	21.25	2.5	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	33.10	10.4	35.49	9.1	11.82	27.0
Level 6	15.96	3.4	—	—	—	—
Level 7	21.49	19.9	20.86	21.0	—	—
Level 8	40.70	6.2	40.71	6.2	—	—
Level 9	35.14	20.2	35.14	20.2	—	—
Level 11	37.97	13.8	37.97	13.8	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	46.11	19.2	47.42	20.4	24.71	30.6
Arts, communications, and humanities teachers, postsecondary	49.85	8.5	50.05	8.7	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	28.64	4.1	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	33.68	10.7	33.93	10.8	—	—
Level 7	21.65	27.1	21.49	28.5	—	—
Level 8	44.28	.5	44.28	.5	—	—
Level 9	34.49	26.7	34.49	26.7	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	31.82	13.7	32.08	14.1	—	—
Level 8	44.66	4.0	44.66	4.0	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	29.13	15.7	29.35	16.2	—	—
Level 8	43.47	2.9	43.47	2.9	—	—
Secondary school teachers	39.04	12.1	39.42	11.4	—	—
Level 8	42.28	4.1	42.28	4.1	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	36.96	10.7	37.41	10.0	—	—
Level 8	41.97	5.5	41.97	5.5	—	—
Vocational education teachers, secondary school ...	46.47	1.7	46.47	1.7	—	—
Other teachers and instructors	23.03	17.8	—	—	—	—
Teacher assistants	10.11	18.1	14.61	7.8	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	16.48	4.4	16.46	4.4	—	—
Designers	15.04	6.3	15.04	6.3	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.81	3.9	24.82	4.4	24.79	9.8
Level 5	18.90	10.8	18.53	12.1	—	—
Level 7	19.60	2.9	—	—	—	—
Level 8	26.21	5.3	26.58	5.1	25.04	7.7
Level 9	25.00	5.9	24.95	6.4	—	—
Registered nurses	25.46	4.1	24.92	3.8	26.82	9.1
Level 7	19.90	3.7	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Registered nurses —Continued						
Level 8	\$26.59	4.2	\$27.57	3.5	\$25.04	7.7
Level 9	23.59	3.4	23.38	3.6	—	—
Therapists	24.12	24.4	24.37	26.2	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.63	2.3	16.55	2.6	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	12.59	4.6	12.60	5.0	12.51	5.4
Level 2	11.45	11.4	11.43	12.0	11.86	7.7
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	12.15	2.9	12.18	3.8	11.99	6.0
Level 2	12.30	5.0	—	—	10.85	3.6
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.59	1.6	—	—	11.34	1.5
Level 2	11.37	5.3	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	12.23	9.3	12.17	10.2	—	—
Protective service occupations	20.03	12.6	22.15	12.3	—	—
Police officers	26.58	5.6	26.58	5.6	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	26.58	5.6	26.58	5.6	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	8.97	16.6	—	—	—	—
Security guards	8.97	16.6	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.14	4.4	8.84	3.5	6.61	2.0
Level 1	7.04	2.8	7.74	7.6	6.78	3.2
Level 2	8.26	3.4	—	—	6.41	5.3
Level 3	8.49	10.6	—	—	—	—
Level 4	9.64	5.2	—	—	—	—
Cooks	10.11	5.0	11.07	4.9	—	—
Food service, tipped	5.12	8.8	5.13	9.5	5.12	9.7
Level 2	4.74	10.5	—	—	—	—
Bartenders	5.63	5.4	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.29	5.3	—	—	4.41	3.3
Fast food and counter workers	8.82	8.9	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.28	6.8	12.59	7.5	9.03	10.7
Level 1	11.07	11.0	11.65	13.1	8.74	11.4
Level 3	13.80	7.9	13.83	8.1	—	—
Building cleaning workers	11.71	5.6	12.02	6.4	9.03	10.7
Level 1	11.29	10.0	11.97	11.5	8.74	11.4
Level 3	12.89	8.6	12.90	8.9	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.10	4.3	12.47	4.8	—	—
Level 1	12.18	8.0	—	—	—	—
Level 3	13.00	9.5	13.00	9.5	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.24	16.2	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	13.05	14.9	13.74	11.2	11.48	27.2
Level 2	9.68	5.9	—	—	—	—
Child care workers	10.80	3.5	10.83	3.5	—	—
Sales and related occupations	14.24	8.4	16.40	9.3	7.63	2.7
Level 3	10.32	4.0	10.45	3.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	18.65	16.6	20.07	16.4	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.85	3.9	11.15	5.6	7.47	5.0
Level 3	10.17	5.4	10.29	5.0	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	9.80	8.3	—	—	7.60	1.8
Cashiers	9.80	8.3	—	—	7.60	1.8
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	9.95	3.6	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.88	2.9	11.68	12.6	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.95	3.5	14.46	4.0	10.75	7.0
Level 1	9.36	7.6	12.79	6.7	—	—
Level 2	10.08	3.3	10.03	3.7	10.57	3.8
Level 3	12.37	2.9	12.59	2.8	11.44	9.1
Level 4	14.89	3.9	14.93	4.2	14.46	10.5
Level 5	14.78	6.1	14.78	6.1	—	—
Level 6	18.50	5.8	18.71	6.0	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Office and administrative support occupations —Continued						
Not able to be leveled	\$15.42	9.3	\$15.63	9.3	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	21.71	10.2	22.19	9.7	—	—
Financial clerks	13.19	2.4	13.58	3.2	\$10.77	3.5
Level 3	11.85	5.3	12.63	5.3	—	—
Level 4	13.63	2.9	13.74	3.1	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.54	5.5	14.73	5.8	—	—
Level 3	13.04	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.77	8.6	13.77	8.6	—	—
Tellers	11.59	3.8	12.39	9.4	—	—
Customer service representatives	12.77	13.1	12.80	13.2	—	—
Level 4	19.63	27.8	—	—	—	—
Order clerks	13.83	4.0	—	—	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	14.66	22.9	18.37	12.3	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.79	6.7	14.61	7.2	—	—
Level 4	15.81	7.8	15.42	8.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	17.56	9.1	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.98	6.4	13.66	6.5	—	—
Level 4	15.81	7.8	15.42	8.3	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	13.24	6.7	13.77	8.2	—	—
Level 4	14.90	8.4	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	11.93	6.4	—	—	—	—
Word processors and typists	16.15	4.2	16.23	4.2	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.95	5.2	13.38	4.9	9.53	7.1
Level 2	10.73	8.7	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.93	5.3	13.93	5.3	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	22.12	13.2	22.31	13.2	—	—
Level 5	22.86	7.6	22.86	7.6	—	—
Highway maintenance workers	16.17	7.8	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.67	8.6	20.67	8.6	—	—
Level 5	17.01	7.6	17.01	7.6	—	—
Level 6	22.19	9.5	22.19	9.5	—	—
Level 7	25.46	6.9	25.46	6.9	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	19.91	3.5	19.91	3.5	—	—
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	19.91	3.5	19.91	3.5	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	22.88	15.4	22.88	15.4	—	—
Level 5	18.90	12.5	18.90	12.5	—	—
Level 7	24.91	6.2	24.91	6.2	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	26.17	25.4	26.17	25.4	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.23	6.2	17.23	6.2	—	—
Production occupations	17.76	2.7	18.14	2.6	—	—
Level 1	9.42	4.0	—	—	—	—
Level 2	12.64	6.1	12.64	6.1	—	—
Level 3	20.67	4.0	20.67	4.0	—	—
Level 4	18.63	9.1	18.63	9.1	—	—
Level 5	17.77	7.4	17.77	7.4	—	—
Level 6	17.79	6.1	17.79	6.1	—	—
Level 7	24.87	10.6	27.20	6.2	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	27.52	6.7	27.52	6.7	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	20.00	7.8	20.00	7.8	—	—
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	19.58	5.7	19.58	5.7	—	—
Machinists	15.61	8.1	—	—	—	—
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	19.82	.1	19.82	.1	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.61	11.3	18.61	11.3	—	—
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	11.47	15.2	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	16.26	12.7	16.35	12.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$15.42	11.3	\$15.90	10.7	\$10.06	18.9
Level 1	8.99	12.2	9.46	12.8	6.98	1.9
Level 2	12.30	11.9	12.46	12.8	—	—
Level 3	17.05	14.1	17.14	14.6	—	—
Level 4	14.66	2.7	14.52	2.5	—	—
Level 5	18.11	5.6	18.11	5.6	—	—
Bus drivers	17.35	6.6	—	—	13.88	5.8
Bus drivers, school	14.76	2.8	—	—	14.76	2.8
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	18.70	10.8	18.70	10.8	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	18.20	4.3	18.20	4.3	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.16	12.2	11.88	14.9	—	—
Level 1	9.16	14.3	—	—	—	—
Level 2	14.59	5.7	14.59	5.7	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.26	18.8	10.42	21.2	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.68	3.9	\$17.60	4.0	\$10.75	9.5
Management occupations	28.73	11.7	28.76	12.2	—	—
Level 9	21.18	20.1	20.27	22.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	38.77	3.6	38.77	3.6	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.22	6.1	23.16	6.3	—	—
Level 7	20.04	4.4	20.04	4.4	—	—
Level 9	27.22	4.2	28.09	5.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	24.48	14.7	24.48	14.7	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.08	18.2	19.06	18.5	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	19.94	4.2	19.94	4.2	—	—
Community and social services occupations	19.50	3.7	18.95	7.6	—	—
Social workers	21.12	2.4	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	19.79	24.1	21.89	18.6	—	—
Level 7	14.08	21.8	13.52	19.5	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	14.44	14.5	14.07	13.0	—	—
Level 7	13.53	31.0	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	16.67	14.8	16.20	11.1	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	16.78	14.9	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	16.19	3.8	16.19	3.8	—	—
Designers	15.04	6.3	15.04	6.3	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.48	4.0	24.15	4.7	25.33	10.5
Level 7	19.02	1.7	—	—	—	—
Level 8	25.67	5.3	25.91	4.9	25.04	7.7
Registered nurses	26.64	5.4	26.42	6.6	26.98	9.4
Level 8	27.03	3.9	28.45	.2	25.04	7.7
Healthcare support occupations	12.10	5.4	12.10	5.8	12.09	6.7
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	11.43	.9	—	—	11.18	2.3
Level 2	11.37	5.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.43	.9	—	—	11.18	2.3
Level 2	11.37	5.3	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.49	12.8	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	9.27	20.3	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.14	4.4	8.84	3.5	6.61	2.0
Level 1	7.04	2.8	7.74	7.6	6.78	3.2
Level 2	8.26	3.4	—	—	6.41	5.3
Level 3	8.49	10.6	—	—	—	—
Level 4	9.64	5.2	—	—	—	—
Cooks	10.11	5.0	11.07	4.9	—	—
Food service, tipped	5.12	8.8	5.13	9.5	5.12	9.7
Level 2	4.74	10.5	—	—	—	—
Bartenders	5.63	5.4	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.29	5.3	—	—	4.41	3.3
Fast food and counter workers	8.82	8.9	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.51	10.3	11.78	10.9	—	—
Level 1	10.93	13.4	11.42	14.9	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.81	8.0	11.06	8.7	—	—
Level 1	11.18	12.3	11.76	13.3	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.37	6.8	11.68	6.8	—	—
Level 1	12.44	8.5	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Personal care and service occupations	\$13.28	17.6	\$13.71	13.0	\$12.23	31.8
Child care workers	10.42	3.4	10.44	2.3	—	—
Sales and related occupations	14.14	8.6	16.32	9.6	7.63	2.7
Level 3	10.32	4.0	10.45	3.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	18.65	16.6	20.07	16.4	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.80	4.0	11.10	5.8	7.47	5.0
Level 3	10.17	5.4	10.29	5.0	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	9.66	9.3	—	—	7.60	1.8
Cashiers	9.66	9.3	—	—	7.60	1.8
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	9.95	3.6	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.88	2.9	11.68	12.6	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.52	4.0	14.03	4.4	10.57	7.1
Level 2	9.85	3.1	9.80	3.5	—	—
Level 3	12.05	2.6	12.36	2.3	10.64	8.6
Level 4	14.49	4.5	14.50	4.9	—	—
Level 5	14.45	6.7	14.45	6.7	—	—
Level 6	18.15	8.0	18.43	8.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	15.36	9.5	15.56	9.5	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	20.60	12.5	21.07	12.1	—	—
Financial clerks	13.00	2.5	13.38	3.1	10.57	3.4
Level 3	11.47	5.7	12.28	5.0	—	—
Level 4	13.34	2.5	13.44	2.6	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.35	6.5	14.53	6.6	—	—
Tellers	11.59	3.8	12.39	9.4	—	—
Customer service representatives	12.77	13.1	12.80	13.2	—	—
Level 4	19.63	27.8	—	—	—	—
Order clerks	13.83	4.0	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.91	7.6	13.54	8.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	17.56	9.1	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.02	7.1	12.44	6.8	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.62	7.0	12.96	6.6	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	23.03	14.1	23.06	14.2	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21.00	11.0	21.00	11.0	—	—
Level 5	17.18	9.1	17.18	9.1	—	—
Level 6	24.55	12.3	24.55	12.3	—	—
Level 7	28.92	4.6	28.92	4.6	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	24.92	19.3	24.92	19.3	—	—
Level 5	20.19	19.2	20.19	19.2	—	—
Level 7	28.26	4.0	28.26	4.0	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	26.17	25.4	26.17	25.4	—	—
Production occupations	17.75	2.7	18.13	2.6	—	—
Level 1	9.42	4.0	—	—	—	—
Level 2	12.64	6.1	12.64	6.1	—	—
Level 3	20.67	4.0	20.67	4.0	—	—
Level 4	18.63	9.1	18.63	9.1	—	—
Level 5	17.77	7.4	17.77	7.4	—	—
Level 6	17.79	6.1	17.79	6.1	—	—
Level 7	25.02	11.1	27.50	6.6	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	27.52	6.7	27.52	6.7	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	20.00	7.8	20.00	7.8	—	—
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	19.58	5.7	19.58	5.7	—	—
Machinists	15.61	8.1	—	—	—	—
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	19.82	.1	19.82	.1	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.61	11.3	18.61	11.3	—	—
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	11.47	15.2	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	16.26	12.7	16.35	12.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$14.87	12.6	\$15.35	11.6	\$8.15	15.7
Level 1	8.99	12.2	9.46	12.8	6.98	1.9
Level 2	11.89	11.6	11.90	12.0	—	—
Level 3	17.17	14.7	17.17	14.7	—	—
Level 4	14.33	2.6	14.52	2.5	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	18.85	11.2	18.85	11.2	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	18.36	4.6	18.36	4.6	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.95	11.8	11.65	14.5	—	—
Level 1	9.16	14.3	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.82	16.7	9.96	18.7	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 4. **State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$25.78	3.1	\$26.67	3.5	\$14.52	3.0
Management occupations	32.80	9.1	33.14	9.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	31.54	13.2	32.10	14.1	—	—
Education administrators	38.27	5.5	—	—	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	26.18	2.9	26.53	2.6	—	—
Community and social services occupations	23.38	4.6	23.38	4.6	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	41.56	4.5	43.25	5.4	16.84	13.9
Level 7	35.23	3.6	—	—	—	—
Level 8	43.68	.8	43.70	.8	—	—
Level 9	36.08	26.2	36.08	26.2	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	57.77	12.6	61.58	10.1	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	41.02	6.7	41.53	6.3	—	—
Level 8	44.28	.5	44.28	.5	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	41.82	1.2	42.61	1.3	—	—
Level 8	44.66	4.0	44.66	4.0	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	39.81	5.0	40.81	4.8	—	—
Level 8	43.47	2.9	43.47	2.9	—	—
Secondary school teachers	39.04	12.1	39.42	11.4	—	—
Level 8	42.28	4.1	42.28	4.1	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	36.96	10.7	37.41	10.0	—	—
Level 8	41.97	5.5	41.97	5.5	—	—
Vocational education teachers, secondary school	46.47	1.7	46.47	1.7	—	—
Teacher assistants	14.17	10.7	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.61	8.6	26.06	8.9	—	—
Level 9	25.03	6.4	25.09	6.8	—	—
Registered nurses	22.82	2.8	22.77	3.0	—	—
Level 9	23.40	3.5	23.37	3.8	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.34	2.5	16.34	2.5	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	15.24	5.7	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	13.92	4.1	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	24.78	3.0	25.25	2.8	—	—
Police officers	26.58	5.6	26.58	5.6	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	26.58	5.6	26.58	5.6	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	14.07	2.6	14.57	3.8	—	—
Level 3	14.62	3.3	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	13.82	2.7	14.38	4.2	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.81	3.3	14.45	5.2	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	16.86	3.7	17.13	3.4	13.31	11.4
Level 2	13.10	4.8	—	—	—	—
Level 4	17.21	1.4	17.26	1.4	—	—
Level 5	16.38	3.3	16.38	3.3	—	—
Financial clerks	16.01	5.3	16.49	4.1	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.51	4.4	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	18.13	4.3	18.13	4.3	—	—
Level 4	18.41	3.2	18.41	3.2	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	17.98	4.9	17.98	4.9	—	—
Level 4	18.41	3.2	18.41	3.2	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	15.10	4.1	15.09	4.4	—	—
Level 4	16.63	3.6	—	—	—	—
Word processors and typists	16.56	3.1	16.72	2.2	—	—
Office clerks, general	14.09	6.7	14.97	4.2	—	—
Level 2	12.87	6.3	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. **State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Construction and extraction occupations	\$16.83	10.8	\$17.57	10.5	—	—
Highway maintenance workers	16.17	7.8	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.61	7.0	19.61	7.0	—	—
Level 7	20.10	1.0	20.10	1.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	19.07	3.9	20.09	4.5	\$14.65	9.9
Level 5	18.93	4.6	18.93	4.6	—	—
Bus drivers	18.23	3.9	—	—	14.65	9.9

