

Oklahoma City, OK

National Compensation Survey

February 2008



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

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Keith Hall, Commissioner

June 2008

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction.....	1
Tables:	
1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics.....	3
2. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	4
3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	7
4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	9
5. Combined work levels for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers	10
6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	13
7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles	15
8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles	17
9. Full-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles	18
10. Part-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	20
11. Full-time civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	21
12. Full-time private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	23
13. Full-time State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	25
14. Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings of private industry establishments for major occupational groups.....	26
15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time private industry workers	27
16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time private industry workers	28
17. Union and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups	29
18. Time and incentive workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups	30
19. Industry sector: Mean hourly earnings for private industry workers by major occupational group	31
Appendixes:	
A. Technical Note.....	A – 1
Appendix table 1. Number of workers represented by the survey	A – 5
Appendix table 2. Survey establishment response	A – 6
B. Standard Occupational Classification System.....	B – 1

Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Oklahoma City, OK, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Data were collected between December 2007 and April 2008; the average reference month is February 2008. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and an appendix with detailed information on occupational classifications.

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

NCS products

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

Changes to the publications

The locality wage publications are undergoing a number of significant changes. Please see the bulletins published between September 2006 and July 2007 for information on earlier changes.

The areas covered by the publications are currently being updated to the December 2003 definitions of Combined Statistical Areas, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, as determined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This bulletin includes a new State and local government sample that reflects the new area definition.

In appendix table 2, the total numbers of establishments in the sampling frame are now benchmarked to the latest available establishment counts, adjusted for establishments that are out of scope for NCS.

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by high-level occupational aggregations in the private sector. Tables 15 and 16 provide

mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings data for full-time employees in private establishments with fewer than 100 workers, and in private establishments with 100 workers or more.

