Kalamazoo–Battle Creek, MI National Compensation Survey September 2002



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

Bureau of Labor Statistics Kathleen P. Utgoff, Commissioner

June 2003

Bulletin 3115-77

Preface

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

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

For additional information regarding this survey, please contact any BLS regional office at the address and telephone number listed on the back cover of this bulletin. You may also write to the Bureau of Labor Statistics at: Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212–0001, or call (202) 691–6199, or send 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 in three formats: An ASCII file containing the published table formats; an ASCII file containing positional columns of data for manipulation as a data base or spreadsheet; and a Portable Document Format (PDF) file containing the entire bulletin.

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

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

Contents

Page

Introduction	1
Tables:	
1–1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings and weekly hours by selected worker and establishment	
characteristics, private industry, and State and local government	2
2–1. Mean hourly earnings: Selected occupations, all workers, private industry,	2
and State and local government	3
2–2. Mean hourly earnings: Selected occupations, full-time workers, private industry, and State and local government	5
2–3. Mean hourly earnings: Selected occupations, part-time workers, private industry,	5
and State and local government	7
3–1. Mean weekly earnings and hours: Selected occupations, full-time workers, private industry,	,
and State and local government	8
3–2. Mean annual earnings and hours: Selected occupations, full-time workers, private industry,	Ũ
and State and local government	10
4–1. Selected occupations and levels, all workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry,	
and State and local government	12
4-2. Selected occupations and levels, full-time workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry,	
and State and local government	16
4-3. Selected occupations and levels, part-time workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry,	
and State and local government	19
5–1. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group	21
5–2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group, private industry	22
5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group,	
private industry	23
6–1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers:	24
Selected occupations, all industries	24
6–2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, private industry	26
6–3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers:	20
Selected occupations, State and local government	28
6–4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, full-time workers:	20
Selected occupations, all industries	29
6–5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, part-time workers:	2)
Selected occupations, all industries	31
L /	

Appendixes:

A – 1
A-5
B – 1
C – 1
D – 1

Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Kalamazoo–Battle Creek, MI, metropolitan area. Data were collected between March 2002 and April 2003; the average reference month is September 2002. 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 several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the occupational leveling methodology.

NCS products

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

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tables 6–1 through 6–5 present hourly wage percentiles that describe the distribution of hourly earnings for individual workers within each published occupation. Data are provided for the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time workers, and part-time workers. These iterations correspond to those presented in tables 2–1, 2–2, and 2–3.

Appendix table 1 provides the number of workers represented by the survey by major occupational group. The employment estimates relate to all employers in the area, rather than just to those surveyed. Table 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

		Total		Priv	ate industry	,	State and local government			
Worker and establishment characteristics	Hourly e	arnings		Hourly earnings		Maaa	Hourly earnings		Masa	
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	Mean weekly hours ³	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	Mean weekly hours ³	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	Mean weekly hours ³	
Total	\$18.02	5.6	35.5	\$16.89	6.9	35.5	\$23.32	6.4	35.4	
Worker characteristics: ⁴										
White-collar occupations ⁵ Professional specialty and technical Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support Blue-collar occupations ⁵ Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Service occupations ⁵ Full time Part time Union	22.44 27.39 31.61 10.83 13.65 15.08 20.81 13.00 15.77 11.56 9.89 19.11 9.94	8.5 3.1 15.0 17.0 3.3 3.1 4.7 3.5 2.9 9.2 4.8 6.6 6.3 4.8	36.5 35.5 40.5 34.3 36.3 38.0 40.2 39.1 41.6 32.6 29.4 39.7 19.8 35.8	21.27 25.07 31.95 10.83 13.38 15.02 20.98 13.00 15.98 11.27 8.51 17.95 9.86 16.24	11.8 3.3 17.5 17.0 4.7 3.2 5.0 3.5 3.1 9.9 3.3 8.3 6.8 5.0	36.7 36.7 40.3 34.3 35.7 38.1 40.2 39.1 43.8 32.1 28.5 40.1 20.3 35.5	25.93 31.95 29.89 - 14.22 16.32 - - - 15.89 24.10 10.71 24.45	4.1 5.1 11.3 - 3.6 4.4 - - - 8.5 5.2 .8 6.5	35.7 33.4 41.8 - 37.7 36.3 - - - 34.2 38.4 15.7 36.3	
Nonunion Time Incentive	17.33 18.02 18.66	6.9 5.7 11.5	35.5 32.7	17.04 16.86 18.66	7.6 7.1 11.5	35.6 32.7	20.90 23.32 –	13.0 6.4 -	33.7 35.4 -	
Establishment characteristics:										
Goods producing Service producing	(6) (6)	$({}^{6})$ $({}^{6})$	$\begin{pmatrix} 6\\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$	_ 13.52	- 3.7	_ 32.8	$({}^{6})$ $({}^{6})$	$({}^{6})$ $({}^{6})$	$\begin{pmatrix} 6\\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$	
50-99 workers ⁷ 100-499 workers 500 workers or more	13.01 16.62 22.25	9.6 6.9 5.9	31.1 36.1 36.8	13.01 15.85 21.83	9.6 6.5 9.6	31.1 36.5 36.9	_ 24.45 22.93	- 17.8 3.1	_ 32.4 36.6	

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

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,

⁹ Mean weekly nous are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a weekly exclusive of overtime.
 ⁴ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining. Wages of time workers are based solely on

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

⁵ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information. ⁶ Classification of establishments into goods-producing and service-producing

rolassification of establishments into good-producing and service producing industries applies to private industry only. ⁷ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

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

 Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government,

 National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

	Т	otal	Private	industry	State and local government		
Occupation ³	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percen	
И	\$18.02	5.6	\$16.89	6.9	\$23.32	6.4	
All excluding sales	18.56	5.8	17.44	7.3	23.32	6.4	
White collar	22.44	8.5	21.27	11.8	25.93	4.1	
White collar excluding sales	24.24	7.6	23.55	10.9	25.93	4.1	
Professional specialty and technical	27.39	3.1	25.07	3.3	31.95	5.1	
Professional specialty	29.40	3.2	27.38	3.6	32.43	5.0	
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.75	5.5	33.38	4.8	-	-	
Mechanical engineers	29.77	4.2	29.77	4.2	-	-	
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.20	6.6	24.01	7.9	-	-	
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.33	7.2	24.15	8.8	-	-	
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Health related	25.10	1.2	25.39	1.2	-	-	
Registered nurses	24.21	3.6	24.45	4.0	-	-	
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Teachers, except college and university	33.24	8.3	-	-	34.44	8.2	
Elementary school teachers	34.71	4.6	-	-	35.93	4.2	
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Social, recreation, and religious workers	20.58	7.7	-	-	-	-	
Social workers	20.73	7.8	-	-	-	-	
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and							
professionals, n.e.c.	16.92	5.7	-	-	-	-	
Technical	18.90	3.4	18.73	3.5	-	-	
Licensed practical nurses	16.56	3.4	16.56	3.4	-	-	
Technical and related, n.e.c.	23.56	8.8	-	-	-	-	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.61	15.0	31.95	17.5	29.89	11.3	
Executives, administrators, and managers	36.57	16.5	37.53	19.3	33.12	20.8	
Financial managers	33.75	13.4	33.75	13.4	_	_	
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	38.03	22.2	40.57	21.4	-	-	
Management related	24.51	11.8	25.08	12.0	-	-	
Accountants and auditors	20.36	3.7	20.91	4.0	-	-	
Sales	10.83	17.0	10.83	17.0	-	-	
Administrative support, including clerical	13.65	3.3	13.38	4.7	14.22	3.6	
Secretaries	14.35	4.7	15.51	8.3	13.88	4.1	
Receptionists	8.69	9.2	8.69	9.2	_	-	
Order clerks	12.40	5.7	11.76	4.7	-	-	
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.50	7.1	-	-	-	-	
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.75	6.0	13.17	8.5	-	-	
Stock and inventory clerks	14.07	13.7	14.07	13.7	_	-	
General office clerks	11.37	3.6	11.25	4.4	-	-	
Teachers' aides	10.24	2.6	-	-	-	-	
Blue collar	15.08	3.1	15.02	3.2	16.32	4.4	
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.81	4.7	20.98	5.0	-	-	
Industrial machinery repairers	19.58	2.3	19.61	2.4	-	-	
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	19.09	6.4	19.09	6.4	-		
Electricians	24.18	11.7	-	-	-	-	
Supervisors, production	21.38	12.1	21.38	12.1	-	-	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.00	3.5	13.00	3.5	_	-	
Packaging and filling machine operators	13.64	6.8	13.64	6.8	-		
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	14.97	9.4	14.97	9.4	_	-	
Assemblers	11.83	5.3	11.83	5.3	-	-	
Transportation and material moving	15.77	2.9	15.98	3.1	-	-	
Truck drivers	17.66	3.6	17.66	3.6	-	-	
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	12.90	3.9	12.90	3.9	-	-	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.56	9.2	11.27	9.9	_	_	
						1	

