

Rochester, NY National Compensation Survey June 1998



U.S. Department of Labor
Alexis M. Herman, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Katharine G. Abraham, Commissioner

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Preface

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

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

For additional information regarding this survey, please contact any BLS regional office at the address and telephone number listed on the inside 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, or call (202) 606-6199, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

The data contained in this bulletin are also available at <http://stats.bls.gov/comhome.htm>, the BLS Internet site. Data are in three formats: An ASCII file containing the published table formats; an ASCII file containing positional columns of data for manipulation as a data base or spreadsheet; and a Portable Document Format (PDF) file containing the entire bulletin.

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

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS survey results for the Rochester, NY metropolitan area. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at a wide range of work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the generic leveling methodology.

NCS products

The National Compensation Survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics provides data on the occupational wages and employee benefits for localities, broad geographic regions, and the Nation as a whole. The Employment Cost Index, a quarterly measure of the change in employer costs for wages and benefits, will be derived from the NCS. Another product, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, measures employers' average hourly costs for total compensation, that is, wages and benefits. Still another NCS product measures the incidence of benefit plans and their provisions. This bulletin is limited to data on occupational wages and salaries.

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings. Straight-time earnings 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. A total of 480 detailed occupations are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households).

Table A-1 presents straight-time earnings for detailed occupations. Data are not shown for any occupations if they would raise concerns about the confidentiality of the survey respondent or if the data are insufficient to support reliable estimates. The earnings shown include the mean for each occupation, as well as earnings for selected percentiles in each occupation.

Table A-2 compares the type of data and details shown in table A-1 for the private industry and State and local government sector.

Table A-3 compares the type of data and details shown in table A-1 for full-time and part-time workers. The definitions of full-time and part-time workers are those used in the surveyed establishments.

Table A-4 presents the weekly and annual straight-time earnings for full-time employees in specific occupations across all industries. For the weekly and annual earnings, the mean and median earnings and the mean hours are shown. The mean hours reflect hours employees are scheduled to work, excluding overtime hours.

Table B-1 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for groups of occupations and for levels of job requirements related to occupations in the group. Separate data are also shown for private industry and government workers, and for full-time and part-time workers in all industries. (See appendix C, Generic Leveling Criteria, for more information on job ranking in this survey. Average work levels for published occupation groups and their component occupations are presented in appendix table 3.)

Table B-2 also presents mean straight-time hourly earnings, but for detailed occupations at several levels of job requirements for each detailed occupation.

Table C-1 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and selected occupation characteristics. The occupation characteristics include full-time and part-time status, union and nonunion status, and time or incentive pay status. Union workers' wages are determined through collective bargaining. Time workers' wages are based solely on hourly rate or salary. Incentive workers' wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions and production bonuses.

Table C-2 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and industry division of employers; these are limited to the private sector.

Table C-3 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and the employment size of employers; these are also limited to the private sector.

Table C-4 presents the employment scope of this survey. The occupation employment estimates shown relate to all employers in the area surveyed, not just the surveyed employers.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Rochester, NY, June 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$17.01	\$6.88	\$9.20	\$14.60	\$21.42	\$31.02
All occupations excluding sales	17.35	7.10	9.56	14.87	21.57	31.43
White-collar occupations	20.48	7.80	11.56	17.58	26.38	38.18
White-collar occupations excluding sales	21.44	9.00	12.64	18.65	26.97	39.11
Professional specialty and technical occupations	24.14	13.38	16.64	21.84	28.21	37.21
Professional specialty occupations	26.60	15.17	19.04	24.84	31.03	40.86
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	24.96	16.59	21.28	25.63	28.25	31.36
Electrical and electronic engineers	24.81	16.13	20.20	25.00	28.50	36.06
Engineers, N.E.C.	26.35	16.59	24.71	26.77	29.22	31.84
Mathematical and computer scientists	25.05	19.23	21.30	25.24	27.78	29.49
Computer systems analysts and scientists	25.07	19.23	21.32	25.24	27.88	29.49
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related occupations	20.55	14.01	16.07	18.50	21.84	25.83
Registered nurses	19.22	14.06	15.98	18.74	21.65	24.84
Teachers, college and university	30.75	24.40	24.65	31.13	35.41	40.36
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	26.92	15.99	24.40	26.59	26.97	39.01
Teachers, except college and university	33.10	17.00	24.80	33.40	40.39	47.97
Elementary school teachers	34.74	22.50	26.91	34.38	41.21	46.46
Secondary school teachers	38.15	23.63	28.93	35.72	43.70	58.98
Teachers, special education	33.25	22.13	26.67	33.46	37.73	44.76
Teachers, N.E.C.	32.79	17.20	24.00	33.93	40.34	46.97
Vocational and educational counselors	22.38	8.41	12.32	22.35	33.75	35.31
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	34.23	23.18	26.10	35.33	41.40	47.96
Social, recreation, and religious workers	18.94	12.59	14.59	19.54	21.53	27.51
Social workers	18.35	12.13	15.54	19.13	20.81	24.43
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	17.79	11.44	12.02	18.26	22.38	24.80
Technical occupations	17.82	11.88	13.81	17.12	21.01	25.24
Licensed practical nurses	13.25	11.00	11.89	13.07	15.06	15.80
Electrical and electronic technicians	16.13	12.24	13.28	15.08	18.48	18.56
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	28.83	15.44	19.04	26.15	38.24	43.99
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.19	18.70	26.43	34.63	42.40	44.99
Financial managers	36.75	18.70	31.02	34.28	38.45	41.50
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	32.75	19.01	28.12	34.63	34.63	44.42
Administrators, education and related fields	29.10	16.04	20.06	27.83	35.67	43.18
Managers, medicine and health	23.27	17.87	17.87	18.37	21.52	39.11
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	21.12	12.98	12.98	15.30	29.24	35.65
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	37.15	23.03	28.62	40.28	43.71	46.32
Management related occupations	20.57	15.00	16.16	20.17	23.36	25.97
Accountants and auditors	16.43	12.13	15.13	15.87	18.50	20.19
Other financial officers	18.62	15.44	16.53	17.41	21.88	21.88
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	17.32	15.08	15.32	16.81	19.60	20.27
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	23.37	15.00	18.47	21.39	26.67	36.13
Sales occupations	10.77	5.25	5.35	7.27	12.88	21.40
Sales occupations, other business services	14.79	7.72	8.40	9.78	24.30	26.67
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	24.41	14.40	14.96	20.62	26.38	39.99
Sales workers, other commodities	6.85	5.02	5.30	6.98	7.75	8.80
Cashiers	5.96	5.15	5.30	5.35	6.05	7.27
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.58	7.22	8.50	10.50	13.46	17.07
Secretaries	12.50	8.82	9.81	11.77	15.38	18.27
Typists	11.05	8.25	9.37	11.05	13.24	13.31
Receptionists	8.78	7.22	8.00	8.25	10.46	10.46
Order clerks	12.91	7.50	10.38	11.82	14.63	19.38
Library clerks	12.22	7.29	9.74	13.25	14.53	14.96
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.59	8.50	9.10	9.55	12.14	14.07
Billing clerks	9.34	8.02	8.59	9.43	10.12	10.39
Mail clerks except postal service	9.50	8.00	8.24	9.28	10.00	11.55
Dispatchers	11.20	10.35	10.47	11.11	11.77	12.73
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.63	7.35	8.00	9.00	10.42	13.39

