

Youngstown–Warren, OH National Compensation Survey April 2006



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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

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

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

NCS products

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

Changes to the publications

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

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

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$16.78	3.1	34.6	\$15.84	3.5	34.4	\$23.66	3.7	35.9
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	26.52	3.4	35.3	24.57	3.2	35.1	32.67	3.6	35.8
Management, business, and financial	28.14	6.2	38.3	26.91	6.6	38.2	36.95	6.0	38.6
Professional and related	26.04	3.5	34.5	23.74	2.9	34.1	32.11	4.3	35.5
Service	10.23	5.6	28.4	8.53	4.6	27.3	17.96	5.2	34.9
Sales and office	12.19	4.0	34.5	11.87	4.6	34.3	15.36	5.5	37.3
Sales and related	11.69	7.6	34.5	11.59	7.8	34.5	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	12.59	4.2	34.6	12.14	5.3	34.1	15.10	6.3	37.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	20.72	5.8	38.9	20.97	6.1	39.0	17.45	3.4	37.7
Construction and extraction	20.41	8.0	38.0	20.73	8.6	37.7	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	20.97	8.5	39.7	21.15	8.8	40.0	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	17.10	4.9	38.9	16.99	5.0	39.0	21.45	11.8	35.7
Production	17.67	7.2	39.3	17.54	7.3	39.3	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.85	7.4	38.0	15.75	7.7	38.3	18.48	6.2	31.5
Full time	17.97	2.8	39.6	17.01	3.2	39.8	24.29	3.8	38.7
Part time	9.71	11.0	19.7	9.54	11.6	19.9	13.05	7.5	16.3
Union	22.12	3.9	38.0	21.06	4.8	38.7	24.58	5.5	36.6
Nonunion	14.27	4.6	33.1	14.06	4.8	33.1	20.01	11.8	33.2
Time	16.66	3.3	34.5	15.66	3.7	34.3	23.66	3.7	35.9
Incentive	20.09	11.7	37.5	20.09	11.7	37.5	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	20.94	2.3	39.2	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	13.86	5.1	32.8	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	12.96	6.0	31.7	12.92	6.2	31.7	14.78	2.3	31.8
100-499 workers	16.97	3.7	37.1	15.49	3.7	37.4	24.75	7.5	35.6
500 workers or more	23.80	4.0	37.6	23.60	5.2	37.8	24.44	5.0	37.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.78	3.1	\$17.97	2.8	\$9.71	11.0
Management occupations	36.38	6.3	36.38	6.3	—	—
Level 9	29.83	4.5	29.83	4.5	—	—
Level 11	45.03	3.6	45.03	3.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	33.69	8.2	33.69	8.2	—	—
Industrial production managers	36.91	5.7	36.91	5.7	—	—
Education administrators	42.82	9.8	42.82	9.8	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	20.84	7.7	21.34	8.1	—	—
Accountants and auditors	19.13	4.7	19.13	4.7	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.02	5.7	31.02	5.7	—	—
Community and social services occupations	17.49	4.0	16.30	2.9	—	—
Level 7	17.92	6.3	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	30.84	6.7	31.17	7.0	—	—
Level 7	34.06	8.7	34.12	8.7	—	—
Level 8	31.74	9.5	31.74	9.5	—	—
Level 9	35.75	5.9	35.75	5.9	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	39.96	1.0	40.10	1.0	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	34.30	5.5	34.30	5.5	—	—
Level 7	34.06	8.7	—	—	—	—
Level 9	36.72	5.1	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	36.96	4.1	36.96	4.1	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	36.94	4.3	36.94	4.3	—	—
Secondary school teachers	35.15	2.7	35.18	2.7	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	35.15	2.7	35.18	2.7	—	—
Teacher assistants	12.25	3.0	12.52	5.8	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.27	3.1	23.79	2.6	25.99	3.9
Level 6	16.89	2.9	—	—	—	—
Level 8	24.60	3.7	24.63	3.8	—	—
Level 9	25.54	3.2	25.58	3.0	25.46	4.5
Level 14	73.55	7.6	71.89	6.0	—	—
Physicians and surgeons	80.82	7.4	79.69	6.5	—	—
Level 14	73.55	7.6	71.89	6.0	—	—
Registered nurses	25.88	1.8	25.29	3.1	27.20	4
Level 9	25.59	3.3	25.65	3.1	25.46	4.5
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.69	2.7	16.68	3.1	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.80	7.8	10.69	8.6	12.01	7.8
Level 3	10.25	8.5	10.19	9.3	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.02	7.9	9.77	8.2	—	—
Level 3	9.81	7.4	9.72	8.0	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.66	6.5	9.46	6.2	—	—
Level 3	9.47	5.8	9.46	6.2	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	12.18	8.8	12.21	9.4	—	—
Protective service occupations	17.85	9.8	18.16	10.0	11.62	20.0
Level 7	19.36	7.7	19.47	7.3	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.96	4.5	9.37	6.0	5.53	7.7
Level 1	5.68	5.2	6.30	19.6	5.43	4.7
Level 2	5.37	19.4	—	—	4.61	16.2
Level 3	8.77	25.6	—	—	—	—
Level 4	9.63	5.9	—	—	—	—
Cooks	9.76	9.8	10.23	11.6	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.18	13.3	—	—	—	—
Food preparation workers	8.31	11.6	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.59	10.1	—	—	3.82	5.9
Level 1	3.75	8.6	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Waiters and waitresses	\$2.58	20.5	—	—	\$2.70	20.2
Fast food and counter workers	6.38	5.5	—	—	6.11	5.4
Level 1	6.18	6.2	—	—	5.81	4.3
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.43	5.6	—	—	6.12	6.1
Level 1	6.26	5.8	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.47	10.3	\$11.70	8.6	6.45	12.4
Level 1	7.39	13.8	—	—	—	—
Level 2	12.21	10.2	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.77	8.9	9.75	8.9	—	—
Level 4	13.84	8.2	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	9.73	12.5	10.99	10.7	6.45	12.5
Level 1	7.39	13.8	—	—	—	—
Level 2	11.17	15.2	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.77	8.9	9.75	8.9	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.01	15.5	11.79	11.7	6.26	11.5
Level 2	11.31	15.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.77	8.9	9.75	8.9	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.62	2.6	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.71	13.3	10.18	20.0	9.08	4.0
Sales and related occupations	11.69	7.6	13.12	13.4	7.29	10.7
Level 2	7.66	11.4	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.96	8.2	12.42	14.2	7.23	12.0
Level 2	7.54	13.0	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.23	12.6	—	—	6.86	7.2
Level 2	7.66	16.8	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.23	12.6	—	—	6.86	7.2
Level 2	7.66	16.8	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	15.79	14.7	16.19	11.9	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.59	4.2	13.02	4.3	9.94	5.0
Level 1	8.90	5.9	—	—	—	—
Level 2	9.70	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.29	3.2	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.53	7.8	—	—	—	—
Level 5	16.60	7.5	—	—	—	—
Level 6	16.01	5.7	—	—	—	—
Level 7	16.94	6.8	—	—	—	—
Financial clerks	13.42	8.9	14.15	9.4	—	—
Level 4	14.64	3.5	—	—	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.98	6.4	—	—	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.14	4.0	9.33	2.7	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.19	9.2	14.82	9.9	—	—
Level 3	12.11	5.4	12.39	6.3	—	—
Level 4	15.66	13.1	15.66	13.1	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.99	6.4	13.80	5.9	—	—
Level 3	12.11	5.4	12.39	6.3	—	—
Level 4	15.11	8.6	15.11	8.6	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.22	9.9	11.72	7.4	—	—
Level 3	10.53	8.7	10.53	8.7	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	20.41	8.0	20.47	8.3	—	—
Electricians	22.37	10.2	22.58	9.7	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.97	8.5	20.99	8.6	—	—
Level 5	18.44	12.1	—	—	—	—
Level 7	27.21	10.2	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	19.54	9.2	19.59	9.4	—	—
Level 7	24.91	12.6	25.18	14.1	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	24.62	18.7	24.98	20.3	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006 — Continued**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Industrial machinery mechanics –Continued						
Level 7	\$25.62	17.7	\$26.10	19.3	–	–
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.42	17.1	17.42	17.1	–	–
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	21.45	6.9	21.45	6.9	–	–
Production occupations	17.67	7.2	17.81	7.5	–	–
Level 1	7.41	4.8	–	–	–	–
Level 2	16.12	2.5	–	–	–	–
Level 3	18.70	21.7	–	–	–	–
Level 4	17.82	10.5	–	–	–	–
Level 5	14.98	8.8	–	–	–	–
Level 6	18.44	1.8	–	–	–	–
Level 7	24.74	15.2	–	–	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	26.70	8.6	26.70	8.6	–	–
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	15.84	23.4	15.84	23.4	–	–
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	16.33	32.9	16.33	32.9	–	–
Machinists	17.97	7.5	17.97	7.5	–	–
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	–	–	14.19	3.1	–	–
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	21.83	1.5	21.83	1.5	–	–
Miscellaneous production workers	12.54	18.1	12.72	21.0	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.85	7.4	16.37	7.4	\$7.72	4.6
Level 1	7.03	5.9	–	–	–	–
Level 3	18.74	18.8	–	–	–	–
Level 4	18.50	17.3	–	–	–	–
Bus drivers	12.95	8.4	–	–	–	–
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.91	37.9	13.29	38.7	–	–
Laborers and material movers, hand	17.15	12.2	18.39	14.6	6.75	1.8
Level 1	7.35	5.3	–	–	–	–
Level 3	19.18	20.0	19.18	20.0	–	–
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	13.62	12.6	–	–	–	–
Packers and packagers, hand	19.21	6.8	–	–	–	–

