

Cincinnati–Hamilton, OH–KY–IN National Compensation Survey September 2005



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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 firms and government jurisdictions that provided pay data included in this bulletin. The Bureau thanks these respondents for their cooperation.

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

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

2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE., Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, 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. An ASCII file containing positional columns of data for manipulation as a data base or spreadsheet also is available.

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 Cincinnati–Hamilton, OH–KY–IN, metropolitan area. Data were collected between March 2005 and April 2006; the average reference month is September 2005. 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 firefighters, 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. Another product, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, measures employers' average hourly costs for total compensation, that is, wages and benefits. Still another NCS product measures the incidence and provisions of benefit plans. This bulletin is limited to data on occupational wages and salaries.

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tables 6–1 through 6–5 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 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005

Worker and establishment characteristics	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
Total	\$19.82	5.1	35.3	\$19.23	6.2	35.1	\$23.62	2.3	37.1
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	24.22	6.0	36.3	23.82	7.3	36.3	26.39	2.3	36.5
Professional specialty and technical	30.84	3.9	35.9	30.42	5.4	35.8	32.29	2.6	36.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	30.10	8.2	39.9	30.17	9.0	40.4	29.51	15.9	36.3
Sales	17.26	6.9	32.9	17.27	6.9	32.9	-	-	-
Administrative support	14.99	3.0	36.5	14.99	3.6	36.3	15.01	.8	37.2
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	16.74	2.8	37.1	16.60	3.0	37.0	19.09	2.2	37.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.73	4.4	39.6	21.81	4.8	39.5	21.04	3.5	39.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16.89	3.5	38.9	16.88	3.5	38.9	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	16.37	7.1	38.1	16.30	8.1	39.0	16.84	1.7	32.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.00	3.5	33.3	11.78	3.3	33.1	17.04	12.4	40.0
Service occupations ⁵	11.39	5.7	30.1	9.21	4.6	28.4	19.43	8.8	38.3
Full time	21.08	5.0	39.4	20.55	6.1	39.5	24.19	2.3	38.6
Part time	10.81	5.5	20.4	10.62	6.0	20.2	13.84	8.4	22.6
Union	20.72	3.0	36.1	18.70	4.2	35.0	24.40	3.4	38.4
Nonunion	19.56	6.6	35.1	19.33	7.3	35.1	22.53	4.4	35.5
Time	19.53	5.6	35.2	18.87	6.9	34.9	23.62	2.3	37.1
Incentive	29.80	12.2	39.6	29.80	12.2	39.6	-	-	-
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	21.03	2.4	39.7	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	-	-	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	17.02	6.7	34.1	16.89	7.0	34.0	20.99	7.9	38.9
100-499 workers	16.47	3.7	33.9	15.64	4.5	33.8	26.30	2.9	36.1
500 workers or more	23.86	8.8	37.2	24.13	11.1	37.1	22.95	2.8	37.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$19.82	5.1	\$19.23	6.2	\$23.62	2.3
All excluding sales	20.02	5.4	19.41	6.6	23.63	2.3
White collar	24.22	6.0	23.82	7.3	26.39	2.3
White collar excluding sales	25.33	6.3	25.10	7.8	26.41	2.3
Professional specialty and technical	30.84	3.9	30.42	5.4	32.29	2.6
Professional specialty	31.90	3.6	31.53	5.1	33.09	3.0
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.89	4.1	33.74	4.5	—	—
Industrial engineers	32.32	2.3	32.32	2.3	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	28.61	4.6	28.55	4.9	29.06	12.6
Registered nurses	25.76	1.8	25.64	2.0	26.79	2.6
Pharmacists	47.94	4.0	47.94	4.0	—	—
Teachers, college and university	39.96	3.5	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	35.49	3.9	27.06	8.3	36.42	3.8
Elementary school teachers	36.13	4.1	—	—	36.94	4.1
Secondary school teachers	35.47	4.0	—	—	36.84	4.2
Teachers, n.e.c.	37.08	2.8	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	24.87	9.4
Librarians	—	—	—	—	24.87	9.4
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	17.35	17.4
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	26.66	8.9	26.86	9.1	—	—
Technical	24.37	6.6	24.24	7.9	25.02	2.5
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.13	12.4	17.13	12.4	—	—
Radiological technicians	16.60	10.6	16.60	10.6	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	19.57	4.9	—	—	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	19.35	12.2	17.40	9.3	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	30.10	8.2	30.17	9.0	29.51	15.9
Executives, administrators, and managers	36.97	9.5	37.72	10.3	32.81	13.2
Administrators and officials, public administration	33.73	13.0	—	—	33.73	13.0
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	30.47	16.6	30.47	16.6	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	32.34	15.8	—	—	33.10	20.8
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	27.20	10.2	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	42.47	9.8	42.56	9.8	—	—
Management related	23.15	5.9	23.36	6.0	19.16	10.7
Accountants and auditors	23.12	9.9	24.67	8.0	—	—
Other financial officers	23.96	5.7	23.96	5.7	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	24.72	5.8	24.72	5.8	—	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	28.42	4.3	28.63	4.7	—	—
Sales	17.26	6.9	17.27	6.9	—	—
Supervisors, sales	20.74	6.1	20.74	6.1	—	—
Sales, other business services	28.68	13.8	28.68	13.8	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	11.25	11.7	11.25	11.7	—	—
Cashiers	9.00	6.0	9.02	6.0	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	14.99	3.0	14.99	3.6	15.01	.8
Secretaries	16.35	10.8	18.25	23.7	15.13	2.3
Receptionists	12.92	5.9	12.92	5.9	—	—
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	13.33	7.9	—	—	—	—
Library clerks	11.74	4.3	—	—	11.74	4.3
Records clerks, n.e.c.	16.53	6.7	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.97	8.8	13.78	9.4	—	—
Billing clerks	13.19	6.5	13.19	6.5	—	—
Dispatchers	18.74	13.3	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	15.74	5.3	15.74	5.3	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	17.18	16.2	17.18	16.2	—	—
General office clerks	13.64	5.4	13.16	7.7	14.86	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued						
Data entry keyers	\$13.04	5.4	\$13.04	5.4	–	–
Administrative support, n.e.c.	14.64	8.4	14.80	9.2	–	–
Blue collar	16.74	2.8	16.60	3.0	\$19.09	2.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.73	4.4	21.81	4.8	21.04	3.5
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	25.00	8.6	–	–	–	–
Automobile mechanics	21.19	7.3	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery repairers	22.01	5.4	22.01	5.4	–	–
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	19.65	5.5	19.64	5.6	–	–
Electricians	15.75	22.1	15.65	22.2	–	–
Supervisors, production	25.65	4.1	25.65	4.1	–	–
Tool and die makers	26.19	6.8	26.19	6.8	–	–
Machinists	21.40	7.7	21.40	7.7	–	–
Butchers and meat cutters	15.84	5.1	15.84	5.1	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16.89	3.5	16.88	3.5	–	–
Molding and casting machine operators	18.43	6.7	18.43	6.7	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	14.27	10.0	14.27	10.0	–	–
Assemblers	15.32	12.2	15.32	12.2	–	–
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	18.37	11.2	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	16.37	7.1	16.30	8.1	16.84	1.7
Truck drivers	16.17	10.8	16.14	12.1	–	–
Bus drivers	16.64	1.2	–	–	16.64	1.2
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	15.09	7.2	15.09	7.2	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.00	3.5	11.78	3.3	17.04	12.4
Construction laborers	18.29	18.8	–	–	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers	10.03	5.2	10.03	5.2	–	–
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	12.63	3.8	12.63	3.8	–	–
Hand packers and packagers	9.42	16.6	9.42	16.6	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.24	9.7	10.82	9.6	–	–
Service	11.39	5.7	9.21	4.6	19.43	8.8
Protective service	18.62	16.9	–	–	24.09	4.6
Supervisors, police and detectives	29.86	16.5	–	–	29.86	16.5
Police and detectives, public service	25.51	1.1	–	–	25.51	1.1
Food service	7.52	5.7	7.38	5.9	13.38	7.5
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.62	4.8	3.62	4.8	–	–
Waiters and waitresses	3.01	3.6	3.01	3.6	–	–
Other food service	10.00	3.9	9.86	4.0	13.38	7.5
Cooks	11.01	3.5	10.65	3.7	–	–
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.04	7.2	9.04	7.2	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	9.61	4.5	9.54	4.7	–	–
Health service	10.73	4.8	10.62	4.8	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.16	3.2	10.16	3.2	–	–
Cleaning and building service	11.47	12.5	10.20	15.8	13.60	2.8
Janitors and cleaners	11.44	12.5	10.20	15.8	13.55	2.8
Personal service	–	–	–	–	11.14	3.1
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	8.59	20.0	8.65	22.0	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$21.08	5.0	\$20.55	6.1	\$24.19	2.3
All excluding sales	21.18	5.3	20.63	6.6	24.19	2.3
White collar	25.17	6.2	24.83	7.6	26.98	2.4
White collar excluding sales	25.93	6.6	25.70	8.3	26.98	2.4
Professional specialty and technical	31.67	3.7	31.32	5.1	32.77	2.8
Professional specialty	32.44	3.6	32.16	5.0	33.28	2.9
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.15	3.6	34.17	3.4	—	—
Industrial engineers	33.15	2.2	33.15	2.2	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	29.45	5.3	29.52	5.8	29.06	12.6
Registered nurses	26.14	2.3	26.02	2.6	26.79	2.6
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	35.75	3.8	27.06	8.3	36.72	3.6
Elementary school teachers	36.13	4.1	—	—	36.94	4.1
Secondary school teachers	35.47	4.0	—	—	36.84	4.2
Teachers, n.e.c.	37.91	2.6	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	24.87	9.4