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002 — Continued

	Тс	otal	Private	industry	State and local government		
Occupation ³	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar –Continued							
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -Continued							
Production helpers	\$12.91	7.7	\$12.91	7.7	-	-	
Stock handlers and baggers	8.43	5.1	8.30	4.5	-	-	
Service	9.89	4.8	8.51	3.3	\$15.89	8.5	
Protective service	13.20	26.3	-	_	22.08	11.1	
Food service	7.50	5.3	7.31	5.2	-	-	
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.55	8.3	4.55	8.3	-	-	
Waiters and waitresses	3.72	24.9	3.72	24.9	-	-	
Other food service	8.50	4.0	8.35	4.2	-	-	
Cooks	9.59	4.7	9.52	5.7	-	-	
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.27	4.0	7.14	3.8	-	-	
Health service	10.49	2.0	10.19	1.9	-	-	
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.40	1.7	10.08	1.5	-	-	
Cleaning and building service	11.15	6.9	10.20	8.8	-	-	
Janitors and cleaners	11.48	6.8	10.53	9.5	_	-	
Personal service	12.06	6.8	9.54	12.0	13.42	5.2	

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. ¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
 ² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.
 ³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

State and local Total Private industry government Occupation³ Relative Relative Relative Mean error⁴ Mean error⁴ Mean error⁴ (percent) (percent) (percent) All \$19.11 6.6 \$17.95 8.3 \$24.10 5.2 All excluding sales 19.61 6.3 18.48 24.10 5.2 8.1 8.9 22.13 12.6 26.57 3.2 White collar 23.31 White collar excluding sales 24.86 7.7 24.13 11.4 26.57 3.2 Professional specialty and technical 28.06 2.9 25.35 3.5 33.04 3.3 Professional specialty 30.34 2.9 27.95 4.1 33.60 2.8 Engineers, architects, and surveyors 32.75 5.5 33.38 4.8 _ Mechanical engineers 4.2 29.77 29.77 4.2 _ _ Mathematical and computer scientists 6.6 24.01 7.9 _ 24.20 _ _ Computer systems analysts and scientists 7.2 24.15 88 24.33 Natural scientists _ _ Health related 25.66 6 26 15 _ _ 8 Registered nurses 5.0 _ 24.65 4.4 25.06 _ Teachers, college and university _ _ _ 35.40 5.1 4.4 Teachers, except college and university _ _ 36.49 Elementary school teachers 34.71 4.6 _ _ 35.93 4.2 -Librarians, archivists, and curators -_ _ Social scientists and urban planners _ _ _ _ Social, recreation, and religious workers 20.58 7.7 _ _ _ Social workers 20.73 _ _ _ 7.8 _ _ _ Lawyers and judges Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and 16.99 professionals, n.e.c. 6.0 _ Technical 3.2 18.96 3.4 19.11 _ Licensed practical nurses 16.54 3.8 16.54 3.8 _ Technical and related, n.e.c. 23.56 8.8 _ Executive, administrative, and managerial 31.65 15.0 32.00 17.5 29.89 11.3 16.5 37.67 19.2 Executives, administrators, and managers 36.67 33.12 20.8 33.75 13.4 33.75 13.4 Financial managers _ Managers and administrators, n.e.c. 38.23 22.1 40.84 21.1 _ _ Management related 11.8 25.08 120 24 51 _ _ Accountants and auditors 20.36 3.7 20.91 4.0 _ Sales _ _ _ _ 14.07 Administrative support, including clerical 3.1 13.92 4.2 14.37 4.3 Secretaries 14.46 5.0 Order clerks 12.78 5.7 12.14 5.2 _ Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks 14.75 6.0 13.17 8.5 _ _ Stock and inventory clerks 14.62 12.6 14.62 12.6 _ General office clerks _ 11.90 3.9 11.94 5.2 Blue collar 15.57 2.9 15.50 3.0 16.91 5.3 Precision production, craft, and repair 20.85 4.7 21.02 5.0 Industrial machinery repairers 19.58 2.3 19.61 2.4 _ 19.09 19.09 Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. 6.4 6.4 _ _ Electricians 24.18 11.7 _ 21.38 12.1 Supervisors, production 21.38 12.1 _ Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors 13.00 13.00 3.5 3.5 _ Packaging and filling machine operators 13.64 13.64 _ 6.8 6.8 _ 14.97 14 97 Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c. 94 94 _ Assemblers 11.83 5.3 11.83 5.3 _ _ Transportation and material moving 15.95 2.9 15.98 3.1 _ Truck drivers 17.66 3.6 17.66 3.6 _ Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators 12.90 3.9 12.90 3.9 _ Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers 12.93 10.4 12.67 11.5 12.91 7.7 12.91 7.7 _ Production helpers 9.32 Stock handlers and baggers 9.52 8.3 7.6

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings, ¹ full-time workers: ² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local
government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002 — Continued

	То	otal	Private	industry	State and local government		
Occupation ³	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Service Protective service Food service Other food service Cooks	\$10.89 13.71 8.15 8.73 9.48	6.2 26.0 3.7 4.4 5.3	\$9.03 7.92 8.56 9.35	3.3 - 3.4 4.5 6.7	\$16.56 22.19 _ _ _	9.2 11.7 - -	
Food preparation, n.e.c. Health service	6.98 10.57 10.51 11.77 11.92 13.94	4.7 3.3 3.3 6.4 6.7 5.3	6.98 10.16 10.09 10.89 11.04 -	4.7 2.8 2.8 10.0 11.2 -	- - - -	- - - - -	

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. ² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information. ⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

	То	otal	Private	industry	State and local government		
Occupation ³	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$9.94	6.3	\$9.86	6.8	\$10.71	0.8	
All excluding sales		7.5	10.19	8.2	10.71	.8	
White collar	13.34	6.7	13.69	7.0	10.66	8.1	
White collar excluding sales		7.4	16.93	7.6	10.66	8.1	
Professional specialty and technical	20.28	7.8	22.58	5.8	_	_	
Professional specialty		7.9	23.54	5.0	-	-	
Health related		4.7	23.69	4.7	-		
Registered nurses	22.97	3.0	22.97	3.0	-	-	
Teachers, college and university		-	-	-	-	-	
Teachers, except college and university Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and		4.7	-	-	-	-	
professionals, n.e.c. Technical					-	-	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Executives, administrators, and managers		-	-	-	-	-	
Sales	7.67	5.0	7.67	5.0	_	_	
Cashiers		2.7	7.42	2.7	-	-	
Administrative support, including clerical	9.58	6.5	9.38	7.4	-	-	
Blue collar	8.24	7.8	7.79	6.9	-	-	
Precision production, craft, and repair	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Stock handlers and baggers	7.77 6.99	7.1 4.0	7.77 6.99	7.1 4.0			
Service	7.72	6.0	7.60	6.0	_	_	
Protective service	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Food service	6.77	3.9	6.67	3.4	-	-	
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders							
Waiters and waitresses		39.0	4.28	39.0	-	-	
Other food service		7.5	8.02	8.4	-	-	
Food preparation, n.e.c.		3.4	7.27	2.9	-	-	
Health service		5.8	10.26	5.8	-	-	
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants		5.1	10.03	5.1 7.5	-	-	
Cleaning and building service	8.47 8.40	7.5 6.5	8.47	7.5	-	-	
Personal service	0.40	0.0	-	_	_	_	

