

Oklahoma City, OK

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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Oklahoma City, OK, metropolitan area. Data were collected between December 2006 and April 2007; the average reference month is February 2007. 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 aggregation. Table 18 provides hourly earnings data for time

and incentive workers in all and private establishments by high-level occupational aggregation. Table 19 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions within the private sector.

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

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

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	\$15.85	3.7	36.4	\$15.06	4.7	36.1	\$19.98	2.4	38.1
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	24.71	2.9	37.8	25.06	4.4	38.2	24.08	1.0	37.2
Management, business, and financial	26.25	6.4	40.2	27.72	8.5	40.3	22.28	3.3	40.1
Professional and related	24.04	2.5	36.9	23.66	4.2	37.1	24.60	1.3	36.4
Service	9.52	2.1	31.3	8.21	3.3	30.1	16.33	3.8	39.7
Sales and office	12.71	7.1	36.7	12.63	7.9	36.4	13.50	2.9	39.6
Sales and related	12.14	19.3	33.9	12.11	19.4	33.9	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	12.96	4.5	38.0	12.88	5.2	37.7	13.45	2.9	39.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	18.02	9.2	40.3	18.05	9.7	40.3	17.40	2.7	39.4
Construction and extraction	17.22	13.0	40.9	17.18	13.9	41.0	17.63	2.3	40.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	20.79	6.8	39.7	20.97	6.9	39.8	16.77	7.0	37.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.47	6.3	38.1	13.41	6.7	38.4	14.57	8.4	34.2
Production	13.10	5.6	39.9	12.97	6.0	39.8	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.80	11.1	36.8	13.81	11.7	37.2	13.54	4.0	30.5
Full time	16.78	3.4	39.6	16.07	4.3	39.6	20.12	2.4	39.6
Part time	8.12	5.4	21.9	7.92	5.3	22.3	13.96	16.1	13.9
Union	21.80	2.5	39.0	20.62	5.4	39.7	23.14	2.4	38.2
Nonunion	15.32	3.9	36.2	14.75	4.7	35.9	18.98	3.3	38.0
Time	15.75	3.8	36.3	14.89	4.9	36.0	19.98	2.4	38.1
Incentive	17.80	7.9	37.8	17.80	7.9	37.8	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	19.27	9.3	39.9	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	14.08	5.5	35.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	13.57	6.5	34.6	13.55	6.5	34.6	—	—	—
100-499 workers	17.29	7.7	38.1	17.13	8.4	38.1	19.78	10.4	37.9
500 workers or more	18.25	6.4	38.1	16.35	11.8	38.0	20.03	2.8	38.1

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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007**

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	\$15.85	3.7	\$16.78	3.4	\$8.12	5.4
Management occupations	27.94	9.6	27.99	9.5	—	—
Level 8	22.76	14.5	22.76	14.5	—	—
Level 9	20.29	10.3	20.29	10.3	—	—
Level 10	33.26	10.1	33.26	10.1	—	—
Level 11	25.82	8.9	25.82	8.9	—	—
Education administrators	22.05	18.3	22.05	18.3	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.71	5.9	23.81	6.0	—	—
Level 7	17.35	3.0	17.35	3.0	—	—
Level 9	27.15	5.6	27.15	5.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	28.70	15.1	29.67	14.9	—	—
Accountants and auditors	25.05	6.6	25.05	6.6	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	29.27	7.1	29.27	7.1	—	—
Level 9	29.20	10.1	29.20	10.1	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.01	8.2	31.01	8.2	—	—
Engineers	30.84	4.9	30.84	4.9	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	29.79	9.7	29.79	9.7	—	—
Level 11	32.35	15.8	32.35	15.8	—	—
Community and social services occupations	16.86	7.6	16.86	7.6	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	27.01	2.7	27.73	2.7	15.18	9.9
Level 2	8.41	9.6	8.62	9.3	—	—
Level 5	16.27	19.2	—	—	8.87	11.9
Level 7	25.61	5.8	25.61	5.8	—	—
Level 8	28.72	2.4	28.83	2.1	—	—
Level 9	31.70	5.0	31.38	5.7	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	36.54	8.9	36.66	9.5	34.60	3.3
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	38.97	14.4	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	26.78	2.1	27.61	2.2	10.61	11.9
Level 7	25.32	5.8	25.32	5.8	—	—
Level 8	28.60	2.4	28.72	2.1	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.53	1.9	28.01	.2	—	—
Level 7	27.13	1.3	27.13	1.3	—	—
Level 8	28.40	2.5	28.60	1.9	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	27.51	1.7	27.98	.1	—	—
Level 7	27.13	1.3	27.13	1.3	—	—
Level 8	28.41	2.2	28.65	1.5	—	—
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	27.65	3.6	28.22	1.9	—	—
Level 8	28.33	4.2	28.33	4.2	—	—
Secondary school teachers	25.07	5.1	26.27	5.7	—	—
Level 7	21.05	10.2	21.05	10.2	—	—
Level 8	28.15	1.7	28.15	1.7	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.07	5.1	26.27	5.7	—	—
Level 7	21.05	10.2	21.05	10.2	—	—
Level 8	28.15	1.7	28.15	1.7	—	—
Teacher assistants	9.08	5.4	9.21	5.4	—	—
Level 2	8.41	9.6	8.62	9.3	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.85	4.9	20.59	4.9	25.75	38.0
Level 5	16.38	6.7	16.61	6.6	—	—
Level 6	15.27	2.6	15.27	2.6	—	—
Level 7	23.48	7.9	23.29	8.4	—	—
Level 8	22.79	.4	22.79	.4	—	—
Level 9	27.15	4.0	27.20	3.9	—	—
Registered nurses	26.47	5.3	26.48	5.4	—	—
Level 7	25.84	9.5	25.80	9.8	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007 — Continued**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Registered nurses —Continued						
Level 9	\$27.91	6.4	\$27.94	6.4	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.83	4.0	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.86	2.3	15.79	2.5	—	—
Level 5	16.00	2.7	15.91	3.0	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.35	4.1	10.55	3.9	—	—
Level 2	10.10	4.1	10.10	4.1	—	—
Level 3	10.23	4.2	10.56	3.5	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.07	4.1	10.25	4.1	—	—
Level 2	10.11	4.4	10.11	4.4	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.95	3.9	10.11	4.1	—	—
Level 2	10.11	4.4	10.11	4.4	—	—
Protective service occupations	17.47	15.3	17.69	15.1	\$14.32	19.4
Level 5	15.02	5.9	14.03	4.7	—	—
Level 6	19.10	3.5	19.35	3.9	—	—
Level 8	25.90	2.1	25.90	2.1	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement workers	19.09	16.2	19.09	16.2	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	25.15	22.0	25.15	22.0	—	—
Fire fighters	22.16	1.2	22.16	1.2	—	—
Police officers	22.04	4.0	22.04	4.0	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	22.04	4.0	22.04	4.0	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.01	14.3	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.01	14.3	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.59	10.4	7.93	15.0	5.42	3.4
Level 1	5.12	18.8	—	—	5.21	10.2
Level 2	5.43	3.7	6.28	4.2	5.00	10.9
Level 3	8.16	1.6	8.22	2.0	—	—
Cooks	7.81	3.1	7.67	6.7	—	—
Level 2	7.04	9.1	6.97	9.3	—	—
Level 3	8.02	1.8	—	—	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	8.64	3.4	8.61	3.6	—	—
Level 2	8.21	.6	8.13	1.0	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.13	2.9	—	—	2.68	13.4
Level 2	3.23	23.3	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.86	11.3	—	—	2.34	3.4
Level 2	3.12	24.4	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	7.17	2.1	8.31	1.1	6.29	1.3
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.18	2.0	8.31	1.1	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.07	2.6	10.26	3.1	8.72	2.0
Level 2	8.29	8.6	8.78	5.1	—	—
Level 3	10.73	8.6	10.73	8.6	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.00	2.9	10.19	3.5	—	—
Level 2	8.29	8.6	8.78	5.1	—	—
Level 3	10.73	8.6	10.73	8.6	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.12	2.3	10.36	2.8	—	—
Level 2	8.22	10.2	8.83	6.6	—	—
Level 3	10.73	8.6	10.73	8.6	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.51	7.2	9.71	8.8	8.71	14.4
Sales and related occupations	12.14	19.3	14.02	18.1	7.17	5.0
Level 2	7.98	6.0	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.08	6.2	—	—	—	—
Level 5	19.07	5.2	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	28.65	15.6	28.65	15.6	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.04	9.3	9.97	8.1	7.06	2.8
Level 2	7.98	6.0	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007 — 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)
Retail sales workers—Continued						
Level 3	\$11.08	6.2	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	—	—	\$8.18	12.1	—	—
Cashiers	—	—	8.18	12.1	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.90	4.1	10.64	6.0	\$7.76	4.5
Level 3	11.07	6.4	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.96	4.5	13.12	4.6	10.28	9.9
Level 2	10.77	5.2	11.17	5.5	8.33	4.3
Level 3	10.43	3.9	10.46	4.2	—	—
Level 4	13.68	6.0	13.77	5.9	—	—
Level 5	14.85	4.2	14.88	4.1	—	—
Level 6	18.26	7.8	18.15	8.4	—	—
Level 7	20.79	12.1	20.79	12.1	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	17.98	18.0	17.98	18.0	—	—
Financial clerks	14.77	8.4	16.05	8.3	10.80	12.4
Level 2	11.26	6.2	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.38	12.1	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.28	4.3	13.52	3.5	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	12.69	8.1	14.16	6.2	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.96	10.4	16.48	9.8	—	—
Level 4	13.40	3.6	13.40	3.6	—	—
Tellers	10.32	5.9	—	—	—	—
File clerks	12.62	7.8	12.62	7.8	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	11.16	6.0	11.62	6.2	—	—
Level 2	10.84	7.1	—	—	—	—
Dispatchers	12.61	4.3	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.72	6.7	13.72	6.7	—	—
Level 3	11.88	1.7	11.88	1.7	—	—
Level 4	13.57	4.1	13.57	4.1	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.25	2.1	13.25	2.1	—	—
Level 3	11.88	1.7	11.88	1.7	—	—
Level 4	13.89	4.2	13.89	4.2	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	10.72	6.3	10.70	6.4	—	—
Data entry keyers	10.10	10.3	10.10	10.3	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.82	9.7	12.87	9.9	—	—
Level 2	8.68	11.5	—	—	—	—
Level 4	15.36	11.8	15.36	11.8	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	17.22	13.0	17.22	13.0	—	—
Level 4	15.62	9.8	15.62	9.8	—	—
Level 7	29.79	24.3	29.79	24.3	—	—
Construction equipment operators	20.34	12.7	20.34	12.7	—	—
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	21.30	13.6	21.30	13.6	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.79	6.8	20.83	6.8	—	—
Level 5	16.34	10.8	16.42	10.8	—	—
Level 7	25.44	5.4	25.44	5.4	—	—
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	17.30	8.3	17.30	8.3	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.22	6.1	13.26	6.0	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	19.60	10.2	19.60	10.2	—	—
Production occupations	13.10	5.6	13.10	5.6	—	—
Level 2	9.67	6.0	9.67	6.0	—	—
Level 3	11.19	2.7	11.19	2.7	—	—
Level 5	14.54	9.1	14.54	9.1	—	—
Level 7	21.45	12.4	21.45	12.4	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	12.90	11.9	12.90	11.9	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.80	11.1	14.12	11.5	10.30	13.5
Level 1	8.35	5.1	—	—	—	—
Level 2	10.26	2.3	10.28	2.6	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations						
–Continued						
Level 3	\$12.84	9.4	\$12.56	8.6	–	–
Level 4	18.00	8.2	18.00	8.2	–	–
Bus drivers	12.86	8.3	–	–	–	–
Level 2	10.25	1.6	–	–	–	–
Bus drivers, school	11.02	6.0	–	–	–	–
Level 2	10.25	1.6	–	–	–	–
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.75	5.4	13.71	5.5	–	–
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	14.18	2.7	14.18	2.7	–	–
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	13.07	11.2	–	–	–	–
Industrial truck and tractor operators	15.25	6.6	15.13	6.9	–	–
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.08	1.3	9.31	1.3	–	–
Level 1	8.35	5.1	–	–	–	–
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.13	1.4	–	–	–	–

