

Rochester, NY National Compensation Survey March 2006



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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

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

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

NCS products

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

Changes to the publications

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

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

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by high-level occupational aggregations in the private sector. Tables 15 and 16 provide mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings data for full-time employees in private establishments with fewer than 100 workers, and in private establishments with 100 workers or more.

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

and incentive workers in all and private establishments by high-level occupational aggregation. Table 19 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions within the private sector.

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

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Rochester, NY, March 2006

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$19.27	3.7	35.2	\$18.46	4.4	35.3	\$24.06	1.8	34.5
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	29.18	4.9	37.3	28.49	6.4	38.4	31.67	1.3	34.1
Management, business, and financial	29.46	7.6	40.4	28.99	8.5	41.0	33.34	13.0	36.1
Professional and related	29.10	5.6	36.5	28.31	7.6	37.5	31.46	1.6	33.8
Service	13.17	6.1	30.8	11.10	9.0	29.5	18.68	3.0	35.3
Sales and office	15.16	3.5	33.9	15.16	3.8	33.9	15.23	3.0	33.5
Sales and related	16.42	8.0	30.0	16.42	8.0	30.0	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	14.54	3.0	36.2	14.46	3.4	36.5	15.23	3.0	33.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	17.66	12.1	39.8	17.61	13.5	39.8	18.02	4.7	39.6
Construction and extraction	18.87	17.8	39.9	19.07	19.3	39.9	16.63	16.0	39.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.42	15.9	39.8	16.08	18.1	39.8	18.89	2.6	39.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.84	5.7	35.7	13.73	5.9	35.9	16.23	3.8	31.7
Production	15.44	4.4	39.9	15.39	4.4	39.9	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.70	7.9	31.2	11.32	8.5	31.4	15.80	5.1	29.7
Full time	20.48	4.0	39.4	19.69	4.7	39.9	24.90	2.6	36.8
Part time	10.47	5.7	19.9	10.15	6.4	19.9	13.69	9.2	19.5
Union	22.78	1.8	36.5	20.34	6.4	38.1	24.11	1.5	35.6
Nonunion	18.40	4.4	34.9	18.29	4.5	35.1	23.64	10.9	28.0
Time	19.16	4.0	35.2	18.27	4.7	35.3	24.06	1.8	34.5
Incentive	21.29	12.0	34.8	21.29	12.0	34.8	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	21.31	10.1	39.5	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	16.44	4.5	34.7	16.45	4.6	34.7	—	—	—
100-499 workers	17.90	5.7	33.6	17.03	6.5	33.5	24.65	5.0	33.9
500 workers or more	23.88	5.1	37.1	23.80	7.7	38.5	24.01	2.1	34.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Rochester, NY, March 2006**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$19.27	3.7	\$20.48	4.0	\$10.47	5.7
Management occupations	35.69	9.5	35.70	9.5	—	—
Level 9	29.21	7.2	29.25	7.1	—	—
Level 11	35.32	6.2	35.32	6.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	38.31	19.6	38.31	19.6	—	—
Financial managers	35.92	22.6	35.92	22.6	—	—
Education administrators	44.24	9.3	44.24	9.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	40.95	1.3	40.95	1.3	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.13	6.1	23.46	6.2	—	—
Level 7	18.76	4.2	19.21	5.0	—	—
Level 9	27.58	2.6	27.58	2.6	—	—
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	23.36	9.7	25.25	8.0	—	—
Accountants and auditors	19.43	5.8	19.43	5.8	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	30.28	6.4	29.91	6.6	—	—
Level 9	29.66	8.1	29.66	8.1	—	—
Computer software engineers	37.34	6.1	37.34	6.1	—	—
Computer systems analysts	30.49	8.8	29.42	7.9	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.47	10.2	30.47	10.2	—	—
Level 9	32.96	6.5	32.96	6.5	—	—
Engineers	35.17	3.7	35.17	3.7	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.79	14.2	23.15	15.0	—	—
Community and social services occupations	24.19	7.9	24.49	7.8	—	—
Level 6	17.59	15.0	—	—	—	—
Level 7	21.61	10.0	22.13	9.4	—	—
Level 9	32.34	5.4	32.34	5.4	—	—
Counselors	27.59	10.2	27.89	10.3	—	—
Level 9	34.74	3.1	34.74	3.1	—	—
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	33.18	3.9	33.61	5.3	—	—
Level 9	34.98	2.8	34.98	2.8	—	—
Social workers	19.13	5.7	19.50	6.4	—	—
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	24.81	14.8	24.81	14.8	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	34.54	10.1	36.50	9.6	12.58	18.9
Level 2	8.89	7.9	9.84	2.0	—	—
Level 3	10.23	2.4	10.31	3.2	—	—
Level 5	15.06	14.6	—	—	—	—
Level 8	35.04	6.8	35.05	6.9	—	—
Level 9	36.82	3.8	36.83	3.9	—	—
Level 11	35.14	7.3	34.80	7.5	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	56.56	23.9	56.66	24.2	—	—
Level 11	38.28	1.3	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	40.92	1.2	40.57	1.9	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	34.53	5.0	35.35	4.8	—	—
Level 8	33.57	8.9	—	—	—	—
Level 9	36.43	4.3	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	35.11	3.3	35.44	3.1	—	—
Level 9	37.03	3.7	37.09	3.9	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	34.22	4.4	34.64	4.2	—	—
Level 9	36.66	4.9	36.74	5.1	—	—
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	37.68	1.2	37.68	1.2	—	—
Level 9	37.87	1.8	37.87	1.8	—	—
Secondary school teachers	33.63	11.8	33.63	11.8	—	—
Level 9	33.53	13.9	33.53	13.9	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	32.36	11.1	32.36	11.1	—	—
Level 9	32.03	13.3	32.03	13.3	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Rochester, NY, March 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Special education teachers	\$39.90	2.0	\$39.90	2.0	—	—
Level 9	40.65	.4	40.65	.4	—	—
Special education teachers, secondary school	42.41	6.6	42.41	6.6	—	—
Level 9	42.41	6.6	42.41	6.6	—	—
Other teachers and instructors	36.10	2.8	39.30	.4	—	—
Level 9	41.93	2.2	—	—	—	—
Librarians	23.94	10.5	23.94	10.5	—	—
Teacher assistants	9.55	5.5	10.19	1.3	—	—
Level 2	8.89	7.9	9.84	2.0	—	—
Level 3	10.23	2.4	10.31	3.2	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	27.16	16.0	27.16	16.0	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.69	6.7	23.22	5.6	\$26.94	13.4
Level 4	14.48	.3	14.36	.8	—	—
Level 5	16.72	1.2	16.80	1.6	—	—
Level 7	22.30	4.2	21.91	5.6	24.22	3.3
Level 8	25.59	2.6	25.07	1.3	—	—
Level 9	28.30	3.0	28.19	2.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	23.78	8.9	23.68	8.9	—	—
Registered nurses	26.28	5.0	26.18	5.5	26.90	1.4
Level 7	23.44	3.7	23.09	5.3	—	—
Level 8	25.36	4.1	—	—	—	—
Level 9	27.16	4.3	27.06	4.8	—	—
Therapists	27.66	7.7	27.91	9.9	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.11	13.4	17.08	13.5	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.10	1.8	16.08	2.2	16.18	1.1
Level 4	15.82	2.7	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.33	5.0	11.49	5.9	9.91	7.0
Level 2	10.63	8.5	10.64	9.1	—	—
Level 3	11.04	5.4	11.57	3.9	9.75	8.7
Level 4	12.41	4.8	12.44	5.0	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	11.11	6.3	11.29	7.5	9.93	7.2
Level 2	10.63	8.5	10.64	9.1	—	—
Level 3	11.06	5.7	11.64	4.4	9.75	8.7
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.65	5.0	12.06	5.5	9.94	7.9
Level 2	11.41	14.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.19	5.3	11.77	4.3	9.74	10.1
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.80	2.8	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	24.17	6.6	24.97	6.2	—	—
Level 6	23.66	2.3	23.66	2.3	—	—
Level 7	27.96	7.3	27.96	7.3	—	—
Police officers	23.05	4.9	23.05	4.9	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	23.05	4.9	23.05	4.9	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	12.76	5.0	11.93	5.7	—	—
Security guards	12.76	5.0	11.93	5.7	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.18	9.0	10.66	17.0	6.62	7.6
Level 1	6.71	12.5	8.00	1.5	6.33	13.3
Level 2	5.95	5.1	—	—	6.01	7.0
Level 3	7.83	1.6	—	—	—	—
Cooks	—	—	12.04	18.3	—	—
Food service, tipped	5.12	7.2	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	7.25	20.8	—	—	—	—
Food servers, nonrestaurant	7.97	4.2	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.08	9.7	12.35	10.4	9.33	12.5
Level 1	9.87	4.0	9.94	4.4	—	—
Level 2	13.02	12.1	13.26	14.0	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.65	6.3	10.80	6.9	9.33	12.5
Level 1	9.87	4.0	9.94	4.4	—	—
Level 2	11.37	5.4	11.54	6.1	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Rochester, NY, March 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	\$11.24	6.6	\$11.24	7.2	—	—
Level 1	10.43	4.7	10.33	4.9	—	—
Level 2	11.78	8.5	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	10.79	9.1	13.29	21.3	\$9.36	6.8
Level 2	9.45	9.5	—	—	—	—
Child care workers	8.33	6.6	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	16.42	8.0	20.54	6.6	8.12	8.8
Level 1	7.03	.7	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.07	10.2	—	—	—	—
Level 3	8.85	2.4	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	20.51	13.4	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	11.41	16.0	15.16	17.1	7.45	2.2
Level 1	7.03	.7	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.01	12.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.13	3.3	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.06	8.1	—	—	7.20	3.2
Cashiers	8.06	8.1	—	—	7.20	3.2
Retail salespersons	12.80	14.2	16.12	21.5	7.85	3.0
Level 3	10.67	3.6	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	14.54	3.0	14.86	3.3	11.22	6.1
Level 1	8.79	4.0	—	—	—	—
Level 2	11.03	3.6	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.40	3.1	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.26	3.3	—	—	—	—
Level 5	15.82	5.3	—	—	—	—
Level 6	18.29	6.8	—	—	—	—
Level 7	18.15	4.6	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	16.04	9.3	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.83	10.1	18.83	10.1	—	—
Financial clerks	13.90	5.1	14.03	5.6	—	—
Level 4	12.62	6.2	—	—	—	—
Level 5	16.20	6.3	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.19	6.0	15.25	6.1	—	—
Level 5	16.20	6.3	16.20	6.3	—	—
Customer service representatives	16.13	6.7	16.25	6.8	—	—
Level 4	15.00	3.9	14.92	4.0	—	—
Library assistants, clerical	10.44	9.2	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	13.68	13.7	14.70	13.8	—	—
Dispatchers	18.12	8.8	—	—	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.26	5.1	12.64	5.2	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	14.70	22.1	14.70	22.1	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.53	7.1	15.70	7.3	—	—
Level 4	14.11	6.0	14.02	6.2	—	—
Level 5	16.45	5.3	16.45	5.3	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.72	7.7	18.72	7.7	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.58	4.5	14.98	4.0	—	—
Level 4	13.90	6.5	13.90	6.5	—	—
Level 5	16.34	4.3	16.34	4.3	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	12.64	5.7	12.69	6.1	—	—
Level 3	14.06	3.7	14.27	2.9	—	—
Level 4	12.53	10.0	12.30	12.0	—	—
Data entry keyers	11.98	6.9	11.99	7.0	—	—
Word processors and typists	13.80	4.3	14.09	4.4	—	—
Level 3	13.71	6.3	14.04	4.3	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.34	5.2	13.44	6.2	—	—
Level 2	9.31	10.2	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.25	6.7	14.33	8.1	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	18.87	17.8	18.87	17.8	—	—
Level 7	25.55	6.2	25.55	6.2	—	—
Electricians	23.53	4.2	23.53	4.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Rochester, NY, March 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	\$16.42	15.9	\$16.52	16.2	—	—
Level 4	16.28	13.1	—	—	—	—
Level 5	19.24	7.8	—	—	—	—
Level 6	20.92	12.4	—	—	—	—
Level 7	20.68	4.8	—	—	—	—
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists ...	18.65	3.1	18.65	3.1	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.50	4.5	17.55	4.6	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	16.89	7.7	16.99	8.1	—	—
Line installers and repairers	31.38	2.5	31.38	2.5	—	—
Production occupations	15.44	4.4	15.44	4.4	—	—
Level 2	11.97	10.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.19	1.3	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.08	3.3	—	—	—	—
Level 5	18.25	15.6	—	—	—	—
Level 6	18.75	2.7	—	—	—	—
Level 7	22.18	4.2	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	17.96	3.9	—	—	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	13.76	26.8	13.76	26.8	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.75	9.1	11.75	9.1	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.22	10.1	18.22	10.1	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	13.21	28.2	13.21	28.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.70	7.9	12.46	7.7	\$9.50	11.4
Level 1	8.17	5.9	—	—	—	—
Level 2	11.19	4.7	—	—	—	—
Level 3	13.19	13.1	—	—	—	—
Level 4	11.17	11.0	—	—	—	—
Level 5	16.75	.9	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	13.40	8.6	15.80	.4	—	—
Level 3	17.34	6.4	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers, school	13.40	8.6	15.80	.4	—	—
Level 3	17.34	6.4	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.09	9.8	12.21	10.4	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.93	10.0	13.93	10.0	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	11.11	14.3	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.21	8.7	10.22	7.0	—	—
Level 1	7.86	5.5	8.58	6.7	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.64	7.7	—	—	7.67	.5
Level 1	8.56	5.8	—	—	7.67	.5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Rochester, NY, March 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$18.46	4.4	\$19.69	4.7	\$10.15	6.4
Management occupations	34.90	10.6	34.91	10.6	–	–
Level 9	29.21	7.2	29.25	7.1	–	–
Level 11	35.26	6.2	35.26	6.2	–	–
Not able to be leveled	37.86	23.2	37.86	23.2	–	–
Financial managers	36.38	23.2	36.38	23.2	–	–
Education administrators	28.81	22.2	28.81	22.2	–	–
Business and financial operations occupations	22.74	6.7	23.05	6.9	–	–
Level 7	18.59	4.3	19.04	5.1	–	–
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	23.54	10.7	–	–	–	–
Accountants and auditors	18.78	6.7	18.78	6.7	–	–
Computer and mathematical science occupations	30.34	6.4	29.97	6.6	–	–
Level 9	29.66	8.1	29.66	8.1	–	–
Computer software engineers	37.34	6.1	37.34	6.1	–	–
Computer systems analysts	30.49	8.8	29.42	7.9	–	–
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.37	10.8	30.37	10.8	–	–
Engineers	35.24	3.9	35.24	3.9	–	–
Life, physical, and social science occupations	21.89	14.5	21.81	14.6	–	–
Community and social services occupations	16.39	7.7	–	–	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	38.74	28.9	44.63	26.7	–	–
Postsecondary teachers	58.85	26.2	58.93	26.3	–	–
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	19.27	7.0	–	–	–	–
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	27.35	16.6	27.35	16.6	–	–
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.24	7.7	22.74	6.4	26.70	15.3
Level 4	14.50	.3	14.38	.9	–	–
Level 7	22.34	4.2	21.96	5.6	24.22	3.3
Level 8	–	–	24.58	.8	–	–
Level 9	27.40	2.8	27.42	3.0	–	–
Registered nurses	26.33	5.5	26.21	6.2	27.00	1.3
Level 7	23.44	3.7	23.09	5.3	–	–
Level 9	27.74	4.0	–	–	–	–
Therapists	24.17	4.5	–	–	–	–
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.11	13.4	17.08	13.5	–	–
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.04	2.3	16.03	2.7	–	–
Level 4	15.82	2.7	–	–	–	–
Healthcare support occupations	10.63	4.6	10.72	5.5	9.76	8.2
Level 3	10.46	5.6	10.86	3.5	9.66	8.7
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.14	4.9	10.20	5.4	9.76	8.2
Level 3	10.45	5.8	10.88	3.9	9.66	8.7
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.11	9.6	10.22	11.0	9.75	9.5
Level 3	10.53	5.9	10.99	3.7	–	–
Protective service occupations	24.17	16.5	25.58	15.6	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.89	9.4	10.47	19.8	6.40	9.6
Level 1	6.51	14.6	–	–	6.14	14.5
Level 2	5.61	3.7	–	–	–	–
Food service, tipped	4.77	11.1	–	–	–	–
Fast food and counter workers	7.25	21.2	–	–	–	–
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.08	10.3	10.25	11.5	–	–
Level 1	9.15	4.1	9.21	4.4	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Rochester, NY, March 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Building cleaning workers	\$9.18	3.9	\$9.23	4.1	—	—
Level 1	9.15	4.1	9.21	4.4	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.69	4.5	9.57	4.5	—	—
Level 1	9.70	5.1	9.57	5.1	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.85	6.5	—	—	\$9.36	7.8
Sales and related occupations	16.42	8.0	20.54	6.6	8.12	8.8
Level 1	7.03	.7	—	—	7.03	.7
Level 2	8.07	10.2	—	—	7.96	8.3
Level 3	8.85	2.4	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	20.51	13.4	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	11.41	16.0	15.16	17.1	7.45	2.2
Level 1	7.03	.7	—	—	7.03	.7
Level 2	8.01	12.1	—	—	7.85	10.1
Level 3	9.13	3.3	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.06	8.1	—	—	7.20	3.2
Cashiers	8.06	8.1	—	—	7.20	3.2
Retail salespersons	12.80	14.2	16.12	21.5	7.85	3.0
Level 3	10.67	3.6	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	14.46	3.4	14.76	3.7	11.25	7.0
Level 1	8.47	4.7	—	—	—	—
Level 2	10.80	3.9	11.11	5.4	9.54	3.2
Level 3	12.13	3.5	12.24	3.7	—	—
Level 4	14.18	3.6	14.23	3.8	—	—
Level 5	15.42	5.8	15.79	4.7	—	—
Level 6	18.30	7.3	18.30	7.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	16.04	9.3	16.31	9.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.73	10.4	18.73	10.4	—	—
Financial clerks	13.77	5.3	13.91	5.9	—	—
Level 4	12.45	6.6	12.53	7.4	—	—
Level 5	16.18	6.5	16.18	6.5	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.08	6.3	15.14	6.4	—	—
Level 5	16.18	6.5	16.18	6.5	—	—
Customer service representatives	16.13	6.7	16.25	6.8	—	—
Level 4	15.00	3.9	14.92	4.0	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	13.31	17.4	—	—	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.26	5.1	12.64	5.2	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	14.70	22.1	14.70	22.1	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.19	7.8	15.37	7.9	—	—
Level 4	13.73	7.5	13.73	7.5	—	—
Level 5	16.16	5.4	16.16	5.4	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.38	8.4	18.38	8.4	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.25	5.4	14.68	4.4	—	—
Level 4	13.73	7.5	13.73	7.5	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	11.24	8.0	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	11.24	8.0	—	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.31	5.8	13.36	6.9	—	—
Level 4	14.22	7.1	—	—	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	19.07	19.3	19.07	19.3	—	—
Level 7	26.77	5.1	26.77	5.1	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.08	18.1	16.18	18.4	—	—
Level 4	16.05	13.9	16.05	13.9	—	—
Level 5	19.22	10.5	19.22	10.5	—	—
Level 7	21.47	7.5	21.47	7.5	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.95	5.4	16.95	5.4	—	—
Line installers and repairers	31.38	2.5	31.38	2.5	—	—
Production occupations	15.39	4.4	15.39	4.4	—	—
Level 2	11.98	10.4	11.98	10.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Rochester, NY, March 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Production occupations —Continued						
Level 3	\$12.04	0.5	\$12.04	0.5	—	—
Level 4	14.08	3.3	14.08	3.3	—	—
Level 5	18.25	15.6	18.25	15.6	—	—
Level 6	18.60	2.6	18.60	2.6	—	—
Level 7	23.08	1.5	23.08	1.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	17.96	3.9	17.96	3.9	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	13.76	26.8	13.76	26.8	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.75	9.1	11.75	9.1	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.38	10.7	18.38	10.7	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	13.21	28.2	13.21	28.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.32	8.5	12.13	8.2	\$8.99	11.9