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Rochester, NY, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
White-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)						
Stock and inventory clerks	\$13.83	\$10.57	\$12.22	\$13.90	\$16.73	\$16.73
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	10.98	6.35	6.50	11.11	13.90	15.43
General office clerks	10.48	7.00	7.90	10.22	12.20	14.99
Data entry keyers	10.21	7.00	7.50	10.49	12.23	12.92
Teachers' aides	8.32	6.28	6.65	7.99	9.53	10.72
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	9.28	5.85	7.17	8.55	11.02	14.11
Blue-collar occupations						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13.14	6.75	8.25	12.83	16.90	21.29
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	15.40	7.25	11.10	15.60	19.05	22.77
Telephone installers and repairers	16.78	13.20	15.51	17.51	17.51	19.33
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	14.39	9.97	11.10	14.51	14.70	19.62
Supervisors, production occupations	19.59	13.57	17.03	21.62	22.11	23.48
Tool and die makers	19.23	13.76	17.19	18.96	22.10	23.63
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	19.57	14.34	17.82	18.71	22.79	24.53
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.19	6.79	7.03	8.44	10.60	13.71
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	12.80	6.80	8.06	12.77	15.81	20.50
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	13.32	8.75	12.50	13.87	13.87	17.04
Welders and cutters	13.60	6.85	8.92	13.70	16.32	21.79
Assemblers	12.59	8.00	9.02	11.30	16.31	17.27
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	8.85	6.00	6.95	7.89	10.08	14.55
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.12	6.75	7.50	13.37	15.03	20.70
Truck drivers	12.64	6.91	9.98	12.47	16.61	16.67
Bus drivers	9.85	6.50	6.50	8.00	14.16	14.95
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.34	8.40	11.66	12.95	16.67	16.67
Production helpers	9.55	5.50	6.50	8.49	11.03	15.05
Stock handlers and baggers	9.74	6.20	7.25	9.25	10.50	15.05
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	7.24	5.30	5.35	6.00	8.00	11.13
Hand packers and packagers	11.46	6.75	7.00	9.35	15.74	19.97
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	8.32	6.58	7.27	8.17	8.75	9.25
	9.46	5.93	6.50	7.85	11.64	14.11
Service occupations						
Protective service occupations	10.92	6.00	7.00	9.15	13.50	18.52
Police and detectives, public service	15.25	6.00	10.82	15.36	20.06	23.61
Guards and police except public service	21.11	17.56	18.44	21.73	24.17	24.17
Food service occupations	9.79	5.15	6.25	10.77	12.09	14.00
Waiters and waitresses	7.76	5.46	6.00	6.97	8.37	10.75
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.14	7.00	7.00	9.84	9.84	12.13
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	8.13	5.40	6.50	7.75	9.64	11.04
	7.13	5.33	6.00	6.65	8.10	10.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Rochester, NY, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)						
Health service occupations	\$9.88	\$6.75	\$7.97	\$9.06	\$11.07	\$14.75
Health aides, except nursing	13.53	10.03	11.23	13.98	14.94	17.25
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.80	6.55	7.67	8.57	9.62	10.95
Cleaning and building service occupations	9.58	6.00	7.15	8.44	11.48	14.43
Janitors and cleaners	9.22	6.00	7.00	8.35	11.00	13.50
Personal service occupations	9.82	5.72	7.00	8.49	10.40	21.28
Service occupations, N.E.C.	8.89	6.75	7.00	8.65	8.65	13.00

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. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one

establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Rochester, NY, June 1998

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$16.18	\$6.75	\$8.62	\$13.89	\$20.63	\$28.21	\$20.53	\$8.96	\$11.94	\$17.12	\$25.77	\$39.08
All occupations excluding sales	16.55	6.98	9.07	14.26	20.82	28.80	20.53	8.96	11.94	17.12	25.77	39.08
White-collar occupations	19.58	7.50	11.23	16.88	25.00	35.41	23.88	9.19	12.81	21.25	32.80	42.96
White-collar occupations excluding sales	20.71	9.00	12.51	18.18	25.79	36.43	23.88	9.19	12.81	21.25	32.80	42.96
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.72	12.96	15.99	20.55	25.67	30.71	30.31	16.21	21.53	28.51	38.46	45.68
Professional specialty occupations	23.84	13.97	17.04	22.96	27.51	32.93	31.29	17.61	22.49	29.44	38.90	45.95
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	24.85	16.59	20.97	25.50	28.18	31.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic engineers	24.81	16.13	20.20	25.00	28.50	36.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	26.12	16.59	24.58	26.55	28.54	32.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	25.05	19.23	21.30	25.24	27.78	29.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	25.07	19.23	21.32	25.24	27.88	29.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	19.85	13.94	15.77	17.93	21.53	25.51	23.85	16.39	19.21	21.63	23.09	32.65
Registered nurses	19.06	14.01	15.73	18.39	21.58	25.03	20.17	16.39	17.92	21.63	21.84	23.09
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.39	27.74	29.78	35.56	44.71	47.54
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.73	24.54	29.78	36.06	44.68	52.61
Teachers, except college and university	19.67	8.37	9.19	16.31	31.30	33.75	34.43	21.28	26.47	33.93	41.45	49.30
Elementary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.74	22.50	26.91	34.38	41.21	46.46
Secondary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.72	23.64	29.39	37.98	44.98	58.98
Teachers, special education	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.73	22.87	27.34	33.84	37.98	44.76
Teachers, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.79	17.20	24.00	33.93	40.34	46.97
Vocational and educational counselors	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.09	12.32	15.33	26.72	31.52	37.77
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	18.44	11.07	13.40	19.13	22.58	27.51	19.57	15.54	17.16	19.54	20.99	25.77
Social workers	16.81	11.03	12.62	16.42	20.81	22.58	19.84	15.94	17.43	19.54	21.39	25.77
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	17.99	11.44	12.02	18.53	22.38	24.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	18.07	11.96	13.99	17.23	21.01	25.26	13.67	7.60	12.45	13.87	15.18	17.94
Licensed practical nurses	13.01	10.82	11.43	12.75	14.71	15.80	13.92	12.11	12.68	13.92	15.18	15.18
Electrical and electronic technicians	16.02	11.85	13.26	14.56	18.48	19.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	29.13	15.38	19.04	26.67	38.45	43.96	26.73	15.85	18.92	22.46	30.94	46.24
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.30	18.37	26.50	34.63	42.40	44.99	32.93	21.05	25.84	30.00	40.95	52.20
Financial managers	36.75	18.70	31.02	34.28	38.45	41.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	32.75	19.01	28.12	34.63	34.63	44.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.64	19.98	27.83	35.67	43.18	44.54
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	21.32	12.98	12.98	15.30	35.65	35.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	37.27	23.03	29.22	40.28	43.71	46.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	19.99	14.09	16.16	19.71	23.36	25.20	22.92	15.44	17.75	20.22	22.46	46.24
Accountants and auditors	16.26	12.13	14.66	15.87	18.50	20.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial officers	18.24	14.42	15.91	17.41	20.63	21.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	16.58	14.00	15.23	16.41	17.58	19.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	21.46	15.00	16.83	20.19	25.42	33.67	28.53	18.60	22.19	23.08	30.65	46.24
Sales occupations	10.77	5.25	5.35	7.27	12.88	21.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations, other business services	14.79	7.72	8.40	9.78	24.30	26.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	24.41	14.40	14.96	20.62	26.38	39.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	6.85	5.02	5.30	6.98	7.75	8.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	5.96	5.15	5.30	5.35	6.05	7.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.32	7.25	8.50	10.36	13.61	17.07	12.40	6.97	8.77	11.15	13.31	16.87
Secretaries	12.41	8.82	9.75	11.53	15.57	18.27	13.89	8.84	12.02	15.09	15.29	20.71