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. 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, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$15.84	3.5	\$17.01	3.2	\$9.54	11.6
Management occupations	36.49	8.1	36.49	8.1	—	—
Level 11	44.93	4.3	44.93	4.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	32.77	8.3	32.77	8.3	—	—
Industrial production managers	36.91	5.7	36.91	5.7	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	20.24	6.7	20.66	7.2	—	—
Accountants and auditors	19.13	4.7	19.13	4.7	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.02	5.7	31.02	5.7	—	—
Community and social services occupations	17.59	4.1	—	—	—	—
Level 7	18.13	6.9	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	22.47	13.1	22.54	13.4	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.07	3.1	23.51	2.3	25.99	4.0
Level 6	16.89	2.9	—	—	—	—
Level 8	24.60	3.7	24.63	3.8	—	—
Level 9	25.18	2.8	25.04	1.9	25.45	4.5
Level 14	73.55	7.6	71.89	6.0	—	—
Physicians and surgeons	80.82	7.4	79.69	6.5	—	—
Level 14	73.55	7.6	71.89	6.0	—	—
Registered nurses	25.63	1.4	24.86	2.6	27.21	.3
Level 9	25.18	2.8	25.04	1.9	25.45	4.5
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.69	2.7	16.68	3.1	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.44	7.5	10.37	8.0	—	—
Level 3	9.94	7.6	9.96	8.4	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.62	6.4	9.43	6.1	—	—
Level 3	9.44	5.7	9.43	6.1	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.62	6.4	9.43	6.1	—	—
Level 3	9.44	5.7	9.43	6.1	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.98	9.5	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.72	4.2	9.02	6.8	5.45	7.5
Level 1	5.54	4.9	5.98	20.5	5.37	5.3
Level 2	5.01	19.7	—	—	4.61	16.2
Level 4	9.26	3.8	—	—	—	—
Cooks	8.77	5.8	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.59	10.1	—	—	3.82	5.9
Level 1	3.75	8.6	—	—	4.25	18.1
Waiters and waitresses	2.58	20.5	—	—	2.70	20.2
Fast food and counter workers	6.17	5.4	—	—	6.01	4.7
Level 1	6.03	5.7	—	—	5.81	4.3
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.19	5.9	—	—	6.00	5.5
Level 1	6.10	5.3	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.03	7.9	10.15	7.7	6.39	12.0
Level 1	7.39	13.8	—	—	—	—
Level 2	11.47	16.3	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.16	9.4	9.13	6.4	6.39	12.1
Level 1	7.39	13.8	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.62	15.3	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.00	12.5	9.43	9.1	6.19	10.9
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.62	2.6	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.40	13.2	9.65	20.3	9.07	4.1
Sales and related occupations	11.59	7.8	13.00	13.7	7.22	10.5
Level 2	7.67	11.5	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.82	8.6	12.26	14.6	7.16	11.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Retail sales workers —Continued						
Level 2	\$7.55	13.1	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	7.85	13.8	—	—	\$6.76	6.1
Cashiers	7.85	13.8	—	—	6.76	6.1
Retail salespersons	15.79	14.7	\$16.19	11.9	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.14	5.3	12.51	5.7	9.97	5.5
Level 1	8.90	5.9	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.99	6.8	—	—	—	—
Level 3	10.88	2.6	10.82	3.7	11.13	3.0
Level 4	14.15	9.8	14.06	10.6	—	—
Level 5	16.16	9.1	16.16	9.1	—	—
Financial clerks	13.19	10.1	13.99	10.9	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.98	6.4	—	—	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.14	4.0	9.33	2.7	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.61	14.6	14.41	15.7	—	—
Level 4	15.11	16.9	15.11	16.9	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.26	8.3	12.16	7.6	—	—
Level 4	12.89	10.3	12.89	10.3	—	—
Office clerks, general	11.49	11.7	10.77	6.9	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	20.73	8.6	20.80	9.0	—	—
Electricians	22.37	10.2	22.58	9.7	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21.15	8.8	21.18	8.9	—	—
Level 7	27.25	10.2	27.36	10.6	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	19.54	9.2	19.59	9.4	—	—
Level 7	24.91	12.6	25.18	14.1	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	24.62	18.7	24.98	20.3	—	—
Level 7	25.62	17.7	26.10	19.3	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.42	17.1	17.42	17.1	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	21.91	7.4	21.91	7.4	—	—
Production occupations	17.54	7.3	17.69	7.6	—	—
Level 1	7.41	4.8	—	—	—	—
Level 2	16.12	2.5	16.30	2.6	—	—
Level 3	18.70	21.7	18.70	21.7	—	—
Level 4	17.82	10.5	18.08	11.2	—	—
Level 5	14.65	8.8	14.65	8.8	—	—
Level 6	18.11	1.4	18.11	1.4	—	—
Level 7	25.23	16.7	25.23	16.7	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	26.70	8.6	26.70	8.6	—	—
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	15.84	23.4	15.84	23.4	—	—
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	16.33	32.9	16.33	32.9	—	—
Machinists	17.97	7.5	17.97	7.5	—	—
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	—	—	14.19	3.1	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	22.08	1.4	22.08	1.4	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	12.54	18.1	12.72	21.0	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$15.75	7.7	\$16.28	7.7	\$6.78	1.5
Level 1	7.03	5.9	7.10	7.8	6.74	1.4
Level 3	18.86	19.5	18.86	19.5	—	—
Level 4	18.65	19.1	18.65	19.1	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.73	39.6	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	17.24	12.5	18.46	14.8	—	—
Level 1	7.34	5.4	—	—	—	—
Level 3	19.18	20.0	19.18	20.0	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	13.68	13.3	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	19.21	6.8	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. 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, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$23.66	3.7	\$24.29	3.8	\$13.05	7.5
Management occupations	36.04	6.2	36.04	6.2	–	–
Community and social services occupations	16.99	11.9	–	–	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	34.50	1.5	34.99	1.7	–	–
Level 9	35.85	5.8	35.85	5.8	–	–
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	36.92	3.3	36.92	3.3	–	–
Level 9	36.72	5.1	36.72	5.1	–	–
Elementary and middle school teachers	37.30	4.0	37.30	4.0	–	–
Elementary school teachers, except special education	37.29	4.2	37.29	4.2	–	–
Secondary school teachers	37.00	1.6	37.00	1.6	–	–
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	37.00	1.6	37.00	1.6	–	–
Teacher assistants	12.74	2.8	–	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	20.07	6.3	20.38	6.1	–	–
Level 7	19.36	7.7	19.47	7.3	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	12.48	2.9	12.91	3.6	–	–
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	15.63	3.0	15.67	2.9	–	–
Building cleaning workers	15.25	4.3	15.29	4.2	–	–
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	15.25	4.3	15.29	4.2	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	15.10	6.3	15.60	4.3	–	–
Level 3	13.37	12.9	14.48	6.9	–	–
Level 4	16.70	6.6	16.70	6.6	–	–