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. ² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information. ⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

		Total		Priv	vate industry	,		ate and local overnment	
Occupation ³	Weekly e	earnings		Weekly e	arnings		Weekly e	arnings	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean weekly hours ⁵	Mean	Relative w	Mean weekly hours ⁵	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean weekly hours ⁵
II All excluding sales	\$759 779	6.6 6.3	39.7 39.7	\$719 740	8.3 8.1	40.1 40.1	\$927 927	5.8 5.8	38.4 38.4
White collar White collar excluding sales	920 980	8.9 7.8	39.5 39.4	885 965	12.5 11.3	40.0 40.0	1,014 1,014	4.5 4.5	38.2 38.2
Professional specialty and	4 000			4 007		00.7	1 000	5.0	
technical Professional specialty	1,089 1,171	3.3 3.5	38.8 38.6	1,007 1,113	3.5 3.9	39.7 39.8	1,229 1,246	5.6 5.5	37.2 37.1
Engineers, architects, and	1,171	5.5	30.0	1,113	5.9	39.0	1,240	5.5	37.1
surveyors	1,319	5.3	40.3	1,345	4.6	40.3	_	_	_
Mechanical engineers	1,210	5.3	40.6	1,210	5.3	40.6	_	-	-
Mathematical and computer									
scientists	968	6.6	40.0	960	7.9	40.0	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts									
and scientists	973	7.2	40.0	966	8.8	40.0	-	-	-
Natural scientists	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	1,020	.6	39.8	1,039	.7	39.7	-	-	-
Registered nurses	979	4.4	39.7	995	5.0	39.7	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and	4 0 4 0		25.0				4 007		047
university	1,240	9.0	35.0	-	-	-	1,267	9.0	34.7
Elementary school teachers	1,206	3.2	34.7	-	-	-	1,235	2.4	34.4
Librarians, archivists, and			_		_	_			
curators Social scientists and urban	-	_	_	-	_	_	-		_
planners	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious									
workers	819	7.4	39.8	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social workers	825	7.5	39.8	_	_	_	_	_	_
Lawyers and judges	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_
Writers, authors, entertainers,									
athletes, and professionals,									
n.e.c.	679	6.0	40.0	_	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	756	3.3	39.6	749	3.5	39.5	-	-	_
Licensed practical nurses	644	3.7	38.9	644	3.7	38.9	-	-	_
Technical and related, n.e.c	942	8.8	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and									
managerial	1,287	14.6	40.7	1,294	17.1	40.4	1,250	15.5	41.8
Executives, administrators, and	1,201	11.0	10.7	1,201		10.1	1,200	10.0	11.0
managers	1,510	15.8	41.2	1,539	18.2	40.9	1,404	28.1	42.4
Financial managers	1,375	13.0	40.7	1,375	13.0	40.7	_	_	-
Managers and administrators,									
n.e.c	1,559	21.0	40.8	1,673	19.3	41.0	-	-	-
Management related	979	11.8	39.9	1,001	12.0	39.9	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	815	4.0	40.1	838	4.3	40.1	-	-	-
Sales	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Administrative support, including clerical	554	3.4	39.4	556	4.2	39.9	552	5.2	38.4
Secretaries	579	5.0	40.0	- 550	4.2		- 552	5.2	- 30.4
Order clerks	511	5.7	40.0	486	5.2	40.0	_		
Bookkeepers, accounting and	011	0.7		100	0.2	10.0			
auditing clerks	590	6.0	40.0	527	8.5	40.0	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	585	12.6	40.0	585	12.6	40.0	_	_	-
General office clerks	475	3.7	39.9	476	5.0	39.9	-	-	-
Blue collar	625	3.0	40.1	623	3.2	40.2	660	7.6	39.1
Precision production, craft, and									
	0.44	50	40.3	849	5.5	40.4	_	1	1
repair Industrial machinery repairers	841 783	5.2 2.3	40.3	785	2.4	40.0		_	

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002 - Continued

	Total			Priv	ate industry	,	State and local government			
Occupation ³	Weekly earnings		Mean	Weekly earnings		Moon	Weekly earnings		Mean	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	weekly hours ⁵	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean weekly hours ⁵	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	weekl	
Blue collar - Continued										
Precision production, craft, and repair –Continued										
Mechanics and repairers,	¢764	6.4	40.0	¢7с4	6.4	40.0				
n.e.c.	\$764	6.4	40.0	\$764	6.4	40.0	-	_	-	
Electricians Supervisors, production	967 855	11.7	40.0 40.0	- 855	12.1	40.0	-			
Supervisors, production	000	12.1	40.0	000	12.1	40.0	-	_	_	
Machine operators, assemblers,										
and inspectors	510	3.8	39.2	510	3.8	39.2	-	_	-	
Packaging and filling machine										
operators	546	6.8	40.0	546	6.8	40.0	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous machine										
operators, n.e.c.	575	7.7	38.4	575	7.7	38.4	-	-	-	
Assemblers	461	5.4	39.0	461	5.4	39.0	-	-	-	
Transportation and material										
moving	688	4.4	43.1	700	4.2	43.8	_	_	_	
Truck drivers	819	4.8	46.4	819	4.8	46.4	_	_	-	
Industrial truck and tractor										
equipment operators	505	5.4	39.2	505	5.4	39.2	-	-	-	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	517	10.4	40.0	507	11.5	40.0				
Production helpers	517	7.7	40.0	517	7.7	40.0	_	_	_	
Stock handlers and baggers	381	8.3	40.0	373	7.6	40.0	_	_		
				0.0						
Service	433	6.1	39.8	360	3.4	39.8	\$654	8.7	39.5	
Protective service	548	26.0	40.0	_	-	-	888	11.7	40.0	
Food service	324	3.8	39.8	315	3.4	39.8	-	-	-	
Other food service	348	4.5	39.9	341	4.6	39.9	-	-	-	
Cooks	377	5.3	39.8	371	6.7	39.7	-	-	-	
Food preparation, n.e.c.	278	4.5	39.8	278	4.5	39.8	-	-	-	
Health service	421	3.1	39.8	405	2.7	39.8	-	-	-	
Nursing aides, orderlies and										
attendants	419	3.1	39.8	402	2.7	39.8	-	-	-	
Cleaning and building service	470	6.5	39.9	434	10.1	39.8	-	-	-	
Janitors and cleaners	476	6.8	39.9	440	11.4	39.8	-	-	-	
Personal service	527	9.0	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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

cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information. 4 The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A. 5 Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

here insert is computed by rotain give pay of all workers and driving by the number of workers, weighted by hours. ² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full time exhedule. the minimum full-time schedule. $3 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