Level 1	7.86	4.6	8.35	5.4	—	—
Level 2	11.07	5.0	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.78	14.3	12.68	14.9	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.86	9.9	11.95	10.4	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	11.07	14.6	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.19	8.8	10.21	7.1	—	—
Level 1	7.82	5.5	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.64	7.7	—	—	7.67	.5
Level 1	8.56	5.8	—	—	7.67	.5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 4. **State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Rochester, NY, March 2006**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$24.06	1.8	\$24.90	2.6	\$13.69	9.2
Management occupations	43.64	8.1	43.64	8.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	40.93	12.4	40.93	12.4	—	—
Education administrators	46.26	8.2	46.26	8.2	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	25.85	2.9	26.26	1.6	—	—
Level 9	29.66	.4	29.66	.4	—	—
Community and social services occupations	27.78	4.3	27.87	4.3	—	—
Level 7	23.83	9.9	23.83	9.9	—	—
Level 9	32.34	5.4	32.34	5.4	—	—
Counselors	30.58	7.3	30.85	7.9	—	—
Level 9	34.74	3.1	34.74	3.1	—	—
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	33.18	3.9	33.61	5.3	—	—
Level 9	34.98	2.8	34.98	2.8	—	—
Social workers	21.51	3.6	21.51	3.6	—	—
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	27.56	9.7	27.56	9.7	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	32.57	2.5	33.22	2.3	17.46	14.5
Level 2	9.99	.5	10.05	.3	—	—
Level 3	10.23	2.4	10.31	3.2	—	—
Level 8	36.49	4.0	36.51	4.0	—	—
Level 9	38.45	3.0	38.47	3.1	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	42.46	1.7	41.70	1.3	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	39.44	2.3	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	37.50	2.3	37.70	2.3	—	—
Level 8	36.15	3.9	36.15	3.9	—	—
Level 9	38.17	3.6	38.23	3.7	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	37.31	1.4	37.61	1.4	—	—
Level 9	37.71	3.3	37.78	3.5	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	37.15	1.5	37.59	1.5	—	—
Level 9	37.63	4.1	37.73	4.4	—	—
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	37.68	1.2	37.68	1.2	—	—
Level 9	37.87	1.8	37.87	1.8	—	—
Secondary school teachers	37.45	6.2	37.45	6.2	—	—
Level 9	38.06	7.4	38.06	7.4	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	36.40	5.2	36.40	5.2	—	—
Level 9	36.91	6.9	36.91	6.9	—	—
Special education teachers	39.90	2.0	39.90	2.0	—	—
Level 9	40.65	.4	40.65	.4	—	—
Special education teachers, secondary school	42.41	6.6	42.41	6.6	—	—
Level 9	42.41	6.6	42.41	6.6	—	—
Other teachers and instructors	37.14	.6	39.30	.4	—	—
Level 9	41.93	2.2	41.93	2.2	—	—
Teacher assistants	10.25	.6	10.31	.8	9.67	2.2
Level 2	9.99	.5	10.05	.3	—	—
Level 3	10.23	2.4	10.31	3.2	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	27.19	7.5	26.97	7.1	28.56	20.0
Level 5	15.78	2.3	—	—	—	—
Level 9	32.13	10.7	31.57	11.0	—	—
Registered nurses	25.82	1.3	25.89	1.4	—	—
Therapists	35.89	10.4	37.81	10.7	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.57	1.9	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	14.69	5.6	15.23	4.2	—	—
Level 2	13.87	7.4	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	14.57	5.3	15.01	3.9	—	—
Level 2	13.87	7.4	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	14.61	4.7	15.10	3.1	—	—
Level 2	14.12	6.3	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. **State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Rochester, NY, March 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Protective service occupations	\$24.17	4.2	\$24.61	3.7	—	—
Level 6	23.66	2.3	23.66	2.3	—	—
Level 7	27.27	3.1	27.27	3.1	—	—
Police officers	24.70	3.3	24.70	3.3	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	24.70	3.3	24.70	3.3	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	11.45	5.7	11.96	8.4	\$10.65	8.0
Level 1	8.54	1.1	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	9.73	6.4	—	—	—	—
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	9.73	6.4	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	14.95	7.5	15.16	8.1	—	—
Level 1	11.86	2.0	11.83	2.1	—	—
Level 2	15.63	11.6	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	13.11	3.4	13.25	3.9	—	—
Level 1	11.86	2.0	11.83	2.1	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.19	3.3	13.34	3.7	—	—
Level 1	11.86	2.0	11.83	2.1	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	14.98	20.2	—	—	9.35	6.0
Office and administrative support occupations	15.23	3.0	15.71	2.9	10.97	2.3
Level 2	12.85	3.4	13.19	3.9	—	—
Level 3	13.64	3.3	14.20	3.7	—	—
Level 4	14.85	5.3	14.94	4.5	—	—
Level 5	18.71	5.0	18.71	5.0	—	—
Financial clerks	16.69	3.0	16.69	3.0	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	17.21	1.4	17.21	1.4	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	19.29	6.4	19.37	6.9	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	13.99	3.3	14.21	3.3	—	—
Level 3	14.06	3.7	14.27	2.9	—	—
Word processors and typists	13.80	4.3	14.09	4.4	—	—
Level 3	13.71	6.3	14.04	4.3	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.65	5.6	14.18	8.1	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	16.63	16.0	16.63	16.0	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.89	2.6	18.96	3.2	—	—
Level 7	19.58	.3	19.58	.3	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.63	5.5	18.80	6.3	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	18.63	5.5	18.80	6.3	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.80	5.1	16.09	5.6	15.00	4.8
Level 3	17.34	6.4	—	—	—	—
Level 4	15.06	4.4	15.35	6.0	—	—
Bus drivers	15.98	.6	15.80	.4	16.21	.2
Level 3	17.34	6.4	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers, school	15.98	.6	15.80	.4	16.21	.2
Level 3	17.34	6.4	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Rochester, NY, March 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$19.27	3.7	\$20.48	4.0	\$10.47	5.7
Management occupations	35.69	9.5	35.70	9.5	—	—
Group III	33.57	4.9	—	—	—	—
Financial managers	35.92	22.6	35.92	22.6	—	—
Education administrators	44.24	9.3	44.24	9.3	—	—
Group III	39.16	11.3	—	—	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.13	6.1	23.46	6.2	—	—
Group II	19.24	4.3	—	—	—	—
Group III	25.14	9.9	—	—	—	—
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	23.36	9.7	25.25	8.0	—	—
Group II	18.85	7.3	—	—	—	—
Accountants and auditors	19.43	5.8	19.43	5.8	—	—
Group II	18.40	6.1	18.40	6.1	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	30.28	6.4	29.91	6.6	—	—
Group II	26.10	5.9	—	—	—	—
Group III	33.07	9.7	—	—	—	—
Computer software engineers	37.34	6.1	37.34	6.1	—	—
Computer systems analysts	30.49	8.8	29.42	7.9	—	—
Group III	35.19	5.0	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.47	10.2	30.47	10.2	—	—
Group II	21.94	9.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	35.29	6.1	—	—	—	—
Engineers	35.17	3.7	35.17	3.7	—	—
Group II	26.48	19.1	—	—	—	—
Group III	36.46	3.8	—	—	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.79	14.2	23.15	15.0	—	—
Group III	29.12	7.8	—	—	—	—
Community and social services occupations	24.19	7.9	24.49	7.8	—	—
Group II	20.17	8.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	33.15	2.1	—	—	—	—
Counselors	27.59	10.2	27.89	10.3	—	—
Group III	35.23	1.3	—	—	—	—
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	33.18	3.9	33.61	5.3	—	—
Group III	35.43	1.5	35.43	1.5	—	—
Social workers	19.13	5.7	19.50	6.4	—	—
Group II	19.06	6.0	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	24.81	14.8	24.81	14.8	—	—
Group II	22.85	16.0	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	34.54	10.1	36.50	9.6	12.58	18.9
Group I	9.60	4.7	—	—	—	—
Group II	28.27	12.3	—	—	—	—
Group III	37.41	2.6	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	56.56	23.9	56.66	24.2	—	—
Group III	42.41	7.2	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	40.92	1.2	40.57	1.9	—	—
Group III	40.52	2.2	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	34.53	5.0	35.35	4.8	—	—
Group II	27.33	16.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	36.23	3.8	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	35.11	3.3	35.44	3.1	—	—
Group II	26.90	21.1	—	—	—	—
Group III	36.75	2.9	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	34.22	4.4	34.64	4.2	—	—
Group II	26.25	23.6	—	—	—	—
Group III	36.29	3.8	36.36	4.0	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Rochester, NY, March 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	\$37.68	1.2	\$37.68	1.2	—	—
Group III	37.87	1.8	37.87	1.8	—	—
Secondary school teachers	33.63	11.8	33.63	11.8	—	—
Group III	33.46	13.4	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	32.36	11.1	32.36	11.1	—	—
Group III	32.01	12.7	32.01	12.7	—	—
Special education teachers	39.90	2.0	39.90	2.0	—	—
Group III	40.65	.4	—	—	—	—
Special education teachers, secondary school	42.41	6.6	42.41	6.6	—	—
Group III	42.41	6.6	42.41	6.6	—	—
Other teachers and instructors	36.10	2.8	39.30	.4	—	—
Group III	41.93	1.9	—	—	—	—
Librarians	23.94	10.5	23.94	10.5	—	—
Teacher assistants	9.55	5.5	10.19	1.3	—	—
Group I	9.55	5.5	10.19	1.3	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	27.16	16.0	27.16	16.0	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.69	6.7	23.22	5.6	\$26.94	13.4
Group I	14.48	.3	—	—	—	—
Group II	21.75	3.9	—	—	—	—
Group III	30.11	6.4	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	26.28	5.0	26.18	5.5	26.90	1.4
Group II	24.09	3.4	23.38	3.4	26.72	2.8
Group III	29.47	9.0	29.49	9.3	—	—
Therapists	27.66	7.7	27.91	9.9	—	—
Group II	24.41	4.3	—	—	—	—
Group III	39.71	7.2	—	—	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.11	13.4	17.08	13.5	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.10	1.8	16.08	2.2	16.18	1.1
Group I	15.82	2.7	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.33	2.6	16.41	3.5	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.33	5.0	11.49	5.9	9.91	7.0
Group I	11.24	4.9	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	11.11	6.3	11.29	7.5	9.93	7.2
Group I	11.04	6.2	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.65	5.0	12.06	5.5	9.94	7.9
Group I	11.65	5.0	12.06	5.5	9.86	8.3
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.80	2.8	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	24.17	6.6	24.97	6.2	—	—
Group I	13.01	6.0	—	—	—	—
Group II	25.71	4.8	—	—	—	—
Police officers	23.05	4.9	23.05	4.9	—	—
Group II	23.25	5.4	—	—	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	23.05	4.9	23.05	4.9	—	—
Group II	23.25	5.4	23.25	5.4	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	12.76	5.0	11.93	5.7	—	—
Group I	12.82	5.5	—	—	—	—
Security guards	12.76	5.0	11.93	5.7	—	—
Group I	12.82	5.5	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.18	9.0	10.66	17.0	6.62	7.6
Group I	7.12	6.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.81	8.7	—	—	—	—
Cooks	—	—	12.04	18.3	—	—
Food service, tipped	5.12	7.2	—	—	—	—
Group I	5.12	7.2	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	7.25	20.8	—	—	—	—
Group I	7.25	20.8	—	—	—	—
Food servers, nonrestaurant	7.97	4.2	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Rochester, NY, March 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	\$12.08	9.7	\$12.35	10.4	\$9.33	12.5
Group I	10.88	6.2	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.65	6.3	10.80	6.9	9.33	12.5
Group I	10.50	5.4	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.24	6.6	11.24	7.2	—	—
Group I	11.06	5.7	11.05	6.3	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	10.79	9.1	13.29	21.3	9.36	6.8
Group I	9.69	4.9	—	—	—	—
Child care workers	8.33	6.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.33	6.6	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	16.42	8.0	20.54	6.6	8.12	8.8
Group I	8.44	2.0	—	—	—	—
Group II	28.93	11.6	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	20.51	13.4	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	11.41	16.0	15.16	17.1	7.45	2.2
Group I	8.28	4	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.06	8.1	—	—	7.20	3.2
Group I	7.46	7.8	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.06	8.1	—	—	7.20	3.2
Group I	7.46	7.8	—	—	7.20	3.2
Retail salespersons	12.80	14.2	16.12	21.5	7.85	3.0
Group I	8.92	7.9	—	—	7.85	3.0
Office and administrative support occupations	14.54	3.0	14.86	3.3	11.22	6.1
Group I	12.76	3.0	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.45	5.0	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.83	10.1	18.83	10.1	—	—
Group II	18.83	10.1	18.83	10.1	—	—
Financial clerks	13.90	5.1	14.03	5.6	—	—
Group I	11.52	5.0	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.68	5.4	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.19	6.0	15.25	6.1	—	—
Group I	12.10	6.7	12.16	7.2	—	—
Group II	16.68	5.4	16.68	5.4	—	—
Customer service representatives	16.13	6.7	16.25	6.8	—	—
Group I	13.51	7.2	13.67	6.3	—	—
Group II	20.39	6.8	20.39	6.8	—	—
Library assistants, clerical	10.44	9.2	—	—	—	—
Group I	10.44	9.2	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	13.68	13.7	14.70	13.8	—	—
Group I	11.94	10.1	—	—	—	—
Dispatchers	18.12	8.8	—	—	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.26	5.1	12.64	5.2	—	—
Group I	12.50	5.5	—	—	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	14.70	22.1	14.70	22.1	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.53	7.1	15.70	7.3	—	—
Group I	13.18	6.3	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.85	3.8	—	—	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.72	7.7	18.72	7.7	—	—
Group II	17.29	6.0	17.29	6.0	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.58	4.5	14.98	4.0	—	—
Group I	13.30	7.7	13.86	5.9	—	—
Group II	16.28	4.2	16.28	4.2	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	12.64	5.7	12.69	6.1	—	—
Group I	12.74	7.0	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	11.98	6.9	11.99	7.0	—	—
Group I	11.84	10.0	11.84	10.1	—	—
Word processors and typists	13.80	4.3	14.09	4.4	—	—
Group I	13.80	4.3	14.09	4.4	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.34	5.2	13.44	6.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Rochester, NY, March 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Office clerks, general —Continued						
Group I	\$13.13	6.1	\$13.06	7.7	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	18.87	17.8	18.87	17.8	—	—
Group I	10.59	9.3	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.96	13.3	—	—	—	—
Electricians	23.53	4.2	23.53	4.2	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.42	15.9	16.52	16.2	—	—
Group I	15.55	10.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.70	4.1	—	—	—	—
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists ...	18.65	3.1	18.65	3.1	—	—
Group II	18.65	3.1	18.65	3.1	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.50	4.5	17.55	4.6	—	—
Group II	18.15	3.1	—	—	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	16.89	7.7	16.99	8.1	—	—
Line installers and repairers	31.38	2.5	31.38	2.5	—	—
Production occupations	15.44	4.4	15.44	4.4	—	—
Group I	12.38	4.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.65	4.3	—	—	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	13.76	26.8	13.76	26.8	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.75	9.1	11.75	9.1	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.22	10.1	18.22	10.1	—	—
Group I	16.56	4.9	16.56	4.9	—	—
Group II	20.03	17.5	20.03	17.5	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	13.21	28.2	13.21	28.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.70	7.9	12.46	7.7	\$9.50	11.4
Group I	10.55	7.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.98	3.6	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	13.40	8.6	15.80	.4	—	—
Group I	13.36	8.7	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers, school	13.40	8.6	15.80	.4	—	—
Group I	13.36	8.7	15.80	.4	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.09	9.8	12.21	10.4	—	—
Group I	11.82	11.3	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.93	10.0	13.93	10.0	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	11.11	14.3	—	—	—	—
Group I	11.11	15.4	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.21	8.7	10.22	7.0	—	—
Group I	8.84	7.7	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.64	7.7	—	—	7.67	.5
Group I	9.95	6.6	—	—	7.67	.5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Rochester, NY, March 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.12	\$10.91	\$16.26	\$25.00	\$33.47
Management occupations	22.47	26.63	31.58	38.29	59.62
Financial managers	22.47	23.13	26.63	26.63	87.95
Education administrators	33.43	39.50	42.32	45.59	72.45
Business and financial operations occupations	17.19	18.05	21.19	27.88	30.62
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	16.08	16.83	21.50	30.56	30.56
Accountants and auditors	15.00	17.19	19.49	20.44	21.92
Computer and mathematical science occupations	20.48	26.02	29.03	35.69	40.39
Computer software engineers	24.83	34.58	38.27	40.30	51.73
Computer systems analysts	26.25	26.25	26.25	34.46	40.39
Architecture and engineering occupations	19.75	21.73	31.80	37.22	39.95
Engineers	29.37	31.70	35.13	38.46	40.70
Life, physical, and social science occupations	12.56	15.58	24.12	28.93	33.55
Community and social services occupations	14.87	17.01	22.35	29.77	34.37
Counselors	16.08	19.76	26.31	31.62	43.21
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	19.54	28.33	30.93	38.96	47.55
Social workers	15.10	15.10	19.22	22.35	22.42
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	12.61	20.24	23.54	32.88	33.08
Education, training, and library occupations	9.75	21.96	32.84	42.78	53.71
Postsecondary teachers	32.68	38.06	44.35	60.30	126.57
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	32.49	36.44	39.13	42.94	55.12
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	21.96	26.27	33.21	42.02	51.38
Elementary and middle school teachers	20.02	27.50	33.58	41.67	51.56
Elementary school teachers, except special education	20.02	26.27	32.85	40.89	53.48
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	26.74	29.50	36.17	44.31	51.18
Secondary school teachers	21.96	22.31	31.94	40.88	51.33
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	21.96	21.96	30.94	38.91	46.31
Special education teachers	25.92	30.12	41.15	48.89	52.37
Special education teachers, secondary school	29.92	34.04	43.48	51.33	52.37
Other teachers and instructors	19.00	29.08	35.96	43.98	48.46
Librarians	19.61	19.61	19.61	27.01	31.77
Teacher assistants	6.86	8.01	9.46	10.89	12.55
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	18.27	18.27	23.13	31.92	31.92
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.20	17.64	22.81	27.59	31.91
Registered nurses	20.49	21.92	26.00	29.00	33.53
Therapists	19.59	22.07	24.35	30.46	42.72
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.20	14.34	16.44	20.61	22.81
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	13.12	14.69	16.20	17.41	17.73
Healthcare support occupations	8.17	9.84	11.02	12.11	14.19
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.00	9.51	10.54	12.20	14.69
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.00	9.13	11.02	13.36	16.60
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.50	11.50	11.64	12.11	13.45
Protective service occupations	14.06	20.22	24.19	29.92	31.35
Police officers	19.41	19.95	22.56	26.59	29.70
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	19.41	19.95	22.56	26.59	29.70
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	9.95	11.20	13.24	14.06	14.06
Security guards	9.95	11.20	13.24	14.06	14.06
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.97	5.38	6.75	9.57	14.44
Food service, tipped	3.54	3.97	4.50	6.13	7.00
Fast food and counter workers	4.35	4.35	6.28	8.54	10.95
Food servers, nonrestaurant	7.00	7.30	7.74	8.14	9.64