Library assistants, clerical	10.46	5.2	–	–	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.68	7.0	15.68	7.0	–	–
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.41	7.9	15.41	7.9	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	18.48	6.2	19.17	5.7	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.78	3.1	\$17.97	2.8	\$9.71	11.0
Management occupations	36.38	6.3	36.38	6.3	—	—
Group III	39.05	7.9	—	—	—	—
Industrial production managers	36.91	5.7	36.91	5.7	—	—
Education administrators	42.82	9.8	42.82	9.8	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	20.84	7.7	21.34	8.1	—	—
Group II	19.76	2.8	—	—	—	—
Group III	23.31	18.4	—	—	—	—
Accountants and auditors	19.13	4.7	19.13	4.7	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.02	5.7	31.02	5.7	—	—
Community and social services occupations	17.49	4.0	16.30	2.9	—	—
Group II	17.21	4.5	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	30.84	6.7	31.17	7.0	—	—
Group I	12.58	4.2	—	—	—	—
Group II	28.61	12.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	34.70	6.1	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	39.96	1.0	40.10	1.0	—	—
Group III	35.52	5.4	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	34.30	5.5	34.30	5.5	—	—
Group II	31.25	8.8	—	—	—	—
Group III	36.72	5.1	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	36.96	4.1	36.96	4.1	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	36.94	4.3	36.94	4.3	—	—
Secondary school teachers	35.15	2.7	35.18	2.7	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	35.15	2.7	35.18	2.7	—	—
Teacher assistants	12.25	3.0	12.52	5.8	—	—
Group I	12.58	4.2	12.52	5.8	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.27	3.1	23.79	2.6	25.99	3.9
Group II	22.73	5.7	—	—	—	—
Group III	25.99	3.1	—	—	—	—
Group IV	73.55	7.6	—	—	—	—
Physicians and surgeons	80.82	7.4	79.69	6.5	—	—
Group IV	73.55	7.6	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	25.88	1.8	25.29	3.1	27.20	4
Group III	25.89	3.1	26.05	2.8	25.46	4.5
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.69	2.7	16.68	3.1	—	—
Group II	16.69	2.7	16.68	3.1	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.80	7.8	10.69	8.6	12.01	7.8
Group I	10.73	7.8	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.02	7.9	9.77	8.2	—	—
Group I	9.97	7.7	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.66	6.5	9.46	6.2	—	—
Group I	9.66	6.5	9.46	6.2	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	12.18	8.8	12.21	9.4	—	—
Group I	12.24	9.3	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	17.85	9.8	18.16	10.0	11.62	20.0
Group II	19.71	6.6	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.96	4.5	9.37	6.0	5.53	7.7
Group I	6.33	12.9	—	—	—	—
Cooks	9.76	9.8	10.23	11.6	—	—
Group I	9.76	9.8	—	—	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.18	13.3	—	—	—	—
Group I	10.18	13.3	—	—	—	—
Food preparation workers	8.31	11.6	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Food preparation workers –Continued						
Group I	\$8.31	11.6	–	–	–	–
Food service, tipped	3.59	10.1	–	–	\$3.82	5.9
Group I	3.59	10.1	–	–	–	–
Waiters and waitresses	2.58	20.5	–	–	2.70	20.2
Group I	2.58	20.5	–	–	2.70	20.2
Fast food and counter workers	6.38	5.5	–	–	6.11	5.4
Group I	6.38	5.5	–	–	–	–
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.43	5.6	–	–	6.12	6.1
Group I	6.43	5.6	–	–	6.12	6.1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.47	10.3	\$11.70	8.6	6.45	12.4
Group I	10.18	9.1	–	–	–	–
Building cleaning workers	9.73	12.5	10.99	10.7	6.45	12.5
Group I	9.36	10.8	–	–	–	–
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.01	15.5	11.79	11.7	6.26	11.5
Group I	9.55	13.8	11.23	9.9	6.26	11.5
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.62	2.6	–	–	–	–
Group I	8.62	2.6	–	–	–	–
Personal care and service occupations	9.71	13.3	10.18	20.0	9.08	4.0
Group I	9.30	13.8	–	–	–	–
Sales and related occupations	11.69	7.6	13.12	13.4	7.29	10.7
Group I	9.19	7.4	–	–	–	–
Retail sales workers	10.96	8.2	12.42	14.2	7.23	12.0
Group I	8.87	7.3	–	–	–	–
Cashiers, all workers	8.23	12.6	–	–	6.86	7.2
Group I	7.95	13.6	–	–	–	–
Cashiers	8.23	12.6	–	–	6.86	7.2
Group I	7.95	13.6	–	–	6.86	7.2
Retail salespersons	15.79	14.7	16.19	11.9	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	12.59	4.2	13.02	4.3	9.94	5.0
Group I	11.94	5.4	–	–	–	–
Group II	17.07	5.6	–	–	–	–
Financial clerks	13.42	8.9	14.15	9.4	–	–
Group I	12.36	10.5	–	–	–	–
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.98	6.4	–	–	–	–
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.14	4.0	9.33	2.7	–	–
Group I	8.94	4.5	–	–	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.19	9.2	14.82	9.9	–	–
Group I	14.14	10.1	–	–	–	–
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.99	6.4	13.80	5.9	–	–
Group I	12.96	7.1	13.87	6.6	–	–
Office clerks, general	12.22	9.9	11.72	7.4	–	–
Group I	11.83	10.2	11.25	6.6	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	20.41	8.0	20.47	8.3	–	–
Group I	13.63	16.5	–	–	–	–
Group II	22.98	7.2	–	–	–	–
Electricians	22.37	10.2	22.58	9.7	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.97	8.5	20.99	8.6	–	–
Group I	10.44	20.0	–	–	–	–
Group II	23.57	8.8	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	19.54	9.2	19.59	9.4	–	–
Group II	20.82	7.8	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery mechanics	24.62	18.7	24.98	20.3	–	–
Group II	25.62	17.7	26.10	19.3	–	–
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.42	17.1	17.42	17.1	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	\$21.45	6.9	\$21.45	6.9	—	—
Production occupations	17.67	7.2	17.81	7.5	—	—
Group I	16.69	11.2	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.33	3.9	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	26.70	8.6	26.70	8.6	—	—
Group II	26.42	10.0	26.42	10.0	—	—
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	15.84	23.4	15.84	23.4	—	—
Group I	18.30	46.5	—	—	—	—
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	16.33	32.9	16.33	32.9	—	—
Group I	18.88	46.7	18.88	46.7	—	—
Machinists	17.97	7.5	17.97	7.5	—	—
Group II	17.97	7.5	17.97	7.5	—	—
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	—	—	14.19	3.1	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	21.83	1.5	21.83	1.5	—	—
Group I	23.59	6.8	23.59	6.8	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	12.54	18.1	12.72	21.0	—	—
Group I	12.54	19.5	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.85	7.4	16.37	7.4	\$7.72	4.6
Group I	15.11	9.1	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	12.95	8.4	—	—	—	—
Group I	12.95	8.4	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.91	37.9	13.29	38.7	—	—
Group I	12.91	37.9	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	17.15	12.2	18.39	14.6	6.75	1.8
Group I	17.15	12.2	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	13.62	12.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	13.62	12.6	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	19.21	6.8	—	—	—	—
Group I	19.21	6.8	—	—	—	—