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

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

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

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$16.56	4.2	36.4	\$15.91	5.0	36.1	\$20.03	5.4	38.0
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	25.72	3.5	37.8	26.74	4.5	38.0	23.91	4.3	37.5
Management, business, and financial	27.85	5.9	40.2	30.12	7.2	40.3	21.95	8.4	40.0
Professional and related	24.77	3.6	36.8	24.92	4.4	36.9	24.53	6.4	36.7
Service	9.91	12.8	31.5	8.35	2.7	30.0	16.06	25.8	39.4
Sales and office	13.11	6.0	36.5	13.06	6.5	36.4	13.69	4.7	37.7
Sales and related	13.30	16.2	34.4	13.32	17.3	34.1	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	13.01	4.8	37.6	12.93	5.2	37.7	13.91	5.7	37.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	19.56	11.8	40.5	19.49	12.0	40.5	—	—	—
Construction and extraction	19.38	18.0	41.0	19.22	18.3	41.1	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	21.03	8.5	39.7	21.11	8.6	39.7	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.14	6.4	38.6	14.24	6.7	38.6	—	—	—
Production	13.19	4.6	39.7	13.17	4.7	39.6	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.99	10.7	37.7	15.21	11.2	37.8	—	—	—
Full time	17.55	4.0	39.6	16.99	4.8	39.6	20.25	5.5	39.6
Part time	8.23	5.3	21.8	8.14	5.5	22.3	10.74	8.6	14.3
Union	21.48	6.5	38.5	21.14	5.3	39.5	21.80	11.5	37.5
Nonunion	16.06	4.4	36.2	15.61	5.1	36.0	19.28	5.8	38.3
Time	16.34	4.5	36.3	15.61	5.4	36.0	20.03	5.4	38.0
Incentive	21.32	15.0	39.3	21.32	15.0	39.3	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	14.53	6.5	34.9	14.41	6.7	34.8	17.39	9.2	37.3
100-499 workers	18.14	9.2	38.2	17.85	11.0	38.2	19.68	10.4	38.4
500 workers or more	19.06	5.7	37.9	17.89	7.6	37.9	20.76	7.3	38.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.56	4.2	\$17.55	4.0	\$8.23	5.3
Management occupations	31.25	10.3	31.32	10.2	—	—
Level 7	19.22	12.1	19.22	12.1	—	—
Level 11	27.40	18.3	27.40	18.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	32.30	10.3	32.30	10.3	—	—
Education administrators	24.11	20.0	24.11	20.0	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.18	9.5	23.26	9.6	—	—
Level 7	16.99	6.3	16.99	6.3	—	—
Level 8	18.53	11.3	18.53	11.3	—	—
Level 9	27.97	7.3	27.97	7.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	30.27	15.6	31.47	15.6	—	—
Accountants and auditors	28.24	9.5	28.24	9.5	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	27.39	9.3	28.46	8.2	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	34.60	13.7	34.60	13.7	—	—
Engineers	31.93	6.5	31.93	6.5	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	30.50	12.1	30.50	12.1	—	—
Community and social services occupations	14.86	5.8	14.86	5.8	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	27.36	2.5	27.87	2.4	12.72	18.5
Level 7	26.62	5.3	26.64	5.2	—	—
Level 9	26.86	5.6	26.74	5.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	10.10	9.1	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	37.81	9.2	37.90	9.4	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	38.80	16.7	38.91	17.2	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	26.95	3.0	27.18	2.8	—	—
Level 7	26.95	4.9	26.95	4.9	—	—
Level 9	27.49	3.2	27.49	3.2	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.66	3.1	27.66	3.1	—	—
Secondary school teachers	26.52	4.7	26.52	4.7	—	—
Level 7	26.27	7.0	26.27	7.0	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	26.52	4.7	26.52	4.7	—	—
Level 7	26.27	7.0	26.27	7.0	—	—
Teacher assistants	10.65	9.5	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	20.05	24.5	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.21	7.4	22.05	7.4	25.60	47.4
Level 5	17.80	9.8	18.26	9.2	—	—
Level 7	24.35	12.7	24.40	13.0	—	—
Level 8	20.39	14.2	20.39	14.2	—	—
Level 9	27.75	4.8	27.82	4.6	—	—
Registered nurses	27.90	7.7	27.99	7.6	—	—
Level 7	28.44	13.9	—	—	—	—
Level 9	28.92	7.8	28.98	7.6	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.63	3.6	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.67	3.0	16.64	3.2	—	—
Level 5	17.51	.9	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.68	4.4	10.88	4.1	—	—
Level 2	10.43	5.3	10.43	5.3	—	—
Level 3	10.40	5.9	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.40	4.6	10.58	4.4	—	—
Level 2	10.43	5.3	10.43	5.3	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.30	4.4	10.48	4.4	—	—
Level 2	10.43	5.3	10.43	5.3	—	—
Protective service occupations	20.09	26.3	20.49	26.5	14.86	17.9
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.55	13.8	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Protective service occupations —Continued						
Security guards	\$10.55	13.8	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.77	9.1	\$8.04	12.8	\$5.51	3.6
Level 1	5.00	15.7	—	—	5.11	7.2
Level 2	5.68	3.8	6.52	4.7	5.17	11.0
Level 3	8.41	1.5	8.45	2.1	—	—
Cooks	8.06	2.9	7.97	4.5	—	—
Level 3	8.41	2.5	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	2.96	3.4	—	—	2.64	9.0
Level 2	3.04	21.0	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.84	9.4	—	—	2.41	4.1
Level 2	3.04	21.0	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	7.37	2.1	8.44	1.7	6.39	.2
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.38	2.0	8.44	1.7	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.08	2.8	10.41	2.9	—	—
Level 2	8.42	9.6	9.10	6.0	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.13	3.0	10.48	3.0	—	—
Level 2	8.42	9.6	9.10	6.0	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.19	2.9	10.61	2.6	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.66	5.4	—	—	8.96	11.1
Sales and related occupations	13.30	16.2	15.02	16.1	8.28	.3
Level 2	8.50	5.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.20	2.6	—	—	—	—
Level 5	21.64	13.2	20.00	9.2	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	28.02	15.6	28.02	15.6	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.92	5.9	10.66	5.8	8.20	1.8
Level 2	8.50	5.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.20	2.6	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	—	—	9.06	11.1	—	—
Cashiers	—	—	9.06	11.1	—	—
Retail salespersons	11.07	1.5	11.48	3.2	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.01	4.8	13.18	4.9	10.47	11.9
Level 2	11.12	3.8	11.53	3.9	8.70	4.9
Level 3	10.71	3.8	10.79	4.0	—	—
Level 4	14.04	7.6	14.22	7.7	—	—
Level 5	15.86	5.2	15.91	5.1	—	—
Level 6	17.67	7.7	17.46	8.2	—	—
Level 7	20.37	17.1	20.37	17.1	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.80	17.2	19.80	17.2	—	—
Financial clerks	13.81	4.8	14.61	3.6	10.91	17.3
Level 2	10.43	2.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.82	14.7	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.70	6.5	14.04	5.0	—	—
Level 6	17.93	9.9	—	—	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	12.81	7.4	13.60	6.7	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.44	6.3	14.74	4.1	—	—
Level 4	14.13	4.7	14.13	4.7	—	—
Tellers	10.67	4.9	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	12.06	3.7	12.55	1.9	—	—
Level 2	11.95	5.1	—	—	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	10.72	2.6	10.72	2.6	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.04	7.8	12.12	8.0	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.69	8.5	12.86	8.5	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	10.64	7.9	10.60	8.0	—	—
Data entry keyers	10.24	9.7	10.24	9.7	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.30	9.8	13.40	10.3	—	—
Level 4	15.16	11.5	15.62	11.7	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Construction and extraction occupations	\$19.38	18.0	\$19.38	18.0	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21.03	8.5	21.05	8.5	—	—
Level 5	14.67	7.1	14.67	7.1	—	—
Level 6	22.07	8.6	22.07	8.6	—	—
Level 7	25.90	6.4	25.90	6.4	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.14	7.0	13.17	7.1	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	20.17	13.6	20.17	13.6	—	—
Production occupations	13.19	4.6	13.20	4.6	—	—
Level 2	9.46	5.3	9.46	5.3	—	—
Level 3	11.20	2.5	11.20	2.6	—	—
Level 5	14.74	4.5	14.74	4.5	—	—
Level 6	15.44	16.0	15.44	16.0	—	—
Level 7	24.18	11.1	24.18	11.1	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.99	10.7	15.40	10.6	\$8.79	8.3
Level 1	8.75	4.7	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.74	13.3	12.74	13.3	—	—
Level 4	17.79	14.3	17.79	14.3	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.63	7.0	14.63	7.0	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.08	1.7	—	—	—	—
Level 1	8.75	4.7	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$15.91	5.0	\$16.99	4.8	\$8.14	5.5
Management occupations	33.44	11.7	33.56	11.6	—	—
Level 7	19.22	12.1	19.22	12.1	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	25.59	7.3	25.76	7.4	—	—
Level 7	16.99	6.3	16.99	6.3	—	—
Level 9	29.45	6.4	29.45	6.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	30.27	15.6	31.47	15.6	—	—
Accountants and auditors	28.24	9.5	28.24	9.5	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	32.38	8.7	32.38	8.7	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	34.60	13.7	34.60	13.7	—	—
Engineers	31.93	6.5	31.93	6.5	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	22.08	10.9	23.35	11.5	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	19.39	6.7	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.49	6.4	22.31	6.2	25.60	47.4
Level 5	18.14	9.5	18.67	8.3	—	—
Level 7	24.35	12.7	24.40	13.0	—	—
Level 9	27.75	4.8	27.82	4.6	—	—
Registered nurses	27.90	7.7	27.99	7.6	—	—
Level 7	28.44	13.9	—	—	—	—
Level 9	28.92	7.8	28.98	7.6	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.63	3.6	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.10	2.4	17.07	2.7	—	—
Level 5	17.51	.9	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.68	5.9	10.98	5.6	—	—
Level 2	10.51	6.7	10.51	6.7	—	—
Level 3	10.40	5.9	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.39	6.0	10.65	6.0	—	—
Level 2	10.51	6.7	10.51	6.7	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.25	6.0	10.51	6.2	—	—
Level 2	10.51	6.7	10.51	6.7	—	—
Protective service occupations	10.49	14.4	—	—	14.86	17.9
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.51	14.9	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.51	14.9	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.59	11.1	7.92	16.4	5.50	3.7
Level 1	4.97	15.9	—	—	5.08	7.2
Level 2	5.53	4.8	6.29	5.2	5.17	11.0
Level 3	8.26	1.4	8.25	2.2	—	—
Cooks	8.06	1.8	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	2.96	3.4	—	—	2.64	9.0
Level 2	3.04	21.0	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.84	9.4	—	—	2.41	4.1
Level 2	3.04	21.0	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	7.19	2.7	8.25	1.1	6.39	.2
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.20	2.7	8.25	1.1	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.02	3.5	10.42	3.8	—	—
Level 2	8.42	9.6	9.10	6.0	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.07	3.8	10.51	3.9	—	—
Level 2	8.42	9.6	9.10	6.0	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.64	5.6	—	—	8.80	12.6
Sales and related occupations	13.32	17.3	15.19	17.3	8.28	.3
Level 2	8.41	6.6	—	—	—	—
Level 5	22.04	15.2	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Sales and related occupations —Continued						
Retail sales workers	\$9.88	6.1	\$10.64	6.3	\$8.20	1.8
Level 2	8.41	6.6	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	—	—	8.55	12.5	—	—
Cashiers	—	—	8.55	12.5	—	—
Retail salespersons	11.07	1.5	11.48	3.2	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.93	5.2	13.09	5.4	10.43	13.1
Level 2	11.12	3.8	11.53	3.9	8.70	4.9
Level 3	10.73	4.1	10.80	4.3	—	—
Level 4	14.08	8.5	14.19	8.5	—	—
Level 5	16.02	6.9	16.09	6.7	—	—
Level 6	18.35	8.1	18.15	8.6	—	—
Level 7	19.78	19.7	19.78	19.7	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.12	20.0	19.12	20.0	—	—
Financial clerks	13.79	5.2	14.68	3.7	10.91	17.3
Level 2	10.43	2.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.90	15.4	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.70	6.5	14.04	5.0	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	12.81	7.4	13.60	6.7	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.49	7.1	14.84	4.4	—	—
Level 4	14.13	4.7	14.13	4.7	—	—
Tellers	10.67	4.9	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	12.06	3.7	12.55	1.9	—	—
Level 2	11.95	5.1	—	—	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	10.64	7.9	10.60	8.0	—	—
Data entry keyers	10.24	9.7	10.24	9.7	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.35	10.1	13.40	10.3	—	—
Level 4	15.62	11.7	15.62	11.7	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	19.22	18.3	19.22	18.3	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21.11	8.6	21.12	8.6	—	—