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Rochester, NY, March 2006** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	\$8.00	\$8.85	\$10.10	\$13.02	\$17.86
Building cleaning workers	8.00	8.85	9.61	12.33	15.28
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.75	8.85	10.10	12.49	15.85
Personal care and service occupations	7.40	9.23	10.27	10.27	14.72
Child care workers	7.02	7.25	7.60	9.05	10.98
Sales and related occupations	6.75	7.50	10.86	21.95	28.85
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	16.82	16.82	20.10	22.22	22.22
Retail sales workers	6.50	7.00	8.48	10.90	19.80
Cashiers, all workers	6.25	6.75	7.13	9.19	11.29
Cashiers	6.25	6.75	7.13	9.19	11.29
Retail salespersons	6.75	7.00	8.99	11.61	22.42
Office and administrative support occupations	9.54	11.33	14.00	16.83	20.76
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14.15	14.15	21.52	21.52	21.52
Financial clerks	9.37	10.48	13.99	16.00	19.00
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.48	12.50	14.00	18.18	19.02
Customer service representatives	11.00	13.00	15.75	19.60	19.74
Library assistants, clerical	6.75	9.22	10.12	12.41	14.12
Receptionists and information clerks	9.00	11.18	11.33	18.51	19.71
Dispatchers	13.95	15.89	18.75	20.60	20.60
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.00	9.58	12.46	13.75	16.26
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.00	9.00	11.25	23.12	23.70
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.71	12.05	15.27	16.63	22.12
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	14.41	16.41	16.41	22.12	25.00
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.50	13.27	14.54	16.17	17.72
Data entry and information processing workers	9.00	11.40	12.28	14.60	16.26
Data entry keyers	9.00	9.04	12.28	13.61	15.49
Word processors and typists	11.36	11.96	13.84	15.94	16.26
Office clerks, general	9.40	11.30	13.13	14.00	20.00
Construction and extraction occupations	9.50	13.00	16.50	26.37	28.70
Electricians	13.75	16.50	26.00	27.50	28.74
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	7.00	9.00	15.48	20.50	26.78
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	13.17	14.00	18.55	21.05	25.40
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	12.12	16.46	18.19	18.77	20.55
Maintenance and repair workers, general	11.55	14.30	17.75	20.30	21.54
Line installers and repairers	23.86	29.08	32.94	34.22	35.37
Production occupations	9.00	11.00	14.08	18.87	24.20
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	9.45	11.66	12.38	12.98	24.08
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	8.12	8.12	10.94	12.33	17.08
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	12.12	14.42	18.87	22.72	24.37
Miscellaneous production workers	8.12	8.50	11.01	16.21	25.02
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.00	8.50	10.00	13.80	17.35
Bus drivers	10.55	11.50	12.45	14.51	17.89
Bus drivers, school	10.55	11.50	12.45	14.51	17.89
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	8.00	9.77	11.00	15.35	17.20
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.00	11.00	14.00	16.77	17.58
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	8.00	9.77	10.00	11.08	16.67
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.50	7.00	9.00	9.50	12.00
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.40	8.50	10.00	12.00	12.00