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, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$14.38	\$22.52	\$28.61
Management occupations	26.60	28.89	32.80	45.78	47.65
Industrial production managers	28.46	28.46	37.14	38.99	46.43
Education administrators	32.84	33.64	45.78	52.56	52.56
Business and financial operations occupations	16.83	17.50	18.63	20.43	25.88
Accountants and auditors	15.77	16.83	20.43	20.43	20.43
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.55	26.65	30.40	37.27	39.73
Community and social services occupations	13.18	14.07	16.99	21.02	21.84
Education, training, and library occupations	13.07	21.96	32.18	40.22	43.82
Postsecondary teachers	30.80	33.84	39.29	41.29	52.16
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	21.12	27.37	35.01	41.52	44.70
Elementary and middle school teachers	26.13	31.15	37.75	42.97	44.96
Elementary school teachers, except special education	26.13	30.65	37.75	42.97	44.96
Secondary school teachers	24.80	30.32	34.63	41.08	44.70
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	24.80	30.32	34.63	41.08	44.70
Teacher assistants	9.38	9.87	11.46	14.20	17.23
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.94	19.96	23.54	27.91	30.20
Physicians and surgeons	51.28	64.10	74.79	81.91	108.65
Registered nurses	21.86	23.45	24.60	28.58	30.00
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.00	15.26	16.44	17.72	19.19
Healthcare support occupations	8.00	8.65	10.00	12.60	14.57
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.00	8.65	9.39	10.60	13.18
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.00	8.25	9.13	10.10	12.60
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.00	10.00	11.44	14.57	16.45
Protective service occupations	8.36	13.83	18.81	22.06	23.58
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	5.25	6.00	8.50	11.60
Cooks	7.00	8.10	9.25	10.28	15.39
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	7.00	9.25	9.25	10.28	15.65
Food preparation workers	5.40	5.85	7.25	11.60	11.60
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.25	5.25	6.00
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.25	2.25
Fast food and counter workers	5.25	5.25	6.00	7.00	7.67
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.25	5.25	6.00	7.00	7.67
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5.50	7.36	9.50	13.72	16.95
Building cleaning workers	5.50	7.26	9.00	11.40	15.28
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	5.15	6.60	8.27	13.51	16.95
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.50	7.61	9.00	9.40	9.50
Personal care and service occupations	5.45	8.16	9.00	12.14	15.02
Sales and related occupations	6.50	7.45	9.01	13.41	20.91
Retail sales workers	6.25	7.25	8.29	12.20	17.79
Cashiers, all workers	6.00	6.50	7.60	8.98	10.81
Cashiers	6.00	6.50	7.60	8.98	10.81
Retail salespersons	7.35	9.02	15.40	17.79	23.32
Office and administrative support occupations	8.17	9.44	12.00	15.00	18.76
Financial clerks	8.17	10.21	15.00	16.25	18.18
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	7.65	8.17	10.24	11.56	12.00
Stock clerks and order fillers	7.17	8.00	8.74	8.79	12.46
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.27	11.03	12.31	18.58	19.81
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	8.49	11.25	11.75	16.76	17.40
Office clerks, general	8.75	9.00	11.80	14.38	16.66

