

Pittsburgh, PA National Compensation Survey January 2002



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

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Kathleen P. Utgoff, Commissioner

September 2002

Bulletin 3115-10

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction.....	1
Tables:	
1–1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings and weekly hours by selected worker and establishment characteristics, private industry, and State and local government	2
2–1. Mean hourly earnings: Selected occupations, all workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	3
2–2. Mean hourly earnings: Selected occupations, full-time workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	6
2–3. Mean hourly earnings: Selected occupations, part-time workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	8
3–1. Mean weekly earnings and hours: Selected occupations, full-time workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	9
3–2. Mean annual earnings and hours: Selected occupations, full-time workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	12
4–1. Selected occupations and levels, all workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry, and State and local government.....	15
4–2. Selected occupations and levels, full-time workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry, and State and local government.....	21
4–3. Selected occupations and levels, part-time workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry, and State and local government.....	26
5–1. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group.....	28
5–2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group, private industry.....	29
5–3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group, private industry.....	30
6–1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, all industries	31
6–2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, private industry.....	34
6–3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, State and local government	36
6–4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, full-time workers: Selected occupations, all industries	37
6–5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, part-time workers: Selected occupations, all industries	39
Appendixes:	
A. Technical Note.....	A – 1
Appendix table 1. Number of workers represented by the survey, by occupational group.....	A – 5
B. Occupational Classifications.....	B – 1
C. Occupational Leveling Criteria	C – 1
D. Evaluating Your Firm’s Jobs	D – 1

Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Pittsburgh, PA, metropolitan area. Data were collected between June 2001 and July 2002; the average reference month is January 2002. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the occupational leveling methodology.

NCS products

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

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Worker and establishment characteristics	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
Total	\$17.24	2.5	35.2	\$16.15	3.1	34.9	\$22.57	3.3	37.2
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	20.25	3.1	35.2	18.91	3.8	35.1	26.88	4.0	35.9
Professional specialty and technical	26.27	3.7	35.1	24.07	5.1	35.1	33.31	3.0	34.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.11	4.3	39.9	26.01	4.8	40.1	26.71	6.6	38.7
Sales	10.89	10.3	29.4	10.83	10.5	29.4	-	-	-
Administrative support	12.93	3.0	35.8	12.69	3.5	35.6	14.28	3.8	37.2
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	15.24	3.1	38.2	14.81	3.5	38.0	17.91	2.9	39.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.76	3.6	39.8	18.92	4.0	39.9	17.17	4.0	39.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.05	5.6	39.3	14.05	5.6	39.3	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	14.91	6.0	38.4	12.96	6.9	38.1	18.74	2.9	39.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.68	5.5	35.1	10.94	6.0	34.5	16.57	7.0	39.7
Service occupations ⁵	11.24	4.0	31.6	9.52	4.5	30.1	17.24	5.7	38.5
Full time	18.51	2.6	39.4	17.48	3.2	39.5	22.88	3.5	39.1
Part time	9.45	3.9	21.4	9.21	3.9	21.7	14.54	16.3	16.3
Union	19.87	3.4	37.3	17.58	5.3	36.5	23.00	3.7	38.4
Nonunion	15.96	3.5	34.3	15.72	3.7	34.4	20.71	5.6	32.7
Time	17.29	2.6	35.2	16.18	3.1	34.8	22.57	3.3	37.2
Incentive	15.29	15.5	37.4	15.29	15.5	37.4	-	-	-
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	18.53	3.7	39.5	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	-	-	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	14.60	5.8	33.9	14.15	6.1	33.6	21.45	5.5	39.5
100-499 workers	15.69	4.4	35.4	14.75	4.7	35.4	25.56	6.1	36.2
500 workers or more	19.75	3.7	35.5	18.92	4.9	34.8	21.77	4.6	37.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$17.24	2.5	\$16.15	3.1	\$22.57	3.3
All excluding sales	17.68	2.5	16.59	3.0	22.64	3.3
White collar	20.25	3.1	18.91	3.8	26.88	4.0
White collar excluding sales	21.51	2.9	20.23	3.6	27.07	4.0
Professional specialty and technical	26.27	3.7	24.07	5.1	33.31	3.0
Professional specialty	27.83	3.6	25.21	5.2	34.51	2.7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.43	6.6	32.43	6.6	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	32.93	3.7	32.93	3.7	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	37.69	16.3	37.69	16.3	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.92	8.3	24.92	8.3	—	—
Natural scientists	25.20	13.9	25.20	13.9	—	—
Health related	22.03	2.5	22.03	2.6	—	—
Registered nurses	21.68	1.7	21.67	1.7	—	—
Pharmacists	29.75	7.5	29.75	7.5	—	—
Physical therapists	26.58	3.6	26.58	3.6	—	—
Therapists, n.e.c.	15.50	20.4	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	28.34	5.6	—	—	33.40	4.3
Teachers, except college and university	33.67	3.9	16.75	10.0	36.00	2.9
Elementary school teachers	36.67	2.3	—	—	37.40	2.2
Secondary school teachers	36.21	3.4	—	—	36.50	3.4
Teachers, special education	28.58	23.0	14.88	9.3	39.96	2.8
Teachers, n.e.c.	39.43	9.5	—	—	39.69	9.4
Substitute teachers	12.91	9.5	—	—	13.27	9.2
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Librarians	32.15	12.8	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	25.30	8.4	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.00	7.6	14.09	7.9	—	—
Social workers	16.04	7.7	14.11	8.0	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	26.30	21.0	26.30	21.0	—	—
Editors and reporters	20.70	14.6	20.70	14.6	—	—
Technical	20.65	12.5	20.85	13.4	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.39	5.7	15.39	5.7	—	—
Radiological technicians	17.30	5.2	17.30	5.2	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	14.63	2.2	14.55	2.1	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	11.80	3.5	11.80	3.5	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	20.98	5.4	20.94	7.4	—	—
Drafters	23.33	10.0	23.33	10.0	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.11	4.3	26.01	4.8	26.71	6.6
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.90	5.7	28.82	6.6	29.35	6.7
Financial managers	29.93	11.9	29.93	11.9	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	32.36	8.2	32.36	8.2	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	—	—	—	—	32.46	11.6
Managers, medicine and health	26.92	4.7	26.92	4.7	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	20.04	17.8	20.04	17.8	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.36	11.6	37.09	12.6	—	—
Management related	21.66	4.3	21.80	4.7	—	—
Accountants and auditors	20.74	6.3	20.65	6.9	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	20.21	13.7	20.21	13.7	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	24.31	5.5	24.31	5.5	—	—
Sales	10.89	10.3	10.83	10.5	—	—
Supervisors, sales	24.43	23.3	24.43	23.3	—	—
Sales workers, apparel	8.63	5.6	8.63	5.6	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	12.79	20.4	12.79	20.4	—	—
Cashiers	7.45	7.5	6.93	5.1	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.93	3.0	12.69	3.5	14.28	3.8
Secretaries	14.46	3.0	13.95	3.6	15.68	4.6
Stenographers	13.27	7.0	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued						
Receptionists	\$9.80	5.6	\$9.80	5.6	–	–
Order clerks	18.37	8.1	18.37	8.1	–	–
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.71	11.0	10.71	11.0	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.02	4.0	12.97	4.3	–	–
Billing clerks	11.84	4.8	11.84	4.8	–	–
Telephone operators	13.81	10.3	13.81	10.3	–	–
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	13.72	6.2	13.72	6.2	–	–
Stock and inventory clerks	13.33	7.0	12.54	9.4	–	–
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	12.36	10.3	12.36	10.3	–	–
General office clerks	11.79	6.0	10.94	3.8	–	–
Bank tellers	9.99	6.0	9.99	6.0	–	–
Data entry keyers	9.60	2.0	9.60	2.0	–	–
Teachers' aides	10.90	12.8	8.66	10.2	–	–
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.58	5.7	12.64	6.0	–	–
Blue collar	15.24	3.1	14.81	3.5	\$17.91	2.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.76	3.6	18.92	4.0	17.17	4.0
Automobile mechanics	16.57	3.3	16.19	3.7	–	–
Industrial machinery repairers	19.69	11.5	19.69	11.5	–	–
Carpenters	17.47	6.1	–	–	–	–
Electricians	17.41	7.4	–	–	–	–
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	22.47	11.8	–	–	–	–
Supervisors, production	21.33	9.9	21.33	9.9	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.05	5.6	14.05	5.6	–	–
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators	8.04	7.0	8.04	7.0	–	–
Mixing and blending machine operators	16.81	8.5	16.81	8.5	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.47	8.0	15.47	8.0	–	–
Assemblers	11.17	7.5	11.17	7.5	–	–
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	16.00	10.3	16.00	10.3	–	–
Transportation and material moving	14.91	6.0	12.96	6.9	18.74	2.9
Truck drivers	13.63	10.3	13.28	10.9	–	–
Bus drivers	16.93	6.2	–	–	–	–
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	13.92	4.4	13.92	4.4	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.68	5.5	10.94	6.0	16.57	7.0
Production helpers	10.89	14.8	10.89	14.8	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers	8.25	8.6	8.25	8.6	–	–
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	16.45	10.1	16.45	10.1	–	–
Hand packers and packagers	9.82	6.2	9.82	6.2	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	12.52	10.3	11.49	11.9	–	–
Service	11.24	4.0	9.52	4.5	17.24	5.7
Protective service	18.93	13.0	9.79	16.7	23.79	3.9
Police and detectives, public service	25.26	2.8	–	–	25.26	2.8
Food service	7.07	4.4	6.88	4.5	10.43	2.2
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.41	9.0	4.41	9.0	–	–
Waiters and waitresses	3.71	13.1	3.71	13.1	–	–
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	5.61	8.3	5.61	8.3	–	–
Other food service	8.46	4.4	8.29	4.6	10.43	2.2
Supervisors, food preparation and service	10.03	10.7	10.03	10.7	–	–
Cooks	9.35	6.1	9.36	6.3	–	–
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.61	4.8	8.61	4.8	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.86	6.2	7.40	5.8	10.50	2.1
Health service	9.95	2.4	9.66	2.3	–	–
Health aides, except nursing	10.20	5.9	10.17	5.9	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.85	2.6	9.42	2.8	–	–
Cleaning and building service	12.21	4.9	11.50	8.1	13.45	3.6
Maids and housemen	9.27	5.6	9.26	5.9	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Cleaning and building service—Continued						
Janitors and cleaners	\$12.69	5.1	\$12.12	9.2	\$13.47	3.6
Personal service	14.25	16.2	14.93	19.4	—	—
Child care workers, n.e.c.	8.98	16.5	7.31	8.4	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	7.89	16.7	6.39	7.7	—	—