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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

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	\$15.06	4.7	\$16.07	4.3	\$7.92	5.3
Management occupations	30.02	13.8	30.11	13.8	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	24.70	6.8	24.85	6.9	—	—
Level 7	17.62	5.8	17.62	5.8	—	—
Level 9	28.02	4.8	28.02	4.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	29.34	15.2	30.41	15.1	—	—
Accountants and auditors	25.22	7.1	25.22	7.1	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	31.18	9.0	31.18	9.0	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.01	8.2	31.01	8.2	—	—
Engineers	30.84	4.9	30.84	4.9	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	21.58	10.9	22.53	11.3	15.60	25.7
Postsecondary teachers	31.14	7.8	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	18.77	5.4	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	21.43	5.3	21.22	5.0	24.97	44.0
Level 5	16.87	6.7	17.22	6.0	—	—
Level 7	22.91	10.7	22.99	11.1	—	—
Level 9	27.15	4.0	27.20	3.9	—	—
Registered nurses	26.57	6.6	26.69	6.5	—	—
Level 7	26.21	12.4	—	—	—	—
Level 9	27.91	6.4	27.94	6.4	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.65	3.8	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.41	1.9	16.33	2.4	—	—
Level 5	16.88	1.0	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.28	4.6	10.50	4.6	—	—
Level 2	10.01	5.1	10.01	5.1	—	—
Level 3	10.19	4.5	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.01	4.5	10.18	4.7	—	—
Level 2	10.01	5.1	10.01	5.1	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.87	4.2	10.03	4.6	—	—
Level 2	10.01	5.1	10.01	5.1	—	—
Protective service occupations	10.01	14.3	—	—	14.32	19.4
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.03	14.8	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.03	14.8	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.52	11.1	7.87	16.3	5.41	3.5
Level 1	5.10	18.9	—	—	5.21	10.2
Level 2	5.36	4.4	6.14	4.6	4.98	11.3
Level 3	8.14	1.7	8.19	2.3	—	—
Cooks	7.69	3.5	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.06	2.2	—	—	2.68	13.4
Level 2	3.12	24.4	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.86	11.3	—	—	2.34	3.4
Level 2	3.12	24.4	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	7.15	2.2	8.29	1.3	6.29	1.3
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.17	2.1	8.29	1.3	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.99	3.6	10.22	4.3	—	—
Level 2	7.85	9.8	8.42	6.7	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.07	3.5	10.33	4.1	—	—
Level 2	7.85	9.8	8.42	6.7	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.64	7.3	9.75	9.0	9.15	13.6
Sales and related occupations	12.11	19.4	14.00	18.3	7.16	4.9
Level 2	7.98	6.0	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007 — 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)
Sales and related occupations —Continued						
Level 3	\$11.07	6.4	—	—	—	—
Level 5	19.07	5.2	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.03	9.3	\$9.96	8.1	\$7.05	2.8
Level 2	7.98	6.0	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.07	6.4	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	—	—	8.11	12.1	—	—
Cashiers	—	—	8.11	12.1	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.90	4.1	10.64	6.0	7.76	4.5
Level 3	11.07	6.4	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.88	5.2	13.06	5.4	10.29	10.0
Level 2	10.73	5.6	11.15	5.9	8.31	4.4
Level 3	10.27	3.9	10.29	4.2	—	—
Level 4	14.05	8.2	14.19	8.0	—	—
Level 5	15.39	5.8	15.44	5.8	—	—
Level 6	18.96	7.8	18.87	8.5	—	—
Level 7	20.64	13.6	20.64	13.6	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	17.78	18.4	17.78	18.4	—	—
Financial clerks	14.97	9.2	16.55	8.8	10.80	12.4
Level 2	11.26	6.2	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.30	12.5	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.37	6.7	13.76	5.1	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	12.63	9.7	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	16.40	11.1	17.09	10.1	—	—
Level 4	13.92	5.4	13.92	5.4	—	—
Tellers	10.32	5.9	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	11.16	6.0	11.62	6.2	—	—
Level 2	10.84	7.1	—	—	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	10.48	8.0	10.44	8.1	—	—
Data entry keyers	10.10	10.3	10.10	10.3	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.87	10.1	12.92	10.3	—	—
Level 4	15.36	11.8	15.36	11.8	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	17.18	13.9	17.18	13.9	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.97	6.9	20.99	6.9	—	—
Level 5	16.54	12.0	16.54	12.0	—	—
Level 7	25.63	5.4	25.63	5.4	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	12.91	7.3	12.95	7.3	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	19.60	10.2	19.60	10.2	—	—
Production occupations	12.97	6.0	12.97	6.0	—	—
Level 2	9.36	5.9	9.36	5.9	—	—
Level 3	11.19	2.7	11.19	2.7	—	—
Level 5	13.89	7.7	13.89	7.7	—	—
Level 7	21.45	12.4	21.45	12.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$13.81	11.7	\$14.10	12.1	\$10.32	15.7
Level 1	8.35	5.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.68	10.7	12.35	9.6	—	—
Level 4	18.00	8.2	18.00	8.2	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.71	5.6	13.66	5.6	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	13.07	11.2	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	15.25	6.6	15.13	6.9	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.03	1.4	9.25	1.4	—	—
Level 1	8.35	5.1	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.13	1.4	—	—	—	—

