

Oklahoma City, OK

National Compensation Survey

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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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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction.....	1
Tables:	
A-1. Hourly earnings for selected occupations, all workers, all industries.....	2
A-2. Hourly earnings for selected occupations, all workers, private industry and State and local government.....	5
A-3. Hourly earnings for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers, all industries.....	8
A-4. Weekly and annual earnings and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only, all industries.....	11
B-1. Mean hourly earnings by occupational group and levels, all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers.....	13
B-2. Mean hourly earnings for selected occupations and levels, all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers.....	16
C-1. Mean hourly earnings by occupational group and selected characteristics, all industries.....	19
C-2. Mean hourly earnings by occupational group and industry division, private industry, all workers.....	20
C-3. Mean hourly earnings by occupational group and establishment employment size, private industry, all workers.....	21
C-4. Number of workers represented by occupational group.....	22
Appendixes:	
A. Technical Note.....	A-1
Table 1. Number of establishments studied and represented.....	A-5
Table 2. Relative standard errors.....	A-6
Table 3. Average work levels.....	A-8
B. Occupational Classifications.....	B-1
C. Generic Leveling Criteria.....	C-1
D. Evaluating Your Firm's Jobs.....	D-1
E. A Guide for Users of Prior BLS Wage Surveys.....	E-1

Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS survey results for the Oklahoma City, OK 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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$13.52	\$6.00	\$8.05	\$11.75	\$16.76	\$22.12
All occupations excluding sales	13.71	6.27	8.33	12.00	16.93	22.21
White-collar occupations	15.18	7.00	9.14	12.94	18.49	24.83
White-collar occupations excluding sales	15.79	7.99	9.88	13.61	18.91	25.28
Professional specialty and technical occupations	17.51	10.10	12.45	16.54	20.75	26.29
Professional specialty occupations	18.79	11.91	13.68	17.38	21.79	27.52
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	27.34	17.50	18.57	23.01	32.45	41.54
Mathematical and computer scientists	22.97	15.27	21.54	22.66	24.83	24.83
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.57	21.54	21.79	24.83	24.83	28.95
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	17.12	11.47	13.87	16.36	19.57	20.75
Registered nurses	17.75	13.87	15.68	17.72	20.28	20.75
Teachers, college and university	28.85	18.13	22.91	28.40	31.49	38.79
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	29.23	17.79	23.06	27.52	31.37	41.97
Teachers, except college and university	19.83	14.83	16.70	19.75	23.37	25.73
Elementary school teachers	20.95	16.47	17.81	20.42	23.94	26.18
Secondary school teachers	21.17	16.72	18.25	20.41	23.89	26.50
Teachers, N.E.C.	19.18	14.70	15.54	18.52	22.04	25.69
Substitute teachers	6.56	5.83	6.67	6.67	6.67	7.50
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	16.66	11.69	12.27	12.97	18.91	26.51
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.04	10.92	12.16	13.09	13.91	14.38
Social workers	13.04	10.92	12.16	13.09	13.91	14.38
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	14.56	8.00	10.82	12.98	19.23	22.54
Technical occupations	13.84	8.22	9.58	12.19	18.09	19.98
Radiological technicians	15.44	11.01	12.82	14.42	18.30	19.35
Licensed practical nurses	11.13	9.55	10.07	10.75	11.20	13.25
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	9.28	7.09	7.97	8.50	10.55	12.71
Electrical and electronic technicians	19.03	15.44	17.71	18.91	21.01	22.24
Computer programmers	21.76	17.97	19.22	19.98	21.92	30.22
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	23.48	12.94	15.38	18.91	26.44	37.79
Executives, administrators, and managers	27.05	14.70	16.35	21.65	32.76	46.13
Financial managers	24.15	14.19	17.31	23.08	32.31	35.94
Personnel and labor relations managers	18.52	8.25	10.00	16.35	21.64	36.14
Administrators, education and related fields	22.75	13.46	18.91	21.64	27.50	39.42
Managers, medicine and health	28.37	15.38	23.67	26.44	34.32	44.71
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	34.73	18.13	21.65	27.85	40.76	64.04
Management related occupations	17.69	12.41	12.94	17.31	20.73	25.01
Accountants and auditors	20.45	13.36	17.25	19.83	25.01	26.08
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	14.07	11.50	12.41	12.94	14.59	18.22
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	17.82	12.82	12.82	15.91	22.12	22.83
Sales occupations	11.54	5.15	5.77	8.32	14.93	20.43
Supervisors, sales occupations	17.06	8.00	15.22	15.22	17.87	38.24
Sales occupations, other business services	20.46	10.97	14.93	17.31	24.87	26.47
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	12.77	5.77	8.32	11.65	16.11	20.19
Sales workers, other commodities	10.06	5.15	6.00	7.37	9.64	11.74
Cashiers	6.29	5.15	5.25	5.60	6.83	8.85
Administrative support occupations, including clerical ...	10.16	6.75	8.05	9.53	11.40	14.19
Supervisors, general office	17.26	10.54	12.02	15.63	22.36	29.07
Secretaries	10.60	8.35	9.18	9.99	11.40	12.97
Receptionists	9.07	6.07	7.27	8.08	8.45	10.10
Order clerks	11.29	7.89	8.36	12.13	12.92	14.01
File clerks	8.30	6.09	6.96	8.32	9.07	10.84
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.66	6.33	7.25	9.10	11.54	15.91
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.42	7.68	8.57	9.18	10.02	10.82
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.41	5.67	6.29	9.00	11.19	16.07
Stock and inventory clerks	9.41	6.25	6.50	8.05	12.00	13.55
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	11.88	8.75	9.62	11.30	14.09	15.77
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	13.75	7.00	11.54	13.41	18.18	18.18
General office clerks	8.63	6.00	6.92	7.89	9.13	13.66