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Rochester, NY, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
White-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)												
Typists	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$11.28	\$8.29	\$9.72	\$11.32	\$13.30	\$13.31
Receptionists	\$8.30	\$7.15	\$7.50	\$8.00	\$8.25	\$10.11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Order clerks	12.91	7.50	10.38	11.82	14.63	19.38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.23	8.50	9.10	9.55	10.96	13.46	12.03	8.24	10.79	12.03	13.31	15.38
Billing clerks	9.34	8.02	8.59	9.43	10.12	10.39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.63	7.35	8.00	9.00	10.42	13.39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	14.09	8.62	12.22	13.90	16.73	16.73	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	10.98	6.35	6.50	11.11	13.90	15.43	—	—	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	10.17	7.00	7.31	9.75	12.02	14.13	11.25	7.31	8.63	10.56	13.46	16.08
Data entry keyers	8.90	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.75	15.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.32	6.28	6.65	7.99	9.53	10.72
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	9.42	5.82	7.17	8.86	11.02	14.15	8.30	6.42	6.62	8.17	8.55	11.94
Blue-collar occupations	13.07	6.75	8.00	12.42	17.11	21.42	13.94	10.01	11.64	14.51	16.06	17.12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15.38	7.20	10.30	15.50	20.81	23.17	15.58	11.79	14.90	15.92	17.03	17.36
Telephone installers and repairers	14.39	9.97	11.10	14.51	14.70	19.62	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.28	10.76	14.36	16.35	17.12	17.36
Supervisors, production occupations ..	19.23	13.76	17.19	18.96	22.10	23.63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tool and die makers	19.57	14.34	17.82	18.71	22.79	24.53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.19	6.79	7.03	8.44	10.60	13.71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.81	6.80	8.06	12.77	15.96	20.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	13.32	8.75	12.50	13.87	13.87	17.04	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	13.60	6.85	8.92	13.70	16.32	21.79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	12.59	8.00	9.02	11.30	16.31	17.27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assemblers	8.85	6.00	6.95	7.89	10.08	14.55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	13.12	6.75	7.50	13.37	15.03	20.70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.20	6.50	7.50	11.66	16.67	16.67	13.33	10.08	10.75	13.77	14.76	16.93
Truck drivers	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.09	9.74	12.56	14.51	14.95	15.14
Bus drivers	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.98	9.52	10.75	12.95	14.65	16.93
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.34	5.50	6.50	8.17	10.50	15.74	11.24	5.93	9.32	11.64	12.42	14.11
Production helpers	9.74	6.20	7.25	9.25	10.50	15.05	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.24	5.30	5.35	6.00	8.00	11.13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	11.46	6.75	7.00	9.35	15.74	19.97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	8.32	6.58	7.27	8.17	8.75	9.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.61	5.93	5.93	10.51	11.64	14.11
Service occupations	8.45	5.50	6.64	7.97	9.84	12.13	15.49	8.46	10.72	15.22	18.60	22.59
Protective service occupations	9.50	5.15	6.00	10.77	12.09	12.35	19.32	14.27	17.67	18.52	22.02	24.97
Police and detectives, public service ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.11	17.56	18.44	21.73	24.17	24.17
Guards and police except public service	9.51	5.15	6.00	10.77	12.09	12.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service occupations	7.51	5.46	5.93	6.97	8.10	10.66	9.45	6.21	6.58	9.29	11.59	13.95
Waiters and waitresses	9.14	7.00	7.00	9.84	9.84	12.13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.90	5.33	5.75	6.65	7.50	8.27	8.45	5.76	6.28	8.97	9.29	10.00
Health service occupations	8.64	6.39	7.55	8.55	9.41	10.51	13.25	9.93	11.07	13.51	14.81	16.87
Health aides, except nursing	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.36	11.23	13.12	14.67	15.16	17.29
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.63	6.35	7.50	8.55	9.40	10.53	10.42	8.63	9.35	10.70	11.34	11.82
Cleaning and building service occupations	8.57	5.77	6.61	7.50	10.14	13.50	11.67	8.03	9.41	10.72	13.58	16.82

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Rochester, NY, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)												
Cleaning and building service occupations (-Continued)												
Janitors and cleaners	\$8.04	\$5.75	\$6.50	\$7.50	\$8.55	\$11.69	\$11.56	\$7.99	\$9.41	\$10.72	\$13.33	\$16.45
Personal service occupations	8.12	5.49	6.45	8.14	8.65	10.89	12.32	6.30	8.41	8.52	21.28	21.28

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. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Rochester, NY, June 1998

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$17.74	\$7.31	\$10.07	\$15.16	\$21.88	\$32.50	\$8.86	\$5.30	\$5.50	\$6.76	\$9.84	\$15.80
All occupations excluding sales	17.93	7.50	10.25	15.37	22.02	32.93	9.60	5.40	6.00	7.50	11.09	16.35
White-collar occupations	21.34	8.59	12.45	18.67	26.88	38.89	10.32	5.25	5.50	7.60	13.92	17.04
White-collar occupations excluding sales	21.93	9.28	12.98	19.22	27.65	39.47	12.91	6.25	7.60	11.43	15.80	18.74
Professional specialty and technical occupations	24.66	13.75	17.12	22.91	28.62	38.05	16.64	8.15	11.83	15.80	17.62	21.81
Professional specialty occupations	27.03	15.34	19.65	25.24	31.25	41.25	19.52	13.48	15.64	17.00	19.91	27.38
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	24.96	16.59	21.28	25.63	28.25	31.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic engineers	24.81	16.13	20.20	25.00	28.50	36.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	26.35	16.59	24.71	26.77	29.22	31.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	25.05	19.23	21.30	25.24	27.78	29.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	25.07	19.23	21.32	25.24	27.88	29.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	20.63	13.94	16.20	19.20	22.49	26.23	20.14	15.32	15.88	17.49	19.91	21.81
Registered nurses	19.54	14.01	16.04	19.65	21.86	25.11	17.77	15.27	15.88	17.49	19.00	21.81
Teachers, college and university	30.51	24.40	24.65	31.13	35.41	40.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	33.76	20.33	25.82	33.53	40.71	48.53	15.74	8.15	10.00	14.84	17.00	34.37
Elementary school teachers	35.06	22.93	27.29	34.74	41.31	46.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary school teachers	38.24	24.35	29.39	35.72	43.85	58.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, special education	33.25	22.13	26.67	33.46	37.73	44.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, N.E.C.	34.35	23.83	26.34	33.93	40.67	48.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational and educational counselors	22.55	8.37	11.88	23.43	33.75	35.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	34.54	23.18	26.10	35.33	41.40	47.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	19.22	12.62	15.69	19.54	22.58	27.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	18.66	12.26	16.07	19.54	21.53	25.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	17.81	11.44	12.02	18.26	22.38	24.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	18.40	12.45	14.66	17.58	21.29	25.26	11.65	6.95	9.82	11.70	14.42	15.80
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	14.86	10.70	12.65	14.83	17.10	20.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	13.04	11.00	11.95	12.77	14.62	15.18	13.79	11.13	11.62	13.92	15.80	15.80
Electrical and electronic technicians	16.13	12.24	13.28	15.08	18.48	18.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	28.96	15.58	19.07	26.43	38.39	44.04	15.15	9.57	12.03	15.30	15.30	26.25
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.43	18.70	26.59	34.63	42.40	44.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial managers	36.75	18.70	31.02	34.28	38.45	41.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	32.75	19.01	28.12	34.63	34.63	44.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	29.10	16.04	20.06	27.83	35.67	43.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	37.15	23.03	28.62	40.28	43.71	46.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	20.57	15.00	16.18	20.17	23.36	25.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	16.43	12.13	15.13	15.87	18.50	20.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial officers	18.46	15.44	16.53	17.41	20.63	21.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	17.44	15.23	15.39	16.85	19.67	20.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	23.37	15.00	18.47	21.39	26.67	36.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	13.07	5.30	6.88	8.80	16.45	25.94	5.80	5.15	5.25	5.35	6.05	7.02
Sales occupations, other business services	14.79	7.72	8.40	9.78	24.30	26.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	24.41	14.40	14.96	20.62	26.38	39.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.02	5.00	5.25	5.35	6.25	7.80
Cashiers	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.66	5.15	5.25	5.40	5.88	6.27
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.85	7.50	8.78	10.78	13.84	17.14	8.33	5.75	6.42	7.61	9.75	12.50

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Rochester, NY, June 1998
— Continued

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
White-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)												
Secretaries	\$12.78	\$9.05	\$10.06	\$12.25	\$15.75	\$18.27	\$9.61	\$8.03	\$8.25	\$9.90	\$10.16	\$12.00
Typists	11.19	8.29	9.38	11.15	13.30	13.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	8.92	7.50	8.00	8.25	10.46	10.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks	12.91	7.50	10.38	11.82	14.63	19.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.59	8.50	9.10	9.55	12.14	14.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billing clerks	9.34	8.02	8.59	9.43	10.12	10.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mail clerks except postal service	9.50	8.00	8.24	9.28	10.00	11.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispatchers	11.27	9.86	10.47	11.62	11.77	12.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.63	7.35	8.00	9.00	10.42	13.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	13.83	10.57	12.22	13.90	16.73	16.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	10.98	6.35	6.50	11.11	13.90	15.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	13.29	9.10	11.13	13.47	15.05	17.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	10.73	7.00	8.04	10.54	12.20	15.94	7.49	5.50	6.50	6.76	8.63	10.56
Data entry keyers	10.21	7.00	7.50	10.49	12.23	12.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers' aides	8.30	6.26	6.65	7.85	9.66	10.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	10.61	7.74	8.24	10.39	11.94	14.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue-collar occupations												
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13.35	6.85	8.60	13.34	17.09	21.38	7.40	5.30	5.40	6.25	7.27	13.33
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	15.44	7.25	11.10	15.60	19.05	22.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone installers and repairers	16.78	13.20	15.51	17.51	17.51	19.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	14.39	9.97	11.10	14.51	14.70	19.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, production occupations ..	19.59	13.57	17.03	21.62	22.11	23.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool and die makers	19.23	13.76	17.19	18.96	22.10	23.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	19.57	14.34	17.82	18.71	22.79	24.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.31	6.79	7.03	8.56	10.60	13.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	12.81	6.80	8.12	12.77	15.81	20.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	13.32	8.75	12.50	13.87	13.87	17.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders and cutters	13.60	6.85	8.92	13.70	16.32	21.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers	12.59	8.00	9.02	11.30	16.31	17.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	8.89	6.00	7.00	7.89	10.08	14.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.12	6.75	7.50	13.37	15.03	20.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers	12.72	6.71	9.96	12.47	16.67	16.67	12.07	7.00	10.21	12.63	14.23	16.93
Bus drivers	9.96	6.50	6.50	8.00	14.26	14.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.37	8.44	11.66	12.51	16.67	16.67	13.22	8.40	10.75	13.76	14.23	16.93
Production helpers	10.27	6.00	7.25	9.23	11.62	16.59	6.03	5.30	5.35	6.00	6.50	7.27
Stock handlers and baggers	9.74	6.20	7.25	9.25	10.50	15.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.88	5.30	5.30	5.65	6.25	6.75
Hand packers and packagers	11.49	6.75	7.00	9.35	15.82	19.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	8.48	7.20	7.50	8.33	8.75	9.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9.56	5.93	6.43	8.00	11.64	14.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations												
Protective service occupations	11.88	6.65	7.95	10.51	14.81	19.81	7.01	5.33	5.55	6.37	8.00	9.35
Police and detectives, public service ..	15.92	6.90	11.59	16.75	21.18	23.73	6.80	5.15	5.15	6.25	7.54	8.00
Guards and police except public service	21.11	17.56	18.44	21.73	24.17	24.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.23	5.15	6.90	11.31	12.35	14.81	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Rochester, NY, June 1998
— Continued**

