

Louisville, KY–IN National Compensation Survey November 2006



U.S. Department of Labor
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U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
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April 2007

Bulletin 3135–57

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

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

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

NCS products

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

Changes to the publications

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

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

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by high-level occupational aggregations in the private sector. Tables 15 and 16 provide mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings data for full-time employees in private establishments with fewer than 100 workers, and in private establishments with 100 workers or more.

Table 17 presents mean hourly earnings data for union and nonunion workers in all, private, and State and local government establishments by high-level occupational ag-

gregation. Table 18 provides hourly earnings data for time and incentive workers in all and private establishments by high-level occupational aggregation.

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

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$16.98	3.0	37.5	\$16.36	3.1	37.6	\$22.65	3.6	36.8
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	25.12	5.2	39.3	24.03	6.2	40.2	29.87	3.5	36.1
Management, business, and financial	25.82	6.6	40.7	25.68	7.1	41.0	27.23	19.8	37.3
Professional and related	24.68	6.7	38.5	22.74	7.5	39.5	30.50	5.5	35.8
Service	11.08	5.2	33.3	10.31	6.1	32.6	15.84	5.2	38.2
Sales and office	14.88	6.7	37.3	14.85	7.0	37.3	15.47	10.0	37.4
Sales and related	14.94	12.7	34.8	14.97	12.7	34.8	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	14.85	7.5	38.5	14.79	8.0	38.6	15.70	10.0	37.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	21.26	4.2	39.3	21.69	4.5	39.3	17.50	6.8	39.2
Construction and extraction	23.78	10.0	38.2	24.63	11.3	38.1	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	19.98	7.2	39.9	20.12	7.9	40.0	18.87	8.9	39.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	15.04	3.3	40.2	15.00	3.3	40.4	16.79	6.7	32.1
Production	16.09	4.0	38.8	16.06	4.0	39.1	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.24	4.8	41.2	14.18	4.9	41.4	16.21	9.2	36.4
Full time	17.67	3.2	40.0	17.08	3.4	40.2	22.83	3.5	37.9
Part time	9.15	6.5	22.1	8.64	6.2	22.1	18.39	17.8	22.2
Union	20.55	5.0	37.9	18.80	6.2	38.4	24.56	3.7	36.7
Nonunion	16.43	3.5	37.5	16.08	3.7	37.5	21.33	4.9	36.9
Time	16.84	3.1	37.4	16.16	3.3	37.5	22.65	3.6	36.8
Incentive	19.59	13.6	39.2	19.59	13.6	39.2	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	14.73	5.1	36.1	14.73	5.1	36.1	—	—	—
100-499 workers	16.66	8.4	39.6	16.55	8.9	39.8	19.40	6.7	34.4
500 workers or more	21.91	4.2	38.2	21.24	5.9	38.9	23.06	4.1	37.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.98	3.0	\$17.67	3.2	\$9.15	6.5
Management occupations	28.82	9.5	28.90	9.4	—	—
Level 7	21.06	8.9	21.06	8.9	—	—
Level 8	22.76	13.9	22.76	13.9	—	—
Level 9	28.33	9.9	28.33	9.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	37.48	15.6	38.56	15.1	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	22.46	4.2	22.48	4.4	—	—
Level 7	20.11	5.1	20.11	5.1	—	—
Level 8	20.16	5.2	—	—	—	—
Level 9	25.90	6.1	25.90	6.1	—	—
Buyers and purchasing agents	27.24	3.3	27.24	3.3	—	—
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	19.16	7.9	19.16	7.9	—	—
Accountants and auditors	23.08	9.6	22.93	10.5	—	—
Credit analysts	22.17	7.2	22.17	7.2	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	31.69	23.4	31.69	23.4	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.73	6.5	22.54	5.9	—	—
Engineers	27.92	8.1	27.74	8.1	—	—
Community and social services occupations	25.18	20.6	25.93	20.2	—	—
Level 8	31.30	32.0	34.36	27.1	—	—
Counselors	31.30	25.5	31.30	25.5	—	—
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	38.35	21.0	38.35	21.0	—	—
Social workers	20.03	10.5	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	32.38	3.9	32.67	4.0	16.94	25.4
Level 7	36.27	5.4	36.34	5.5	—	—
Level 8	30.07	1.3	30.07	1.3	—	—
Level 9	37.95	.9	37.95	.9	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	44.21	19.7	45.55	20.6	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	35.94	3.9	35.94	3.9	—	—
Level 7	35.59	6.6	35.59	6.6	—	—
Level 9	37.75	1.2	37.75	1.2	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	34.63	6.8	34.63	6.8	—	—
Level 7	33.13	11.7	33.13	11.7	—	—
Level 9	37.86	.1	37.86	.1	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	35.38	5.0	35.38	5.0	—	—
Level 9	38.04	.2	38.04	.2	—	—
Secondary school teachers	37.89	.8	37.89	.8	—	—
Level 9	37.56	3.0	37.56	3.0	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	37.89	.8	37.89	.8	—	—
Level 9	37.56	3.0	37.56	3.0	—	—
Teacher assistants	11.51	5.7	11.53	6.0	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	16.36	.5	16.75	.1	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.44	11.4	20.31	13.3	21.80	12.0
Level 4	15.86	15.7	—	—	—	—
Level 7	23.62	1.8	23.06	1.7	—	—
Level 8	25.64	3.2	25.45	3.2	—	—
Level 9	25.60	3.7	25.56	3.8	—	—
Registered nurses	26.25	.7	26.04	.5	—	—
Level 8	26.63	1.0	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.78	4.7	18.32	4.4	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	12.31	4.6	12.67	5.1	10.97	4.0
Level 3	10.25	2.9	10.04	.2	—	—
Level 4	13.46	5.4	13.58	5.6	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	\$11.14	2.3	\$11.00	2.5	\$11.48	0.9
Level 3	10.53	4.1	—	—	—	—
Level 4	12.08	2.5	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.79	2.3	—	—	11.84	3.5
Level 4	12.06	2.9	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	13.58	11.2	14.14	9.5	—	—
Protective service occupations	14.29	15.1	15.51	13.6	—	—
Police officers	19.50	2.0	19.50	2.0	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	19.50	2.0	19.50	2.0	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.87	12.3	10.57	12.7	6.21	6.4
Level 1	7.72	2.3	—	—	7.76	4.4
Level 2	5.94	41.9	—	—	—	—
Level 3	7.27	13.5	—	—	—	—
Cooks	10.94	4.2	11.51	4.5	—	—
Level 3	10.36	3.6	—	—	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	11.50	8.1	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	5.32	25.3	6.65	30.1	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	5.56	46.3	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	10.85	.1	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.84	10.5	13.10	10.9	9.19	3.6
Level 1	8.61	4.7	—	—	—	—
Level 2	11.26	6.2	11.76	7.8	—	—
Level 3	12.69	6.6	12.88	6.3	—	—
Building cleaning workers	11.68	11.5	11.81	12.3	—	—
Level 1	8.61	4.7	—	—	—	—
Level 2	12.92	10.4	12.92	10.4	—	—
Level 3	13.21	5.0	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.09	6.5	13.41	6.6	—	—
Level 1	9.69	4.3	—	—	—	—
Level 2	12.92	10.4	12.92	10.4	—	—
Level 3	13.21	5.0	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.29	16.8	—	—	6.36	1.6
Sales and related occupations	14.94	12.7	16.57	11.8	7.74	12.8
Level 2	7.90	5.6	—	—	6.95	6.2
Level 3	9.30	1.5	9.41	2.1	—	—
Level 5	24.10	18.2	24.10	18.2	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.30	5.1	10.09	2.6	7.74	12.8
Level 2	7.90	5.6	—	—	6.95	6.2
Level 3	9.32	1.5	9.43	2.2	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.98	8.7	9.78	7.5	7.65	5.7
Level 2	8.56	12.9	—	—	7.62	6.3
Cashiers	8.98	8.7	9.78	7.5	7.65	5.7
Level 2	8.56	12.9	—	—	7.62	6.3
Retail salespersons	9.37	16.3	10.13	8.7	—	—
Level 3	8.71	1.7	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	14.85	7.5	15.10	7.5	8.51	2.2
Level 2	12.96	23.3	13.12	24.2	—	—
Level 3	12.64	6.9	12.66	7.0	—	—
Level 4	14.37	7.2	14.50	7.2	—	—
Level 5	16.87	9.4	16.89	9.4	—	—
Level 6	19.61	8.3	19.61	8.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	18.77	32.6	21.05	31.8	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	27.38	16.1	27.38	16.1	—	—
Financial clerks	14.12	9.2	14.59	9.0	—	—
Level 4	12.58	8.0	13.11	6.8	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.86	.9	11.86	.9	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.49	16.6	16.72	15.3	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Tellers	\$11.75	3.5	—	—	—	—
Customer service representatives	15.96	17.5	\$15.96	17.5	—	—
Level 3	10.11	19.9	10.11	19.9	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	10.94	6.9	11.40	6.6	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.62	3.5	12.62	3.5	—	—
Level 4	12.66	1.5	12.66	1.5	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	—	—	15.64	4.9	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.26	5.5	17.27	5.5	—	—
Level 4	18.32	6.8	18.32	6.8	—	—
Level 5	15.16	4.4	15.20	4.6	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.24	2.5	18.24	2.5	—	—
Medical secretaries	14.49	9.2	14.51	9.3	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.50	5.5	15.50	5.5	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.75	8.0	12.78	8.1	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	23.78	10.0	23.92	10.1	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.98	7.2	19.98	7.2	—	—
Level 5	12.78	8.0	12.78	8.0	—	—