Librarians	—	—	—	—	24.87	9.4
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	17.35	17.4
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	28.11	8.7	—	—	—	—
Technical	26.12	7.4	25.97	8.8	26.94	7.7
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.86	10.2	17.86	10.2	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	19.59	11.6	17.60	8.4	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	30.08	8.2	30.17	9.0	29.30	16.0
Executives, administrators, and managers	36.93	9.5	37.72	10.3	32.54	13.4
Administrators and officials, public administration relations	33.73	13.0	—	—	33.73	13.0
Administrators, education and related fields	30.47	16.6	30.47	16.6	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	32.34	15.8	—	—	33.10	20.8
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	27.20	10.2	—	—	—	—
Management related	42.47	9.8	42.56	9.8	—	—
Accountants and auditors	23.15	5.9	23.36	6.0	19.16	10.7
Other financial officers	23.12	9.9	24.67	8.0	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	23.96	5.7	23.96	5.7	—	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	24.72	5.8	24.72	5.8	—	—
—	28.42	4.3	28.63	4.7	—	—
Sales	19.63	7.4	19.63	7.4	—	—
Supervisors, sales	20.74	6.1	20.74	6.1	—	—
Sales, other business services	30.34	14.5	30.34	14.5	—	—
Cashiers	11.07	5.9	11.07	5.9	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	15.24	3.2	15.22	3.8	15.33	1.8
Secretaries	16.63	9.8	19.31	21.2	15.13	2.3
Receptionists	12.92	5.9	12.92	5.9	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	16.53	6.7	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.97	8.8	13.78	9.4	—	—
Billing clerks	13.19	6.5	13.19	6.5	—	—
Dispatchers	18.74	13.3	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	15.70	6.0	15.70	6.0	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	17.41	16.8	17.41	16.8	—	—
General office clerks	13.96	5.8	13.44	8.4	15.26	3.1
Data entry keyers	13.04	5.4	13.04	5.4	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	14.87	11.2	15.14	12.6	—	—
Blue collar	17.42	2.9	17.30	3.1	19.33	2.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.86	4.4	21.96	4.8	21.04	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar –Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair –Continued						
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	\$25.00	8.6	–	–	–	–
Automobile mechanics	21.19	7.3	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery repairers	22.01	5.4	\$22.01	5.4	–	–
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	19.65	5.5	19.64	5.6	–	–
Electricians	15.75	22.1	15.65	22.2	–	–
Supervisors, production	26.70	1.6	26.70	1.6	–	–
Tool and die makers	26.19	6.8	26.19	6.8	–	–
Machinists	21.40	7.7	21.40	7.7	–	–
Butchers and meat cutters	15.84	5.1	15.84	5.1	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	17.19	2.7	17.18	2.7	–	–
Molding and casting machine operators	18.43	6.7	18.43	6.7	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	14.27	10.0	14.27	10.0	–	–
Assemblers	17.18	10.1	17.18	10.1	–	–
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	18.37	11.2	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	16.72	7.1	16.69	7.9	\$17.03	2.7
Truck drivers	16.17	10.8	16.14	12.1	–	–
Bus drivers	16.89	1.3	–	–	16.89	1.3
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	15.09	7.2	15.09	7.2	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.78	3.9	12.54	3.7	17.37	9.4
Construction laborers	18.29	18.8	–	–	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers	11.67	4.4	11.67	4.4	–	–
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	13.59	5.6	13.59	5.6	–	–
Hand packers and packagers	9.44	18.9	9.44	18.9	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.30	11.7	10.78	10.9	–	–
Service	12.96	5.2	10.19	2.6	20.02	8.8
Protective service	19.06	17.2	–	–	24.20	4.8
Supervisors, police and detectives	29.86	16.5	–	–	29.86	16.5
Police and detectives, public service	25.51	1.1	–	–	25.51	1.1
Food service	8.14	4.1	7.99	4.4	–	–
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.78	5.5	3.78	5.5	–	–
Other food service	11.08	2.4	10.92	2.3	–	–
Cooks	12.21	4.5	–	–	–	–
Kitchen workers, food preparation	10.61	1.4	10.61	1.4	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	10.11	4.2	10.11	4.2	–	–
Health service	11.34	3.5	11.25	3.7	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.72	1.5	10.72	1.5	–	–
Cleaning and building service	12.69	6.7	11.81	11.6	13.60	2.8
Janitors and cleaners	12.66	6.7	11.81	11.6	13.55	2.8
Personal service	14.62	11.1	14.97	12.6	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$10.81	5.5	\$10.62	6.0	\$13.84	8.4
All excluding sales	11.19	6.0	10.98	6.5	13.94	8.3
White collar	14.83	6.0	14.81	6.4	15.04	14.8
White collar excluding sales	17.81	5.7	18.15	6.2	15.26	14.6
Professional specialty and technical	22.24	4.2	22.59	4.5	18.62	9.7
Professional specialty	24.50	3.3	24.76	3.5	18.93	23.8
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	25.76	4.0	25.76	4.0	—	—
Registered nurses	24.96	2.7	24.96	2.7	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	17.66	13.0	17.49	16.1	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	8.18	4.3	8.19	4.3	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	8.67	7.4	8.67	7.4	—	—
Cashiers	7.78	4.5	7.79	4.6	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.87	8.0	13.06	9.0	11.76	2.1
Library clerks	10.35	11.0	—	—	10.30	11.5
Blue collar	9.13	5.5	8.92	6.2	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	10.24	21.5	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.73	6.6	8.73	6.7	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.24	6.9	7.24	6.9	—	—
Service	7.64	7.7	7.44	8.2	11.49	6.3
Protective service	10.93	6.5	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.37	5.3	6.20	5.4	10.64	4.6
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.31	8.2	3.31	8.2	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.37	5.8	3.37	5.8	—	—
Other food service	8.12	3.7	7.95	3.4	10.64	4.6
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.16	7.0	7.16	7.0	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.54	5.0	8.12	4.7	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	10.34	6.4
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	7.18	5.9	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$830	5.0	39.4	\$812	6.2	39.5	\$933	2.8	38.6
All excluding sales	832	5.4	39.3	813	6.7	39.4	933	2.8	38.6
White collar	992	6.3	39.4	987	7.6	39.7	1,020	2.7	37.8
White collar excluding sales	1,018	6.7	39.3	1,018	8.3	39.6	1,020	2.7	37.8
Professional specialty and technical	1,218	4.4	38.5	1,222	5.8	39.0	1,206	3.5	36.8
Professional specialty	1,253	4.5	38.6	1,266	5.7	39.4	1,217	3.8	36.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,318	2.4	41.0	1,411	1.1	41.3	-	-	-
Industrial engineers	1,418	5.8	42.8	1,418	5.8	42.8	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	1,120	5.1	38.0	1,124	5.7	38.1	1,093	9.0	37.6
Registered nurses	994	2.0	38.0	987	2.4	37.9	1,037	.6	38.7
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	1,283	4.5	35.9	1,050	7.2	38.8	1,307	4.8	35.6
Elementary school teachers	1,285	3.6	35.6	-	-	-	1,300	3.8	35.2
Secondary school teachers	1,259	4.3	35.5	-	-	-	1,299	5.0	35.3
Teachers, n.e.c.	1,444	2.5	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	975	8.0	39.2
Librarians	-	-	-	-	-	-	975	8.0	39.2
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	657	17.6	37.8
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	1,096	10.1	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	977	5.7	37.4	960	6.5	37.0	1,075	7.7	39.9
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	710	10.6	39.8	710	10.6	39.8	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	783	11.6	39.9	703	8.3	39.9	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,210	8.1	40.2	1,217	8.8	40.4	1,150	14.8	39.2
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,501	9.5	40.6	1,544	10.1	40.9	1,272	12.2	39.1
Administrators and officials, public administration	1,343	12.8	39.8	-	-	-	1,343	12.8	39.8
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	1,205	17.0	39.5	1,205	17.0	39.5	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	1,310	15.1	40.5	-	-	-	1,281	19.0	38.7
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	1,066	11.1	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1,741	10.5	41.0	1,744	10.5	41.0	-	-	-
Management related	922	6.1	39.8	931	6.2	39.8	761	10.1	39.7
Accountants and auditors	918	10.2	39.7	979	8.6	39.7	-	-	-
Other financial officers	941	7.6	39.3	941	7.6	39.3	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	989	5.8	40.0	989	5.8	40.0	-	-	-
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	1,137	4.3	40.0	1,145	4.7	40.0	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Sales	\$795	8.0	40.5	\$795	8.0	40.5	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	844	4.9	40.7	844	4.9	40.7	—	—	—
Sales, other business services	1,323	15.8	43.6	1,323	15.8	43.6	—	—	—
Cashiers	430	5.5	38.9	430	5.5	38.9	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	604	3.1	39.6	605	3.8	39.7	\$599	2.7	39.1
Secretaries	655	9.9	39.4	762	21.4	39.5	596	2.6	39.4
Receptionists	491	4.3	38.0	491	4.3	38.0	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	660	6.7	39.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	553	8.6	39.6	546	9.2	39.6	—	—	—
Billing clerks	528	6.5	40.0	528	6.5	40.0	—	—	—
Dispatchers	770	12.6	41.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	628	6.0	40.0	628	6.0	40.0	—	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	693	17.1	39.8	693	17.1	39.8	—	—	—
General office clerks	558	5.8	40.0	537	8.4	40.0	610	3.1	40.0
Data entry keyers	504	4.0	38.6	504	4.0	38.6	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	587	11.1	39.5	601	12.4	39.7	—	—	—
Blue collar	694	2.8	39.8	690	3.0	39.9	744	1.7	38.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	874	4.4	40.0	878	4.9	40.0	839	3.5	39.9