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$18.51	2.6	\$17.48	3.2	\$22.88	3.5
All excluding sales	18.75	2.5	17.71	3.1	22.93	3.5
White collar	21.55	3.0	20.24	3.8	27.31	4.1
White collar excluding sales	22.29	2.9	21.00	3.6	27.46	4.1
Professional specialty and technical	26.86	3.9	24.52	5.5	33.88	3.1
Professional specialty	28.48	3.9	25.65	5.8	35.19	2.8
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.43	6.6	32.43	6.6	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	32.93	3.7	32.93	3.7	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	37.69	16.3	37.69	16.3	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.92	8.3	24.92	8.3	—	—
Natural scientists	25.20	13.9	25.20	13.9	—	—
Health related	21.77	3.1	21.74	3.2	—	—
Registered nurses	21.62	1.9	21.58	1.9	—	—
Physical therapists	26.38	4.0	26.38	4.0	—	—
Therapists, n.e.c.	15.50	20.4	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	28.35	5.9	—	—	33.91	4.9
Teachers, except college and university	34.50	4.1	17.15	11.4	36.77	3.1
Elementary school teachers	36.73	2.3	—	—	37.40	2.2
Secondary school teachers	36.56	3.0	—	—	36.86	3.0
Teachers, special education	28.37	23.2	14.94	10.3	39.51	2.8
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	25.33	8.5	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.53	7.3	14.53	7.1	—	—
Social workers	16.53	7.3	14.53	7.1	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	26.30	21.0	26.30	21.0	—	—
Editors and reporters	20.70	14.6	20.70	14.6	—	—
Technical	21.19	12.9	21.46	14.0	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.54	6.3	15.54	6.3	—	—
Radiological technicians	17.38	5.5	17.38	5.5	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	14.62	2.6	14.52	2.5	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	11.87	3.2	11.87	3.2	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	20.98	5.4	20.94	7.4	—	—
Drafters	23.33	10.0	23.33	10.0	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.11	4.3	26.01	4.8	26.71	6.6
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.90	5.7	28.82	6.6	29.35	6.7
Financial managers	29.93	11.9	29.93	11.9	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	32.36	8.2	32.36	8.2	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	—	—	—	—	32.46	11.6
Managers, medicine and health	26.92	4.7	26.92	4.7	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	20.04	17.8	20.04	17.8	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.36	11.6	37.09	12.6	—	—
Management related	21.66	4.3	21.80	4.7	—	—
Accountants and auditors	20.74	6.3	20.65	6.9	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	20.21	13.7	20.21	13.7	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	24.31	5.5	24.31	5.5	—	—
Sales	13.46	13.1	13.42	13.5	—	—
Supervisors, sales	24.43	23.3	24.43	23.3	—	—
Sales workers, apparel	9.60	3.4	9.60	3.4	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	15.84	24.3	15.84	24.3	—	—
Cashiers	10.50	12.1	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.55	2.8	13.36	3.3	14.46	3.8
Secretaries	14.76	3.0	14.31	3.8	15.68	4.6
Stenographers	13.27	7.0	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	10.23	5.2	10.23	5.2	—	—
Order clerks	18.37	8.1	18.37	8.1	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.95	7.3	11.95	7.3	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.23	3.9	13.19	4.1	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued						
Billing clerks	\$11.84	4.8	\$11.84	4.8	–	–
Stock and inventory clerks	13.36	7.0	–	–	–	–
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	12.36	10.3	12.36	10.3	–	–
General office clerks	12.22	6.3	11.36	2.3	–	–
Teachers' aides	10.97	12.9	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.81	6.2	12.81	6.2	–	–
Blue collar	15.85	3.1	15.49	3.6	\$17.95	2.9
Precision production, craft, and repair						
Automobile mechanics	16.57	3.3	16.19	3.7	–	–
Industrial machinery repairers	19.69	11.5	19.69	11.5	–	–
Carpenters	17.47	6.1	–	–	–	–
Electricians	17.41	7.4	–	–	–	–
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	22.47	11.8	–	–	–	–
Supervisors, production	21.33	9.9	21.33	9.9	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
Mixing and blending machine operators	14.39	5.4	14.39	5.4	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	16.81	8.5	16.81	8.5	–	–
Assemblers	15.47	8.0	15.47	8.0	–	–
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	11.66	7.8	11.66	7.8	–	–
	16.00	10.3	16.00	10.3	–	–
Transportation and material moving						
Truck drivers	15.43	5.9	13.54	7.0	18.84	2.8
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	13.63	10.3	13.28	10.9	–	–
	13.92	4.4	13.92	4.4	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
Production helpers	12.78	6.5	12.04	7.2	16.57	7.0
Stock handlers and baggers	10.89	14.8	10.89	14.8	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.31	10.7	11.31	10.7	–	–
	13.45	11.0	12.41	13.5	–	–
Service						
Protective service	12.77	4.4	10.82	5.2	17.61	5.9
Police and detectives, public service	20.20	10.6	10.64	17.8	24.23	3.6
Guards and police, except public service	25.26	2.8	–	–	25.26	2.8
Food service	10.64	17.8	10.64	17.8	–	–
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	8.28	5.9	8.06	6.2	–	–
Waiters and waitresses	5.04	11.5	5.04	11.5	–	–
Other food service	4.51	20.4	4.51	20.4	–	–
Supervisors, food preparation and service	9.92	2.6	9.80	2.9	–	–
Cooks	11.44	8.5	11.44	8.5	–	–
Kitchen workers, food preparation	10.16	7.1	10.16	7.1	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	9.50	4.6	9.50	4.6	–	–
Health service	9.54	3.5	8.88	2.5	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.08	2.6	9.75	2.4	–	–
Cleaning and building service	10.03	2.7	9.52	2.8	–	–
Maids and housemen	12.84	4.2	12.35	7.3	13.57	3.6
Janitors and cleaners	9.39	5.8	9.30	6.2	–	–
Personal service	13.48	3.7	13.46	6.4	13.50	3.7
Child care workers, n.e.c.	17.02	18.5	19.11	22.7	–	–
	11.96	10.0	–	–	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$9.45	3.9	\$9.21	3.9	\$14.54	16.3
All excluding sales	10.02	4.3	9.76	4.3	14.74	16.9
White collar	11.62	5.7	11.32	5.7	16.91	19.6
White collar excluding sales	14.22	6.4	13.95	6.5	17.46	20.1
Professional specialty and technical	20.33	4.8	20.25	4.6	20.93	22.1
Professional specialty	21.72	4.7	21.85	4.2	20.93	22.1
Health related	22.77	3.6	22.86	3.6	—	—
Registered nurses	21.83	3.4	21.91	3.4	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	19.46	23.0	12.94	8.9	21.18	25.8
Substitute teachers	11.13	7.5	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	13.08	6.0	13.08	6.0	—	—
Sales	6.83	4.3	6.78	4.3	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.24	6.7	7.24	6.7	—	—
Cashiers	6.31	3.0	6.20	2.4	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	9.52	3.3	9.47	3.5	10.62	5.5
Secretaries	11.77	1.2	11.77	1.2	—	—
Receptionists	8.20	16.7	8.20	16.7	—	—
General office clerks	8.78	10.0	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.62	5.3	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	7.80	6.3	7.64	6.8	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	8.57	13.4	7.88	13.2	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.05	5.6	7.05	5.6	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	6.45	2.5	6.45	2.5	—	—
Service	6.94	3.6	6.82	3.7	9.75	4.9
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	5.98	4.9	5.89	5.1	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.88	9.6	3.88	9.6	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.08	4.9	3.08	4.9	—	—
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	5.46	11.3	5.46	11.3	—	—
Other food service	7.13	3.8	7.03	3.7	—	—
Cooks	7.97	3.0	7.89	2.9	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.88	6.6	6.88	6.6	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.00	5.6	6.88	5.4	—	—
Health service	9.18	3.8	9.18	3.8	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.00	4.2	9.00	4.2	—	—
Cleaning and building service	8.45	5.4	8.18	4.7	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.49	6.0	8.13	5.1	—	—
Personal service	7.30	8.7	7.27	8.9	—	—
Child care workers, n.e.c.	6.52	2.6	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$729	2.5	39.4	\$689	3.1	39.5	\$894	3.4	39.1
All excluding sales	739	2.4	39.4	699	3.0	39.5	897	3.4	39.1
White collar	846	3.0	39.2	798	3.7	39.4	1,051	4.0	38.5
White collar excluding sales	875	2.8	39.3	828	3.5	39.4	1,057	4.0	38.5
Professional specialty and technical	1,042	3.8	38.8	955	5.3	38.9	1,298	3.2	38.3
Professional specialty	1,109	4.1	38.9	1,006	6.0	39.2	1,347	2.8	38.3
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,295	6.6	39.9	1,295	6.6	39.9	-	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	1,317	3.7	40.0	1,317	3.7	40.0	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	1,516	16.1	40.2	1,516	16.1	40.2	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	1,011	8.7	40.6	1,011	8.7	40.6	-	-	-
Natural scientists	1,008	13.9	40.0	1,008	13.9	40.0	-	-	-
Health related	865	3.1	39.7	864	3.2	39.7	-	-	-
Registered nurses	859	1.9	39.7	857	2.0	39.7	-	-	-
Physical therapists	1,026	2.9	38.9	1,026	2.9	38.9	-	-	-
Therapists, n.e.c.	617	20.1	39.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	1,046	4.9	36.9	-	-	-	1,252	4.5	36.9
Teachers, except college and university	1,325	4.0	38.4	664	11.4	38.7	1,411	2.8	38.4
Elementary school teachers ...	1,387	2.4	37.8	-	-	-	1,416	2.2	37.9
Secondary school teachers	1,405	3.2	38.4	-	-	-	1,411	3.3	38.3
Teachers, special education ...	1,115	23.7	39.3	580	10.0	38.8	1,567	3.5	39.7
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	956	13.6	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	633	7.0	38.3	561	6.6	38.6	-	-	-
Social workers	633	7.0	38.3	561	6.6	38.6	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	972	16.6	37.0	972	16.6	37.0	-	-	-
Editors and reporters	795	13.1	38.4	795	13.1	38.4	-	-	-
Technical	812	11.0	38.3	822	11.9	38.3	-	-	-
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	620	6.2	39.9	620	6.2	39.9	-	-	-
Radiological technicians	688	5.3	39.6	688	5.3	39.6	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	582	2.7	39.8	577	2.7	39.7	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	448	6.9	37.7	448	6.9	37.7	-	-	-
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	824	5.2	39.3	837	7.4	40.0	-	-	-
Drafters	933	10.0	40.0	933	10.0	40.0	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,042	4.4	39.9	1,043	5.0	40.1	1,033	6.7	38.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,163	5.8	40.2	1,167	6.8	40.5	1,142	6.7	38.9
Financial managers	1,246	11.0	41.6	1,246	11.0	41.6	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	1,275	8.3	39.4	1,275	8.3	39.4	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,278	11.8	39.4
Managers, medicine and health	1,077	4.7	40.0	1,077	4.7	40.0	-	-	-
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	791	17.9	39.5	791	17.9	39.5	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Executive, administrative, and managerial —Continued									
Executives, administrators, and managers —Continued									
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	\$1,438	11.9	40.7	\$1,521	12.9	41.0	—	—	—
Management related	853	4.2	39.4	861	4.7	39.5	—	—	—
Accountants and auditors	824	6.2	39.8	826	6.9	40.0	—	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	809	13.7	40.0	809	13.7	40.0	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	940	6.4	38.7	940	6.4	38.7	—	—	—
Sales	528	13.0	39.2	527	13.4	39.3	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	966	22.9	39.5	966	22.9	39.5	—	—	—
Sales workers, apparel	374	2.0	39.0	374	2.0	39.0	—	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	617	24.2	38.9	617	24.2	38.9	—	—	—
Cashiers	409	11.1	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	535	2.6	39.5	530	3.1	39.7	\$561	3.7	38.8
Secretaries	584	3.1	39.6	568	3.9	39.7	617	4.6	39.4
Stenographers	520	5.6	39.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	408	5.3	39.8	408	5.3	39.8	—	—	—
Order clerks	711	7.0	38.7	711	7.0	38.7	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	464	6.8	38.8	464	6.8	38.8	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	528	3.9	39.9	527	4.2	39.9	—	—	—
Billing clerks	474	4.8	40.0	474	4.8	40.0	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	526	7.3	39.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	495	10.3	40.0	495	10.3	40.0	—	—	—
General office clerks	483	5.4	39.5	455	2.3	40.0	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	415	13.2	37.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	508	6.1	39.7	508	6.1	39.7	—	—	—
Blue collar	635	3.0	40.1	622	3.5	40.1	711	3.1	39.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	749	3.7	39.9	756	4.1	39.9	682	4.1	39.7
Automobile mechanics	657	3.8	39.7	641	4.3	39.6	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	787	11.5	40.0	787	11.5	40.0	—	—	—
Carpenters	695	6.3	39.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	689	7.6	39.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	899	11.8	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	872	8.5	40.9	872	8.5	40.9	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	575	5.4	40.0	575	5.4	40.0	—	—	—
Mixing and blending machine operators	672	8.5	40.0	672	8.5	40.0	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	619	8.0	40.0	619	8.0	40.0	—	—	—
Assemblers	466	7.8	40.0	466	7.8	40.0	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	640	10.3	40.0	640	10.3	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	627	5.1	40.6	559	5.9	41.3	745	3.1	39.6
Truck drivers	572	8.7	42.0	560	9.2	42.1	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Transportation and material moving —Continued									
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	\$557	4.4	40.0	\$557	4.4	40.0	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	510	6.4	39.9	481	7.2	39.9	\$657	7.5	39.7
Production helpers	436	14.8	40.0	436	14.8	40.0	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ..	444	10.8	39.2	444	10.8	39.2	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	538	11.0	40.0	496	13.5	40.0	—	—	—
Service	493	4.0	38.6	412	4.2	38.1	704	6.0	40.0
Protective service	813	10.7	40.3	424	17.6	39.9	979	3.6	40.4
Police and detectives, public service	1,010	2.8	40.0	—	—	—	1,010	2.8	40.0
Guards and police, except public service	424	17.6	39.9	424	17.6	39.9	—	—	—
Food service	312	6.8	37.7	303	7.2	37.6	—	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	180	13.3	35.8	180	13.3	35.8	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	161	22.6	35.6	161	22.6	35.6	—	—	—
Other food service	385	3.5	38.8	380	3.9	38.7	—	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service	457	12.2	39.9	457	12.2	39.9	—	—	—
Cooks	403	7.2	39.6	403	7.2	39.6	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	377	4.6	39.7	377	4.6	39.7	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	355	7.7	37.2	322	8.4	36.3	—	—	—
Health service	399	2.5	39.6	386	2.4	39.6	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	395	2.7	39.4	374	3.0	39.3	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	511	4.3	39.8	490	7.5	39.7	541	3.6	39.8
Maids and housemen	373	5.8	39.7	370	6.2	39.7	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	536	3.9	39.8	534	6.8	39.7	538	3.7	39.9
Personal service	558	10.3	32.8	588	12.2	30.7	—	—	—
Child care workers, n.e.c.	475	10.1	39.7	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$36,864	2.5	1,992	\$35,578	3.1	2,036	\$41,768	3.4	1,826
All excluding sales	37,308	2.4	1,990	36,055	3.0	2,035	41,846	3.4	1,825
White collar	42,013	3.0	1,950	40,964	3.7	2,024	45,838	4.0	1,678
White collar excluding sales	43,279	2.8	1,942	42,456	3.5	2,022	46,014	4.0	1,676
Professional specialty and technical	49,196	3.8	1,832	48,149	5.3	1,964	51,635	3.2	1,524
Professional specialty	50,998	4.1	1,790	50,134	6.0	1,954	52,564	2.8	1,494
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	67,362	6.6	2,077	67,362	6.6	2,077	-	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	68,503	3.7	2,080	68,503	3.7	2,080	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	78,853	16.1	2,092	78,853	16.1	2,092	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	52,568	8.7	2,110	52,568	8.7	2,110	-	-	-
Natural scientists	52,426	13.9	2,080	52,426	13.9	2,080	-	-	-
Health related	44,969	3.1	2,065	44,914	3.2	2,066	-	-	-
Registered nurses	44,658	1.9	2,066	44,576	2.0	2,066	-	-	-
Physical therapists	53,377	2.9	2,023	53,377	2.9	2,023	-	-	-
Therapists, n.e.c.	32,091	20.1	2,070	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	40,824	4.9	1,440	-	-	-	48,534	4.5	1,431
Teachers, except college and university	51,263	4.0	1,486	30,469	11.4	1,776	53,499	2.8	1,455
Elementary school teachers ...	52,231	2.4	1,422	-	-	-	53,384	2.2	1,427
Secondary school teachers	53,094	3.2	1,452	-	-	-	53,359	3.3	1,448
Teachers, special education ...	47,620	23.7	1,678	29,037	10.0	1,944	59,571	3.5	1,508
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	48,869	13.6	1,929	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	32,899	7.0	1,990	29,147	6.6	2,006	-	-	-
Social workers	32,899	7.0	1,990	29,147	6.6	2,006	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	49,989	16.6	1,901	49,989	16.6	1,901	-	-	-
Editors and reporters	41,340	13.1	1,997	41,340	13.1	1,997	-	-	-
Technical	42,216	11.0	1,992	42,729	11.9	1,991	-	-	-
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	32,227	6.2	2,073	32,227	6.2	2,073	-	-	-
Radiological technicians	35,764	5.3	2,058	35,764	5.3	2,058	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	30,256	2.7	2,069	29,985	2.7	2,066	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	23,295	6.9	1,963	23,295	6.9	1,963	-	-	-
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	42,859	5.2	2,043	43,546	7.4	2,080	-	-	-
Drafters	48,522	10.0	2,080	48,522	10.0	2,080	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	53,859	4.4	2,063	54,106	5.0	2,080	52,405	6.7	1,962
Executives, administrators, and managers	59,916	5.8	2,073	60,448	6.8	2,098	57,281	6.7	1,952
Financial managers	64,780	11.0	2,164	64,780	11.0	2,164	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	66,326	8.3	2,050	66,326	8.3	2,050	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,176	11.8	1,854
Managers, medicine and health	55,995	4.7	2,080	55,995	4.7	2,080	-	-	-
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	40,439	17.9	2,018	40,439	17.9	2,018	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Executive, administrative, and managerial —Continued									
Executives, administrators, and managers —Continued									
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	\$74,756	11.9	2,114	\$79,066	12.9	2,132	—	—	—
Management related	44,341	4.2	2,047	44,795	4.7	2,054	—	—	—
Accountants and auditors	42,865	6.2	2,067	42,942	6.9	2,080	—	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	42,043	13.7	2,080	42,043	13.7	2,080	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	48,866	6.4	2,010	48,866	6.4	2,010	—	—	—
Sales	27,439	13.0	2,039	27,410	13.4	2,042	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	50,215	22.9	2,056	50,215	22.9	2,056	—	—	—
Sales workers, apparel	19,463	2.0	2,028	19,463	2.0	2,028	—	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	32,082	24.2	2,025	32,082	24.2	2,025	—	—	—
Cashiers	21,251	11.1	2,025	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	27,622	2.6	2,039	27,553	3.1	2,062	\$27,943	3.7	1,933
Secretaries	30,308	3.1	2,054	29,527	3.9	2,063	31,893	4.6	2,033
Stenographers	25,119	5.6	1,893	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	21,202	5.3	2,072	21,202	5.3	2,072	—	—	—
Order clerks	36,949	7.0	2,012	36,949	7.0	2,012	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	24,119	6.8	2,019	24,119	6.8	2,019	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	27,442	3.9	2,074	27,381	4.2	2,077	—	—	—
Billing clerks	24,623	4.8	2,080	24,623	4.8	2,080	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	27,348	7.3	2,047	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	25,715	10.3	2,080	25,715	10.3	2,080	—	—	—
General office clerks	25,114	5.4	2,055	23,638	2.3	2,080	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	18,362	13.2	1,674	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	26,420	6.1	2,063	26,420	6.1	2,063	—	—	—
Blue collar	32,971	3.0	2,080	32,308	3.5	2,086	36,705	3.1	2,045
Precision production, craft, and repair	38,917	3.7	2,073	39,281	4.1	2,073	35,473	4.1	2,067
Automobile mechanics	34,187	3.8	2,063	33,338	4.3	2,059	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	40,823	11.5	2,074	40,823	11.5	2,074	—	—	—
Carpenters	36,163	6.3	2,070	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	35,744	7.6	2,054	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	46,738	11.8	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	45,368	8.5	2,127	45,368	8.5	2,127	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	29,891	5.4	2,077	29,891	5.4	2,077	—	—	—
Mixing and blending machine operators	34,966	8.5	2,080	34,966	8.5	2,080	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	31,972	8.0	2,067	31,972	8.0	2,067	—	—	—
Assemblers	24,246	7.8	2,080	24,246	7.8	2,080	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	33,279	10.3	2,080	33,279	10.3	2,080	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	32,430	5.1	2,102	29,048	5.9	2,145	38,203	3.1	2,028
Truck drivers	29,736	8.7	2,182	29,108	9.2	2,191	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Transportation and material moving —Continued									
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	\$28,935	4.4	2,078	\$28,935	4.4	2,078	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	26,461	6.4	2,071	24,957	7.2	2,072	\$34,189	7.5	2,063
Production helpers	22,659	14.8	2,080	22,659	14.8	2,080	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ..	23,078	10.8	2,041	23,078	10.8	2,041	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	27,984	11.0	2,080	25,812	13.5	2,080	—	—	—
Service	25,380	4.0	1,987	21,358	4.2	1,975	35,531	6.0	2,018
Protective service	42,277	10.7	2,093	22,040	17.6	2,072	50,933	3.6	2,102
Police and detectives, public service	52,538	2.8	2,080	—	—	—	52,538	2.8	2,080
Guards and police, except public service	22,040	17.6	2,072	22,040	17.6	2,072	—	—	—
Food service	15,874	6.8	1,916	15,694	7.2	1,947	—	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	9,375	13.3	1,861	9,375	13.3	1,861	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	8,349	22.6	1,853	8,349	22.6	1,853	—	—	—
Other food service	19,301	3.5	1,945	19,595	3.9	2,000	—	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service	23,412	12.2	2,046	23,412	12.2	2,046	—	—	—
Cooks	20,932	7.2	2,060	20,932	7.2	2,060	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	19,621	4.6	2,066	19,621	4.6	2,066	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	16,889	7.7	1,770	16,483	8.4	1,855	—	—	—
Health service	20,751	2.5	2,059	20,049	2.4	2,057	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	20,554	2.7	2,049	19,459	3.0	2,044	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	26,558	4.3	2,068	25,504	7.5	2,065	28,106	3.6	2,071
Maids and housemen	19,415	5.8	2,067	19,222	6.2	2,066	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	27,891	3.9	2,069	27,793	6.8	2,065	27,996	3.7	2,073
Personal service	27,604	10.3	1,621	30,194	12.2	1,580	—	—	—
Child care workers, n.e.c.	24,179	10.1	2,021	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Pittsburgh, PA, January 2002**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$17.24	2.5	\$16.15	3.1	\$22.57	3.3
All excluding sales	17.68	2.5	16.59	3.0	22.64	3.3
White collar	20.25	3.1	18.91	3.8	26.88	4.0
1	6.78	3.9	6.68	3.6	—	—