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Construction and extraction occupations	\$7.72	\$16.00	\$21.42	\$27.30	\$28.50
Electricians	15.50	16.00	22.20	27.75	27.75
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	9.00	17.35	21.53	27.78	31.68
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	8.00	15.75	21.53	21.53	27.89
Industrial machinery mechanics	16.60	20.41	27.89	31.06	31.36
Maintenance and repair workers, general	7.17	11.43	21.53	21.53	21.53
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	17.70	17.70	23.12	24.65	25.54
Production occupations	7.25	10.37	15.56	27.31	28.29
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	17.49	20.19	28.13	32.31	35.27
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	8.75	10.86	14.50	19.11	27.90
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	8.00	9.41	11.70	27.90	27.90
Machinists	16.00	16.57	17.76	17.76	21.15
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.20	17.30	22.79	28.22	28.22
Miscellaneous production workers	7.00	7.00	7.50	13.60	27.31
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.75	8.70	16.55	21.79	27.37
Bus drivers	9.58	10.61	12.86	15.17	17.12
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	5.51	5.51	8.00	22.00	28.53
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.80	8.58	13.40	27.37	27.70
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.25	13.08	13.40	13.40	13.92
Packers and packagers, hand	6.75	6.90	27.25	27.37	27.37

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, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.00	\$8.65	\$13.40	\$21.53	\$28.17
Management occupations	26.60	28.61	32.80	45.67	47.65
Industrial production managers	28.46	28.46	37.14	38.99	46.43
Business and financial operations occupations	16.83	17.50	18.63	20.43	24.77
Accountants and auditors	15.77	16.83	20.43	20.43	20.43
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.55	26.65	30.40	37.27	39.73
Community and social services occupations	13.18	14.07	16.99	21.09	21.84
Education, training, and library occupations	11.47	16.41	21.06	27.68	34.63
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.73	19.87	23.54	27.77	30.68
Physicians and surgeons	51.28	64.10	74.79	81.91	108.65
Registered nurses	21.73	23.45	24.60	27.78	30.00
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.00	15.26	16.44	17.72	19.19
Healthcare support occupations	8.00	8.65	9.70	11.71	14.43
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.00	8.25	9.13	10.10	12.40
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.00	8.25	9.13	10.10	12.40
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.00	9.70	11.22	14.57	16.45
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	5.25	6.00	7.67	11.14
Cooks	7.00	8.00	9.25	9.41	10.40
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.25	5.25	6.00
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.25	2.25
Fast food and counter workers	5.25	5.25	6.00	7.00	7.35
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.25	5.25	6.00	7.00	7.67
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5.50	6.75	8.74	11.40	13.76
Building cleaning workers	5.15	6.50	8.00	9.50	11.40
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	5.15	5.75	7.36	10.53	11.40
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.50	7.61	9.00	9.40	9.50
Personal care and service occupations	5.45	8.16	9.00	11.93	13.85
Sales and related occupations	6.50	7.45	9.00	13.41	20.91
Retail sales workers	6.25	7.25	8.29	12.20	16.83
Cashiers, all workers	6.00	6.50	7.50	8.75	10.27
Cashiers	6.00	6.50	7.50	8.75	10.27
Retail salespersons	7.35	9.02	15.40	17.79	23.32
Office and administrative support occupations	8.17	9.10	11.25	14.03	18.18
Financial clerks	8.17	9.56	15.00	16.25	18.18
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	7.65	8.17	10.24	11.56	12.00
Stock clerks and order fillers	7.17	8.00	8.74	8.79	12.46
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.00	10.81	11.25	19.81	19.81
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	7.50	11.03	11.25	11.75	14.23
Office clerks, general	8.46	9.00	11.10	13.25	15.00
Construction and extraction occupations	7.72	15.50	21.42	27.30	28.80
Electricians	15.50	16.00	22.20	27.75	27.75
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8.00	17.56	21.53	27.78	31.68
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	8.00	15.75	21.53	21.53	27.89
Industrial machinery mechanics	16.60	20.41	27.89	31.06	31.36
Maintenance and repair workers, general	7.17	11.43	21.53	21.53	21.53
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	17.70	17.70	23.12	24.65	25.54
Production occupations	7.00	10.37	15.33	27.31	28.29
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	17.49	20.19	28.13	32.31	35.27

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	\$8.75	\$10.86	\$14.50	\$19.11	\$27.90
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	8.00	9.41	11.70	27.90	27.90
Machinists	16.00	16.57	17.76	17.76	21.15
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.20	17.30	22.79	28.22	28.22
Miscellaneous production workers	7.00	7.00	7.50	13.60	27.31
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.75	8.70	15.30	21.79	27.37
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	5.51	5.51	8.00	22.00	28.53
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.80	8.58	13.40	27.37	27.70
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.00	13.08	13.40	13.40	13.40
Packers and packagers, hand	6.75	6.90	27.25	27.37	27.37

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, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$12.31	\$15.54	\$19.50	\$30.43	\$41.42
Management occupations	27.58	28.89	32.84	45.78	52.56
Community and social services occupations	9.38	11.27	17.49	18.76	23.39
Education, training, and library occupations	21.03	27.98	36.91	41.70	44.70
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.76	31.35	38.67	42.97	45.26
Elementary and middle school teachers	26.13	32.42	38.72	42.97	45.12
Elementary school teachers, except special education	26.13	32.42	38.72	42.97	45.12
Secondary school teachers	24.49	30.91	39.62	43.44	46.81
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	24.49	30.91	39.62	43.44	46.81
Teacher assistants	9.38	9.81	12.17	14.61	17.23
Protective service occupations	13.83	16.64	19.20	22.97	25.73
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.08	10.28	11.71	15.20	16.44
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.73	13.72	15.28	17.01	19.34
Building cleaning workers	12.35	13.72	14.13	16.95	19.61
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.35	13.72	14.13	16.95	19.61
Office and administrative support occupations	9.83	12.31	15.25	17.82	20.04
Library assistants, clerical	8.60	9.83	10.45	11.13	11.72
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.22	12.31	16.76	17.02	18.81
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.22	12.31	16.16	17.01	18.48
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.89	15.17	18.19	23.85	23.85

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, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.75	\$10.50	\$16.00	\$23.58	\$29.94
Management occupations	26.60	28.89	32.80	45.78	47.65
Industrial production managers	28.46	28.46	37.14	38.99	46.43
Education administrators	32.84	33.64	45.78	52.56	52.56
Business and financial operations occupations	16.83	17.93	20.43	21.04	26.01
Accountants and auditors	15.77	16.83	20.43	20.43	20.43
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.55	26.65	30.40	37.27	39.73
Community and social services occupations	13.18	13.27	15.84	17.84	21.55
Education, training, and library occupations	14.88	22.90	32.36	40.25	44.07
Postsecondary teachers	30.80	33.84	39.29	41.29	52.16
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	21.12	27.37	35.01	41.52	44.70
Elementary and middle school teachers	26.13	31.15	37.75	42.97	44.96
Elementary school teachers, except special education	26.13	30.65	37.75	42.97	44.96
Secondary school teachers	24.80	30.65	34.63	41.08	44.70
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	24.80	30.65	34.63	41.08	44.70
Teacher assistants	9.81	10.18	12.17	14.07	17.23
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.50	19.36	23.58	27.78	29.86
Physicians and surgeons	51.28	64.10	71.43	81.91	133.93
Registered nurses	21.73	23.45	24.60	27.78	29.53
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.00	15.25	16.23	17.72	19.19
Healthcare support occupations	8.00	8.65	9.70	12.40	14.57
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.00	8.25	9.13	10.15	12.60
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.00	8.25	8.90	10.00	11.71
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.00	9.70	11.50	14.57	16.45
Protective service occupations	9.94	13.83	18.81	22.81	23.58
Food preparation and serving related occupations	5.40	6.00	9.25	11.60	17.33
Cooks	7.00	9.25	9.41	10.40	15.64
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.36	9.00	11.40	14.13	16.95
Building cleaning workers	7.36	8.00	10.53	13.72	16.95
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.36	8.00	11.40	14.13	16.95
Personal care and service occupations	5.40	5.88	9.75	12.53	15.10
Sales and related occupations	7.25	8.00	10.80	15.65	20.91
Retail sales workers	7.25	7.75	9.65	15.65	19.90
Retail salespersons	7.35	9.64	15.65	17.95	23.32
Office and administrative support occupations	8.50	9.85	12.12	15.25	19.11
Financial clerks	8.17	13.31	15.00	16.25	18.18
Stock clerks and order fillers	8.00	8.00	8.74	8.79	12.46
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.00	11.25	13.80	19.81	19.81
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.25	11.25	12.31	16.76	18.01
Office clerks, general	8.75	9.00	11.37	13.99	15.54
Construction and extraction occupations	7.72	16.00	21.42	27.30	28.50
Electricians	15.50	16.00	23.04	27.75	27.75
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8.00	17.35	21.53	27.78	31.68
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	8.00	15.75	21.53	23.32	27.89
Industrial machinery mechanics	16.60	20.41	27.89	31.06	31.36
Maintenance and repair workers, general	7.17	11.43	21.53	21.53	21.53