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	1,000	8.6	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	862	5.8	40.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	881	5.4	40.0	881	5.4	40.0	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	780	6.0	39.7	780	6.1	39.7	—	—	—
Electricians	630	22.1	40.0	626	22.2	40.0	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	1,064	2.0	39.8	1,064	2.0	39.8	—	—	—
Tool and die makers	1,048	6.8	40.0	1,048	6.8	40.0	—	—	—
Machinists	853	7.8	39.9	853	7.8	39.9	—	—	—
Butchers and meat cutters	634	5.1	40.0	634	5.1	40.0	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	681	2.7	39.6	681	2.7	39.6	—	—	—
Molding and casting machine operators	737	6.7	40.0	737	6.7	40.0	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	565	10.2	39.6	565	10.2	39.6	—	—	—
Assemblers	687	10.1	40.0	687	10.1	40.0	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	735	11.2	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	660	7.2	39.5	671	7.9	40.2	581	7.6	34.1
Truck drivers	653	10.6	40.4	653	11.8	40.5	—	—	—
Bus drivers	521	5.7	30.8	—	—	—	521	5.7	30.8
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	600	6.5	39.7	600	6.5	39.7	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	511	3.7	40.0	502	3.6	40.0	695	9.4	40.0
Construction laborers	732	18.8	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ...	466	4.6	39.9	466	4.6	39.9	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	544	5.6	40.0	544	5.6	40.0	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers —Continued									
Hand packers and packagers	\$378	18.9	40.0	\$378	18.9	40.0	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	452	11.7	40.0	431	10.9	40.0	—	—	—
Service	494	5.5	38.1	379	2.8	37.2	\$812	9.7	40.6
Protective service	787	18.5	41.3	—	—	—	1,018	5.9	42.1
Supervisors, police and detectives	1,194	16.5	40.0	—	—	—	1,194	16.5	40.0
Police and detectives, public service	1,079	1.1	42.3	—	—	—	1,079	1.1	42.3
Food service	294	3.4	36.1	288	3.7	36.1	—	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	129	6.1	34.3	129	6.1	34.3	—	—	—
Other food service	414	2.9	37.4	409	2.7	37.4	—	—	—
Cooks	449	8.3	36.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	383	7.7	36.1	383	7.7	36.1	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	393	6.4	38.8	393	6.4	38.8	—	—	—
Health service	443	3.8	39.1	442	4.0	39.2	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	416	1.4	38.8	416	1.4	38.8	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	507	6.6	39.9	472	11.6	40.0	543	2.8	39.9
Janitors and cleaners	506	6.7	39.9	472	11.6	40.0	541	2.8	39.9
Personal service	465	9.6	31.8	478	10.8	31.9	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$42,302	5.0	2,007	\$42,135	6.2	2,050	\$43,159	2.8	1,784
All excluding sales	42,365	5.4	2,000	42,198	6.7	2,046	43,159	2.8	1,784
White collar	49,983	6.3	1,985	51,128	7.6	2,059	45,160	2.7	1,674
White collar excluding sales	51,087	6.7	1,970	52,725	8.3	2,052	45,160	2.7	1,674
Professional specialty and technical	58,906	4.4	1,860	62,945	5.8	2,009	49,303	3.5	1,504
Professional specialty	59,974	4.5	1,849	65,082	5.7	2,024	48,899	3.8	1,469
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	68,541	2.4	2,132	73,388	1.1	2,148	-	-	-
Industrial engineers	73,748	5.8	2,224	73,748	5.8	2,224	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	56,989	5.1	1,935	58,468	5.7	1,981	49,447	9.0	1,702
Registered nurses	51,210	2.0	1,959	51,322	2.4	1,972	50,605	.6	1,889
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	47,914	4.5	1,340	40,449	7.2	1,495	48,657	4.8	1,325
Elementary school teachers	47,565	3.6	1,317	-	-	-	48,046	3.8	1,301
Secondary school teachers	46,626	4.3	1,314	-	-	-	48,218	5.0	1,309
Teachers, n.e.c.	54,429	2.5	1,436	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,855	8.0	1,924
Librarians	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,855	8.0	1,924
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,141	17.6	1,967
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	57,009	10.1	2,028	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	50,791	5.7	1,944	49,911	6.5	1,922	55,892	7.7	2,075
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	36,929	10.6	2,067	36,929	10.6	2,067	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	40,703	11.6	2,077	36,561	8.3	2,077	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	62,706	8.1	2,085	63,309	8.8	2,098	57,712	14.8	1,970
Executives, administrators, and managers	77,454	9.5	2,097	80,280	10.1	2,128	63,191	12.2	1,942
Administrators and officials, public administration	69,847	12.8	2,071	-	-	-	69,847	12.8	2,071
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	62,659	17.0	2,056	62,659	17.0	2,056	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	63,942	15.1	1,977	-	-	-	61,641	19.0	1,862
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	55,333	11.1	2,034	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	90,507	10.5	2,131	90,707	10.5	2,131	-	-	-
Management related	47,955	6.1	2,072	48,397	6.2	2,072	39,550	10.1	2,064
Accountants and auditors	47,740	10.2	2,065	50,918	8.6	2,064	-	-	-
Other financial officers	48,953	7.6	2,043	48,953	7.6	2,043	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	51,420	5.8	2,080	51,420	5.8	2,080	-	-	-
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	59,116	4.3	2,080	59,559	4.7	2,080	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Sales	\$41,364	8.0	2,108	\$41,364	8.0	2,108	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	43,910	4.9	2,117	43,910	4.9	2,117	—	—	—
Sales, other business services	68,821	15.8	2,268	68,821	15.8	2,268	—	—	—
Cashiers	22,383	5.5	2,022	22,383	5.5	2,022	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	31,165	3.1	2,045	31,459	3.8	2,067	\$29,835	2.7	1,946
Secretaries	33,975	9.9	2,044	39,636	21.4	2,053	30,839	2.6	2,039
Receptionists	25,532	4.3	1,976	25,532	4.3	1,976	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	34,181	6.7	2,068	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	28,742	8.6	2,058	28,400	9.2	2,061	—	—	—
Billing clerks	27,432	6.5	2,080	27,432	6.5	2,080	—	—	—
Dispatchers	40,049	12.6	2,138	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	32,661	6.0	2,080	32,661	6.0	2,080	—	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	36,037	17.1	2,070	36,037	17.1	2,070	—	—	—
General office clerks	28,662	5.8	2,053	27,944	8.4	2,079	30,377	3.1	1,991
Data entry keyers	26,199	4.0	2,009	26,199	4.0	2,009	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	30,502	11.1	2,051	31,231	12.4	2,062	—	—	—
Blue collar	35,980	2.8	2,066	35,905	3.0	2,076	37,098	1.7	1,919
Precision production, craft, and repair	45,450	4.4	2,079	45,668	4.9	2,080	43,491	3.5	2,067
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	52,002	8.6	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	44,810	5.8	2,115	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	45,787	5.4	2,080	45,787	5.4	2,080	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	40,562	6.0	2,064	40,536	6.1	2,064	—	—	—
Electricians	32,763	22.1	2,080	32,562	22.2	2,080	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	55,308	2.0	2,072	55,308	2.0	2,072	—	—	—
Tool and die makers	54,485	6.8	2,080	54,485	6.8	2,080	—	—	—
Machinists	44,371	7.8	2,073	44,371	7.8	2,073	—	—	—
Butchers and meat cutters	32,947	5.1	2,080	32,947	5.1	2,080	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	35,411	2.7	2,060	35,396	2.7	2,060	—	—	—
Molding and casting machine operators	38,330	6.7	2,080	38,330	6.7	2,080	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	29,375	10.2	2,059	29,375	10.2	2,059	—	—	—
Assemblers	35,735	10.1	2,080	35,735	10.1	2,080	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	38,216	11.2	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	33,660	7.2	2,013	34,880	7.9	2,090	25,860	7.6	1,519
Truck drivers	33,957	10.6	2,100	33,968	11.8	2,104	—	—	—
Bus drivers	21,349	5.7	1,264	—	—	—	21,349	5.7	1,264
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	31,176	6.5	2,065	31,176	6.5	2,065	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	26,593	3.7	2,082	26,109	3.6	2,082	36,132	9.4	2,080
Construction laborers	38,040	18.8	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ...	24,212	4.6	2,074	24,212	4.6	2,074	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	28,266	5.6	2,080	28,266	5.6	2,080	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers —Continued									
Hand packers and packagers	\$19,635	18.9	2,080	\$19,635	18.9	2,080	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	23,498	11.7	2,080	22,424	10.9	2,080	—	—	—
Service	25,396	5.5	1,960	19,707	2.8	1,935	\$40,606	9.7	2,028
Protective service	40,364	18.5	2,117	—	—	—	51,789	5.9	2,140
Supervisors, police and detectives	62,076	16.5	2,079	—	—	—	62,076	16.5	2,079
Police and detectives, public service	56,112	1.1	2,200	—	—	—	56,112	1.1	2,200
Food service	15,182	3.4	1,865	14,996	3.7	1,876	—	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	6,731	6.1	1,782	6,731	6.1	1,782	—	—	—
Other food service	21,343	2.9	1,926	21,260	2.7	1,947	—	—	—
Cooks	22,839	8.3	1,870	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	19,937	7.7	1,878	19,937	7.7	1,878	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	20,410	6.4	2,018	20,410	6.4	2,018	—	—	—
Health service	22,944	3.8	2,023	22,965	4.0	2,041	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	21,646	1.4	2,019	21,646	1.4	2,019	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	26,369	6.6	2,077	24,565	11.6	2,079	28,230	2.8	2,075
Janitors and cleaners	26,297	6.7	2,077	24,565	11.6	2,079	28,122	2.8	2,075
Personal service	23,021	9.6	1,575	24,857	10.8	1,661	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$19.82	5.1	\$19.23	6.2	\$23.62	2.3
All excluding sales	20.02	5.4	19.41	6.6	23.63	2.3
White collar	24.22	6.0	23.82	7.3	26.39	2.3
1	9.80	5.0	9.35	4.9	11.16	7.2
2	9.61	4.3	9.46	4.4	—	—
3	11.69	3.3	11.55	3.5	13.39	2.0
4	14.32	3.4	14.28	3.6	14.85	1.2
5	17.12	3.4	17.41	4.1	15.88	2.0
6	18.90	4.3	19.60	4.8	15.69	1.9
7	21.38	3.3	21.49	3.5	20.83	8.4
8	24.03	3.5	23.91	3.8	24.92	5.5
9	30.72	2.0	29.30	2.7	34.26	2.7
10	35.64	6.3	36.18	5.9	—	—
11	41.25	4.8	41.26	5.4	41.21	3.4