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)												
Food service occupations	\$8.58	\$6.29	\$6.65	\$7.11	\$10.00	\$12.13	\$6.58	\$5.33	\$5.48	\$5.78	\$7.51	\$9.29
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	7.62	6.17	6.65	6.99	8.10	10.66	6.13	5.33	5.33	5.46	6.28	8.97
Health service occupations	10.34	7.32	8.35	9.40	11.82	14.86	7.66	6.21	6.32	7.50	8.67	9.56
Health aides, except nursing	13.64	10.03	11.60	14.27	14.94	17.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.11	7.13	7.98	8.86	10.00	11.07	7.69	6.21	6.32	7.54	8.73	9.56
Cleaning and building service occupations	10.06	6.50	7.39	9.41	12.15	14.52	7.04	5.41	5.50	6.75	8.36	8.50
Janitors and cleaners	9.67	6.50	7.25	8.76	11.38	13.73	7.04	5.41	5.50	6.75	8.36	8.50
Personal service occupations	10.92	6.75	7.99	8.65	11.75	21.28	7.38	5.72	5.89	6.50	8.46	8.61

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. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

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

minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Rochester, NY, June 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
All occupations	39.4	\$698	\$600	1,995	\$35,393	\$31,245
All occupations excluding sales	39.3	705	606	1,991	35,701	31,551
White-collar occupations	39.1	834	737	1,949	41,583	37,138
White-collar occupations excluding sales	39.0	855	757	1,940	42,535	38,048
Professional specialty and technical occupations	38.4	948	881	1,836	45,269	43,275
Professional specialty occupations	37.9	1,024	983	1,759	47,541	45,574
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	39.7	992	1,020	2,067	51,584	53,019
Electrical and electronic engineers	40.0	993	1,000	2,080	51,610	52,000
Engineers, N.E.C.	39.8	1,049	1,069	2,070	54,529	55,581
Mathematical and computer scientists	40.0	1,002	1,010	2,080	52,109	52,499
Computer systems analysts and scientists	40.0	1,003	1,010	2,080	52,154	52,499
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	39.5	814	757	2,010	41,480	38,825
Registered nurses	39.2	767	757	2,027	39,604	39,367
Teachers, college and university	35.5	1,082	1,063	1,497	45,660	46,978
Teachers, except college and university	35.3	1,192	1,184	1,392	46,982	45,574
Elementary school teachers	35.2	1,235	1,248	1,365	47,865	48,569
Secondary school teachers	34.2	1,309	1,268	1,324	50,617	47,403
Teachers, special education	33.4	1,111	1,104	1,284	42,700	42,288
Teachers, N.E.C.	37.3	1,281	1,299	1,445	49,622	49,146
Vocational and educational counselors	37.7	851	949	1,693	38,175	36,126
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	37.0	1,278	1,251	1,767	61,037	55,595
Social, recreation, and religious workers	37.5	720	684	1,939	37,276	35,563
Social workers	37.1	692	684	1,918	35,777	35,563
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	39.5	704	716	2,034	36,212	36,588
Technical occupations	39.9	734	703	2,074	38,160	36,469
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	39.8	592	593	2,071	30,765	30,838
Licensed practical nurses	39.6	517	511	2,061	26,880	26,562
Electrical and electronic technicians	40.0	645	603	2,080	33,558	31,372
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	40.2	1,165	1,064	2,091	60,547	55,307
Executives, administrators, and managers	40.9	1,408	1,406	2,123	73,118	73,112
Financial managers	41.7	1,532	1,467	2,168	79,681	76,274
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	40.5	1,327	1,385	2,106	68,984	72,030
Administrators, education and related fields	39.5	1,150	1,113	2,001	58,218	57,581
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	41.0	1,524	1,611	2,134	79,264	83,784
Management related occupations	39.3	808	763	2,042	42,007	39,666
Accountants and auditors	39.3	645	626	2,042	33,534	32,573
Other financial officers	39.2	724	696	2,041	37,673	36,213
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	38.0	663	666	1,977	34,474	34,613
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	39.3	918	808	2,043	47,757	41,995
Sales occupations	40.1	524	352	2,084	27,230	18,304
Sales occupations, other business services	40.0	592	391	2,080	30,765	20,342
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	40.0	977	825	2,080	50,782	42,890
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	38.7	459	422	1,970	23,358	21,778
Secretaries	38.7	495	475	2,015	25,753	24,713
Typists	37.5	419	421	1,950	21,811	21,876
Receptionists	39.4	351	330	2,047	18,263	17,160
Order clerks	40.0	516	473	2,080	26,851	24,586
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	39.3	417	382	2,045	21,659	19,864
Billing clerks	39.8	371	377	2,067	19,313	19,614
Mail clerks except postal service	39.7	378	348	2,056	19,535	18,096
Dispatchers	40.0	451	465	2,080	23,450	24,170
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	40.0	385	360	2,080	20,025	18,720
Stock and inventory clerks	39.6	547	556	2,057	28,464	28,912
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	40.0	439	444	2,080	22,834	23,109
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	40.0	532	539	2,080	27,653	28,018
General office clerks	39.2	420	412	2,026	21,731	20,952
Data entry keyers	38.7	395	404	2,012	20,536	21,021

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Rochester, NY, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
White-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)						
Teachers' aides	32.5	\$270	\$253	1,253	\$10,402	\$9,838
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	39.7	421	416	2,050	21,756	21,611
Blue-collar occupations						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	39.9	533	526	2,070	27,639	27,248
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	40.2	620	622	2,084	32,174	32,240
Telephone installers and repairers	40.0	671	700	1,995	33,481	36,421
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	40.0	576	580	2,080	29,938	30,181
Supervisors, production occupations	39.7	777	863	2,046	40,076	44,866
Tool and die makers	40.1	772	803	2,087	40,141	41,769
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	40.0	783	748	2,080	40,701	38,917
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40.0	372	342	2,080	19,359	17,805
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	40.0	512	511	2,080	26,649	26,556
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	40.0	533	555	2,080	27,716	28,850
Welders and cutters	40.0	544	548	2,080	28,280	28,500
Assemblers	40.0	503	452	2,080	26,178	23,504
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	40.0	356	315	2,080	18,487	16,401
Transportation and material moving occupations	40.0	525	535	2,080	27,282	27,819
Truck drivers	37.9	481	466	1,872	23,804	24,253
Bus drivers	39.8	397	320	2,070	20,618	16,640
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	35.9	480	466	1,694	22,648	24,253
Production helpers	40.0	411	369	2,080	21,371	19,191
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	40.0	389	370	2,080	20,252	19,240
Hand packers and packagers	40.0	459	374	2,080	23,891	19,448
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	40.0	339	333	2,080	17,639	17,327
	40.0	382	320	2,080	19,877	16,640
Service occupations						
Protective service occupations	39.3	467	414	2,034	24,156	21,403
Police and detectives, public service	39.8	634	674	2,069	32,945	34,691
Guards and police except public service	40.0	845	869	2,080	43,919	45,193
Food service occupations	39.9	408	452	2,075	21,217	23,519
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	38.7	332	304	1,948	16,706	15,600
Health service occupations	39.5	301	278	2,023	15,412	14,456
Health aides, except nursing	38.9	402	374	2,024	20,929	19,438
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	37.8	516	535	1,967	26,838	27,827
Cleaning and building service occupations	39.3	359	341	2,046	18,643	17,726
Janitors and cleaners	39.8	400	376	2,068	20,795	19,572
Personal service occupations	39.8	385	351	2,067	19,996	18,227
	38.9	425	346	1,999	21,837	17,992

¹ Earnings 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, 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. The median designates position—one-half of the workers receive the same as or more, and one-half receive the same as or less than the rate shown.