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Rochester, NY, March 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.00	\$10.48	\$15.34	\$23.23	\$31.92
Management occupations	22.47	25.73	31.58	38.29	57.21
Financial managers	22.47	23.13	26.63	26.63	87.95
Education administrators	21.51	21.51	21.51	26.44	61.75
Business and financial operations occupations	16.83	18.05	20.55	27.68	30.56
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	16.08	16.83	20.55	30.56	30.56
Accountants and auditors	15.00	15.69	19.09	20.44	21.55
Computer and mathematical science occupations	20.48	26.25	29.16	35.70	40.39
Computer software engineers	24.83	34.58	38.27	40.30	51.73
Computer systems analysts	26.25	26.25	26.25	34.46	40.39
Architecture and engineering occupations	19.73	21.49	31.73	37.10	40.10
Engineers	29.37	31.88	35.13	38.46	40.94
Life, physical, and social science occupations	12.81	15.58	24.12	26.17	31.79
Community and social services occupations	12.61	14.87	15.15	17.80	21.59
Education, training, and library occupations	8.28	19.61	32.27	44.88	67.73
Postsecondary teachers	33.83	39.07	44.35	64.47	126.57
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	12.30	16.85	20.02	21.96	21.96
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	18.27	18.27	23.13	31.92	31.92
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.09	17.50	22.59	27.14	30.64
Registered nurses	20.44	21.92	26.00	29.50	34.16
Therapists	19.59	22.05	24.35	26.49	30.46
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.20	14.34	16.44	20.61	22.81
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	12.81	14.56	16.20	17.41	17.83
Healthcare support occupations	8.00	9.73	10.89	11.64	12.41
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.00	9.23	10.02	11.02	11.93
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.00	8.00	10.93	11.35	12.41
Protective service occupations	11.95	14.54	29.92	30.96	32.91
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.97	4.50	6.41	8.54	14.44
Food service, tipped	3.54	3.85	4.50	5.38	6.13
Fast food and counter workers	4.35	4.35	6.28	8.54	10.95
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.50	8.00	8.85	10.10	12.33
Building cleaning workers	7.50	8.00	8.85	10.10	12.00
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.03	8.85	9.00	10.43	12.33
Personal care and service occupations	7.25	9.23	9.60	10.27	10.27
Sales and related occupations	6.75	7.50	10.86	21.95	28.85
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	16.82	16.82	20.10	22.22	22.22
Retail sales workers	6.50	7.00	8.48	10.90	19.80
Cashiers, all workers	6.25	6.75	7.13	9.19	11.29
Cashiers	6.25	6.75	7.13	9.19	11.29
Retail salespersons	6.75	7.00	8.99	11.61	22.42
Office and administrative support occupations	9.37	11.30	13.99	16.80	20.95
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14.15	14.15	21.52	21.52	21.52
Financial clerks	9.37	10.48	13.38	16.00	19.00
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.48	12.50	14.00	17.04	19.00
Customer service representatives	11.00	13.00	15.75	19.60	19.74
Receptionists and information clerks	9.00	10.37	11.33	19.71	19.71
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.00	9.58	12.46	13.75	16.26
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.00	9.00	11.25	23.12	23.70