2	9.21	3.8	9.22	3.8	—	—
3	9.75	3.6	9.64	3.7	12.25	7.9
4	13.18	2.3	12.86	3.0	14.01	3.3
5	14.55	2.9	14.42	3.0	16.11	7.4
6	17.78	3.4	17.02	4.1	19.46	5.2
7	20.00	6.6	17.94	4.1	28.80	11.8
8	23.71	5.5	20.81	3.1	32.77	6.3
9	29.77	5.8	26.62	8.0	36.94	3.5
10	26.52	9.0	26.47	9.3	—	—
11	31.56	2.9	31.60	3.5	31.39	4.2
12	38.45	4.1	38.66	4.8	—	—
13	48.69	6.5	48.69	6.5	—	—
White collar excluding sales	21.51	2.9	20.23	3.6	27.07	4.0
1	8.14	8.1	7.93	8.5	—	—
2	9.92	3.8	9.94	3.9	—	—
3	10.53	2.9	10.40	2.9	12.46	8.7
4	13.38	2.3	13.15	2.9	13.98	3.5
5	14.87	2.8	14.76	3.0	16.11	7.4
6	17.64	3.5	16.77	4.1	19.46	5.2
7	20.00	6.6	17.94	4.1	28.80	11.8
8	23.76	5.7	20.63	2.2	32.77	6.3
9	29.74	5.8	26.56	8.1	36.94	3.5
10	26.52	9.0	26.47	9.3	—	—
11	31.39	3.0	31.39	3.6	31.39	4.2
12	37.23	5.2	37.21	6.2	—	—
13	48.69	6.5	48.69	6.5	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	26.27	3.7	24.07	5.1	33.31	3.0
Professional specialty	27.83	3.6	25.21	5.2	34.51	2.7
5	13.56	7.5	13.77	7.7	—	—
6	18.57	7.6	17.42	13.4	—	—
7	21.66	11.4	17.22	6.1	33.21	8.8
8	25.83	7.0	21.38	2.4	34.65	4.1
9	29.01	5.2	22.55	4.2	38.05	2.8
10	25.36	14.5	25.22	15.3	—	—
11	31.39	4.2	31.53	4.6	—	—
12	40.45	6.9	41.56	8.4	—	—
13	48.69	7.6	48.69	7.6	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.43	6.6	32.43	6.6	—	—
9	28.20	6.5	28.20	6.5	—	—
11	31.85	4.0	31.85	4.0	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	32.93	3.7	32.93	3.7	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	37.69	16.3	37.69	16.3	—	—
11	35.68	14.9	35.68	14.9	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.92	8.3	24.92	8.3	—	—
Natural scientists	25.20	13.9	25.20	13.9	—	—
Health related	22.03	2.5	22.03	2.6	—	—
7	17.94	8.2	17.82	8.4	—	—
8	21.77	2.5	21.80	2.5	—	—
9	23.44	2.4	23.44	2.4	—	—
11	30.83	9.7	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	21.68	1.7	21.67	1.7	—	—
7	19.83	2.5	19.74	2.5	—	—
8	21.46	1.9	21.49	1.9	—	—
9	22.11	2.7	22.11	2.7	—	—
Pharmacists	29.75	7.5	29.75	7.5	—	—
Physical therapists	26.58	3.6	26.58	3.6	—	—
9	27.12	3.5	27.12	3.5	—	—
Therapists, n.e.c.	15.50	20.4	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	28.34	5.6	—	—	33.40	4.3
12	39.73	8.5	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued						
Professional specialty –Continued						
Teachers, except college and university	\$33.67	3.9	\$16.75	10.0	\$36.00	2.9
7	29.98	14.9	–	–	33.79	8.4
8	34.09	4.7	19.51	14.2	35.35	3.7
9	38.23	2.8	24.40	12.3	38.76	2.7
Elementary school teachers	36.67	2.3	–	–	37.40	2.2
8	35.28	4.4	–	–	36.28	4.3
9	37.43	2.8	–	–	38.11	2.5
Secondary school teachers	36.21	3.4	–	–	36.50	3.4
8	35.56	4.7	–	–	35.56	4.7
9	36.51	4.0	–	–	37.16	3.9
Teachers, special education	28.58	23.0	14.88	9.3	39.96	2.8
9	39.96	2.8	–	–	39.96	2.8
Teachers, n.e.c.	39.43	9.5	–	–	39.69	9.4
Substitute teachers	12.91	9.5	–	–	13.27	9.2
7	11.38	8.5	–	–	–	–
Librarians, archivists, and curators	–	–	–	–	–	–
Librarians	32.15	12.8	–	–	–	–
Social scientists and urban planners	25.30	8.4	–	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.00	7.6	14.09	7.9	–	–
Social workers	16.04	7.7	14.11	8.0	–	–
Lawyers and judges	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	26.30	21.0	26.30	21.0	–	–
9	19.95	10.1	19.95	10.1	–	–
Not able to be leveled	37.49	30.1	37.49	30.1	–	–
Editors and reporters	20.70	14.6	20.70	14.6	–	–
Technical	20.65	12.5	20.85	13.4	–	–
4	12.67	5.1	12.47	4.9	–	–
5	14.96	2.9	14.98	3.2	–	–
6	18.48	5.6	17.85	6.5	–	–
7	18.84	6.2	18.84	6.2	–	–
8	20.51	5.0	20.51	5.0	–	–
9	52.39	28.1	52.39	28.1	–	–
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.39	5.7	15.39	5.7	–	–
Radiological technicians	17.30	5.2	17.30	5.2	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	14.63	2.2	14.55	2.1	–	–
5	14.50	1.6	14.65	1.6	–	–
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	11.80	3.5	11.80	3.5	–	–
4	11.03	6.0	11.03	6.0	–	–
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	20.98	5.4	20.94	7.4	–	–
Drafters	23.33	10.0	23.33	10.0	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.11	4.3	26.01	4.8	26.71	6.6
5	15.74	5.6	15.74	5.6	–	–
7	20.62	6.2	21.32	7.8	–	–
8	19.55	5.4	18.38	5.1	–	–
9	26.12	5.4	26.25	5.8	–	–
10	27.36	4.6	27.36	4.6	–	–
11	31.39	3.7	31.04	4.9	32.04	5.5
12	34.16	6.0	33.74	6.6	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.90	5.7	28.82	6.6	29.35	6.7
8	19.04	12.9	16.61	12.1	–	–
9	26.79	6.8	27.09	7.4	–	–
11	31.25	4.3	30.69	6.2	32.04	5.5
12	33.96	6.4	33.49	7.1	–	–
Financial managers	29.93	11.9	29.93	11.9	–	–
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	32.36	8.2	32.36	8.2	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	–	–	–	–	32.46	11.6
Managers, medicine and health	26.92	4.7	26.92	4.7	–	–
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	20.04	17.8	20.04	17.8	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Executive, administrative, and managerial —Continued						
Executives, administrators, and managers —Continued						
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	\$35.36	11.6	\$37.09	12.6	—	—
9	27.68	9.6	29.39	9.1	—	—
12	36.29	7.7	35.75	8.7	—	—
Management related	21.66	4.3	21.80	4.7	—	—
5	15.73	6.1	15.73	6.1	—	—
7	21.98	8.4	23.22	9.0	—	—
8	19.87	3.4	19.55	3.0	—	—
9	24.48	5.0	24.48	5.0	—	—
Accountants and auditors	20.74	6.3	20.65	6.9	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	20.21	13.7	20.21	13.7	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	24.31	5.5	24.31	5.5	—	—
Sales	10.89	10.3	10.83	10.5	—	—
1	6.22	2.3	6.22	2.3	—	—
2	7.38	4.7	7.38	4.7	—	—
3	8.76	6.2	8.74	6.2	—	—
4	10.03	13.4	8.58	10.8	—	—
5	11.51	4.5	11.51	4.5	—	—
8	22.90	16.5	22.90	16.5	—	—
Supervisors, sales	24.43	23.3	24.43	23.3	—	—
Sales workers, apparel	8.63	5.6	8.63	5.6	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	12.79	20.4	12.79	20.4	—	—
Cashiers	7.45	7.5	6.93	5.1	—	—
1	6.09	2.0	6.09	2.0	—	—
3	7.95	9.5	7.82	9.8	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.93	3.0	12.69	3.5	\$14.28	3.8
1	8.14	8.1	7.93	8.5	—	—
2	9.86	3.9	9.88	4.0	—	—
3	10.53	3.0	10.40	3.0	12.46	8.7
4	13.54	2.5	13.37	3.3	13.90	3.5
5	14.80	4.3	14.53	4.5	—	—
6	16.53	4.6	16.48	5.2	—	—
7	16.65	7.1	16.38	7.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	10.37	5.1	10.37	5.1	—	—
Secretaries	14.46	3.0	13.95	3.6	15.68	4.6
3	12.93	6.5	12.20	6.0	—	—
4	13.74	2.6	13.43	3.5	14.17	3.7
5	16.64	4.6	15.86	4.8	—	—
6	17.32	4.5	—	—	—	—
Stenographers	13.27	7.0	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	9.80	5.6	9.80	5.6	—	—
2	9.85	6.3	9.85	6.3	—	—
Order clerks	18.37	8.1	18.37	8.1	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.71	11.0	10.71	11.0	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.02	4.0	12.97	4.3	—	—
2	10.16	6.0	10.16	6.0	—	—
4	12.27	4.7	12.27	4.7	—	—
Billing clerks	11.84	4.8	11.84	4.8	—	—
4	11.84	5.1	11.84	5.1	—	—
Telephone operators	13.81	10.3	13.81	10.3	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	13.72	6.2	13.72	6.2	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	13.33	7.0	12.54	9.4	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	12.36	10.3	12.36	10.3	—	—
General office clerks	11.79	6.0	10.94	3.8	—	—
4	12.57	7.7	—	—	—	—
Bank tellers	9.99	6.0	9.99	6.0	—	—
Data entry keyers	9.60	2.0	9.60	2.0	—	—
Teachers' aides	10.90	12.8	8.66	10.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical —Continued						
Administrative support, n.e.c.	\$12.58	5.7	\$12.64	6.0	—	—
Blue collar						
1	15.24	3.1	14.81	3.5	\$17.91	2.9
2	9.00	6.5	8.76	6.8	—	—
3	11.77	7.0	10.87	6.3	—	—
4	12.84	4.6	12.69	4.7	—	—
5	15.49	3.6	15.58	3.9	—	—
6	16.22	2.9	16.03	3.2	17.79	3.7
7	17.98	3.5	17.61	8.0	—	—
8	21.69	3.8	22.11	4.2	19.50	4.6
9	21.94	10.6	19.96	8.6	—	—
9	23.31	6.1	23.31	6.1	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair						
4	18.76	3.6	18.92	4.0	17.17	4.0
5	16.40	4.7	17.02	3.9	—	—
6	16.05	3.8	16.00	3.9	—	—
7	18.08	6.6	18.37	8.6	—	—
8	22.09	4.6	22.64	4.9	17.96	5.3
9	19.96	8.6	19.96	8.6	—	—
9	23.31	6.1	23.31	6.1	—	—
Automobile mechanics	16.57	3.3	16.19	3.7	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	19.69	11.5	19.69	11.5	—	—
Carpenters	17.47	6.1	—	—	—	—
Electricians	17.41	7.4	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	22.47	11.8	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	21.33	9.9	21.33	9.9	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
2	14.05	5.6	14.05	5.6	—	—
3	11.41	6.2	11.41	6.2	—	—
4	11.74	8.6	11.74	8.6	—	—
5	14.38	6.8	14.38	6.8	—	—
6	16.50	5.6	16.50	5.6	—	—
7	20.09	6.5	20.09	6.5	—	—
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators	8.04	7.0	8.04	7.0	—	—
Mixing and blending machine operators	16.81	8.5	16.81	8.5	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.47	8.0	15.47	8.0	—	—
Assemblers	11.17	7.5	11.17	7.5	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	16.00	10.3	16.00	10.3	—	—
Transportation and material moving						
2	14.91	6.0	12.96	6.9	18.74	2.9
3	13.99	10.1	11.49	13.0	—	—
4	12.54	5.6	12.54	5.6	—	—
5	16.57	4.7	16.50	4.8	—	—
6	15.97	4.3	15.44	5.8	—	—
Truck drivers	13.63	10.3	13.28	10.9	—	—
3	13.60	6.0	13.60	6.0	—	—
4	17.95	8.5	—	—	—	—
5	15.80	6.9	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	16.93	6.2	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	13.92	4.4	13.92	4.4	—	—
3	12.29	5.7	12.29	5.7	—	—
4	15.42	4.4	15.42	4.4	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
1	11.68	5.5	10.94	6.0	16.57	7.0
2	9.42	7.8	9.16	8.2	—	—
3	10.88	10.5	10.19	11.3	—	—
4	14.84	7.5	14.48	8.3	—	—
5	14.50	4.0	14.37	5.8	—	—
6	17.14	9.3	—	—	—	—
Production helpers	10.89	14.8	10.89	14.8	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.25	8.6	8.25	8.6	—	—
1	6.98	6.7	6.98	6.7	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
—Continued						
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	\$16.45	10.1	\$16.45	10.1	—	—
3	14.49	13.8	14.49	13.8	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	9.82	6.2	9.82	6.2	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	12.52	10.3	11.49	11.9	—	—
1	10.61	8.8	9.13	6.9	—	—
Service	11.24	4.0	9.52	4.5	\$17.24	5.7
1	6.62	5.4	6.30	5.9	10.75	3.6
2	8.82	4.2	8.48	4.5	12.14	8.0
3	9.70	4.1	8.77	3.9	13.19	2.4
4	11.44	3.7	10.98	4.2	12.56	6.9
5	20.50	10.5	20.85	10.9	—	—
6	16.00	5.5	14.31	6.5	—	—
7	23.20	6.0	—	—	—	—
8	23.30	8.3	—	—	—	—
Protective service	18.93	13.0	9.79	16.7	23.79	3.9
Police and detectives, public service	25.26	2.8	—	—	25.26	2.8
Food service	7.07	4.4	6.88	4.5	10.43	2.2
1	5.91	7.8	5.69	8.3	—	—
2	7.67	8.9	7.60	9.2	—	—
3	7.21	6.8	6.85	6.1	—	—
4	9.00	4.4	9.00	4.6	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.41	9.0	4.41	9.0	—	—
1	3.93	13.2	3.93	13.2	—	—
3	5.46	11.2	5.46	11.2	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.71	13.1	3.71	13.1	—	—
1	3.53	17.8	3.53	17.8	—	—
3	4.54	20.0	4.54	20.0	—	—
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	5.61	8.3	5.61	8.3	—	—
Other food service	8.46	4.4	8.29	4.6	10.43	2.2
1	7.37	6.3	7.09	5.9	—	—
2	8.63	4.8	8.59	5.0	—	—
3	8.76	4.1	8.34	3.1	—	—
4	9.00	4.4	9.00	4.6	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service	10.03	10.7	10.03	10.7	—	—
Cooks	9.35	6.1	9.36	6.3	—	—
2	8.68	7.3	8.68	7.3	—	—
4	9.05	5.4	9.05	5.7	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.61	4.8	8.61	4.8	—	—
2	9.30	6.5	9.30	6.5	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.86	6.2	7.40	5.8	10.50	2.1
1	7.41	7.1	7.10	6.7	—	—
3	9.63	3.4	9.04	2.1	—	—
Health service	9.95	2.4	9.66	2.3	—	—
2	9.20	4.7	9.03	4.9	—	—
3	10.04	3.5	9.47	2.2	—	—
4	10.75	3.3	10.75	3.3	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	10.20	5.9	10.17	5.9	—	—
4	12.14	3.7	12.14	3.7	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.85	2.6	9.42	2.8	—	—
2	9.14	4.9	8.96	5.2	—	—
3	10.56	3.8	9.51	3.8	—	—
4	10.02	2.4	10.02	2.4	—	—
Cleaning and building service	12.21	4.9	11.50	8.1	13.45	3.6
1	8.67	5.1	8.21	5.0	—	—
2	10.19	7.5	9.28	6.6	—	—
3	12.56	4.2	9.95	4.0	13.36	3.5
4	13.97	5.5	14.34	5.6	—	—
Maids and housemen	9.27	5.6	9.26	5.9	—	—
2	9.88	2.6	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Cleaning and building service—Continued						
Janitors and cleaners	\$12.69	5.1	\$12.12	9.2	\$13.47	3.6
1	8.92	5.3	8.34	4.4	—	—
2	10.49	14.8	—	—	—	—
3	12.56	4.2	9.95	4.0	13.36	3.5
4	14.07	5.6	14.56	5.3	—	—
Personal service	14.25	16.2	14.93	19.4	—	—
1	6.08	3.8	6.08	3.8	—	—
4	11.57	5.2	11.04	8.8	—	—
Child care workers, n.e.c.	8.98	16.5	7.31	8.4	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	7.89	16.7	6.39	7.7	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$18.51	2.6	\$17.48	3.2	\$22.88	3.5
All excluding sales	18.75	2.5	17.71	3.1	22.93	3.5
White collar	21.55	3.0	20.24	3.8	27.31	4.1
1	9.06	7.1	—	—	—	—
2	10.09	4.7	10.09	4.7	—	—
3	10.50	3.0	10.40	3.0	—	—
4	13.34	2.2	13.05	2.9	14.05	3.4
5	14.61	3.0	14.46	3.1	16.49	8.4
6	17.78	3.4	17.02	4.1	19.46	5.2
7	20.35	6.9	18.01	4.4	30.75	10.4
8	23.84	5.9	20.59	3.5	33.10	6.1
9	30.23	6.1	27.00	8.9	36.97	3.5
10	26.52	9.1	26.47	9.4	—	—
11	31.58	2.9	31.62	3.5	31.39	4.2
12	38.65	4.1	38.66	4.8	—	—
13	48.50	6.6	48.50	6.6	—	—
White collar excluding sales	22.29	2.9	21.00	3.6	27.46	4.1
1	9.85	2.6	—	—	—	—
2	10.41	5.2	10.41	5.2	—	—
3	11.04	2.9	10.90	2.9	—	—
4	13.47	2.2	13.25	2.8	14.02	3.6
5	14.93	2.9	14.79	3.1	16.49	8.4
6	17.64	3.5	16.77	4.1	19.46	5.2
7	20.35	6.9	18.01	4.4	30.75	10.4
8	23.91	6.2	20.36	2.6	33.10	6.1
9	30.19	6.2	26.93	8.9	36.97	3.5
10	26.52	9.1	26.47	9.4	—	—
11	31.40	3.0	31.41	3.6	31.39	4.2
12	37.43	5.2	37.21	6.2	—	—
13	48.50	6.6	48.50	6.6	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	26.86	3.9	24.52	5.5	33.88	3.1
Professional specialty	28.48	3.9	25.65	5.8	35.19	2.8
6	18.58	7.6	17.42	13.6	—	—
7	22.65	12.2	17.22	7.0	36.96	4.0
8	26.43	7.7	21.04	3.1	35.09	3.8
9	29.55	5.6	22.27	4.9	38.12	2.7
10	25.34	14.7	25.20	15.6	—	—
11	31.41	4.2	31.57	4.6	—	—
12	40.94	6.7	41.56	8.4	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.43	6.6	32.43	6.6	—	—
9	28.20	6.5	28.20	6.5	—	—
11	31.85	4.0	31.85	4.0	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	32.93	3.7	32.93	3.7	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	37.69	16.3	37.69	16.3	—	—
11	35.68	14.9	35.68	14.9	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.92	8.3	24.92	8.3	—	—
Natural scientists	25.20	13.9	25.20	13.9	—	—
Health related	21.77	3.1	21.74	3.2	—	—
7	17.97	10.2	17.82	10.5	—	—
8	21.63	3.2	21.60	3.2	—	—
9	23.24	2.6	23.24	2.6	—	—
Registered nurses	21.62	1.9	21.58	1.9	—	—
7	20.60	2.0	20.52	2.1	—	—
8	21.17	2.3	21.12	2.3	—	—
9	21.71	1.8	21.71	1.8	—	—
Physical therapists	26.38	4.0	26.38	4.0	—	—
Therapists, n.e.c.	15.50	20.4	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	28.35	5.9	—	—	33.91	4.9
Teachers, except college and university	34.50	4.1	17.15	11.4	36.77	3.1
7	33.21	13.1	—	—	—	—
8	34.32	4.5	19.74	14.7	35.55	3.6
9	38.36	2.7	—	—	38.86	2.7
Elementary school teachers	36.73	2.3	—	—	37.40	2.2
8	35.28	4.4	—	—	36.28	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued						
Professional specialty –Continued						
Teachers, except college and university –Continued						
Elementary school teachers –Continued						
9	\$37.53	2.7	–	–	\$38.11	2.5
Secondary school teachers	36.56	3.0	–	–	36.86	3.0
8	35.56	4.7	–	–	35.56	4.7
9	36.53	4.0	–	–	37.16	3.9
Teachers, special education	28.37	23.2	\$14.94	10.3	39.51	2.8
9	39.51	2.8	–	–	39.51	2.8
Librarians, archivists, and curators	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social scientists and urban planners	25.33	8.5	–	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.53	7.3	14.53	7.1	–	–
Social workers	16.53	7.3	14.53	7.1	–	–
Lawyers and judges	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	26.30	21.0	26.30	21.0	–	–
9	19.95	10.1	19.95	10.1	–	–
Not able to be leveled	37.49	30.1	37.49	30.1	–	–
Editors and reporters	20.70	14.6	20.70	14.6	–	–
Technical	21.19	12.9	21.46	14.0	–	–
4	12.76	5.2	12.52	4.9	–	–
5	15.00	3.0	15.02	3.4	–	–
6	18.48	5.6	17.85	6.5	–	–
7	18.99	6.0	18.99	6.0	–	–
8	20.51	5.0	20.51	5.0	–	–
9	54.11	27.8	54.11	27.8	–	–
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.54	6.3	15.54	6.3	–	–
Radiological technicians	17.38	5.5	17.38	5.5	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	14.62	2.6	14.52	2.5	–	–
5	14.45	1.7	14.60	1.8	–	–
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	11.87	3.2	11.87	3.2	–	–
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	20.98	5.4	20.94	7.4	–	–
Drafters	23.33	10.0	23.33	10.0	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.11	4.3	26.01	4.8	26.71	6.6
5	15.74	5.6	15.74	5.6	–	–
7	20.62	6.2	21.32	7.8	–	–
8	19.55	5.4	18.38	5.1	–	–
9	26.12	5.4	26.25	5.8	–	–
10	27.36	4.6	27.36	4.6	–	–
11	31.39	3.7	31.04	4.9	32.04	5.5
12	34.16	6.0	33.74	6.6	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.90	5.7	28.82	6.6	29.35	6.7
8	19.04	12.9	16.61	12.1	–	–
9	26.79	6.8	27.09	7.4	–	–
11	31.25	4.3	30.69	6.2	32.04	5.5
12	33.96	6.4	33.49	7.1	–	–
Financial managers	29.93	11.9	29.93	11.9	–	–
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	32.36	8.2	32.36	8.2	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	–	–	–	–	32.46	11.6
Managers, medicine and health	26.92	4.7	26.92	4.7	–	–
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	20.04	17.8	20.04	17.8	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.36	11.6	37.09	12.6	–	–
9	27.68	9.6	29.39	9.1	–	–
12	36.29	7.7	35.75	8.7	–	–
Management related	21.66	4.3	21.80	4.7	–	–
5	15.73	6.1	15.73	6.1	–	–
7	21.98	8.4	23.22	9.0	–	–
8	19.87	3.4	19.55	3.0	–	–
9	24.48	5.0	24.48	5.0	–	–
Accountants and auditors	20.74	6.3	20.65	6.9	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Executive, administrative, and managerial —Continued						
Management related —Continued						
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists						
	\$20.21	13.7	\$20.21	13.7	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	24.31	5.5	24.31	5.5	—	—
Sales						
	13.46	13.1	13.42	13.5	—	—
3	9.69	5.3	9.69	5.3	—	—
5	11.59	4.5	11.59	4.5	—	—
8	22.90	16.5	22.90	16.5	—	—
Supervisors, sales	24.43	23.3	24.43	23.3	—	—
Sales workers, apparel	9.60	3.4	9.60	3.4	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	15.84	24.3	15.84	24.3	—	—
Cashiers	10.50	12.1	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical						
	13.55	2.8	13.36	3.3	\$14.46	3.8
1	9.85	2.6	—	—	—	—
2	10.35	5.4	10.35	5.4	—	—
3	11.04	2.9	10.90	2.9	—	—
4	13.57	2.4	13.40	3.2	13.93	3.6
5	14.80	4.3	14.53	4.5	—	—
6	16.53	4.6	16.48	5.2	—	—
7	16.65	7.1	16.38	7.5	—	—
Secretaries	14.76	3.0	14.31	3.8	15.68	4.6
4	13.76	2.6	13.45	3.7	14.17	3.7
5	16.64	4.6	15.86	4.8	—	—
6	17.32	4.5	—	—	—	—
Stenographers	13.27	7.0	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	10.23	5.2	10.23	5.2	—	—
2	9.64	6.7	9.64	6.7	—	—
Order clerks	18.37	8.1	18.37	8.1	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.95	7.3	11.95	7.3	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.23	3.9	13.19	4.1	—	—
4	12.27	4.7	12.27	4.7	—	—
Billing clerks	11.84	4.8	11.84	4.8	—	—
4	11.84	5.1	11.84	5.1	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	13.36	7.0	—	—	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	12.36	10.3	12.36	10.3	—	—
General office clerks	12.22	6.3	11.36	2.3	—	—
4	12.57	7.7	—	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	10.97	12.9	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.81	6.2	12.81	6.2	—	—
Blue collar						
	15.85	3.1	15.49	3.6	17.95	2.9
1	9.78	7.8	9.56	8.1	—	—
2	12.18	7.5	11.26	6.9	—	—
3	13.15	4.7	12.99	4.7	—	—
4	15.49	3.6	15.58	3.9	—	—
5	16.22	2.9	16.03	3.2	17.79	3.7
6	17.98	3.5	17.61	8.0	—	—
7	21.69	3.8	22.11	4.2	19.50	4.6
8	21.94	10.6	19.96	8.6	—	—
9	23.31	6.1	23.31	6.1	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair						
	18.78	3.6	18.95	4.0	17.17	4.0
4	16.40	4.7	17.02	3.9	—	—
5	16.05	3.8	16.00	3.9	—	—
6	18.08	6.6	18.37	8.6	—	—
7	22.09	4.6	22.64	4.9	17.96	5.3
8	19.96	8.6	19.96	8.6	—	—
9	23.31	6.1	23.31	6.1	—	—
Automobile mechanics	16.57	3.3	16.19	3.7	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	19.69	11.5	19.69	11.5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued						
Carpenters	\$17.47	6.1	—	—	—	—
Electricians	17.41	7.4	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	22.47	11.8	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	21.33	9.9	\$21.33	9.9	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
2	14.39	5.4	14.39	5.4	—	—
3	11.49	6.4	11.49	6.4	—	—
4	11.74	8.6	11.74	8.6	—	—
5	14.38	6.8	14.38	6.8	—	—
6	16.50	5.6	16.50	5.6	—	—
7	20.09	6.5	20.09	6.5	—	—
Mixing and blending machine operators	16.81	8.5	16.81	8.5	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.47	8.0	15.47	8.0	—	—
Assemblers	11.66	7.8	11.66	7.8	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	16.00	10.3	16.00	10.3	—	—
Transportation and material moving						
2	15.43	5.9	13.54	7.0	\$18.84	2.8
3	14.02	11.4	11.02	15.3	—	—
4	13.16	4.4	13.16	4.4	—	—
5	16.57	4.7	16.50	4.8	—	—
6	15.97	4.3	15.44	5.8	—	—
Truck drivers	13.63	10.3	13.28	10.9	—	—
3	13.60	6.0	13.60	6.0	—	—
4	17.95	8.5	—	—	—	—
5	15.80	6.9	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	13.92	4.4	13.92	4.4	—	—
3	12.29	5.7	12.29	5.7	—	—
4	15.42	4.4	15.42	4.4	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
1	12.78	6.5	12.04	7.2	16.57	7.0
2	10.47	9.5	10.20	10.1	—	—
3	11.70	12.1	11.06	13.9	—	—
4	15.38	7.1	15.03	8.0	—	—
5	14.50	4.0	14.37	5.8	—	—
6	17.14	9.3	—	—	—	—
Production helpers	10.89	14.8	10.89	14.8	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	11.31	10.7	11.31	10.7	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	13.45	11.0	12.41	13.5	—	—
1	11.13	8.1	9.65	5.0	—	—
Service						
1	12.77	4.4	10.82	5.2	17.61	5.9
2	7.51	7.0	7.06	7.1	—	—
3	9.82	3.4	9.40	2.9	—	—
4	10.19	4.3	9.15	3.9	13.22	2.4
5	11.64	4.0	11.14	4.8	12.64	7.1
6	20.57	10.6	20.93	11.0	—	—
7	16.02	5.5	14.34	6.5	—	—
8	23.20	6.0	—	—	—	—
9	23.30	8.3	—	—	—	—
Protective service	20.20	10.6	10.64	17.8	24.23	3.6
Police and detectives, public service	25.26	2.8	—	—	25.26	2.8
Guards and police, except public service	10.64	17.8	10.64	17.8	—	—
Food service	8.28	5.9	8.06	6.2	—	—
1	6.69	10.9	6.22	10.8	—	—
2	9.84	5.5	9.84	5.5	—	—
3	7.54	9.4	6.92	8.5	—	—
4	9.12	4.2	9.12	4.2	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.04	11.5	5.04	11.5	—	—
1	4.88	17.1	4.88	17.1	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.51	20.4	4.51	20.4	—	—
Other food service	9.92	2.6	9.80	2.9	—	—
1	8.96	5.6	8.38	4.3	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service—Continued						
Food service—Continued						
Other food service—Continued						
2	\$9.84	5.5	\$9.84	5.5	—	—
3	9.81	2.9	—	—	—	—
4	9.12	4.2	9.12	4.2	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service	11.44	8.5	11.44	8.5	—	—
Cooks	10.16	7.1	10.16	7.1	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.50	4.6	9.50	4.6	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	9.54	3.5	8.88	2.5	—	—
1	9.24	4.7	8.67	2.6	—	—
Health service	10.08	2.6	9.75	2.4	—	—
2	9.25	4.1	9.05	4.3	—	—
3	10.23	4.5	9.57	2.5	—	—
4	10.88	3.7	10.88	3.7	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.03	2.7	9.52	2.8	—	—
2	9.21	4.2	9.01	4.4	—	—
3	11.17	3.9	9.88	3.6	—	—
4	9.99	3.2	9.99	3.2	—	—
Cleaning and building service	12.84	4.2	12.35	7.3	\$13.57	3.6
1	8.62	6.7	8.11	6.0	—	—
2	11.47	6.2	10.28	2.2	—	—
3	12.71	4.2	10.19	4.3	13.35	3.6
4	14.07	5.6	14.56	5.3	—	—
Maids and housemen	9.39	5.8	9.30	6.2	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	13.48	3.7	13.46	6.4	13.50	3.7
1	8.98	7.9	8.24	5.7	—	—
3	12.71	4.2	10.19	4.3	13.35	3.6
4	14.07	5.6	14.56	5.3	—	—
Personal service	17.02	18.5	19.11	22.7	—	—
4	11.62	5.8	—	—	—	—
Child care workers, n.e.c.	11.96	10.0	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4-3. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Pittsburgh, PA, January 2002