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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

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	\$19.98	2.4	\$20.12	2.4	\$13.96	16.1
Management occupations	23.33	5.2	23.33	5.2	–	–
Business and financial operations occupations	19.93	5.3	19.93	5.3	–	–
Life, physical, and social science occupations	25.29	6.7	25.29	6.7	–	–
Community and social services occupations	18.40	7.8	18.40	7.8	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	27.98	1.3	28.57	1.5	14.94	6.7
Level 2	9.51	.6	9.51	.6	–	–
Level 5	8.87	11.9	–	–	8.87	11.9
Level 7	27.45	1.4	27.45	1.4	–	–
Level 8	28.63	2.4	28.74	2.0	–	–
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	27.51	.9	28.26	.5	8.99	7.6
Level 7	27.19	1.0	27.19	1.0	–	–
Level 8	28.60	2.4	28.72	2.1	–	–
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.53	1.9	28.01	.2	–	–
Level 7	27.13	1.3	27.13	1.3	–	–
Level 8	28.40	2.5	28.60	1.9	–	–
Elementary school teachers, except special education	27.51	1.7	27.98	.1	–	–
Level 7	27.13	1.3	27.13	1.3	–	–
Level 8	28.41	2.2	28.65	1.5	–	–
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	27.65	3.6	28.22	1.9	–	–
Level 8	28.33	4.2	28.33	4.2	–	–
Secondary school teachers	26.48	2.1	28.13	1.4	–	–
Level 8	28.15	1.7	28.15	1.7	–	–
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	26.48	2.1	28.13	1.4	–	–
Level 8	28.15	1.7	28.15	1.7	–	–
Teacher assistants	9.58	4.0	9.58	4.0	–	–
Level 2	9.51	.6	9.51	.6	–	–
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	18.89	6.4	18.56	6.8	–	–
Healthcare support occupations	10.80	5.8	10.80	5.8	–	–
Protective service occupations	21.50	2.9	21.50	2.9	–	–
Level 5	14.03	4.7	14.03	4.7	–	–
Level 6	19.35	3.9	19.35	3.9	–	–
Level 8	25.90	2.1	25.90	2.1	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement workers	19.09	16.2	19.09	16.2	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	25.15	22.0	25.15	22.0	–	–
Fire fighters	22.16	1.2	22.16	1.2	–	–
Police officers	22.04	4.0	22.04	4.0	–	–
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	22.04	4.0	22.04	4.0	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.93	3.8	8.92	4.1	–	–
Level 2	8.58	4.2	8.50	3.8	–	–
Cooks	8.96	3.3	8.95	3.7	–	–
Level 2	8.27	1.1	–	–	–	–
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	8.96	3.3	8.95	3.7	–	–
Level 2	8.27	1.1	–	–	–	–
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.40	3.0	10.42	3.2	–	–
Level 2	9.66	3.3	–	–	–	–
Building cleaning workers	9.72	1.8	9.72	1.9	–	–
Level 2	9.66	3.3	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. **State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007 — 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)
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	\$9.72	1.8	\$9.72	1.9	—	—
Level 2	9.66	3.3	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.45	2.9	13.46	2.9	—	—
Level 3	12.85	3.1	12.85	3.1	—	—
Level 4	12.84	2.6	12.84	2.6	—	—
Level 5	13.49	2.5	13.49	2.5	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.96	5.1	13.96	5.1	—	—
Level 3	11.88	1.7	11.88	1.7	—	—
Level 4	13.89	4.2	13.89	4.2	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.25	2.1	13.25	2.1	—	—
Level 3	11.88	1.7	11.88	1.7	—	—
Level 4	13.89	4.2	13.89	4.2	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	17.63	2.3	17.63	2.3	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.77	7.0	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.54	4.0	14.58	2.0	—	—
Level 2	11.91	1.6	—	—	—	—
Level 3	14.12	4.2	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	12.86	8.3	—	—	—	—
Level 2	10.25	1.6	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers, school	11.02	6.0	—	—	—	—
Level 2	10.25	1.6	—	—	—	—

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

² 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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

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	\$15.85	3.7	\$16.78	3.4	\$8.12	5.4
Management occupations	27.94	9.6	27.99	9.5	—	—
Group II	20.68	10.8	—	—	—	—
Group III	28.25	12.1	—	—	—	—
Education administrators	22.05	18.3	22.05	18.3	—	—
Group III	31.51	12.3	—	—	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.71	5.9	23.81	6.0	—	—
Group II	19.28	3.5	—	—	—	—
Group III	29.21	6.0	—	—	—	—
Accountants and auditors	25.05	6.6	25.05	6.6	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	29.27	7.1	29.27	7.1	—	—
Group II	28.09	7.6	—	—	—	—
Group III	29.98	9.2	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.01	8.2	31.01	8.2	—	—
Group III	32.89	5.5	—	—	—	—
Engineers	30.84	4.9	30.84	4.9	—	—
Group III	32.94	5.6	—	—	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	29.79	9.7	29.79	9.7	—	—
Group III	30.26	12.5	—	—	—	—
Community and social services occupations	16.86	7.6	16.86	7.6	—	—
Group III	18.11	7.8	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	27.01	2.7	27.73	2.7	15.18	9.9
Group I	9.08	5.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	26.57	2.2	—	—	—	—
Group III	34.94	5.5	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	36.54	8.9	36.66	9.5	34.60	3.3
Group III	35.48	6.0	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	38.97	14.4	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	26.78	2.1	27.61	2.2	10.61	11.9
Group II	26.89	2.2	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.53	1.9	28.01	.2	—	—
Group II	27.50	2.1	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	27.51	1.7	27.98	.1	—	—
Group II	27.50	1.7	27.97	.0	—	—
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	27.65	3.6	28.22	1.9	—	—
Group II	27.50	4.6	28.15	2.4	—	—
Secondary school teachers	25.07	5.1	26.27	5.7	—	—
Group II	25.01	5.1	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.07	5.1	26.27	5.7	—	—
Group II	25.01	5.1	26.23	5.8	—	—
Teacher assistants	9.08	5.4	9.21	5.4	—	—
Group I	9.08	5.4	9.21	5.4	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.85	4.9	20.59	4.9	25.75	38.0
Group II	18.85	4.9	—	—	—	—
Group III	27.18	5.5	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	26.47	5.3	26.48	5.4	—	—
Group II	24.88	6.7	24.78	7.1	—	—
Group III	27.69	4.3	27.71	4.3	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.83	4.0	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.86	2.3	15.79	2.5	—	—
Group II	16.05	2.2	15.98	2.4	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.35	4.1	10.55	3.9	—	—
Group I	10.32	4.1	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007 — 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	\$10.07	4.1	\$10.25	4.1	—	—
Group I	10.07	4.1	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.95	3.9	10.11	4.1	—	—
Group I	9.95	3.9	10.11	4.1	—	—
Protective service occupations	17.47	15.3	17.69	15.1	\$14.32	19.4
Group II	19.69	2.7	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement workers	19.09	16.2	19.09	16.2	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	25.15	22.0	25.15	22.0	—	—
Fire fighters	22.16	1.2	22.16	1.2	—	—
Group II	22.16	1.2	22.16	1.2	—	—
Police officers	22.04	4.0	22.04	4.0	—	—
Group II	22.04	4.0	—	—	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	22.04	4.0	22.04	4.0	—	—
Group II	22.04	4.0	22.04	4.0	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.01	14.3	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.01	14.3	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.59	10.4	7.93	15.0	5.42	3.4
Group I	6.15	7.7	—	—	—	—
Cooks	7.81	3.1	7.67	6.7	—	—
Group I	7.81	3.1	—	—	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	8.64	3.4	8.61	3.6	—	—
Group I	8.64	3.4	8.61	3.6	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.13	2.9	—	—	2.68	13.4
Group I	3.13	2.9	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.86	11.3	—	—	2.34	3.4
Group I	2.86	11.3	—	—	2.34	3.4
Fast food and counter workers	7.17	2.1	8.31	1.1	6.29	1.3
Group I	7.17	2.1	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.18	2.0	8.31	1.1	—	—
Group I	7.18	2.0	8.31	1.1	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.07	2.6	10.26	3.1	8.72	2.0
Group I	9.86	3.1	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.00	2.9	10.19	3.5	—	—
Group I	9.91	3.0	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.12	2.3	10.36	2.8	—	—
Group I	10.14	2.4	10.39	2.8	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.51	7.2	9.71	8.8	8.71	14.4
Group I	9.15	5.2	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	12.14	19.3	14.02	18.1	7.17	5.0
Group I	8.46	15.5	—	—	—	—
Group II	24.98	14.0	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	28.65	15.6	28.65	15.6	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.04	9.3	9.97	8.1	7.06	2.8
Group I	8.44	15.5	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	—	—	8.18	12.1	—	—
Cashiers	—	—	8.18	12.1	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.90	4.1	10.64	6.0	7.76	4.5
Group I	9.20	12.2	10.12	14.9	7.00	4.6
Office and administrative support occupations	12.96	4.5	13.12	4.6	10.28	9.9
Group I	11.22	3.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.18	4.7	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	17.98	18.0	17.98	18.0	—	—
Group II	21.45	9.8	21.45	9.8	—	—
Financial clerks	14.77	8.4	16.05	8.3	10.80	12.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007** — 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)
Financial clerks—Continued						
Group I	\$12.31	4.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	21.40	15.9	—	—	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	12.69	8.1	\$14.16	6.2	—	—
Group I	11.89	7.5	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.96	10.4	16.48	9.8	—	—
Group I	12.91	5.8	13.46	5.3	—	—
Group II	22.40	17.5	22.64	19.9	—	—
Tellers	10.32	5.9	—	—	—	—
Group I	10.32	5.9	—	—	—	—
File clerks	12.62	7.8	12.62	7.8	—	—
Group I	12.62	7.8	12.62	7.8	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	11.16	6.0	11.62	6.2	—	—
Group I	11.16	6.0	11.62	6.2	—	—
Dispatchers	12.61	4.3	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.72	6.7	13.72	6.7	—	—
Group I	12.78	3.7	—	—	—	—
Group II	14.21	9.4	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.25	2.1	13.25	2.1	—	—
Group I	12.85	4.0	12.85	4.0	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	10.72	6.3	10.70	6.4	—	—
Group I	10.70	6.4	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	10.10	10.3	10.10	10.3	—	—
Group I	10.10	10.3	10.10	10.3	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.82	9.7	12.87	9.9	—	—
Group I	11.28	9.5	11.34	9.8	—	—
Group II	16.98	5.1	16.98	5.1	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	17.22	13.0	17.22	13.0	—	—
Group I	13.21	11.7	—	—	—	—
Group II	24.29	17.5	—	—	—	—
Construction equipment operators	20.34	12.7	20.34	12.7	—	—
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	21.30	13.6	21.30	13.6	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.79	6.8	20.83	6.8	—	—
Group I	14.02	7.5	—	—	—	—
Group II	22.52	6.4	—	—	—	—
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	17.30	8.3	17.30	8.3	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.22	6.1	13.26	6.0	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	19.60	10.2	19.60	10.2	—	—
Production occupations	13.10	5.6	13.10	5.6	—	—
Group I	10.84	5.2	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.63	6.1	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	12.90	11.9	12.90	11.9	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.80	11.1	14.12	11.5	\$10.30	13.5
Group I	12.32	7.3	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.18	18.3	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	12.86	8.3	—	—	—	—
Group I	12.86	8.3	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers, school	11.02	6.0	—	—	—	—
Group I	11.02	6.0	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.75	5.4	13.71	5.5	—	—
Group I	14.46	11.4	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	14.18	2.7	14.18	2.7	—	—
Group I	16.46	8.7	16.46	8.7	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	13.07	11.2	—	—	—	—
Group I	13.07	11.2	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	15.25	6.6	15.13	6.9	—	—
Group I	15.04	8.7	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.08	1.3	9.31	1.3	—	—
Group I	9.08	1.3	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007 — 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)
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	\$9.13	1.4	—	—	—	—
Group I	9.13	1.4	—	—	—	—