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Rochester, NY, March 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Secretaries and administrative assistants	\$10.71	\$11.44	\$14.78	\$16.41	\$21.19
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	14.35	16.41	16.41	21.15	25.00
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.40	13.01	14.49	16.17	16.48
Data entry and information processing workers	9.00	9.00	12.28	12.28	14.60
Data entry keyers	9.00	9.00	12.28	12.28	14.60
Office clerks, general	8.25	11.30	13.13	14.00	20.00
Construction and extraction occupations	9.50	13.50	15.88	27.50	28.74
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	7.00	8.25	14.70	20.17	26.78
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	11.75	16.46	17.75	18.77	19.26
Line installers and repairers	23.86	29.08	32.94	34.22	35.37
Production occupations	9.00	10.94	14.00	18.87	24.25
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	9.45	11.66	12.38	12.98	24.08
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	8.12	8.12	10.94	12.33	17.08
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	12.12	14.42	18.87	22.72	24.37
Miscellaneous production workers	8.12	8.50	11.01	16.21	25.02
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.00	8.10	9.85	12.00	16.80
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	8.00	9.77	11.00	14.00	16.77
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	8.00	9.77	10.00	11.08	16.00
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.50	7.00	9.00	9.50	12.00
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.40	8.50	10.00	12.00	12.00

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Rochester, NY, March 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$11.04	\$14.33	\$21.27	\$30.66	\$41.63
Management occupations	30.26	36.82	40.47	45.59	67.03
Education administrators	36.82	39.50	42.32	45.79	72.45
Business and financial operations occupations	18.53	20.73	25.19	30.62	31.93
Community and social services occupations	19.44	22.25	26.17	32.88	38.96
Counselors	19.54	21.81	29.77	38.95	47.09
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	19.54	28.33	30.93	38.96	47.55
Social workers	19.22	20.17	22.35	22.35	23.97
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	21.30	23.54	27.49	33.08	33.08
Education, training, and library occupations	10.02	25.46	32.89	42.02	51.33
Postsecondary teachers	28.87	33.09	41.03	53.20	59.47
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	25.85	31.82	35.93	45.86	59.47
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	26.09	29.52	36.17	43.94	52.37
Elementary and middle school teachers	26.18	29.41	35.94	42.89	54.18
Elementary school teachers, except special education	26.11	29.34	34.85	42.89	55.05
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	26.74	29.50	36.17	44.31	51.18
Secondary school teachers	26.34	30.27	36.19	43.61	51.45
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	26.30	29.83	34.43	42.13	49.46
Special education teachers	25.92	30.12	41.15	48.89	52.37
Special education teachers, secondary school	29.92	34.04	43.48	51.33	52.37
Other teachers and instructors	21.44	30.00	37.00	43.98	48.79
Teacher assistants	8.20	8.80	9.48	11.46	12.83
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.80	19.77	25.74	28.21	45.73
Registered nurses	22.25	24.50	26.63	27.66	28.21
Therapists	20.63	26.50	38.01	45.73	48.79
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.27	15.80	17.04	17.42	17.64
Healthcare support occupations	10.36	12.60	14.22	16.99	18.67
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.36	12.60	14.22	16.99	18.54
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.70	12.60	13.88	16.99	18.13
Protective service occupations	16.68	21.25	24.19	27.38	30.45
Police officers	18.50	20.32	26.59	29.08	30.15
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	18.50	20.32	26.59	29.08	30.15
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.58	8.53	11.43	13.05	18.73
Food service, tipped	7.61	7.99	8.79	11.46	12.74
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	7.61	7.99	8.79	11.46	12.74
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.29	11.28	13.13	16.57	19.60
Building cleaning workers	9.04	10.39	12.57	15.39	17.86
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.96	10.23	12.82	15.45	18.09
Personal care and service occupations	7.64	9.81	13.88	16.32	27.30
Office and administrative support occupations	10.92	12.49	15.04	17.61	20.57
Financial clerks	13.21	14.85	17.19	18.18	19.02
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.26	16.23	18.15	18.18	19.02
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.87	15.63	20.62	22.12	22.12
Data entry and information processing workers	11.76	12.11	14.02	15.94	16.36
Word processors and typists	11.36	11.96	13.84	15.94	16.26
Office clerks, general	10.46	10.84	12.81	16.08	18.39
Construction and extraction occupations	7.42	11.56	18.79	19.79	22.69
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.84	16.78	19.61	20.90	22.94

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. **State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Rochester, NY, March 2006** —
Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	\$14.31	\$16.18	\$19.24	\$20.55	\$21.54
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.31	16.18	19.24	20.55	21.54
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.71	13.77	15.55	17.83	20.58
Bus drivers	11.71	13.50	15.96	18.10	20.58
Bus drivers, school	11.71	13.50	15.96	18.10	20.58

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Rochester, NY, March 2006

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$9.30	\$12.08	\$17.52	\$26.25	\$34.63
Management occupations	22.47	26.63	31.58	38.29	61.75
Financial managers	22.47	23.13	26.63	26.63	87.95
Education administrators	33.43	39.50	42.32	45.59	72.45
Business and financial operations occupations	17.31	18.05	21.50	28.51	30.77
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	16.83	20.55	24.12	30.56	30.56
Accountants and auditors	15.00	17.19	19.49	20.44	21.92
Computer and mathematical science occupations	20.48	25.08	27.96	34.58	39.92
Computer software engineers	24.83	34.58	38.27	40.30	51.73
Computer systems analysts	26.25	26.25	26.25	32.21	36.87
Architecture and engineering occupations	19.75	21.73	31.80	37.22	39.95
Engineers	29.37	31.70	35.13	38.46	40.70
Life, physical, and social science occupations	13.00	16.35	24.12	29.28	33.55
Community and social services occupations	15.10	17.80	22.35	30.05	34.37
Counselors	16.08	20.86	26.91	31.62	43.21
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	23.35	28.62	31.20	38.96	47.55
Social workers	15.10	15.10	20.17	22.35	22.70
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	12.61	20.24	23.54	32.88	33.08
Education, training, and library occupations	11.95	24.98	34.31	43.98	54.89
Postsecondary teachers	32.78	38.16	44.35	60.30	126.57
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	32.49	36.44	39.07	42.60	52.63
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	21.96	26.92	33.66	42.26	51.45
Elementary and middle school teachers	20.02	27.85	33.95	42.02	52.34
Elementary school teachers, except special education	20.02	26.46	32.92	41.33	54.29
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	26.74	29.50	36.17	44.31	51.18
Secondary school teachers	21.96	22.31	31.94	40.88	51.33
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	21.96	21.96	30.94	38.91	46.31
Special education teachers	25.92	30.12	41.15	48.89	52.37
Special education teachers, secondary school	29.92	34.04	43.48	51.33	52.37
Other teachers and instructors	28.47	32.06	38.70	43.98	49.98
Librarians	19.61	19.61	19.61	27.01	31.77
Teacher assistants	8.13	8.77	9.48	11.46	12.77
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	18.27	18.27	23.13	31.92	31.92
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.69	17.52	22.66	27.10	31.42
Registered nurses	20.48	21.92	25.74	29.00	33.75
Therapists	19.59	22.07	24.72	30.64	45.73
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.20	14.34	16.29	20.61	22.81
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	12.81	14.54	16.18	17.41	17.75
Healthcare support occupations	8.64	9.84	11.06	12.41	14.55
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.00	9.73	10.61	12.41	15.24
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.00	9.46	11.06	13.37	16.99
Protective service occupations	16.28	21.25	25.02	29.92	32.91
Police officers	19.41	19.95	22.56	26.59	29.70
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	19.41	19.95	22.56	26.59	29.70
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	9.75	10.76	11.49	12.94	15.28
Security guards	9.75	10.76	11.49	12.94	15.28
Food preparation and serving related occupations	4.50	8.00	8.54	14.44	19.44
Cooks	8.00	8.00	10.47	16.45	17.97