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	\$17.70	\$17.70	\$23.12	\$24.65	\$25.54
Production occupations	7.25	10.50	16.05	27.37	28.29
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	17.49	20.19	28.13	32.31	35.27
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	8.75	10.86	14.50	19.11	27.90
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	8.00	9.41	11.70	27.90	27.90
Machinists	16.00	16.57	17.76	17.76	21.15
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	12.05	12.25	14.00	14.25	15.50
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.20	17.30	22.79	28.22	28.22
Miscellaneous production workers	7.00	7.00	7.50	14.71	27.31
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.00	10.61	16.55	21.95	27.37
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	5.51	5.51	8.00	22.00	28.53
Laborers and material movers, hand	8.58	13.08	13.40	27.37	27.70

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, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$5.15	\$6.00	\$7.75	\$10.45	\$18.19
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	18.58	23.54	23.54	29.01	35.69
Registered nurses	22.83	23.54	25.63	30.00	35.69
Healthcare support occupations	10.00	10.00	13.18	13.18	14.16
Protective service occupations	6.65	7.61	10.02	12.83	21.54
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	5.15	5.50	6.50	8.00
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.25	5.25	6.00
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.25	2.25
Fast food and counter workers	5.15	5.25	5.60	7.00	7.00
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.15	5.25	5.60	7.00	7.67
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5.15	5.15	5.75	7.26	8.32
Building cleaning workers	5.15	5.15	5.75	7.26	8.32
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	5.15	5.15	5.75	7.26	8.27
Personal care and service occupations	8.08	8.50	8.50	9.00	11.93
Sales and related occupations	5.70	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.65
Retail sales workers	5.50	6.00	7.00	7.61	9.65
Cashiers, all workers	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	8.75
Cashiers	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	8.75
Office and administrative support occupations	7.17	8.17	9.19	11.03	12.00
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.00	6.50	6.65	7.41	9.46
Laborers and material movers, hand	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.41	7.65

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$17.97	\$16.00	\$712	\$635	39.6	\$35,773	\$32,552	1,990
Management occupations	36.38	32.80	1,452	1,312	39.9	74,885	68,224	2,058
Industrial production managers	36.91	37.14	1,476	1,486	40.0	76,765	77,249	2,080
Education administrators	42.82	45.78	1,683	1,717	39.3	81,960	74,372	1,914
Business and financial operations occupations	21.34	20.43	853	817	40.0	44,382	42,494	2,080
Accountants and auditors	19.13	20.43	765	817	40.0	39,794	42,494	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.02	30.40	1,241	1,216	40.0	64,517	63,222	2,080
Community and social services occupations	16.30	15.84	650	634	39.9	33,456	32,945	2,052
Education, training, and library occupations	31.17	32.36	1,156	1,214	37.1	44,711	46,939	1,434
Postsecondary teachers	40.10	39.29	1,547	1,375	38.6	59,879	52,786	1,493
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	34.30	35.01	1,261	1,299	36.8	46,485	48,051	1,355
Elementary and middle school teachers	36.96	37.75	1,349	1,384	36.5	49,561	50,658	1,341
Elementary school teachers, except special education	36.94	37.75	1,347	1,376	36.5	49,480	50,372	1,339
Secondary school teachers	35.18	34.63	1,283	1,299	36.5	47,343	48,051	1,346
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	35.18	34.63	1,283	1,299	36.5	47,343	48,051	1,346
Teacher assistants	12.52	12.17	440	392	35.2	16,469	14,499	1,315
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.79	23.58	952	940	40.0	49,505	48,901	2,081
Physicians and surgeons	79.69	71.43	3,728	3,365	46.8	193,869	174,999	2,433
Registered nurses	25.29	24.60	1,011	984	40.0	52,574	51,168	2,079
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.68	16.23	667	649	40.0	34,695	33,758	2,080
Healthcare support occupations	10.69	9.70	415	368	38.8	21,558	19,136	2,017
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.77	9.13	381	349	39.0	19,810	18,135	2,027
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.46	8.90	368	342	38.9	19,150	17,804	2,024
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	12.21	11.50	466	436	38.2	24,252	22,672	1,987
Protective service occupations	18.16	18.81	764	754	42.0	39,710	39,187	2,186
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.37	9.25	359	322	38.4	17,979	15,080	1,919
Cooks	10.23	9.41	387	370	37.8	18,305	19,240	1,788
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.70	11.40	464	456	39.7	23,145	21,900	1,979
Building cleaning workers	10.99	10.53	436	421	39.6	22,560	21,900	2,053
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.79	11.40	471	456	39.9	24,344	23,712	2,064
Personal care and service occupations	10.18	9.75	364	293	35.8	18,570	15,210	1,825
Sales and related occupations	13.12	10.80	534	421	40.7	27,379	21,902	2,087
Retail sales workers	12.42	9.65	500	386	40.3	26,020	20,051	2,095
Retail salespersons	16.19	15.65	657	626	40.6	34,188	32,552	2,112

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, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Office and administrative support occupations	\$13.02	\$12.12	\$515	\$485	39.6	\$26,568	\$25,201	2,041
Financial clerks	14.15	15.00	566	600	40.0	29,433	31,200	2,080
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.33	8.74	373	350	40.0	19,409	18,185	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.82	13.80	580	523	39.2	29,295	26,749	1,977
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.80	12.31	548	492	39.7	27,065	25,605	1,961
Office clerks, general	11.72	11.37	462	455	39.4	24,038	23,650	2,051
Construction and extraction occupations	20.47	21.42	819	857	40.0	41,415	39,900	2,023
Electricians	22.58	23.04	903	922	40.0	46,966	47,923	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.99	21.53	838	861	39.9	43,570	44,782	2,076
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	19.59	21.53	784	861	40.0	40,747	44,782	2,080
Industrial machinery mechanics	24.98	27.89	999	1,116	40.0	51,956	58,011	2,080
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.42	21.53	697	861	40.0	36,242	44,782	2,080
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	21.45	23.12	832	925	38.8	43,283	48,090	2,018
Production occupations	17.81	16.05	709	622	39.8	36,849	32,365	2,069
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	26.70	28.13	1,068	1,125	40.0	55,541	58,500	2,080
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	15.84	14.50	634	580	40.0	32,944	30,160	2,080
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	16.33	11.70	653	468	40.0	33,959	24,336	2,080
Machinists	17.97	17.76	676	710	37.6	35,127	36,941	1,954
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	14.19	14.00	552	546	38.9	28,698	28,392	2,023
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	21.83	22.79	864	912	39.6	44,945	47,403	2,059
Miscellaneous production workers	12.72	7.50	506	300	39.8	26,307	15,600	2,068
Transportation and material moving occupations	16.37	16.55	655	662	40.0	31,859	28,954	1,947
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.29	8.00	532	320	40.0	27,651	16,640	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	18.39	13.40	736	536	40.0	34,644	27,872	1,883