Level 6	21.62	3.5	21.62	3.5	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	31.30	12.1	31.30	12.1	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	19.30	10.2	19.30	10.2	—	—
Production occupations	16.09	4.0	16.18	4.1	—	—
Level 1	8.42	9.4	8.42	9.4	—	—
Level 2	8.91	2.3	8.91	2.3	—	—
Level 3	18.07	4.5	18.67	2.4	—	—
Level 4	21.90	7.3	21.97	7.4	—	—
Level 5	15.74	3.5	15.74	3.5	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	23.20	2.8	23.20	2.8	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.06	21.2	18.06	21.2	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	13.25	7.4	12.97	7.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.24	4.8	14.28	5.0	—	—
Level 1	9.71	7.3	9.65	7.6	—	—
Level 2	10.21	9.2	10.21	9.2	—	—
Level 3	13.03	6.5	13.02	6.6	—	—
Level 5	18.04	7.5	18.04	7.5	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators	21.18	35.0	21.18	35.0	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.06	2.2	14.06	2.2	—	—
Level 3	13.17	6.8	13.17	6.8	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	12.46	8.2	12.46	8.2	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	14.31	15.2	14.31	15.2	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.49	6.9	10.50	7.0	—	—
Level 1	9.71	7.3	9.65	7.6	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.29	6.4	11.30	6.8	—	—
Level 1	10.25	1.6	10.16	1.0	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	9.85	3.4	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.36	3.1	\$17.08	3.4	\$8.64	6.2
Management occupations	28.50	10.1	28.58	10.0	—	—
Level 7	20.52	10.4	20.52	10.4	—	—
Level 9	28.34	10.0	28.34	10.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	33.68	14.6	—	—	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	22.52	4.7	22.51	4.9	—	—
Level 7	20.11	5.1	20.11	5.1	—	—
Buyers and purchasing agents	27.24	3.3	27.24	3.3	—	—
Accountants and auditors	22.69	11.3	22.48	12.6	—	—
Credit analysts	22.17	7.2	22.17	7.2	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	31.69	23.4	31.69	23.4	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.38	5.2	22.38	5.2	—	—
Engineers	27.46	7.5	27.46	7.5	—	—
Community and social services occupations	19.29	8.8	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	23.66	49.4	23.66	49.4	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	16.36	.5	16.75	.1	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.35	13.7	20.11	15.9	23.00	14.6
Level 7	23.92	1.9	23.37	1.7	—	—
Registered nurses	26.41	.7	26.18	.2	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	12.40	5.5	12.84	6.5	10.93	4.0
Level 3	10.22	3.0	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.68	5.4	13.85	5.4	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	11.07	2.4	—	—	—	—
Level 3	10.48	4.1	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.81	2.4	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	13.72	12.7	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.76	13.8	10.49	14.5	6.19	6.4
Level 1	7.72	2.3	—	—	7.76	4.4
Level 3	7.26	13.4	—	—	—	—
Cooks	10.82	5.2	11.50	6.5	—	—
Level 3	10.36	3.7	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	5.32	25.3	6.65	30.1	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	5.56	46.3	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.63	13.7	12.93	14.3	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.91	13.6	11.02	15.0	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	—	—	13.17	6.9	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.23	17.2	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	14.97	12.7	16.57	11.8	7.72	13.2
Level 2	7.88	5.7	—	—	6.89	6.3
Level 3	9.30	1.5	9.41	2.1	—	—
Level 5	24.10	18.2	24.10	18.2	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.30	5.1	10.09	2.6	7.72	13.2
Level 2	7.88	5.7	—	—	6.89	6.3
Level 3	9.32	1.5	9.43	2.2	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.99	8.9	9.78	7.5	7.60	5.8
Level 2	8.56	13.3	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.99	8.9	9.78	7.5	7.60	5.8
Level 2	8.56	13.3	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.37	16.3	10.13	8.7	—	—
Level 3	8.71	1.7	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Office and administrative support occupations	\$14.79	8.0	\$15.06	8.1	\$8.50	2.2
Level 2	13.06	24.0	13.21	24.8	—	—
Level 3	12.67	7.4	12.70	7.5	—	—
Level 4	14.43	7.5	14.57	7.5	—	—
Level 5	15.82	9.5	15.85	9.5	—	—
Level 6	19.68	9.3	19.68	9.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	18.77	32.6	21.05	31.8	—	—
Financial clerks	14.07	9.7	14.55	9.4	—	—
Level 4	12.59	8.2	13.14	7.0	—	—
Tellers	11.75	3.5	—	—	—	—
Customer service representatives	16.00	17.7	16.00	17.7	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	10.90	7.3	11.39	7.1	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.58	3.9	12.58	3.9	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	—	—	15.64	4.9	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.45	5.5	17.46	5.5	—	—
Level 4	18.61	5.5	18.61	5.5	—	—
Level 5	15.05	5.5	—	—	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.48	2.6	18.48	2.6	—	—
Medical secretaries	14.56	9.3	14.59	9.4	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.78	6.1	15.78	6.1	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.80	8.5	12.84	8.5	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	24.63	11.3	24.79	11.6	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.12	7.9	20.12	7.9	—	—
Level 5	12.78	8.0	12.78	8.0	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	23.07	3.0	23.07	3.0	—	—
Production occupations	16.06	4.0	16.17	4.2	—	—
Level 1	8.42	9.4	8.42	9.4	—	—
Level 2	8.91	2.3	8.91	2.3	—	—
Level 3	18.10	4.6	18.71	2.5	—	—
Level 4	21.97	7.4	21.97	7.4	—	—
Level 5	15.71	3.5	15.71	3.5	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	23.20	2.8	23.20	2.8	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.06	21.2	18.06	21.2	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	12.81	7.7	12.81	7.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.18	4.9	14.23	5.1	—	—
Level 1	9.74	7.5	9.68	7.8	—	—
Level 2	10.21	9.2	10.21	9.2	—	—
Level 3	12.98	6.7	12.98	6.7	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators	21.18	35.0	21.18	35.0	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.06	2.2	14.06	2.2	—	—
Level 3	13.17	6.8	13.17	6.8	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	12.46	8.2	12.46	8.2	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	14.31	15.2	14.31	15.2	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.45	7.0	10.46	7.2	—	—
Level 1	9.74	7.5	9.68	7.8	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.33	6.5	11.34	6.9	—	—
Level 1	10.32	1.5	10.24	.8	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	9.85	3.4	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 4. **State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$22.65	3.6	\$22.83	3.5	\$18.39	17.8
Management occupations	31.96	25.0	31.96	25.0	–	–
Business and financial operations occupations	21.83	2.2	–	–	–	–
Community and social services occupations	30.10	24.1	30.10	24.1	–	–
Counselors	33.52	23.0	33.52	23.0	–	–
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	43.62	9.2	43.62	9.2	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	33.28	.9	33.62	1.1	16.94	25.4
Level 7	38.44	.3	–	–	–	–
Level 8	30.07	1.3	30.07	1.3	–	–
Level 9	37.95	.9	37.95	.9	–	–
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	37.43	.0	37.43	.0	–	–
Level 9	37.75	1.2	37.75	1.2	–	–
Elementary and middle school teachers	37.07	1.0	37.07	1.0	–	–
Level 9	37.86	.1	37.86	.1	–	–
Elementary school teachers, except special education	37.09	1.3	37.09	1.3	–	–
Level 9	38.04	.2	38.04	.2	–	–
Secondary school teachers	37.89	.8	37.89	.8	–	–
Level 9	37.56	3.0	37.56	3.0	–	–
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	37.89	.8	37.89	.8	–	–
Level 9	37.56	3.0	37.56	3.0	–	–
Teacher assistants	12.19	3.3	12.26	2.9	–	–
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.85	6.3	21.30	4.9	–	–
Registered nurses	25.15	1.9	–	–	–	–
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.43	3.7	–	–	–	–
Healthcare support occupations	11.56	1.2	11.52	1.9	–	–
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	11.58	.5	–	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	19.29	11.1	19.43	11.9	–	–
Police officers	19.50	2.0	19.50	2.0	–	–
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	19.50	2.0	19.50	2.0	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	11.78	2.6	–	–	–	–
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	13.65	9.5	13.70	9.6	–	–
Level 3	13.17	2.1	13.17	2.1	–	–
Building cleaning workers	13.68	11.8	13.75	12.0	–	–
Level 3	13.15	3.6	13.15	3.6	–	–
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.68	11.8	13.75	12.0	–	–
Level 3	13.15	3.6	13.15	3.6	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. **State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Office and administrative support occupations	\$15.70	10.0	\$15.75	10.0	—	—
Level 3	12.15	1.9	12.15	1.9	—	—
Level 4	12.94	3.8	12.94	3.8	—	—
Level 5	19.61	12.4	19.61	12.4	—	—
Level 6	19.04	4.2	19.04	4.2	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.80	6.4	14.80	6.4	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.87	8.9	18.87	8.9	—	—
Level 6	21.48	6.3	21.48	6.3	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	16.21	9.2	16.36	9.7	—	—
Level 3	15.01	3.5	—	—	—	—