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$18.04	3.5	\$19.03	3.6	\$11.09	8.4
Management occupations	29.37	10.0	29.45	10.5	—	—
Group II	22.66	15.4	—	—	—	—
Group III	26.49	14.5	—	—	—	—
Education administrators	23.57	32.9	23.55	33.8	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.68	5.3	23.69	5.5	—	—
Group II	21.14	5.1	—	—	—	—
Group III	28.60	2.9	—	—	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.87	17.2	19.89	17.6	—	—
Group II	18.51	21.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	27.64	5.0	—	—	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.66	10.9	22.66	10.9	—	—
Community and social services occupations	19.87	3.5	19.50	6.1	—	—
Group II	17.48	12.2	—	—	—	—
Group III	20.46	2.9	—	—	—	—
Social workers	21.25	2.5	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	33.10	10.4	35.49	9.1	11.82	27.0
Group I	10.11	18.1	—	—	—	—
Group II	33.05	8.7	—	—	—	—
Group III	38.45	10.8	—	—	—	—
Group IV	86.01	15.1	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	46.11	19.2	47.42	20.4	24.71	30.6
Group III	42.66	8.8	—	—	—	—
Group IV	86.01	15.1	—	—	—	—
Arts, communications, and humanities teachers, postsecondary	49.85	8.5	50.05	8.7	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	28.64	4.1	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	33.68	10.7	33.93	10.8	—	—
Group II	36.14	9.1	—	—	—	—
Group III	34.49	26.7	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	31.82	13.7	32.08	14.1	—	—
Group II	37.88	7.0	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	29.13	15.7	29.35	16.2	—	—
Group II	35.69	8.5	36.42	8.9	—	—
Secondary school teachers	39.04	12.1	39.42	11.4	—	—
Group II	39.72	7.1	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	36.96	10.7	37.41	10.0	—	—
Group II	39.28	8.4	39.92	7.4	—	—
Vocational education teachers, secondary school	46.47	1.7	46.47	1.7	—	—
Other teachers and instructors	23.03	17.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.19	15.7	—	—	—	—
Teacher assistants	10.11	18.1	14.61	7.8	—	—
Group I	10.11	18.1	14.61	7.8	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	16.48	4.4	16.46	4.4	—	—
Group II	17.38	8.5	—	—	—	—
Designers	15.04	6.3	15.04	6.3	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.81	3.9	24.82	4.4	24.79	9.8
Group II	22.33	4.6	—	—	—	—
Group III	26.80	6.6	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	25.46	4.1	24.92	3.8	26.82	9.1
Group II	24.63	5.5	24.79	7.4	24.26	7.2
Group III	25.48	6.3	23.80	4.4	—	—
Therapists	24.12	24.4	24.37	26.2	—	—
Group II	21.38	31.6	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006 — Continued**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	\$16.63	2.3	\$16.55	2.6	—	—
Group II	16.55	2.5	16.55	2.6	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	12.59	4.6	12.60	5.0	\$12.51	5.4
Group I	12.12	4.4	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	12.15	2.9	12.18	3.8	11.99	6.0
Group I	11.98	2.9	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.59	1.6	—	—	11.34	1.5
Group I	11.57	1.8	—	—	11.00	2.2
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	12.23	9.3	12.17	10.2	—	—
Group I	11.93	10.5	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	20.03	12.6	22.15	12.3	—	—
Group I	8.93	15.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	25.52	3.1	—	—	—	—
Police officers	26.58	5.6	26.58	5.6	—	—
Group II	26.58	5.6	—	—	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	26.58	5.6	26.58	5.6	—	—
Group II	26.58	5.6	26.58	5.6	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	8.97	16.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.97	16.6	—	—	—	—
Security guards	8.97	16.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.97	16.6	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.14	4.4	8.84	3.5	6.61	2.0
Group I	8.04	5.0	—	—	—	—
Cooks	10.11	5.0	11.07	4.9	—	—
Group I	10.11	5.0	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	5.12	8.8	5.13	9.5	5.12	9.7
Group I	5.12	8.8	—	—	—	—
Bartenders	5.63	5.4	—	—	—	—
Group I	5.63	5.4	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.29	5.3	—	—	4.41	3.3
Group I	4.29	5.3	—	—	4.41	3.3
Fast food and counter workers	8.82	8.9	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.82	8.9	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.28	6.8	12.59	7.5	9.03	10.7
Group I	12.03	7.2	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	11.71	5.6	12.02	6.4	9.03	10.7
Group I	11.78	6.0	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.10	4.3	12.47	4.8	—	—
Group I	12.22	4.5	12.65	5.0	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.24	16.2	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.24	16.2	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	13.05	14.9	13.74	11.2	11.48	27.2
Group I	11.33	12.5	—	—	—	—
Child care workers	10.80	3.5	10.83	3.5	—	—
Group I	10.62	5.2	10.66	5.5	—	—
Sales and related occupations	14.24	8.4	16.40	9.3	7.63	2.7
Group I	9.25	6.7	—	—	—	—
Group II	23.25	4.0	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.85	3.9	11.15	5.6	7.47	5.0
Group I	8.87	8.5	—	—	—	—
Group II	23.13	5.9	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	9.80	8.3	—	—	7.60	1.8
Group I	9.80	9.1	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	9.80	8.3	—	—	7.60	1.8
Group I	9.80	9.1	—	—	7.60	1.8
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	9.95	3.6	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.88	2.9	11.68	12.6	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Office and administrative support occupations	\$13.95	3.5	\$14.46	4.0	\$10.75	7.0
Group I	12.74	3.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.86	7.4	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	21.71	10.2	22.19	9.7	—	—
Financial clerks	13.19	2.4	13.58	3.2	10.77	3.5
Group I	12.78	2.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	14.08	7.5	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.54	5.5	14.73	5.8	—	—
Group I	13.34	5.3	13.51	6.0	—	—
Group II	16.61	2.0	16.61	2.0	—	—
Tellers	11.59	3.8	12.39	9.4	—	—
Group I	11.59	3.8	12.39	9.4	—	—
Customer service representatives	12.77	13.1	12.80	13.2	—	—
Group I	12.70	20.0	12.73	20.2	—	—
Order clerks	13.83	4.0	—	—	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	14.66	22.9	18.37	12.3	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.79	6.7	14.61	7.2	—	—
Group I	14.04	7.2	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.98	6.4	13.66	6.5	—	—
Group I	14.05	7.2	13.70	7.2	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	13.24	6.7	13.77	8.2	—	—
Group I	13.06	7.4	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	11.93	6.4	—	—	—	—
Group I	11.93	6.4	—	—	—	—
Word processors and typists	16.15	4.2	16.23	4.2	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.95	5.2	13.38	4.9	9.53	7.1
Group I	11.95	4.8	12.35	3.8	9.53	7.1
Construction and extraction occupations	22.12	13.2	22.31	13.2	—	—
Group I	15.15	4.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	26.78	3.5	—	—	—	—
Highway maintenance workers	16.17	7.8	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.67	8.6	20.67	8.6	—	—
Group II	21.08	8.6	—	—	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	19.91	3.5	19.91	3.5	—	—
Group II	19.91	3.5	—	—	—	—
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	19.91	3.5	19.91	3.5	—	—
Group II	19.91	3.5	19.91	3.5	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	22.88	15.4	22.88	15.4	—	—
Group II	22.95	15.3	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	26.17	25.4	26.17	25.4	—	—
Group II	26.17	25.4	26.17	25.4	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.23	6.2	17.23	6.2	—	—
Group II	17.18	6.5	17.18	6.5	—	—
Production occupations	17.76	2.7	18.14	2.6	—	—
Group I	17.01	3.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.63	6.2	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	27.52	6.7	27.52	6.7	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	20.00	7.8	20.00	7.8	—	—
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	19.58	5.7	19.58	5.7	—	—
Machinists	15.61	8.1	—	—	—	—
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	19.82	.1	19.82	.1	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.61	11.3	18.61	11.3	—	—
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	11.47	15.2	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	16.26	12.7	16.35	12.2	—	—
Group I	16.49	18.3	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.42	11.3	15.90	10.7	10.06	18.9
Group I	13.07	10.7	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations						
-Continued						
Group II	\$19.67	6.6	-	-	-	-
Bus drivers	17.35	6.6	-	-	\$13.88	5.8
Group I	13.88	5.8	-	-	-	-
Bus drivers, school	14.76	2.8	-	-	14.76	2.8
Group I	14.76	2.8	-	-	14.76	2.8
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	18.70	10.8	\$18.70	10.8	-	-
Group I	16.45	17.9	-	-	-	-
Group II	19.83	8.6	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	18.20	4.3	18.20	4.3	-	-
Group I	18.67	13.8	18.67	13.8	-	-
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.16	12.2	11.88	14.9	-	-
Group I	11.16	12.2	-	-	-	-
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.26	18.8	10.42	21.2	-	-
Group I	10.26	18.8	10.42	21.2	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.88	\$10.75	\$14.88	\$23.34	\$30.33
Management occupations	13.77	18.15	29.98	38.09	43.30
Education administrators	10.20	10.20	13.77	38.89	43.30
Business and financial operations occupations	15.87	19.53	23.64	28.65	31.48
Computer and mathematical science occupations	11.29	13.09	16.35	27.50	29.47
Life, physical, and social science occupations	14.50	16.40	21.66	21.66	34.10
Community and social services occupations	15.87	17.58	20.25	22.75	24.85
Social workers	17.44	20.01	20.80	22.75	26.00
Education, training, and library occupations	8.90	16.23	30.90	46.12	54.09
Postsecondary teachers	26.41	26.41	41.15	54.59	75.74
Arts, communications, and humanities teachers, postsecondary	30.37	45.66	50.12	51.72	68.96
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	25.45	26.41	26.41	29.19	41.03
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	9.50	17.73	37.52	46.92	50.87
Elementary and middle school teachers	13.91	16.14	37.52	41.00	48.99
Elementary school teachers, except special education	13.16	15.73	27.25	40.50	45.27
Secondary school teachers	24.25	29.50	39.16	49.88	53.83
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	22.33	27.25	34.80	47.96	54.27
Vocational education teachers, secondary school ...	36.67	45.33	46.92	50.57	50.67
Other teachers and instructors	15.74	15.74	16.64	29.83	41.49
Teacher assistants	6.75	6.75	7.40	10.70	15.40
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	11.25	13.46	17.65	20.24	20.24
Designers	10.90	13.15	14.36	17.80	18.75
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.90	19.60	23.23	27.87	31.67
Registered nurses	18.93	21.92	25.73	29.53	30.60
Therapists	12.67	14.18	19.50	30.51	46.34
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.05	15.63	16.66	17.34	18.42
Healthcare support occupations	9.00	10.78	12.48	13.58	16.11
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.95	10.72	11.92	13.20	14.45
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.85	10.40	11.30	12.49	13.67
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.00	9.00	11.92	13.81	15.24
Protective service occupations	7.14	8.00	22.68	25.41	29.76
Police officers	23.34	24.85	27.77	27.77	29.76
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	23.34	24.85	27.77	27.77	29.76
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	6.75	7.00	7.14	7.14	18.21
Security guards	6.75	7.00	7.14	7.14	18.21
Food preparation and serving related occupations	4.95	6.96	7.70	9.68	10.53
Cooks	7.00	8.00	10.53	10.75	13.55
Food service, tipped	3.85	4.35	4.50	5.45	6.75
Bartenders	4.50	4.50	5.15	6.75	8.00
Waiters and waitresses	3.85	3.85	4.35	4.35	4.95
Fast food and counter workers	6.96	7.63	9.68	9.68	9.68
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.25	9.67	12.20	14.20	17.06
Building cleaning workers	7.21	9.65	11.33	14.17	14.74
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.50	10.11	11.80	14.20	14.86
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.75	6.75	6.75	9.27	13.67
Personal care and service occupations	8.33	9.00	11.24	14.82	18.00
Child care workers	9.10	9.27	11.16	11.52	12.09
Sales and related occupations	6.84	7.86	11.04	18.84	26.54
Retail sales workers	6.84	6.92	8.96	11.04	12.18