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$17.01	\$14.97	\$676	\$590	39.8	\$34,615	\$30,160	2,035
Management occupations	36.49	32.80	1,459	1,312	40.0	75,892	68,224	2,080
Industrial production managers	36.91	37.14	1,476	1,486	40.0	76,765	77,249	2,080
Business and financial operations occupations	20.66	18.63	826	745	40.0	42,969	38,752	2,080
Accountants and auditors	19.13	20.43	765	817	40.0	39,794	42,494	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.02	30.40	1,241	1,216	40.0	64,517	63,222	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	22.54	21.06	881	842	39.1	37,898	36,683	1,682
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.51	23.45	941	938	40.0	48,923	48,780	2,081
Physicians and surgeons	79.69	71.43	3,728	3,365	46.8	193,869	174,999	2,433
Registered nurses	24.86	24.48	994	979	40.0	51,678	50,898	2,079
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.68	16.23	667	649	40.0	34,695	33,758	2,080
Healthcare support occupations	10.37	9.56	401	360	38.7	20,870	18,720	2,013
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.43	8.90	367	342	38.9	19,088	17,804	2,024
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.43	8.90	367	342	38.9	19,088	17,804	2,024
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.02	8.05	351	290	38.9	18,251	15,080	2,023
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.15	9.50	402	366	39.6	19,786	18,127	1,950
Building cleaning workers	9.13	9.00	360	360	39.5	18,739	18,720	2,053
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.43	8.00	376	320	39.8	19,534	16,640	2,072
Personal care and service occupations	9.65	9.68	346	290	35.8	17,975	15,093	1,862
Sales and related occupations	13.00	10.54	530	412	40.7	27,146	21,399	2,088
Retail sales workers	12.26	9.62	494	385	40.3	25,687	20,010	2,095
Retail salespersons	16.19	15.65	657	626	40.6	34,188	32,552	2,112
Office and administrative support occupations	12.51	11.80	496	470	39.6	25,767	24,440	2,059
Financial clerks	13.99	15.00	560	600	40.0	29,105	31,200	2,080
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.33	8.74	373	350	40.0	19,409	18,185	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.41	11.75	562	470	39.0	29,135	24,440	2,021
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.16	11.25	486	450	39.9	25,038	23,390	2,058
Office clerks, general	10.77	9.89	431	396	40.0	22,398	20,571	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	20.80	21.42	832	857	40.0	41,939	44,554	2,016
Electricians	22.58	23.04	903	922	40.0	46,966	47,923	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21.18	21.53	850	861	40.1	44,183	44,782	2,086
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	19.59	21.53	784	861	40.0	40,747	44,782	2,080
Industrial machinery mechanics	24.98	27.89	999	1,116	40.0	51,956	58,011	2,080

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, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Maintenance and repair workers, general	\$17.42	\$21.53	\$697	\$861	40.0	\$36,242	\$44,782	2,080
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	21.91	23.12	876	925	40.0	45,564	48,090	2,080
Production occupations	17.69	15.56	704	590	39.8	36,590	30,680	2,069
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	26.70	28.13	1,068	1,125	40.0	55,541	58,500	2,080
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	15.84	14.50	634	580	40.0	32,944	30,160	2,080
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	16.33	11.70	653	468	40.0	33,959	24,336	2,080
Machinists	17.97	17.76	676	710	37.6	35,127	36,941	1,954
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	14.19	14.00	552	546	38.9	28,698	28,392	2,023
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	22.08	22.79	874	912	39.6	45,437	47,403	2,058
Miscellaneous production workers	12.72	7.50	506	300	39.8	26,307	15,600	2,068
Transportation and material moving occupations	16.28	16.55	654	662	40.2	31,819	28,954	1,955
Laborers and material movers, hand	18.46	13.40	738	536	40.0	34,714	27,872	1,881

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$24.29	\$20.58	\$940	\$815	38.7	\$42,248	\$39,745	1,739
Management occupations	36.04	32.84	1,428	1,314	39.6	71,703	68,305	1,990
Education, training, and library occupations	34.99	37.12	1,268	1,346	36.3	47,121	49,849	1,347
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	36.92	38.67	1,337	1,385	36.2	49,243	50,738	1,334
Elementary and middle school teachers	37.30	38.72	1,360	1,396	36.5	49,994	51,383	1,340
Elementary school teachers, except special education	37.29	38.72	1,358	1,394	36.4	49,925	51,364	1,339
Secondary school teachers	37.00	39.62	1,325	1,376	35.8	48,697	50,372	1,316
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	37.00	39.62	1,325	1,376	35.8	48,697	50,372	1,316
Protective service occupations	20.38	19.20	877	875	43.1	45,616	45,490	2,239
Food preparation and serving related occupations	12.91	11.86	433	384	33.5	16,250	14,270	1,259
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	15.67	15.28	627	611	40.0	32,225	31,782	2,057
Building cleaning workers	15.29	14.13	612	565	40.0	31,393	29,384	2,053
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	15.29	14.13	612	565	40.0	31,393	29,384	2,053
Office and administrative support occupations	15.60	15.54	613	610	39.3	30,491	29,162	1,955
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.68	16.76	619	628	39.5	29,618	27,017	1,889
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.41	16.16	608	628	39.4	28,887	27,017	1,874
Transportation and material moving occupations	19.17	18.84	675	738	35.2	32,957	37,586	1,719

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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.

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$15.84	\$12.92	\$15.49	\$23.60
Management, professional, and related	24.57	24.33	22.52	27.16
Management, business, and financial	26.91	27.23	26.52	—
Professional and related	23.74	22.46	21.03	27.25
Service	8.53	7.88	9.56	12.38
Sales and office	11.87	11.58	12.34	12.03
Sales and related	11.59	10.51	13.35	—
Office and administrative support	12.14	12.62	11.34	12.03
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	20.97	14.59	24.50	24.73
Construction and extraction	20.73	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	21.15	15.41	22.98	25.13
Production, transportation, and material moving	16.99	12.54	12.53	23.96
Production	17.54	11.89	13.00	25.94
Transportation and material moving	15.75	13.94	11.26	19.99
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	3.5	6.2	3.7	5.2
Management, professional, and related	3.2	5.4	5.8	4.5
Management, business, and financial	6.6	8.9	11.0	—
Professional and related	2.9	5.8	3.5	4.2
Service	4.6	6.0	7.1	1.8
Sales and office	4.6	4.0	14.5	4.7
Sales and related	7.8	7.5	30.7	—
Office and administrative support	5.3	7.5	4.2	4.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	6.1	14.2	3.3	12.4
Construction and extraction	8.6	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	8.8	23.4	6.1	14.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	5.0	11.2	7.9	6.5
Production	7.3	15.2	8.2	4.8
Transportation and material moving	7.7	15.6	13.4	10.0