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. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.98	3.0	\$17.67	3.2	\$9.15	6.5
Management occupations	28.82	9.5	28.90	9.4	-	-
Group II	21.81	7.2	-	-	-	-
Group III	31.88	14.1	-	-	-	-
Business and financial operations occupations	22.46	4.2	22.48	4.4	-	-
Group II	19.55	4.1	-	-	-	-
Group III	27.77	7.6	-	-	-	-
Buyers and purchasing agents	27.24	3.3	27.24	3.3	-	-
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	19.16	7.9	19.16	7.9	-	-
Accountants and auditors	23.08	9.6	22.93	10.5	-	-
Credit analysts	22.17	7.2	22.17	7.2	-	-
Computer and mathematical science occupations	31.69	23.4	31.69	23.4	-	-
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.73	6.5	22.54	5.9	-	-
Group II	23.60	3.6	-	-	-	-
Group III	26.74	9.7	-	-	-	-
Engineers	27.92	8.1	27.74	8.1	-	-
Community and social services occupations	25.18	20.6	25.93	20.2	-	-
Group II	25.40	20.5	-	-	-	-
Counselors	31.30	25.5	31.30	25.5	-	-
Group II	32.60	23.7	-	-	-	-
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	38.35	21.0	38.35	21.0	-	-
Social workers	20.03	10.5	-	-	-	-
Group II	20.03	10.5	-	-	-	-
Education, training, and library occupations	32.38	3.9	32.67	4.0	16.94	25.4
Group I	11.51	5.7	-	-	-	-
Group II	35.16	4.9	-	-	-	-
Group III	39.09	2.0	-	-	-	-
Postsecondary teachers	44.21	19.7	45.55	20.6	-	-
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	35.94	3.9	35.94	3.9	-	-
Group II	35.00	5.8	-	-	-	-
Group III	37.75	1.2	-	-	-	-
Elementary and middle school teachers	34.63	6.8	34.63	6.8	-	-
Group II	32.77	10.1	-	-	-	-
Group III	37.86	.1	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers, except special education	35.38	5.0	35.38	5.0	-	-
Group II	33.84	7.5	33.84	7.5	-	-
Group III	38.04	.2	38.04	.2	-	-
Secondary school teachers	37.89	.8	37.89	.8	-	-
Group III	37.56	3.0	-	-	-	-
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	37.89	.8	37.89	.8	-	-
Group III	37.56	3.0	37.56	3.0	-	-
Teacher assistants	11.51	5.7	11.53	6.0	-	-
Group I	11.51	5.7	11.53	6.0	-	-
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	16.36	.5	16.75	.1	-	-
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.44	11.4	20.31	13.3	21.80	12.0
Group II	23.66	2.4	-	-	-	-
Group III	27.41	4.8	-	-	-	-
Registered nurses	26.25	.7	26.04	.5	-	-
Group II	26.56	1.1	26.35	.6	-	-
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.78	4.7	18.32	4.4	-	-
Group II	17.66	5.5	18.27	5.6	-	-
Healthcare support occupations	12.31	4.6	12.67	5.1	10.97	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Healthcare support occupations —Continued						
Group I	\$11.86	6.2	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	11.14	2.3	\$11.00	2.5	\$11.48	0.9
Group I	11.14	2.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.79	2.3	—	—	11.84	3.5
Group I	11.79	2.3	—	—	11.84	3.5
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	13.58	11.2	14.14	9.5	—	—
Group I	12.71	13.1	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	14.29	15.1	15.51	13.6	—	—
Group I	10.70	12.2	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.79	4.0	—	—	—	—
Police officers	19.50	2.0	19.50	2.0	—	—
Group II	19.48	2.0	—	—	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	19.50	2.0	19.50	2.0	—	—
Group II	19.48	2.0	19.48	2.0	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.87	12.3	10.57	12.7	6.21	6.4
Group I	7.48	5.7	—	—	—	—
Cooks	10.94	4.2	11.51	4.5	—	—
Group I	11.00	4.3	—	—	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	11.50	8.1	—	—	—	—
Group I	11.69	8.4	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	5.32	25.3	6.65	30.1	—	—
Group I	5.32	25.3	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	5.56	46.3	—	—	—	—
Group I	5.56	46.3	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	10.85	.1	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.84	10.5	13.10	10.9	9.19	3.6
Group I	10.96	8.2	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	11.68	11.5	11.81	12.3	—	—
Group I	11.15	10.9	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.09	6.5	13.41	6.6	—	—
Group I	12.52	5.0	12.83	5.5	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.29	16.8	—	—	6.36	1.6
Group I	8.90	18.7	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	14.94	12.7	16.57	11.8	7.74	12.8
Group I	9.41	4.0	—	—	—	—
Group II	23.53	17.4	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.30	5.1	10.09	2.6	7.74	12.8
Group I	9.01	4.7	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.98	8.7	9.78	7.5	7.65	5.7
Group I	8.91	8.4	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.98	8.7	9.78	7.5	7.65	5.7
Group I	8.91	8.4	9.73	7.8	7.65	5.7
Retail salespersons	9.37	16.3	10.13	8.7	—	—
Group I	8.92	16.3	9.54	7.6	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	14.85	7.5	15.10	7.5	8.51	2.2
Group I	13.63	7.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	18.54	7.1	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	27.38	16.1	27.38	16.1	—	—
Financial clerks	14.12	9.2	14.59	9.0	—	—
Group I	14.08	11.7	—	—	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.86	.9	11.86	.9	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.49	16.6	16.72	15.3	—	—
Tellers	11.75	3.5	—	—	—	—
Customer service representatives	15.96	17.5	15.96	17.5	—	—
Group I	11.65	4.8	11.65	4.8	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Receptionists and information clerks	\$10.94	6.9	\$11.40	6.6	—	—
Group I	11.40	6.6	11.40	6.6	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.62	3.5	12.62	3.5	—	—
Group I	12.57	1.9	12.57	1.9	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	—	—	15.64	4.9	—	—
Group I	—	—	16.07	3.1	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.26	5.5	17.27	5.5	—	—
Group I	17.10	9.2	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.58	6.1	—	—	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.24	2.5	18.24	2.5	—	—
Group II	18.42	2.4	18.42	2.4	—	—
Medical secretaries	14.49	9.2	14.51	9.3	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.50	5.5	15.50	5.5	—	—
Group I	16.14	5.0	16.14	5.0	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.75	8.0	12.78	8.1	—	—
Group I	12.66	8.1	12.69	8.2	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	23.78	10.0	23.92	10.1	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.98	7.2	19.98	7.2	—	—
Group II	20.26	6.8	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	31.30	12.1	31.30	12.1	—	—
Group II	30.83	13.7	30.83	13.7	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	19.30	10.2	19.30	10.2	—	—
Group II	22.47	3.2	—	—	—	—
Production occupations	16.09	4.0	16.18	4.1	—	—
Group I	15.47	4.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	18.00	3.3	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	23.20	2.8	23.20	2.8	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.06	21.2	18.06	21.2	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	13.25	7.4	12.97	7.2	—	—
Group I	11.59	12.8	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.24	4.8	14.28	5.0	—	—
Group I	13.32	2.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.50	10.0	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators	21.18	35.0	21.18	35.0	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.06	2.2	14.06	2.2	—	—
Group I	13.81	4.7	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	12.46	8.2	12.46	8.2	—	—
Group I	12.46	8.2	12.46	8.2	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	14.31	15.2	14.31	15.2	—	—
Group I	13.90	18.2	13.90	18.2	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.49	6.9	10.50	7.0	—	—
Group I	10.45	7.4	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.29	6.4	11.30	6.8	—	—
Group I	11.29	6.4	11.30	6.8	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	9.85	3.4	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.25	\$10.69	\$14.68	\$20.43	\$28.66
Management occupations	15.35	18.44	25.58	34.84	46.50
Business and financial operations occupations	15.01	17.31	22.12	26.19	27.98
Buyers and purchasing agents	24.66	25.18	26.52	30.70	31.09
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	14.50	14.50	20.25	23.73	23.73
Accountants and auditors	15.14	20.74	22.35	25.70	26.19
Credit analysts	15.01	15.86	20.93	27.78	27.78
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.23	20.67	34.03	38.11	47.16
Architecture and engineering occupations	10.45	20.19	22.65	27.78	27.78
Engineers	20.73	27.14	27.78	27.78	37.40
Community and social services occupations	13.97	15.78	21.33	25.89	48.18
Counselors	12.40	15.01	24.40	45.42	53.81
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	13.97	29.74	38.45	49.65	56.28
Social workers	14.18	15.63	17.87	24.81	25.89
Education, training, and library occupations	12.08	22.46	37.61	40.06	45.86
Postsecondary teachers	14.92	30.04	47.71	56.07	67.06
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.37	36.30	37.61	38.74	42.76
Elementary and middle school teachers	16.56	30.76	37.61	38.18	43.37
Elementary school teachers, except special education	23.85	34.54	37.61	39.06	43.37
Secondary school teachers	31.00	38.74	38.74	38.74	42.71
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	31.00	38.74	38.74	38.74	42.71
Teacher assistants	8.00	9.54	11.17	13.85	14.88
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	11.00	12.19	14.74	16.83	23.92
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.40	11.74	20.41	26.74	31.16
Registered nurses	19.82	21.29	28.03	30.65	31.16
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.56	15.84	17.64	18.92	20.41
Healthcare support occupations	9.35	10.02	11.56	13.59	16.95
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.20	9.68	11.19	12.00	13.23
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.89	11.05	11.84	12.75	13.23
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.35	10.02	12.45	16.20	20.00
Protective service occupations	8.00	9.00	13.38	17.66	21.03
Police officers	17.51	17.66	19.75	20.86	22.05
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	17.51	17.66	19.75	20.86	22.05
Food preparation and serving related occupations	4.50	6.00	8.75	12.15	13.81
Cooks	8.24	9.82	10.50	12.00	13.23
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	8.23	9.85	11.25	13.15	15.57
Food service, tipped	2.13	4.50	4.50	6.55	8.75
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	6.00	7.00	11.07
Fast food and counter workers	7.00	9.62	9.66	13.31	13.81
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.05	9.00	13.23	16.00	19.00
Building cleaning workers	8.00	8.35	10.18	14.00	15.43
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.07	10.00	14.00	14.00	16.43
Personal care and service occupations	6.30	6.30	8.00	12.03	12.03
Sales and related occupations	6.63	8.65	12.00	19.23	25.96
Retail sales workers	6.00	7.10	9.08	10.98	12.15
Cashiers, all workers	6.63	7.50	9.08	9.60	11.99
Cashiers	6.63	7.50	9.08	9.60	11.99
Retail salespersons	5.90	7.10	8.65	10.99	12.48