Not able to be leveled	23.87	9.8	23.55	9.9	—	—
White collar excluding sales	25.33	6.3	25.10	7.8	26.41	2.3
2	10.57	3.3	10.21	3.0	—	—
3	12.15	3.7	12.01	4.0	13.39	2.0
4	14.02	2.4	13.95	2.6	14.85	1.2
5	16.79	3.5	17.04	4.3	15.88	2.0
6	18.16	5.2	18.93	6.2	15.69	1.9
7	20.83	2.9	20.83	3.1	20.83	8.4
8	23.79	3.6	23.63	4.0	24.92	5.5
9	30.48	2.1	28.89	3.0	34.26	2.7
10	35.64	6.3	36.18	5.9	—	—
11	42.80	4.2	43.05	4.8	41.21	3.4
Not able to be leveled	27.46	6.6	27.15	6.6	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	30.84	3.9	30.42	5.4	32.29	2.6
Professional specialty	31.90	3.6	31.53	5.1	33.09	3.0
6	18.05	4.8	—	—	—	—
7	21.16	7.3	20.67	7.1	—	—
8	26.33	3.8	26.42	4.1	25.59	11.9
9	30.69	1.2	28.53	2.2	34.48	2.9
11	40.40	7.1	40.93	7.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	34.61	19.8	34.61	19.8	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.89	4.1	33.74	4.5	—	—
9	27.88	5.2	29.98	2.0	—	—
11	36.34	6.0	36.40	6.1	—	—
Industrial engineers	32.32	2.3	32.32	2.3	—	—
9	32.79	.3	32.79	.3	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	28.61	4.6	28.55	4.9	29.06	12.6
8	22.80	2.5	22.72	2.6	—	—
9	26.70	3.4	25.93	2.2	—	—
Registered nurses	25.76	1.8	25.64	2.0	26.79	2.6
8	22.94	3.0	22.86	3.2	—	—
9	25.59	.6	25.40	.4	—	—
Pharmacists	47.94	4.0	47.94	4.0	—	—
Teachers, college and university	39.96	3.5	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	35.49	3.9	27.06	8.3	36.42	3.8
9	36.01	3.5	—	—	36.84	3.2
Elementary school teachers	36.13	4.1	—	—	36.94	4.1
9	36.35	3.7	—	—	37.21	3.5
Secondary school teachers	35.47	4.0	—	—	36.84	4.2
9	35.47	4.0	—	—	36.84	4.2
Teachers, n.e.c.	37.08	2.8	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	24.87	9.4
Librarians	—	—	—	—	24.87	9.4
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	17.35	17.4
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	26.66	8.9	26.86	9.1	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued						
Technical	\$24.37	6.6	\$24.24	7.9	\$25.02	2.5
4	13.47	11.7	13.47	11.7	–	–
5	18.13	6.6	18.10	6.7	–	–
6	20.22	7.1	20.45	7.3	–	–
7	22.88	6.9	20.95	8.7	–	–
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.13	12.4	17.13	12.4	–	–
Radiological technicians	16.60	10.6	16.60	10.6	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	19.57	4.9	–	–	–	–
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	19.35	12.2	17.40	9.3	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	30.10	8.2	30.17	9.0	29.51	15.9
6	19.82	8.4	20.21	9.1	–	–
7	18.27	7.3	–	–	16.92	4.3
8	20.57	2.2	20.59	2.2	–	–
9	27.22	2.4	27.06	2.5	29.60	7.9
10	30.14	2.0	–	–	–	–
11	43.10	11.5	42.66	15.9	44.30	2.1
Not able to be leveled	30.59	13.5	–	–	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	36.97	9.5	37.72	10.3	32.81	13.2
9	27.83	3.7	27.47	3.8	30.76	5.6
11	45.92	10.8	46.70	15.4	44.30	2.1
Not able to be leveled	38.52	9.4	38.60	10.6	–	–
Administrators and officials, public administration	33.73	13.0	–	–	33.73	13.0
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	30.47	16.6	30.47	16.6	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	32.34	15.8	–	–	33.10	20.8
11	39.84	8.5	–	–	45.42	1.9
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	27.20	10.2	–	–	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	42.47	9.8	42.56	9.8	–	–
9	27.03	7.0	27.03	7.0	–	–
Not able to be leveled	38.16	13.4	38.54	13.7	–	–
Management related	23.15	5.9	23.36	6.0	19.16	10.7
8	21.05	5.3	21.09	5.4	–	–
9	26.68	4.0	26.73	4.1	–	–
Accountants and auditors	23.12	9.9	24.67	8.0	–	–
Other financial officers	23.96	5.7	23.96	5.7	–	–
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	24.72	5.8	24.72	5.8	–	–
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	28.42	4.3	28.63	4.7	–	–
Sales	17.26	6.9	17.27	6.9	–	–
1	8.07	5.5	8.10	5.7	–	–
2	9.18	5.8	9.18	5.8	–	–
3	9.74	4.5	9.74	4.5	–	–
4	15.63	10.8	15.63	10.8	–	–
6	21.12	12.4	21.12	12.4	–	–
Not able to be leveled	11.78	12.5	11.78	12.5	–	–
Supervisors, sales	20.74	6.1	20.74	6.1	–	–
Sales, other business services	28.68	13.8	28.68	13.8	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	11.25	11.7	11.25	11.7	–	–
Cashiers	9.00	6.0	9.02	6.0	–	–
1	7.46	6.7	–	–	–	–
2	9.20	7.5	9.20	7.5	–	–
3	9.29	2.8	9.29	2.8	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	14.99	3.0	14.99	3.6	15.01	.8
2	10.57	3.3	10.21	3.0	–	–
3	12.15	3.8	12.02	4.1	13.39	2.0
4	14.00	2.4	13.91	2.6	14.85	1.2
5	16.44	4.3	16.61	5.7	16.00	2.1
6	17.53	6.7	18.37	9.1	–	–
7	23.06	6.7	23.47	7.0	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005** — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical —Continued						
Not able to be leveled	\$12.73	15.0	\$12.73	15.0	—	—
Secretaries	16.35	10.8	18.25	23.7	\$15.13	2.3
3	11.81	7.1	—	—	—	—
4	14.12	4.3	14.07	7.7	—	—
5	15.93	5.2	—	—	16.52	5.4
Receptionists	12.92	5.9	12.92	5.9	—	—
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	13.33	7.9	—	—	—	—
Library clerks	11.74	4.3	—	—	11.74	4.3
Records clerks, n.e.c.	16.53	6.7	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.97	8.8	13.78	9.4	—	—
3	10.78	10.2	—	—	—	—
5	16.29	2.9	16.21	3.5	—	—
Billing clerks	13.19	6.5	13.19	6.5	—	—
3	13.50	6.6	13.50	6.6	—	—
Dispatchers	18.74	13.3	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	15.74	5.3	15.74	5.3	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	17.18	16.2	17.18	16.2	—	—
General office clerks	13.64	5.4	13.16	7.7	14.86	2.9
3	12.43	3.3	12.11	3.9	13.42	2.5
5	15.68	2.0	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	13.04	5.4	13.04	5.4	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	14.64	8.4	14.80	9.2	—	—
Blue collar	16.74	2.8	16.60	3.0	19.09	2.2
1	9.19	6.3	9.15	6.4	—	—
2	11.60	3.9	11.50	3.8	—	—
3	15.10	1.8	15.03	1.8	—	—
4	17.16	4.3	17.10	4.6	—	—
5	16.88	4.0	16.91	4.3	—	—
6	19.34	3.6	19.15	3.9	20.47	10.7
7	21.29	2.2	21.36	2.4	20.73	5.0
8	28.17	1.5	28.22	1.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	17.70	23.1	17.65	23.7	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.73	4.4	21.81	4.8	21.04	3.5
4	18.18	7.7	—	—	—	—
5	15.54	15.6	15.43	16.5	—	—
6	20.11	5.2	19.63	5.8	—	—
7	21.43	2.2	21.59	2.5	20.64	5.1
8	28.14	1.5	28.19	1.5	—	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	25.00	8.6	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	21.19	7.3	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	22.01	5.4	22.01	5.4	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	19.65	5.5	19.64	5.6	—	—
Electricians	15.75	22.1	15.65	22.2	—	—
7	22.83	7.3	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	25.65	4.1	25.65	4.1	—	—
Tool and die makers	26.19	6.8	26.19	6.8	—	—
Machinists	21.40	7.7	21.40	7.7	—	—
Butchers and meat cutters	15.84	5.1	15.84	5.1	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16.89	3.5	16.88	3.5	—	—
2	10.54	5.2	10.54	5.2	—	—
3	16.65	4.0	16.65	4.0	—	—
4	17.40	2.0	17.40	2.0	—	—
5	16.68	2.6	16.68	2.6	—	—
6	18.23	2.6	18.17	2.7	—	—
Molding and casting machine operators	18.43	6.7	18.43	6.7	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	14.27	10.0	14.27	10.0	—	—
Assemblers	15.32	12.2	15.32	12.2	—	—
3	19.58	9.0	19.58	9.0	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	18.37	11.2	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Transportation and material moving	\$16.37	7.1	\$16.30	8.1	\$16.84	1.7
2	12.36	9.2	—	—	—	—
3	15.31	3.2	14.84	5.6	—	—
4	17.01	9.8	17.02	10.2	—	—
5	15.86	12.9	15.86	12.9	—	—
Truck drivers	16.17	10.8	16.14	12.1	—	—
Bus drivers	16.64	1.2	—	—	16.64	1.2
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	15.09	7.2	15.09	7.2	—	—
3	14.69	5.7	14.69	5.7	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.00	3.5	11.78	3.3	17.04	12.4
1	9.18	7.4	9.14	7.5	—	—
2	11.52	4.0	11.53	4.0	—	—
3	13.81	2.9	13.81	2.9	—	—
5	19.78	7.2	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	18.29	18.8	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	10.03	5.2	10.03	5.2	—	—
1	8.28	8.6	8.28	8.6	—	—
2	10.99	6.5	10.99	6.5	—	—
3	15.44	5.0	15.44	5.0	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	12.63	3.8	12.63	3.8	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	9.42	16.6	9.42	16.6	—	—
1	9.33	17.8	9.33	17.8	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.24	9.7	10.82	9.6	—	—
2	10.47	6.3	10.47	6.3	—	—
Service	11.39	5.7	9.21	4.6	19.43	8.8
1	7.64	9.8	7.54	10.0	11.84	4.0
2	8.93	6.3	8.73	6.6	12.07	7.7
3	10.07	2.8	9.30	4.9	13.41	7.1
4	12.09	9.4	10.87	9.1	13.85	7.5
5	15.77	4.4	15.26	7.5	16.34	1.9
7	28.49	4.6	—	—	20.60	1.9
8	25.44	2.4	—	—	25.44	2.4
9	26.50	2.7	—	—	26.50	2.7
Protective service	18.62	16.9	—	—	24.09	4.6
5	15.68	3.5	—	—	16.27	2.2
7	20.58	1.7	—	—	20.45	2.1
8	25.44	2.4	—	—	25.44	2.4
9	26.50	2.7	—	—	26.50	2.7
Supervisors, police and detectives	29.86	16.5	—	—	29.86	16.5
Police and detectives, public service	25.51	1.1	—	—	25.51	1.1
8	25.73	1.5	—	—	25.73	1.5
Food service	7.52	5.7	7.38	5.9	13.38	7.5
1	7.17	18.2	7.12	18.4	—	—
2	6.31	11.0	6.13	11.0	—	—
3	7.85	3.0	7.69	3.0	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.62	4.8	3.62	4.8	—	—
2	3.12	17.1	3.12	17.1	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.01	3.6	3.01	3.6	—	—
Other food service	10.00	3.9	9.86	4.0	13.38	7.5
1	9.11	5.9	9.08	6.0	—	—
2	9.77	7.6	9.62	8.5	—	—
3	10.23	5.7	10.06	5.9	—	—
Cooks	11.01	3.5	10.65	3.7	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.04	7.2	9.04	7.2	—	—
1	8.31	13.9	8.31	13.9	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	9.61	4.5	9.54	4.7	—	—
1	9.42	5.4	9.43	5.4	—	—
Health service	10.73	4.8	10.62	4.8	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.16	3.2	10.16	3.2	—	—
Cleaning and building service	11.47	12.5	10.20	15.8	13.60	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Cleaning and building service—Continued						
1	\$8.33	7.4	\$7.97	2.9	—	—
2	11.70	7.0	11.37	7.2	\$12.81	12.7
3	13.03	.9	—	—	13.03	.9
Janitors and cleaners	11.44	12.5	10.20	15.8	13.55	2.8
1	8.33	7.4	7.97	2.9	—	—
2	11.75	7.2	11.37	7.2	—	—
3	13.03	.9	—	—	13.03	.9
Personal service	—	—	—	—	11.14	3.1
2	8.84	18.3	—	—	—	—
3	11.38	4.5	—	—	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	8.59	20.0	8.65	22.0	—	—
2	7.92	11.1	—	—	—	—