Level 5	14.67	7.1	14.67	7.1	—	—
Level 7	25.90	6.4	25.90	6.4	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	12.12	4.3	12.15	4.3	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	20.17	13.6	20.17	13.6	—	—
Production occupations	13.17	4.7	13.18	4.7	—	—
Level 2	9.46	5.3	9.46	5.3	—	—
Level 3	11.20	2.5	11.20	2.6	—	—
Level 5	14.74	4.5	14.74	4.5	—	—
Level 7	24.18	11.1	24.18	11.1	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.21	11.2	15.67	11.2	8.79	8.3
Level 1	8.75	4.7	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.74	13.3	12.74	13.3	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.63	7.0	14.63	7.0	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.08	1.7	—	—	—	—
Level 1	8.75	4.7	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$20.03	5.4	\$20.25	5.5	\$10.74	8.6
Management occupations	25.61	16.5	25.61	16.5	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	21.44	11.2	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	28.22	1.8	28.53	1.9	—	—
Level 7	27.15	4.0	27.16	4.0	—	—
Level 9	27.06	6.4	26.90	6.6	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	27.74	1.5	27.74	1.5	—	—
Level 7	27.57	3.0	27.57	3.0	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.66	3.1	27.66	3.1	—	—
Protective service occupations	25.87	4.2	25.87	4.2	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.53	9.1	8.61	8.4	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.91	5.7	14.14	5.3	—	—
Level 3	10.47	.8	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.58	6.9	12.71	6.9	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.69	8.5	12.86	8.5	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.56	4.2	\$17.55	4.0	\$8.23	5.3
Management occupations	31.25	10.3	31.32	10.2	—	—
Group II	20.38	10.8	—	—	—	—
Group III	33.26	12.4	—	—	—	—
Education administrators	24.11	20.0	24.11	20.0	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.18	9.5	23.26	9.6	—	—
Group II	17.22	7.8	—	—	—	—
Group III	29.44	9.8	—	—	—	—
Accountants and auditors	28.24	9.5	28.24	9.5	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	27.39	9.3	28.46	8.2	—	—
Group II	23.93	13.3	—	—	—	—
Group III	36.49	11.5	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	34.60	13.7	34.60	13.7	—	—
Group III	34.88	4.9	—	—	—	—
Engineers	31.93	6.5	31.93	6.5	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	30.50	12.1	30.50	12.1	—	—
Group III	37.09	36.1	—	—	—	—
Community and social services occupations	14.86	5.8	14.86	5.8	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	27.36	2.5	27.87	2.4	12.72	18.5
Group II	26.28	5.1	—	—	—	—
Group III	31.04	11.4	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	37.81	9.2	37.90	9.4	—	—
Group III	37.46	11.7	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	38.80	16.7	38.91	17.2	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	26.95	3.0	27.18	2.8	—	—
Group II	27.08	4.9	—	—	—	—
Group III	27.49	3.2	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.66	3.1	27.66	3.1	—	—
Secondary school teachers	26.52	4.7	26.52	4.7	—	—
Group II	26.27	7.0	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	26.52	4.7	26.52	4.7	—	—
Group II	26.27	7.0	26.27	7.0	—	—
Teacher assistants	10.65	9.5	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	20.05	24.5	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.21	7.4	22.05	7.4	25.60	47.4
Group II	19.46	8.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	32.14	9.7	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	27.90	7.7	27.99	7.6	—	—
Group II	26.66	9.6	26.78	9.6	—	—
Group III	28.86	6.4	28.90	6.2	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.63	3.6	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.67	3.0	16.64	3.2	—	—
Group II	17.47	.6	17.44	.8	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.68	4.4	10.88	4.1	—	—
Group I	10.69	5.0	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.40	4.6	10.58	4.4	—	—
Group I	10.46	5.0	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.30	4.4	10.48	4.4	—	—
Group I	10.35	4.9	10.57	4.8	—	—
Protective service occupations	20.09	26.3	20.49	26.5	14.86	17.9
Group II	21.29	1.9	—	—	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.55	13.8	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.55	13.8	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Food preparation and serving related occupations	\$6.77	9.1	\$8.04	12.8	\$5.51	3.6
Group I	6.34	6.6	—	—	—	—
Cooks	8.06	2.9	7.97	4.5	—	—
Group I	8.06	2.9	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	2.96	3.4	—	—	2.64	9.0
Group I	2.96	3.4	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.84	9.4	—	—	2.41	4.1
Group I	2.84	9.4	—	—	2.41	4.1
Fast food and counter workers	7.37	2.1	8.44	1.7	6.39	.2
Group I	7.30	2.3	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.38	2.0	8.44	1.7	—	—
Group I	7.31	2.3	8.37	1.5	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.08	2.8	10.41	2.9	—	—
Group I	9.98	2.3	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.13	3.0	10.48	3.0	—	—
Group I	10.02	2.5	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.19	2.9	10.61	2.6	—	—
Group I	10.22	3.1	10.65	2.8	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.66	5.4	—	—	8.96	11.1
Group I	9.66	5.4	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	13.30	16.2	15.02	16.1	8.28	.3
Group I	9.02	14.7	—	—	—	—
Group II	28.45	9.6	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	28.02	15.6	28.02	15.6	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.92	5.9	10.66	5.8	8.20	1.8
Group I	9.01	14.7	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	—	—	9.06	11.1	—	—
Cashiers	—	—	9.06	11.1	—	—
Retail salespersons	11.07	1.5	11.48	3.2	—	—
Group I	9.79	11.8	10.73	14.3	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.01	4.8	13.18	4.9	10.47	11.9
Group I	11.30	3.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.61	5.2	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.80	17.2	19.80	17.2	—	—
Group II	23.46	8.4	23.46	8.4	—	—
Financial clerks	13.81	4.8	14.61	3.6	10.91	17.3
Group I	11.83	6.1	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.85	7.4	—	—	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	12.81	7.4	13.60	6.7	—	—
Group I	12.20	7.8	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.44	6.3	14.74	4.1	—	—
Group I	12.16	8.7	12.85	9.3	—	—
Group II	16.86	8.3	16.44	8.6	—	—
Tellers	10.67	4.9	—	—	—	—
Group I	10.67	4.9	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	12.06	3.7	12.55	1.9	—	—
Group I	12.06	3.7	12.55	1.9	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	10.72	2.6	10.72	2.6	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.04	7.8	12.12	8.0	—	—
Group I	10.97	3.5	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.69	8.5	12.86	8.5	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	10.64	7.9	10.60	8.0	—	—
Group I	10.60	8.0	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	10.24	9.7	10.24	9.7	—	—
Group I	10.24	9.7	10.24	9.7	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.30	9.8	13.40	10.3	—	—
Group I	11.83	8.9	11.90	9.4	—	—
Group II	18.36	4.9	18.36	4.9	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Construction and extraction occupations	\$19.38	18.0	\$19.38	18.0	—	—
Group I	14.29	10.7	—	—	—	—
Group II	29.44	25.3	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21.03	8.5	21.05	8.5	—	—
Group I	13.16	6.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	22.77	7.9	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.14	7.0	13.17	7.1	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	20.17	13.6	20.17	13.6	—	—
Production occupations	13.19	4.6	13.20	4.6	—	—
Group I	10.70	2.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.81	8.6	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.99	10.7	15.40	10.6	\$8.79	8.3
Group I	12.31	7.0	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.63	7.0	14.63	7.0	—	—
Group I	13.36	17.3	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.08	1.7	—	—	—	—
Group I	9.08	1.7	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.48	\$9.61	\$13.03	\$20.41	\$29.41
Management occupations	15.38	21.80	29.30	37.01	44.86
Education administrators	15.38	15.38	23.07	37.01	38.56
Business and financial operations occupations	13.54	15.70	21.59	27.40	34.38
Accountants and auditors	17.52	22.44	25.43	29.92	34.19
Computer and mathematical science occupations	15.63	20.67	26.73	35.77	40.24
Architecture and engineering occupations	18.27	30.53	36.43	40.50	49.85
Engineers	18.27	30.53	33.05	36.54	38.00
Life, physical, and social science occupations	12.98	17.00	20.88	40.29	62.50
Community and social services occupations	12.27	12.46	14.84	15.02	17.72
Education, training, and library occupations	12.84	22.47	26.24	31.06	37.80
Postsecondary teachers	23.01	28.65	32.11	44.89	57.65
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	21.62	29.08	30.44	45.34	66.07
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	22.17	23.80	26.68	30.69	31.78
Elementary and middle school teachers	22.65	24.20	27.27	31.06	31.84
Secondary school teachers	21.82	23.26	26.68	30.69	31.78
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	21.82	23.26	26.68	30.69	31.78
Teacher assistants	8.00	9.49	10.10	10.89	13.91
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	14.20	14.84	14.85	18.11	35.34
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	13.85	15.90	18.27	26.52	36.24
Registered nurses	19.75	23.39	27.25	31.22	36.24
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	12.02	12.05	15.57	16.31	19.80
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	13.87	14.95	17.65	17.68	18.00
Healthcare support occupations	8.75	9.50	10.25	12.06	12.10
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.75	9.50	10.00	11.62	12.08
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.75	9.50	9.84	11.80	12.08
Protective service occupations	8.40	10.00	18.64	30.14	34.51
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	8.00	8.40	9.50	11.15	17.00
Security guards	8.00	8.40	9.50	11.15	17.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.34	5.50	6.75	8.21	9.49
Cooks	6.83	7.65	8.01	8.26	9.11
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.19	2.34	2.86	4.75
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.19	2.34	2.86	4.75
Fast food and counter workers	6.00	6.25	7.00	8.58	9.49
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.00	6.25	7.00	8.79	9.49
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.27	8.76	10.50	11.16	11.79
Building cleaning workers	7.27	8.61	10.50	11.25	11.79
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.66	8.98	10.50	11.25	11.79
Personal care and service occupations	7.25	8.00	9.77	10.50	12.25
Sales and related occupations	6.43	7.44	9.45	13.59	24.81
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	18.59	19.78	24.29	38.87	38.87
Retail sales workers	6.43	6.93	8.81	9.61	14.38
Retail salespersons	6.63	7.25	9.53	9.92	19.78
Office and administrative support occupations	9.25	9.72	11.76	14.58	20.16
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	11.25	11.25	21.15	23.97	28.76
Financial clerks	9.25	10.20	13.33	16.19	20.16
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	9.45	12.00	12.00	13.33	17.72
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	9.25	10.85	14.21	18.74	20.16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Office and administrative support occupations —Continued					
Tellers	\$8.00	\$9.30	\$10.00	\$11.76	\$15.06
Receptionists and information clerks	10.26	11.12	12.96	13.00	13.00
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	8.50	9.70	10.34	11.70	14.47
Secretaries and administrative assistants	8.11	10.02	11.72	14.08	16.31
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	9.41	10.11	12.09	15.87	16.31
Data entry and information processing workers	8.00	9.50	10.82	12.12	12.62
Data entry keyers	8.00	9.00	9.65	11.11	12.98
Office clerks, general	10.32	10.32	10.50	16.67	20.38
Construction and extraction occupations	8.50	12.69	17.07	20.85	28.90
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.00	13.36	19.95	25.63	28.95
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	10.00	11.43	11.51	14.25	18.61
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	13.22	13.22	19.95	25.63	26.31
Production occupations	9.00	10.00	11.75	14.20	21.50
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.75	10.35	13.42	19.14	23.05
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	10.50	11.88	13.60	16.67	18.01
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.12	8.00	8.85	9.75	10.50