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Office and administrative support occupations	\$10.00	\$11.39	\$13.10	\$17.33	\$21.60
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	17.93	17.93	30.41	35.37	35.37
Financial clerks	10.50	11.34	12.50	16.25	22.62
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.22	11.22	11.65	12.00	13.17
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	8.50	11.34	15.00	22.62	24.52
Tellers	10.50	11.00	11.57	12.50	12.98
Customer service representatives	11.38	11.39	12.10	19.58	28.15
Receptionists and information clerks	9.00	9.00	11.22	12.50	13.46
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	10.25	11.85	12.47	12.83	14.81
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.63	14.94	17.32	19.26	22.00
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.16	18.51	19.05	19.17	19.26
Medical secretaries	9.61	10.81	13.17	16.69	22.00
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.11	14.02	15.01	17.33	17.33
Office clerks, general	11.00	11.00	11.46	13.50	15.40
Construction and extraction occupations	17.36	18.00	25.00	32.15	32.23
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11.52	13.11	18.57	24.55	36.00
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	19.18	26.45	36.00	36.00	36.00
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	11.98	14.09	19.10	22.40	28.23
Production occupations	8.45	9.83	13.50	20.74	28.66
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	9.00	19.81	28.03	28.66	28.66
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	10.62	13.00	19.81	23.80	28.38
Miscellaneous production workers	9.94	11.37	13.50	14.75	16.00
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.56	11.00	14.00	16.00	17.92
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators	13.82	14.74	15.27	30.51	30.51
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	10.82	13.50	14.91	15.00	16.40
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.38	10.30	12.06	14.91	16.40
Industrial truck and tractor operators	7.85	10.59	17.72	17.72	17.92
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.96	9.56	10.10	11.22	13.39
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.59	9.72	11.07	12.60	14.18
Packers and packagers, hand	9.50	9.50	9.56	9.85	11.22