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

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 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.

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

⁴ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to

employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

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

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

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$21.08	5.0	\$20.55	6.1	\$24.19	2.3
All excluding sales	21.18	5.3	20.63	6.6	24.19	2.3
White collar	25.17	6.2	24.83	7.6	26.98	2.4
2	10.67	5.0	10.49	5.7	—	—
3	11.98	3.7	11.85	3.9	13.52	2.2
4	14.56	3.1	14.52	3.3	15.05	1.7
5	16.98	3.5	17.26	4.3	15.99	1.9
6	18.91	4.4	19.62	4.8	15.69	1.9
7	21.24	3.9	21.25	4.2	21.17	11.2
8	24.19	3.8	24.09	4.2	24.92	5.5
9	30.87	2.1	29.44	2.9	34.26	2.7
10	35.70	6.2	36.18	5.9	—	—
11	41.24	4.8	41.24	5.4	41.21	3.4
Not able to be leveled	24.99	8.4	24.74	8.5	—	—
White collar excluding sales	25.93	6.6	25.70	8.3	26.98	2.4
2	10.48	4.3	—	—	—	—
3	12.17	4.0	12.04	4.3	13.52	2.2
4	14.15	2.1	14.06	2.3	15.05	1.7
5	16.58	3.5	16.77	4.6	15.99	1.9
6	18.16	5.3	18.94	6.3	15.69	1.9
7	20.60	3.6	20.48	4.0	21.17	11.2
8	23.95	3.9	23.80	4.4	24.92	5.5
9	30.62	2.2	29.01	3.1	34.26	2.7
10	35.70	6.2	36.18	5.9	—	—
11	42.80	4.2	43.05	4.8	41.21	3.4
Not able to be leveled	28.19	6.6	27.97	6.7	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	31.67	3.7	31.32	5.1	32.77	2.8
Professional specialty	32.44	3.6	32.16	5.0	33.28	2.9
6	17.88	4.6	—	—	—	—
8	27.32	3.5	27.59	3.5	25.59	11.9
9	30.88	1.3	28.68	2.3	34.48	2.9
11	40.36	7.2	40.90	7.3	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.15	3.6	34.17	3.4	—	—
9	27.88	5.2	29.98	2.0	—	—
11	36.34	6.0	36.40	6.1	—	—
Industrial engineers	33.15	2.2	33.15	2.2	—	—
9	32.79	.3	32.79	.3	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	29.45	5.3	29.52	5.8	29.06	12.6
9	26.63	4.1	25.68	2.7	—	—
Registered nurses	26.14	2.3	26.02	2.6	26.79	2.6
9	25.14	.9	24.85	.5	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	35.75	3.8	27.06	8.3	36.72	3.6
9	36.01	3.5	—	—	36.84	3.2
Elementary school teachers	36.13	4.1	—	—	36.94	4.1
9	36.35	3.7	—	—	37.21	3.5
Secondary school teachers	35.47	4.0	—	—	36.84	4.2
9	35.47	4.0	—	—	36.84	4.2
Teachers, n.e.c.	37.91	2.6	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	24.87	9.4
Librarians	—	—	—	—	24.87	9.4
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	17.35	17.4
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	28.11	8.7	—	—	—	—
Technical	26.12	7.4	25.97	8.8	26.94	7.7
5	17.45	7.7	17.40	7.9	—	—
6	20.70	7.3	20.99	7.3	—	—
7	24.12	11.5	—	—	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.86	10.2	17.86	10.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Professional specialty and technical —Continued						
Technical —Continued						
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	\$19.59	11.6	\$17.60	8.4	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial						
6	30.08	8.2	30.17	9.0	\$29.30	16.0
7	19.82	8.4	20.21	9.1	—	—
8	18.27	7.3	—	—	16.92	4.3
9	20.57	2.2	20.59	2.2	—	—
10	27.22	2.4	27.06	2.5	29.60	7.9
11	30.14	2.0	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	43.10	11.5	42.66	15.9	44.30	2.1
9	36.93	9.5	37.72	10.3	32.54	13.4
11	27.83	3.7	27.47	3.8	30.76	5.6
Not able to be leveled	45.92	10.8	46.70	15.4	44.30	2.1
Administrators and officials, public administration	38.28	9.7	38.60	10.6	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public	33.73	13.0	—	—	33.73	13.0
relations	30.47	16.6	30.47	16.6	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	32.34	15.8	—	—	33.10	20.8
11	39.84	8.5	—	—	45.42	1.9
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	27.20	10.2	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	42.47	9.8	42.56	9.8	—	—
9	27.03	7.0	27.03	7.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	38.16	13.4	38.54	13.7	—	—
Management related	23.15	5.9	23.36	6.0	19.16	10.7
8	21.05	5.3	21.09	5.4	—	—
9	26.68	4.0	26.73	4.1	—	—
Accountants and auditors	23.12	9.9	24.67	8.0	—	—
Other financial officers	23.96	5.7	23.96	5.7	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations	—	—	—	—	—	—
specialists	24.72	5.8	24.72	5.8	—	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	28.42	4.3	28.63	4.7	—	—
Sales						
2	19.63	7.4	19.63	7.4	—	—
3	10.81	8.3	10.81	8.3	—	—
4	10.66	5.6	10.66	5.6	—	—
6	16.39	9.6	16.39	9.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	21.12	12.4	21.12	12.4	—	—
Supervisors, sales	12.26	17.9	12.26	17.9	—	—
Sales, other business services	20.74	6.1	20.74	6.1	—	—
Cashiers	30.34	14.5	30.34	14.5	—	—
2	11.07	5.9	11.07	5.9	—	—
2	11.41	9.8	11.41	9.8	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical						
2	15.24	3.2	15.22	3.8	15.33	1.8
3	10.48	4.3	—	—	—	—
4	12.18	4.1	12.05	4.4	13.52	2.2
5	14.07	2.2	13.98	2.4	15.05	1.7
6	16.37	4.4	16.53	6.2	16.01	2.1
7	17.53	6.7	18.37	9.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	23.06	6.7	23.47	7.0	—	—
Secretaries	14.11	15.4	14.11	15.4	—	—
4	16.63	9.8	19.31	21.2	15.13	2.3
5	14.12	4.3	14.07	7.7	—	—
5	15.97	5.3	—	—	16.52	5.4
Receptionists	12.92	5.9	12.92	5.9	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	16.53	6.7	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.97	8.8	13.78	9.4	—	—
5	16.29	2.9	16.21	3.5	—	—
Billing clerks	13.19	6.5	13.19	6.5	—	—
3	13.50	6.6	13.50	6.6	—	—
Dispatchers	18.74	13.3	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical —Continued						
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	\$15.70	6.0	\$15.70	6.0	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	17.41	16.8	17.41	16.8	—	—
General office clerks	13.96	5.8	13.44	8.4	\$15.26	3.1
3	12.42	3.7	—	—	—	—
5	15.68	2.0	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	13.04	5.4	13.04	5.4	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	14.87	11.2	15.14	12.6	—	—
Blue collar	17.42	2.9	17.30	3.1	19.33	2.4
1	9.52	8.6	9.48	8.7	—	—
2	11.84	4.4	11.85	4.4	—	—
3	15.23	1.6	15.16	1.6	—	—
4	17.16	4.3	17.10	4.6	—	—
5	16.95	4.1	16.98	4.4	—	—
6	19.34	3.6	19.15	3.9	20.47	10.7
7	21.29	2.2	21.36	2.4	20.73	5.0
8	28.17	1.5	28.22	1.5	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.86	4.4	21.96	4.8	21.04	3.5
4	18.18	7.7	—	—	—	—
5	15.68	16.3	15.57	17.3	—	—
6	20.11	5.2	19.63	5.8	—	—
7	21.43	2.2	21.59	2.5	20.64	5.1
8	28.14	1.5	28.19	1.5	—	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	25.00	8.6	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	21.19	7.3	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	22.01	5.4	22.01	5.4	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	19.65	5.5	19.64	5.6	—	—
Electricians	15.75	22.1	15.65	22.2	—	—
7	22.83	7.3	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	26.70	1.6	26.70	1.6	—	—
Tool and die makers	26.19	6.8	26.19	6.8	—	—
Machinists	21.40	7.7	21.40	7.7	—	—
Butchers and meat cutters	15.84	5.1	15.84	5.1	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	17.19	2.7	17.18	2.7	—	—
3	16.65	4.0	16.65	4.0	—	—
4	17.40	2.0	17.40	2.0	—	—
5	16.68	2.6	16.68	2.6	—	—
6	18.23	2.6	18.17	2.7	—	—
Molding and casting machine operators	18.43	6.7	18.43	6.7	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	14.27	10.0	14.27	10.0	—	—
Assemblers	17.18	10.1	17.18	10.1	—	—
3	19.58	9.0	19.58	9.0	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	18.37	11.2	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	16.72	7.1	16.69	7.9	17.03	2.7
3	15.36	3.2	14.84	5.6	—	—
4	17.01	9.8	17.02	10.2	—	—
5	15.86	12.9	15.86	12.9	—	—
Truck drivers	16.17	10.8	16.14	12.1	—	—
Bus drivers	16.89	1.3	—	—	16.89	1.3
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	15.09	7.2	15.09	7.2	—	—
3	14.69	5.7	14.69	5.7	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.78	3.9	12.54	3.7	17.37	9.4
1	9.53	10.2	9.48	10.4	—	—
2	11.90	5.4	11.91	5.4	—	—
3	14.06	2.4	14.06	2.4	—	—
5	19.78	7.2	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	18.29	18.8	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers —Continued						
Stock handlers and baggers	\$11.67	4.4	\$11.67	4.4	—	—
3	15.44	5.0	15.44	5.0	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	13.59	5.6	13.59	5.6	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	9.44	18.9	9.44	18.9	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.30	11.7	10.78	10.9	—	—
Service	12.96	5.2	10.19	2.6	\$20.02	8.8
1	8.92	11.1	8.77	11.6	—	—
2	9.46	10.4	9.20	10.8	12.67	10.3
3	10.03	3.5	9.11	6.0	13.77	6.3
4	12.12	9.6	10.87	9.1	13.96	7.8
5	15.67	4.4	15.26	7.5	16.20	1.5
7	27.83	3.9	—	—	20.60	1.9
8	25.44	2.4	—	—	25.44	2.4
9	26.50	2.7	—	—	26.50	2.7
Protective service	19.06	17.2	—	—	24.20	4.8
5	15.63	3.4	—	—	—	—
7	20.58	1.7	—	—	20.45	2.1
8	25.44	2.4	—	—	25.44	2.4
9	26.50	2.7	—	—	26.50	2.7
Supervisors, police and detectives	29.86	16.5	—	—	29.86	16.5
Police and detectives, public service	25.51	1.1	—	—	25.51	1.1
8	25.73	1.5	—	—	25.73	1.5
Food service	8.14	4.1	7.99	4.4	—	—
1	8.27	22.5	8.20	22.8	—	—
2	6.70	21.2	6.70	21.2	—	—
3	7.48	3.9	7.35	3.8	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.78	5.5	3.78	5.5	—	—
Other food service	11.08	2.4	10.92	2.3	—	—
1	10.39	4.1	10.33	4.1	—	—
2	10.89	1.4	10.89	1.4	—	—
3	10.54	5.6	—	—	—	—
Cooks	12.21	4.5	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	10.61	1.4	10.61	1.4	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	10.11	4.2	10.11	4.2	—	—
1	10.06	4.6	10.06	4.6	—	—
Health service	11.34	3.5	11.25	3.7	—	—
2	10.52	4.6	10.47	4.6	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.72	1.5	10.72	1.5	—	—
2	10.47	4.6	10.47	4.6	—	—
Cleaning and building service	12.69	6.7	11.81	11.6	13.60	2.8
2	11.70	7.0	11.37	7.2	12.81	12.7
3	13.03	.9	—	—	13.03	.9
Janitors and cleaners	12.66	6.7	11.81	11.6	13.55	2.8
2	11.75	7.2	11.37	7.2	—	—
3	13.03	.9	—	—	13.03	.9
Personal service	14.62	11.1	14.97	12.6	—	—