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.25	\$9.50	\$12.50	\$19.87	\$28.35
Management occupations	15.38	22.60	31.22	37.43	48.08
Business and financial operations occupations	14.42	17.52	23.08	31.61	43.27
Accountants and auditors	17.52	22.44	25.43	29.92	34.19
Computer and mathematical science occupations	20.75	26.73	31.25	36.47	44.66
Architecture and engineering occupations	18.27	30.53	36.43	40.50	49.85
Engineers	18.27	30.53	33.05	36.54	38.00
Education, training, and library occupations	8.75	16.88	20.68	25.22	32.11
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	15.39	15.39	17.66	22.63	25.22
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.50	16.97	19.37	26.52	36.24
Registered nurses	19.75	23.39	27.25	31.22	36.24
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	12.02	12.05	15.57	16.31	19.80
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.47	16.30	17.68	17.68	18.25
Healthcare support occupations	8.70	9.50	10.25	12.08	12.10
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.50	9.27	10.00	12.08	12.08
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.50	9.10	9.52	12.08	12.08
Protective service occupations	8.00	8.25	9.50	11.00	17.00
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	8.00	8.32	9.50	11.00	17.00
Security guards	8.00	8.32	9.50	11.00	17.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.27	5.50	6.50	8.00	9.00
Cooks	7.50	7.91	8.01	8.21	8.56
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.19	2.34	2.86	4.75
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.19	2.34	2.86	4.75
Fast food and counter workers	6.00	6.16	6.50	8.00	9.00
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.00	6.16	6.50	8.00	9.00
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.27	8.76	10.50	11.00	11.25
Building cleaning workers	7.00	8.57	10.50	11.00	11.25
Personal care and service occupations	7.25	8.00	9.38	10.50	12.25
Sales and related occupations	6.43	7.25	9.44	12.76	25.76
Retail sales workers	6.43	6.93	8.58	9.61	13.65
Retail salespersons	6.63	7.25	9.53	9.92	19.78
Office and administrative support occupations	9.25	9.68	11.65	14.21	20.16
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	11.25	11.25	17.31	23.58	28.16
Financial clerks	9.25	10.20	13.33	16.02	20.16
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	9.45	12.00	12.00	13.33	17.72
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	9.25	10.50	14.21	18.88	20.16
Tellers	8.00	9.30	10.00	11.76	15.06
Receptionists and information clerks	10.26	11.12	12.96	13.00	13.00
Data entry and information processing workers	8.00	9.50	10.82	12.12	12.62
Data entry keyers	8.00	9.00	9.65	11.11	12.98
Office clerks, general	10.32	10.32	10.50	16.67	20.38
Construction and extraction occupations	8.50	12.50	17.06	20.85	24.28
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.00	13.36	20.00	25.63	28.95
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	10.00	11.43	11.50	12.00	14.97
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	13.22	13.22	19.95	25.63	26.31
Production occupations	9.00	10.00	11.67	14.25	21.50
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.50	10.35	13.50	19.98	23.05