		Total		Priv	ate industry	/		te and local overnment	
Occupation ³	Annual e	arnings	Maan	Annual e	arnings	Maan	Annual ea	arnings	Maan
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean annual hours ⁵	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean annual hours ⁵	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	hours
II All excluding sales	\$38,188 39,090	6.6 6.3	1,999 1,993	\$37,246 38,342	8.3 8.1	2,075 2,075	\$41,555 41,555	5.8 5.8	1,724 1,724
White collar White collar excluding sales	45,260 47,862	8.9 7.8	1,942 1,925	45,722 49,791	12.5 11.3	2,066 2,063	44,226 44,226	4.5 4.5	1,665 1,665
Professional specialty and	50.050		1.010	54 550			40.004	5.0	4 5 4 9
technical	50,850	3.3	1,812	51,556	3.5	2,033	49,884	5.6	1,510
Professional specialty	53,360	3.5	1,759	56,598	3.9	2,025	50,095	5.5	1,491
Engineers, architects, and	60 570	5.2	2,094	60.049	4.6	2,096		_	
Surveyors	68,572 62,901	5.3 5.3	2,094 2,113	69,948 62,901	4.6 5.3	2,096	_	_	-
Mechanical engineers Mathematical and computer	02,901	5.5	2,113	02,901	5.5	2,113	-	_	_
scientists	50,341	6.6	2,080	49,931	7.9	2,080	_	_	_
Computer systems analysts	50,541	0.0	2,000	-3,331	1.3	2,000	_	-	-
and scientists	50,610	7.2	2,080	50,223	8.8	2,080	_	_	_
Natural scientists	-	_		-	-		_	_	_
Health related	53,058	.6	2,068	54.035	.7	2,066	_	_	_
Registered nurses	50,921	4.4	2,066	51,717	5.0	2,064	_	_	_
Teachers, college and university	_	-	_	_	_	_	-	-	_
Teachers, except college and									
university	47,031	9.0	1,329	-	-	-	48,029	9.0	1,316
Elementary school teachers Librarians, archivists, and	45,760	3.2	1,318	-	-	-	46,803	2.4	1,302
curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban									
planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious									
workers	42,582	7.4	2,069	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	42,884	7.5	2,069	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals,	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	-
n.e.c.	35,329	6.0	2,080	_	_	_	_	_	_
Technical	39,318	3.3	2,057	38,968	3.5	2,055	_	_	_
Licensed practical nurses	33,484	3.7	2,024	33,484	3.7	2,000	_	_	_
Technical and related, n.e.c	49,004	8.8	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	66,546	14.6	2,103	67,057	17.1	2,096	63,920	15.5	2,139
Executives, administrators, and	/	-	,	- ,		,	/		,
managers	77,801	15.8	2,121	79,549	18.2	2,112	71,423	28.1	2,156
Financial managers Managers and administrators,	71,477	13.0	2,118	71,477	13.0	2,118	-	-	-
n.e.c	81,049	21.0	2,120	86,999	19.3	2,130	-	-	-
Management related	50,896	11.8	2,077	52,071	12.0	2,076	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	42,399	4.0	2,083	43,566	4.3	2,083	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including									
clerical	27,802	3.4	1,976	28,884	4.2	2,075	25,911	5.2	1,803
Secretaries	30,084	5.0	2,080		_			_	
Order clerks	26,580	5.7	2,080	25,246	5.2	2,080	-	-	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and	, -			, -					
auditing clerks	30,690	6.0	2,080	27,402	8.5	2,080	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	30,404	12.6	2,080	30,404	12.6	2,080	-	-	-
General office clerks	24,687	3.7	2,075	24,748	5.0	2,073	-	-	-
Blue collar	32,413	3.0	2,082	32,376	3.2	2,088	33,147	7.6	1,960
Precision production, craft, and									
repair	43,720	5.2	2,096	44,104	5.5	2,098	-	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	40,731	2.3	2,080	40,796	2.4	2,080	-	-	-

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002 - Continued

		Total		Priv	rate industry	,	State and local government			
Occupation ³	Annual earnings			Annual earnings		Maan	Annual earnings			
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean annual hours ⁵	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean annual hours ⁵	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean annual hours ⁵	
Blue collar –Continued										
Precision production, craft, and repair –Continued										
Mechanics and repairers,	\$39,715	6.4	2.080	¢20.745	6.4	2 000				
n.e.c Electricians	\$39,715 50.227	0.4	2,080	\$39,715	6.4	2,080	_	_	-	
Supervisors, production	44,470	12.1	2,077 2,080	_ 44,470	12.1	2,080	_	_	_	
Machine operators, assemblers,										
and inspectors Packaging and filling machine	26,475	3.8	2,036	26,475	3.8	2,036	-	-	-	
operators Miscellaneous machine	28,377	6.8	2,080	28,377	6.8	2,080	-	-	-	
operators, n.e.c.	29.902	7.7	1,998	29.902	7.7	1.998	_	_	_	
Assemblers	23,977	5.4	2,026	23,902	5.4	2,026	_	_	-	
Transportation and material										
moving	35,292	4.4	2,213	36,381	4.2	2,277	-	-	-	
Truck drivers Industrial truck and tractor	42,596	4.8	2,412	42,596	4.8	2,412	-	-	-	
equipment operators	26,282	5.4	2,038	26,282	5.4	2,038	-	-	-	
Handlers, equipment cleaners,										
helpers, and laborers	26,891	10.4	2,080	26,355	11.5	2,080	-	-	-	
Production helpers Stock handlers and baggers	26,858 19,794	7.7	2,080 2,080	26,858 19,386	7.7 7.6	2,080 2,080	_	-	-	
Stock handlers and baggers	19,794	0.3	2,000	19,300	7.0	2,000	_	_	_	
Service	22,129	6.1	2,032	18,708	3.4	2,072	\$31,788	8.7	1,919	
Protective service	28,513	26.0	2,080	_ `	-	,	46,157	11.7	2,080	
Food service	16,026	3.8	1,967	16,379	3.4	2,069	_	_	_	
Other food service	17,110	4.5	1,960	17,755	4.6	2,075	-	-	-	
Cooks	17,523	5.3	1,848	19,276	6.7	2,062	-	-	-	
Food preparation, n.e.c.	14,447	4.5	2,070	14,447	4.5	2,070	_	-	-	
Health service	21,890	3.1	2,072	21,039	2.7	2,071	_	-	-	
Nursing aides, orderlies and										
attendants	21,781	3.1	2,071	20,894	2.7	2,071	-	-	-	
Cleaning and building service	24,425	6.5	2,075	22,554	10.1	2,072	-	-	-	
Janitors and cleaners	24,736	6.8	2,075	22,863	11.4	2,070	-	-	-	
Personal service	27,427	9.0	1,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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

cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information. ⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A. ⁵ Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year,

exclusive of overtime.

here insert is computed by rotain give pay of all workers and driving by the number of workers, weighted by hours. ² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full time exhedule. the minimum full-time schedule. $3 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to

	Total		Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
И	\$18.02	5.6	\$16.89	6.9	\$23.32	6.4
All excluding sales	18.56	5.8	17.44	7.3	23.32	6.4
White collar	22.44	8.5	21.27	11.8	25.93	4.1
1	7.27	4.0	7.27	4.0	-	_
2	9.29	2.9	9.15	2.5	-	-
3	9.38	13.6	9.24	15.7	-	-
4	13.45	1.9	13.24	1.9	14.18	3.3
5	16.50	3.0	17.46	4.3	15.28	5.6
6	19.38	3.0	19.82	2.6		-
7	20.36	3.6	20.92	3.6	18.84	8.3
8	25.08	8.1	23.05	5.9	30.15	12.0
9	29.95	8.2	23.97	3.1	34.82	6.1
10	32.66	4.5	32.66	4.5	-	-
11	34.09	4.7	34.79	7.3	33.05	2.2
12 13	42.46	5.6	44.26	4.1	_	-
White collar excluding sales	52.57 24.24	4.8 7.6	54.69 23.55	8.0 10.9	25.93	4.1
2	9.27	3.6	9.06	3.1	23.93	4.1
3	11.91	12.8	12.69	16.3		
4	13.64	1.5	13.45	1.2	14.18	3.3
5	16.72	3.2	17.97	4.7	15.28	5.6
6	19.41	3.0	19.85	2.6	-	-
7	20.03	3.6	20.49	3.6	18.84	8.3
8	24.79	8.8	22.48	6.3	30.15	12.0
9	29.94	8.5	23.61	3.5	34.82	6.1
10	32.66	4.5	32.66	4.5	-	-
11	34.09	4.7	34.79	7.3	33.05	2.2
12	42.46	5.6	44.26	4.1	-	-
13	52.57	4.8	54.69	8.0	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	27.39	3.1	25.07	3.3	31.95	5.1
Professional specialty	29.40	3.2	27.38	3.6	32.43	5.0
6	20.27	2.2	20.26	2.2	-	_
7	21.76 27.42	7.1 9.4	21.85 23.87	8.0 4.8	_ 32.66	6.6
9	33.34	9.4 6.5	23.87	4.0 5.0	35.19	5.4
10	33.68	6.3	33.68	6.3		- 5.4
11	33.34	9.4	-	-	_	_
12	40.75	9.9	_	_	_	_
13	48.87	7.9	_	_	_	_
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.75	5.5	33.38	4.8	_	_
Mechanical engineers	29.77	4.2	29.77	4.2	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.20	6.6	24.01	7.9	-	-
9	25.81	10.8	25.81	10.8	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.33	7.2	24.15	8.8	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	25.10	1.2	25.39	1.2	-	-
7	24.55	6.5	25.52	7.0	-	-
8	23.35	1.7	23.44	1.8	-	-
Registered nurses	24.21	3.6	24.45	4.0	-	-
- 8	23.35	1.7	23.44	1.8	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-		-
Teachers, except college and university	33.24	8.3	-	-	34.44	8.2
8	32.48	9.1	-	-	34.31	2.3
9 Elementary school teachers	37.91 34.71	1.2 4.6	-	-	37.91 35.93	1.2 4.2
Librarians, archivists, and curators	34.71	4.6	-		30.93	4.2
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_			
Social, recreation, and religious workers	_ 20.58	7.7	_			
Social workers	20.58	7.8	_			1 -
Lawyers and judges	20.75	7.0	_		_	
, , ,	-		-		_	_
Writers authors entertainers athletes and		1				1
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	16 92	57	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c	16.92 18.90	5.7 3.4	_ 18.73	- 3.5	_	_