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Rochester, NY, June 1998

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	\$17.01	\$16.18	\$20.53	\$17.74	\$8.86
All occupations excluding sales	17.35	16.55	20.53	17.93	9.60
White-collar occupations	20.48	19.58	23.88	21.34	10.32
Level 1	6.68	5.96	10.02	8.31	5.77
Level 2	7.86	7.42	9.32	8.36	6.16
Level 3	9.21	8.92	10.08	9.35	7.98
Level 4	11.09	10.95	11.61	11.26	9.85
Level 5	13.33	12.66	16.39	13.33	13.42
Level 6	14.69	14.36	16.02	14.68	15.11
Level 7	17.18	16.46	22.94	17.28	15.72
Level 8	21.24	19.22	29.23	21.41	18.26
Level 9	26.85	20.85	32.67	26.96	23.10
Level 10	27.59	27.11	30.45	27.73	-
Level 11	27.30	26.74	31.53	27.29	-
Level 12	37.18	36.92	41.80	37.17	-
Level 13	41.73	41.59	-	41.73	-
Level 14	55.23	-	-	55.23	-
Not able to be leveled	34.27	35.34	-	34.36	-
White-collar occupations excluding sales	21.44	20.71	23.88	21.93	12.91
Level 1	8.23	6.57	10.02	9.35	6.20
Level 2	8.89	8.67	9.32	9.35	6.80
Level 3	9.50	9.27	10.08	9.59	8.50
Level 4	11.03	10.85	11.61	11.14	10.32
Level 5	13.48	12.78	16.39	13.48	13.42
Level 6	14.67	14.33	16.02	14.66	15.11
Level 7	17.24	16.49	22.94	17.35	15.72
Level 8	21.28	18.96	29.23	21.48	18.26
Level 9	26.85	20.85	32.67	26.96	23.10
Level 10	27.40	26.85	30.45	27.55	-
Level 11	27.14	26.53	31.53	27.12	-
Level 12	37.18	36.92	41.80	37.17	-
Level 13	41.73	41.59	-	41.73	-
Level 14	55.23	-	-	55.23	-
Not able to be leveled	34.27	35.34	-	34.36	-
Professional specialty and technical occupations	24.14	21.72	30.31	24.66	16.64
Professional specialty occupations	26.60	23.84	31.29	27.03	19.52
Level 5	13.23	12.88	14.78	13.11	14.04
Level 6	16.19	15.03	17.30	16.09	-
Level 7	18.92	18.32	21.47	19.33	16.26
Level 8	24.35	19.43	31.49	25.19	18.73
Level 9	30.15	21.88	33.85	30.30	25.59
Level 10	27.81	26.64	31.29	27.81	-
Level 11	26.70	25.72	31.09	26.66	-
Level 12	32.83	32.47	-	32.63	-
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	24.96	24.85	-	24.96	-
Level 9	26.51	24.90	-	26.51	-
Level 11	27.48	27.48	-	27.48	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	25.05	25.05	-	25.05	-
Level 9	23.37	23.37	-	23.37	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	20.55	19.85	23.85	20.63	20.14
Level 7	17.13	17.13	-	17.22	16.87
Level 8	18.93	18.19	-	19.03	18.73
Level 9	21.24	19.66	24.34	20.61	-
Level 11	18.60	18.39	-	18.27	-
Teachers, college and university	30.75	-	37.39	30.51	-
Teachers, except college and university	33.10	19.67	34.43	33.76	15.74
Level 5	11.72	-	-	-	-
Level 8	32.99	-	35.83	32.99	-
Level 9	35.66	-	35.66	35.90	-
Level 11	31.24	-	31.24	31.24	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	34.23	-	-	34.54	-
Social, religious, and recreation workers	18.94	18.44	19.57	19.22	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Rochester, NY, June 1998 — Continued

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations (-Continued)					
Social, religious, and recreation workers (-Continued)					
Level 6	\$15.52	—	—	—	—
Level 7	18.06	—	\$20.91	\$18.62	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	17.79	\$17.99	—	17.81	—
Technical occupations	17.82	18.07	13.67	18.40	\$11.65
Level 4	12.92	13.00	—	—	—
Level 5	13.44	13.13	—	13.64	—
Level 6	14.06	14.12	—	14.06	—
Level 7	15.54	15.54	—	15.64	—
Level 8	17.05	17.01	—	17.24	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	28.83	29.13	26.73	28.96	15.15
Level 5	15.34	15.33	—	15.34	—
Level 6	16.75	—	—	17.08	—
Level 7	15.66	15.21	17.92	15.66	—
Level 8	19.63	19.66	—	19.63	—
Level 9	20.99	19.51	23.53	21.18	—
Level 10	27.95	27.46	29.70	28.39	—
Level 11	27.76	27.50	—	27.76	—
Level 12	39.31	39.21	40.65	39.38	—
Level 13	42.11	42.03	—	42.11	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.19	34.30	32.93	34.43	—
Level 8	20.02	19.90	—	20.02	—
Level 9	22.02	—	—	22.96	—
Level 10	28.66	28.20	—	29.22	—
Level 11	30.71	30.30	—	30.71	—
Level 12	39.64	39.48	—	39.64	—
Level 13	41.83	42.03	—	41.83	—
Management related occupations	20.57	19.99	22.92	20.57	—
Level 5	15.83	—	—	15.83	—
Level 6	16.44	—	—	16.54	—
Level 7	16.22	15.80	17.92	16.22	—
Level 8	19.30	19.44	—	19.30	—
Level 9	20.63	19.32	22.97	20.63	—
Sales occupations	10.77	10.77	—	13.07	5.80
Level 1	5.77	5.77	—	—	5.66
Level 4	11.35	11.35	—	11.86	—
Level 8	20.89	20.89	—	20.89	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.58	11.32	12.40	11.85	8.33
Level 1	8.23	6.57	10.02	9.35	6.20
Level 2	8.98	8.78	9.32	9.35	6.83
Level 3	9.53	9.28	10.18	9.59	8.69
Level 4	10.77	10.46	11.60	10.92	9.49
Level 5	13.00	11.75	17.31	12.96	—
Level 6	13.71	13.72	—	13.71	—
Level 7	17.37	16.01	—	17.37	—
Blue-collar occupations	13.14	13.07	13.94	13.35	7.40
Level 1	7.00	6.77	9.40	7.35	5.93
Level 2	8.95	8.78	11.90	8.98	—
Level 3	10.61	10.44	12.86	10.58	—
Level 4	12.77	12.72	13.62	12.78	—
Level 5	13.88	13.73	14.83	13.88	—
Level 6	14.80	14.77	—	14.80	—
Level 7	16.71	16.83	15.93	16.73	—
Level 8	18.71	18.71	—	18.71	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15.40	15.38	15.58	15.44	—
Level 3	9.01	8.69	—	9.01	—
Level 4	12.21	11.66	—	12.21	—
Level 5	13.06	12.31	—	13.06	—
Level 6	14.77	14.91	—	14.77	—
Level 7	17.49	17.91	16.03	17.49	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Rochester, NY, June 1998 — Continued