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Oklahoma City, OK, November 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
White-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)						
Data entry keyers	\$9.54	\$6.75	\$8.00	\$9.53	\$11.10	\$14.04
Teachers' aides	7.14	5.77	6.30	6.81	7.70	9.24
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	10.20	7.42	8.54	10.21	11.96	12.58
Blue-collar occupations						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.41	6.00	8.00	11.90	15.30	21.17
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	14.38	8.57	11.00	13.73	16.50	21.79
Heavy equipment mechanics	20.42	11.30	11.95	21.63	28.00	28.94
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	12.89	10.00	12.00	13.50	13.75	14.00
Supervisors, production occupations	14.59	12.80	13.79	14.38	15.01	17.50
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	17.28	10.34	12.75	16.01	18.86	29.32
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors ..	9.42	6.63	7.34	8.49	10.25	13.56
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	11.87	5.84	8.00	11.00	15.30	21.39
Welders and cutters	10.85	8.15	8.75	10.26	11.19	16.53
Assemblers	13.45	8.00	10.24	12.00	14.15	24.29
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	15.50	7.66	10.79	15.30	21.39	21.39
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.72	5.79	6.73	10.00	12.73	12.80
Truck drivers	13.89	5.65	10.00	13.85	17.95	21.17
Bus drivers	16.99	8.49	12.19	18.67	21.17	23.37
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.71	8.35	13.01	13.63	13.94	14.47
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, N.E.C.	12.67	8.89	9.80	13.26	15.39	16.76
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.74	5.75	10.80	14.33	15.95	17.00
Stock handlers and baggers	8.19	5.50	6.00	7.04	8.94	12.50
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	7.82	5.15	6.00	6.55	7.85	12.50
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	9.54	6.50	8.00	8.50	10.73	15.28
.....	6.56	5.25	5.60	6.00	7.50	8.00
Service occupations						
Protective service occupations	8.49	5.15	5.76	7.00	9.28	14.85
Supervisors, police and detectives	14.49	8.69	10.43	13.17	17.93	23.21
Firefighting occupations	13.23	9.99	10.51	10.96	14.42	24.40
Police and detectives, public service	15.06	10.43	10.95	15.80	17.22	20.92
Food service occupations	16.38	9.98	13.78	16.33	19.47	23.21
Waiters and waitresses	5.63	2.15	5.15	5.40	6.50	7.75
Cooks	3.84	2.13	2.15	2.15	6.00	6.00
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	7.01	5.15	6.25	7.50	7.77	8.21
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.35	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.25	6.00
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	6.55	5.15	5.90	6.50	7.25	7.75
.....	5.25	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.50	6.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Oklahoma City, OK, November 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)						
Health service occupations	\$6.86	\$5.80	\$6.19	\$6.64	\$7.29	\$8.39
Health aides, except nursing	6.75	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.83	5.90	6.19	6.62	7.25	8.14
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.86	5.25	6.12	7.82	8.95	10.59
Maids and housemen	5.96	5.15	5.25	5.83	6.25	7.21
Janitors and cleaners	7.58	5.40	6.06	7.47	8.46	9.79
Personal service occupations	6.59	5.25	5.75	6.28	7.21	8.00
Service occupations, N.E.C.	6.12	5.40	5.75	5.90	6.25	6.25

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.

⁴ The positional statistics for this occupation were suppressed because some were below the minimum wage. In this update survey, an average decrease in mean wages for this occupation was applied to the positional statistics, causing the 10th percentile to go below the minimum wage.

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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 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	\$13.00	\$5.70	\$7.39	\$10.95	\$16.11	\$21.50	\$14.84	\$8.21	\$9.89	\$13.33	\$18.49	\$24.34
All occupations excluding sales	13.19	5.99	7.63	11.30	16.43	21.65	14.85	8.20	9.89	13.33	18.49	24.37
White-collar occupations	14.87	6.40	8.45	12.14	17.87	24.66	15.72	8.50	10.33	14.11	19.94	24.83
White-collar occupations excluding sales	15.83	7.44	9.50	13.08	18.58	26.44	15.74	8.50	10.38	14.21	19.89	24.83
Professional specialty and technical occupations	17.09	9.85	12.02	16.50	19.23	24.07	17.86	10.46	12.67	16.60	21.79	26.51
Professional specialty occupations	18.42	11.20	13.44	17.00	19.60	28.19	18.99	12.16	13.90	17.78	22.61	26.94
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	27.58	17.50	19.44	24.07	32.45	41.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	17.15	12.96	14.28	16.21	18.26	20.35	17.07	10.46	11.47	19.12	20.75	20.75
Registered nurses	17.04	13.73	15.08	16.77	18.58	19.63	19.22	14.67	18.44	20.75	20.75	20.75
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.01	15.00	16.89	19.78	23.37	25.72
Elementary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.95	16.47	17.81	20.42	23.94	26.18
Secondary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.17	16.72	18.25	20.41	23.89	26.50
Substitute teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.56	5.83	6.67	6.67	6.67	7.50
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	14.56	8.00	10.82	12.98	19.23	22.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	15.18	8.87	10.95	14.42	18.91	21.92	10.38	7.92	8.22	9.58	10.86	15.27
Licensed practical nurses	11.99	9.75	10.44	10.95	12.34	16.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	10.51	6.80	8.68	10.55	12.27	13.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	19.03	15.44	17.71	18.91	21.01	22.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers	21.76	17.97	19.22	19.98	21.92	30.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.70	13.50	16.93	22.05	29.61	45.92	18.19	12.41	14.37	16.33	20.38	25.10
Executives, administrators, and managers	31.46	15.00	19.02	26.45	36.07	57.69	19.72	14.70	15.38	18.22	20.38	31.52
Financial managers	24.15	14.19	17.31	23.08	32.31	35.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.05	18.91	18.91	21.64	27.50	39.42
Managers, medicine and health	28.29	15.38	20.19	26.44	34.32	44.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	36.76	16.83	22.25	29.07	44.62	64.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	18.89	12.82	14.65	18.23	22.05	26.08	15.76	11.91	12.41	13.79	18.22	22.83
Accountants and auditors	20.42	13.36	14.65	19.83	26.08	26.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	11.51	5.15	5.75	8.25	14.67	20.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales occupations	16.82	7.61	15.22	15.22	15.42	38.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations, other business services	20.46	10.97	14.93	17.31	24.87	26.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	12.77	5.77	8.32	11.65	16.11	20.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	10.06	5.15	6.00	7.37	9.64	11.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	6.22	5.15	5.25	5.60	6.60	8.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.41	6.61	7.89	9.62	12.21	15.41	9.54	7.51	8.42	9.36	10.42	11.39
Supervisors, general office	17.36	10.54	12.02	14.42	22.36	29.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	11.61	7.50	9.00	11.15	12.88	16.28	10.16	8.42	9.18	9.89	10.72	12.43
Receptionists	9.07	6.07	7.27	8.08	8.45	10.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks	11.29	7.89	8.36	12.13	12.92	14.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.69	6.18	6.75	7.64	12.40	15.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.05	8.50	8.94	9.88	10.82	11.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.41	5.67	6.29	9.00	11.19	16.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	9.41	6.25	6.50	8.05	12.00	13.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	11.88	8.75	9.62	11.30	14.09	15.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	13.75	7.00	11.54	13.41	18.18	18.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	8.40	5.69	6.90	7.75	9.13	13.66	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Oklahoma City, OK, November 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)												
Data entry keyers	\$9.54	\$6.75	\$8.00	\$9.53	\$11.10	\$14.04	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$7.14	\$5.77	\$6.30	\$6.81	\$7.70	\$9.24
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	10.51	8.16	8.87	10.28	11.97	12.66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue-collar occupations												
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.39	6.00	8.00	11.65	15.30	21.39	12.64	8.33	10.30	13.01	14.38	16.47
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	14.51	8.31	10.63	13.62	16.73	22.06	13.67	10.18	12.66	13.89	14.95	16.79
Heavy equipment mechanics	20.42	11.30	11.95	21.63	28.00	28.94	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production occupations ..	12.89	10.00	12.00	13.50	13.75	14.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	17.28	10.34	12.75	16.01	18.86	29.32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.42	6.63	7.34	8.49	10.25	13.56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	11.90	5.83	8.00	11.04	15.30	21.39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	10.99	8.16	8.77	10.55	11.58	16.53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assemblers	13.45	8.00	10.24	12.00	14.15	24.29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	15.50	7.66	10.79	15.30	21.39	21.39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.72	5.79	6.73	10.00	12.73	12.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers	14.37	5.40	10.00	14.33	18.45	21.17	11.69	8.33	9.45	12.90	13.42	14.21
Bus drivers	17.62	7.87	13.71	19.27	21.17	23.65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.65	8.12	8.33	10.40	13.01	13.01
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.67	8.89	9.80	13.26	15.39	16.76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.11	5.50	6.00	7.03	8.75	12.50	10.43	6.00	6.15	8.14	10.20	20.27
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	7.82	5.15	6.00	6.55	7.85	12.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	9.54	6.50	8.00	8.50	10.73	15.28	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.51	5.25	5.60	6.00	7.50	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations												
Protective service occupations	6.27	5.15	5.25	6.19	7.10	8.00	12.11	6.50	8.43	10.49	15.42	21.88
Supervisors, police and detectives	8.51	6.13	7.39	9.25	9.25	10.00	14.77	9.02	10.54	13.70	18.43	23.41
Firefighting occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.23	9.99	10.51	10.96	14.42	24.40
Police and detectives, public service ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.06	10.43	10.95	15.80	17.22	20.92
Food service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.39	9.98	13.77	16.33	19.60	23.21
Waiters and waitresses	5.57	2.15	5.15	5.40	6.50	7.63	6.51	5.15	5.15	6.03	7.38	9.40
Cooks	3.84	2.13	2.15	2.15	6.00	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	7.27	5.50	6.50	7.63	7.77	8.21	6.17	5.15	5.15	5.55	6.87	8.22
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.35	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.25	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	6.55	5.15	5.90	6.50	7.25	7.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.25	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.50	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Oklahoma City, OK, November 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)												
Health service occupations	\$6.72	\$5.70	\$6.00	\$6.55	\$7.14	\$8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	6.69	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.73	5.90	6.19	6.55	7.01	7.88	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	6.84	5.15	5.35	6.25	7.82	8.95	\$8.75	\$6.27	\$7.50	\$8.55	\$9.18	\$10.76
Maids and housemen	5.96	5.15	5.25	5.83	6.25	7.21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.39	5.15	5.65	7.07	7.82	12.23	7.79	6.00	6.40	7.50	8.55	9.59
Personal service occupations	6.67	5.25	5.75	6.39	7.21	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—