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Cashiers, all workers	\$6.75	\$7.86	\$11.04	\$11.04	\$11.04
Cashiers	6.75	7.86	11.04	11.04	11.04
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	8.50	9.50	9.50	9.79	12.00
Retail salespersons	6.84	6.92	6.92	9.58	14.75
Office and administrative support occupations	9.08	10.68	13.22	15.93	19.55
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14.29	16.49	24.23	25.69	26.95
Financial clerks	9.95	12.00	13.10	14.13	16.96
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	9.83	12.25	14.92	16.96	17.71
Tellers	9.44	9.76	11.40	13.18	14.01
Customer service representatives	9.10	9.64	11.52	13.91	15.93
Order clerks	11.06	12.04	13.59	15.00	18.54
Stock clerks and order fillers	7.66	7.75	16.05	20.41	20.56
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.49	10.59	14.84	17.82	19.63
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.49	10.59	13.22	16.89	18.88
Data entry and information processing workers	9.70	11.12	13.41	14.87	17.35
Data entry keyers	9.70	9.70	12.00	13.83	14.87
Word processors and typists	13.41	14.60	15.37	17.38	19.18
Office clerks, general	8.45	9.77	12.16	15.72	18.00
Construction and extraction occupations	13.10	15.65	24.00	27.80	27.80
Highway maintenance workers	12.33	14.01	16.16	20.39	20.81
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.00	16.97	19.00	23.80	31.14
Automotive technicians and repairers	15.64	17.90	19.34	22.59	24.91
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	15.64	17.90	19.34	22.59	24.91
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.11	18.00	20.24	31.86	32.29
Industrial machinery mechanics	16.97	19.99	31.72	32.29	32.29
Maintenance and repair workers, general	13.32	15.24	18.00	18.90	20.02
Production occupations	10.00	12.11	16.40	23.77	28.39
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	18.56	25.56	28.21	30.84	32.20
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	12.19	13.20	17.60	28.19	28.19
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	13.62	14.25	18.00	27.96	28.55
Machinists	12.30	13.17	15.12	17.41	18.43
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	13.00	14.97	20.00	20.25	27.96
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.38	14.79	14.79	23.83	28.39
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	6.75	6.75	11.80	14.25	16.40
Miscellaneous production workers	10.60	11.75	12.27	21.46	27.66
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.96	10.61	14.50	19.81	25.31
Bus drivers	10.70	13.90	20.11	20.11	20.11
Bus drivers, school	11.10	11.80	13.90	17.80	19.53
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.33	14.75	17.54	24.06	26.05
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.75	15.00	16.67	19.97	26.05
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.36	7.96	9.80	13.80	15.60
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.96	7.96	7.96	10.75	15.60