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. 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, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$14.36	\$12.14	\$568	\$485	39.6	\$29,068	\$25,201	2,025
Management occupations	38.63	36.92	1,545	1,477	40.0	80,359	76,783	2,080
Business and financial operations occupations ...	20.29	20.43	812	817	40.0	42,203	42,494	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations								
Physicians and surgeons	79.69	71.43	3,728	3,365	46.8	193,869	174,999	2,433
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.99	7.35	349	290	38.8	18,134	15,080	2,017
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.74	9.50	384	360	39.4	18,554	17,290	1,906
Building cleaning workers	9.22	9.00	363	333	39.3	18,862	17,290	2,046
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.25	8.00	369	320	39.8	19,173	16,640	2,072
Personal care and service occupations	9.65	9.68	346	290	35.8	17,975	15,093	1,862
Sales and related occupations	11.98	10.29	490	412	40.9	24,838	21,399	2,074
Retail sales workers	9.69	7.75	388	310	40.0	20,160	16,120	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	13.12	12.12	516	485	39.4	26,821	25,201	2,044
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.61	11.75	569	470	38.9	29,468	24,440	2,016
Production occupations	11.83	11.50	473	460	40.0	24,612	23,920	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.49	12.50	580	500	40.0	30,137	26,000	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$19.11	\$16.83	\$763	\$673	39.9	\$39,066	\$34,424	2,044
Management occupations	32.81	28.46	1,312	1,138	40.0	68,238	59,201	2,080
Industrial production managers	36.91	37.14	1,476	1,486	40.0	76,765	77,249	2,080
Business and financial operations occupations ...	21.26	16.90	850	676	40.0	44,220	35,152	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.00	22.59	920	904	40.0	47,849	46,987	2,080
Registered nurses	25.18	25.46	1,007	1,018	40.0	52,365	52,957	2,080
Healthcare support occupations	11.10	10.08	432	400	38.9	22,455	20,800	2,024
Office and administrative support occupations	11.65	10.90	466	436	40.0	24,239	22,672	2,080
Financial clerks	14.49	16.25	579	650	40.0	30,134	33,800	2,080
Office clerks, general	10.33	9.00	413	360	40.0	21,482	18,720	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	25.44	26.63	1,017	1,065	40.0	52,907	55,390	2,080
Electricians	26.03	27.30	1,041	1,092	40.0	54,137	56,784	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	24.00	24.50	960	980	40.0	49,911	50,960	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	20.44	20.41	817	816	40.0	42,510	42,453	2,080
Industrial machinery mechanics	24.98	27.89	999	1,116	40.0	51,956	58,011	2,080
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	21.91	23.12	876	925	40.0	45,564	48,090	2,080
Production occupations	20.17	20.29	801	764	39.7	41,629	39,749	2,064
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	16.93	14.50	677	580	40.0	35,211	30,160	2,080
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	18.02	16.05	721	642	40.0	37,483	33,384	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	22.54	26.94	892	1,075	39.6	46,375	55,890	2,057
Miscellaneous production workers	12.93	7.50	514	300	39.7	26,719	15,600	2,067
Transportation and material moving occupations	17.07	16.55	687	662	40.3	32,501	34,424	1,904
Laborers and material movers, hand	20.85	26.29	834	1,052	40.0	38,403	27,872	1,842

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	\$22.12	\$21.06	\$24.58	\$14.27	\$14.06	\$20.01
Management, professional, and related	28.80	21.73	33.77	25.39	25.19	28.05
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	28.14	26.91	36.95
Professional and related	28.80	21.73	33.77	23.99	24.39	14.96
Service	16.59	12.77	18.42	8.30	8.09	14.81
Sales and office	13.94	11.13	16.28	12.00	11.91	14.02
Sales and related	—	—	—	11.58	11.59	—
Office and administrative support	13.56	11.13	15.81	12.39	12.24	14.14
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	24.14	25.09	17.39	16.01	16.00	—
Construction and extraction	—	24.35	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	25.06	25.75	—	16.43	16.40	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	21.33	21.33	21.24	12.89	12.83	—
Production	22.50	22.44	—	12.77	12.77	—
Transportation and material moving	18.68	18.79	16.66	13.15	12.95	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	3.9	4.8	5.5	4.6	4.8	11.8
Management, professional, and related	6.8	10.0	1.9	3.8	3.8	12.5
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	6.2	6.6	6.0
Professional and related	6.8	10.0	1.9	3.4	3.7	5.3
Service	5.6	3.2	5.4	4.8	4.8	5.8
Sales and office	7.6	5.3	5.4	4.6	4.9	7.8
Sales and related	—	—	—	7.8	7.8	—
Office and administrative support	7.6	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.8	8.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	4.3	4.4	3.4	12.8	12.8	—
Construction and extraction	—	2.9	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7.6	7.6	—	15.5	15.7	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	5.3	5.5	14.8	8.5	8.6	—
Production	5.1	5.2	—	9.8	9.8	—
Transportation and material moving	9.1	10.1	6.2	14.4	14.8	—

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, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$16.66	\$15.66	\$20.09	\$20.09
Management, professional, and related	26.52	24.57	—	—
Management, business, and financial	28.14	26.91	—	—
Professional and related	26.04	23.74	—	—
Service	10.22	8.43	—	—
Sales and office	11.76	11.38	—	—
Sales and related	10.61	10.49	—	—
Office and administrative support	12.59	12.14	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	20.47	20.73	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	20.73	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	20.53	20.73	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	16.87	16.76	23.61	23.61
Production	17.65	17.53	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.05	14.92	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	3.3	3.7	11.7	11.7
Management, professional, and related	3.4	3.2	—	—
Management, business, and financial	6.2	6.6	—	—
Professional and related	3.5	2.9	—	—
Service	5.8	4.5	—	—
Sales and office	2.7	3.1	—	—
Sales and related	5.6	5.8	—	—
Office and administrative support	4.2	5.3	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	6.8	7.2	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	8.7	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	11.0	11.5	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	4.8	4.9	9.4	9.4
Production	7.1	7.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving	6.4	6.7	—	—

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, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	\$18.85	\$21.48	-	-	-	\$16.49	\$16.45	\$6.43	\$12.45
Management, professional, and related	-	32.82	-	-	-	22.40	23.97	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	34.83	-	-	-	-	29.73	-	-
Professional and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.04	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.54	6.43	10.58
Sales and office	-	13.85	-	-	-	16.65	12.44	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	13.31	-	-	-	-	12.44	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	18.96	24.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	-	24.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	20.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	19.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving ...	-	22.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	7.4	2.4	-	-	-	15.3	11.2	2.9	10.1
Management, professional, and related	-	2.2	-	-	-	.3	3.6	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	11.7	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	-
Professional and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	2.3	.0
Sales and office	-	3.0	-	-	-	12.6	11.0	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	12.8	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	-	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving ...	-	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 Youngstown–Warren, OH, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Columbiana, Mahoning, and Trumbull 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 \$16.46 to \$18.04 (\$17.75 minus and plus \$0.29, where \$0.29 is the product of 1.645 times 1.0 percent times \$17.75). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	217,700	189,400	28,300
Management, professional, and related	45,800	32,800	13,000
Management, business, and financial	8,900	7,700	1,200
Professional and related	36,900	25,100	11,800
Service	52,200	44,300	7,900
Sales and office	53,400	48,800	4,600
Sales and related	23,800	23,400	–
Office and administrative support	29,600	25,400	4,300
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16,900	15,600	1,400
Construction and extraction	7,800	7,000	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	9,100	8,600	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	49,400	47,900	1,400
Production	32,600	31,900	–
Transportation and material moving	16,800	16,000	800

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

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, Youngstown-Warren, OH, April 2006**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	10,770	10,682	89
Total in sample	229	204	25
Responding	150	130	20
Refused or unable to provide data	55	50	5
Out of business or not in survey scope	24	24	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.