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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.20	\$9.34	\$12.95	\$19.78	\$28.14
Management occupations	15.22	18.40	22.15	32.03	40.58
Education administrators	15.22	15.22	15.22	24.86	36.84
Business and financial operations occupations	15.29	16.70	20.91	29.06	33.51
Accountants and auditors	17.09	18.98	24.61	28.03	31.62
Computer and mathematical science occupations	22.84	25.02	26.44	31.25	41.44
Architecture and engineering occupations	18.27	27.74	31.41	36.54	43.27
Engineers	18.27	27.86	31.41	36.54	36.95
Life, physical, and social science occupations	17.79	23.07	23.07	35.70	52.50
Community and social services occupations	12.46	14.62	15.00	19.14	19.52
Education, training, and library occupations	10.00	23.05	26.92	31.49	36.93
Postsecondary teachers	27.50	28.85	31.39	39.08	49.97
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	24.02	29.93	32.50	43.57	61.66
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	20.46	24.04	26.41	30.60	34.81
Elementary and middle school teachers	22.84	24.55	26.64	31.01	34.89
Elementary school teachers, except special education	22.81	24.41	26.59	30.92	35.14
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	22.86	25.11	26.86	31.20	34.21
Secondary school teachers	16.00	22.56	25.66	29.56	33.69
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	16.00	22.56	25.66	29.56	33.69
Teacher assistants	6.95	8.19	8.60	9.68	12.06
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	13.45	14.90	18.03	25.68	30.29
Registered nurses	19.46	23.64	26.98	30.29	34.02
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.76	14.70	15.15	17.81	20.93
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	13.98	14.23	16.25	17.12	17.51
Healthcare support occupations	8.70	9.11	10.19	11.14	11.81
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.50	9.00	9.64	11.14	11.27
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.50	9.00	9.50	11.14	11.14
Protective service occupations	8.25	10.00	16.07	22.83	31.44
First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement workers	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.48	33.91
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	11.80	16.48	22.55	34.04	34.57
Fire fighters	13.24	16.76	22.83	28.72	29.36
Police officers	15.55	16.63	19.00	26.32	31.58
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	15.55	16.63	19.00	26.32	31.58
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	7.50	8.24	9.00	10.25	17.00
Security guards	7.50	8.24	9.00	10.25	17.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.20	5.30	6.50	8.00	9.31
Cooks	6.25	7.50	7.75	8.32	9.00
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	7.59	8.00	8.35	8.84	10.56
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.20	5.15	5.25
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.20	2.78	5.15
Fast food and counter workers	5.95	6.00	6.75	8.00	9.31
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.95	6.25	6.75	8.00	9.31
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.07	8.75	11.00	11.00	11.00
Building cleaning workers	7.07	8.85	11.00	11.00	11.00
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.00	9.39	11.00	11.00	11.00
Personal care and service occupations	6.45	7.50	9.13	11.00	12.25
Sales and related occupations	6.09	6.91	8.97	12.00	24.04

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	\$17.29	\$23.67	\$24.29	\$38.07	\$38.07
Retail sales workers	6.09	6.50	7.90	9.32	12.91
Retail salespersons	6.38	6.77	9.10	9.90	15.30
Office and administrative support occupations	9.00	9.44	11.61	14.42	19.78
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	10.50	10.50	17.33	23.65	26.59
Financial clerks	9.00	11.25	12.75	15.24	20.74
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	9.00	11.00	11.90	13.35	17.54
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	11.00	12.51	12.75	18.13	31.25
Tellers	8.00	9.00	9.15	11.38	14.62
File clerks	10.20	10.20	12.88	14.42	14.42
Receptionists and information clerks	8.58	10.00	11.00	12.47	15.00
Dispatchers	11.15	12.99	12.99	12.99	14.05
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.27	12.25	12.57	13.78	18.31
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.06	12.57	12.70	13.78	14.66
Data entry and information processing workers	8.50	9.55	11.25	11.43	12.16
Data entry keyers	8.00	8.50	9.70	11.25	12.98
Office clerks, general	9.00	10.00	11.00	16.50	19.86
Construction and extraction occupations	8.00	12.00	16.25	19.19	21.55
Construction equipment operators	13.48	17.20	20.13	23.04	27.81
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	10.30	18.02	20.13	27.81	27.81
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.00	14.75	19.55	24.51	28.28
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists ...	12.00	15.63	18.16	18.16	22.77
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	11.12	11.12	12.00	14.97	16.50
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	14.60	14.60	19.28	24.51	25.23
Production occupations	9.00	10.00	11.73	14.75	21.50
Miscellaneous production workers	9.43	9.45	12.62	13.51	19.09
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.00	9.71	12.35	17.44	23.00
Bus drivers	9.46	10.50	13.07	15.45	15.45
Bus drivers, school	8.00	10.09	10.50	12.43	13.67
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	9.27	10.67	12.57	16.78	19.53
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	8.58	11.01	13.30	17.40	19.33
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.38	10.00	11.13	14.69	21.08
Industrial truck and tractor operators	10.75	12.96	15.10	17.44	19.18
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.00	8.00	9.25	9.71	10.40
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.00	7.60	9.30	9.71	11.00