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.00	\$10.45	\$14.05	\$20.14	\$28.14
Management occupations	15.35	18.44	25.58	34.84	46.50
Business and financial operations occupations	15.00	16.08	22.21	26.19	27.78
Buyers and purchasing agents	24.66	25.18	26.52	30.70	31.09
Accountants and auditors	15.14	16.00	22.35	25.70	26.19
Credit analysts	15.01	15.86	20.93	27.78	27.78
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.23	20.67	34.03	38.11	47.16
Architecture and engineering occupations	10.45	20.19	22.00	27.78	27.78
Engineers	20.73	25.64	27.78	27.78	35.70
Community and social services occupations	13.97	14.18	16.53	24.81	25.89
Education, training, and library occupations	7.00	8.50	14.35	16.56	66.79
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	11.00	12.19	14.74	16.83	23.92
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.40	10.40	20.61	27.05	31.16
Registered nurses	19.85	21.37	28.41	31.16	31.16
Healthcare support occupations	9.35	10.02	11.70	13.59	17.00
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.10	9.57	11.19	12.00	13.23
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.89	11.19	11.84	12.75	13.23
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.35	10.02	12.45	16.20	21.84
Food preparation and serving related occupations	4.50	6.00	8.56	12.00	13.81
Cooks	8.23	9.50	10.50	12.00	14.56
Food service, tipped	2.13	4.50	4.50	6.55	8.75
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	6.00	7.00	11.07
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.00	8.50	13.00	16.00	19.00
Building cleaning workers	8.00	8.20	9.07	14.00	14.00
Personal care and service occupations	6.30	6.30	8.00	12.03	12.03
Sales and related occupations	6.63	8.65	12.15	19.23	25.96
Retail sales workers	6.00	7.10	9.08	10.99	12.24
Cashiers, all workers	6.63	7.50	9.09	9.60	11.99
Cashiers	6.63	7.50	9.09	9.60	11.99
Retail salespersons	5.90	7.10	8.65	10.99	12.48
Office and administrative support occupations	10.00	11.39	13.00	17.33	21.41
Financial clerks	10.50	11.34	12.50	16.25	22.62
Tellers	10.50	11.00	11.57	12.50	12.98
Customer service representatives	11.38	11.39	12.10	19.58	28.15
Receptionists and information clerks	9.00	9.00	10.50	12.50	13.46
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	10.57	11.85	12.47	12.83	14.54
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.63	15.01	17.33	19.53	22.00
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	17.32	18.51	19.05	19.17	19.17
Medical secretaries	10.08	10.84	13.58	16.69	22.00
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.11	14.02	16.04	17.33	17.33
Office clerks, general	11.00	11.00	11.46	13.50	15.40
Construction and extraction occupations	17.36	18.00	25.00	32.15	32.54
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11.52	13.11	18.50	24.55	36.00
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.38	20.51	22.40	28.23	28.23
Production occupations	8.45	9.83	13.50	20.96	28.66
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	9.00	19.81	28.03	28.66	28.66
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	10.62	13.00	19.81	23.80	28.38
Miscellaneous production workers	9.94	11.37	13.50	14.05	16.00
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.56	11.00	14.00	15.30	17.72

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators	\$13.82	\$14.74	\$15.27	\$30.51	\$30.51
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	10.82	13.50	14.91	15.00	16.40
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.38	10.30	12.06	14.91	16.40
Industrial truck and tractor operators	7.85	10.59	17.72	17.72	17.92
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.96	9.56	10.10	11.20	13.39
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.59	10.00	11.07	12.60	14.18
Packers and packagers, hand	9.50	9.50	9.56	9.85	11.22

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$11.07	\$13.45	\$18.79	\$30.00	\$41.02
Management occupations	18.00	20.53	26.26	43.07	60.92
Business and financial operations occupations	17.81	17.81	20.80	25.64	28.69
Community and social services occupations	12.40	17.42	24.40	41.51	53.73
Counselors	12.40	19.66	36.79	47.71	54.52
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	30.88	38.45	43.30	50.81	58.14
Education, training, and library occupations	12.89	26.83	37.61	40.11	44.36
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	28.64	37.61	38.74	38.74	42.84
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.42	37.61	37.61	41.69	43.37
Elementary school teachers, except special education	27.42	37.61	37.61	41.69	43.37
Secondary school teachers	31.00	38.74	38.74	38.74	42.71
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	31.00	38.74	38.74	38.74	42.71
Teacher assistants	9.29	10.42	12.16	13.88	15.10
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	11.74	16.27	19.31	24.33	30.00
Registered nurses	19.00	20.44	24.96	30.00	30.00
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	13.91	14.95	18.38	18.92	19.51
Healthcare support occupations	9.75	10.60	11.22	12.60	13.85
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.75	10.60	11.13	12.60	13.84
Protective service occupations	13.25	14.56	17.66	20.86	24.93
Police officers	17.51	17.66	19.75	20.86	22.05
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	17.51	17.66	19.75	20.86	22.05
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.85	10.80	11.71	12.67	13.23
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.22	11.07	13.23	15.95	20.08
Building cleaning workers	9.12	10.31	12.44	16.24	20.72
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.12	10.31	12.44	16.24	20.72
Office and administrative support occupations	10.37	11.84	14.76	17.72	22.43
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.20	14.94	14.94	15.09	18.63
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.16	14.64	19.11	19.18	27.45
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.72	13.47	18.05	18.90	18.95

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$9.00	\$11.37	\$15.00	\$20.91	\$28.85
Management occupations	15.35	18.44	25.58	34.84	46.50
Business and financial operations occupations	15.01	17.53	21.74	26.19	28.69
Buyers and purchasing agents	24.66	25.18	26.52	30.70	31.09
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	14.50	14.50	20.25	23.73	23.73
Accountants and auditors	15.14	20.74	22.35	25.70	26.89
Credit analysts	15.01	15.86	20.93	27.78	27.78
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.23	20.67	34.03	38.11	47.16
Architecture and engineering occupations	10.45	20.19	22.22	27.78	27.78
Engineers	20.73	25.64	27.78	27.78	37.40
Community and social services occupations	13.97	16.06	24.20	28.60	48.93
Counselors	12.40	15.01	24.40	45.42	53.81
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	13.97	29.74	38.45	49.65	56.28
Education, training, and library occupations	12.38	24.37	37.61	40.48	45.98
Postsecondary teachers	14.92	42.00	47.71	62.10	67.06
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.37	36.30	37.61	38.74	42.76
Elementary and middle school teachers	16.56	30.76	37.61	38.18	43.37
Elementary school teachers, except special education	23.85	34.54	37.61	39.06	43.37
Secondary school teachers	31.00	38.74	38.74	38.74	42.71
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	31.00	38.74	38.74	38.74	42.71
Teacher assistants	8.00	9.52	11.45	13.88	14.88
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	11.00	12.84	14.97	16.83	23.92
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.40	10.40	20.40	26.20	31.16
Registered nurses	19.76	21.10	27.58	30.26	31.16
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.17	16.42	18.38	19.26	21.84
Healthcare support occupations	9.45	10.02	11.70	14.10	17.25
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.00	9.46	10.72	12.48	13.23
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.02	10.02	13.85	16.95	21.84
Protective service occupations	8.36	10.00	14.86	18.47	21.65
Police officers	17.51	17.66	19.75	20.86	22.05
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	17.51	17.66	19.75	20.86	22.05
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.25	8.23	10.00	13.67	15.00
Cooks	9.02	9.85	11.25	12.75	14.56
Food service, tipped	2.13	6.00	6.25	8.75	11.36
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.05	9.00	13.59	16.24	19.00
Building cleaning workers	8.00	8.24	11.04	14.00	15.94
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.07	10.36	14.00	14.00	18.21
Sales and related occupations	7.80	9.33	13.89	20.43	26.91
Retail sales workers	7.10	8.65	9.33	11.76	12.98
Cashiers, all workers	6.63	9.08	9.33	11.28	12.15
Cashiers	6.63	9.08	9.33	11.28	12.15
Retail salespersons	7.10	8.65	9.50	11.02	14.43
Office and administrative support occupations	10.62	11.46	13.50	17.50	21.76
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	17.93	17.93	30.41	35.37	35.37
Financial clerks	11.22	11.57	13.10	16.25	22.62