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$9.45	3.9	\$9.21	3.9	\$14.54	16.3
All excluding sales	10.02	4.3	9.76	4.3	14.74	16.9
White collar	11.62	5.7	11.32	5.7	16.91	19.6
1	6.35	2.8	6.35	2.8	—	—
2	7.97	4.7	7.97	4.8	—	—
3	8.20	6.1	8.07	6.2	—	—
4	10.75	9.6	10.66	10.4	—	—
5	12.60	6.0	13.10	5.4	—	—
7	15.55	5.0	16.90	4.1	11.83	6.3
8	22.33	2.6	22.66	2.4	—	—
9	24.89	5.8	23.54	5.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	11.18	4.8	11.18	4.8	—	—
White collar excluding sales	14.22	6.4	13.95	6.5	17.46	20.1
1	7.15	8.0	7.17	8.1	—	—
2	8.87	3.9	8.91	4.0	—	—
3	9.19	3.4	9.06	3.4	—	—
4	11.70	9.5	11.68	10.5	—	—
5	12.96	5.6	13.58	4.6	—	—
7	15.55	5.0	16.90	4.1	11.83	6.3
8	22.33	2.6	22.66	2.4	—	—
9	24.89	5.8	23.54	5.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	11.18	4.8	11.18	4.8	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	20.33	4.8	20.25	4.6	20.93	22.1
Professional specialty	21.72	4.7	21.85	4.2	20.93	22.1
7	15.65	5.2	17.23	3.9	11.83	6.3
8	22.33	2.6	22.66	2.4	—	—
9	25.14	5.7	23.77	5.0	—	—
Health related	22.77	3.6	22.86	3.6	—	—
7	17.83	3.9	17.83	3.9	—	—
8	22.19	2.1	22.40	1.8	—	—
9	23.86	5.0	23.86	5.0	—	—
Registered nurses	21.83	3.4	21.91	3.4	—	—
7	17.83	3.9	17.83	3.9	—	—
8	22.34	2.0	22.57	1.6	—	—
9	22.81	5.8	22.81	5.8	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	19.46	23.0	12.94	8.9	21.18	25.8
7	11.36	7.1	—	—	—	—
Substitute teachers	11.13	7.5	—	—	—	—
7	11.38	8.5	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	13.08	6.0	13.08	6.0	—	—
Sales	6.83	4.3	6.78	4.3	—	—
1	6.12	1.9	6.12	1.9	—	—
2	6.83	2.9	6.83	2.9	—	—
3	7.32	9.0	7.22	9.1	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.24	6.7	7.24	6.7	—	—
Cashiers	6.31	3.0	6.20	2.4	—	—
1	6.09	2.0	6.09	2.0	—	—
3	6.71	8.3	6.40	6.7	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	9.52	3.3	9.47	3.5	10.62	5.5
1	7.15	8.0	7.17	8.1	—	—
2	8.87	3.9	8.91	4.0	—	—
3	9.12	3.4	8.97	3.4	—	—
4	12.44	14.1	12.56	17.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	10.90	3.8	10.90	3.8	—	—
Secretaries	11.77	1.2	11.77	1.2	—	—
Receptionists	8.20	16.7	8.20	16.7	—	—
General office clerks	8.78	10.0	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.62	5.3	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar	\$7.80	6.3	\$7.64	6.8	—	—
1	6.46	4.5	6.21	2.4	—	—
2	8.83	12.4	8.46	13.3	—	—
3	8.67	5.5	8.67	5.5	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	8.57	13.4	7.88	13.2	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.05	5.6	7.05	5.6	—	—
1	6.29	2.8	6.29	2.8	—	—
2	7.14	5.5	7.14	5.5	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	6.45	2.5	6.45	2.5	—	—
1	6.36	3.0	6.36	3.0	—	—
Service	6.94	3.6	6.82	3.7	\$9.75	4.9
1	5.92	7.2	5.74	7.8	—	—
2	7.11	5.9	7.04	6.0	—	—
3	7.73	5.0	7.61	5.1	—	—
4	10.24	5.0	10.30	5.3	—	—
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	5.98	4.9	5.89	5.1	—	—
1	5.47	9.1	5.42	9.3	—	—
2	6.40	9.5	6.21	9.3	—	—
3	6.77	5.9	6.77	5.9	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.88	9.6	3.88	9.6	—	—
1	3.06	6.0	3.06	6.0	—	—
3	5.74	8.5	5.74	8.5	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.08	4.9	3.08	4.9	—	—
1	2.88	1.9	2.88	1.9	—	—
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	5.46	11.3	5.46	11.3	—	—
Other food service	7.13	3.8	7.03	3.7	—	—
1	6.76	5.3	6.71	5.2	—	—
2	7.57	3.4	7.40	2.8	—	—
3	7.57	6.0	7.57	6.0	—	—
Cooks	7.97	3.0	7.89	2.9	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.88	6.6	6.88	6.6	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.00	5.6	6.88	5.4	—	—
Health service	9.18	3.8	9.18	3.8	—	—
2	8.93	9.7	8.93	9.7	—	—
3	8.95	4.2	8.95	4.2	—	—
4	10.17	1.9	10.17	1.9	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.00	4.2	9.00	4.2	—	—
2	8.64	10.8	8.64	10.8	—	—
3	8.78	4.9	8.78	4.9	—	—
4	10.13	2.2	10.13	2.2	—	—
Cleaning and building service	8.45	5.4	8.18	4.7	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.49	6.0	8.13	5.1	—	—
Personal service	7.30	8.7	7.27	8.9	—	—
1	6.08	3.8	6.08	3.8	—	—
Child care workers, n.e.c.	6.52	2.6	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5-1. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Pittsburgh, PA, January 2002**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$18.51	\$9.45	\$19.87	\$15.96	\$17.29	\$15.29
All excluding sales	18.75	10.02	20.13	16.41	17.78	13.20
White collar	21.55	11.62	27.00	18.66	20.26	20.06
White-collar excluding sales	22.29	14.22	28.35	19.78	21.54	-
Professional specialty and technical	26.86	20.33	33.58	23.04	26.27	-
Professional specialty	28.48	21.72	33.33	25.04	27.83	-
Technical	21.19	13.08	35.12	17.11	20.65	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.11	-	-	26.25	26.05	-
Sales	13.46	6.83	8.28	11.20	9.64	21.56
Administrative support, including clerical	13.55	9.52	15.21	12.53	12.98	-
Blue collar	15.85	7.80	17.04	12.74	15.40	12.91
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.78	-	20.36	16.45	19.24	15.36
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.39	-	15.71	12.17	14.05	-
Transportation and material moving	15.43	8.57	16.92	11.65	15.64	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.78	7.05	13.52	9.17	11.68	-
Service	12.77	6.94	15.30	9.04	11.23	-
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	2.6	3.9	3.4	3.5	2.6	15.5
All excluding sales	2.5	4.3	3.3	3.4	2.5	13.0
White collar	3.0	5.7	5.5	3.7	3.1	28.3
White-collar excluding sales	2.9	6.4	5.4	3.4	2.9	-
Professional specialty and technical	3.9	4.8	5.4	4.8	3.7	-
Professional specialty	3.9	4.7	3.3	5.5	3.6	-
Technical	12.9	6.0	31.0	4.9	12.5	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.3	-	-	4.4	4.3	-
Sales	13.1	4.3	14.5	11.3	7.6	31.5
Administrative support, including clerical	2.8	3.3	4.2	3.5	2.9	-
Blue collar	3.1	6.3	3.3	4.2	3.1	13.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.6	-	4.2	3.9	3.8	6.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.4	-	6.0	7.4	5.6	-
Transportation and material moving	5.9	13.4	3.2	11.7	4.7	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.5	5.6	6.1	5.9	5.5	-
Service	4.4	3.6	5.9	4.9	4.0	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Pittsburgh, PA, January 2002