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

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4-3. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$10.81	5.5	\$10.62	6.0	\$13.84	8.4
All excluding sales	11.19	6.0	10.98	6.5	13.94	8.3
White collar	14.83	6.0	14.81	6.4	15.04	14.8
1	9.86	5.6	9.34	6.4	11.16	7.2
2	8.53	5.8	8.53	5.8	-	-
3	9.72	5.7	9.33	5.9	-	-
4	11.88	13.8	11.90	14.4	-	-
5	17.90	9.6	18.11	9.5	-	-
8	22.36	3.9	22.36	3.9	-	-
9	26.40	2.8	26.37	2.8	-	-
Not able to be leveled	12.37	27.0	-	-	-	-
White collar excluding sales	17.81	5.7	18.15	6.2	15.26	14.6
3	11.76	4.0	11.36	4.3	-	-
4	12.80	13.3	12.88	14.0	-	-
5	17.90	9.6	18.11	9.5	-	-
8	22.36	3.9	22.36	3.9	-	-
9	26.40	2.8	26.37	2.8	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	22.24	4.2	22.59	4.5	18.62	9.7
Professional specialty	24.50	3.3	24.76	3.5	18.93	23.8
8	22.36	3.9	22.36	3.9	-	-
9	26.40	2.8	26.37	2.8	-	-
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	25.76	4.0	25.76	4.0	-	-
8	22.36	3.9	22.36	3.9	-	-
9	27.04	.4	27.04	.4	-	-
Registered nurses	24.96	2.7	24.96	2.7	-	-
8	22.36	3.9	22.36	3.9	-	-
9	27.04	.4	27.04	.4	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	17.66	13.0	17.49	16.1	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	8.18	4.3	8.19	4.3	-	-
1	7.41	6.3	-	-	-	-
2	7.99	5.1	7.99	5.1	-	-
3	8.38	6.1	8.38	6.1	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	8.67	7.4	8.67	7.4	-	-
Cashiers	7.78	4.5	7.79	4.6	-	-
1	7.46	6.7	-	-	-	-
2	7.93	5.6	7.93	5.6	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	12.87	8.0	13.06	9.0	11.76	2.1
3	11.72	4.2	11.28	4.4	-	-
4	12.65	17.0	-	-	-	-
5	16.98	12.0	17.00	12.0	-	-
Library clerks	10.35	11.0	-	-	10.30	11.5
Blue collar	9.13	5.5	8.92	6.2	-	-
1	8.37	8.1	8.36	8.2	-	-
2	10.49	11.5	9.62	11.1	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	10.24	21.5	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-3. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	\$8.73	6.6	\$8.73	6.7	—	—
1	8.40	8.4	8.40	8.6	—	—
2	10.20	8.2	10.20	8.2	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.24	6.9	7.24	6.9	—	—
1	6.99	6.3	6.99	6.3	—	—
Service	7.64	7.7	7.44	8.2	\$11.49	6.3
1	6.31	7.4	6.29	7.5	—	—
3	10.25	3.3	10.06	3.7	—	—
Protective service	10.93	6.5	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.37	5.3	6.20	5.4	10.64	4.6
1	5.90	8.7	5.88	8.8	—	—
2	5.87	13.5	5.45	17.0	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.31	8.2	3.31	8.2	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.37	5.8	3.37	5.8	—	—
Other food service	8.12	3.7	7.95	3.4	10.64	4.6
1	7.35	1.7	7.35	1.7	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.16	7.0	7.16	7.0	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.54	5.0	8.12	4.7	—	—
1	7.78	1.7	7.76	1.6	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	10.34	6.4
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	7.18	5.9	—	—	—	—

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

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5-1. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$21.08	\$10.81	\$20.72	\$19.56	\$19.53	\$29.80
All excluding sales	21.18	11.19	21.08	19.71	19.86	30.25
White collar	25.17	14.83	26.82	23.89	23.84	32.86
White-collar excluding sales	25.93	17.81	29.33	24.83	25.08	—
Professional specialty and technical	31.67	22.24	39.31	29.53	30.84	—
Professional specialty	32.44	24.50	36.62	31.15	31.91	—
Technical	26.12	17.66	57.61	19.71	24.37	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	30.08	—	—	30.19	29.42	—
Sales	19.63	8.18	11.56	17.99	14.47	29.32
Administrative support, including clerical	15.24	12.87	18.18	14.43	14.99	—
Blue collar	17.42	9.13	18.87	15.35	16.70	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.86	—	24.19	20.03	21.83	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	17.19	—	18.82	15.76	16.87	—
Transportation and material moving	16.72	10.24	19.45	13.77	16.40	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.78	8.73	13.19	11.27	11.97	—
Service	12.96	7.64	17.41	9.32	11.39	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	5.0	5.5	3.0	6.6	5.6	12.2
All excluding sales	5.3	6.0	2.9	7.1	5.8	21.6
White collar	6.2	6.0	5.4	7.0	6.7	9.1
White-collar excluding sales	6.6	5.7	5.1	7.4	6.7	—
Professional specialty and technical	3.7	4.2	3.4	5.4	4.0	—
Professional specialty	3.6	3.3	3.2	4.8	3.7	—
Technical	7.4	13.0	27.8	5.2	6.6	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.2	—	—	8.2	9.6	—
Sales	7.4	4.3	12.5	6.8	6.8	6.6
Administrative support, including clerical	3.2	8.0	6.0	2.5	3.0	—
Blue collar	2.9	5.5	4.2	2.7	3.0	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.4	—	4.1	5.3	4.5	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.7	—	4.5	4.4	3.6	—
Transportation and material moving	7.1	21.5	7.9	7.7	7.2	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.9	6.6	7.8	2.4	3.7	—
Service	5.2	7.7	7.0	4.8	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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers									
	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ³				Service-producing industries ⁴				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
	Mean									
All occupations	\$19.23	\$21.03	\$15.55	\$19.13	\$21.26	–	–	\$13.07	–	–
All excluding sales	19.41	20.93	15.55	19.13	21.17	–	–	12.65	–	–
White collar	23.82	26.61	17.57	–	26.71	–	–	16.35	–	–
White-collar excluding sales	25.10	27.55	17.57	–	27.75	–	–	18.45	–	–
Professional specialty and technical	30.42	31.41	–	–	31.43	–	–	–	–	–
Professional specialty	31.53	32.34	–	–	32.41	–	–	–	–	–
Technical	24.24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	30.17	29.76	–	–	29.93	–	–	33.51	–	–
Sales	17.27	–	–	–	–	–	–	14.44	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	14.99	18.48	–	–	18.77	–	–	13.79	–	–
Blue collar	16.60	18.54	–	18.00	18.63	–	–	12.54	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.81	21.94	–	16.52	23.25	–	–	16.95	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16.88	17.48	–	–	17.48	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	16.30	18.40	–	–	17.25	–	–	12.34	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.78	14.40	–	–	13.27	–	–	11.21	–	–
Service	9.21	18.72	–	–	18.72	–	–	7.22	–	–
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	6.2	2.4	0.6	1.0	2.6	–	–	4.0	–	–
All excluding sales	6.6	2.3	.6	1.0	2.5	–	–	2.8	–	–
White collar	7.3	3.1	9.7	–	3.2	–	–	3.6	–	–
White-collar excluding sales	7.8	4.8	9.7	–	5.1	–	–	6.2	–	–
Professional specialty and technical	5.4	4.6	–	–	4.8	–	–	–	–	–
Professional specialty	5.1	3.3	–	–	3.5	–	–	–	–	–
Technical	7.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.0	5.1	–	–	5.5	–	–	29.9	–	–
Sales	6.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.3	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	3.6	8.4	–	–	9.3	–	–	3.3	–	–
Blue collar	3.0	2.3	–	.9	2.5	–	–	2.5	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.8	5.3	–	21.7	3.3	–	–	3.1	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.5	2.5	–	–	2.5	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	8.1	6.8	–	–	5.0	–	–	7.2	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.3	8.7	–	–	9.1	–	–	3.7	–	–
Service	4.6	12.2	–	–	12.2	–	–	7.3	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
Mean					
All occupations	\$19.23	\$16.89	\$19.77	\$15.64	\$24.13
All excluding sales	19.41	16.54	20.09	15.58	24.39
White collar	23.82	22.45	24.09	19.02	27.50
White-collar excluding sales	25.10	22.71	25.55	20.34	28.12
Professional specialty and technical	30.42	27.23	30.90	25.76	32.95
Professional specialty	31.53	30.10	31.73	27.52	33.03
Technical	24.24	—	26.03	21.49	32.04
Executive, administrative, and managerial	30.17	30.01	30.21	29.89	30.27
Sales	17.27	21.20	16.46	16.09	—
Administrative support, including clerical	14.99	13.42	15.33	14.20	16.49
Blue collar	16.60	17.00	16.51	14.50	20.63
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.81	20.77	22.26	19.77	24.55
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16.88	14.48	17.28	16.19	18.85
Transportation and material moving	16.30	14.21	16.46	14.62	20.83
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.78	12.12	11.73	11.36	14.20
Service	9.21	7.22	10.15	9.04	11.56
Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All occupations	6.2	7.0	7.5	4.5	11.1
All excluding sales	6.6	6.8	7.9	4.5	11.3
White collar	7.3	7.1	8.8	5.5	10.3
White-collar excluding sales	7.8	6.7	9.1	5.6	10.3
Professional specialty and technical	5.4	8.0	5.7	2.4	5.2
Professional specialty	5.1	7.2	5.7	2.7	5.6
Technical	7.9	—	8.6	6.1	12.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.0	15.1	11.9	9.3	14.0
Sales	6.9	12.9	7.9	10.3	—
Administrative support, including clerical	3.6	6.5	3.8	2.8	7.2
Blue collar	3.0	12.4	3.1	5.2	4.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.8	16.9	2.1	4.3	2.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.5	8.9	3.7	5.2	6.7
Transportation and material moving	8.1	19.7	8.5	8.1	8.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.3	3.7	4.0	5.4	10.7
Service	4.6	6.9	6.1	3.5	14.7