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (-Continued)					
Level 8	\$19.11	\$19.11	—	\$19.11	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.80	12.81	—	12.81	—
Level 1	6.89	6.89	—	6.89	—
Level 2	9.12	9.12	—	9.12	—
Level 3	10.80	10.80	—	10.86	—
Level 4	12.74	12.74	—	12.74	—
Level 5	14.67	14.68	—	14.67	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.64	12.20	\$13.33	12.72	\$12.07
Level 2	11.11	—	11.11	—	—
Level 3	12.80	—	13.98	12.50	—
Level 4	14.02	—	12.52	14.12	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.55	9.34	11.24	10.27	6.03
Level 1	7.05	6.66	9.40	7.87	5.91
Level 2	9.95	9.46	—	10.19	—
Level 3	10.45	10.44	—	10.46	—
Service occupations					
Level 1	7.20	6.77	8.73	7.74	6.38
Level 2	9.06	7.96	11.86	9.62	7.41
Level 3	9.06	8.46	11.79	9.43	7.49
Level 4	12.06	11.27	15.92	12.32	—
Level 5	13.94	—	15.53	13.94	—
Level 6	17.34	—	17.66	17.34	—
Level 7	18.70	—	20.62	18.70	—
Level 8	21.32	—	21.68	21.68	—
Protective service occupations	15.25	9.50	19.32	15.92	6.80
Level 3	7.45	7.16	—	7.76	—
Level 7	20.62	—	20.62	20.62	—
Level 8	21.68	—	21.68	21.68	—
Food service occupations	7.76	7.51	9.45	8.58	6.58
Level 1	6.31	6.29	6.52	6.68	5.97
Level 2	7.80	7.66	—	—	7.19
Level 3	9.90	9.97	—	10.01	—
Health service occupations	9.88	8.64	13.25	10.34	7.66
Level 2	9.66	8.26	—	9.99	7.79
Level 3	9.06	8.42	—	9.49	7.39
Level 4	10.80	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	9.58	8.57	11.67	10.06	7.04
Level 1	8.10	7.39	9.72	8.45	—
Level 2	8.79	—	—	8.93	—
Level 3	11.50	—	—	12.00	—
Personal service occupations	9.82	8.12	12.32	10.92	7.38
Level 1	7.05	—	—	—	7.05

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

² Each occupation for which wage data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's ranking within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See technical note for more information.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Rochester, NY, June 1998

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations:					
Professional specialty and technical occupations:					
Professional specialty occupations:					
Electrical and electronic engineers	\$24.81	\$24.81	—	\$24.81	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	26.35	26.12	—	26.35	—
Level 11	27.11	27.11	—	27.11	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	25.07	25.07	—	25.07	—
Level 9	23.37	23.37	—	23.37	—
Registered nurses	19.22	19.06	\$20.17	19.54	\$17.77
Level 7	17.09	17.09	—	—	16.87
Level 8	18.61	18.06	—	—	19.06
Level 9	20.48	20.27	—	20.82	—
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	26.92	—	37.73	—	—
Elementary school teachers	34.74	—	34.74	35.06	—
Level 9	35.24	—	35.24	35.60	—
Secondary school teachers	38.15	—	38.72	38.24	—
Level 9	38.83	—	38.83	38.83	—
Teachers, special education	33.25	—	33.73	33.25	—
Level 9	33.67	—	33.67	33.67	—
Teachers, N.E.C.	32.79	—	32.79	34.35	—
Level 9	33.65	—	33.65	33.65	—
Vocational and educational counselors	22.38	—	26.09	22.55	—
Level 9	27.31	—	27.31	27.31	—
Social workers	18.35	16.81	19.84	18.66	—
Level 7	18.77	—	20.91	19.52	—
Technical occupations:					
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	—	—	—	14.86	—
Licensed practical nurses	13.25	13.01	13.92	13.04	13.79
Level 5	13.61	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	16.13	16.02	—	16.13	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations:					
Financial managers	36.75	36.75	—	36.75	—
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	32.75	32.75	—	32.75	—
Administrators, education and related fields	29.10	—	35.64	29.10	—
Managers, medicine and health	23.27	—	—	—	—
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	21.12	21.32	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	37.15	37.27	—	37.15	—
Level 10	27.32	27.32	—	27.32	—
Level 11	32.88	32.88	—	32.88	—
Level 12	41.58	41.39	—	41.58	—
Accountants and auditors	16.43	16.26	—	16.43	—
Other financial officers	18.62	18.24	—	18.46	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	17.32	16.58	—	17.44	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	23.37	21.46	28.53	23.37	—
Level 8	19.75	—	—	19.75	—
Level 9	22.88	—	—	22.88	—
Sales occupations:					
Sales occupations, other business services	14.79	14.79	—	14.79	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	24.41	24.41	—	24.41	—
Sales workers, other commodities	6.85	6.85	—	—	6.02
Cashiers	5.96	5.96	—	—	5.66
Level 1	5.83	5.83	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical:					
Secretaries	12.50	12.41	13.89	12.78	9.61
Level 4	11.59	11.40	—	11.88	—
Level 5	13.19	13.06	—	13.19	—
Level 6	15.38	15.43	—	15.38	—
Typists	11.05	—	11.28	11.19	—
Level 3	11.32	—	11.32	11.73	—
Level 4	11.06	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	8.78	8.30	—	8.92	—
Order clerks	12.91	12.91	—	12.91	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Rochester, NY, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations: (-Continued)					
Administrative support occupations, including clerical: (-Continued)					
Library clerks	\$12.22	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.59	\$10.23	\$12.03	\$10.59	—
Level 4	9.63	—	—	9.63	—
Billing clerks	9.34	9.34	—	9.34	—
Mail clerks except postal service	9.50	—	—	9.50	—
Dispatchers	11.20	—	—	11.27	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.63	9.63	—	9.63	—
Stock and inventory clerks	13.83	14.09	—	13.83	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	10.98	10.98	—	10.98	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	—	—	—	13.29	—
General office clerks	10.48	10.17	11.25	10.73	\$7.49
Level 2	8.98	8.81	—	9.15	—
Level 3	9.84	9.83	—	9.94	—
Level 4	11.80	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	10.21	8.90	—	10.21	—
Teachers' aides	8.32	—	8.32	8.30	—
Level 2	8.41	—	8.41	8.47	—
Level 3	7.90	—	7.90	7.75	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	9.28	9.42	8.30	10.61	—
Level 7	10.99	10.99	—	10.99	—
Blue-collar occupations:					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations:					
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	16.78	—	—	16.78	—
Telephone installers and repairers	14.39	14.39	—	14.39	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	19.59	—	15.28	19.59	—
Supervisors, production occupations	19.23	19.23	—	19.23	—
Level 8	19.56	19.56	—	19.56	—
Tool and die makers	19.57	19.57	—	19.57	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.19	9.19	—	9.31	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors:					
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	13.32	13.32	—	13.32	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	13.60	13.60	—	13.60	—
Level 4	12.52	12.52	—	12.52	—
Welders and cutters	12.59	12.59	—	12.59	—
Assemblers	8.85	8.85	—	8.89	—
Level 2	7.48	7.48	—	7.48	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	13.12	13.12	—	13.12	—
Transportation and material moving occupations:					
Truck drivers	9.85	—	13.09	9.96	—
Bus drivers	13.34	—	12.98	13.37	13.22
Level 4	14.16	—	—	14.16	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers:					
Production helpers	9.74	9.74	—	9.74	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.24	7.24	—	—	5.88
Level 1	5.76	5.76	—	—	5.88
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	11.46	11.46	—	11.49	—
Hand packers and packagers	8.32	8.32	—	8.48	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	9.46	—	9.61	9.56	—
Level 1	8.50	—	9.40	8.61	—
Service occupations:					
Protective service occupations:					
Police and detectives, public service	21.11	—	21.11	21.11	—
Guards and police except public service	9.79	9.51	—	10.23	—
Level 3	7.45	7.16	—	7.76	—
Food service occupations:					
Waiters and waitresses	9.14	9.14	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.13	—	—	—	—
Level 2	7.71	—	—	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	7.13	6.90	8.45	7.62	6.13

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Rochester, NY, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations: (-Continued)					
Food service occupations: (-Continued)					
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C. (-Continued)					
Level 1	\$6.19	\$6.15	\$6.57	\$6.59	\$5.68
Health service occupations:					
Health aides, except nursing	13.53	—	14.36	13.64	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.80	8.63	10.42	9.11	7.69
Level 2	8.20	8.20	—	8.29	7.86
Level 3	8.78	8.40	—	9.17	7.39
Cleaning and building service occupations:					
Janitors and cleaners	9.22	8.04	11.56	9.67	7.04
Level 1	8.10	7.39	9.72	8.45	—
Level 2	8.79	—	—	8.93	—
Level 3	11.50	—	—	12.00	—
Personal service occupations:					
Service occupations, N.E.C.	8.89	—	—	—	—

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

² Each occupation for which wage data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's ranking within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See technical note for more information.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and selected characteristics, all industries, Rochester, NY, June 1998