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.

⁴ The positional statistics for this occupation were suppressed because some were below the minimum wage. In this update survey, an average decrease in mean wages for this occupation was applied to the positional statistics, causing the 10th percentile to go below the minimum wage.

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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 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	\$14.00	\$6.40	\$8.51	\$12.22	\$17.21	\$22.66	\$7.70	\$5.15	\$5.50	\$6.50	\$8.00	\$13.76
All occupations excluding sales	14.11	6.52	8.75	12.40	17.47	22.66	8.11	5.15	5.50	6.75	8.50	14.26
White-collar occupations	15.63	7.63	9.62	13.33	18.91	25.10	8.66	5.19	5.65	6.75	9.06	15.38
White-collar occupations excluding sales	16.07	8.22	10.10	13.88	19.21	25.72	10.23	6.40	6.67	8.00	13.34	17.06
Professional specialty and technical occupations	17.72	10.44	12.45	16.83	20.76	26.46	13.36	6.50	8.00	14.22	16.73	19.07
Professional specialty occupations	19.02	11.95	13.87	17.53	21.95	27.64	14.46	6.67	10.00	15.00	17.94	19.17
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	27.34	17.50	18.57	23.01	32.45	41.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	22.97	15.27	21.54	22.66	24.83	24.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.57	21.54	21.79	24.83	24.83	28.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	17.16	10.98	13.68	16.35	19.71	20.75	16.82	13.51	15.22	17.06	18.91	19.17
Registered nurses	17.83	13.87	15.77	17.68	20.69	20.75	17.14	13.99	15.55	17.94	19.00	19.38
Teachers, college and university	28.81	18.13	22.57	28.40	31.83	39.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	29.19	17.13	22.47	27.52	32.39	43.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	20.26	15.22	17.16	19.98	23.46	25.91	10.48	6.67	6.67	7.50	15.00	15.00
Elementary school teachers	20.95	16.47	17.81	20.42	23.94	26.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary school teachers	21.17	16.72	18.25	20.41	23.89	26.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substitute teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.56	5.83	6.67	6.67	6.67	7.50
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	16.66	11.69	12.27	12.97	18.91	26.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.09	10.92	12.16	13.33	13.91	14.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	13.09	10.92	12.16	13.33	13.91	14.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	15.67	9.72	11.50	14.04	19.23	22.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	14.03	8.31	9.75	12.27	18.30	20.72	9.36	6.00	6.00	8.00	13.15	14.75
Radiological technicians	15.44	11.01	12.82	14.42	18.30	19.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	11.13	9.55	10.07	10.75	11.20	13.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	9.03	7.09	7.97	8.50	10.07	12.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	19.03	15.44	17.71	18.91	21.01	22.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers	21.76	17.97	19.22	19.98	21.92	30.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	23.50	12.94	15.38	18.91	26.44	37.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	27.10	14.70	16.35	21.65	32.76	46.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial managers	24.15	14.19	17.31	23.08	32.31	35.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel and labor relations managers	18.52	8.25	10.00	16.35	21.64	36.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	22.75	13.46	18.91	21.64	27.50	39.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, medicine and health	29.60	18.22	23.67	26.44	34.32	44.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	34.73	18.13	21.65	27.85	40.76	64.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	17.69	12.41	12.94	17.31	20.73	25.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	20.45	13.36	17.25	19.83	25.01	26.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	14.07	11.50	12.41	12.94	14.59	18.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	17.82	12.82	12.82	15.91	22.12	22.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	12.63	5.25	6.56	9.28	15.22	21.45	5.84	5.15	5.19	5.50	6.00	7.00
Supervisors, sales occupations	17.06	8.00	15.22	15.22	17.87	38.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations, other business services	20.61	10.97	14.93	17.31	24.87	26.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	12.77	5.77	8.32	11.65	16.11	20.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	6.86	5.15	5.45	6.41	8.00	9.28	5.58	5.15	5.15	5.50	5.75	6.25
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.35	7.05	8.26	9.73	11.70	14.53	7.64	6.40	6.50	7.00	8.00	9.87
Supervisors, general office	17.26	10.54	12.02	15.63	22.36	29.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	10.61	8.42	9.18	10.00	11.40	12.97	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Oklahoma City, OK, November 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)												
Receptionists	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$6.81	\$5.61	\$6.07	\$7.00	\$7.27	\$7.94
Order clerks	\$11.65	\$7.87	\$8.86	\$12.13	\$13.45	\$14.01	—	—	—	—	—	—
File clerks	8.30	6.09	6.96	8.32	9.07	10.84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.66	6.33	7.25	9.10	11.54	15.91	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.42	7.68	8.57	9.18	10.02	10.82	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.42	5.67	6.29	9.00	11.81	16.07	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	9.37	6.25	6.50	8.05	11.79	13.55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	11.88	8.75	9.62	11.30	14.09	15.77	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	14.28	8.45	12.40	14.00	18.18	18.18	—	—	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	8.79	6.00	7.00	8.10	9.40	13.66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	7.14	5.77	6.30	6.81	7.70	9.24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	10.31	7.42	8.65	10.28	11.97	12.58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue-collar occupations	12.71	6.35	8.47	12.08	15.30	21.17	7.72	5.15	5.15	6.01	9.27	13.63
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14.44	8.76	11.25	13.76	16.50	21.79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	20.42	11.30	11.95	21.63	28.00	28.94	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heavy equipment mechanics	12.89	10.00	12.00	13.50	13.75	14.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	14.59	12.80	13.79	14.38	15.01	17.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production occupations ..	17.28	10.34	12.75	16.01	18.86	29.32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.42	6.63	7.34	8.49	10.25	13.56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.97	6.00	8.00	11.04	15.30	21.39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	10.85	8.15	8.75	10.26	11.19	16.53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	13.52	8.00	10.24	11.96	16.91	24.29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assemblers	15.63	8.03	11.56	15.30	21.39	21.39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	9.72	5.79	6.73	10.00	12.73	12.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.59	7.42	11.15	14.21	18.45	21.17	9.00	5.15	5.15	8.33	13.70	14.05
Truck drivers	16.99	8.49	12.19	18.67	21.17	23.37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	13.13	9.74	13.01	13.53	13.92	14.49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	12.67	8.89	9.80	13.26	15.39	16.76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, N.E.C.	12.74	5.75	10.80	14.33	15.95	17.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.43	5.70	6.25	7.33	8.96	12.50	7.27	5.15	5.40	6.00	8.50	11.08
Stock handlers and baggers	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.96	5.15	5.15	5.75	6.25	7.25
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	6.61	5.25	5.60	5.86	7.75	8.00	6.29	5.15	5.50	6.00	6.60	7.50
Service occupations	8.97	5.15	6.00	7.50	9.99	15.80	5.88	3.00	5.15	6.00	6.97	7.47
Protective service occupations	14.64	9.06	10.50	13.54	18.06	23.33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, police and detectives	13.23	9.99	10.51	10.96	14.42	24.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firefighting occupations	15.06	10.43	10.95	15.80	17.22	20.92	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police and detectives, public service ..	16.39	9.98	13.77	16.33	19.60	23.21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service occupations	5.89	5.15	5.15	5.50	6.75	7.77	4.90	2.15	5.15	5.15	5.75	6.74
Cooks	7.23	5.15	6.53	7.63	7.77	8.33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health service occupations	6.92	5.90	6.19	6.62	7.51	8.42	6.68	5.40	6.00	6.73	7.00	7.33
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.94	5.90	6.19	6.57	7.51	8.39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.93	5.30	6.25	7.82	8.95	10.76	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Oklahoma City, OK, November 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)												
Cleaning and building service occupations (-Continued)												
Maids and housemen	\$6.03	\$5.15	\$5.30	\$6.00	\$6.25	\$7.41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.63	5.40	6.27	7.49	8.46	10.19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service occupations	6.49	5.25	5.69	6.25	7.21	8.00	\$6.97	\$5.56	\$6.39	\$6.75	\$7.47	\$8.00