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Transportation and material moving occupations —Continued					
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	\$10.50	\$11.88	\$13.60	\$16.67	\$18.01
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.12	8.00	8.85	9.75	10.50

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$9.50	\$11.79	\$17.62	\$25.57	\$33.24
Management occupations	16.51	19.09	23.07	32.30	37.01
Computer and mathematical science occupations	10.98	20.67	21.15	23.45	24.35
Education, training, and library occupations	13.60	23.07	26.68	31.06	38.46
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	22.78	24.87	27.43	31.06	31.78
Elementary and middle school teachers	22.65	24.20	27.27	31.06	31.84
Protective service occupations	16.37	18.64	26.56	33.66	34.72
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.32	7.48	8.58	9.49	10.02
Office and administrative support occupations	9.83	10.56	12.70	16.19	18.74
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.57	10.11	12.02	15.04	16.31
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	9.41	10.11	12.09	15.87	16.31

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.50	\$10.32	\$14.18	\$21.00	\$30.86
Management occupations	15.38	21.80	29.70	37.01	44.86
Education administrators	15.38	15.38	23.07	37.01	38.56
Business and financial operations occupations	13.42	15.70	21.59	27.40	34.38
Accountants and auditors	17.52	22.44	25.43	29.92	34.19
Computer and mathematical science occupations	20.67	21.15	26.73	35.77	42.45
Architecture and engineering occupations	18.27	30.53	36.43	40.50	49.85
Engineers	18.27	30.53	33.05	36.54	38.00
Life, physical, and social science occupations	12.98	17.00	20.88	40.29	62.50
Community and social services occupations	12.27	12.46	14.84	15.02	17.72
Education, training, and library occupations	16.58	22.68	26.36	31.06	37.81
Postsecondary teachers	23.01	28.75	32.11	44.96	57.69
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	21.62	29.08	30.44	45.67	66.73
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	22.47	24.02	26.81	30.69	31.78
Elementary and middle school teachers	22.65	24.20	27.27	31.06	31.84
Secondary school teachers	21.82	23.26	26.68	30.69	31.78
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	21.82	23.26	26.68	30.69	31.78
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	13.87	16.00	18.27	26.52	36.24
Registered nurses	19.76	23.69	27.33	31.22	36.24
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	13.87	14.91	17.47	17.68	18.00
Healthcare support occupations	8.80	9.70	10.50	12.08	12.24
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.75	9.50	10.35	12.08	12.08
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.75	9.50	10.25	12.08	12.08
Protective service occupations	8.50	10.25	18.64	30.82	34.68
Food preparation and serving related occupations	4.75	6.75	8.00	9.00	9.82
Cooks	6.75	7.48	8.01	8.50	8.91
Fast food and counter workers	6.75	8.00	8.79	9.49	9.60
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.75	8.00	8.79	9.49	9.60
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.96	9.25	10.50	11.25	11.79
Building cleaning workers	7.96	9.25	10.50	11.25	11.88
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.48	9.96	11.00	11.25	11.79
Sales and related occupations	7.44	8.58	9.57	16.50	31.49
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	18.59	19.78	24.29	38.87	38.87
Retail sales workers	7.44	7.84	9.51	10.58	14.88
Cashiers, all workers	7.44	7.44	8.62	9.59	13.00
Cashiers	7.44	7.44	8.62	9.59	13.00
Retail salespersons	7.25	8.70	9.57	10.67	19.78
Office and administrative support occupations	9.50	10.00	12.00	15.06	20.16
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	11.25	11.25	21.15	23.97	28.76
Financial clerks	10.20	11.76	14.21	18.23	20.16
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	12.00	12.00	12.29	14.03	18.23
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.20	11.00	14.21	18.74	20.16
Receptionists and information clerks	11.12	12.71	12.98	13.00	13.00
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	8.50	9.70	10.34	11.70	14.47
Secretaries and administrative assistants	8.11	10.02	12.02	14.14	16.31
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	9.41	10.30	12.54	16.22	16.31
Data entry and information processing workers	8.00	9.50	10.82	12.31	12.88
Data entry keyers	8.00	9.00	9.65	11.11	12.98

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Office and administrative support occupations —Continued					
Office clerks, general	\$10.32	\$10.32	\$10.50	\$16.67	\$20.38
Construction and extraction occupations	8.50	12.69	17.07	20.85	28.90
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.00	13.36	20.00	25.63	28.95
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	10.00	11.43	11.51	14.25	18.61
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	13.22	13.22	19.95	25.63	26.31
Production occupations	9.00	10.00	11.75	14.20	21.50
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.00	10.51	13.60	19.98	23.05
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	10.50	11.88	13.60	16.67	18.01