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Rochester, NY, March 2006 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	\$8.00	\$8.85	\$10.10	\$13.50	\$18.37
Building cleaning workers	8.00	8.85	9.63	12.33	15.45
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.77	8.85	10.10	12.70	16.00
Personal care and service occupations	9.34	9.34	9.34	14.72	27.30
Sales and related occupations	8.58	10.75	16.82	22.22	37.69
Retail sales workers	7.50	8.85	10.76	19.80	22.42
Retail salespersons	7.10	8.40	10.76	13.75	40.42
Office and administrative support occupations	9.77	11.50	14.15	17.50	21.25
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14.15	14.15	21.52	21.52	21.52
Financial clerks	9.54	10.48	13.99	16.00	19.00
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.48	12.50	14.00	18.18	19.02
Customer service representatives	11.49	13.00	15.58	19.60	19.74
Receptionists and information clerks	10.37	11.33	12.09	19.71	19.71
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.58	11.61	12.58	13.75	16.26
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.00	9.00	11.25	23.12	23.70
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.71	12.59	15.45	16.71	22.12
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	14.41	16.41	16.41	22.12	25.00
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.14	13.61	14.74	16.17	18.24
Data entry and information processing workers	9.00	11.76	12.28	14.60	16.26
Data entry keyers	9.00	9.04	12.28	13.61	15.49
Word processors and typists	11.82	12.07	13.92	16.26	16.83
Office clerks, general	9.40	11.30	13.03	14.28	20.00
Construction and extraction occupations	9.50	13.00	16.50	26.37	28.70
Electricians	13.75	16.50	26.00	27.50	28.74
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	7.00	9.10	15.75	20.51	26.78
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	13.17	14.00	18.55	21.05	25.40
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	12.94	16.46	18.22	18.77	20.55
Maintenance and repair workers, general	11.55	14.30	17.75	20.32	21.54
Line installers and repairers	23.86	29.08	32.94	34.22	35.37
Production occupations	9.00	11.00	14.08	18.87	24.20
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	9.45	11.66	12.38	12.98	24.08
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	8.12	8.12	10.94	12.33	17.08
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	12.12	14.42	18.87	22.72	24.37
Miscellaneous production workers	8.12	8.50	11.01	16.21	25.02
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.50	9.00	10.50	15.35	20.91
Bus drivers	11.71	13.36	14.51	17.89	20.58
Bus drivers, school	11.71	13.36	14.51	17.89	20.58
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	8.00	9.77	11.00	15.35	17.20
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.00	11.00	14.00	16.77	17.58
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.02	9.00	9.00	12.00	12.00

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Rochester, NY, March 2006

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$6.25	\$6.75	\$8.50	\$11.35	\$16.08
Education, training, and library occupations	6.64	6.86	10.94	14.53	19.00
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	16.20	18.61	23.94	28.69	34.64
Registered nurses	21.50	23.82	26.75	29.00	32.53
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	13.65	15.80	16.20	16.20	17.04
Healthcare support occupations	7.25	8.75	10.36	11.35	11.35
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.25	8.75	10.36	11.35	11.35
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.25	8.25	10.54	11.35	11.35
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.97	4.35	6.28	7.00	10.56
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.04	7.04	8.61	11.28	12.07
Building cleaning workers	7.04	7.04	8.61	11.28	12.07
Personal care and service occupations	7.25	7.80	10.27	10.27	10.27
Sales and related occupations	6.25	6.75	7.00	8.10	9.36
Retail sales workers	6.25	6.75	7.00	7.77	9.34
Cashiers, all workers	6.00	6.75	6.90	7.17	9.07
Cashiers	6.00	6.75	6.90	7.17	9.07
Retail salespersons	6.50	7.00	7.20	8.86	10.18
Office and administrative support occupations	7.02	9.00	10.72	13.38	14.00
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.50	6.50	8.50	11.50	13.65
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	6.75	7.10	7.50	7.97	8.55

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Rochester, NY, March 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$20.48	\$17.52	\$806	\$683	39.4	\$40,641	\$35,412	1,984
Management occupations	35.70	31.58	1,462	1,473	41.0	75,802	74,553	2,124
Financial managers	35.92	26.63	1,403	999	39.1	72,948	51,929	2,031
Education administrators	44.24	42.32	1,700	1,610	38.4	84,860	77,119	1,918
Business and financial operations occupations	23.46	21.50	986	993	42.0	51,247	51,617	2,184
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	25.25	24.12	1,001	965	39.6	52,050	50,163	2,061
Accountants and auditors	19.43	19.49	776	764	39.9	40,359	39,711	2,077
Computer and mathematical science occupations	29.91	27.96	1,233	1,247	41.2	64,095	64,838	2,143
Computer software engineers	37.34	38.27	1,493	1,531	40.0	77,659	79,602	2,080
Computer systems analysts	29.42	26.25	1,292	1,247	43.9	67,173	64,838	2,283
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.47	31.80	1,219	1,269	40.0	63,373	65,998	2,080
Engineers	35.17	35.13	1,408	1,405	40.0	73,209	73,077	2,081
Life, physical, and social science occupations	23.15	24.12	914	965	39.5	46,422	50,170	2,005
Community and social services occupations	24.49	22.35	894	821	36.5	43,457	41,477	1,774
Counselors	27.89	26.91	1,036	1,038	37.1	45,903	42,479	1,646
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	33.61	31.20	1,208	1,146	35.9	48,548	43,189	1,444
Social workers	19.50	20.17	689	711	35.3	35,820	36,964	1,837
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	24.81	23.54	898	824	36.2	46,675	42,836	1,881
Education, training, and library occupations	36.50	34.31	1,297	1,224	35.5	51,215	47,530	1,403
Postsecondary teachers	56.66	44.35	2,102	1,571	37.1	80,700	61,385	1,424
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	40.57	39.07	1,491	1,423	36.7	57,037	54,000	1,406
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	35.35	33.66	1,255	1,205	35.5	49,671	47,013	1,405
Elementary and middle school teachers	35.44	33.95	1,250	1,217	35.3	49,536	47,381	1,398
Elementary school teachers, except special education	34.64	32.92	1,237	1,191	35.7	48,494	46,215	1,400
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	37.68	36.17	1,284	1,345	34.1	52,453	50,727	1,392
Secondary school teachers	33.63	31.94	1,213	1,143	36.1	48,128	44,423	1,431
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	32.36	30.94	1,165	1,110	36.0	46,272	43,379	1,430
Special education teachers	39.90	41.15	1,394	1,366	34.9	55,674	53,284	1,395
Special education teachers, secondary school	42.41	43.48	1,524	1,526	35.9	59,692	57,302	1,408
Other teachers and instructors	39.30	38.70	1,416	1,319	36.0	54,734	50,634	1,393
Librarians	23.94	19.61	871	735	36.4	39,748	38,241	1,660
Teacher assistants	10.19	9.48	334	313	32.7	13,078	12,108	1,283
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	27.16	23.13	1,077	925	39.7	51,221	48,000	1,886
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.22	22.66	908	897	39.1	46,744	46,547	2,013
Registered nurses	26.18	25.74	1,021	974	39.0	53,106	50,646	2,029
Therapists	27.91	24.72	1,068	974	38.3	50,980	50,640	1,826

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Rochester, NY, March 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	\$17.08	\$16.29	\$681	\$646	39.9	\$35,437	\$33,571	2,074
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.08	16.18	626	647	38.9	32,564	33,654	2,025
Healthcare support occupations	11.49	11.06	447	427	38.9	23,216	22,205	2,021
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	11.29	10.61	444	423	39.3	23,092	21,996	2,046
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	12.06	11.06	469	442	38.9	24,406	23,005	2,024
Protective service occupations	24.97	25.02	992	968	39.7	51,526	50,311	2,064
Police officers	23.05	22.56	911	902	39.5	47,370	46,925	2,055
Police and sheriff's patrol officers ...	23.05	22.56	911	902	39.5	47,370	46,925	2,055
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	11.93	11.49	465	452	39.0	24,188	23,504	2,028
Security guards	11.93	11.49	465	452	39.0	24,188	23,504	2,028
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.66	8.54	407	342	38.2	18,711	15,600	1,755
Cooks	12.04	10.47	441	373	36.7	21,967	14,560	1,825
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.35	10.10	482	380	39.0	24,711	19,323	2,001
Building cleaning workers	10.80	9.63	420	358	38.9	21,683	18,637	2,008
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.24	10.10	435	378	38.7	22,430	19,656	1,995
Personal care and service occupations	13.29	9.34	521	374	39.2	26,444	19,436	1,989
Sales and related occupations	20.54	16.82	844	618	41.1	43,886	32,115	2,136
Retail sales workers	15.16	10.76	615	430	40.6	32,000	22,350	2,111
Retail salespersons	16.12	10.76	645	430	40.0	33,539	22,385	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	14.86	14.15	582	556	39.2	30,237	28,916	2,035
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.83	21.52	748	861	39.7	38,909	44,766	2,066
Financial clerks	14.03	13.99	550	520	39.2	28,578	27,027	2,037
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.25	14.00	600	560	39.3	31,191	29,120	2,046
Customer service representatives	16.25	15.58	650	623	40.0	33,794	32,406	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks ..	14.70	12.09	573	453	39.0	29,803	23,579	2,027
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.64	12.58	500	503	39.5	25,996	26,166	2,057
Stock clerks and order fillers	14.70	11.25	588	450	40.0	30,572	23,400	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.70	15.45	609	578	38.8	31,653	30,030	2,016
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.72	16.41	739	656	39.5	38,423	34,133	2,053
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.98	14.74	560	543	37.4	29,107	28,257	1,943
Data entry and information processing workers	12.69	12.28	493	491	38.8	25,616	25,532	2,019
Data entry keyers	11.99	12.28	471	491	39.3	24,512	25,532	2,045
Word processors and typists	14.09	13.92	534	526	37.9	27,745	27,337	1,969
Office clerks, general	13.44	13.03	531	521	39.5	27,542	27,102	2,049
Construction and extraction occupations	18.87	16.50	752	660	39.9	39,113	34,320	2,072
Electricians	23.53	26.00	941	1,040	40.0	48,947	54,080	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Rochester, NY, March 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	\$16.52	\$15.75	\$661	\$630	40.0	\$34,310	\$32,739	2,077
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	18.65	18.55	746	742	40.0	37,273	34,112	1,999
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.55	18.22	699	733	39.9	36,373	38,138	2,073
Maintenance and repair workers, general	16.99	17.75	674	710	39.7	35,073	36,920	2,064
Line installers and repairers	31.38	32.94	1,255	1,318	40.0	65,266	68,515	2,080
Production occupations	15.44	14.08	616	560	39.9	31,620	29,120	2,048
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	13.76	12.38	550	495	40.0	28,615	25,750	2,080
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.75	10.94	470	437	40.0	24,435	22,745	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.22	18.87	729	755	40.0	37,901	39,248	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	13.21	11.01	528	440	40.0	27,470	22,901	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.46	10.50	468	400	37.6	23,527	20,330	1,888
Bus drivers	15.80	14.51	422	389	26.7	16,430	15,550	1,040
Bus drivers, school	15.80	14.51	422	389	26.7	16,430	15,550	1,040
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.21	11.00	488	440	40.0	25,373	22,880	2,078
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.93	14.00	557	560	40.0	28,967	29,120	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	10.22	9.00	358	338	35.1	18,637	17,550	1,824