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.70	\$10.00	\$13.98	\$21.28	\$28.39
Management occupations	10.20	15.38	29.56	35.91	49.16
Business and financial operations occupations	15.21	19.23	22.45	27.69	29.89
Computer and mathematical science occupations	11.29	13.09	14.81	27.50	29.47
Life, physical, and social science occupations	14.50	16.40	21.66	21.66	22.34
Community and social services occupations	15.14	17.58	20.01	21.00	24.71
Social workers	17.44	20.01	20.80	22.75	26.00
Education, training, and library occupations	7.00	8.90	15.89	26.41	35.49
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	8.75	9.25	14.54	16.23	19.91
Elementary and middle school teachers	9.25	13.91	15.59	17.73	26.98
Elementary school teachers, except special education	9.25	14.52	15.73	17.73	26.98
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	11.25	13.46	16.80	18.75	20.24
Designers	10.90	13.15	14.36	17.80	18.75
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	16.73	20.22	23.28	28.27	30.60
Registered nurses	18.36	23.08	28.27	30.60	31.67
Healthcare support occupations	9.00	10.43	11.92	13.00	14.88
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.75	10.25	11.22	12.48	13.16
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.75	10.25	11.22	12.48	13.16
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.00	9.00	11.89	13.58	14.88
Protective service occupations	6.75	7.00	7.14	7.14	18.21
Food preparation and serving related occupations	4.95	6.96	7.70	9.68	10.53
Cooks	7.00	8.00	10.53	10.75	13.55
Food service, tipped	3.85	4.35	4.50	5.45	6.75
Bartenders	4.50	4.50	5.15	6.75	8.00
Waiters and waitresses	3.85	3.85	4.35	4.35	4.95
Fast food and counter workers	6.96	7.63	9.68	9.68	9.68
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.14	8.50	10.91	14.20	15.55
Building cleaning workers	7.00	8.50	10.91	13.00	14.20
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.72	9.45	10.91	14.20	14.20
Personal care and service occupations	8.46	9.10	11.24	14.82	18.00
Child care workers	9.10	9.27	11.16	11.24	11.52
Sales and related occupations	6.84	7.80	11.04	18.84	26.54
Retail sales workers	6.84	6.92	8.96	11.04	12.00
Cashiers, all workers	6.75	7.80	11.04	11.04	11.04
Cashiers	6.75	7.80	11.04	11.04	11.04
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	8.50	9.50	9.50	9.79	12.00
Retail salespersons	6.84	6.92	6.92	9.58	14.75
Office and administrative support occupations	8.90	10.49	12.98	15.38	18.49
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	13.10	16.15	21.71	25.69	25.69
Financial clerks	9.84	12.00	13.10	13.94	15.57
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	9.83	12.25	14.28	16.96	18.00
Tellers	9.44	9.76	11.40	13.18	14.01
Customer service representatives	9.10	9.64	11.52	13.91	15.93
Order clerks	11.06	12.04	13.59	15.00	18.54
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.24	10.59	12.38	16.00	18.49
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	9.91	10.49	11.66	16.00	18.49
Office clerks, general	8.45	9.44	11.59	15.72	18.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Construction and extraction occupations	\$13.75	\$16.65	\$27.37	\$27.80	\$27.80
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11.47	16.97	19.00	29.75	31.86
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.97	19.49	23.80	32.22	32.29
Industrial machinery mechanics	16.97	19.99	31.72	32.29	32.29
Production occupations	10.00	12.11	16.40	23.77	28.39
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	18.56	25.56	28.21	30.84	32.20
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	12.19	13.20	17.60	28.19	28.19
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	13.62	14.25	18.00	27.96	28.55
Machinists	12.30	13.17	15.12	17.41	18.43
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	13.00	14.97	20.00	20.25	27.96
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.38	14.79	14.79	23.83	28.39
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	6.75	6.75	11.80	14.25	16.40
Miscellaneous production workers	10.60	11.75	12.27	21.46	27.66
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.96	9.25	13.80	17.54	25.31
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.33	14.91	17.54	24.35	26.05
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.50	15.00	16.67	20.29	26.05
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.36	7.96	9.75	13.80	15.30
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.75	7.96	7.96	9.80	14.50