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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$12.00	\$18.38	\$26.71
Management occupations	15.22	16.40	25.00	34.61	41.57
Business and financial operations occupations	15.29	17.49	22.28	29.47	41.35
Accountants and auditors	15.81	20.30	24.61	27.40	31.62
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.95	25.89	29.81	37.22	42.89
Architecture and engineering occupations	18.27	27.74	31.41	36.54	43.27
Engineers	18.27	27.86	31.41	36.54	36.95
Education, training, and library occupations	8.00	16.00	20.05	27.58	32.33
Postsecondary teachers	21.23	26.66	30.83	32.33	46.80
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	15.00	16.00	16.78	21.85	24.31
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.00	15.45	19.18	25.68	30.29
Registered nurses	19.38	23.00	26.33	30.29	34.02
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.76	12.01	15.15	16.07	20.93
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	13.98	15.45	17.12	17.12	18.00
Healthcare support occupations	8.70	9.10	10.09	11.14	11.50
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.50	9.00	9.50	11.14	11.27
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.50	9.00	9.50	11.14	11.14
Protective service occupations	7.50	8.00	9.00	10.50	17.00
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	7.50	8.24	9.00	10.50	17.00
Security guards	7.50	8.24	9.00	10.50	17.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.20	5.25	6.43	8.00	9.31
Cooks	6.25	7.50	7.75	8.28	9.00
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.20	4.00	5.15
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.20	2.78	5.15
Fast food and counter workers	5.95	6.00	6.75	8.00	9.31
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.95	6.25	6.75	8.00	9.31
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	8.75	11.00	11.00	11.00
Building cleaning workers	7.00	8.55	11.00	11.00	11.00
Personal care and service occupations	7.00	8.00	9.60	11.07	12.25
Sales and related occupations	6.09	6.90	8.97	12.00	24.04
Retail sales workers	6.09	6.50	7.90	9.30	12.91
Retail salespersons	6.38	6.77	9.10	9.90	15.30
Office and administrative support occupations	8.82	9.34	11.15	14.42	19.86
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	10.50	10.50	15.17	22.84	24.41
Financial clerks	9.00	11.00	12.75	17.50	22.98
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	9.00	11.00	11.90	15.08	17.54
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	11.00	12.31	14.42	20.00	31.25
Tellers	8.00	9.00	9.15	11.38	14.62
Receptionists and information clerks	8.58	10.00	11.00	12.47	15.00
Data entry and information processing workers	8.25	9.00	10.63	12.06	12.55
Data entry keyers	8.00	8.50	9.70	11.25	12.98
Office clerks, general	9.00	10.00	11.00	16.50	19.86
Construction and extraction occupations	8.00	11.50	16.13	19.28	21.55
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.00	14.75	21.01	24.51	28.28
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	11.12	11.12	12.00	14.00	16.50
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	14.60	14.60	19.28	24.51	25.23
Production occupations	8.75	10.00	11.67	14.40	21.50

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007 —
Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$8.00	\$9.69	\$12.25	\$17.50	\$23.00
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	9.00	10.67	12.50	16.78	20.33
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.38	10.00	11.13	14.69	21.08
Industrial truck and tractor operators	10.75	12.96	15.10	17.44	19.18
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.00	8.00	9.25	9.71	10.25
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.00	7.60	9.30	9.71	11.00

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$10.33	\$12.86	\$18.40	\$25.45	\$31.84
Management occupations	18.40	18.73	20.69	22.15	35.07
Business and financial operations occupations	16.70	16.70	16.70	20.84	29.27
Life, physical, and social science occupations	23.07	23.07	23.07	28.14	35.70
Community and social services occupations	14.62	14.62	19.14	19.14	26.05
Education, training, and library occupations	10.66	24.36	27.64	32.02	37.10
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	22.68	24.64	26.87	31.10	35.14
Elementary and middle school teachers	22.84	24.55	26.64	31.01	34.89
Elementary school teachers, except special education	22.81	24.41	26.59	30.92	35.14
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	22.86	25.11	26.86	31.20	34.21
Secondary school teachers	20.61	24.36	26.76	30.43	34.51
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	20.61	24.36	26.76	30.43	34.51
Teacher assistants	8.19	8.39	9.15	10.03	12.31
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	11.19	14.23	15.37	26.98	26.98
Healthcare support occupations	8.49	9.56	10.60	11.58	13.52
Protective service occupations	12.73	16.07	18.86	27.68	32.73
First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement workers	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.48	33.91
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	11.80	16.48	22.55	34.04	34.57
Fire fighters	13.24	16.76	22.83	28.72	29.36
Police officers	15.55	16.63	19.00	26.32	31.58
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	15.55	16.63	19.00	26.32	31.58
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.98	7.59	8.73	10.03	10.85
Cooks	7.10	8.16	8.84	10.19	10.85
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	7.10	8.16	8.84	10.19	10.85
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.56	9.39	9.39	10.06	11.70
Building cleaning workers	8.45	9.39	9.39	10.00	11.53
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.45	9.39	9.39	10.00	11.53
Office and administrative support occupations	11.43	12.19	12.86	13.78	16.59
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.41	12.57	13.49	13.78	17.91
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.06	12.57	12.70	13.78	14.66
Construction and extraction occupations	10.30	18.02	18.93	18.93	20.84
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.22	14.54	15.97	17.88	23.80
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.15	11.09	14.40	15.45	16.38
Bus drivers	9.46	10.50	13.07	15.45	15.45
Bus drivers, school	8.00	10.09	10.50	12.43	13.67

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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.25	\$10.00	\$14.30	\$20.67	\$28.98
Management occupations	15.22	18.40	22.15	32.03	40.58
Education administrators	15.22	15.22	15.22	24.86	36.84
Business and financial operations occupations	15.29	16.70	20.91	29.06	33.51
Accountants and auditors	17.09	18.98	24.61	28.03	31.62
Computer and mathematical science occupations	22.84	25.02	26.44	31.25	41.44
Architecture and engineering occupations	18.27	27.74	31.41	36.54	43.27
Engineers	18.27	27.86	31.41	36.54	36.95
Life, physical, and social science occupations	17.79	23.07	23.07	35.70	52.50
Community and social services occupations	12.46	14.62	15.00	19.14	19.52
Education, training, and library occupations	16.00	23.54	27.31	31.56	37.10
Postsecondary teachers	27.50	28.85	31.25	40.63	51.38
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	22.54	24.41	26.68	30.88	35.03
Elementary and middle school teachers	23.06	24.73	26.83	31.13	35.09
Elementary school teachers, except special education	23.06	24.55	26.76	31.10	35.23
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	23.56	25.32	27.24	31.39	34.28
Secondary school teachers	16.78	23.49	26.02	29.85	34.05
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	16.78	23.49	26.02	29.85	34.05
Teacher assistants	7.00	8.19	8.60	9.77	12.06
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.00	14.90	18.21	25.68	30.29
Registered nurses	19.55	23.75	26.98	30.29	34.02
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	13.78	14.23	16.00	17.12	17.31
Healthcare support occupations	8.75	9.10	10.79	11.27	12.08
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.65	9.00	10.50	11.14	11.31
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.50	8.93	10.25	11.14	11.38
Protective service occupations	8.40	10.00	16.07	23.67	31.71
First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement workers	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.48	33.91
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	11.80	16.48	22.55	34.04	34.57
Fire fighters	13.24	16.76	22.83	28.72	29.36
Police officers	15.55	16.63	19.00	26.32	31.58
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	15.55	16.63	19.00	26.32	31.58
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.78	6.50	7.75	9.00	10.38
Cooks	6.25	7.59	7.75	8.32	8.65
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	7.59	8.00	8.35	8.84	10.78
Fast food and counter workers	7.00	8.00	8.00	9.31	9.31
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.00	8.00	8.00	9.31	9.31
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.63	8.76	11.00	11.00	11.00
Building cleaning workers	7.50	9.28	11.00	11.00	11.00
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.28	9.39	11.00	11.00	11.00
Personal care and service occupations	7.25	8.03	9.11	11.54	12.25
Sales and related occupations	7.08	7.70	9.12	17.68	24.29
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	17.29	23.67	24.29	38.07	38.07
Retail sales workers	7.00	7.08	9.10	10.30	14.08
Cashiers, all workers	7.08	7.08	7.08	8.98	10.71