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 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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
All occupations	40.0	\$560	\$489	2,026	\$28,356	\$24,960
All occupations excluding sales	39.8	562	496	2,014	28,424	25,230
White-collar occupations	40.3	630	538	2,013	31,455	26,788
White-collar occupations excluding sales	40.1	644	556	1,991	31,995	27,227
Professional specialty and technical occupations	39.8	706	658	1,897	33,631	30,236
Professional specialty occupations	39.8	757	684	1,842	35,039	31,126
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	43.4	1,187	954	2,258	61,714	49,631
Mathematical and computer scientists	40.8	937	933	2,071	47,571	48,355
Computer systems analysts and scientists	41.0	1,008	993	2,133	52,418	51,646
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related occupations	41.1	706	664	2,134	36,620	34,320
Registered nurses	40.0	713	707	2,071	36,928	36,581
Teachers, college and university	36.5	1,050	934	1,621	46,690	37,942
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	35.7	1,043	969	1,366	39,857	34,478
Teachers, except college and university	38.2	774	768	1,415	28,660	28,147
Elementary school teachers	37.0	775	768	1,352	28,324	28,022
Secondary school teachers	38.1	807	788	1,387	29,369	28,661
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	39.9	665	519	2,065	34,394	26,978
Social, recreation, and religious workers	40.0	524	533	2,080	27,232	27,726
Social workers	40.0	524	533	2,080	27,232	27,726
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	40.3	632	538	2,097	32,852	27,997
Technical occupations	39.9	560	491	2,075	29,104	25,521
Radiological technicians	40.0	617	577	2,080	32,105	29,991
Licensed practical nurses	40.0	445	430	2,080	23,153	22,360
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	40.0	361	340	2,080	18,792	17,681
Electrical and electronic technicians	39.7	756	756	2,066	39,324	39,333
Computer programmers	40.4	879	807	2,102	45,730	41,956
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	41.3	970	794	2,137	50,219	40,914
Executives, administrators, and managers	41.5	1,126	916	2,153	58,358	47,617
Financial managers	43.6	1,052	918	2,266	54,704	47,711
Personnel and labor relations managers	40.0	741	654	2,080	38,519	34,008
Administrators, education and related fields	40.0	910	866	2,046	46,559	45,011
Managers, medicine and health	41.7	1,235	1,058	2,170	64,243	54,995
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	42.4	1,473	1,223	2,194	76,203	63,586
Management related occupations	40.9	723	692	2,112	37,350	36,005
Accountants and auditors	41.3	845	793	2,147	43,918	41,246
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	40.1	564	518	2,085	29,345	26,915
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	40.1	715	636	1,984	35,360	32,875
Sales occupations	41.8	528	374	2,175	27,474	19,469
Supervisors, sales occupations	42.2	720	609	2,194	37,431	31,658
Sales occupations, other business services	40.0	825	692	2,080	42,879	36,005
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	46.2	590	535	2,404	30,695	27,807
Cashiers	39.8	273	256	2,068	14,179	13,329
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39.8	411	388	2,040	21,103	20,010
Supervisors, general office	39.9	688	625	2,074	35,786	32,510
Secretaries	39.6	420	399	2,013	21,364	20,626
Order clerks	40.0	466	485	2,080	24,228	25,230
File clerks	40.0	332	333	2,080	17,256	17,306
Records clerks, N.E.C.	39.1	378	321	2,033	19,650	16,697
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	40.0	377	367	2,080	19,585	19,094
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	39.4	371	338	2,050	19,314	17,550
Stock and inventory clerks	40.0	375	322	2,080	19,490	16,744
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	39.5	469	445	2,052	24,382	23,148
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	40.0	571	560	2,080	29,706	29,120
General office clerks	39.8	350	310	2,071	18,201	16,120
Teachers' aides	35.2	252	247	1,258	8,985	8,846
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	40.0	412	411	2,080	21,440	21,382
Blue-collar occupations	39.8	506	480	2,066	26,265	24,960
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	39.8	575	550	2,071	29,906	28,600