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

	Total		Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relativ error ⁵ (percer
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued Technical –Continued						
5	\$16.69	3.4	\$16.69	3.4	_	_
7	20.29	3.7	20.09	4.6	_	_
Licensed practical nurses	16.56	3.4	16.56	3.4	-	-
Technical and related, n.e.c.	23.56	8.8	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.61	15.0	31.95	17.5	\$29.89	11.3
7	20.38	2.7	20.77	4.1	-	-
8	21.33	8.7	21.79	10.4	-	-
9 11	21.11 34.52	6.9 4.5	21.05	7.5	_	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.52 36.57	4.5	33.00 37.53	8.3 19.3	33.12	20.8
8	36.57 19.40	7.2	37.53 18.21	6.9	33.12	20.8
8 9	19.40	18.1	17.59	18.1	_	
9 11	34.52	4.5	33.00	8.3	_	
Financial managers	33.75	13.4	33.75	13.4	_	_
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	38.03	22.2	40.57	21.4	_	_
Management related	24.51	11.8	25.08	12.0	_	_
7	21.18	5.1	21.18	5.1	-	
9	23.37	3.9	-	-	-	
Accountants and auditors	20.36	3.7	20.91	4.0	-	-
Sales	10.83	17.0	10.83	17.0	-	-
1	7.00	4.8	7.00	4.8	-	-
2	9.32	5.5	9.32	5.5	-	-
4 Cashiers	12.30	7.9	12.30	7.9	-	-
1	7.26	4.5	7.26	4.5	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	13.65	3.3	13.38	4.7	14.22	3.6
2	9.27	3.6	9.06	3.1	-	-
3	11.94	13.1	12.76	16.9	-	-
4	13.40	2.1	13.01	2.1	14.18	3.3
5	16.67	7.2	16.29	10.1	-	-
7	17.98	6.0	19.15	2.5	-	
Secretaries	14.35 14.36	4.7	15.51	8.3	13.88	4.1
5 Receptionists	8.69	6.8 9.2	- 8.69	9.2	_	-
Order clerks	12.40	5.7	11.76	4.7	_	
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.50	7.1	_	_	_	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.75	6.0	13.17	8.5	_	-
Stock and inventory clerks	14.07	13.7	14.07	13.7	-	-
General office clerks	11.37	3.6	11.25	4.4	-	-
3	10.93	3.2	10.43	1.5	-	-
Teachers' aides	10.24	2.6	-	-	-	-
Blue collar	15.08	3.1	15.02	3.2	16.32	4.4
1	8.62	7.0	8.62	7.0	-	-
2	11.48	4.1	11.44	4.3	-	
3 4	14.50 15.11	6.7 4.4	14.52 15.08	7.0 4.6	_	[
5	16.15	4.4 8.6	15.08	4.0 9.4	_	_
6	19.51	5.0	19.88	5.5	_	-
7	22.56	2.7	22.96	2.7	-	-
8	28.81	5.1	28.81	5.1	-	-
Not able to be leveled	15.14	6.3	15.14	6.3	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.81	4.7	20.98	5.0	-	-
4	15.84	4.6	15.84	4.6	-	-
5	15.41	10.6	14.94	11.2	-	-
6 7	20.22	6.5	20.22	6.5	-	-
1	22.72	2.8	23.29	2.4	-	

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002 — Continued

	Total		Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relativ error ⁵ (percer
Blue collar –Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair -Continued	¢00.04	5.4	¢00.04	5.4		
8 Industrial machinery repairers	\$28.81 19.58	5.1 2.3	\$28.81 19.61	5.1 2.4	_	_
7	18.63	4.3	18.59	4.9	_	_
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	19.09	6.4	19.09	6.4	_	-
5	16.64	5.2	16.64	5.2	-	-
Electricians	24.18	11.7	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, production	21.38	12.1	21.38	12.1	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.00	3.5	13.00	3.5	-	-
1	9.66	11.8	9.66	11.8	-	-
2	11.20	3.7	11.20	3.7	-	-
3	13.66	3.5	13.66	3.5	-	
4 5	14.57 16.30	5.5	14.57 16.39	5.5 9.4	_	-
5 Packaging and filling machine operators	16.39 13.64	9.4 6.8	16.39 13.64	9.4 6.8	_	
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	14.97	9.4	14.97	9.4	_	
4	17.00	10.7	17.00	10.7	_	_
Assemblers	11.83	5.3	11.83	5.3	_	_
2	11.80	3.6	11.80	3.6	-	-
Transportation and material moving	15.77	2.9	15.98	3.1	_	_
2	13.04	6.8	13.11	7.4	-	-
Truck drivers	17.66	3.6	17.66	3.6	-	-
2 Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	14.26 12.90	5.1 3.9	14.26 12.90	5.1 3.9	_	_
	12.00	0.0	12.50	0.0		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.56	9.2	11.27	9.9	-	-
1	8.37	6.4	8.37	6.4	-	-
2	10.55	8.3	10.27	8.5	-	-
3	12.73	13.2	12.41	14.4	-	-
Production helpers Stock handlers and baggers	12.91 8.43	7.7 5.1	12.91 8.30	7.7 4.5	_	-
	7.15	3.4	7.15	3.4	_	
2	8.17	6.8	8.17	6.8	_	_
Service	9.89	4.8	8.51	3.3	\$15.89	8.5
1	7.29	5.1	7.24	5.2	-	-
2	9.06	7.2	8.49	5.4	-	-
3	9.53	9.4	9.17	11.3	-	-
4	10.24	5.0	10.06	4.9	-	
Protective service	13.20	26.3	-	-	22.08	11.1
Food service 1	7.50	5.3 3.4	7.31	5.2 3.0	-	-
2	6.36 6.67	3.4 9.1	6.24 6.67	3.0 9.1	_	
2	8.72	9.1 16.2	- 0.07	9.1	_	_
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.55	8.3	4.55	8.3	_	_
1	4.12	13.5	4.12	13.5	_	-
Waiters and waitresses	3.72	24.9	3.72	24.9	-	-
1	3.01	9.4	3.01	9.4	-	-
Other food service	8.50	4.0	8.35	4.2	-	-
1	7.22	3.8	7.11	3.4	-	-
2	8.08	4.9	8.08	4.9	-	-
3 Cooks	10.28 9.59	5.1 4.7	_ 9.52	- 5.7	_	
2	9.59 8.11	4.7 8.0	9.52 8.11	5.7 8.0	_	_
3	10.44	5.4	-	8.0 -	_	
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.27	4.0	7.14	3.8	_	_
1	7.19	4.0	7.14	4.0	_	
Health service	10.49	2.0	10.19	1.9	_	-
2	10.42	2.2	10.42	2.2	_	-
3	9.90	6.9	9.90	6.9	_	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.40	1.7	10.08	1.5	_	-

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002 — Continued

Table 4-1. Selected occupations ¹ and levels, ² all workers: ³ Mean hourly earnings, ⁴ private industry and State and
local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002 — Continued

	Total		Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service –Continued Health service –Continued Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants –Continued 23 Cleaning and building service 12 Janitors and cleaners 12 Personal service	\$10.42 9.90 11.15 9.56 12.35 11.48 10.13 12.35 12.06	2.2 6.9 6.9 11.1 5.2 6.8 12.5 5.2 6.8	\$10.42 9.90 10.20 9.56 - 10.53 10.13 - 9.54	2.2 6.9 8.8 11.1 - 9.5 12.5 - 12.0	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - 5.2