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$13.27	\$16.14	\$21.66	\$30.68	\$46.74
Management occupations	20.68	25.81	33.06	38.89	43.30
Education administrators	24.98	33.06	38.89	43.30	43.30
Business and financial operations occupations	20.08	22.30	23.89	30.68	34.09
Community and social services occupations	17.83	21.78	23.50	24.85	27.69
Education, training, and library occupations	17.21	30.31	40.60	49.98	55.41
Postsecondary teachers	33.40	43.15	51.72	66.64	98.96
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.93	33.00	40.50	48.99	53.52
Elementary and middle school teachers	26.25	39.78	40.50	48.95	51.72
Elementary school teachers, except special education	22.13	38.88	40.50	43.91	52.71
Secondary school teachers	24.25	29.50	39.16	49.88	53.83
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	22.33	27.25	34.80	47.96	54.27
Vocational education teachers, secondary school	36.67	45.33	46.92	50.57	50.67
Teacher assistants	9.49	9.92	11.20	14.80	25.80
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.81	17.23	22.18	26.51	48.80
Registered nurses	19.56	21.08	22.18	24.47	26.51
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.25	15.44	16.21	16.66	18.42
Healthcare support occupations	12.28	13.20	14.36	16.38	17.13
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	11.82	12.74	13.67	14.59	16.38
Protective service occupations	20.69	22.68	24.55	27.77	30.20
Police officers	23.34	24.85	27.77	27.77	29.76
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	23.34	24.85	27.77	27.77	29.76
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.27	12.30	13.59	14.99	19.07
Building cleaning workers	11.24	12.28	13.40	14.74	19.07
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.24	11.80	13.22	14.74	19.07
Office and administrative support occupations	12.47	14.49	16.60	19.18	20.56
Financial clerks	13.40	14.87	15.74	17.55	18.41
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.40	14.14	15.74	16.56	17.49
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.07	16.89	18.55	19.63	21.75
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.56	16.89	18.55	19.63	20.03
Data entry and information processing workers	12.18	14.08	14.87	16.14	19.18
Word processors and typists	14.60	14.87	16.14	19.18	19.18
Office clerks, general	10.40	13.34	14.21	14.97	19.14
Construction and extraction occupations	12.08	13.17	16.34	21.81	22.61
Highway maintenance workers	12.33	14.01	16.16	20.39	20.81
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.16	17.27	19.95	21.12	21.90
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.37	17.47	20.11	20.11	25.70
Bus drivers	10.52	19.18	20.11	20.11	20.11

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$9.28	\$11.74	\$15.91	\$24.35	\$31.38
Management occupations	10.20	18.15	31.22	38.29	43.30
Education administrators	10.20	10.20	13.77	38.89	43.30
Business and financial operations occupations	15.87	19.38	23.43	28.65	31.87
Computer and mathematical science occupations	11.29	13.09	15.25	27.50	29.47
Life, physical, and social science occupations	14.50	16.40	21.66	21.66	34.10
Community and social services occupations	13.87	17.58	20.32	21.78	23.08
Education, training, and library occupations	13.45	20.25	35.25	48.51	54.43
Postsecondary teachers	26.41	26.41	43.15	54.59	97.51
Arts, communications, and humanities teachers, postsecondary	30.37	45.66	50.12	51.72	68.96
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	9.50	18.95	38.06	46.92	50.87
Elementary and middle school teachers	13.91	15.90	38.00	42.67	48.99
Elementary school teachers, except special education	13.16	15.73	27.86	40.50	45.67
Secondary school teachers	24.40	29.99	39.90	49.88	53.83
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	23.71	28.25	35.05	48.01	54.27
Vocational education teachers, secondary school ...	36.67	45.33	46.92	50.57	50.67
Teacher assistants	6.75	10.46	12.89	17.05	25.80
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	11.25	13.46	17.65	20.24	20.24
Designers	10.90	13.15	14.36	17.80	18.75
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.81	19.85	22.85	27.17	31.09
Registered nurses	19.56	21.15	24.47	28.80	30.60
Therapists	12.67	12.67	14.18	37.97	49.71
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.25	15.63	16.21	16.73	18.42
Healthcare support occupations	9.00	10.78	12.74	13.58	15.68
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.95	10.72	12.15	13.25	14.45
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.00	9.00	11.89	13.64	14.88
Protective service occupations	7.14	21.68	24.19	27.77	30.20
Police officers	23.34	24.85	27.77	27.77	29.76
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	23.34	24.85	27.77	27.77	29.76
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.63	7.70	9.68	9.68	10.75
Cooks	10.42	10.53	10.53	11.00	13.59
Food service, tipped	3.85	3.85	5.15	5.15	6.75
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.33	10.36	12.63	14.20	17.06
Building cleaning workers	7.29	10.00	11.99	14.20	14.86
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.85	10.91	12.30	14.20	17.00
Personal care and service occupations	9.27	11.16	14.82	14.82	17.58
Child care workers	9.10	9.30	11.16	11.24	12.00
Sales and related occupations	7.84	9.79	11.80	23.27	26.54
Retail sales workers	6.84	8.66	11.04	11.04	13.14
Retail salespersons	6.84	6.84	8.96	12.54	16.88
Office and administrative support occupations	9.64	11.53	13.50	16.00	20.11
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	15.15	16.98	25.69	25.69	29.16
Financial clerks	10.79	12.25	13.18	14.82	16.96
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	9.83	12.25	14.92	16.96	18.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Tellers	\$10.00	\$10.55	\$13.18	\$13.52	\$15.37
Customer service representatives	9.10	9.64	11.52	13.91	15.93
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.08	16.05	20.27	20.56	28.32
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.49	10.59	14.18	16.89	19.80
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.49	10.59	12.38	16.00	19.30
Data entry and information processing workers	9.70	11.35	14.13	15.13	17.67
Word processors and typists	13.41	14.60	15.89	17.97	19.18
Office clerks, general	8.45	10.08	12.94	15.72	18.00
Construction and extraction occupations	13.25	16.16	25.00	27.80	27.80
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.00	16.97	19.00	23.80	31.14
Automotive technicians and repairers	15.64	17.90	19.34	22.59	24.91
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	15.64	17.90	19.34	22.59	24.91
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.11	18.00	20.24	31.86	32.29
Industrial machinery mechanics	16.97	19.99	31.72	32.29	32.29
Maintenance and repair workers, general	13.32	15.24	18.00	18.90	20.02
Production occupations	10.50	12.35	16.88	23.83	28.39
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	18.56	25.56	28.21	30.84	32.20
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	12.19	13.20	17.60	28.19	28.19
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	13.62	14.25	18.00	27.96	28.55
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	13.00	14.97	20.00	20.25	27.96
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.38	14.79	14.79	23.83	28.39
Miscellaneous production workers	10.65	11.75	12.44	21.46	27.66
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.96	10.63	15.00	19.81	25.70
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.33	14.75	17.54	24.06	26.05
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.75	15.00	16.67	19.97	26.05
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.96	7.96	11.80	13.80	15.61
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.96	7.96	7.96	10.90	15.60