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Oklahoma City, OK, November 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (-Continued)						
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	40.0	\$817	\$865	2,080	\$42,471	\$44,990
Heavy equipment mechanics	40.0	516	540	2,080	26,811	28,080
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	40.4	590	575	2,103	30,679	29,910
Supervisors, production occupations	40.0	691	640	2,080	35,937	33,301
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	40.0	377	340	2,080	19,585	17,659
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40.0	479	442	2,080	24,902	22,960
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	40.0	434	410	2,080	22,562	21,341
Welders and cutters	40.0	541	478	2,080	28,130	24,877
Assemblers	40.0	625	612	2,080	32,505	31,832
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	40.0	389	400	2,080	20,220	20,800
Transportation and material moving occupations	39.7	580	573	2,037	29,713	29,559
Truck drivers	40.3	685	747	2,097	35,630	38,834
Bus drivers	36.6	481	533	1,733	22,765	27,061
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	40.0	507	530	2,080	26,359	27,581
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, N.E.C.	40.0	510	573	2,080	26,509	29,806
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	39.3	331	282	2,043	17,217	14,664
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	37.5	248	228	1,952	12,892	11,856
Service occupations	38.9	349	282	1,996	17,916	14,338
Protective service occupations	42.2	618	557	2,196	32,147	28,977
Supervisors, police and detectives	40.0	529	438	2,080	27,520	22,797
Firefighting occupations	53.0	798	837	2,756	41,495	43,548
Police and detectives, public service	40.0	655	653	2,080	34,084	33,961
Food service occupations	36.6	215	206	1,862	10,961	10,712
Cooks	36.7	266	258	1,785	12,916	13,403
Health service occupations	40.0	277	265	2,080	14,398	13,764
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	40.0	277	263	2,080	14,426	13,667
Cleaning and building service occupations	37.4	296	305	1,943	15,399	15,829
Maids and housemen	40.0	241	240	2,080	12,549	12,480
Janitors and cleaners	35.5	271	280	1,844	14,067	14,522
Personal service occupations	38.5	250	240	1,841	11,940	11,557

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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 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	\$13.52	\$13.00	\$14.84	\$14.00	\$7.70
All occupations excluding sales	13.71	13.19	14.85	14.11	8.11
White-collar occupations	15.18	14.87	15.72	15.63	8.66
Level 1	6.00	5.92	6.71	6.26	5.57
Level 2	7.72	7.61	8.43	8.13	6.51
Level 3	9.76	9.82	9.25	10.00	7.38
Level 4	9.72	10.08	8.96	9.74	8.59
Level 5	11.91	12.85	10.24	11.94	10.88
Level 6	14.46	15.42	11.94	14.47	—
Level 7	18.02	18.74	17.01	18.17	15.62
Level 8	18.84	17.51	20.49	18.96	—
Level 9	17.72	21.26	15.82	17.63	—
Level 10	19.68	23.55	17.50	19.68	—
Level 11	26.44	34.48	22.13	26.44	—
Level 12	31.95	32.43	—	31.95	—
Level 13	43.25	44.61	—	43.25	—
Not able to be leveled	16.35	15.43	—	—	10.29
White-collar occupations excluding sales	15.79	15.83	15.74	16.07	10.23
Level 1	7.21	—	6.73	7.23	—
Level 2	7.97	7.89	8.43	8.21	6.98
Level 3	9.06	9.02	9.25	9.24	7.55
Level 4	10.03	10.79	8.93	10.07	8.59
Level 5	11.55	12.32	10.24	11.57	10.88
Level 6	14.32	15.32	11.94	14.32	—
Level 7	16.94	16.94	16.94	17.03	15.62
Level 8	19.05	17.67	20.49	19.19	—
Level 9	17.34	20.35	15.82	17.26	—
Level 10	19.68	23.55	17.50	19.68	—
Level 11	26.42	34.46	22.13	26.42	—
Level 12	31.95	32.43	—	31.95	—
Level 13	43.25	44.61	—	43.25	—
Not able to be leveled	16.39	15.44	—	—	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	17.51	17.09	17.86	17.72	13.36
Professional specialty occupations	18.79	18.42	18.99	19.02	14.46
Level 5	11.80	12.30	—	12.26	—
Level 6	14.74	—	—	14.74	—
Level 7	17.83	17.06	18.65	18.10	15.64
Level 8	19.38	16.34	20.78	19.62	—
Level 9	15.44	18.59	14.82	15.28	—
Level 10	19.68	21.83	—	19.66	—
Level 11	23.27	31.76	21.76	23.26	—
Level 12	27.59	—	—	27.59	—
Level 13	42.09	—	—	42.09	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	27.34	27.58	—	27.34	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	22.97	—	—	22.97	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related occupations	17.12	17.15	17.07	17.16	16.82
Level 7	16.46	16.50	—	16.45	16.47
Teachers, college and university	28.85	—	—	28.81	—
Level 9	27.35	—	—	27.07	—
Teachers, except college and university	19.83	—	20.01	20.26	10.48
Level 7	19.73	—	19.50	19.96	—
Level 8	20.70	—	20.70	20.82	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	16.66	—	—	16.66	—
Social, religious, and recreation workers	13.04	—	—	13.09	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	14.56	14.56	—	15.67	—
Technical occupations	13.84	15.18	10.38	14.03	9.36
Level 4	9.19	10.80	—	9.19	—
Level 5	11.52	12.32	—	11.46	—
Level 6	17.68	17.68	—	17.77	—

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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 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)					
Technical occupations (-Continued)					
Level 7	\$18.73	\$19.42	—	\$18.79	—
Level 9	20.28	21.02	—	20.28	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	23.48	26.70	\$18.19	23.50	—
Level 6	12.86	13.22	—	12.86	—
Level 7	14.08	15.15	13.53	14.08	—
Level 8	18.32	18.61	—	18.32	—
Level 9	21.09	21.24	20.87	21.09	—
Level 10	19.27	24.03	—	19.27	—
Level 11	32.92	35.57	24.82	32.92	—
Level 12	34.20	33.83	—	34.20	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	27.05	31.46	19.72	27.10	—
Level 8	18.12	18.34	—	18.12	—
Level 9	22.16	22.70	21.54	22.16	—
Level 10	18.15	—	—	18.15	—
Level 11	41.91	—	—	41.91	—
Level 12	34.20	33.83	—	34.20	—
Management related occupations	17.69	18.89	15.76	17.69	—
Level 7	14.00	—	13.53	14.00	—
Level 8	18.63	19.16	—	18.63	—
Level 11	23.24	—	—	23.24	—
Sales occupations	11.54	11.51	—	12.63	\$5.84
Level 1	5.74	5.74	—	—	5.56
Level 3	10.91	10.91	—	11.22	—
Level 4	8.73	8.68	—	8.73	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.16	10.41	9.54	10.35	7.64
Level 1	7.21	—	6.73	7.23	—
Level 2	7.96	7.87	8.46	8.15	7.03
Level 3	9.11	9.08	9.26	9.30	7.55
Level 4	10.21	10.79	9.22	10.25	8.57
Level 5	11.48	12.35	10.23	11.49	—
Level 6	12.24	14.42	—	12.24	—
Level 7	15.60	15.25	—	15.60	—
Blue-collar occupations					
Level 1	12.41	12.39	12.64	12.71	7.72
Level 1	6.36	6.36	—	6.42	6.06
Level 2	7.90	7.84	8.74	8.05	6.93
Level 3	13.84	13.97	11.38	13.86	—
Level 4	12.66	12.71	—	12.66	—
Level 5	14.58	14.89	12.31	14.69	—
Level 6	14.89	14.85	—	15.18	—
Level 7	17.00	17.87	14.74	17.00	—
Level 8	24.15	24.15	—	24.15	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14.38	14.51	13.67	14.44	—
Level 2	8.16	7.95	—	8.16	—
Level 3	10.51	10.51	—	10.51	—
Level 4	11.94	12.02	—	11.94	—
Level 5	13.66	14.04	11.77	13.71	—
Level 6	15.74	15.75	—	16.38	—
Level 7	16.77	17.76	—	16.77	—
Level 8	24.15	24.15	—	24.15	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.87	11.90	—	11.97	—
Level 1	5.94	5.94	—	6.09	—
Level 2	8.30	8.32	—	8.38	—
Level 3	14.31	14.31	—	14.31	—
Level 4	14.19	14.19	—	14.19	—
Level 5	13.77	13.77	—	13.83	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.89	14.37	11.69	14.59	9.00
Level 2	6.49	—	8.90	6.83	—
Level 3	14.96	15.97	11.73	15.05	—
Level 4	12.50	12.57	—	12.50	—
Level 5	16.68	17.35	—	17.07	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.19	8.11	10.43	8.43	7.27