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Rochester, NY, March 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$19.69	\$16.80	\$785	\$659	39.9	\$40,260	\$34,320	2,045
Management occupations	34.91	31.58	1,442	1,434	41.3	74,990	74,553	2,148
Financial managers	36.38	26.63	1,424	999	39.1	74,035	51,929	2,035
Education administrators	28.81	21.51	1,108	806	38.5	57,622	41,935	2,000
Business and financial operations occupations	23.05	20.55	991	993	43.0	51,543	51,617	2,236
Accountants and auditors	18.78	19.09	768	798	40.9	39,950	41,515	2,127
Computer and mathematical science occupations	29.97	27.96	1,236	1,247	41.2	64,250	64,838	2,144
Computer software engineers	37.34	38.27	1,493	1,531	40.0	77,659	79,602	2,080
Computer systems analysts	29.42	26.25	1,292	1,247	43.9	67,173	64,838	2,283
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.37	31.73	1,217	1,269	40.1	63,309	65,998	2,085
Engineers	35.24	35.13	1,416	1,405	40.2	73,610	73,077	2,089
Life, physical, and social science occupations	21.81	24.12	872	965	40.0	45,261	50,170	2,075
Education, training, and library occupations	44.63	38.16	1,658	1,367	37.2	67,286	53,325	1,508
Postsecondary teachers	58.93	44.35	2,199	1,654	37.3	85,078	62,999	1,444
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	27.35	23.13	1,084	944	39.6	51,793	48,000	1,894
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.74	22.08	899	880	39.5	46,736	45,762	2,055
Registered nurses	26.21	25.35	1,031	985	39.3	53,602	51,210	2,045
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.08	16.29	681	646	39.9	35,437	33,571	2,074
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.03	16.18	632	647	39.4	32,844	33,654	2,049
Healthcare support occupations	10.72	11.02	420	405	39.1	21,818	21,050	2,035
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.20	10.02	406	401	39.8	21,092	20,842	2,069
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.22	11.02	404	427	39.5	21,004	22,205	2,055
Protective service occupations	25.58	29.92	1,017	1,197	39.8	52,879	62,234	2,067
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.47	8.54	410	342	39.2	19,297	17,765	1,844
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.25	8.85	397	354	38.7	20,376	18,404	1,988
Building cleaning workers	9.23	8.85	357	354	38.6	18,547	18,404	2,009
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.57	8.85	366	354	38.2	19,042	18,404	1,989
Sales and related occupations	20.54	16.82	844	618	41.1	43,886	32,115	2,136
Retail sales workers	15.16	10.76	615	430	40.6	32,000	22,350	2,111
Retail salespersons	16.12	10.76	645	430	40.0	33,539	22,385	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	14.76	14.00	582	550	39.4	30,263	28,600	2,051
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.73	21.52	745	861	39.8	38,748	44,766	2,068
Financial clerks	13.91	13.99	546	501	39.3	28,415	26,060	2,043

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Rochester, NY, March 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	\$15.14	\$14.00	\$598	\$560	39.5	\$31,073	\$29,120	2,053
Customer service representatives	16.25	15.58	650	623	40.0	33,794	32,406	2,080
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.64	12.58	500	503	39.5	25,996	26,166	2,057
Stock clerks and order fillers	14.70	11.25	588	450	40.0	30,572	23,400	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.37	15.00	600	557	39.0	31,208	28,974	2,030
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.38	16.41	734	656	39.9	38,151	34,133	2,075
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.68	14.52	550	543	37.5	28,618	28,210	1,949
Office clerks, general	13.36	13.03	530	521	39.6	27,542	27,102	2,061
Construction and extraction occupations	19.07	15.88	761	640	39.9	39,549	33,280	2,074
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.18	14.70	647	588	40.0	33,667	30,576	2,081
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.95	17.75	678	710	40.0	35,265	36,920	2,080
Line installers and repairers	31.38	32.94	1,255	1,318	40.0	65,266	68,515	2,080
Production occupations	15.39	14.00	614	560	39.9	31,524	28,766	2,048
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	13.76	12.38	550	495	40.0	28,615	25,750	2,080
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.75	10.94	470	437	40.0	24,435	22,745	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.38	18.87	735	755	40.0	38,233	39,248	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	13.21	11.01	528	440	40.0	27,470	22,901	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.13	10.00	460	400	38.0	23,390	20,330	1,928
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.95	10.50	478	420	40.0	24,865	21,840	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	10.21	9.00	358	338	35.0	18,600	17,550	1,821

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Rochester, NY, March 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$24.90	\$22.25	\$917	\$855	36.8	\$42,400	\$40,677	1,702
Management occupations	43.64	40.47	1,648	1,518	37.8	83,067	77,023	1,903
Education administrators	46.26	42.32	1,777	1,693	38.4	88,262	77,119	1,908
Business and financial operations occupations	26.26	25.43	953	995	36.3	49,538	51,744	1,886
Community and social services occupations	27.87	26.59	1,009	997	36.2	47,795	42,836	1,715
Counselors	30.85	29.77	1,120	1,079	36.3	47,526	42,640	1,540
Educational, vocational, and school counselors	33.61	31.20	1,208	1,146	35.9	48,548	43,189	1,444
Social workers	21.51	22.35	765	782	35.6	39,770	40,677	1,849
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	27.56	27.49	1,004	1,031	36.4	52,232	53,598	1,895
Education, training, and library occupations	33.22	33.32	1,160	1,191	34.9	45,339	46,215	1,365
Postsecondary teachers	41.70	40.80	1,486	1,385	35.6	54,535	50,115	1,308
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	37.70	36.17	1,331	1,273	35.3	52,101	49,462	1,382
Elementary and middle school teachers	37.61	36.17	1,321	1,277	35.1	51,969	49,595	1,382
Elementary school teachers, except special education	37.59	35.21	1,338	1,264	35.6	51,766	48,223	1,377
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	37.68	36.17	1,284	1,345	34.1	52,453	50,727	1,392
Secondary school teachers	37.45	36.19	1,334	1,262	35.6	51,689	48,203	1,380
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	36.40	34.43	1,291	1,205	35.5	49,857	47,138	1,370
Special education teachers	39.90	41.15	1,394	1,366	34.9	55,674	53,284	1,395
Special education teachers, secondary school	42.41	43.48	1,524	1,526	35.9	59,692	57,302	1,408
Other teachers and instructors	39.30	38.70	1,416	1,319	36.0	54,734	50,634	1,393
Teacher assistants	10.31	9.51	336	318	32.6	13,195	12,256	1,279
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	26.97	26.63	976	932	36.2	46,794	48,458	1,735
Registered nurses	25.89	26.63	948	955	36.6	49,315	49,650	1,905
Therapists	37.81	38.73	1,339	1,372	35.4	53,885	54,870	1,425
Healthcare support occupations	15.23	14.79	576	555	37.9	29,770	28,835	1,955
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	15.01	14.79	569	555	37.9	29,594	28,835	1,972
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	15.10	14.76	573	555	38.0	29,812	28,835	1,974
Protective service occupations	24.61	24.19	977	938	39.7	50,733	48,787	2,062
Police officers	24.70	26.59	968	1,021	39.2	50,311	53,079	2,037
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	24.70	26.59	968	1,021	39.2	50,311	53,079	2,037
Food preparation and serving related occupations	11.96	11.43	390	373	32.6	15,936	13,052	1,333
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	15.16	13.57	597	531	39.4	30,592	27,548	2,018
Building cleaning workers	13.25	12.96	520	512	39.3	26,574	25,877	2,006
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.34	13.02	523	520	39.2	26,711	26,906	2,003

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Rochester, NY, March 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Office and administrative support occupations								
Financial clerks	\$15.71	\$15.49	\$582	\$569	37.1	\$30,039	\$29,593	1,912
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	16.69	17.19	614	645	36.8	31,907	33,517	1,911
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.21	18.15	637	678	37.0	33,130	35,264	1,925
Data entry and information processing workers	19.37	21.38	697	748	36.0	36,219	38,913	1,870
Word processors and typists	14.21	14.03	535	534	37.7	27,831	27,745	1,958
Office clerks, general	14.09	13.92	534	526	37.9	27,745	27,337	1,969
	14.18	12.81	541	512	38.2	27,544	25,136	1,943
Construction and extraction occupations								
.....	16.63	18.79	657	742	39.5	34,183	38,591	2,055
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations								
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.96	19.61	755	770	39.8	38,830	39,778	2,048
Maintenance and repair workers, general	18.80	19.55	744	751	39.6	38,682	39,042	2,057
	18.80	19.55	744	751	39.6	38,682	39,042	2,057
Transportation and material moving occupations								
.....	16.09	15.55	545	570	33.9	24,731	24,350	1,537
Bus drivers	15.80	14.51	422	389	26.7	16,430	15,550	1,040
Bus drivers, school	15.80	14.51	422	389	26.7	16,430	15,550	1,040

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Rochester, NY, March 2006**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$18.46	\$16.45	\$17.03	\$23.80
Management, professional, and related	28.49	26.48	30.00	29.26
Management, business, and financial	28.99	26.26	34.39	28.86
Professional and related	28.31	26.61	27.97	29.33
Service	11.10	9.92	8.86	16.89
Sales and office	15.16	15.44	13.76	16.60
Sales and related	16.42	17.10	14.28	—
Office and administrative support	14.46	14.37	13.40	16.09
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	17.61	15.48	24.88	22.12
Construction and extraction	19.07	17.49	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.08	12.87	23.15	21.72
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.73	12.16	12.17	18.71
Production	15.39	14.02	12.65	18.56
Transportation and material moving	11.32	10.84	11.48	21.57
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	4.4	4.6	6.5	7.7
Management, professional, and related	6.4	7.2	10.6	9.3
Management, business, and financial	8.5	8.4	19.1	5.8
Professional and related	7.6	9.1	10.1	11.3
Service	9.0	9.5	6.4	17.3
Sales and office	3.8	7.2	5.1	7.0
Sales and related	8.0	14.5	6.2	—
Office and administrative support	3.4	4.5	6.1	6.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	13.5	14.6	6.7	7.4
Construction and extraction	19.3	18.2	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	18.1	22.9	9.7	6.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	5.9	7.4	5.6	7.4
Production	4.4	1.8	8.4	7.7
Transportation and material moving	8.5	11.7	5.8	3.0