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006 —
Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	\$11.22	\$11.22	\$11.65	\$12.00	\$13.17
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	11.34	12.00	15.00	22.62	24.52
Customer service representatives	11.38	11.39	12.10	19.58	28.15
Receptionists and information clerks	9.00	10.50	11.71	12.50	13.46
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	10.25	11.85	12.47	12.83	14.81
Stock clerks and order fillers	12.80	14.27	16.23	16.23	19.50
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.63	14.94	17.32	19.26	22.00
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.16	18.51	19.05	19.17	19.26
Medical secretaries	9.61	10.81	13.35	16.69	22.00
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.11	14.02	15.01	17.33	17.33
Office clerks, general	11.00	11.00	11.46	13.50	15.40
Construction and extraction occupations	17.36	18.00	25.00	32.15	32.23
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11.52	13.11	18.57	24.55	36.00
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	19.18	26.45	36.00	36.00	36.00
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	11.98	14.09	19.10	22.40	28.23
Production occupations	8.45	9.84	13.50	20.96	28.66
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	9.00	19.81	28.03	28.66	28.66
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	10.62	13.00	19.81	23.80	28.38
Miscellaneous production workers	9.94	11.37	13.50	14.75	16.00
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.56	11.11	14.00	16.40	17.92
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators	13.82	14.74	15.27	30.51	30.51
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	10.82	13.50	14.91	15.00	16.40
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.38	10.30	12.06	14.91	16.40
Industrial truck and tractor operators	7.85	10.59	17.72	17.72	17.92
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.96	9.56	10.10	11.22	13.54
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.07	9.72	10.69	12.60	14.18

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$4.50	\$6.10	\$8.00	\$10.10	\$14.00
Education, training, and library occupations	9.65	9.86	12.76	30.04	30.04
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.84	15.84	20.45	29.38	32.00
Healthcare support occupations	9.35	9.35	11.19	11.84	12.54
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.66	10.66	11.72	11.84	13.40
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.66	11.19	11.84	12.00	13.40
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	4.50	5.00	8.00	10.10
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.00	8.85	9.00	10.00	10.00
Personal care and service occupations	6.00	6.00	6.15	6.45	7.00
Sales and related occupations	5.75	6.00	7.50	9.09	10.82
Retail sales workers	5.75	6.00	7.50	9.09	10.82
Cashiers, all workers	6.00	7.04	7.64	8.45	9.09
Cashiers	6.00	7.04	7.64	8.45	9.09
Office and administrative support occupations	6.90	7.75	8.50	8.64	10.00

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$17.67	\$15.00	\$706	\$606	40.0	\$36,271	\$31,590	2,053
Management occupations	28.90	25.58	1,221	1,183	42.3	63,142	61,510	2,185
Business and financial operations occupations	22.48	21.74	893	865	39.7	46,459	45,001	2,067
Buyers and purchasing agents	27.24	26.52	1,090	1,061	40.0	56,660	55,157	2,080
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	19.16	20.25	749	759	39.1	38,952	39,488	2,033
Accountants and auditors	22.93	22.35	910	894	39.7	47,323	46,488	2,064
Credit analysts	22.17	20.93	887	837	40.0	46,106	43,526	2,080
Computer and mathematical science occupations	31.69	34.03	1,283	1,361	40.5	66,723	70,774	2,105
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.54	22.22	935	942	41.5	48,643	49,000	2,158
Engineers	27.74	27.78	1,221	1,250	44.0	63,494	65,001	2,289
Community and social services occupations	25.93	24.20	1,004	915	38.7	49,057	47,572	1,892
Counselors	31.30	24.40	1,200	915	38.3	55,395	51,144	1,770
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	38.35	38.45	1,488	1,434	38.8	64,508	61,669	1,682
Education, training, and library occupations	32.67	37.61	1,168	1,316	35.8	44,729	49,230	1,369
Postsecondary teachers	45.55	47.71	1,780	1,908	39.1	73,124	81,506	1,605
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	35.94	37.61	1,283	1,335	35.7	48,793	50,708	1,358
Elementary and middle school teachers	34.63	37.61	1,246	1,316	36.0	47,693	49,230	1,377
Elementary school teachers, except special education	35.38	37.61	1,268	1,316	35.8	48,127	49,230	1,360
Secondary school teachers	37.89	38.74	1,337	1,356	35.3	50,376	50,708	1,329
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	37.89	38.74	1,337	1,356	35.3	50,376	50,708	1,329
Teacher assistants	11.53	11.45	408	401	35.4	15,753	15,600	1,366
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	16.75	14.97	670	599	40.0	34,834	31,142	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.31	20.40	791	800	38.9	41,061	41,558	2,021
Registered nurses	26.04	27.58	985	946	37.8	51,061	49,046	1,961
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	18.32	18.38	721	709	39.3	37,470	36,884	2,045
Healthcare support occupations	12.67	11.70	491	462	38.8	25,445	24,086	2,008
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	11.00	10.72	434	415	39.5	22,583	21,570	2,054
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	14.14	13.85	537	527	37.9	27,696	28,579	1,958
Protective service occupations	15.51	14.86	624	594	40.2	32,458	30,900	2,093
Police officers	19.50	19.75	771	790	39.5	40,085	41,080	2,056
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	19.50	19.75	771	790	39.5	40,085	41,080	2,056
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.57	10.00	393	385	37.2	19,943	20,003	1,887
Cooks	11.51	11.25	420	394	36.5	19,242	17,160	1,672
Food service, tipped	6.65	6.25	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	\$13.10	\$13.59	\$521	\$542	39.8	\$27,101	\$28,163	2,069
Building cleaning workers	11.81	11.04	470	442	39.8	24,420	22,880	2,068
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.41	14.00	532	560	39.7	27,658	29,120	2,063
Sales and related occupations	16.57	13.89	657	566	39.7	34,171	29,407	2,062
Retail sales workers	10.09	9.33	382	373	37.8	19,862	19,402	1,968
Cashiers, all workers	9.78	9.33	390	373	39.9	20,257	19,402	2,072
Cashiers	9.78	9.33	390	373	39.9	20,257	19,402	2,072
Retail salespersons	10.13	9.50	370	360	36.5	19,243	18,720	1,899
Office and administrative support occupations	15.10	13.50	601	531	39.8	31,229	27,602	2,068
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	27.38	30.41	1,076	1,140	39.3	55,965	59,290	2,044
Financial clerks	14.59	13.10	564	500	38.7	29,340	26,000	2,011
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.86	11.65	474	466	40.0	24,651	24,238	2,078
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	16.72	15.00	618	600	37.0	32,144	31,200	1,923
Customer service representatives	15.96	12.10	638	484	40.0	33,189	25,160	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks ..	11.40	11.71	451	468	39.6	23,452	24,357	2,058
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.62	12.47	505	499	40.0	26,247	25,936	2,080
Stock clerks and order fillers	15.64	16.23	625	649	40.0	32,523	33,758	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.27	17.32	675	682	39.1	34,979	35,563	2,025
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.24	19.05	718	762	39.4	37,322	39,624	2,046
Medical secretaries	14.51	13.35	574	544	39.5	29,428	28,995	2,028
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.50	15.01	614	600	39.6	31,917	31,217	2,059
Office clerks, general	12.78	11.46	507	458	39.6	26,341	23,837	2,061
Construction and extraction occupations	23.92	25.00	956	1,000	40.0	49,697	52,000	2,078
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.98	18.57	797	719	39.9	41,443	37,407	2,075
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	31.30	36.00	1,237	1,440	39.5	64,326	74,880	2,055
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	19.30	19.10	765	760	39.6	39,787	39,520	2,061
Production occupations	16.18	13.50	644	540	39.8	33,484	28,080	2,069
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	23.20	28.03	928	1,121	40.0	48,255	58,302	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.06	19.81	723	792	40.0	37,571	41,205	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	12.97	13.50	519	540	40.0	26,968	28,080	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.28	14.00	598	552	41.8	31,023	28,600	2,172
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators	21.18	15.27	847	611	40.0	44,063	31,755	2,080
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.06	14.91	615	656	43.7	31,974	34,112	2,275