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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 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)					
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (-Continued)					
Level 1	\$6.52	\$6.53	—	\$6.58	\$6.35
Level 2	7.81	7.81	—	7.69	8.22
Level 3	14.66	15.21	—	14.85	—
Service occupations					
Level 1	8.49	6.27	\$12.11	8.97	5.88
Level 2	5.44	5.39	6.55	5.58	4.99
Level 3	6.45	6.25	7.29	6.60	5.98
Level 4	7.68	7.35	8.56	7.73	—
Level 5	7.52	7.31	—	7.43	—
Level 6	9.16	—	9.23	9.16	—
Level 6	13.30	—	13.68	13.40	—
Protective service occupations	14.49	8.51	14.77	14.64	—
Level 5	9.60	—	—	9.60	—
Level 6	13.23	—	13.37	13.37	—
Food service occupations	5.63	5.57	6.51	5.89	4.90
Level 1	4.97	4.96	—	4.98	4.96
Level 2	5.74	—	7.01	—	4.18
Level 3	7.54	—	—	—	—
Health service occupations	6.86	6.72	—	6.92	6.68
Level 2	6.70	6.56	—	6.83	—
Level 3	7.52	—	—	7.41	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.86	6.84	8.75	7.93	—
Level 1	6.36	6.24	—	6.48	—
Level 2	6.89	6.53	—	6.89	—
Personal service occupations	6.59	6.67	—	6.49	6.97
Level 4	7.19	7.19	—	—	—

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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 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:					
Computer systems analysts and scientists	\$24.57	—	—	\$24.57	—
Registered nurses	17.75	\$17.04	\$19.22	17.83	\$17.14
Level 7	16.54	16.60	—	16.45	—
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	29.23	—	—	29.19	—
Elementary school teachers	20.95	—	20.95	20.95	—
Level 7	22.91	—	22.91	22.91	—
Level 8	20.67	—	20.67	20.67	—
Secondary school teachers	21.17	—	21.17	21.17	—
Level 8	21.14	—	21.14	21.14	—
Teachers, N.E.C.	19.18	—	—	—	—
Level 7	19.26	—	—	—	—
Substitute teachers	6.56	—	6.56	—	6.56
Social workers	13.04	—	—	13.09	—
Technical occupations:					
Radiological technicians	15.44	—	—	15.44	—
Licensed practical nurses	11.13	11.99	—	11.13	—
Level 5	10.58	—	—	10.58	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	9.28	10.51	—	9.03	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	19.03	19.03	—	19.03	—
Computer programmers	21.76	21.76	—	21.76	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations:					
Financial managers	24.15	24.15	—	24.15	—
Personnel and labor relations managers	18.52	—	—	18.52	—
Administrators, education and related fields	22.75	—	25.05	22.75	—
Managers, medicine and health	28.37	28.29	—	29.60	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	34.73	36.76	—	34.73	—
Level 8	21.49	21.49	—	21.49	—
Level 12	37.35	38.02	—	37.35	—
Accountants and auditors	20.45	20.42	—	20.45	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	14.07	—	—	14.07	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	17.82	—	—	17.82	—
Sales occupations:					
Supervisors, sales occupations	17.06	16.82	—	17.06	—
Sales occupations, other business services	20.46	20.46	—	20.61	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	12.77	12.77	—	12.77	—
Level 3	12.37	12.37	—	12.37	—
Sales workers, other commodities	10.06	10.06	—	—	—
Cashiers	6.29	6.22	—	6.86	5.58
Level 1	5.70	5.70	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical:					
Supervisors, general office	17.26	17.36	—	17.26	—
Secretaries	10.60	11.61	10.16	10.61	—
Level 3	9.31	—	9.49	9.31	—
Level 4	11.28	—	—	11.34	—
Level 5	10.40	—	—	10.40	—
Receptionists	9.07	9.07	—	—	6.81
Level 2	7.57	7.57	—	—	6.81
Order clerks	11.29	11.29	—	11.65	—
Level 3	10.06	10.06	—	—	—
File clerks	8.30	—	—	8.30	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.66	9.69	—	9.66	—
Level 2	7.89	—	—	7.89	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.42	10.05	—	9.42	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.41	9.41	—	9.42	—
Stock and inventory clerks	9.41	9.41	—	9.37	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	11.88	11.88	—	11.88	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	13.75	13.75	—	14.28	—
General office clerks	8.63	8.40	—	8.79	—
Level 2	7.28	7.19	—	7.35	—
Level 3	7.58	7.58	—	—	—