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Rochester, NY, March 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$17.62	\$15.10	\$705	\$589	40.0	\$36,424	\$30,612	2,067
Management occupations	31.62	31.58	1,344	1,500	42.5	69,896	78,000	2,211
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.42	26.25	1,145	1,247	43.3	59,541	64,838	2,254
Education, training, and library occupations	19.72	21.96	725	824	36.8	30,616	34,438	1,553
Sales and related occupations	22.08	20.64	919	929	41.6	47,769	48,300	2,164
Retail sales workers	16.12	13.34	663	533	41.1	34,465	27,739	2,138
Retail salespersons	15.96	10.82	638	433	40.0	33,190	22,501	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	14.73	13.99	581	550	39.4	30,190	28,600	2,049
Financial clerks	13.67	12.53	541	501	39.6	28,135	26,060	2,058
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.89	14.00	595	560	40.0	30,961	29,120	2,080
Office clerks, general	13.09	13.03	518	521	39.6	26,938	27,102	2,058
Construction and extraction occupations	17.49	14.85	699	594	40.0	36,372	30,888	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.96	10.50	517	429	39.9	26,878	22,298	2,074
Production occupations	14.02	13.45	555	520	39.6	28,849	27,040	2,057
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.59	10.00	434	391	37.4	22,543	20,330	1,945
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.43	10.00	457	400	40.0	23,778	20,800	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Rochester, NY, March 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$21.66	\$19.07	\$860	\$755	39.7	\$43,859	\$39,248	2,025
Management occupations	39.43	34.78	1,568	1,391	39.8	81,536	72,351	2,068
Business and financial operations occupations ...	25.89	26.32	1,036	1,053	40.0	53,857	54,746	2,080
Computer and mathematical science occupations	32.24	31.20	1,289	1,248	40.0	67,024	64,896	2,079
Computer systems analysts	33.51	33.18	1,340	1,327	40.0	69,705	69,014	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.10	22.83	1,128	916	40.1	58,644	47,632	2,087
Engineers	35.61	37.11	1,437	1,484	40.4	74,718	77,189	2,098
Life, physical, and social science occupations	21.81	24.12	872	965	40.0	45,261	50,170	2,075
Education, training, and library occupations	53.86	42.11	2,010	1,552	37.3	80,352	60,534	1,492
Postsecondary teachers	58.93	44.35	2,199	1,654	37.3	85,081	62,999	1,444
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.71	22.07	897	880	39.5	46,655	45,762	2,054
Registered nurses	26.25	25.19	1,032	975	39.3	53,642	50,690	2,044
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians ...	17.08	16.29	681	646	39.9	35,437	33,571	2,074
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.03	16.18	632	647	39.4	32,844	33,654	2,049
Healthcare support occupations	10.92	11.02	433	432	39.6	22,503	22,464	2,060
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.25	11.00	406	427	39.6	21,094	22,205	2,058
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.22	11.02	404	427	39.5	21,004	22,205	2,055
Protective service occupations	25.58	29.92	1,017	1,197	39.8	52,879	62,234	2,067
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.93	8.54	434	342	39.7	22,549	17,765	2,064
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.44	8.85	378	354	40.0	19,634	18,404	2,080
Building cleaning workers	9.44	8.85	378	354	40.0	19,634	18,404	2,080
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.53	8.85	381	354	40.0	19,831	18,404	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	14.79	14.15	584	557	39.5	30,360	28,947	2,053
Financial clerks	15.37	14.53	577	581	37.6	30,024	30,212	1,954
Customer service representatives	15.58	14.54	623	582	40.0	32,403	30,243	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.98	13.70	541	511	38.7	28,138	26,554	2,013
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.34	14.22	529	512	36.9	27,524	26,645	1,919
Office clerks, general	14.93	14.23	597	569	40.0	31,056	29,600	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	25.80	28.74	1,016	1,150	39.4	52,846	59,788	2,048
Electricians	25.76	28.74	1,030	1,150	40.0	53,582	59,788	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	22.15	20.53	893	821	40.3	46,423	42,702	2,096
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.00	18.41	680	736	40.0	35,350	38,293	2,080
Production occupations	16.13	14.17	646	567	40.1	32,952	29,474	2,043
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	13.76	12.38	550	495	40.0	28,615	25,750	2,080
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	12.00	12.33	480	493	40.0	24,964	25,646	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.05	18.87	722	755	40.0	37,547	39,248	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.97	13.80	559	552	40.0	26,179	23,920	1,874

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Rochester, NY, March 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Laborers and material movers, hand	\$10.54	\$7.49	\$422	\$300	40.0	\$21,922	\$15,579	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Rochester, NY, March 2006

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	\$22.78	\$20.34	\$24.11	\$18.40	\$18.29	\$23.64
Management, professional, and related	30.41	—	31.42	28.85	28.68	33.42
Management, business, and financial	21.81	—	27.70	30.10	29.56	37.95
Professional and related	31.19	—	31.66	28.37	28.36	28.76
Service	18.48	13.74	19.17	10.96	10.96	11.11
Sales and office	14.53	13.40	15.34	15.24	15.24	14.73
Sales and related	—	—	—	16.79	16.79	—
Office and administrative support	15.47	15.77	15.34	14.40	14.40	14.73
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	23.80	25.71	18.77	14.66	14.69	—
Construction and extraction	—	25.15	18.93	—	14.54	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	22.82	28.34	18.79	14.85	14.79	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	18.68	19.47	16.13	12.82	12.79	—
Production	19.50	19.67	—	14.24	14.24	—
Transportation and material moving	16.28	17.76	15.57	11.16	11.07	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	1.8	6.4	1.5	4.4	4.5	10.9
Management, professional, and related	2.6	—	2.0	6.3	6.6	9.4
Management, business, and financial	20.7	—	10.2	7.6	8.2	8.8
Professional and related	2.0	—	2.1	7.7	7.9	10.9
Service	3.3	12.9	3.0	9.4	9.6	2.5
Sales and office	6.8	16.6	2.1	3.6	3.7	14.6
Sales and related	—	—	—	7.0	7.0	—
Office and administrative support	6.1	18.9	2.1	3.3	3.4	14.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	3.5	3.3	2.4	11.3	11.5	—
Construction and extraction	—	4.0	3.5	—	5.3	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7.4	2.7	4.0	18.7	18.8	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	7.9	9.8	2.6	7.8	7.8	—
Production	8.1	8.8	—	6.9	6.9	—
Transportation and material moving	7.2	18.4	2.0	8.8	9.0	—

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

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

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

information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Rochester, NY, March 2006

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$19.16	\$18.27	\$21.29	\$21.29
Management, professional, and related	29.10	28.38	—	—
Management, business, and financial	29.11	28.57	—	—
Professional and related	29.10	28.31	—	—
Service	13.17	11.10	—	—
Sales and office	14.16	14.06	20.20	20.20
Sales and related	12.67	12.67	21.29	21.29
Office and administrative support	14.59	14.51	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	17.58	17.52	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	19.07	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.24	15.86	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.84	13.73	—	—
Production	15.44	15.39	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.70	11.32	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	4.0	4.7	12.0	12.0
Management, professional, and related	4.9	6.5	—	—
Management, business, and financial	7.5	8.4	—	—
Professional and related	5.6	7.6	—	—
Service	6.1	9.0	—	—
Sales and office	2.4	2.6	13.5	13.5
Sales and related	9.5	9.5	14.2	14.2
Office and administrative support	3.2	3.6	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	12.2	13.7	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	19.3	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.1	18.3	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	5.7	5.9	—	—
Production	4.4	4.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving	7.9	8.5	—	—

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

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

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, Rochester, NY, March 2006

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	-	\$22.17	-	\$24.82	-	-	-	-	-
Management, professional, and related	-	32.10	-	32.71	-	-	-	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	36.58	-	39.16	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related	-	30.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales and office	-	16.49	-	20.49	-	-	-	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	16.77	-	16.66	-	-	-	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	19.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	19.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	16.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	16.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	16.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	-	11.4	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-
Management, professional, and related	-	12.3	-	19.0	-	-	-	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	10.4	-	31.5	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related	-	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales and office	-	.5	-	11.9	-	-	-	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	1.9	-	22.0	-	-	-	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing one worker or more in private goods-producing industries (mining, construction, and manufacturing); private service-providing industries (trade, transportation, and utilities, information, financial activities, professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and other services); State governments; and local governments employing 50 or more workers. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment is an economic unit that produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For private industries in this survey, the establishment is usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a government agency within the sampled area.

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

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

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

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time or part-time, union or nonunion, and time or incentive
4. Determination of the level of work of each job

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers whose jobs could be characterized by the criteria

identified in the last three steps. If a specific work level could not be determined, wages were still collected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational leveling

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

The NCS program is in the process of converting from a nine-factor to a four-factor occupational leveling system. The conversion is being phased in via annual NCS sample replenishment groups and will require several years for full implementation. The four occupational leveling factors are:

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

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

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

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

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

Combined work levels

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

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

Collection period

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

tics is used to derive the rate of change in the average hourly earnings.

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

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

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

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution within

each published occupation. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

Data reliability

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

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

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

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$17.75, with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is from \$16.46 to \$18.04 (\$17.75 minus and plus \$0.29, where \$0.29 is the product of 1.645 times 1.0 percent times \$17.75). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Rochester, NY, March 2006**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	505,100	422,800	82,200
Management, professional, and related	154,700	112,500	42,300
Management, business, and financial	31,000	27,200	3,800
Professional and related	123,700	85,200	38,500
Service	83,100	63,300	19,800
Sales and office	147,200	136,100	11,100
Sales and related	54,400	54,400	–
Office and administrative support	92,700	81,700	11,100
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	40,400	36,000	4,400
Construction and extraction	20,100	18,500	1,600
Installation, maintenance, and repair	20,100	17,600	2,600
Production, transportation, and material moving	79,700	74,900	4,700
Production	40,200	39,400	–
Transportation and material moving	39,500	35,600	4,000

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Rochester, NY, March 2006**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	21,283	21,166	117
Total in sample	212	212	0
Responding	131	131	0
Refused or unable to provide data	53	53	0
Out of business or not in survey scope	28	28	0

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

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.