Occupational group ²	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
All occupations	\$17.74	\$8.86	\$18.58	\$16.50	\$17.07	\$13.54
All occupations excluding sales	17.93	9.60	18.94	16.81	17.40	11.99
White-collar occupations	21.34	10.32	22.18	20.04	20.56	15.37
White-collar excluding sales	21.93	12.91	23.23	20.96	21.44	-
Professional specialty and technical occupations	24.66	16.64	30.29	21.90	24.14	-
Professional specialty occupations	27.03	19.52	31.17	24.14	26.60	-
Technical occupations	18.40	11.65	15.55	17.95	17.82	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	28.96	15.15	24.88	29.11	28.87	-
Sales occupations	13.07	5.80	-	11.36	9.96	15.11
Administrative support including clerical occupations	11.85	8.33	12.54	11.26	11.58	-
Blue-collar occupations	13.35	7.40	15.48	12.25	13.16	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15.44	-	18.33	14.43	15.50	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.81	-	16.32	11.80	12.80	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.72	12.07	13.97	10.65	12.64	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.27	6.03	10.83	8.77	9.60	-
Service occupations	11.88	7.01	15.10	8.58	10.95	-

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

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

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

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary;

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and industry division, private industry, all workers², Rochester, NY, June 1998

Occupational group ³	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ⁴				Service-producing industries ⁵				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
All occupations	\$16.18	\$19.17	—	—	\$18.99	—	\$17.42	—	\$15.20	\$14.23
All occupations excluding sales	16.55	19.09	—	—	18.91	—	17.38	—	15.14	14.17
White-collar occupations	19.58	25.92	—	—	25.85	—	16.85	—	15.49	17.02
White-collar excluding sales	20.71	25.85	—	—	25.77	—	16.74	—	15.47	17.00
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.72	23.84	—	—	23.84	—	—	—	—	19.45
Professional specialty occupations	23.84	27.57	—	—	27.57	—	—	—	—	21.26
Technical occupations	18.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.95
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	29.13	33.14	—	—	33.61	—	—	—	22.81	22.06
Sales occupations	10.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.69	17.76
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	11.32	13.29	—	—	13.19	—	14.55	—	10.64	10.55
Blue-collar occupations	13.07	13.82	—	—	13.81	—	18.27	—	—	9.35
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15.38	15.61	—	—	15.60	—	19.52	—	—	12.89
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.81	13.22	—	—	13.22	—	—	—	—	6.96
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.34	11.62	—	—	11.62	—	—	—	—	9.84
Service occupations	8.45	10.92	—	—	10.92	—	—	—	—	8.36

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁵ Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-3. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and establishment employment size, private industry, all workers², Rochester, NY, June 1998

Occupational group ³	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All occupations	\$16.18	\$12.42	\$16.68	\$14.39	\$18.80
All occupations excluding sales	16.55	12.52	17.01	14.87	18.81
White-collar occupations	19.58	15.60	20.08	17.92	22.16
White-collar excluding sales	20.71	17.46	21.00	19.53	22.19
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.72	21.83	21.71	21.09	22.01
Professional specialty occupations	23.84	23.02	23.90	23.31	24.22
Technical occupations	18.07	—	18.14	16.76	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	29.13	27.33	29.26	28.19	30.36
Sales occupations	10.77	—	10.16	9.80	17.80
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	11.32	10.63	11.43	10.24	12.98
Blue-collar occupations	13.07	9.84	13.45	10.43	15.84
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15.38	11.14	15.93	11.81	19.47
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.81	11.74	12.89	10.02	14.70
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.20	—	14.07	—	14.83
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.34	6.65	9.92	9.31	11.20
Service occupations	8.45	7.20	8.74	7.75	9.98

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

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Table C-4. Number of workers¹ represented by occupational group, Rochester, NY, June 1998

Occupational group ²	All workers		
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	309,648	240,847	68,801
All occupations excluding sales	291,886	223,085	68,801
White-collar occupations	178,422	132,848	45,574
White-collar excluding sales	160,659	115,085	45,574
Professional specialty and technical occupations	73,638	47,378	26,259
Professional specialty occupations	55,127	30,080	25,047
Technical occupations	18,511	17,298	1,213
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	36,651	31,626	5,025
Sales occupations	17,763	17,763	—
Administrative support including clerical occupations	50,370	36,081	14,289
Blue-collar occupations	83,468	75,880	7,588
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	26,114	22,842	3,272
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	37,830	37,642	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,241	2,603	2,638
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14,283	12,794	1,489
Service occupations	47,759	32,120	15,639

¹ Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey. 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 establishment, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

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NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

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 the steps required to produce the data.

Planning for the survey

The overall design of the survey includes questions of scope, frame, and sample selection.

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing); service-producing industries (transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries); and State and local governments. Agriculture, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey an establishment was an economic unit which 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 was usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment was defined as all locations of a government entity.

The Rochester, NY, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans and Wayne Counties, NY.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two stage stratified design with probability proportional to em-

ployment 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 which were not selected for collection. See appendix table 1 for a count of establishments in the survey by employment size. 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. Collection was the responsibility of the field economists, working out of the Regional Office, who visited each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to follow-up and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

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

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs.
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the Census of Population system.
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time v. part-time, union v. nonunion, and time v. incentive.
4. Determination of the level of work of each job.

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers who met all the criteria identified in the last three steps. Special procedures were developed for jobs for which a correct classification or level could not be determined.

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

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 collected in each establishment was based on an establishment's employment size as shown in the following schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
50-99	8
100-249	10
250-999	12
1000-2,499	16
2,500+	20

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

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

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

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

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work

level of each selected job was determined using a "generic leveling" process. Generic leveling ranks and compares all occupations randomly selected in an establishment using the same criteria. This is a major departure from the method used in the past in the Bureau's Occupational Compensation Surveys which studied specifically defined occupations with leveling definitions unique to each occupation.

For this survey, the level of each occupation in an establishment was determined by an analysis of each of 10 leveling factors. Nine of these factors are drawn from the U.S. Government Office of Personnel Management's Factor Evaluation System, which is the underlying structure for evaluation of General Schedule Federal employees. The tenth factor, supervisory duties, attempts to account for the effect of supervisory duties. It is considered experimental. The 10 factors are:

- Knowledge
- Supervision received
- Guidelines
- Complexity
- Scope and effect
- Personal contacts
- Purpose of contacts
- Physical demands
- Work environment
- Supervisory duties

Each factor contains a number of levels and each level has an associated written description and point value. The number and range of points differ among the factors. For each factor, an occupation was assigned a level based on which written description best matched the job. Within each occupation, the points for 9 factors (supervisory duties was excluded) were recorded and totaled. The total determines the overall level of the occupation. Appendix table 3 presents average work levels for published occupational groups and selected occupations. A description of the levels for each factor is shown in appendix C.

Tabulations of levels of work for occupations in the survey follow the Federal Government's white-collar General Schedule. Point ranges for each of the 15 levels are shown in appendix D. It also includes an example of a leveled job and a guide to help data users evaluate jobs in their firm.

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the new generic leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 generic level factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the generic level factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased. Detailed research continues in the area. The results of this research will be published by BLS in the future.

Collection period

The survey data were collected over five quarters. 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 (e.g., Christmas bonuses, profit-sharing bonuses)
- Uniform and tool allowances
- Free room and board
- Payments made by third parties (e.g., tips, bonuses given by manufacturers to department store salespeople, referral incentives in real estate)
- On-call pay

In order to calculate earnings for various time periods (hourly, weekly, and annual), data on work schedules were also 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, 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 that the employer considers to be full time.

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

Level. A ranking of an occupation based on the require-

ments of the position. (See the description in the technical note and the example for more details on the leveling process.)

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

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

Straight-time. Time worked at the standard rate of pay for the job.

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

Data were processed and analyzed at the Bureau's 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 the individual establishments or occupations into the various data series. Some of the establishments surveyed could not supply or refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar "cells" were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of the nonrespondents equals the mean value of 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 and job level.

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

response was treated as a refusal.

Survey response

	Establish- ments
Total in sample	245
Responding	168
Out of business or not in survey scope	17
Unable or refused to pro- vide data	60

Some surveys may have a high nonresponse rate for the all industries or private industry iterations. Such instances are noted in the bulletin table footnotes.

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for individual establishment/occupations. Before being combined, individual wage rates are weighted by: number of workers; the sample weight adjusted for nonresponding establishments and other factors; and the occupation work schedule, varying depending on whether hourly, weekly, or annual rates are being calculated.

Not all series that were calculated 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 publishing a series that could have revealed information about a specific establishment.

The number of workers estimates 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 only to indicate the relative importance of the occupational groups studied.

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. Appendix table 2 contains RSE data for selected series in this bulletin. RSE data for all series in this bulletin are available on the Internet web site and by request to the BLS National Office.