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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 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)					
Data entry keyers	\$9.54	\$9.54	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	7.14	—	\$7.14	\$7.14	—
Level 1	6.73	—	6.73	6.73	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	10.20	10.51	—	10.31	—
Level 4	11.69	11.69	—	—	—
Blue-collar occupations:					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations:					
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	20.42	20.42	—	20.42	—
Heavy equipment mechanics	12.89	12.89	—	12.89	—
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	14.59	—	—	14.59	—
Supervisors, production occupations	17.28	17.28	—	17.28	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.42	9.42	—	9.42	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors:					
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	10.85	10.99	—	10.85	—
Level 3	11.00	11.00	—	11.00	—
Welders and cutters	13.45	13.45	—	13.52	—
Level 5	11.97	11.97	—	—	—
Assemblers	15.50	15.50	—	15.63	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	9.72	9.72	—	9.72	—
Transportation and material moving occupations:					
Truck drivers	16.99	17.62	—	16.99	—
Bus drivers	12.71	—	10.65	13.13	—
Level 2	8.41	—	8.41	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.67	12.67	—	12.67	—
Level 3	12.70	12.70	—	12.70	—
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, N.E.C.	12.74	—	—	12.74	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers:					
Stock handlers and baggers	7.82	7.82	—	—	\$5.96
Level 1	6.21	6.21	—	—	5.77
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.54	9.54	—	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	6.56	6.51	—	6.61	6.29
Level 1	5.72	5.72	—	5.67	—
Level 2	7.41	7.33	—	—	—
Service occupations:					
Protective service occupations:					
Supervisors, police and detectives	13.23	—	13.23	13.23	—
Firefighting occupations	15.06	—	15.06	15.06	—
Police and detectives, public service	16.38	—	16.39	16.39	—
Level 6	13.65	—	—	—	—
Food service occupations:					
Waiters and waitresses	3.84	3.84	—	—	—
Cooks	7.01	7.27	6.17	7.23	—
Level 2	7.33	—	7.01	7.38	—
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	5.35	5.35	—	—	—
Level 1	5.32	5.32	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.55	6.55	—	—	—
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	5.25	5.25	—	—	—

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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 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)					
Health service occupations:					
Health aides, except nursing	\$6.75	\$6.69	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.83	6.73	—	\$6.94	—
Level 2	6.77	6.64	—	6.89	—
Cleaning and building service occupations:					
Maids and housemen	5.96	5.96	—	6.03	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.58	7.39	\$7.79	7.63	—
Level 1	6.68	—	—	—	—
Level 2	7.20	—	—	7.20	—
Personal service occupations:					
Service occupations, N.E.C.	6.12	—	—	—	—

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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 1998

Occupational group ²	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
All occupations	\$14.00	\$7.70	\$16.18	\$13.18	\$13.43	\$15.32
All occupations excluding sales	14.11	8.11	16.49	13.32	13.63	17.32
White-collar occupations	15.63	8.66	15.22	15.18	15.03	17.45
White-collar excluding sales	16.07	10.23	16.33	15.76	15.57	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	17.72	13.36	18.52	17.43	17.51	—
Professional specialty occupations	19.02	14.46	21.07	18.63	18.79	—
Technical occupations	14.03	9.36	13.70	13.85	13.84	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	23.50	—	—	23.48	22.40	—
Sales occupations	12.63	5.84	—	11.77	9.83	14.20
Administrative support including clerical occupations	10.35	7.64	13.36	9.94	10.16	—
Blue-collar occupations	12.71	7.72	16.75	11.23	12.44	11.72
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14.44	—	15.18	14.20	14.33	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.97	—	—	9.31	12.06	8.73
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.59	9.00	15.91	12.96	14.02	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.43	7.27	10.49	8.07	8.19	—
Service occupations	8.97	5.88	15.98	6.98	8.53	—

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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 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	\$13.00	\$14.67	—	\$14.64	\$14.34	\$12.39	\$16.11	—	\$14.54	\$11.81
All occupations excluding sales	13.19	14.50	—	14.64	14.13	12.65	15.95	—	14.54	11.86
White-collar occupations	14.87	17.82	—	14.83	17.47	14.31	15.89	—	14.56	14.52
White-collar excluding sales	15.83	17.47	—	14.83	17.00	15.44	15.52	—	14.56	14.73
Professional specialty and technical occupations	17.09	20.22	—	—	19.17	16.57	15.36	—	—	16.46
Professional specialty occupations	18.42	24.90	—	—	22.63	17.63	—	—	—	17.54
Technical occupations	15.18	16.34	—	—	16.77	14.91	15.22	—	—	14.35
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.70	24.82	—	—	25.00	27.40	—	—	20.24	26.43
Sales occupations	11.51	22.45	—	—	22.45	10.93	—	—	—	9.89
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	10.41	11.80	—	—	11.78	10.07	13.41	—	11.18	9.01
Blue-collar occupations	12.39	13.26	—	14.57	13.04	11.52	16.30	—	—	8.34
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14.51	13.86	—	14.94	13.34	15.04	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.90	13.52	—	—	13.52	7.27	—	—	—	6.12
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.37	14.78	—	—	13.11	14.24	17.35	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.11	8.24	—	—	8.19	8.07	—	—	—	6.08
Service occupations	6.27	—	—	—	—	6.25	—	—	—	6.74

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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 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	\$13.00	\$11.96	\$13.29	\$11.68	\$16.21
All occupations excluding sales	13.19	12.01	13.47	11.75	16.22
White-collar occupations	14.87	15.43	14.74	13.41	16.86
White-collar excluding sales	15.83	19.33	15.37	14.13	16.89
Professional specialty and technical occupations	17.09	20.29	16.74	14.59	18.85
Professional specialty occupations	18.42	—	17.78	15.87	19.71
Technical occupations	15.18	—	15.07	12.47	17.53
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	26.70	40.07	24.82	24.31	25.37
Sales occupations	11.51	11.80	11.28	11.12	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	10.41	10.27	10.43	10.26	10.68
Blue-collar occupations	12.39	11.26	12.67	10.61	16.99
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14.51	14.41	14.54	13.20	17.80
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.90	8.80	12.36	9.70	16.47
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.37	—	14.89	11.73	19.65
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.11	8.01	8.15	7.65	—
Service occupations	6.27	5.96	6.49	6.35	6.82

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.

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-4. Number of workers¹ represented by occupational group, Oklahoma City, OK, November 1998

Occupational group ²	All workers		
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	263,450	185,290	78,160
All occupations excluding sales	241,686	163,990	77,696
White-collar occupations	153,623	94,450	59,173
White-collar excluding sales	131,859	73,150	58,709
Professional specialty and technical occupations	62,691	25,941	36,750
Professional specialty occupations	48,440	15,530	32,909
Technical occupations	14,251	10,410	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	20,957	12,879	8,079
Sales occupations	21,764	21,300	–
Administrative support including clerical occupations	48,211	34,331	13,880
Blue-collar occupations	72,980	66,314	6,666
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	23,299	19,833	3,466
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	25,006	24,829	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	11,531	9,143	2,389
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13,144	12,509	635
Service occupations	36,847	24,526	12,321

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.