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$6.75	\$6.92	\$8.18	\$12.25	\$20.18
Education, training, and library occupations	6.75	6.75	7.40	9.92	27.85
Postsecondary teachers	6.75	7.50	33.40	41.15	41.15
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	16.56	19.52	23.89	29.53	35.00
Registered nurses	18.36	23.87	27.87	30.60	35.28
Healthcare support occupations	10.15	11.21	12.25	12.49	16.74
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.00	10.63	11.77	12.49	14.33
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.00	10.40	11.21	12.25	12.49
Food preparation and serving related occupations	4.35	6.50	6.96	7.00	8.00
Food service, tipped	4.35	4.35	4.35	6.75	6.75
Waiters and waitresses	3.85	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.95
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.99	7.25	7.50	11.27	11.27
Building cleaning workers	6.99	7.25	7.50	11.27	11.27
Personal care and service occupations	7.00	8.33	8.46	9.85	31.61
Sales and related occupations	6.75	6.92	6.92	8.16	9.18
Retail sales workers	6.75	6.92	6.92	7.50	8.90
Cashiers, all workers	6.75	6.75	7.14	8.20	9.89
Cashiers	6.75	6.75	7.14	8.20	9.89
Office and administrative support occupations	7.50	8.00	9.90	12.35	14.51
Financial clerks	9.09	9.44	10.08	12.08	13.09
Office clerks, general	6.75	7.81	10.40	10.75	10.94
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.68	6.75	8.95	12.62	16.15
Bus drivers	10.52	10.70	13.90	14.61	19.18
Bus drivers, school	11.10	11.80	13.90	17.80	19.53

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$19.03	\$15.91	\$752	\$626	39.5	\$38,277	\$32,693	2,011
Management occupations	29.45	31.22	1,213	1,199	41.2	63,061	62,365	2,141
Education administrators	23.55	13.77	1,025	1,057	43.5	53,321	54,974	2,264
Business and financial operations occupations	23.69	23.43	946	936	39.9	49,206	48,684	2,077
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.89	15.25	792	615	39.8	41,184	32,001	2,071
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.66	21.66	883	838	39.0	44,912	45,044	1,982
Community and social services occupations	19.50	20.32	712	711	36.5	37,027	36,973	1,899
Education, training, and library occupations	35.49	35.25	1,295	1,227	36.5	52,966	54,922	1,492
Postsecondary teachers	47.42	43.15	1,800	1,574	38.0	72,089	61,636	1,520
Arts, communications, and humanities teachers, postsecondary	50.05	50.12	1,860	1,880	37.2	65,402	67,663	1,307
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	33.93	38.06	1,230	1,313	36.2	49,447	55,005	1,457
Elementary and middle school teachers	32.08	38.00	1,170	1,303	36.5	45,088	54,804	1,406
Elementary school teachers, except special education	29.35	27.86	1,071	1,156	36.5	41,377	47,172	1,410
Secondary school teachers	39.42	39.90	1,424	1,371	36.1	57,886	56,052	1,469
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	37.41	35.05	1,346	1,227	36.0	55,039	51,866	1,471
Vocational education teachers, secondary school	46.47	46.92	1,703	1,759	36.6	67,789	69,183	1,459
Teacher assistants	14.61	12.89	450	403	30.8	18,458	16,057	1,264
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	16.46	17.65	650	672	39.5	33,796	34,944	2,054
Designers	15.04	14.36	596	574	39.7	31,007	29,869	2,062
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.82	22.85	946	871	38.1	48,523	45,299	1,955
Registered nurses	24.92	24.47	947	965	38.0	48,762	50,186	1,957
Therapists	24.37	14.18	915	777	37.5	43,637	43,995	1,790
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.55	16.21	661	648	39.9	34,387	33,717	2,077
Healthcare support occupations	12.60	12.74	481	442	38.2	25,028	22,984	1,986
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	12.18	12.15	465	456	38.2	24,188	23,693	1,986
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	12.17	11.89	485	476	39.9	25,235	24,731	2,074
Protective service occupations	22.15	24.19	906	968	40.9	47,120	50,311	2,127
Police officers	26.58	27.77	1,063	1,111	40.0	55,290	57,762	2,080
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	26.58	27.77	1,063	1,111	40.0	55,290	57,762	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.84	9.68	344	350	38.9	17,850	18,200	2,018
Cooks	11.07	10.53	422	421	38.1	21,938	21,902	1,981
Food service, tipped	5.13	5.15	185	180	36.0	9,456	9,373	1,843
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.59	12.63	490	458	38.9	23,332	22,697	1,853

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Building cleaning workers	\$12.02	\$11.99	\$466	\$453	38.8	\$21,885	\$22,697	1,821
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.47	12.30	482	455	38.7	22,970	22,697	1,842
Personal care and service occupations	13.74	14.82	536	508	39.0	27,188	23,960	1,979
Child care workers	10.83	11.16	409	429	37.7	20,178	20,592	1,863
Sales and related occupations	16.40	11.80	664	472	40.5	34,543	24,544	2,106
Retail sales workers	11.15	11.04	444	441	39.9	23,104	22,957	2,073
Retail salespersons	11.68	8.96	464	344	39.7	24,118	17,888	2,064
Office and administrative support occupations	14.46	13.50	568	538	39.3	29,518	27,997	2,041
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	22.19	25.69	848	963	38.2	44,106	50,096	1,988
Financial clerks	13.58	13.18	535	524	39.4	27,794	27,248	2,047
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.73	14.92	576	596	39.1	29,966	30,992	2,034
Tellers	12.39	13.18	476	494	38.5	24,777	25,699	2,000
Customer service representatives	12.80	11.52	509	461	39.8	26,465	23,962	2,068
Stock clerks and order fillers	18.37	20.27	706	720	38.4	36,718	37,419	1,999
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.61	14.18	558	532	38.2	29,028	27,651	1,987
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.66	12.38	523	495	38.3	27,206	25,750	1,992
Data entry and information processing workers	13.77	14.13	540	536	39.2	28,068	27,893	2,039
Word processors and typists	16.23	15.89	616	608	38.0	32,053	31,632	1,975
Office clerks, general	13.38	12.94	528	506	39.5	27,146	26,187	2,028
Construction and extraction occupations	22.31	25.00	884	992	39.6	45,978	51,601	2,061
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.67	19.00	827	760	40.0	42,957	39,520	2,078
Automotive technicians and repairers	19.91	19.34	796	774	40.0	41,409	40,227	2,080
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	19.91	19.34	796	774	40.0	41,409	40,227	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	22.88	20.24	915	810	40.0	47,469	42,078	2,075
Industrial machinery mechanics	26.17	31.72	1,047	1,269	40.0	54,438	65,978	2,080
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.23	18.00	688	720	39.9	35,778	37,440	2,077
Production occupations	18.14	16.88	723	675	39.9	37,593	35,110	2,073
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	27.52	28.21	1,087	1,128	39.5	56,527	58,677	2,054
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	20.00	17.60	800	704	40.0	41,595	36,608	2,080
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	19.58	18.00	783	720	40.0	40,728	37,440	2,080
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	19.82	20.00	793	800	40.0	41,229	41,600	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.61	14.79	745	592	40.0	38,717	30,763	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	16.35	12.44	648	491	39.7	33,706	25,522	2,062

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$15.90	\$15.00	\$656	\$591	41.2	\$34,079	\$30,742	2,144
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	18.70	17.54	806	711	43.1	41,886	36,982	2,240
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	18.20	16.67	805	700	44.2	41,844	36,400	2,299
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	11.88	11.80	474	472	39.9	24,623	24,544	2,072
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.42	7.96	414	318	39.8	21,532	16,557	2,067