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	\$12.46	\$12.06	\$499	\$482	40.0	\$25,922	\$25,085	2,080
Industrial truck and tractor operators ..	14.31	17.72	573	709	40.0	29,775	36,858	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	10.50	10.10	420	404	40.0	21,834	21,008	2,079
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.30	10.69	451	427	39.9	23,470	22,225	2,077

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$17.08	\$15.00	\$687	\$597	40.2	\$35,713	\$31,034	2,091
Management occupations	28.58	25.58	1,224	1,183	42.8	63,661	61,510	2,227
Business and financial operations occupations	22.51	21.74	900	870	40.0	46,774	45,217	2,078
Buyers and purchasing agents	27.24	26.52	1,090	1,061	40.0	56,660	55,157	2,080
Accountants and auditors	22.48	22.35	899	894	40.0	46,752	46,488	2,080
Credit analysts	22.17	20.93	887	837	40.0	46,106	43,526	2,080
Computer and mathematical science occupations	31.69	34.03	1,283	1,361	40.5	66,723	70,774	2,105
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.38	22.00	931	942	41.6	48,389	49,000	2,162
Engineers	27.46	27.78	1,218	1,250	44.3	63,330	65,001	2,306
Education, training, and library occupations	23.66	14.35	916	574	38.7	42,954	31,027	1,815
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	16.75	14.97	670	599	40.0	34,834	31,142	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.11	20.61	782	813	38.9	40,662	42,266	2,022
Registered nurses	26.18	28.03	986	927	37.7	51,267	48,214	1,958
Healthcare support occupations	12.84	11.75	498	467	38.8	25,799	24,278	2,009
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.49	9.83	392	385	37.4	20,384	20,003	1,944
Cooks	11.50	11.00	429	390	37.3	22,303	20,280	1,940
Food service, tipped	6.65	6.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.93	14.00	516	560	40.0	26,854	29,120	2,077
Building cleaning workers	11.02	9.07	440	363	39.9	22,871	18,859	2,075
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.17	14.00	525	560	39.8	27,278	29,120	2,072
Sales and related occupations	16.57	13.89	657	566	39.7	34,171	29,407	2,062
Retail sales workers	10.09	9.33	382	373	37.8	19,862	19,402	1,968
Cashiers, all workers	9.78	9.33	390	373	39.9	20,257	19,402	2,072
Cashiers	9.78	9.33	390	373	39.9	20,257	19,402	2,072
Retail salespersons	10.13	9.50	370	360	36.5	19,243	18,720	1,899
Office and administrative support occupations	15.06	13.46	601	527	39.9	31,241	27,396	2,075
Financial clerks	14.55	12.98	564	500	38.8	29,352	26,000	2,017
Customer service representatives	16.00	12.10	640	484	40.0	33,281	25,160	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks ..	11.39	11.71	455	468	40.0	23,681	24,357	2,080
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.58	12.47	503	499	40.0	26,173	25,936	2,080
Stock clerks and order fillers	15.64	16.23	625	649	40.0	32,523	33,758	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.46	17.33	684	693	39.2	35,434	36,053	2,030
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.48	19.05	733	762	39.7	38,118	39,624	2,063
Medical secretaries	14.59	13.91	577	559	39.6	29,594	29,058	2,029
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.78	16.04	631	642	40.0	32,833	33,363	2,080
Office clerks, general	12.84	11.46	510	458	39.7	26,519	23,837	2,066

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Construction and extraction occupations	\$24.79	\$25.00	\$992	\$1,000	40.0	\$51,570	\$52,000	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.12	18.50	805	740	40.0	41,852	38,480	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	23.07	22.40	923	896	40.0	47,982	46,592	2,080
Production occupations	16.17	13.50	644	540	39.8	33,464	28,080	2,069
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	23.20	28.03	928	1,121	40.0	48,255	58,302	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.06	19.81	723	792	40.0	37,571	41,205	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	12.81	13.50	513	540	40.0	26,651	28,080	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.23	14.00	597	544	41.9	31,031	28,309	2,181
First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators	21.18	15.27	847	611	40.0	44,063	31,755	2,080
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.06	14.91	615	656	43.7	31,974	34,112	2,275
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	12.46	12.06	499	482	40.0	25,922	25,085	2,080
Industrial truck and tractor operators ..	14.31	17.72	573	709	40.0	29,775	36,858	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	10.46	10.10	419	404	40.0	21,763	21,008	2,080
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.34	11.15	454	446	40.0	23,596	23,186	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$22.83	\$18.90	\$865	\$729	37.9	\$40,404	\$37,928	1,769
Management occupations	31.96	26.26	1,197	985	37.5	58,946	51,205	1,845
Community and social services occupations	30.10	24.40	1,140	915	37.9	53,478	47,572	1,777
Counselors	33.52	36.79	1,278	1,346	38.1	58,217	51,144	1,737
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	43.62	43.30	1,682	1,716	38.6	70,460	73,441	1,615
Education, training, and library occupations	33.62	37.61	1,192	1,316	35.5	44,866	49,230	1,335
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	37.43	38.74	1,326	1,356	35.4	49,592	50,708	1,325
Elementary and middle school teachers	37.07	37.61	1,317	1,316	35.5	49,004	49,230	1,322
Elementary school teachers, except special education	37.09	37.61	1,318	1,316	35.5	49,017	49,230	1,321
Secondary school teachers	37.89	38.74	1,337	1,356	35.3	50,376	50,708	1,329
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	37.89	38.74	1,337	1,356	35.3	50,376	50,708	1,329
Teacher assistants	12.26	12.21	430	433	35.1	15,874	15,917	1,295
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	21.30	19.36	834	772	39.2	42,994	39,208	2,019
Healthcare support occupations	11.52	11.22	442	429	38.4	23,009	22,298	1,998
Protective service occupations	19.43	17.75	786	723	40.5	40,883	37,592	2,104
Police officers	19.50	19.75	771	790	39.5	40,085	41,080	2,056
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	19.50	19.75	771	790	39.5	40,085	41,080	2,056
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	13.70	13.23	538	496	39.3	27,950	25,800	2,040
Building cleaning workers	13.75	12.44	543	498	39.5	28,184	25,875	2,050
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.75	12.44	543	498	39.5	28,184	25,875	2,050
Office and administrative support occupations	15.75	14.83	598	553	38.0	31,065	28,496	1,972
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.80	14.94	561	560	37.9	29,044	29,137	1,962
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.87	19.11	739	719	39.1	38,420	37,407	2,036
Transportation and material moving occupations	16.36	18.05	625	661	38.2	30,747	34,362	1,879

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$16.36	\$14.73	\$16.55	\$21.24
Management, professional, and related	24.03	22.54	23.09	27.85
Management, business, and financial	25.68	22.82	25.58	31.25
Professional and related	22.74	22.30	21.61	25.00
Service	10.31	9.99	10.72	12.16
Sales and office	14.85	13.42	17.62	13.42
Sales and related	14.97	12.55	19.33	—
Office and administrative support	14.79	13.93	16.75	13.54
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	21.69	20.50	20.49	—
Construction and extraction	24.63	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	20.12	19.79	20.46	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	15.00	12.98	13.85	21.95
Production	16.06	11.62	12.94	21.63
Transportation and material moving	14.18	13.57	14.31	—
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	3.1	5.1	8.9	5.9
Management, professional, and related	6.2	6.5	12.9	4.8
Management, business, and financial	7.1	6.8	10.6	10.9
Professional and related	7.5	10.6	19.3	2.7
Service	6.1	8.1	5.3	13.8
Sales and office	7.0	5.7	12.0	5.1
Sales and related	12.7	13.3	16.2	—
Office and administrative support	8.0	6.7	13.5	3.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	4.5	3.1	15.6	—
Construction and extraction	11.3	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7.9	9.9	15.8	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	3.3	9.2	6.3	6.6
Production	4.0	8.3	13.9	7.3
Transportation and material moving	4.9	9.8	5.0	—