The standard error can be used to calculate a “confidence interval” around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose table A-1 shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers was \$12.79 per hour, and appendix table 2 shows a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (\$12.79 plus and minus 1.645 times 3.6 percent times \$12.79). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

Nonsampling errors also affect survey results. They can stem from many sources, such as inability to obtain information for some establishments, difficulties with survey definitions, inability of the respondents to provide correct information, or mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained. A Technical Reinterview Program done in all survey areas will be used in the development of a formal quality assessment process to help compute nonsampling error. Although they were not specifically measured, the nonsampling errors were expected to be minimal due to the extensive training of the field economists who gathered the survey data by personal visit, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. Number of establishments studied by industry division and establishment employment size, and number of establishments represented, Rochester, NY, June 1998

Industry	Number of establishments represented	Number of establishments studied				
		Total studied	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
				Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All industries	1,267	163	20	143	73	70
Private industry	1,152	119	19	100	59	41
Goods-producing industries	347	46	5	41	20	21
Mining	3	1	-	1	1	-
Construction	25	1	-	1	1	-
Manufacturing	318	44	5	39	18	21
Service-producing industries	805	73	14	59	39	20
Transportation and public utilities	24	5	-	5	2	3
Wholesale and retail trade	378	14	8	6	6	-
Finance, insurance and real estate	62	8	1	7	5	2
Services	342	46	5	41	26	15
State and local government	115	44	1	43	14	29

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported. Overall industry and industry groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², Rochester, NY, June 1998

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	2.8	3.5	2.9
All occupations excluding sales	2.9	3.6	2.9
White-collar occupations	3.0	3.8	3.4
White-collar occupations excluding sales	2.9	3.9	3.4
Professional specialty and technical occupations	2.4	3.4	3.6
Professional specialty occupations	2.3	3.8	3.1
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	4.8	5.4	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	8.0	8.0	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	5.4	5.9	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	2.5	2.5	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	2.5	2.5	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—
Health related occupations	4.8	5.6	8.3
Registered nurses	3.1	3.5	3.7
Teachers, college and university	9.3	—	5.6
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	10.3	—	6.1
Teachers, except college and university	3.4	21.4	3.0
Elementary school teachers	4.6	—	4.6
Secondary school teachers	4.5	—	4.3
Teachers, special education	4.1	—	3.8
Teachers, N.E.C.	8.5	—	8.5
Vocational and educational counselors	13.9	—	10.2
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	7.5	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	6.2	9.9	6.8
Social workers	5.2	6.4	6.5
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	10.5	10.9	—
Technical occupations	5.7	5.8	6.7
Licensed practical nurses	2.1	2.5	1.7
Electrical and electronic technicians	8.0	8.5	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	4.4	4.8	7.2
Executives, administrators, and managers	4.4	4.7	7.6
Financial managers	11.8	11.8	—
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	7.2	7.2	—
Administrators, education and related fields	15.3	—	9.4
Managers, medicine and health	18.2	—	—
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	20.4	21.7	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	5.6	5.8	—
Management related occupations	4.0	3.8	11.4
Accountants and auditors	5.8	6.5	—
Other financial officers	2.7	2.6	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	3.5	2.9	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	8.1	6.8	16.7
Sales occupations	9.5	9.5	—
Sales occupations, other business services	30.5	30.5	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	15.5	15.5	—
Sales workers, other commodities	4.2	4.2	—
Cashiers	4.9	4.9	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3.8	4.4	7.6
Secretaries	4.2	4.5	8.0
Typists	4.5	—	4.7
Receptionists	5.9	4.7	—
Order clerks	9.3	9.3	—
Library clerks	9.1	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	4.3	4.6	8.2
Billing clerks	2.5	2.5	—
Mail clerks except postal service	5.0	—	—
Dispatchers	1.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², Rochester, NY, June 1998 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
White-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)			
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	7.9	7.9	—
Stock and inventory clerks	7.1	7.9	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	14.5	14.5	—
General office clerks	4.8	6.2	6.1
Data entry keyers	8.0	11.8	—
Teachers' aides	3.3	—	3.3
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	7.4	8.3	6.7
Blue-collar occupations			
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4.3	4.7	3.1
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	3.8	—	—
Telephone installers and repairers	7.0	7.0	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	7.9	—	4.7
Supervisors, production occupations	7.8	7.8	—
Tool and die makers	6.7	6.7	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	8.6	8.6	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.8	6.8	—
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	8.4	8.4	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	11.7	11.7	—
Welders and cutters	11.8	11.8	—
Assemblers	8.4	8.4	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	14.9	14.9	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.4	12.6	3.8
Truck drivers	11.0	—	6.2
Bus drivers	8.7	—	4.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.4	6.0	8.7
Production helpers	11.6	11.6	—
Stock handlers and baggers	12.6	12.6	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	15.7	15.7	—
Hand packers and packagers	3.9	3.9	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	14.3	—	13.7
Service occupations			
Protective service occupations	8.7	16.9	4.1
Police and detectives, public service	5.2	—	5.2
Guards and police except public service	14.8	17.0	—
Food service occupations	5.2	5.5	6.1
Waiters and waitresses	11.0	11.0	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.5	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	2.2	1.0	7.2
Health service occupations	3.5	3.5	5.3
Health aides, except nursing	5.4	—	3.9
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3.4	3.6	2.7
Cleaning and building service occupations	5.4	7.7	4.9
Janitors and cleaners	4.9	5.6	5.0
Personal service occupations	14.4	2.6	23.0
Service occupations, N.E.C.	8.4	—	—

¹ The relative standard error is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. Hourly earnings for these occupations are presented in Tables A-1 and A-2. Reliable relative standard errors could not be determined for all occupations.

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are

classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Rochester, NY, June 1998

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	6	6	3
All occupations excluding sales	6	6	3
White-collar occupations	7	8	4
White-collar occupations excluding sales	8	8	5
Professional specialty and technical occupations	9	9	7
Professional specialty occupations	9	9	7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	10	10	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	9	9	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	11	11	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	10	10	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	10	10	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—
Health related occupations	8	9	8
Registered nurses	8	8	8
Teachers, college and university	10	10	—
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	9	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	9	9	6
Elementary school teachers	9	9	—
Secondary school teachers	9	9	—
Teachers, special education	9	9	—
Teachers, N.E.C.	8	9	—
Vocational and educational counselors	8	9	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	11	11	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	8	8	—
Social workers	7	7	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	8	8	—
Technical occupations	7	8	5
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	—	7	—
Licensed practical nurses	6	6	6
Electrical and electronic technicians	7	7	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10	10	8
Executives, administrators, and managers	11	11	—
Financial managers	11	11	—
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations ..	11	11	—
Administrators, education and related fields	10	10	—
Managers, medicine and health	10	—	—
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	9	—	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	12	12	—
Management related occupations	8	8	—
Accountants and auditors	7	7	—
Other financial officers	9	8	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	7	7	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	9	9	—
Sales occupations	4	5	2
Sales occupations, other business services	6	6	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	8	8	—
Sales workers, other commodities	3	—	2
Cashiers	2	—	1
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4	4	3
Secretaries	4	5	3
Typists	3	3	—
Receptionists	2	2	—
Order clerks	5	5	—
Library clerks	4	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	5	5	—
Billing clerks	4	4	—
Mail clerks except postal service	2	2	—
Dispatchers	6	6	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	3	3	—
Stock and inventory clerks	5	5	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	4	4	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	—	6	—
General office clerks	3	3	2
Data entry keyers	2	2	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Rochester, NY, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)			
Teachers' aides	3	3	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	3	5	—
Blue-collar occupations			
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5	5	2
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	6	6	—
Telephone installers and repairers	7	7	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Supervisors, production occupations	7	7	—
Tool and die makers	8	8	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	7	7	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3	3	—
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	4	4	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	4	4	—
Welders and cutters	5	5	—
Assemblers	4	4	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	3	3	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	4	4	3
Truck drivers	4	4	—
Bus drivers	3	3	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4	4	4
Production helpers	2	3	1
Stock handlers and baggers	3	3	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	2	—	1
Hand packers and packagers	2	2	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	2	2	—
Service occupations			
Protective service occupations	3	4	2
Police and detectives, public service	5	6	3
Guards and police except public service	8	8	—
Food service occupations	3	4	—
Waiters and waitresses	2	2	2
Kitchen workers, food preparation	2	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	2	—	—
Health service occupations	2	2	1
Health aides, except nursing	3	3	3
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3	3	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	3	3	3
Janitors and cleaners	2	2	1
Personal service occupations	2	2	1
Service occupations, N.E.C.	4	5	3
	6	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups. The occupations titled authors, musicians, actors, painters, photographers, dancers, artists, athletes, and legislators cannot be assigned a work level.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may

include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.