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$17.60	\$14.79	\$699	\$585	39.7	\$36,051	\$30,160	2,049
Management occupations	28.76	29.98	1,200	1,199	41.7	62,417	62,365	2,170
Business and financial operations occupations	23.16	22.29	926	892	40.0	48,172	46,365	2,080
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.06	14.81	760	592	39.8	39,498	30,794	2,072
Life, physical, and social science occupations	19.94	21.66	791	838	39.7	41,142	43,563	2,063
Community and social services occupations	18.95	20.01	686	700	36.2	35,649	36,415	1,881
Education, training, and library occupations	21.89	17.06	839	665	38.3	37,264	23,942	1,702
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	14.07	14.52	527	494	37.5	21,769	19,634	1,547
Elementary and middle school teachers	16.20	15.59	591	552	36.5	22,681	21,047	1,400
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	16.19	16.80	639	600	39.5	33,236	31,200	2,053
Designers	15.04	14.36	596	574	39.7	31,007	29,869	2,062
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.15	23.23	918	873	38.0	47,739	45,396	1,977
Registered nurses	26.42	28.27	1,007	1,060	38.1	52,363	55,127	1,982
Healthcare support occupations	12.10	11.92	458	442	37.9	23,835	22,984	1,971
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.84	9.68	344	350	38.9	17,850	18,200	2,018
Cooks	11.07	10.53	422	421	38.1	21,938	21,902	1,981
Food service, tipped	5.13	5.15	185	180	36.0	9,456	9,373	1,843
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.78	10.91	458	436	38.9	21,079	21,060	1,790
Building cleaning workers	11.06	10.91	429	436	38.8	19,375	20,072	1,752
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.68	11.12	452	436	38.7	20,842	21,684	1,785
Personal care and service occupations	13.71	14.82	548	630	39.9	28,319	32,760	2,066
Child care workers	10.44	11.16	414	446	39.7	21,285	23,202	2,039
Sales and related occupations	16.32	11.80	661	470	40.5	34,380	24,440	2,107
Retail sales workers	11.10	11.04	442	441	39.9	22,998	22,957	2,073
Retail salespersons	11.68	8.96	464	344	39.7	24,118	17,888	2,064
Office and administrative support occupations	14.03	13.18	554	524	39.5	28,756	27,248	2,049
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	21.07	21.71	808	868	38.3	42,024	45,151	1,994
Financial clerks	13.38	13.10	528	524	39.5	27,472	27,248	2,052
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.53	14.90	571	597	39.3	29,705	31,034	2,045
Tellers	12.39	13.18	476	494	38.5	24,777	25,699	2,000
Customer service representatives	12.80	11.52	509	461	39.8	26,465	23,962	2,068
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.54	11.66	518	460	38.3	26,938	23,899	1,989

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	\$12.44	\$11.49	\$479	\$423	38.5	\$24,892	\$22,021	2,001
Office clerks, general	12.96	11.59	514	464	39.6	26,338	24,103	2,032
Construction and extraction occupations	23.06	27.37	913	1,095	39.6	47,471	56,930	2,058
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21.00	19.00	840	760	40.0	43,628	39,520	2,078
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	24.92	23.80	996	952	40.0	51,659	49,504	2,073
Industrial machinery mechanics	26.17	31.72	1,047	1,269	40.0	54,438	65,978	2,080
Production occupations	18.13	16.88	723	675	39.9	37,573	35,110	2,073
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	27.52	28.21	1,087	1,128	39.5	56,527	58,677	2,054
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	20.00	17.60	800	704	40.0	41,595	36,608	2,080
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	19.58	18.00	783	720	40.0	40,728	37,440	2,080
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	19.82	20.00	793	800	40.0	41,229	41,600	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.61	14.79	745	592	40.0	38,717	30,763	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	16.35	12.44	648	491	39.7	33,706	25,522	2,062
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.35	14.31	636	552	41.4	33,041	28,704	2,153
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	18.85	17.54	816	750	43.3	42,397	39,000	2,249
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	18.36	16.67	819	702	44.6	42,541	36,483	2,317
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	11.65	11.80	465	472	39.9	24,150	24,544	2,072
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.96	7.96	396	318	39.8	20,580	16,557	2,066

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$26.67	\$22.18	\$1,021	\$872	38.3	\$48,832	\$45,242	1,831
Management occupations	33.14	34.14	1,274	1,365	38.4	66,238	71,001	1,998
Business and financial operations occupations	26.53	24.42	1,051	937	39.6	54,659	48,726	2,060
Community and social services occupations	23.38	23.50	912	871	39.0	47,399	45,296	2,028
Education, training, and library occupations	43.25	41.87	1,537	1,519	35.5	60,312	57,113	1,394
Postsecondary teachers	61.58	53.29	2,262	1,971	36.7	79,837	70,956	1,297
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	41.53	40.60	1,487	1,519	35.8	59,206	57,113	1,426
Elementary and middle school teachers	42.61	40.50	1,553	1,519	36.4	60,049	56,500	1,409
Elementary school teachers, except special education	40.81	40.50	1,487	1,519	36.4	57,897	56,500	1,419
Secondary school teachers	39.42	39.90	1,424	1,371	36.1	57,886	56,052	1,469
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	37.41	35.05	1,346	1,227	36.0	55,039	51,866	1,471
Vocational education teachers, secondary school	46.47	46.92	1,703	1,759	36.6	67,789	69,183	1,459
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	26.06	22.18	997	870	38.3	49,923	45,072	1,916
Registered nurses	22.77	22.18	862	870	37.9	43,774	45,072	1,922
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.34	16.21	654	648	40.0	33,991	33,717	2,080
Protective service occupations	25.25	24.55	1,039	983	41.1	54,012	51,106	2,139
Police officers	26.58	27.77	1,063	1,111	40.0	55,290	57,762	2,080
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	26.58	27.77	1,063	1,111	40.0	55,290	57,762	2,080
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	14.57	14.13	568	556	39.0	29,547	28,904	2,027
Building cleaning workers	14.38	13.40	558	532	38.8	29,022	27,664	2,018
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	14.45	13.40	557	524	38.6	28,972	27,248	2,005
Office and administrative support occupations	17.13	16.89	656	642	38.3	34,097	33,390	1,991
Financial clerks	16.49	15.89	623	615	37.8	32,404	31,970	1,965
Secretaries and administrative assistants	18.13	18.55	691	687	38.1	35,921	35,727	1,981
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	17.98	18.55	678	687	37.7	35,241	35,727	1,960
Data entry and information processing workers	15.09	14.73	587	581	38.9	30,525	30,235	2,023
Word processors and typists	16.72	17.35	629	629	37.6	32,724	32,705	1,958
Office clerks, general	14.97	14.57	580	568	38.7	30,160	29,557	2,014
Construction and extraction occupations	17.57	16.34	703	654	40.0	36,549	33,996	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.61	19.95	785	798	40.0	40,797	41,494	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$20.09	\$20.11	\$803	\$805	40.0	\$41,777	\$41,837	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$16.68	\$14.48	\$18.76	\$21.40
Management, professional, and related	24.17	19.15	28.58	26.43
Management, business, and financial	25.82	23.27	27.86	26.44
Professional and related	23.37	17.40	28.98	26.43
Service	9.91	9.71	10.03	12.33
Sales and office	13.75	14.01	12.49	15.61
Sales and related	14.14	14.63	—	—
Office and administrative support	13.52	13.28	12.91	15.34
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	22.21	21.13	21.83	27.61
Construction and extraction	23.03	22.73	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	21.00	18.01	—	29.20
Production, transportation, and material moving	16.53	13.80	16.75	23.43
Production	17.75	13.67	16.25	25.92
Transportation and material moving	14.87	13.92	17.66	15.01
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	3.9	5.2	3.7	6.0
Management, professional, and related	4.5	9.0	4.4	7.8
Management, business, and financial	5.7	11.7	6.2	17.7
Professional and related	5.0	9.9	5.2	7.3
Service	5.0	5.6	4.0	6.5
Sales and office	4.6	7.9	3.7	7.9
Sales and related	8.6	10.0	—	—
Office and administrative support	4.0	7.7	4.6	8.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	10.6	14.6	4.9	8.9
Construction and extraction	14.1	17.4	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	11.0	12.4	—	10.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	6.6	9.4	7.4	7.9
Production	2.7	6.8	6.4	4.7
Transportation and material moving	12.6	16.2	12.3	18.4