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$2.37	\$6.25	\$6.93	\$9.25	\$10.98
Education, training, and library occupations	7.44	7.44	8.00	15.39	20.77
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.00	11.00	15.08	21.50	101.32
Protective service occupations	8.25	9.00	17.00	20.00	20.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.27	2.42	6.16	7.00	8.00
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.34	2.37	2.91
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.27	2.34	2.37	2.42
Fast food and counter workers	5.85	6.16	6.25	6.25	7.52
Personal care and service occupations	6.39	6.50	10.19	10.50	10.50
Sales and related occupations	6.43	6.43	6.63	6.93	9.92
Retail sales workers	6.43	6.43	6.63	6.93	9.61
Office and administrative support occupations	7.75	8.50	9.50	10.44	13.50
Financial clerks	8.00	9.00	9.50	10.50	21.59
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.12	7.12	8.50	9.28	11.00

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$17.55	\$14.18	\$694	\$558	39.6	\$35,377	\$29,068	2,016
Management occupations	31.32	29.70	1,269	1,223	40.5	65,536	63,849	2,092
Education administrators	24.11	23.07	965	923	40.0	48,487	47,986	2,011
Business and financial operations occupations	23.26	21.59	944	918	40.6	49,078	47,716	2,110
Accountants and auditors	28.24	25.43	1,192	1,017	42.2	61,997	52,894	2,195
Computer and mathematical science occupations	28.46	26.73	1,141	1,091	40.1	59,352	56,757	2,086
Architecture and engineering occupations	34.60	36.43	1,384	1,457	40.0	71,967	75,776	2,080
Engineers	31.93	33.05	1,277	1,322	40.0	66,423	68,744	2,080
Life, physical, and social science occupations	30.50	20.88	1,220	835	40.0	63,440	43,428	2,080
Community and social services occupations	14.86	14.84	594	594	40.0	30,911	30,869	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	27.87	26.36	1,051	1,009	37.7	41,954	39,347	1,505
Postsecondary teachers	37.90	32.11	1,436	1,218	37.9	64,190	52,933	1,694
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	38.91	30.44	1,521	1,218	39.1	68,603	63,209	1,763
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	27.18	26.81	1,025	1,038	37.7	37,311	37,925	1,373
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.66	27.27	1,033	1,042	37.3	37,607	38,000	1,359
Secondary school teachers	26.52	26.68	1,012	1,025	38.2	36,842	37,782	1,389
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	26.52	26.68	1,012	1,025	38.2	36,842	37,782	1,389
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.05	18.27	859	731	39.0	44,686	38,000	2,027
Registered nurses	27.99	27.33	1,119	1,091	40.0	58,177	56,722	2,078
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.64	17.47	604	567	36.3	31,385	29,503	1,887
Healthcare support occupations	10.88	10.50	414	405	38.0	21,516	21,080	1,977
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.58	10.35	399	393	37.7	20,743	20,457	1,960
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.48	10.25	412	401	39.3	21,423	20,854	2,044
Protective service occupations	20.49	18.64	903	705	44.1	46,969	36,643	2,292
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.04	8.00	289	289	36.0	14,334	14,560	1,783
Cooks	7.97	8.01	281	320	35.3	13,275	16,663	1,666
Fast food and counter workers	8.44	8.79	318	320	37.7	15,697	14,976	1,859
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.44	8.79	318	320	37.7	15,697	14,976	1,859
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.41	10.50	403	398	38.7	20,775	20,475	1,995
Building cleaning workers	10.48	10.50	405	410	38.7	20,859	20,800	1,991
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.61	11.00	408	413	38.5	20,980	21,450	1,978
Sales and related occupations	15.02	9.57	600	383	40.0	31,216	19,910	2,079

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Sales and related occupations								
-Continued								
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	\$28.02	\$24.29	\$1,179	\$1,154	42.1	\$61,317	\$59,999	2,188
Retail sales workers	10.66	9.51	421	378	39.5	21,872	19,644	2,053
Cashiers, all workers	9.06	8.62	362	345	40.0	18,837	17,921	2,080
Cashiers	9.06	8.62	362	345	40.0	18,837	17,921	2,080
Retail salespersons	11.48	9.57	450	383	39.2	23,381	19,910	2,037
Office and administrative support occupations								
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	13.18	12.00	518	472	39.3	26,788	24,513	2,032
Financial clerks	19.80	21.15	761	692	38.4	39,550	36,005	1,997
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	14.61	14.21	580	568	39.7	30,159	29,546	2,064
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.60	12.29	544	492	40.0	28,286	25,565	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks ..	14.74	14.21	584	568	39.6	30,362	29,546	2,060
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.55	12.98	502	519	40.0	25,232	27,000	2,010
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.72	10.34	429	414	40.0	22,289	21,507	2,080
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.12	12.02	485	481	40.0	23,640	23,217	1,950
Data entry and information processing workers	12.86	12.54	514	501	40.0	24,197	23,217	1,881
Data entry keyers	10.60	10.82	424	433	40.0	22,052	22,499	2,080
Office clerks, general	10.24	9.65	409	386	40.0	21,289	20,072	2,080
	13.40	10.50	500	415	37.3	25,985	21,592	1,939
Construction and extraction occupations								
	19.38	17.07	796	680	41.0	41,368	35,360	2,134
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations								
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	21.05	20.00	838	798	39.8	43,445	41,496	2,064
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	13.17	11.51	527	460	40.0	26,873	23,941	2,040
	20.17	19.95	792	798	39.3	41,209	41,496	2,043
Production occupations								
	13.20	11.75	527	480	40.0	27,425	24,949	2,078
Transportation and material moving occupations								
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.40	13.60	621	563	40.3	31,843	29,120	2,068
	14.63	13.60	602	563	41.2	31,320	29,298	2,141