 $^1\,$ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information. ² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D for more information. ³ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. ⁴ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and

hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. 5 The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a

percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent
И	\$19.11	6.6	\$17.95	8.3	\$24.10	5.2
All excluding sales	19.61	6.3	18.48	8.1	24.10	5.2
White collar	23.31	8.9	22.13	12.6	26.57	3.2
2	10.29	2.7	10.13	2.2	-	-
3	9.53	16.5	-	-	-	_
4	13.44	2.0	13.20	1.9	14.26	3.8
5	17.30	4.1	17.51	4.4	-	-
6	19.43	4.3	20.01	4.4	-	-
7	20.17	3.3	20.68	3.1	18.84	8.3
8	25.28	8.7	23.02	6.7	30.15	12.0
9	29.97	8.3	23.84	3.2	34.82	6.1
10	32.66	4.5	32.66	4.5	_	-
11	34.09	4.7	34.79	7.3	33.05	2.2
12	42.06	5.5	43.85	4.0	_	
13 White collar excluding sales	52.57 24.86	4.8 7.7	54.69 24.13	8.0 11.4	_ 26.57	3.2
	10.03	3.0	9.78	2.0	20.57	5.2
3	12.23	14.0	13.13	17.5	_	_
4	13.61	1.6	13.39	1.3	14.26	3.8
5	17.60	4.2	18.05	4.8	_	-
6	19.46	4.4	20.05	4.5	_	_
7	19.82	3.2	20.22	2.9	18.84	8.3
8	24.96	9.5	22.35	7.4	30.15	12.0
9	29.96	8.5	23.47	3.5	34.82	6.1
10	32.66	4.5	32.66	4.5	-	-
11	34.09	4.7	34.79	7.3	33.05	2.2
12	42.06	5.5	43.85	4.0	-	-
13	52.57	4.8	54.69	8.0	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	28.06	2.9	25.35	3.5	33.04	3.3
Professional specialty	30.34	2.9	27.95	4.1	33.60	2.8
<u>6</u>	20.76	3.1	20.76	3.1	-	-
7	21.08	6.7	21.07	7.8	-	-
8	28.17	9.8	24.02	5.7	32.66	6.6
9 10	33.43 33.68	6.5 6.3	27.02 33.68	5.4 6.3	35.19	5.4
10	33.34	9.4	- 33.00	-		
12	39.64	8.9	_	_	_	_
13	48.87	7.9	_	_	_	_
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.75	5.5	33.38	4.8	_	-
Mechanical engineers	29.77	4.2	29.77	4.2	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.20	6.6	24.01	7.9	_	-
9	25.81	10.8	25.81	10.8	_	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.33	7.2	24.15	8.8	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	25.66	.6	26.15	.8	-	-
7	24.11	8.0	-	-	-	-
8	23.31	.8	23.44	.6	-	-
Registered nurses	24.65	4.4	25.06	5.0	-	-
8	23.31	.8	23.44	.6	-	-
Teachers, college and university	25 40		-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university 8	35.40	5.1	-	-	36.49	4.4
8 9	32.48 37.91	9.1 1.2	_		34.31 37.91	2.3 1.2
Elementary school teachers	34.71	4.6	_		37.91	4.2
Librarians, archivists, and curators	- 34.71	4.0	_	_	-	4.2
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_		_	
Social, recreation, and religious workers	20.58	7.7	_		_	_
Social workers	20.73	7.8	_		_	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	_		_	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and						
professionals, n.e.c.	16.99	6.0	-	-	-	-
Technical	19.11	3.2	18.96	3.4	-	-
4	14.61	3.0	14.61	3.0		1

Table 4-2. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

Table 4-2. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002 — Continued

	Т	otal	Private	industry		ind local rnment
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent
Vhite collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued Technical –Continued						
7	\$20.29	3.7	\$20.09	4.6	_	_
Licensed practical nurses	16.54	3.8	16.54	3.8	-	-
Technical and related, n.e.c.	23.56	8.8	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.65	15.0	32.00	17.5	\$29.89	11.3
	20.38	2.7	20.77	4.1	φ29.09	-
8	21.37	8.8	21.85	10.6	_	_
9	21.11	6.9	21.05	7.5	_	_
11	34.52	4.5	33.00	8.3	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	36.67	16.5	37.67	19.2	33.12	20.8
8	19.44	7.6	18.17	7.4	-	-
9	17.59	18.1	17.59	18.1	-	-
11	34.52	4.5	33.00	8.3	-	-
Financial managers	33.75 38.23	13.4 22.1	33.75	13.4 21.1	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c Management related	36.23 24.51	11.8	40.84 25.08	12.0	_	_
7	21.18	5.1	21.18	5.1	_	_
9	23.37	3.9	_	-	_	_
Accountants and auditors	20.36	3.7	20.91	4.0	-	-
Sales	_ 12.38	- 7.9	_ 12.38	- 7.9	-	-
4	12.30	7.9	12.30	7.9	-	_
Administrative support, including clerical	14.07	3.1	13.92	4.2	14.37	4.3
2	10.03	3.0	9.78	2.0	-	-
3	12.26	14.4	13.23	18.1	-	-
4	13.35	2.2	12.91	1.9	14.26	3.8
5	16.69	7.2	16.33	10.2	-	-
7 Secretaries	17.98 14.46	6.1 5.0	_	_	_	_
Order clerks	12.78	5.7	12.14	5.2	_	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.75	6.0	13.17	8.5	_	_
Stock and inventory clerks	14.62	12.6	14.62	12.6	_	_
General office clerks	11.90	3.9	11.94	5.2	-	-
Blue collar	15.57	2.9	15.50	3.0	16.91	5.3
1	9.31	10.7	9.31	10.7	-	-
2	11.52	4.2	11.50	4.3	-	-
3	14.64	6.8	14.67	7.0	-	-
4 5	15.11 16.15	4.4 8.6	15.08 15.98	4.6 9.4	_	-
5 6	19.51	5.0	15.98	9.4 5.5	_	
0 7	22.56	2.7	22.96	2.7	_	_
8	28.81	5.1	28.81	5.1	_	_
Not able to be leveled	15.14	6.3	15.14	6.3	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.85	4.7	21.02	5.0	-	-
4 5	15.84 15.41	4.6 10.6	15.84 14.94	4.6 11.2	-	
6	20.22	6.5	20.22	6.5	_	_
7	22.72	2.8	23.29	2.4	_	_
8	28.81	5.1	28.81	5.1	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	19.58	2.3	19.61	2.4	-	-
7	18.63	4.3	18.59	4.9	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	19.09	6.4 5.2	19.09	6.4 5.2	-	-
5 Electricians	16.64 24.18	5.2 11.7	16.64	5.2	_	_
Supervisors, production	24.18	12.1	_ 21.38	12.1	_	-
		1		1		1

Table 4-2. Selected occupations ¹ and levels, ² full-time workers: ³ Mean hourly earnings, ⁴ private industry and
State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002 —
Continued