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers									
	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ³				Service-producing industries ⁴				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
	Mean									
All occupations	\$16.15	\$18.53	-	-	\$18.01	-	\$21.00	-	-	-
All excluding sales	16.59	18.29	-	-	17.99	-	21.03	-	-	-
White collar	18.91	22.18	-	-	21.86	-	25.60	-	-	-
White-collar excluding sales	20.23	21.67	-	-	21.84	-	25.69	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	24.07	24.75	-	-	24.53	-	41.64	-	-	-
Professional specialty	25.21	29.39	-	-	29.74	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	20.85	19.37	-	-	19.25	-	48.68	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.01	30.83	-	-	31.53	-	30.81	-	-	-
Sales	10.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	12.69	14.41	-	-	14.30	-	15.56	-	-	-
Blue collar	14.81	16.15	-	-	15.72	-	17.34	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.92	19.43	-	-	18.81	-	25.46	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.05	15.17	-	-	15.17	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	12.96	14.85	-	-	14.42	-	12.42	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.94	13.47	-	-	12.51	-	12.24	-	-	-
Service	9.52	15.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	3.1	3.7	-	-	4.1	-	11.1	-	-	-
All excluding sales	3.0	3.7	-	-	4.1	-	11.1	-	-	-
White collar	3.8	4.6	-	-	5.6	-	20.1	-	-	-
White-collar excluding sales	3.6	5.1	-	-	5.9	-	20.1	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	5.1	5.5	-	-	5.9	-	38.8	-	-	-
Professional specialty	5.2	6.4	-	-	6.9	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	13.4	7.2	-	-	7.3	-	46.1	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.8	10.1	-	-	12.8	-	4.3	-	-	-
Sales	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	3.5	3.6	-	-	4.0	-	7.9	-	-	-
Blue collar	3.5	4.2	-	-	4.5	-	11.9	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.0	5.6	-	-	6.1	-	3.6	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.6	5.6	-	-	5.6	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	6.9	4.8	-	-	6.1	-	14.0	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.0	7.1	-	-	8.2	-	13.3	-	-	-
Service	4.5	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Pittsburgh, PA, January 2002