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$16.99	\$13.50	\$672	\$531	39.6	\$34,875	\$27,587	2,053
Management occupations	33.56	31.30	1,367	1,324	40.7	71,079	68,848	2,118
Business and financial operations occupations	25.76	23.19	1,051	927	40.8	54,651	48,225	2,122
Accountants and auditors	28.24	25.43	1,192	1,017	42.2	61,997	52,894	2,195
Computer and mathematical science occupations	32.38	31.25	1,302	1,250	40.2	67,683	65,000	2,090
Architecture and engineering occupations	34.60	36.43	1,384	1,457	40.0	71,967	75,776	2,080
Engineers	31.93	33.05	1,277	1,322	40.0	66,423	68,744	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	23.35	20.68	913	764	39.1	39,248	39,706	1,681
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.31	19.75	866	768	38.8	45,037	39,936	2,018
Registered nurses	27.99	27.33	1,119	1,091	40.0	58,177	56,722	2,078
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.07	17.68	602	543	35.3	31,323	28,226	1,835
Healthcare support occupations	10.98	11.33	408	399	37.2	21,222	20,758	1,933
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.65	10.81	391	377	36.7	20,348	19,578	1,910
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.51	10.25	409	405	39.0	21,289	21,080	2,026
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.92	8.00	287	289	36.2	14,901	15,027	1,882
Fast food and counter workers	8.25	8.00	315	320	38.2	16,387	16,640	1,987
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.25	8.00	315	320	38.2	16,387	16,640	1,987
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.42	10.50	400	394	38.4	20,820	20,475	1,997
Building cleaning workers	10.51	10.50	403	411	38.3	20,932	21,362	1,992
Sales and related occupations	15.19	9.57	607	383	40.0	31,578	19,910	2,078
Retail sales workers	10.64	9.53	420	378	39.4	21,826	19,644	2,050
Cashiers, all workers	8.55	7.44	342	298	40.0	17,782	15,484	2,080
Cashiers	8.55	7.44	342	298	40.0	17,782	15,484	2,080
Retail salespersons	11.48	9.57	450	383	39.2	23,381	19,910	2,037
Office and administrative support occupations	13.09	11.90	513	470	39.2	26,654	24,452	2,036
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.12	17.31	730	625	38.2	37,958	32,500	1,986
Financial clerks	14.68	14.21	582	568	39.7	30,265	29,546	2,062
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	13.60	12.29	544	492	40.0	28,286	25,565	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.84	14.21	587	568	39.6	30,531	29,546	2,057
Receptionists and information clerks ..	12.55	12.98	502	519	40.0	25,232	27,000	2,010
Data entry and information processing workers	10.60	10.82	424	433	40.0	22,052	22,499	2,080
Data entry keyers	10.24	9.65	409	386	40.0	21,289	20,072	2,080
Office clerks, general	13.40	10.50	500	415	37.3	25,985	21,592	1,939
Construction and extraction occupations	19.22	17.06	789	660	41.1	41,040	34,320	2,135

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	\$21.12	\$20.00	\$840	\$800	39.8	\$43,705	\$41,600	2,069
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	12.15	11.50	486	460	40.0	25,264	23,920	2,080
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	20.17	19.95	792	798	39.3	41,209	41,496	2,043
Production occupations	13.18	11.73	527	470	40.0	27,378	24,445	2,078
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.67	14.15	635	571	40.5	33,020	29,711	2,108
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.63	13.60	602	563	41.2	31,320	29,298	2,141

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$20.25	\$17.68	\$801	\$705	39.6	\$37,555	\$33,931	1,855
Management occupations	25.61	23.07	1,024	923	40.0	51,975	47,986	2,030
Education, training, and library occupations	28.53	26.72	1,070	1,018	37.5	42,303	39,347	1,483
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	27.74	27.43	1,041	1,058	37.5	37,850	38,425	1,364
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.66	27.27	1,033	1,042	37.3	37,607	38,000	1,359
Protective service occupations	25.87	26.56	1,200	988	46.4	62,383	51,372	2,412
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.61	8.76	301	330	35.0	12,358	10,644	1,435
Office and administrative support occupations	14.14	13.13	566	525	40.0	28,201	26,250	1,995
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.71	12.47	508	499	40.0	24,447	24,305	1,924
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.86	12.54	514	501	40.0	24,197	23,217	1,881

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$15.91	\$14.41	\$17.85	\$17.89
Management, professional, and related	26.74	25.69	26.17	28.96
Management, business, and financial	30.12	26.53	28.99	38.26
Professional and related	24.92	25.22	24.38	25.05
Service	8.35	8.09	8.64	10.20
Sales and office	13.06	12.61	13.99	13.05
Sales and related	13.32	12.22	14.09	—
Office and administrative support	12.93	12.86	13.93	12.19
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	19.49	17.43	25.56	—
Construction and extraction	19.22	15.27	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	21.11	22.27	18.71	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.24	13.90	15.15	12.69
Production	13.17	13.26	12.66	—
Transportation and material moving	15.21	14.61	17.42	—
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	5.0	6.7	11.0	7.6
Management, professional, and related	4.5	6.5	11.1	7.4
Management, business, and financial	7.2	14.0	8.6	17.4
Professional and related	4.4	5.6	16.9	5.1
Service	2.7	6.2	8.3	8.6
Sales and office	6.5	11.4	9.4	11.7
Sales and related	17.3	27.7	20.8	—
Office and administrative support	5.2	7.9	5.4	10.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	12.0	8.0	25.4	—
Construction and extraction	18.3	9.7	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	8.6	10.4	17.1	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	6.7	7.3	12.5	20.5
Production	4.7	7.8	6.6	—
Transportation and material moving	11.2	9.7	16.1	—

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$15.93	\$13.00	\$622	\$520	39.1	\$32,364	\$27,040	2,031
Management occupations	27.59	20.67	1,125	671	40.8	58,514	34,902	2,121
Business and financial operations occupations ...	25.73	19.54	1,069	865	41.6	55,608	45,001	2,161
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.51	24.82	958	993	37.6	49,826	51,626	1,953
Registered nurses	31.55	29.67	1,260	1,187	39.9	65,530	61,714	2,077
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.25	8.00	294	280	35.6	15,283	14,560	1,852
Fast food and counter workers	8.25	8.00	315	320	38.2	16,387	16,640	1,987
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.25	8.00	315	320	38.2	16,387	16,640	1,987
Sales and related occupations	15.30	9.57	618	383	40.4	32,118	19,910	2,100
Office and administrative support occupations	13.01	12.00	499	470	38.3	25,942	24,452	1,993
Financial clerks	12.62	12.25	497	490	39.4	25,863	25,480	2,050
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ...	12.64	13.50	496	540	39.2	25,791	28,080	2,041
Office clerks, general	12.77	10.32	466	341	36.5	24,253	17,709	1,899
Construction and extraction occupations	15.27	15.69	611	628	40.0	31,762	32,635	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	22.30	23.50	885	940	39.7	46,024	48,880	2,064
Production occupations	13.28	11.50	535	454	40.3	27,817	23,608	2,095
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.61	14.69	601	617	41.2	31,255	32,092	2,140