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Cashiers	\$7.08	\$7.08	\$7.08	\$8.98	\$10.71
Retail salespersons	6.75	8.17	9.10	10.62	17.68
Office and administrative support occupations	9.00	9.75	12.00	14.42	19.86
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	10.50	10.50	17.33	23.65	26.59
Financial clerks	11.38	12.69	13.76	17.78	30.04
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.90	11.90	13.15	17.48	17.54
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	11.25	12.69	13.76	18.13	31.25
File clerks	10.20	10.20	12.88	14.42	14.42
Receptionists and information clerks	10.00	10.00	11.00	12.47	15.00
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.27	12.25	12.57	13.78	18.31
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.06	12.57	12.70	13.78	14.66
Data entry and information processing workers	8.50	9.30	11.25	11.43	12.16
Data entry keyers	8.00	8.50	9.70	11.25	12.98
Office clerks, general	9.00	10.00	11.00	16.50	19.86
Construction and extraction occupations	8.00	12.00	16.25	19.19	21.55
Construction equipment operators	13.48	17.20	20.13	23.04	27.81
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	10.30	18.02	20.13	27.81	27.81
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.00	14.75	19.55	24.51	28.28
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists ...	12.00	15.63	18.16	18.16	22.77
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	11.12	11.12	12.00	14.97	16.50
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	14.60	14.60	19.28	24.51	25.23
Production occupations	9.00	10.00	11.73	14.75	21.50
Miscellaneous production workers	9.43	9.45	12.62	13.51	19.09
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.58	9.71	12.50	17.74	23.00
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	9.00	10.67	12.50	16.78	19.53
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	8.58	11.01	13.30	17.40	19.33
Industrial truck and tractor operators	10.75	12.80	15.10	17.44	19.18
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.50	8.50	9.30	9.71	10.50

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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$2.57	\$6.00	\$6.50	\$9.00	\$11.07
Education, training, and library occupations	7.18	8.33	8.75	15.00	36.88
Postsecondary teachers	32.33	32.33	36.88	36.88	36.88
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	8.33	8.58	8.58	15.00	15.00
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.00	12.00	18.00	26.50	32.00
Protective service occupations	7.25	8.50	17.00	20.00	20.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	2.82	5.95	6.50	8.00
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.20	2.25	5.15
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.20	2.25	2.57
Fast food and counter workers	5.50	5.95	6.43	6.43	7.00
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5.80	6.25	9.91	11.00	11.00
Personal care and service occupations	5.84	6.19	9.24	11.00	11.00
Sales and related occupations	6.09	6.09	6.38	7.00	9.24
Retail sales workers	6.09	6.09	6.38	6.88	9.24
Retail salespersons	6.38	6.38	6.50	8.13	9.24
Office and administrative support occupations	7.00	8.50	9.00	11.00	12.75
Financial clerks	8.00	9.00	9.12	11.00	20.74
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.94	7.25	8.84	12.70	17.09

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 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.

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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

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	\$16.78	\$14.30	\$664	\$560	39.6	\$33,947	\$29,216	2,022
Management occupations	27.99	22.15	1,135	874	40.5	58,763	45,864	2,099
Education administrators	22.05	15.22	882	609	40.0	44,837	31,664	2,033
Business and financial operations occupations	23.81	20.91	967	889	40.6	50,282	46,218	2,112
Accountants and auditors	25.05	24.61	1,044	984	41.7	54,306	51,189	2,168
Computer and mathematical science occupations	29.27	26.44	1,172	1,087	40.0	60,948	56,544	2,082
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.01	31.41	1,240	1,256	40.0	64,503	65,337	2,080
Engineers	30.84	31.41	1,233	1,256	40.0	64,140	65,337	2,080
Life, physical, and social science occupations	29.79	23.07	1,188	923	39.9	60,428	47,988	2,028
Community and social services occupations	16.86	15.00	670	600	39.7	33,896	31,200	2,011
Education, training, and library occupations	27.73	27.31	1,035	997	37.3	40,239	37,189	1,451
Postsecondary teachers	36.66	31.25	1,460	1,233	39.8	66,868	61,801	1,824
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	27.61	26.68	1,014	976	36.7	37,380	35,910	1,354
Elementary and middle school teachers	28.01	26.83	1,015	973	36.2	37,057	35,550	1,323
Elementary school teachers, except special education	27.98	26.76	1,013	973	36.2	36,983	35,520	1,322
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	28.22	27.24	1,027	981	36.4	37,498	35,824	1,329
Secondary school teachers	26.27	26.02	996	977	37.9	37,384	36,450	1,423
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	26.27	26.02	996	977	37.9	37,384	36,450	1,423
Teacher assistants	9.21	8.60	331	311	36.0	12,341	11,940	1,340
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.59	18.21	814	761	39.5	42,300	39,520	2,054
Registered nurses	26.48	26.98	1,058	1,079	40.0	54,903	55,952	2,073
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.79	16.00	578	569	36.6	30,075	29,596	1,904
Healthcare support occupations	10.55	10.79	397	400	37.7	20,664	20,800	1,959
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.25	10.50	381	375	37.2	19,809	19,500	1,933
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.11	10.25	397	404	39.2	20,635	20,982	2,041
Protective service occupations	17.69	16.07	737	643	41.7	38,335	33,434	2,168
First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement workers	19.09	16.07	764	643	40.0	39,715	33,434	2,080
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	25.15	22.55	1,006	902	40.0	52,310	46,904	2,080
Fire fighters	22.16	22.83	1,174	1,210	53.0	61,063	62,919	2,756
Police officers	22.04	19.00	882	760	40.0	45,841	39,510	2,080
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	22.04	19.00	882	760	40.0	45,841	39,510	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.93	7.75	286	287	36.0	14,588	14,820	1,839
Cooks	7.67	7.75	272	310	35.5	13,765	16,122	1,794
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	8.61	8.35	319	331	37.1	14,874	16,640	1,727

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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Fast food and counter workers	\$8.31	\$8.00	\$317	\$310	38.1	\$16,352	\$16,120	1,968
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.31	8.00	317	310	38.1	16,352	16,120	1,968
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.26	11.00	399	413	38.9	20,726	21,450	2,020
Building cleaning workers	10.19	11.00	396	413	38.8	20,544	21,450	2,016
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.36	11.00	401	413	38.7	20,799	21,450	2,007
Personal care and service occupations	9.71	9.11	387	360	39.9	19,841	18,720	2,044
Sales and related occupations	14.02	9.12	561	364	40.0	29,168	18,930	2,080
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	28.65	24.29	1,217	1,154	42.5	63,275	59,999	2,209
Retail sales workers	9.97	9.10	393	364	39.4	20,456	18,930	2,051
Cashiers, all workers	8.18	7.08	327	283	40.0	17,007	14,722	2,080
Cashiers	8.18	7.08	327	283	40.0	17,007	14,722	2,080
Retail salespersons	10.64	9.10	417	364	39.2	21,689	18,930	2,038
Office and administrative support occupations	13.12	12.00	516	473	39.4	26,744	24,311	2,039
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	17.98	17.33	690	607	38.4	35,864	31,549	1,995
Financial clerks	16.05	13.76	637	550	39.7	33,097	28,621	2,063
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	14.16	13.15	566	526	40.0	29,449	27,352	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	16.48	13.76	652	577	39.6	33,911	30,000	2,058
File clerks	12.62	12.88	505	515	40.0	26,245	26,799	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks ..	11.62	11.00	465	440	40.0	23,249	22,880	2,001
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.72	12.57	546	503	39.8	27,359	26,146	1,994
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.25	12.70	527	503	39.7	26,094	26,146	1,970
Data entry and information processing workers	10.70	11.25	428	450	40.0	22,250	23,400	2,080
Data entry keyers	10.10	9.70	404	388	40.0	21,004	20,176	2,080
Office clerks, general	12.87	11.00	483	406	37.5	25,119	21,091	1,951
Construction and extraction occupations	17.22	16.25	705	650	40.9	36,638	33,800	2,128
Construction equipment operators	20.34	20.13	813	805	40.0	42,298	41,870	2,080
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	21.30	20.13	852	805	40.0	44,302	41,870	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.83	19.55	830	782	39.8	43,147	40,666	2,071
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	17.30	18.16	692	726	40.0	35,975	37,764	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.26	12.00	530	480	40.0	27,583	24,960	2,080
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	19.60	19.28	773	771	39.4	40,176	40,102	2,050
Production occupations	13.10	11.73	522	472	39.9	27,150	24,544	2,073
Miscellaneous production workers	12.90	12.62	516	505	40.0	26,834	26,250	2,080