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

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

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

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

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

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

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.80	\$11.50	\$17.05	\$25.53	\$33.27
All excluding sales	9.00	11.84	17.25	25.95	33.63
White collar	10.98	14.90	21.95	30.00	42.26
White collar excluding sales	12.10	15.76	23.52	30.58	44.13
Professional specialty and technical	18.36	23.07	28.77	36.08	47.21
Professional specialty	19.93	24.64	30.00	38.04	47.84
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	23.20	25.50	31.07	36.08	43.87
Industrial engineers	25.36	26.44	31.93	36.08	40.47
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	20.24	23.63	26.37	29.52	43.71
Registered nurses	20.04	23.45	25.91	28.40	29.59
Pharmacists	42.55	44.13	49.64	50.63	53.23
Teachers, college and university	31.41	34.33	38.26	47.22	49.29
Teachers, except college and university	23.56	27.36	34.58	43.22	49.50
Elementary school teachers	23.82	27.50	34.67	44.37	51.17
Secondary school teachers	24.51	27.56	33.75	42.50	49.77
Teachers, n.e.c.	24.08	28.92	38.53	44.46	48.02
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	16.61	18.48	27.03	32.83	37.25
Technical	12.56	16.18	20.65	25.03	30.60
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.33	12.00	17.37	20.21	25.31
Radiological technicians	12.52	12.56	16.18	19.76	20.90
Licensed practical nurses	15.50	17.28	20.50	22.00	22.00
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	11.53	14.56	16.70	21.42	29.53
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.35	21.82	27.04	36.06	50.47
Executives, administrators, and managers	20.57	25.00	35.93	48.33	53.51
Administrators and officials, public administration	21.60	30.87	33.27	34.91	44.25
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	17.51	24.52	28.43	29.99	48.12
Administrators, education and related fields	16.34	16.34	30.77	44.48	48.50
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	20.51	21.82	27.99	36.06	36.06
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	25.00	30.72	46.18	51.20	58.04
Management related	16.35	17.52	23.92	27.62	28.85
Accountants and auditors	16.21	17.34	25.30	28.36	28.36
Other financial officers	17.94	22.66	22.66	27.04	30.58
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	19.16	21.95	25.11	28.85	28.85
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	23.92	27.62	27.62	27.62	31.25
Sales	7.68	9.07	14.70	21.72	30.45
Supervisors, sales	15.20	16.35	20.92	23.08	30.45
Sales, other business services	9.61	18.56	31.87	40.07	41.97
Sales workers, other commodities	7.45	8.35	10.35	12.87	19.81
Cashiers	6.50	7.00	8.30	10.15	12.00
Administrative support, including clerical	10.01	11.77	14.25	16.89	20.55
Secretaries	11.77	12.93	14.79	16.82	23.26
Receptionists	10.00	11.85	12.85	14.21	14.99
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	10.12	10.12	14.53	14.53	14.58
Library clerks	9.16	10.63	12.04	13.33	14.15
Records clerks, n.e.c.	13.07	13.12	16.02	20.39	21.97
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.25	11.25	14.00	16.55	17.36
Billing clerks	10.85	10.90	12.45	15.00	15.30
Dispatchers	14.44	16.36	17.16	18.36	27.66
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	13.59	13.59	16.16	17.13	18.15
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	10.20	12.44	15.58	23.60	25.45
General office clerks	10.00	11.02	13.25	15.45	17.34
Data entry keyers	11.70	11.70	12.00	14.54	16.35
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.30	11.13	14.16	17.68	20.53
Blue collar	9.00	11.50	16.41	21.00	26.68

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair	\$13.10	\$17.90	\$21.85	\$27.15	\$28.49
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	21.85	21.85	23.00	32.14	33.87
Automobile mechanics	12.71	17.00	21.95	24.85	27.15
Industrial machinery repairers	17.67	17.90	20.15	23.82	31.00
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	16.20	17.04	19.28	22.00	24.09
Electricians	9.00	9.00	13.50	24.02	24.45
Supervisors, production	19.28	23.00	27.27	28.79	31.32
Tool and die makers	20.42	24.13	24.84	30.00	31.17
Machinists	17.50	19.20	20.50	25.32	27.90
Butchers and meat cutters	14.70	14.70	16.43	16.43	16.48
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.05	12.77	16.73	19.59	22.74
Molding and casting machine operators	10.05	17.64	20.48	21.18	21.90
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.05	10.93	13.35	16.68	20.00
Assemblers	9.50	10.00	12.32	16.60	28.17
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.71	15.52	16.73	18.75	28.06
Transportation and material moving	9.20	13.00	15.10	20.10	26.25
Truck drivers	10.00	13.50	15.30	17.48	26.25
Bus drivers	12.57	14.92	16.56	19.63	19.63
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	11.75	12.62	14.25	17.32	21.42
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.50	8.00	10.85	15.00	19.59
Construction laborers	12.00	14.75	17.80	22.72	22.89
Stock handlers and baggers	6.10	7.00	9.00	12.00	16.10
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.50	10.00	11.50	14.44	19.49
Hand packers and packagers	6.00	6.50	9.00	9.00	20.75
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.00	8.00	10.53	13.75	16.17
Service	3.50	8.00	9.75	12.59	22.05
Protective service	9.00	10.00	18.19	25.95	28.02
Supervisors, police and detectives	20.63	23.34	23.62	33.69	49.91
Police and detectives, public service	21.34	24.86	25.95	28.02	28.02
Food service	2.13	3.25	8.50	10.00	12.00
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	3.00	3.50	7.25
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.65	3.35	4.00
Other food service	7.00	8.50	9.50	11.90	13.50
Cooks	9.00	9.50	10.20	13.68	14.00
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.85	7.00	9.00	11.75	12.00
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	12.00
Health service	9.25	9.35	10.02	11.55	13.10
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.25	9.25	9.75	10.75	11.99
Cleaning and building service	7.50	8.25	10.40	13.99	15.65
Janitors and cleaners	7.50	8.25	10.40	13.95	15.30
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	5.94	6.31	9.08	11.00	11.94

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

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

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

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.25	\$10.93	\$16.50	\$24.84	\$31.86
All excluding sales	8.50	11.00	16.65	25.00	31.91
White collar	10.61	14.50	21.49	29.36	41.37
White collar excluding sales	11.80	15.50	23.02	30.00	43.87
Professional specialty and technical	17.76	22.04	28.47	34.99	46.95
Professional specialty	19.87	24.26	30.00	36.78	47.83
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	25.00	27.47	32.04	38.22	44.97
Industrial engineers	25.36	26.44	31.93	36.08	40.47
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	20.35	23.43	25.80	29.23	44.13
Registered nurses	20.00	22.82	25.20	28.40	30.00
Pharmacists	42.55	44.13	49.64	50.63	53.23
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	18.25	20.02	25.20	31.78	40.46
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	16.61	19.23	27.80	32.83	37.25
Technical	12.52	15.50	19.76	22.77	28.87
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.33	12.00	17.37	20.21	25.31
Radiological technicians	12.52	12.56	16.18	19.76	20.90
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	11.53	13.81	16.18	20.56	25.71
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.35	22.24	26.98	35.93	50.56
Executives, administrators, and managers	23.08	25.00	36.06	49.84	53.86
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	17.51	24.52	28.43	29.99	48.12
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	25.00	30.72	46.31	51.20	58.04
Management related	16.35	17.91	24.05	27.62	28.85
Accountants and auditors	16.92	24.05	26.29	28.36	28.36
Other financial officers	17.94	22.66	22.66	27.04	30.58
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	19.16	21.95	25.11	28.85	28.85
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	23.92	27.62	27.62	27.62	33.52
Sales	7.70	9.10	14.70	21.72	30.45
Supervisors, sales	15.20	16.35	20.92	23.08	30.45
Sales, other business services	9.61	18.56	31.87	40.07	41.97
Sales workers, other commodities	7.45	8.35	10.35	12.87	19.81
Cashiers	6.50	7.00	8.40	10.15	12.00
Administrative support, including clerical	10.00	11.45	14.00	16.89	21.96
Secretaries	10.18	12.46	14.60	21.25	32.07
Receptionists	10.00	11.85	12.85	14.21	14.99
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.25	10.90	13.88	16.55	17.36
Billing clerks	10.85	10.90	12.45	15.00	15.30
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	13.59	13.59	16.16	17.13	18.15
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	10.20	12.44	15.58	23.60	25.45
General office clerks	10.00	10.98	13.10	14.71	17.34
Data entry keyers	11.70	11.70	12.00	14.54	16.35
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.30	11.13	14.19	18.15	20.53
Blue collar	8.50	11.22	16.20	21.00	26.79
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.00	17.90	21.80	27.31	28.79
Industrial machinery repairers	17.67	17.90	20.15	23.82	31.00
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	16.20	17.04	19.10	22.00	24.09
Electricians	9.00	9.00	13.50	24.45	24.45
Supervisors, production	19.28	23.00	27.27	28.79	31.32
Tool and die makers	20.42	24.13	24.84	30.00	31.17
Machinists	17.50	19.20	20.50	25.32	27.90
Butchers and meat cutters	14.70	14.70	16.43	16.43	16.48

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar –Continued					
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	\$10.05	\$12.77	\$16.73	\$19.59	\$22.74
Molding and casting machine operators	10.05	17.64	20.48	21.18	21.90
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.05	10.93	13.35	16.68	20.00
Assemblers	9.50	10.00	12.32	16.60	28.17
Transportation and material moving	9.20	13.00	14.65	20.79	26.25
Truck drivers	9.53	13.50	14.65	17.05	26.25
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	11.75	12.62	14.25	17.32	21.42
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.50	8.00	10.50	14.64	19.52
Stock handlers and baggers	6.10	7.00	9.00	12.00	16.10
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.50	10.00	11.50	14.44	19.49
Hand packers and packagers	6.00	6.50	9.00	9.00	20.75
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.00	8.00	10.00	13.00	16.20
Service	3.25	7.00	9.25	10.78	12.50
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	2.13	3.25	8.38	9.99	12.00
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	3.00	3.50	7.25
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.65	3.35	4.00
Other food service	7.00	8.50	9.50	11.73	12.50
Cooks	8.75	9.00	10.15	12.50	14.00
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.85	7.00	9.00	11.75	12.00
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.49	11.99
Health service	9.25	9.35	10.00	11.50	12.84
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.25	9.25	9.75	10.75	11.99
Cleaning and building service	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	13.13
Janitors and cleaners	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	13.13
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	5.94	6.25	9.55	11.35	11.94

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

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

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$12.87	\$15.45	\$20.93	\$28.30	\$40.40
All excluding sales	12.88	15.45	20.98	28.30	40.40
White collar	13.18	16.34	24.54	33.76	44.68
White collar excluding sales	13.24	16.34	24.64	33.79	44.68
Professional specialty and technical	19.49	25.10	29.77	39.55	47.24
Professional specialty	20.60	25.98	30.40	40.47	48.04
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	15.36	26.37	26.37	33.79	42.55
Registered nurses	24.08	26.37	26.37	27.75	29.35
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	24.51	28.76	35.53	43.84	49.68
Elementary school teachers	24.30	28.71	35.63	45.20	51.79
Secondary school teachers	25.29	28.93	34.99	44.04	50.71
Librarians, archivists, and curators	17.85	19.55	23.05	26.41	42.42
Librarians	17.85	19.55	23.05	26.41	42.42
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.85	14.21	15.94	19.68	24.49
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	18.00	19.00	25.53	30.60	30.60
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.34	16.62	30.29	40.76	47.28
Executives, administrators, and managers	16.34	18.21	33.27	42.32	48.50
Administrators and officials, public administration	21.60	30.87	33.27	34.91	44.25
Administrators, education and related fields	16.34	16.34	39.40	46.66	48.50
Management related	14.84	15.58	17.42	25.08	25.08
Sales	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.77	12.97	15.16	16.80	18.57
Secretaries	11.77	12.95	14.99	16.53	18.44
Library clerks	9.16	10.63	12.04	13.33	14.15
General office clerks	12.00	13.99	15.45	15.45	17.10
Blue collar	13.96	16.17	18.39	22.07	23.70
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.81	17.80	21.95	23.70	24.02
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.08	15.39	16.88	18.37	19.63
Bus drivers	12.57	14.92	16.56	19.63	19.63
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.05	13.96	16.17	19.72	19.72
Service	10.85	14.19	18.00	25.95	28.02
Protective service	17.37	20.51	25.95	26.53	28.02
Supervisors, police and detectives	20.63	23.34	23.62	33.69	49.91
Police and detectives, public service	21.34	24.86	25.95	28.02	28.02
Food service	7.85	10.61	13.68	15.73	18.90
Other food service	7.85	10.61	13.68	15.73	18.90
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	9.90	11.85	14.19	14.82	16.94
Janitors and cleaners	9.90	11.96	14.19	14.82	16.94
Personal service	8.00	9.01	10.72	13.30	14.93