	Т	otal	Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar -Continued						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
-Continued						
1	\$9.64	12.4	\$9.64	12.4	-	-
2	11.20	3.7	11.20	3.7	-	-
3	13.66	3.5	13.66	3.5	-	-
4	14.57	5.5	14.57	5.5	-	-
5	16.39	9.4	16.39	9.4	-	-
Packaging and filling machine operators	13.64	6.8	13.64	6.8	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	14.97	9.4	14.97	9.4	-	-
4	17.00	10.7	17.00	10.7	-	-
Assemblers	11.83	5.3	11.83	5.3	-	-
2	11.80	3.6	11.80	3.6	-	-
Transportation and material moving	15.95	2.9	15.98	3.1	-	_
2	13.11	7.4	13.11	7.4	-	_
Truck drivers	17.66	3.6	17.66	3.6	_	_
2	14.26	5.1	14.26	5.1	-	_
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	12.90	3.9	12.90	3.9	-	-
	40.00	40.4	40.07	44.5		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.93	10.4	12.67	11.5	-	-
1	9.15	10.3	9.15	10.3	_	-
2	10.80	9.9	10.51	10.6	_	-
3	13.55	9.9 7.7	_ 12.91	7.7	-	-
Production helpers	12.91 9.52	8.3	9.32	7.6	_	-
Stock handlers and baggers 1	9.52 7.76	8.3 3.2	9.32 7.76	3.2	_	_
Service	10.89	6.2	9.03	3.3	\$16.56	9.2
1	7.71	9.8	7.71	9.8	-	-
2	9.31	7.1	8.61	3.6	-	-
3	10.37	5.7 8.5	10.15 9.92	6.7	-	-
4 Protective service	10.21 13.71	8.5 26.0	9.92	7.7	22.19	11.7
Food service	8.15	3.7	- 7.92	3.4	22.19	11.7
1	6.48	3.5	6.48	3.4	_	-
2	6.84	10.6	6.84	10.6	_	-
3	10.28	5.1	0.04	10.0	_	_
Other food service	8.73	4.4	- 8.56	4.5	_	_
	7.22	5.0	7.22	5.0		_
3	10.22	5.0	-	5.0	_	
Cooks	9.48	5.3	9.35	6.7	_	
3	10.44	5.4	-	-	_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.98	4.7	6.98	4.7	_	_
1	6.98	4.7	6.98	4.7	_	_
Health service	10.57	3.3	10.16	2.8	_	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.51	3.3	10.09	2.8	_	_
Cleaning and building service	11.77	6.4	10.89	10.0	_	_
2	12.35	5.2	_		_	_
£		6.7	11.04	11.2	_	_
Janitors and cleaners	11.97					
Janitors and cleaners 2	11.92 12.35	5.2	-	_	_	_

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information. ² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is

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

each factor. The points are summed to determine the occupations fails within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D for more information. ³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule. ⁴ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours

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

	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent
\II	\$9.94	6.3	\$9.86	6.8	\$10.71	0.8
All excluding sales	10.24	7.5	10.19	8.2	10.71	.8
White collar	13.34	6.7	13.69	7.0	10.66	8.1
1	7.19	3.7	7.19	3.7	_	_
2	8.34	3.0	8.34	3.0	_	_
3	8.32	5.3	8.13	5.2	_	_
5	10.99	13.3	_		-	-
6	19.18	8.8	_	-	-	-
8	23.21	4.0	23.21	4.0	-	-
White collar excluding sales	15.88	7.4	16.93	7.6	10.66	8.1
2	8.18	4.7	8.18	4.7	-	-
3	9.80	.7	_	-	-	-
5	10.99	13.3	_	-	-	-
6	19.18	8.8	-	-	-	-
8	23.21	4.0	23.21	4.0	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	20.28	7.8	22.58	5.8	-	-
Professional specialty	20.88	7.9	23.54	5.0	-	-
6	19.18	8.8	-	-	-	-
Health related	23.69	4.7	23.69	4.7	-	-
Registered nurses	22.97	3.0	22.97	3.0	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	10.24	4.7	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and						
professionals, n.e.c	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial Executives, administrators, and managers	_		_		-	
Sales	7.67	5.0	7.67	5.0		
Jaies	6.80	2.9	6.80	2.9	_	
Cashiers	7.42	2.5	7.42	2.5	_	
1	6.97	1.5	6.97	1.5	_	_
Administrative support, including clerical	9.58	6.5	9.38	7.4	-	-
2	8.18	4.7	8.18	4.7	-	-
3	9.80	.7	-	-	-	-
Blue collar	0.04	7.0	7 70	6.0		
1	8.24	7.8 8.2	7.79 7.70	6.9 8.2	_	-
2	7.70 10.56	11.2	8.61	3.8	_	_
۷۲	10.50	11.2	0.01	5.0	_	_
Precision production, craft, and repair	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	_	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.77	7.1	7.77	7.1	_	_
1	7.66	8.5	7.66	8.5	_	_
Stock handlers and baggers	6.99	4.0	6.99	4.0	_	_
1	6.66	3.0	6.66	3.0	-	-
Service	7.72	6.0	7.60	6.0	-	-
1	6.96	5.0	6.85	5.1	-	-
2	8.23	12.1	8.12	13.4	-	-
Protective service	-		-		-	-
Food service	6.77	3.9	6.67	3.4	-	-
1	6.27	6.4	6.05	5.5	-	-
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4 50		4 50			
1	4.59	6.1	4.59	6.1	-	-
Waiters and waitresses	4.28	39.0	4.28	39.0	-	-
Other food service	8.10	7.5	8.02	8.4	ı –	I –

 Table 4-3. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and

 State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
Occupation and level	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)		Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service –Continued Food service –Continued Other food service –Continued	\$7.23	4.2	\$6.98	3.2	_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.48	3.4	7.27	2.9	-	-
1	7.39	4.6	7.10	3.6	-	-
Health service	10.26	5.8	10.26	5.8	-	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.03	5.1	10.03	5.1	-	-
Cleaning and building service	8.47	7.5	8.47	7.5	-	-
1	8.49	8.8	8.49	8.8	-	-
Personal service	8.40	6.5	-	-	-	-

Table 4-3. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002 — Continued

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

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. 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 appendixes C and D for more information.

each factor. The points are sammed to determine the occupations rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D for more information. ³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule. ⁴ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing but the number of workers, weighted by burgs.

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.

	Private industry and State and local government							
Occupational group	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵		
			Ν	lean				
All occupations	\$19.11	\$9.94	\$19.84	\$17.33	\$18.02	\$18.66		
All excluding sales	19.61	10.24	20.14	17.92	18.58	13.59		
White collar		13.34	26.14	21.55	22.45	22.29		
White-collar excluding sales	24.86	15.88	27.54	23.38	24.24	-		
Professional specialty and technical		20.28	32.66	24.95	27.39	-		
Professional specialty	30.34	20.88	33.80	26.91	29.40	-		
Technical	19.11	-	-	18.87	18.90	-		
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.65	-	-	31.90	31.61	-		
Sales	-	7.67	-	10.98	9.67	22.29		
Administrative support, including clerical	14.07	9.58	14.14	13.54	13.65	-		
Blue collar	15.57	8.24	16.69	13.91	15.08	-		
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.85	-	23.41	18.77	20.90	-		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.00	-	14.35	12.04	12.97	-		
Transportation and material moving	15.95	-	16.95	14.77	15.77	-		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.93	7.77	11.88	11.35	11.47	-		
Service	10.89	7.72	14.63	8.35	9.89	_		
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)							
All occupations	6.6	6.3	4.8	6.9	5.7	11.5		
All excluding sales	6.3	7.5	4.8	7.1	5.8	11.4		
White collar	8.9	6.7	5.3	11.0	8.7	17.5		
White-collar excluding sales	7.7	7.4	4.9	10.1	7.6	-		
Professional specialty and technical	2.9	7.8	3.6	3.7	3.1	_		
Professional specialty		7.9	2.0	3.9	3.2	-		
Technical	3.2	-	-	4.1	3.4	-		
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.0	-	-	14.9	15.0	-		
Sales	-	5.0	-	20.5	14.2	17.5		
Administrative support, including clerical	3.1	6.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	-		
Blue collar	2.9	7.8	5.4	5.4	3.1	_		
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.7	-	2.3	9.9	4.7	-		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.5	-	7.5	5.9	3.3	-		
Transportation and material moving	2.9	-	12.3	9.3	2.9	-		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.4	7.1	6.9	15.5	9.5	-		
Service	6.2	6.0	3.9	3.3	4.8	-		

Table 5-1. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. ² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through

⁴ Union Workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining. ⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production