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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$14.12	\$12.50	\$567	\$506	40.2	\$29,361	\$26,208	2,079
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.71	12.50	557	510	40.7	28,985	26,520	2,115
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	14.18	13.30	582	550	41.1	30,286	28,604	2,135
Industrial truck and tractor operators ..	15.13	15.10	605	604	40.0	31,465	31,412	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	9.31	9.30	372	372	40.0	19,360	19,344	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 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

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	\$16.07	\$13.00	\$636	\$514	39.6	\$33,011	\$26,712	2,054
Management occupations	30.11	26.26	1,227	1,000	40.7	63,803	52,000	2,119
Business and financial operations occupations	24.85	22.28	1,013	891	40.8	52,701	46,351	2,120
Accountants and auditors	25.22	24.61	1,063	984	42.1	55,273	51,189	2,191
Computer and mathematical science occupations	31.18	29.81	1,253	1,192	40.2	65,159	62,001	2,089
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.01	31.41	1,240	1,256	40.0	64,503	65,337	2,080
Engineers	30.84	31.41	1,233	1,256	40.0	64,140	65,337	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	22.53	20.05	884	740	39.3	39,483	38,487	1,753
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	21.22	19.49	825	767	38.9	42,914	39,874	2,022
Registered nurses	26.69	26.38	1,067	1,054	40.0	55,484	54,829	2,078
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.33	17.12	580	538	35.5	30,177	27,976	1,847
Healthcare support occupations	10.50	10.92	392	399	37.4	20,402	20,738	1,943
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.18	10.33	376	367	36.9	19,561	19,094	1,921
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.03	10.25	393	400	39.2	20,420	20,800	2,036
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.87	7.75	285	288	36.2	14,818	14,976	1,882
Fast food and counter workers	8.29	8.00	317	310	38.2	16,481	16,120	1,987
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.29	8.00	317	310	38.2	16,481	16,120	1,987
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.22	11.00	394	413	38.6	20,503	21,450	2,007
Building cleaning workers	10.33	11.00	397	413	38.5	20,669	21,450	2,001
Personal care and service occupations	9.75	9.22	390	369	40.0	20,039	18,949	2,055
Sales and related occupations	14.00	9.10	560	364	40.0	29,116	18,930	2,080
Retail sales workers	9.96	9.10	393	364	39.4	20,437	18,930	2,051
Cashiers, all workers	8.11	7.08	325	283	40.0	16,878	14,722	2,080
Cashiers	8.11	7.08	325	283	40.0	16,878	14,722	2,080
Retail salespersons	10.64	9.10	417	364	39.2	21,689	18,930	2,038
Office and administrative support occupations	13.06	11.38	513	450	39.3	26,639	23,400	2,040
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	17.78	15.17	681	596	38.3	35,392	31,000	1,991
Financial clerks	16.55	14.42	656	577	39.6	34,093	30,000	2,060
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	17.09	14.42	675	577	39.5	35,111	30,000	2,055
Receptionists and information clerks ..	11.62	11.00	465	440	40.0	23,249	22,880	2,001
Data entry and information processing workers	10.44	10.63	418	425	40.0	21,711	22,110	2,080
Data entry keyers	10.10	9.70	404	388	40.0	21,004	20,176	2,080
Office clerks, general	12.92	11.00	484	402	37.5	25,154	20,929	1,948

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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007 — 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	\$17.18	\$16.13	\$705	\$640	41.0	\$36,636	\$33,280	2,132
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.99	21.01	836	804	39.8	43,463	41,808	2,071
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	12.95	12.00	518	480	40.0	26,941	24,960	2,080
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	19.60	19.28	773	771	39.4	40,176	40,102	2,050
Production occupations	12.97	11.67	517	468	39.8	26,868	24,336	2,072
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.10	12.50	568	500	40.3	29,535	26,000	2,095
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.66	12.50	556	510	40.7	28,898	26,520	2,116
Industrial truck and tractor operators ..	15.13	15.10	605	604	40.0	31,465	31,412	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	9.25	9.30	370	372	40.0	19,232	19,344	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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$20.12	\$18.68	\$797	\$757	39.6	\$37,956	\$34,981	1,887
Management occupations	23.33	20.69	935	827	40.1	48,005	43,027	2,058
Business and financial operations occupations	19.93	16.70	797	668	40.0	41,455	34,728	2,080
Life, physical, and social science occupations	25.29	23.07	1,006	923	39.8	50,588	47,988	2,000
Community and social services occupations	18.40	19.14	728	766	39.6	36,217	39,807	1,968
Education, training, and library occupations	28.57	27.92	1,058	1,021	37.0	40,337	36,716	1,412
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	28.26	27.14	1,031	989	36.5	37,625	36,022	1,331
Elementary and middle school teachers	28.01	26.83	1,015	973	36.2	37,057	35,550	1,323
Elementary school teachers, except special education	27.98	26.76	1,013	973	36.2	36,983	35,520	1,322
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	28.22	27.24	1,027	981	36.4	37,498	35,824	1,329
Secondary school teachers	28.13	27.31	1,051	1,017	37.4	38,324	37,014	1,362
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	28.13	27.31	1,051	1,017	37.4	38,324	37,014	1,362
Teacher assistants	9.58	9.15	339	323	35.4	12,143	11,397	1,267
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	18.56	14.97	775	740	41.8	40,168	37,898	2,164
Healthcare support occupations	10.80	10.60	427	424	39.6	22,224	22,048	2,058
Protective service occupations	21.50	18.86	913	778	42.5	47,477	40,435	2,209
First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement workers	19.09	16.07	764	643	40.0	39,715	33,434	2,080
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	25.15	22.55	1,006	902	40.0	52,310	46,904	2,080
Fire fighters	22.16	22.83	1,174	1,210	53.0	61,063	62,919	2,756
Police officers	22.04	19.00	882	760	40.0	45,841	39,510	2,080
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	22.04	19.00	882	760	40.0	45,841	39,510	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.92	8.73	298	275	33.4	11,803	9,462	1,323
Cooks	8.95	8.82	315	339	35.2	13,735	10,952	1,535
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	8.95	8.82	315	339	35.2	13,735	10,952	1,535
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.42	9.39	417	375	40.0	21,541	19,523	2,068
Building cleaning workers	9.72	9.39	389	375	40.0	20,100	19,523	2,068
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.72	9.39	389	375	40.0	20,100	19,523	2,068
Office and administrative support occupations	13.46	12.86	537	508	39.9	27,383	26,404	2,034
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.96	13.49	555	529	39.8	27,627	26,146	1,980
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.25	12.70	527	503	39.7	26,094	26,146	1,970
Construction and extraction occupations	17.63	18.93	705	757	40.0	36,663	39,379	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$14.58	\$15.45	\$547	\$618	37.6	\$25,962	\$30,041	1,781

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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$15.06	\$13.55	\$17.13	\$16.35
Management, professional, and related	25.06	23.70	25.40	26.66
Management, business, and financial	27.72	24.03	28.76	32.33
Professional and related	23.66	23.52	23.19	24.32
Service	8.21	7.97	8.42	9.37
Sales and office	12.63	12.01	14.09	12.07
Sales and related	12.11	11.64	12.43	—
Office and administrative support	12.88	12.26	15.07	11.74
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	18.05	16.34	23.10	—
Construction and extraction	17.18	14.32	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	20.97	21.71	19.72	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.41	12.62	14.36	11.98
Production	12.97	13.08	12.46	—
Transportation and material moving	13.81	11.81	15.49	—
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	4.7	6.5	8.4	11.8
Management, professional, and related	4.4	6.6	9.3	8.1
Management, business, and financial	8.5	15.2	6.9	27.7
Professional and related	4.2	4.8	14.4	5.0
Service	3.3	6.9	11.3	6.0
Sales and office	7.9	12.5	11.8	10.6
Sales and related	19.4	30.0	20.7	—
Office and administrative support	5.2	5.6	8.9	10.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	9.7	8.3	18.2	—
Construction and extraction	13.9	10.7	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	6.9	7.9	15.4	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	6.7	8.6	9.9	17.8
Production	6.0	11.5	6.2	—
Transportation and material moving	11.7	3.1	12.9	—

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

² 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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