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. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$15.72	\$14.00	\$626	\$552	39.8	\$32,542	\$28,714	2,071
Management occupations	24.13	21.64	1,083	1,183	44.9	56,325	61,510	2,334
Business and financial operations occupations ...	21.10	20.25	842	780	39.9	43,783	40,560	2,075
Architecture and engineering occupations	21.59	22.22	904	942	41.9	47,017	49,000	2,177
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.27	9.66	372	385	36.2	19,346	20,003	1,884
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	13.16	14.00	526	560	39.9	27,334	29,120	2,077
Sales and related occupations	14.24	12.87	566	561	39.8	29,437	29,147	2,068
Retail sales workers	9.71	9.33	375	373	38.6	19,490	19,402	2,006
Office and administrative support occupations	14.28	12.57	564	503	39.5	29,272	26,146	2,050
Financial clerks	13.11	12.50	486	500	37.1	25,298	26,000	1,929
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.54	17.05	693	682	39.5	35,690	35,464	2,035
Office clerks, general	12.75	11.46	506	458	39.7	26,337	23,837	2,066
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.79	17.00	791	680	40.0	41,156	35,360	2,080
Production occupations	11.74	12.54	470	502	40.0	24,418	26,083	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.65	13.50	546	540	40.0	28,383	28,080	2,080
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.03	13.50	521	540	40.0	27,099	28,080	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.08	9.72	363	389	40.0	18,887	20,222	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$18.49	\$15.00	\$752	\$656	40.7	\$39,069	\$34,112	2,113
Management occupations	33.53	34.44	1,366	1,310	40.8	71,057	68,135	2,120
Business and financial operations occupations ...	23.74	22.35	949	894	40.0	49,371	46,488	2,080
Computer and mathematical science occupations	24.85	20.67	994	827	40.0	51,696	43,000	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	26.93	21.25	1,077	850	40.0	56,019	44,200	2,080
Engineers	39.27	40.74	1,571	1,630	40.0	81,684	84,741	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.11	20.61	782	813	38.9	40,662	42,266	2,022
Registered nurses	26.18	28.03	986	927	37.7	51,267	48,214	1,958
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.99	8.74	480	350	40.0	24,945	18,179	2,080
Sales and related occupations	19.41	15.75	768	577	39.5	39,921	30,014	2,056
Retail sales workers	10.57	10.30	391	400	36.9	20,308	20,800	1,921
Office and administrative support occupations	15.72	14.00	634	552	40.3	32,956	28,723	2,097
Financial clerks	15.50	16.25	620	650	40.0	32,230	33,792	2,080
Customer service representatives	13.66	11.39	547	456	40.0	28,421	23,695	2,080
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.15	12.47	486	499	40.0	25,269	25,936	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.42	19.05	679	722	39.0	35,300	37,538	2,027
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21.64	19.81	866	792	40.0	45,020	41,201	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	23.07	22.40	923	896	40.0	47,982	46,592	2,080
Production occupations	17.88	15.38	710	615	39.7	36,929	31,982	2,065
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.84	15.00	656	700	44.2	34,095	36,400	2,297
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.40	11.11	456	444	40.0	23,720	23,103	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	\$20.55	\$18.80	\$24.56	\$16.43	\$16.08	\$21.33
Management, professional, and related	31.10	—	33.21	24.51	24.14	27.30
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	25.80	25.68	27.00
Professional and related	31.05	—	33.18	23.54	22.92	27.45
Service	15.15	—	15.72	10.79	10.31	15.92
Sales and office	16.36	—	—	14.79	14.73	16.22
Sales and related	—	—	—	14.99	15.03	—
Office and administrative support	16.80	17.62	—	14.69	14.58	16.51
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	23.54	25.70	15.11	20.54	20.60	19.68
Construction and extraction	—	25.12	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	22.65	—	—	19.68	19.61	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	18.45	18.49	17.57	13.66	13.63	15.82
Production	20.44	20.48	—	13.18	13.15	—
Transportation and material moving	15.43	15.33	—	13.94	13.91	15.52
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	5.0	6.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.9
Management, professional, and related	5.7	—	1.0	5.5	6.2	5.4
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	6.6	7.1	20.6
Professional and related	5.8	—	1.0	7.1	7.6	13.8
Service	5.1	—	2.7	5.6	6.2	8.0
Sales and office	21.3	—	—	6.9	7.2	9.0
Sales and related	—	—	—	12.6	12.6	—
Office and administrative support	21.5	23.5	—	8.0	8.6	8.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	14.4	15.9	3.6	2.7	2.8	11.3
Construction and extraction	—	19.4	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	15.7	—	—	8.2	9.0	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	4.2	4.3	8.1	5.9	6.0	4.5
Production	3.9	4.1	—	7.6	7.6	—
Transportation and material moving	11.3	12.4	—	5.9	6.0	5.6

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

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

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

information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$16.84	\$16.16	\$19.59	\$19.59
Management, professional, and related	25.07	23.88	26.12	26.12
Management, business, and financial	25.85	25.70	—	—
Professional and related	24.57	22.45	—	—
Service	11.01	10.16	—	—
Sales and office	14.34	14.28	21.88	21.88
Sales and related	12.89	12.92	—	—
Office and administrative support	14.93	14.87	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	21.37	21.85	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	24.63	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	20.02	20.19	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	15.05	15.01	—	—
Production	16.09	16.06	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.25	14.19	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	3.1	3.3	13.6	13.6
Management, professional, and related	5.3	6.3	19.3	19.3
Management, business, and financial	6.9	7.5	—	—
Professional and related	6.3	6.6	—	—
Service	5.6	6.6	—	—
Sales and office	6.4	6.7	31.9	31.9
Sales and related	8.9	8.9	—	—
Office and administrative support	7.7	8.3	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	4.2	4.5	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	11.3	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7.6	8.4	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	3.4	3.4	—	—
Production	4.0	4.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving	4.9	5.0	—	—

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

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

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

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

The Louisville, KY-IN, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Bullitt, Jefferson, and Oldham Counties, KY; and Clark, Floyd, Harrison, and Scott Counties, IN.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two-stage stratified design with probability proportional to 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 Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Regional Offices and visiting each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to clarify and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers whose jobs could be characterized by the criteria

identified in the last three steps. If a specific work level could not be determined, wages were still collected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational leveling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Combined work levels

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

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

Collection period

Survey data were collected over a 13-month period for 60 metropolitan areas in the NCS program. For 20 small metropolitan areas, data were collected over a 4-month period. For each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment's most recent information at the time of 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 or subsidized room and board
- Payments made by third parties (for example, tips)
- On-call pay

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

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

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

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

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

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

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	537,500	478,200	59,300
Management, professional, and related	132,300	101,200	31,100
Management, business, and financial	48,200	43,300	5,000
Professional and related	84,000	57,900	26,200
Service	131,800	115,300	16,500
Sales and office	132,600	126,600	6,000
Sales and related	44,000	43,800	–
Office and administrative support	88,600	82,800	5,800
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	24,800	22,200	2,600
Construction and extraction	8,600	8,000	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16,200	14,200	1,900
Production, transportation, and material moving	116,100	112,900	3,200
Production	51,700	50,600	–
Transportation and material moving	64,300	62,300	2,100

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Louisville, KY-IN, November 2006**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	28,381	28,336	46
Total in sample	260	229	31
Responding	133	107	26
Refused or unable to provide data	86	81	5
Out of business or not in survey scope	41	41	0

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

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.