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
Mean					
All occupations	\$16.15	\$14.15	\$16.57	\$14.75	\$18.92
All excluding sales	16.59	14.15	17.09	15.27	19.25
White collar	18.91	17.08	19.18	17.68	20.64
White-collar excluding sales	20.23	18.06	20.50	19.59	21.24
Professional specialty and technical	24.07	23.39	24.13	21.75	25.56
Professional specialty	25.21	25.32	25.20	23.23	26.41
Technical	20.85	—	21.06	17.45	23.19
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.01	23.61	26.42	29.38	23.47
Sales	10.83	14.09	9.90	10.24	8.44
Administrative support, including clerical	12.69	11.04	12.94	12.65	13.25
Blue collar	14.81	14.88	14.78	12.95	19.09
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.92	16.94	20.10	17.81	23.16
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.05	14.56	13.99	12.67	16.69
Transportation and material moving	12.96	13.38	12.75	12.12	14.26
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.94	11.15	10.89	10.01	—
Service	9.52	6.49	10.26	9.44	11.41
Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All occupations	3.1	6.1	3.6	4.7	4.9
All excluding sales	3.0	5.6	3.5	4.6	4.9
White collar	3.8	8.1	4.3	6.3	5.6
White-collar excluding sales	3.6	6.8	3.9	5.6	5.4
Professional specialty and technical	5.1	4.0	5.5	7.5	6.9
Professional specialty	5.2	6.0	5.7	9.4	6.5
Technical	13.4	—	14.6	9.3	20.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.8	6.4	5.5	9.2	4.2
Sales	10.5	27.0	8.9	10.7	9.9
Administrative support, including clerical	3.5	5.4	3.8	6.9	3.5
Blue collar	3.5	6.0	4.3	4.1	6.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.0	5.8	5.1	5.9	4.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.6	14.7	6.0	5.9	9.4
Transportation and material moving	6.9	3.7	10.3	11.7	19.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.0	14.2	6.8	5.7	—
Service	4.5	6.8	4.9	3.9	10.3