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

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

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

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$9.68	\$13.05	\$18.48	\$26.78	\$35.05
All excluding sales	9.75	13.10	18.50	26.92	35.29
White collar	12.00	15.58	22.96	30.60	43.49
White collar excluding sales	12.65	16.31	24.04	31.22	44.97
Professional specialty and technical	18.83	24.00	29.52	37.40	47.84
Professional specialty	19.97	25.24	30.14	38.56	48.08
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	23.20	26.55	31.25	36.41	43.87
Industrial engineers	25.00	31.11	31.93	36.08	42.93
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	19.88	23.58	26.40	31.00	44.27
Registered nurses	19.73	23.32	26.37	28.41	30.08
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	23.97	27.58	34.63	43.29	49.50
Elementary school teachers	23.82	27.50	34.67	44.37	51.17
Secondary school teachers	24.51	27.56	33.75	42.50	49.77
Teachers, n.e.c.	26.33	31.11	39.72	44.46	48.02
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	17.10	22.56	28.85	33.68	38.66
Technical	13.39	16.36	20.91	25.98	30.60
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.24	13.05	17.37	20.48	25.31
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	11.73	15.20	16.80	21.42	29.53
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.35	21.82	27.04	36.06	50.26
Executives, administrators, and managers	20.57	25.00	35.93	48.33	53.51
Administrators and officials, public administration	21.60	30.87	33.27	34.91	44.25
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	17.51	24.52	28.43	29.99	48.12
Administrators, education and related fields	16.34	16.34	30.77	44.48	48.50
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	20.51	21.82	27.99	36.06	36.06
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	25.00	30.72	46.18	51.20	58.04
Management related	16.35	17.52	23.92	27.62	28.85
Accountants and auditors	16.21	17.34	25.30	28.36	28.36
Other financial officers	17.94	22.66	22.66	27.04	30.58
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	19.16	21.95	25.11	28.85	28.85
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	23.92	27.62	27.62	27.62	31.25
Sales	8.83	12.00	17.14	24.00	31.25
Supervisors, sales	15.20	16.35	20.92	23.08	30.45
Sales, other business services	9.61	22.96	31.87	40.07	41.97
Cashiers	7.78	9.00	11.58	12.00	14.38
Administrative support, including clerical	10.30	12.14	14.50	17.07	20.67
Secretaries	11.77	13.05	15.00	17.12	26.53
Receptionists	10.00	11.85	12.85	14.21	14.99
Records clerks, n.e.c.	13.07	13.12	16.02	20.39	21.97
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.25	11.25	14.00	16.55	17.36
Billing clerks	10.85	10.90	12.45	15.00	15.30
Dispatchers	14.44	16.36	17.16	18.36	27.66
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	13.59	13.59	16.14	17.13	18.69
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	10.41	12.77	15.99	23.60	25.45
General office clerks	10.00	11.50	14.28	15.45	17.34
Data entry keyers	11.70	11.70	12.00	14.54	16.35
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.30	11.03	14.16	19.45	20.55
Blue collar	9.08	12.75	16.94	21.42	27.15
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.50	18.00	21.88	27.15	28.49
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	21.85	21.85	23.00	32.14	33.87
Automobile mechanics	12.71	17.00	21.95	24.85	27.15
Industrial machinery repairers	17.67	17.90	20.15	23.82	31.00
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	16.20	17.04	19.28	22.00	24.09
Electricians	9.00	9.00	13.50	24.02	24.45

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued					
Supervisors, production	\$21.75	\$25.35	\$27.31	\$28.88	\$31.32
Tool and die makers	20.42	24.13	24.84	30.00	31.17
Machinists	17.50	19.20	20.50	25.32	27.90
Butchers and meat cutters	14.70	14.70	16.43	16.43	16.48
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Molding and casting machine operators	11.00	14.00	16.86	19.72	22.74
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.05	17.64	20.48	21.18	21.90
Assemblers	10.05	10.93	13.35	16.68	20.00
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	10.25	11.50	12.77	28.06	28.17
	12.71	15.52	16.73	18.75	28.06
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	10.00	13.40	15.30	20.60	26.25
Bus drivers	10.00	13.50	15.30	17.48	26.25
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.57	14.70	16.76	19.63	19.63
	11.75	12.62	14.25	17.32	21.42
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Construction laborers	7.00	9.00	12.00	16.10	20.75
Stock handlers and baggers	12.00	14.75	17.80	22.72	22.89
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	6.20	7.60	12.00	15.00	16.45
Hand packers and packagers	9.43	10.43	12.47	15.62	19.59
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	6.00	6.35	7.75	9.00	20.75
	8.00	8.00	10.53	14.20	16.65
Service					
Protective service	4.50	9.00	11.00	14.50	25.95
Supervisors, police and detectives	9.00	10.15	19.98	25.95	28.02
Police and detectives, public service	20.63	23.34	23.62	33.69	49.91
Food service	21.34	24.86	25.95	28.02	28.02
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	3.25	9.50	11.50	12.75
Other food service	2.13	2.13	3.25	3.50	9.99
Cooks	8.75	9.50	10.50	12.00	14.00
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.50	10.20	12.00	14.00	14.19
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.50	9.50	11.50	12.00	12.00
Health service	9.00	9.00	9.55	11.99	12.00
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.30	10.03	11.02	12.50	13.92
Cleaning and building service	9.00	9.77	10.50	11.68	12.50
Janitors and cleaners	8.37	9.67	12.44	14.46	16.94
Personal service	8.35	9.67	12.44	14.46	16.94
	6.20	7.00	10.54	11.94	39.41

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

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

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

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

Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$5.15	\$7.20	\$9.25	\$11.49	\$21.26
All excluding sales	5.15	7.25	9.50	12.15	22.00
White collar	7.25	8.65	11.50	21.00	25.34
White collar excluding sales	10.00	11.11	18.00	23.02	26.18
Professional specialty and technical	15.38	19.00	22.00	25.36	28.41
Professional specialty	19.00	21.00	24.00	26.86	28.88
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	20.76	23.73	24.00	28.13	30.00
Registered nurses	20.70	23.69	24.00	27.51	28.88
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	9.10	15.50	18.00	22.00	22.00
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	6.50	7.00	8.00	8.97	10.25
Sales workers, other commodities	7.00	7.45	8.25	10.00	11.00
Cashiers	6.10	6.70	7.50	8.46	10.00
Administrative support, including clerical	9.00	10.12	11.45	14.25	19.17
Library clerks	8.79	8.95	9.96	11.92	12.68
Blue collar	6.00	7.20	9.30	10.00	12.15
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	5.15	5.80	8.03	15.24	17.48
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.00	6.90	9.00	10.00	11.10
Stock handlers and baggers	5.75	6.10	7.15	8.20	9.10
Service	3.35	5.15	8.00	9.25	10.00
Protective service	9.00	9.15	10.00	12.50	12.88
Food service	2.13	3.35	7.00	8.75	9.99
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.45	3.35	7.25
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.50	3.50	7.25
Other food service	5.85	6.75	8.38	9.00	10.00
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.50	5.85	7.00	8.65	9.10
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.00	7.50	8.25	9.00	10.49
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	6.27	6.38	6.62	8.00	9.00

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix A: Technical Note

This section provides basic information on the procedures and concepts used to produce the data contained in this bulletin. It is divided into three parts: Planning for the survey; data collection; and processing and analyzing the data. Although this section answers some questions commonly asked by data users, it is not a comprehensive description of all 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 50 workers or more in goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing); service-producing industries (transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries); and State and local governments. Agriculture, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment is an economic unit that produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For private industries in this survey, the establishment is usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a government entity.

The Cincinnati–Hamilton, OH–KY–IN, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Brown, Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren Counties, OH; Boone, Campbell, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, and Pendleton Counties, KY; and Dearborn and Ohio Counties, IN.

Sampling frame

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

resses, employment levels, industry classification, and other information were updated. 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 follow up and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

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

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the Census of Population system
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time versus part-time, union versus nonunion, and time versus 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. Special procedures were developed for jobs for which a level could not be determined.

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

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

The number of jobs for which data were collected in each establishment was based on the establishment's employment size. Prior to 2002, the number of jobs selected ranged from 8 to 20. Beginning in 2002, the number of jobs selected followed this schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
50–249	6
250 or more	8

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

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

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

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

In step three, certain other job characteristics of the chosen worker were identified. First, the worker was identified

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

Occupational leveling

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using 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. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related occupations. A knowledge guide for each of the 24 families 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>.

Collection period

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

To calculate earnings for various periods (hourly, weekly, and annual), data on work schedules also were collected. For hourly workers, scheduled hours worked per day and per week, exclusive of overtime, were recorded. Annual weeks worked were determined. Because salaried workers 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

Data were processed and analyzed at the 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, 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.

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

Survey response

	<i>Establishments</i>
Total in sampling frame	3,310
Total in sample	355
Responding	246
Out of business or not in survey scope	24
Unable or refused to provide data	85

In this survey, the nonresponse rate for private industry exceeded regular survey standards.

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

The percentiles presented in tables 6-1 through 6-5 are computed using 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 \$12.79, with a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is from \$12.03 to \$13.55 (\$12.79 minus and plus \$0.76, where \$0.76 is the product of 1.645 times 3.6 percent times \$12.79). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, September 2005**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	542,700	467,600	75,100
All excluding sales	501,600	426,600	75,000
White collar	273,700	225,700	48,000
White-collar excluding sales	232,600	184,700	47,900
Professional specialty and technical	107,700	78,900	28,800
Professional specialty	91,600	65,000	26,600
Technical	16,100	13,900	2,200
Executive, administrative, and managerial	47,300	41,900	5,500
Sales	41,100	41,000	–
Administrative support, including clerical	77,500	63,900	13,600
Blue collar	149,200	140,200	8,900
Precision production, craft, and repair	41,600	37,500	4,100
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	37,300	37,300	–
Transportation and material moving	18,100	15,100	2,900
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	52,200	50,300	1,900
Service	119,900	101,600	18,200

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

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

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