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

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from State unemployment insurance reports. Due to the volatility of industries within the private sector, sampling frames were developed using the most recent month of reference available at the time the sample was selected. 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 employment sampling at each stage. The first stage of sample selection was a probability sample of establishments. The sample of establishments was drawn by first stratifying the sampling frame by industry and ownership. The number of sample establishments allocated to each stratum is approximately proportional to the stratum employment. Each sampled establishment is selected within a stratum with a probability proportional to its employment. Use of this technique means that the larger an establishment's employment, the greater its chance of selection. Weights were applied to each establishment when the data were tabulated so that it represents similar units (by industry and employment size) in the economy 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 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 several months. 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	207
Responding	154
Out of business or not in survey scope	5
Unable or refused to pro- vide data	48

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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 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	1,441	151	37	114	79	35
Private industry	1,362	123	35	88	67	21
Goods-producing industries	299	35	10	25	19	6
Mining	19	2	1	1	-	1
Construction	74	5	3	2	2	-
Manufacturing	206	28	6	22	17	5
Service-producing industries	1,063	88	25	63	48	15
Transportation and public utilities	81	10	2	8	4	4
Wholesale and retail trade	504	27	11	16	14	2
Finance, insurance and real estate	59	6	1	5	3	2
Services	418	45	11	34	27	7
State and local government	79	28	2	26	12	14

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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 1998

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	2.5	3.3	3.3
All occupations excluding sales	2.6	3.6	3.3
White-collar occupations	2.8	3.9	3.9
White-collar occupations excluding sales	3.1	4.5	4.0
Professional specialty and technical occupations	3.4	4.3	5.1
Professional specialty occupations	3.6	6.0	4.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	8.9	8.9	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	5.2	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	4.3	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—
Health related occupations	5.0	5.0	11.3
Registered nurses	3.6	1.5	5.0
Teachers, college and university	5.5	—	—
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	11.4	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	1.8	—	1.5
Elementary school teachers	1.7	—	1.7
Secondary school teachers	1.7	—	1.7
Teachers, N.E.C.	1.6	—	—
Substitute teachers	1.5	—	1.5
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	16.9	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	3.2	—	—
Social workers	3.2	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	12.0	12.0	—
Technical occupations	7.4	6.4	9.7
Radiological technicians	7.5	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	5.0	7.4	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	7.6	7.9	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	7.4	7.4	—
Computer programmers	7.2	7.2	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	7.5	8.2	7.2
Executives, administrators, and managers	10.0	10.2	8.7
Financial managers	10.6	10.6	—
Personnel and labor relations managers	24.6	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	12.9	—	11.9
Managers, medicine and health	13.2	13.6	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	12.9	13.9	—
Management related occupations	6.4	4.7	11.0
Accountants and auditors	8.1	10.7	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	9.5	—	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	9.8	—	—
Sales occupations	7.8	7.9	—
Supervisors, sales occupations	15.5	16.7	—
Sales occupations, other business services	2.3	2.3	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	2.3	2.3	—
Sales workers, other commodities	24.1	24.1	—
Cashiers	4.3	4.3	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2.4	3.1	2.6
Supervisors, general office	15.9	17.4	—
Secretaries	3.4	5.7	3.2
Receptionists	12.4	12.4	—
Order clerks	5.5	5.5	—
File clerks	8.7	—	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	7.4	9.8	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	4.1	2.7	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	11.2	11.2	—
Stock and inventory clerks	8.2	8.2	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	7.9	7.9	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	11.2	11.2	—

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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 1998 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
White-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)			
General office clerks	6.7	7.3	—
Data entry keyers	7.0	7.0	—
Teachers' aides	3.0	—	3.0
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	4.7	4.3	—
Blue-collar occupations			
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3.1	3.4	4.4
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	4.1	4.8	3.5
Heavy equipment mechanics	14.2	14.2	—
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	2.6	2.6	—
Supervisors, production occupations	2.9	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	14.6	14.6	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.0	10.0	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	3.9	3.9	—
Welders and cutters	9.1	9.3	—
Assemblers	13.2	13.2	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	4.6	4.6	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.5	9.5	—
Truck drivers	7.4	8.7	5.4
Bus drivers	8.0	8.1	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	7.0	—	11.0
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, N.E.C.	8.8	8.8	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.8	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	4.8	4.8	25.1
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.7	9.7	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	10.7	10.7	—
.....	5.7	5.8	—
Service occupations			
Protective service occupations	5.2	3.3	6.4
Supervisors, police and detectives	7.6	7.3	8.0
Firefighting occupations	19.0	—	19.0
Police and detectives, public service	8.8	—	8.8
Food service occupations	9.6	—	9.6
Waiters and waitresses	5.6	5.9	8.1
Cooks	20.7	20.7	—
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	4.4	3.5	8.2
Kitchen workers, food preparation	2.6	2.6	—
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	5.1	5.1	—
Health service occupations	4.6	4.6	—
Health aides, except nursing	1.8	1.7	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	4.4	5.2	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	1.9	1.7	—
Maids and housemen	5.5	6.5	5.0
Janitors and cleaners	2.3	2.3	—
Personal service occupations	5.0	9.1	4.1
Service occupations, N.E.C.	3.6	3.8	—
.....	3.0	—	—

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, Oklahoma City, OK, November 1998

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	5	5	3
All occupations excluding sales	5	6	3
White-collar occupations	6	6	4
White-collar occupations excluding sales	7	7	5
Professional specialty and technical occupations	8	8	7
Professional specialty occupations	8	9	7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	9	9	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	10	10	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	10	10	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—
Health related occupations	8	8	8
Registered nurses	8	8	7
Teachers, college and university	10	11	—
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	9	9	—
Teachers, except college and university	7	8	5
Elementary school teachers	8	8	—
Secondary school teachers	8	8	—
Teachers, N.E.C.	7	—	—
Substitute teachers	5	—	5
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	9	9	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	9	9	—
Social workers	9	9	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Technical occupations	6	6	5
Radiological technicians	6	6	—
Licensed practical nurses	5	5	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	4	4	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	6	6	—
Computer programmers	8	8	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	9	9	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	10	10	—
Financial managers	11	11	—
Personnel and labor relations managers	8	8	—
Administrators, education and related fields	10	10	—
Managers, medicine and health	9	10	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	10	10	—
Management related occupations	8	8	—
Accountants and auditors	9	9	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	7	7	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	8	8	—
Sales occupations	4	4	2
Supervisors, sales occupations	7	7	—
Sales occupations, other business services	7	7	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	3	3	—
Sales workers, other commodities	4	—	—
Cashiers	2	2	2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4	4	3
Supervisors, general office	7	7	—
Secretaries	5	5	—
Receptionists	2	—	2
Order clerks	3	4	—
File clerks	2	2	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	3	3	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	4	4	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	3	3	—
Stock and inventory clerks	3	3	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	5	5	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	5	5	—
General office clerks	3	3	—
Data entry keyers	3	—	—
Teachers' aides	2	2	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	4	4	—
Blue-collar occupations	4	4	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5	5	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Oklahoma City, OK, November 1998 — Continued

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (-Continued)			
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	6	6	—
Heavy equipment mechanics	5	5	—
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Supervisors, production occupations	6	6	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	2	2	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3	3	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	3	3	—
Welders and cutters	5	5	—
Assemblers	3	3	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	4	4	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	4	4	3
Truck drivers	4	4	—
Bus drivers	4	4	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	3	3	—
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, N.E.C.	4	4	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	2	2
Stock handlers and baggers	2	—	1
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	2	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	2	2	2
Service occupations	3	4	2
Protective service occupations	7	7	—
Supervisors, police and detectives	7	7	—
Firefighting occupations	7	7	—
Police and detectives, public service	7	8	—
Food service occupations	2	2	2
Waiters and waitresses	2	—	—
Cooks	2	3	—
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	1	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	2	—	—
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	1	—	—
Health service occupations	2	2	2
Health aides, except nursing	3	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	2	2	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	3	3	—
Maids and housemen	2	2	—
Janitors and cleaners	2	2	—
Personal service occupations	3	3	3
Service occupations, N.E.C.	2	—	—

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.