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

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

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

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

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

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

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Pittsburgh, PA, January 2002

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.51	\$10.07	\$14.82	\$21.62	\$29.79
All excluding sales	8.14	10.50	15.34	21.76	29.90
White collar	9.24	11.67	17.53	25.40	36.22
White collar excluding sales	10.07	13.08	19.00	26.27	37.00
Professional specialty and technical	13.51	17.79	23.18	32.90	40.31
Professional specialty	15.60	20.07	25.40	35.59	41.40
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	22.38	27.84	30.80	37.92	43.13
Engineers, n.e.c.	27.84	28.96	30.70	38.66	39.00
Mathematical and computer scientists	18.07	26.27	29.12	53.10	64.90
Computer systems analysts and scientists	18.07	18.10	26.92	29.12	29.54
Natural scientists	14.42	17.53	22.30	34.90	40.07
Health related	18.00	19.56	21.52	23.65	27.05
Registered nurses	18.62	19.56	21.43	23.18	24.31
Pharmacists	21.52	29.48	31.79	33.42	34.04
Physical therapists	23.50	24.29	27.73	28.09	29.24
Therapists, n.e.c.	10.41	10.41	10.48	23.32	23.32
Teachers, college and university	25.40	25.40	25.40	28.21	41.50
Teachers, except college and university	14.57	30.59	36.21	40.08	44.51
Elementary school teachers	30.59	35.59	38.65	39.42	41.26
Secondary school teachers	30.60	34.34	36.22	38.04	43.50
Teachers, special education	12.21	13.49	33.70	41.90	44.84
Teachers, n.e.c.	27.22	35.03	45.51	45.51	45.84
Substitute teachers	9.79	10.00	15.60	15.60	15.99
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians	18.68	29.43	37.32	37.32	37.32
Social scientists and urban planners	17.67	25.12	27.47	27.47	28.33
Social, recreation, and religious workers	9.44	11.65	15.96	21.59	21.59
Social workers	9.44	11.65	15.96	21.59	21.59
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	15.29	15.48	20.31	26.44	54.67
Editors and reporters	15.48	15.48	17.44	21.94	40.31
Technical	11.69	13.66	16.97	21.10	24.65
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.28	11.26	17.08	17.75	19.33
Radiological technicians	14.55	15.22	17.18	17.82	21.86
Licensed practical nurses	13.23	13.67	14.29	14.85	15.42
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	9.20	11.01	11.69	12.99	14.24
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	17.76	18.31	21.10	23.32	23.92
Drafters	16.80	21.77	22.59	29.88	31.20
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.63	19.33	22.40	30.00	38.89
Executives, administrators, and managers	17.88	21.76	25.95	34.05	42.44
Financial managers	17.88	22.50	26.93	38.63	42.05
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	21.64	28.22	30.77	37.38	43.93
Managers, medicine and health	22.04	24.66	26.78	29.11	33.36
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	13.12	13.12	17.44	23.51	45.68
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	19.32	23.08	30.00	40.61	58.24
Management related	14.78	18.44	21.27	23.03	29.72
Accountants and auditors	14.78	17.90	21.27	22.93	28.09
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	11.62	15.90	19.26	20.43	37.30
Management related, n.e.c.	19.23	22.40	22.40	24.94	31.36
Sales	6.08	6.45	9.44	10.73	14.61
Supervisors, sales	10.73	12.00	14.06	30.15	65.56
Sales workers, apparel	6.45	7.28	8.58	9.89	10.46
Sales workers, other commodities	6.59	6.69	10.02	10.90	21.82
Cashiers	5.70	5.99	6.37	8.05	11.81
Administrative support, including clerical	8.83	9.89	12.13	14.93	17.92
Secretaries	10.71	12.18	14.51	16.16	18.41
Stenographers	11.03	11.67	12.61	15.59	15.59
Receptionists	6.63	8.77	9.02	11.75	12.13
Order clerks	13.92	14.19	21.71	21.71	23.62
Records clerks, n.e.c.	7.85	7.85	10.79	12.54	13.91
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.54	10.62	13.29	14.82	14.82
Billing clerks	10.73	10.73	11.17	11.92	15.53

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
White collar –Continued					
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued					
Telephone operators	\$9.00	\$10.57	\$11.84	\$18.06	\$19.17
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.50	12.42	14.88	14.93	16.40
Stock and inventory clerks	10.52	10.96	14.61	14.61	16.41
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	9.66	9.66	9.66	16.41	18.00
General office clerks	10.18	11.08	11.36	11.83	17.26
Bank tellers	8.05	8.83	9.75	11.71	11.71
Data entry keyers	8.50	9.83	9.83	9.88	9.88
Teachers' aides	7.55	7.55	10.11	15.52	15.52
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.67	10.73	12.89	12.89	15.38
Blue collar	7.88	10.81	15.07	18.29	22.36
Precision production, craft, and repair					
Automobile mechanics	12.14	15.07	17.54	23.25	26.72
Industrial machinery repairers	12.40	16.57	16.73	17.89	18.17
Industrial machinery repairers	13.82	17.12	18.97	21.39	28.10
Carpenters	16.21	16.66	16.91	17.02	23.25
Electricians	14.07	14.07	17.15	19.82	24.19
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	16.15	17.91	19.54	27.18	27.18
Supervisors, production	17.00	18.02	23.75	24.46	25.75
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Laundry and dry cleaning machine operators	9.29	10.67	14.06	17.24	19.46
Mixing and blending machine operators	6.00	7.90	8.50	8.85	8.85
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	11.60	13.07	19.14	19.46	19.46
Assemblers	11.83	13.17	15.07	16.56	19.69
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	8.91	9.29	10.06	11.60	15.08
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	11.18	12.97	14.77	16.74	22.68
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	7.43	12.68	15.86	18.29	20.57
Truck drivers	7.43	8.60	13.30	15.90	19.40
Bus drivers	9.00	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.21	12.57	14.17	16.04	16.82
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Production helpers	6.70	7.38	10.47	15.02	19.00
Stock handlers and baggers	6.82	6.82	11.80	11.80	17.45
Stock handlers and baggers	5.61	6.02	6.91	9.66	13.80
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	7.08	13.22	19.00	19.23	20.87
Hand packers and packagers	7.33	9.50	10.56	10.56	10.56
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.50	8.54	10.38	15.87	18.31
Service					
Protective service	6.07	7.65	9.66	12.63	23.17
Police and detectives, public service	7.13	11.42	23.17	24.36	26.44
Police and detectives, public service	23.63	23.63	24.36	25.71	28.29
Food service	2.83	5.79	7.05	8.83	10.70
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.83	2.83	3.03	6.25	7.17
Waiters and waitresses	2.83	2.83	2.83	3.19	7.00
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	3.14	5.25	5.75	6.50	7.17
Other food service	6.22	6.48	8.45	9.46	11.10
Supervisors, food preparation and service	5.99	7.77	11.10	11.88	13.46
Cooks	7.39	7.81	8.75	10.27	13.35
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.11	7.38	8.80	9.18	10.02
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.22	6.22	7.84	9.00	10.70
Health service	7.95	9.28	9.66	10.63	11.85
Health aides, except nursing	9.16	9.28	9.66	10.98	12.63
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.86	9.27	9.64	10.56	11.74

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-1. **Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Pittsburgh, PA, January 2002** — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service —Continued					
Cleaning and building service	\$7.65	\$9.65	\$12.38	\$14.90	\$17.23
Maids and housemen	6.60	8.53	9.93	10.24	10.24
Janitors and cleaners	7.65	9.72	13.44	15.52	17.23
Personal service	6.45	8.18	9.71	14.00	29.90
Child care workers, n.e.c.	6.45	6.45	6.66	13.43	13.43
Service, n.e.c.	5.66	5.66	6.45	11.95	11.95

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

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.28	\$9.66	\$13.83	\$19.84	\$27.05
All excluding sales	7.55	9.80	14.55	20.43	27.18
White collar	8.76	10.90	16.27	22.96	30.54
White collar excluding sales	9.75	12.50	17.90	23.69	31.69
Professional specialty and technical	13.13	17.08	21.68	27.05	36.53
Professional specialty	14.59	18.94	23.06	27.47	36.67
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	22.38	27.84	30.80	37.92	43.13
Engineers, n.e.c.	27.84	28.96	30.70	38.66	39.00
Mathematical and computer scientists	18.07	26.27	29.12	53.10	64.90
Computer systems analysts and scientists	18.07	18.10	26.92	29.12	29.54
Natural scientists	14.42	17.53	22.30	34.90	40.07
Health related	18.02	19.56	21.47	23.65	27.05
Registered nurses	18.62	19.56	21.38	23.08	24.24
Pharmacists	21.52	29.48	31.79	33.42	34.04
Physical therapists	23.50	24.29	27.73	28.09	29.24
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	12.21	12.24	13.49	21.27	28.57
Teachers, special education	12.21	12.21	13.49	13.49	21.48
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	9.24	10.38	14.38	17.51	19.33
Social workers	9.24	10.38	14.38	17.51	19.33
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	15.29	15.48	20.31	26.44	54.67
Editors and reporters	15.48	15.48	17.44	21.94	40.31
Technical	11.26	13.50	16.97	21.68	26.28
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.28	11.26	17.08	17.75	19.33
Radiological technicians	14.55	15.22	17.18	17.82	21.86
Licensed practical nurses	13.23	13.67	14.62	14.85	15.42
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	9.20	11.01	11.69	12.99	14.24
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	17.76	17.76	21.68	23.32	23.92
Drafters	16.80	21.77	22.59	29.88	31.20
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.14	19.63	22.40	29.79	40.81
Executives, administrators, and managers	15.14	21.76	24.75	34.00	42.44
Financial managers	17.88	22.50	26.93	38.63	42.05
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	21.64	28.22	30.77	37.38	43.93
Managers, medicine and health	22.04	24.66	26.78	29.11	33.36
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	13.12	13.12	17.44	23.51	45.68
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	20.15	23.08	31.91	41.25	58.24
Management related	14.78	18.55	21.27	24.04	29.79
Accountants and auditors	14.78	17.90	21.27	22.93	28.09
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	11.62	15.90	19.26	20.43	37.30
Management related, n.e.c.	19.23	22.40	22.40	24.94	31.36
Sales	6.08	6.45	9.44	10.73	14.06
Supervisors, sales	10.73	12.00	14.06	30.15	65.56
Sales workers, apparel	6.45	7.28	8.58	9.89	10.46
Sales workers, other commodities	6.59	6.69	10.02	10.90	21.82
Cashiers	5.70	5.79	6.37	7.79	9.81
Administrative support, including clerical	8.76	9.75	11.71	14.82	18.06
Secretaries	10.07	11.60	13.56	15.76	18.41
Receptionists	6.63	8.77	9.02	11.75	12.13
Order clerks	13.92	14.19	21.71	21.71	23.62
Records clerks, n.e.c.	7.85	7.85	10.79	12.54	13.91
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.54	10.62	13.08	14.82	15.16
Billing clerks	10.73	10.73	11.17	11.92	15.53
Telephone operators	9.00	10.57	11.84	18.06	19.17
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.50	12.42	14.88	14.93	16.40
Stock and inventory clerks	10.52	10.52	11.59	16.07	16.41
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	9.66	9.66	9.66	16.41	18.00
General office clerks	8.54	10.20	11.16	11.83	11.83

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Pittsburgh, PA, January 2002 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
White collar –Continued					
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued					
Bank tellers	\$8.05	\$8.83	\$9.75	\$11.71	\$11.71
Data entry keyers	8.50	9.83	9.83	9.88	9.88
Teachers' aides	7.55	7.55	7.55	9.29	9.29
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.67	10.35	12.89	12.89	15.38
Blue collar	7.43	10.47	14.24	18.31	22.66
Precision production, craft, and repair					
Automobile mechanics	11.91	15.07	17.89	23.85	27.18
Industrial machinery repairers	12.40	14.88	16.67	17.08	17.89
Supervisors, production	13.82	17.12	18.97	21.39	28.10
	17.00	18.02	23.75	24.46	25.75
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Laundry and dry cleaning machine operators	9.29	10.67	14.06	17.24	19.46
Mixing and blending machine operators	6.00	7.90	8.50	8.85	8.85
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	11.60	13.07	19.14	19.46	19.46
Assemblers	11.83	13.17	15.07	16.56	19.69
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	8.91	9.29	10.06	11.60	15.08
	11.18	12.97	14.77	16.74	22.68
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	7.43	8.85	13.30	15.86	18.60
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	7.43	8.51	13.30	15.86	22.36
	10.21	12.57	14.17	16.04	16.82
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Production helpers	6.67	7.38	9.72	13.80	18.71
Stock handlers and baggers	6.82	6.82	11.80	11.80	17.45
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	5.61	6.02	6.91	9.66	13.80
Hand packers and packagers	7.08	13.22	19.00	19.23	20.87
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.33	9.50	10.56	10.56	10.56
	7.42	8.54	9.72	14.80	18.31
Service					
Protective service	5.50	7.06	9.16	10.20	13.50
Food service	7.06	7.13	7.13	11.42	16.52
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.83	5.64	7.00	8.73	9.92
Waiters and waitresses	2.83	2.83	3.03	6.25	7.17
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	2.83	2.83	2.83	3.19	7.00
Other food service	3.14	5.25	5.75	6.50	7.17
Supervisors, food preparation and service	6.22	6.22	8.33	9.09	11.10
Cooks	5.99	7.77	11.10	11.88	13.46
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.39	7.81	8.75	10.27	13.35
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.11	7.38	8.80	9.18	10.02
Health service	6.15	6.22	7.00	8.45	9.09
Health aides, except nursing	7.86	9.16	9.66	10.20	11.14
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.16	9.28	9.66	10.98	12.63
Cleaning and building service	7.86	9.07	9.41	10.18	10.99
Maid and housemen	7.16	8.53	10.24	16.18	17.23
Janitors and cleaners	5.30	8.53	9.93	10.24	10.24
Personal service	7.16	7.98	11.15	17.23	17.23
Child care workers, n.e.c.	6.17	6.66	9.71	29.90	29.90
Service, n.e.c.	6.45	6.45	6.45	7.34	9.22
	5.66	5.66	5.75	6.45	8.92