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. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$15.40	\$13.50	\$612	\$526	39.7	\$31,380	\$27,221	2,038
Management occupations	21.67	15.38	940	726	43.4	48,901	37,748	2,257
Education, training, and library occupations	13.89	14.52	517	494	37.2	21,237	19,634	1,529
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	14.07	14.52	527	494	37.5	21,769	19,634	1,547
Elementary and middle school teachers	16.20	15.59	591	552	36.5	22,681	21,047	1,400
Food preparation and serving related occupations								
Cooks	10.93	10.53	417	421	38.1	21,683	21,902	1,983
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	13.21	14.20	513	568	38.9	21,669	21,060	1,640
Building cleaning workers	11.85	13.00	459	455	38.7	18,569	17,680	1,566
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.83	14.20	494	568	38.5	20,699	21,060	1,614
Personal care and service occupations	14.62	14.82	584	630	39.9	30,158	32,761	2,062
Sales and related occupations	16.65	12.54	676	502	40.6	35,152	26,083	2,111
Retail sales workers	11.12	11.04	443	441	39.9	23,049	22,957	2,072
Retail salespersons	11.74	7.25	466	273	39.6	24,208	14,217	2,062
Office and administrative support occupations	14.48	13.63	570	532	39.3	29,617	27,683	2,045
Financial clerks	13.70	13.18	533	520	38.9	27,704	27,040	2,022
Construction and extraction occupations	22.73	27.37	902	1,095	39.7	46,903	56,930	2,064
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.01	17.00	720	680	40.0	37,409	35,360	2,077
Production occupations	14.02	13.00	558	520	39.8	28,992	27,040	2,068
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.06	13.50	578	516	41.1	30,044	26,813	2,137
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	17.77	17.11	758	750	42.7	39,410	39,000	2,218
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	16.62	15.00	748	680	45.0	38,868	35,360	2,339
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.36	8.00	413	320	39.8	21,445	16,640	2,069
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.35	7.96	372	318	39.8	19,325	16,557	2,066

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$20.28	\$16.88	\$806	\$668	39.8	\$41,824	\$34,736	2,062
Management occupations	36.61	35.66	1,465	1,373	40.0	76,198	71,399	2,081
Business and financial operations occupations ...	22.55	22.29	899	892	39.9	46,756	46,361	2,074
Computer and mathematical science occupations	24.36	27.50	964	1,100	39.6	50,133	57,200	2,058
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	16.76	15.49	655	600	39.1	34,062	31,200	2,033
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.74	24.26	946	950	38.2	49,198	49,375	1,989
Registered nurses	26.42	28.27	1,007	1,060	38.1	52,363	55,127	1,982
Food preparation and serving related occupations	11.20	11.61	437	464	39.0	22,705	24,153	2,027
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.93	10.91	387	431	39.0	20,139	22,425	2,029
Building cleaning workers	10.15	10.91	395	432	38.9	20,557	22,445	2,025
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.39	10.91	405	436	39.0	21,044	22,697	2,026
Office and administrative support occupations	13.80	13.10	546	524	39.5	28,311	27,248	2,052
Financial clerks	13.30	13.10	527	524	39.6	27,406	27,248	2,061
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ...	14.30	14.52	558	596	39.0	29,022	30,992	2,030
Customer service representatives	12.74	11.52	507	461	39.8	26,340	23,962	2,068
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.08	15.02	634	589	37.1	32,944	30,615	1,929
Office clerks, general	13.38	11.79	528	472	39.4	26,816	24,103	2,005
Construction and extraction occupations	24.98	26.58	974	1,063	39.0	50,646	55,286	2,027
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	26.13	23.80	1,044	952	40.0	54,313	49,504	2,079
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	25.84	23.80	1,033	952	40.0	53,711	49,504	2,079
Industrial machinery mechanics	28.33	32.22	1,133	1,289	40.0	58,933	67,018	2,080
Production occupations	21.09	18.47	842	739	39.9	43,789	38,418	2,076
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	27.52	28.21	1,087	1,128	39.5	56,527	58,677	2,054
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	21.74	19.89	870	796	40.0	45,218	41,371	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	18.01	14.72	712	589	39.5	37,024	30,618	2,056
Transportation and material moving occupations	18.33	15.74	772	612	42.1	40,128	31,845	2,189
Laborers and material movers, hand	14.80	13.63	592	545	40.0	30,784	28,350	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	\$23.47	\$20.60	\$26.29	\$16.03	\$15.95	\$20.45
Management, professional, and related	33.13	23.97	35.75	24.24	24.19	26.44
Management, business, and financial	29.52	—	29.52	25.91	25.82	28.48
Professional and related	33.64	23.97	36.91	23.30	23.28	24.09
Service	16.44	11.63	19.80	9.65	9.59	—
Sales and office	17.80	18.73	17.47	13.59	13.59	13.66
Sales and related	14.58	—	—	14.23	14.23	—
Office and administrative support	18.21	21.31	17.27	13.21	13.20	13.66
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	24.58	26.95	17.94	16.68	16.37	—
Construction and extraction	—	27.02	16.90	—	16.52	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	23.73	26.80	18.72	16.84	16.22	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	19.69	19.90	18.32	15.04	14.90	—
Production	22.42	22.43	—	15.08	15.08	—
Transportation and material moving	16.23	15.37	18.22	14.99	14.68	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	4.1	7.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	12.2
Management, professional, and related	4.7	13.2	4.2	4.6	4.7	15.6
Management, business, and financial	6.5	—	6.5	5.6	5.7	17.6
Professional and related	5.3	13.2	4.7	5.2	5.3	12.4
Service	3.9	7.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	—
Sales and office	6.3	19.6	3.9	4.8	4.9	8.9
Sales and related	22.2	—	—	8.5	8.5	—
Office and administrative support	5.5	13.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	8.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	5.0	4.0	4.4	5.6	4.8	—
Construction and extraction	—	2.7	16.7	—	6.2	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	8.1	9.7	3.9	8.1	6.7	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	10.1	11.8	2.3	7.9	8.1	—
Production	8.4	8.4	—	7.0	7.0	—
Transportation and material moving	14.7	20.9	2.4	13.6	14.1	—

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

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

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

information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$17.98	\$16.49	\$18.86	\$18.86
Management, professional, and related	27.09	24.31	21.17	21.17
Management, business, and financial	26.99	26.49	21.23	21.23
Professional and related	27.12	23.38	—	—
Service	11.62	9.75	—	—
Sales and office	13.73	13.34	16.38	16.38
Sales and related	13.00	12.86	22.02	22.02
Office and administrative support	14.10	13.62	12.86	12.86
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	21.49	22.21	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	23.03	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	20.67	21.00	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	16.05	15.83	22.68	22.68
Production	17.76	17.75	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.46	12.35	22.68	22.68
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	3.6	4.1	6.3	6.3
Management, professional, and related	3.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
Management, business, and financial	5.5	6.3	5.1	5.1
Professional and related	4.0	5.0	—	—
Service	6.1	4.4	—	—
Sales and office	5.2	5.8	10.3	10.3
Sales and related	11.8	12.1	4.6	4.6
Office and administrative support	3.9	4.5	3.4	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	9.1	10.6	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	14.1	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	8.6	11.0	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	5.6	5.8	9.1	9.1
Production	2.7	2.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving	9.0	7.9	9.1	9.1

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

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

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	-	\$20.71	-	-	-	-	\$16.06	-	\$13.74
Management, professional, and related	-	29.26	-	-	-	-	20.79	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	35.53	-	-	-	-	19.79	-	-
Professional and related	-	22.87	-	-	-	-	20.91	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.99	-	-
Sales and office	-	21.49	-	-	-	-	14.85	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	16.11	-	-	-	-	14.85	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	26.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	25.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	18.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	18.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	16.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relative error ⁴ (percent)									
All workers	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	0.0
Management, professional, and related	-	18.2	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	16.5	-	-	-	-	32.2	-	-
Professional and related	-	9.4	-	-	-	-	8.1	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-
Sales and office	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	13.3	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	.3	-	-	-	-	13.3	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	19.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	14.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

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

The Buffalo–Niagara Falls, NY, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Erie and Niagara Counties.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

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

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

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational leveling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Combined work levels

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

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

Collection period

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

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

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

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

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

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

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

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	517,700	434,800	83,000
Management, professional, and related	143,000	101,600	41,300
Management, business, and financial	34,600	28,900	5,700
Professional and related	108,300	72,800	35,600
Service	97,500	81,500	16,000
Sales and office	162,300	148,300	14,000
Sales and related	58,300	57,500	–
Office and administrative support	104,000	90,800	13,200
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	29,200	23,600	5,600
Construction and extraction	16,800	14,200	2,600
Installation, maintenance, and repair	12,400	9,500	2,900
Production, transportation, and material moving	85,800	79,700	6,100
Production	46,200	46,100	–
Transportation and material moving	39,500	33,600	5,900

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, July 2006**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	22,518	22,417	101
Total in sample	288	257	31
Responding	172	145	27
Refused or unable to provide data	82	79	3
Out of business or not in survey scope	34	33	1

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

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.