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$18.20	\$14.00	\$730	\$550	40.1	\$37,821	\$28,558	2,078
Management occupations	37.76	36.77	1,536	1,471	40.7	79,882	76,482	2,115
Business and financial operations occupations ...	25.77	23.19	1,038	927	40.3	53,998	48,225	2,095
Computer and mathematical science occupations	32.18	31.25	1,296	1,250	40.3	67,404	65,000	2,094
Architecture and engineering occupations	36.69	38.00	1,467	1,520	40.0	76,306	79,030	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	26.88	25.22	1,075	1,009	40.0	41,714	35,739	1,552
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	19.89	18.27	792	731	39.8	41,187	38,000	2,071
Registered nurses	24.15	23.71	966	948	40.0	50,238	49,317	2,080
Healthcare support occupations	11.00	10.28	428	400	38.9	22,239	20,800	2,021
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.18	10.00	391	377	38.4	20,331	19,598	1,996
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.44	7.71	251	289	39.0	13,052	15,027	2,027
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.90	9.25	351	370	39.5	18,275	19,240	2,054
Building cleaning workers	8.82	8.86	348	350	39.4	18,071	18,221	2,048
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.18	9.25	357	360	38.9	18,586	18,720	2,025
Sales and related occupations	15.07	10.36	595	390	39.5	30,942	20,265	2,053
Retail sales workers	11.29	9.53	438	373	38.8	22,756	19,383	2,015
Retail salespersons	11.59	9.30	445	364	38.4	23,137	18,928	1,997
Office and administrative support occupations	13.16	11.79	526	470	40.0	27,296	24,336	2,074
Financial clerks	17.59	18.77	704	751	40.0	36,595	39,044	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ...	17.99	19.05	720	762	40.0	37,417	39,620	2,080
Data entry and information processing workers	11.32	10.90	453	436	40.0	23,549	22,668	2,080
Office clerks, general	15.44	16.25	618	650	40.0	32,123	33,808	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	28.71	20.85	1,259	834	43.9	65,469	43,368	2,281
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.58	18.00	743	720	40.0	38,639	37,440	2,080
Production occupations	13.06	12.20	517	484	39.6	26,887	25,168	2,059
Transportation and material moving occupations	16.61	13.50	665	540	40.0	34,557	28,080	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	\$21.48	\$21.14	\$21.80	\$16.06	\$15.61	\$19.28
Management, professional, and related	25.93	—	25.93	25.71	26.74	23.34
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	27.68	30.12	20.96
Professional and related	25.10	—	25.10	24.73	24.92	24.32
Service	19.75	—	20.54	8.59	8.36	10.57
Sales and office	—	—	—	12.78	12.70	13.94
Sales and related	—	—	—	13.30	13.32	—
Office and administrative support	—	—	—	12.52	12.38	14.33
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	20.68	20.85	—	19.37	19.26	—
Construction and extraction	19.05	19.05	—	19.44	19.25	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	23.56	—	—	20.54	20.54	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	—	—	—	13.11	13.14	—
Production	—	—	—	12.91	12.88	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	13.32	13.43	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	6.5	5.3	11.5	4.4	5.1	5.8
Management, professional, and related	3.3	—	3.3	3.7	4.5	5.4
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	5.9	7.2	8.1
Professional and related8	—	.8	4.1	4.4	8.9
Service	25.9	—	24.5	2.5	2.8	9.3
Sales and office	—	—	—	6.0	6.4	4.3
Sales and related	—	—	—	16.2	17.3	—
Office and administrative support	—	—	—	3.7	3.9	4.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	8.3	8.7	—	13.7	13.8	—
Construction and extraction	11.2	11.2	—	20.6	20.9	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	11.6	—	—	9.6	9.6	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	—	—	—	5.4	5.6	—
Production	—	—	—	4.3	4.4	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	10.8	11.1	—

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

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

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

information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$16.34	\$15.61	\$21.32	\$21.32
Management, professional, and related	25.57	26.52	–	–
Management, business, and financial	27.43	29.68	–	–
Professional and related	24.77	24.92	–	–
Service	9.89	8.33	–	–
Sales and office	12.41	12.29	24.94	24.94
Sales and related	10.86	10.68	24.94	24.94
Office and administrative support	13.01	12.93	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	19.65	19.57	–	–
Construction and extraction	–	19.22	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	21.55	21.65	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.94	14.04	–	–
Production	13.19	13.17	–	–
Transportation and material moving	14.83	15.11	–	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	4.5	5.4	15.0	15.0
Management, professional, and related	3.5	4.6	–	–
Management, business, and financial	6.3	7.9	–	–
Professional and related	3.7	4.4	–	–
Service	12.9	2.7	–	–
Sales and office	5.6	6.1	16.9	16.9
Sales and related	15.1	16.3	16.9	16.9
Office and administrative support	4.8	5.2	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	12.5	12.7	–	–
Construction and extraction	–	18.3	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	8.6	8.7	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	7.3	7.7	–	–
Production	4.6	4.7	–	–
Transportation and material moving	14.0	14.7	–	–

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

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

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	-	\$15.30	-	-	\$18.56	-	\$16.30	-	\$17.16
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	29.91	-	22.37	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	-	30.11	-	22.58	-	-
Professional and related	-	-	-	-	29.39	-	22.34	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.21	-	-
Sales and office	-	14.60	-	-	14.48	-	10.93	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	-	-	13.74	-	10.97	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	14.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	-	14.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	12.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	13.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving ...	-	11.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	-	9.3	-	-	8.5	-	12.6	-	0.0
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	14.2	-	4.2	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	-	17.2	-	12.4	-	-
Professional and related	-	-	-	-	15.9	-	3.3	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-
Sales and office	-	6.5	-	-	6.5	-	2.3	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	2.4	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving ...	-	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

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

The statistical area covered by this survey is defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of December 2003. The Oklahoma City, OK, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Canadian, Cleveland, Grady, Lincoln, Logan, McClain, and Oklahoma Counties, OK.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

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

Data collection

The collection of data from survey respondents required detailed procedures. Field economists collected the data, working out of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Regional Offices and visiting each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to clarify and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

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

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time 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. If a specific work level could not be determined, wages were still collected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational leveling

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

The NCS program is in the process of converting from a nine-factor to a four-factor occupational leveling system. The conversion is being phased in via annual NCS sample

replenishment groups and will require several years for full implementation. The four occupational leveling factors are:

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

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

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

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

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

Combined work levels

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

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

Collection period

Survey data were collected over a 13-month period for 60 metropolitan areas in the NCS program. For 20 small met-

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

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

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

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

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution within each published occupation. At the 50th percentile, the me-

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$17.75, with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is from \$17.46 to \$18.04 (\$17.75 minus and plus \$0.29, where \$0.29 is the product of 1.645 times 1.0 percent times \$17.75). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	532,700	444,300	88,400
Management, professional, and related	129,200	78,200	51,000
Management, business, and financial	35,400	25,400	10,000
Professional and related	93,800	52,800	40,900
Service	121,000	100,200	20,800
Sales and office	161,000	148,300	12,600
Sales and related	54,400	51,600	–
Office and administrative support	106,500	96,700	9,800
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	66,400	65,100	–
Construction and extraction	38,200	37,500	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	25,100	24,500	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	55,100	52,400	–
Production	25,000	24,300	–
Transportation and material moving	30,100	28,100	–

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Oklahoma City, OK, February 2008**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	28,923	28,257	666
Total in sample	247	227	20
Responding	144	125	19
Refused or unable to provide data	68	67	1
Out of business or not in survey scope	35	35	0

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

government entity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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