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

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$11.74	\$14.62	\$18.29	\$30.59	\$38.89
All excluding sales	11.74	14.81	18.29	30.60	38.96
White collar	12.88	15.59	27.50	37.00	41.26
White collar excluding sales	12.88	15.60	28.21	37.00	41.40
Professional specialty and technical	21.10	28.00	35.59	39.42	43.50
Professional specialty	21.59	30.60	35.89	40.08	44.17
Health related	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	26.71	28.21	32.40	41.50	42.46
Teachers, except college and university	26.69	34.34	37.00	40.54	44.51
Elementary school teachers	30.59	35.59	38.65	39.42	41.26
Secondary school teachers	32.53	34.36	36.22	38.04	43.50
Teachers, special education	33.70	34.50	41.90	44.84	45.01
Teachers, n.e.c.	27.22	35.03	45.51	45.51	45.84
Substitute teachers	9.79	10.00	15.60	15.60	15.99
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	18.44	19.32	23.67	32.76	38.89
Executives, administrators, and managers	19.32	21.39	30.71	34.05	39.50
Administrators, education and related fields	19.30	19.30	35.67	38.89	39.50
Management related	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	11.03	12.42	14.22	15.59	17.79
Secretaries	12.43	13.57	15.04	17.79	19.28
Blue collar	13.86	16.87	18.29	18.29	21.97
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.18	16.57	16.91	18.17	20.07
Transportation and material moving	16.98	17.28	18.29	18.29	20.72
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.36	13.86	15.02	19.73	21.97
Service	10.72	11.74	15.09	23.63	25.71
Protective service	18.02	23.17	23.63	25.71	26.96
Police and detectives, public service	23.63	23.63	24.36	25.71	28.29
Food service	9.46	10.42	10.70	10.72	10.92
Other food service	9.46	10.42	10.70	10.72	10.92
Food preparation, n.e.c.	9.46	10.70	10.72	10.72	10.92
Health service	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service	10.91	12.44	13.48	14.81	15.52
Janitors and cleaners	10.91	12.98	13.48	14.81	15.52
Personal service	-	-	-	-	-

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

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$9.29	\$11.42	\$16.13	\$22.30	\$30.70
All excluding sales	9.41	11.71	16.60	22.40	30.77
White collar	10.11	12.89	18.55	26.42	37.32
White collar excluding sales	11.00	13.87	19.33	27.18	37.39
Professional specialty and technical	13.95	17.83	23.69	34.34	41.26
Professional specialty	15.64	20.81	26.29	35.84	41.78
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	22.38	27.84	30.80	37.92	43.13
Engineers, n.e.c.	27.84	28.96	30.70	38.66	39.00
Mathematical and computer scientists	18.07	26.27	29.12	53.10	64.90
Computer systems analysts and scientists	18.07	18.10	26.92	29.12	29.54
Natural scientists	14.42	17.53	22.30	34.90	40.07
Health related	18.00	19.56	21.47	23.32	27.17
Registered nurses	18.67	19.70	21.32	23.06	24.13
Physical therapists	21.44	24.29	27.17	28.05	29.24
Therapists, n.e.c.	10.41	10.41	10.48	23.32	23.32
Teachers, college and university	25.40	25.40	25.40	28.21	41.50
Teachers, except college and university	15.60	32.53	36.22	40.08	44.17
Elementary school teachers	30.59	35.59	38.65	39.42	41.26
Secondary school teachers	32.53	34.34	36.22	38.04	43.50
Teachers, special education	12.21	13.49	33.70	41.90	44.51
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	17.67	25.12	27.47	27.47	28.33
Social, recreation, and religious workers	9.44	13.21	16.71	21.59	21.59
Social workers	9.44	13.21	16.71	21.59	21.59
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	15.29	15.48	20.31	26.44	54.67
Editors and reporters	15.48	15.48	17.44	21.94	40.31
Technical	11.69	13.95	17.08	21.68	26.28
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.26	11.26	17.08	17.60	19.33
Radiological technicians	14.55	15.22	17.18	20.71	21.86
Licensed practical nurses	13.23	13.66	14.12	14.82	17.77
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	9.20	11.69	11.69	12.99	14.24
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	17.76	18.31	21.10	23.32	23.92
Drafters	16.80	21.77	22.59	29.88	31.20
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.63	19.33	22.40	30.00	38.89
Executives, administrators, and managers	17.88	21.76	25.95	34.05	42.44
Financial managers	17.88	22.50	26.93	38.63	42.05
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	21.64	28.22	30.77	37.38	43.93
Managers, medicine and health	22.04	24.66	26.78	29.11	33.36
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	13.12	13.12	17.44	23.51	45.68
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	19.32	23.08	30.00	40.61	58.24
Management related	14.78	18.44	21.27	23.03	29.72
Accountants and auditors	14.78	17.90	21.27	22.93	28.09
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	11.62	15.90	19.26	20.43	37.30
Management related, n.e.c.	19.23	22.40	22.40	24.94	31.36
Sales	7.91	9.44	10.46	12.52	27.86
Supervisors, sales	10.73	12.00	14.06	30.15	65.56
Sales workers, apparel	8.58	8.58	9.44	10.46	10.46
Sales workers, other commodities	10.02	10.02	10.35	21.82	34.45
Cashiers	7.79	8.05	9.81	12.52	14.61
Administrative support, including clerical	9.48	10.89	12.89	15.50	18.22
Secretaries	10.90	13.15	14.73	16.75	18.41
Stenographers	11.03	11.67	12.61	15.59	15.59
Receptionists	8.00	8.77	10.65	11.75	12.13
Order clerks	13.92	14.19	21.71	21.71	23.62
Records clerks, n.e.c.	7.25	10.10	12.54	13.13	15.13
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.36	11.12	13.36	14.82	15.16
Billing clerks	10.73	10.73	11.17	11.92	15.53
Stock and inventory clerks	10.52	10.96	14.61	14.61	16.41
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	9.66	9.66	9.66	16.41	18.00
General office clerks	10.75	11.16	11.36	11.83	17.26
Teachers' aides	7.55	7.55	10.11	15.52	15.52

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
White collar –Continued					
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued					
Administrative support, n.e.c.	\$9.80	\$11.09	\$12.89	\$12.89	\$17.72
Blue collar					
9.38	11.83	15.87	18.59	22.68	
Precision production, craft, and repair					
12.14	15.07	17.54	23.25	26.72	
Automobile mechanics	12.40	16.57	16.73	17.89	18.17
Industrial machinery repairers	13.82	17.12	18.97	21.39	28.10
Carpenters	16.21	16.66	16.91	17.02	23.25
Electricians	14.07	14.07	17.15	19.82	24.19
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	16.15	17.91	19.54	27.18	27.18
Supervisors, production	17.00	18.02	23.75	24.46	25.75
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
9.38	11.52	14.17	17.50	19.69	
Mixing and blending machine operators	11.60	13.07	19.14	19.46	19.46
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	11.83	13.17	15.07	16.56	19.69
Assemblers	8.90	10.06	11.52	14.06	15.08
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	11.18	12.97	14.77	16.74	22.68
Transportation and material moving					
7.43	13.04	15.93	18.29	20.57	
Truck drivers	7.43	8.60	13.30	15.90	19.40
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.21	12.57	14.17	16.04	16.82
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
7.38	9.42	11.36	16.82	19.21	
Production helpers	6.82	6.82	11.80	11.80	17.45
Stock handlers and baggers	8.72	8.72	9.75	13.80	19.14
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.54	9.72	13.86	17.85	18.31
Service					
7.13	9.18	10.24	14.81	23.63	
Protective service	7.13	16.52	23.17	24.36	26.96
Police and detectives, public service	23.63	23.63	24.36	25.71	28.29
Guards and police, except public service	7.13	7.13	9.76	13.46	16.52
Food service	3.03	6.50	8.75	10.23	11.88
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.83	2.83	5.25	7.00	8.11
Waiters and waitresses	2.83	2.83	3.03	7.00	8.11
Other food service	8.33	8.75	9.18	10.72	12.60
Supervisors, food preparation and service	5.99	11.10	11.25	13.46	15.28
Cooks	7.81	8.75	10.23	10.36	13.35
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.73	8.73	8.98	9.99	12.60
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.33	8.97	9.11	10.70	10.72
Health service	8.91	9.29	9.66	10.89	12.01
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.86	9.29	9.85	10.70	11.74
Cleaning and building service	8.65	10.24	13.44	15.52	17.23
Maids and housemen	5.30	9.27	9.93	10.24	10.24
Janitors and cleaners	9.21	11.09	13.48	15.84	17.23
Personal service	9.71	9.71	12.36	29.90	29.90
Child care workers, n.e.c.	8.18	9.22	13.43	13.43	13.43

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$5.71	\$6.32	\$7.84	\$9.83	\$17.00
All excluding sales	5.75	6.48	8.54	10.25	19.13
White collar	5.99	6.45	9.53	12.67	22.96
White collar excluding sales	7.85	9.00	10.83	19.13	23.65
Professional specialty and technical	10.36	15.02	20.57	23.65	27.05
Professional specialty	13.35	18.02	21.38	23.78	28.00
Health related	18.02	19.13	22.86	23.78	27.05
Registered nurses	16.73	19.04	21.61	23.65	27.05
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	9.79	10.00	14.23	28.00	44.84
Substitute teachers	8.57	9.79	10.00	10.80	15.99
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	9.29	10.36	12.70	15.00	17.18
Sales	5.71	5.99	6.44	7.24	9.81
Sales workers, other commodities	6.44	6.53	6.69	7.58	10.70
Cashiers	5.66	5.71	6.08	6.37	6.55
Administrative support, including clerical	6.90	8.39	9.66	10.79	11.60
Secretaries	10.07	10.25	11.60	11.60	12.67
Receptionists	5.88	5.88	6.63	11.82	11.82
General office clerks	7.00	7.50	8.54	11.01	11.01
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.67	9.67	10.73	11.92	11.92
Blue collar	5.88	6.00	7.08	9.29	9.38
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	5.93	5.93	8.85	8.85	14.50
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.53	6.00	6.70	7.33	9.38
Stock handlers and baggers	5.61	6.00	6.70	6.91	7.30
Service	2.83	6.11	7.00	8.45	9.52
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	2.83	3.82	6.22	7.59	8.45
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.83	2.83	2.83	5.64	6.55
Waiters and waitresses	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.98
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	3.14	4.75	5.75	6.31	7.17
Other food service	6.11	6.22	6.90	8.00	8.50
Cooks	7.13	7.39	8.05	8.29	9.08
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.33	6.11	6.61	7.38	9.15
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.15	6.22	6.22	7.90	8.83
Health service	7.95	9.07	9.30	10.20	10.70
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.33	9.07	9.30	9.98	10.20
Cleaning and building service	7.16	7.16	7.65	9.31	10.58
Janitors and cleaners	7.16	7.16	7.65	9.31	10.58
Personal service	5.66	6.17	6.45	6.79	9.52
Child care workers, n.e.c.	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.66	6.66

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

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

The Pittsburgh, PA, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

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

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational leveling

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collection period

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

Survey response

	<i>Establish- ments</i>
Total in sampling frame	3,348
Total in sample	442
Responding	268
Out of business or not in survey scope	46
Unable or refused to provide data	128

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

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

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

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

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

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Pittsburgh, PA, January 2002**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	492,700	405,300	87,400
All excluding sales	455,600	369,100	86,500
White collar	272,200	220,100	52,100
White-collar excluding sales	235,100	183,900	51,200
Professional specialty and technical	116,900	83,100	33,800
Professional specialty	94,400	62,300	32,100
Technical	22,500	20,800	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	37,600	32,100	5,500
Sales	37,000	36,200	–
Administrative support, including clerical	80,700	68,800	12,000
Blue collar	121,500	105,000	16,500
Precision production, craft, and repair	37,800	34,200	3,600
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	24,900	24,900	–
Transportation and material moving	28,300	18,900	9,400
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	30,500	27,000	3,500
Service	99,000	80,200	18,800

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

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

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