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	\$14.99	\$12.25	\$585	\$480	39.0	\$30,424	\$24,960	2,030
Management occupations	24.76	16.89	1,013	676	40.9	52,679	35,131	2,128
Business and financial operations occupations ...	23.61	19.98	980	799	41.5	50,951	41,558	2,158
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.87	22.84	898	913	37.6	46,681	47,497	1,956
Registered nurses	29.62	30.29	1,183	1,211	39.9	61,515	62,997	2,077
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.23	8.00	293	288	35.6	15,243	14,976	1,852
Fast food and counter workers	8.29	8.00	317	310	38.2	16,481	16,120	1,987
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.29	8.00	317	310	38.2	16,481	16,120	1,987
Sales and related occupations	14.46	9.10	587	364	40.6	30,527	18,930	2,110
Retail sales workers	10.12	9.10	406	364	40.1	21,107	18,930	2,086
Office and administrative support occupations	12.39	11.15	475	440	38.3	24,698	22,880	1,994
Financial clerks	13.17	12.75	517	510	39.3	26,900	26,520	2,043
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ...	13.33	12.75	522	510	39.1	27,120	26,520	2,034
Office clerks, general	12.33	11.00	453	363	36.8	23,568	18,876	1,912
Construction and extraction occupations	14.32	15.75	573	630	40.0	29,785	32,760	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21.73	24.19	863	968	39.7	44,898	50,311	2,066
Production occupations	13.08	11.50	524	460	40.1	27,270	23,920	2,085
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.81	11.00	484	454	41.0	25,169	23,629	2,132

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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

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	\$17.20	\$14.00	\$690	\$558	40.1	\$35,775	\$28,999	2,080
Management occupations	33.35	30.77	1,355	1,231	40.6	70,482	63,993	2,113
Business and financial operations occupations ...	25.69	24.61	1,035	984	40.3	53,841	51,189	2,096
Computer and mathematical science occupations	32.18	31.25	1,295	1,250	40.3	67,352	65,000	2,093
Architecture and engineering occupations	32.89	31.73	1,316	1,269	40.0	68,411	66,000	2,080
Engineers	32.29	31.41	1,292	1,256	40.0	67,168	65,337	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	25.53	24.31	1,021	972	40.0	42,564	42,651	1,667
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	19.21	17.13	767	680	39.9	39,887	35,360	2,076
Registered nurses	23.65	23.58	946	943	40.0	49,188	49,046	2,080
Healthcare support occupations	10.60	10.09	416	400	39.2	21,608	20,800	2,038
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.84	9.50	382	370	38.8	19,879	19,219	2,020
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.27	7.47	245	280	39.0	12,716	14,574	2,028
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.41	8.60	337	344	40.0	17,503	17,888	2,080
Building cleaning workers	8.34	8.32	334	333	40.0	17,348	17,306	2,080
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.62	8.85	345	354	40.0	17,929	18,408	2,080
Sales and related occupations	13.40	9.70	526	373	39.3	27,355	19,383	2,042
Retail sales workers	9.77	8.80	377	344	38.6	19,623	17,888	2,008
Retail salespersons	9.85	8.62	377	329	38.3	19,605	17,108	1,990
Office and administrative support occupations	13.57	11.54	543	462	40.0	28,179	23,982	2,076
Financial clerks	20.39	18.13	816	725	40.0	42,410	37,700	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ...	21.65	18.86	866	754	40.0	45,025	39,229	2,080
Data entry and information processing workers	11.15	10.79	446	432	40.0	23,200	22,452	2,080
Office clerks, general	14.94	16.10	598	644	40.0	31,079	33,488	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	24.07	20.35	1,050	814	43.6	54,597	42,328	2,268
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.57	17.49	783	700	40.0	40,707	36,379	2,080
Production occupations	12.84	12.00	508	480	39.6	26,434	24,949	2,059
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.02	14.50	601	580	40.0	31,232	30,160	2,080
Industrial truck and tractor operators	15.13	15.10	605	604	40.0	31,465	31,412	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.25	9.30	370	372	40.0	19,232	19,344	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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

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	\$21.80	\$20.62	\$23.14	\$15.32	\$14.75	\$18.98
Management, professional, and related	27.12	—	27.12	24.52	25.06	23.33
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	26.25	27.72	22.28
Professional and related	27.12	—	27.12	23.69	23.66	23.73
Service	20.93	—	22.46	8.59	8.22	11.86
Sales and office	—	—	14.10	12.38	12.27	13.44
Sales and related	—	—	—	12.14	12.11	—
Office and administrative support	—	—	14.10	12.49	12.36	13.37
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	20.49	20.66	19.21	17.60	17.65	16.61
Construction and extraction	18.30	18.18	—	17.02	17.02	17.11
Installation, maintenance, and repair	23.89	—	—	20.21	20.37	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	20.38	—	16.01	12.35	12.35	12.53
Production	—	—	—	12.71	12.71	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	14.13	11.97	11.96	12.64
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	2.5	5.4	2.4	3.9	4.7	3.3
Management, professional, and related5	—	.5	3.2	4.4	1.5
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	6.4	8.5	3.3
Professional and related5	—	.5	2.8	4.2	2.1
Service	9.1	—	6.8	2.8	3.5	5.7
Sales and office	—	—	7.6	7.2	8.0	3.9
Sales and related	—	—	—	19.3	19.4	—
Office and administrative support	—	—	7.6	3.6	4.1	3.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	7.5	8.6	4.5	10.5	10.9	4.5
Construction and extraction	9.6	11.4	—	14.9	15.8	4.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair	9.2	—	—	7.6	7.7	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	6.3	—	8.3	5.0	5.2	3.8
Production	—	—	—	5.9	6.0	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	6.5	8.8	9.1	6.6

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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$15.75	\$14.89	\$17.80	\$17.80
Management, professional, and related	24.82	25.25	—	—
Management, business, and financial	26.72	28.47	—	—
Professional and related	24.04	23.66	—	—
Service	9.48	8.14	—	—
Sales and office	12.21	12.06	20.45	20.45
Sales and related	10.12	10.06	20.53	20.53
Office and administrative support	12.92	12.84	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	17.95	17.99	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	17.18	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	21.06	21.29	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.26	13.18	—	—
Production	13.10	12.97	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.44	13.43	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	3.8	4.9	7.9	7.9
Management, professional, and related	2.9	4.5	—	—
Management, business, and financial	6.1	8.0	—	—
Professional and related	2.5	4.2	—	—
Service	2.1	3.4	—	—
Sales and office	6.2	7.0	13.6	13.6
Sales and related	16.3	16.4	14.4	14.4
Office and administrative support	4.5	5.2	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	9.8	10.4	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	13.9	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7.4	7.5	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	7.5	8.0	—	—
Production	5.6	6.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.7	15.8	—	—

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

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

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	-	\$15.05	-	-	\$17.91	\$14.35	\$15.60	-	\$16.61
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	29.34	26.85	21.42	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	-	29.32	30.56	22.12	-	-
Professional and related	-	-	-	-	29.39	24.11	21.31	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	9.69	9.78	-	-
Sales and office	-	14.04	-	-	13.83	10.21	10.66	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	13.74	-	-	13.05	10.21	10.67	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	14.97	-	-	-	11.50	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	15.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	12.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	13.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	10.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	-	8.6	-	-	9.2	15.0	10.9	-	0.0
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	14.1	12.3	3.1	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	-	17.9	18.3	12.0	-	-
Professional and related	-	-	-	-	15.1	15.4	2.4	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	3.3	-	-
Sales and office	-	12.9	-	-	6.9	5.3	2.4	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	8.9	-	-	7.0	5.3	2.4	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	2.6	-	-	-	24.9	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

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

The Oklahoma City, OK, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain, Oklahoma, and Pottawatomie Counties.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two-stage stratified design with probability proportional to 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 \$17.46 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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	526,800	438,500	88,400
Management, professional, and related	127,600	76,100	51,500
Management, business, and financial	33,700	24,500	9,200
Professional and related	93,900	51,600	42,300
Service	113,200	98,600	14,600
Sales and office	161,700	146,900	14,700
Sales and related	51,800	51,300	–
Office and administrative support	109,900	95,600	14,300
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	67,600	63,600	4,000
Construction and extraction	38,900	36,000	2,900
Installation, maintenance, and repair	24,700	23,600	1,100
Production, transportation, and material moving	56,700	53,200	3,500
Production	25,200	24,000	–
Transportation and material moving	31,500	29,200	2,300

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

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, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2007**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	18,288	18,209	79
Total in sample	261	227	34
Responding	169	137	32
Refused or unable to provide data	61	59	2
Out of business or not in survey scope	31	31	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.