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

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

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

				Fu	ll-time ar	d part-tir	ne workers			
		Good	ls-produc	ing indus	stries ³		Service-	producing in	dustries ⁴	
Occupational group	All private industries	Total	Mining	Con- struc- tion	Manu- factur- ing	Total	Transport- ation and public util- ities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Serv- ices
						Mean			•	
All occupations All excluding sales		-		-		\$13.52 14.30		\$8.67 8.88		\$15.29 15.29
White collar White-collar excluding sales				-		16.56 19.53		9.36 15.64	-	20.46
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty		-	-	-	-	22.59 25.00		_	-	22.60
Technical	18.73	-	-	-	-	17.53 23.56	-	-	-	16.78
Sales Administrative support, including clerical	10.83 13.38		-	-	-	8.45 12.32		8.35 12.26		- 11.53
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair		-	-	-	-	13.42 15.17	-	9.33	-	12.68
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and	13.00	-	-	-	-	12.51 18.07		-	-	9.84
laborers	11.27	-	-	-	-	10.95	-	9.17	-	13.54
Service	8.51	-	-	-	-	8.40	-	7.25	-	9.05
					Relative	e error ⁵ (percent)	1	1	1
All occupations		-	-	-	-	3.7	-	1.9	-	4.7
All excluding sales	7.3	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	5.6	-	4.7
White collar White-collar excluding sales		-	-	-	-	9.3 4.0		9.9 14.1		5.3 5.3
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty	3.6	-		-	-	4.5 4.1				4.9 4.4
Technical Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales	17.5					4.6 8.0 6.4	-	- - 5.8	-	3.4 10.7
Administrative support, including clerical	4.7	-	-	-	-	4.2	-	13.0	-	6.9
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair				-		6.3 13.9		2.7 -		11.9 11.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and	3.5 3.1	-	-	-	-	21.4 1.9			-	10.8
laborers	9.9	-	-	-	-	13.5	-	2.5	-	22.9
Service	3.3	-	-	_	-	3.1	-	5.6	-	4.1

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. ² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information. ³ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁴ Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. ⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

	Full-time and part-time workers						
All occupations All excluding sales White collar White-collar excluding sales Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support, including clerical Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Service All excluding sales White collar White collar Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support, including clerical	All private		100 workers or more				
	industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more		
			Mean	-			
	\$16.89 17.44	\$13.01 13.13	\$17.70 18.38	\$15.85 16.57	\$21.83 21.97		
	21.27 23.55	17.41 18.82	21.80 24.19	19.39 23.23	24.79 25.04		
Professional specialty	25.07 27.38 18.73	21.70 20.47	25.30 27.92 18.34	25.80 29.66 18.41	24.77 26.39 18.20		
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.95 10.83 13.38	28.44 - 11.65	32.45 10.79 13.81	29.86 10.78 13.32	33.93 - 14.27		
Blue collar	15.02 20.98	14.98 19.55	15.02 21.49	14.93 21.70	15.51 20.79		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving	13.00 15.98 11.27	10.82 - 8.03	13.21 16.67 11.55	12.97 17.05 11.83	14.86		
	8.51	7.28	9.25	8.96	10.54		
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)						
	6.9 7.3	9.6 9.8	8.0 8.0	6.5 6.0	9.6 9.6		
	11.8 10.9	13.4 13.8	12.3 11.0	13.4 7.9	14.1 14.2		
Professional specialty	3.3 3.6 3.5	4.6 4.4	3.5 3.5 4.4	7.6 5.9 5.5	10.6 11.3 7.1		
Executive, administrative, and managerial	17.5 17.0 4.7	23.9 - 6.0	16.8 19.8 4.5	9.7 21.0 5.0	19.6 - 5.8		
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair	3.2 5.0	16.2 20.4	4.1 6.6	5.0 7.1	10.7 10.3		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.5 3.1 9.9	5.4 - 7.0	3.6 6.3 11.0	3.2 7.2 13.3	4.8 - -		
Service	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	1.3		

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. ² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information. ³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between establishments with rewer than 50 due to start reductions between survey sampling and collection. ⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information

about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.66	\$10.00	\$14.68	\$22.89	\$33.80
All excluding sales	8.00	10.70	15.33	23.08	34.34
White collar White collar excluding sales	8.75 11.02	12.50 14.95	19.33 20.76	27.76 30.09	40.98 42.21
Professional specialty and technical	15.73	19.85	24.48	34.21	43.76
Professional specialty	17.69	21.83	26.22	38.13	45.29
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	23.92	26.94	30.77	38.56	45.29
Mechanical engineers	23.13	23.92	25.80	35.60	42.87
Mathematical and computer scientists Computer systems analysts and scientists Natural scientists	17.21 17.21 _	20.46 20.46	24.27 24.89	27.02 27.03	30.32 30.32
Health related	19.02	21.47	23.95	26.22	31.15
Registered nurses	18.81	21.00	23.28	26.22	26.22
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	17.51	23.98	34.92	44.16	47.25
Elementary school teachers	22.17	26.38	36.25	41.59	45.57
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	_ 14.44	17.25	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers Social workers	14.44	17.35 17.35	20.76 20.76	22.70 23.94	25.43 25.43
Lawyers and judges	-	-	20.70	- 23.94	25.45
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and					
professionals, n.e.c.	10.00	15.33	16.00	18.26	22.59
Technical	13.02	15.52	18.29	21.81	25.69
Licensed practical nurses	13.53	15.35	16.10	17.83	19.75
Technical and related, n.e.c.	16.00	21.52	21.52	28.43	31.31
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.83	19.85	27.50	39.90	50.17
Executives, administrators, and managers	16.83	23.04	34.71	50.17	62.50
Financial managers	16.35	21.35	30.39	44.86	69.49
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	15.39	23.04	34.98	50.17	62.98
Management related	17.14	18.75	22.89	27.64	38.46
Accountants and auditors	17.14	17.69	19.90	23.01	26.49
Sales	6.50	7.00	8.00	10.80	15.03
Administrative support, including clerical	9.06	10.75	12.82	16.11	19.62
Secretaries	12.50	12.90 6.75	13.78 7.35	15.82 10.16	17.57
Receptionists Order clerks	6.38 9.22	10.50	12.02	14.90	11.00 15.03
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.84	9.51	11.54	13.99	14.52
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.90	14.26	15.97	16.24	16.24
Stock and inventory clerks	8.10	9.45	15.30	16.50	22.83
General office clerks	9.20	9.60	11.69	11.79	13.00
Teachers' aides	9.00	9.82	9.82	10.00	11.97
Blue collar	8.00	10.70	13.46	18.05	24.59
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.00	16.15	19.42	25.94	29.21
Industrial machinery repairers	15.25	17.35	18.61	21.20	25.68
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.84	15.22	18.39	19.25	25.35
Electricians	18.28	18.50	26.21	29.21	29.21
Supervisors, production	16.78	16.78	20.00	24.59	30.44
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.75	10.70	12.25	14.34	18.04
Packaging and filling machine operators	10.00	12.20	13.96	15.63	17.47
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	11.00	13.15	14.34	17.39	20.02
Assemblers	10.52	10.70	12.25	12.25	13.33
Transportation and material moving	11.00	13.00	15.00	18.00	23.49
Truck drivers	11.48	14.53	18.00	18.00	25.18
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	8.50	12.35	13.15	14.40	14.81
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.40	7.75	10.00	14.30	17.97
Production helpers	7.99	9.00	14.30	16.27	16.58
Stock handlers and baggers	6.00	6.50	7.65	8.50	13.62
Service	6.00	7.50	9.32	11.47	14.96
	L	1			l

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service –Continued Protective service Food service Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders Waiters and waitresses Other food service Cooks Food preparation, n.e.c. Health service Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants Cleaning and building service Janitors and cleaners Personal service	\$7.25 2.65 2.65 6.25 7.75 6.00 8.26 8.25 7.59 8.00 7.21	\$7.75 6.00 2.65 2.65 7.00 8.50 6.25 9.50 9.50 8.70 9.25 9.28	\$9.00 8.00 2.85 2.65 8.35 9.49 7.00 10.20 10.05 11.66 11.66 12.54	\$19.68 9.39 5.75 2.85 9.49 10.75 8.25 11.47 11.18 13.25 13.46 15.12	\$25.50 10.75 7.50 9.00 11.05 12.00 9.00 12.80 12.66 14.07 14.08 15.77

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, ¹ all workers: ² Selected occupations, all
industries, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002 — Continued

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive 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, holidays,

nonproduction bonuses, and tips. ² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. ³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, ¹ all workers: ² Selected occupations, private
industry, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

	Private industry							
Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90			
Ι	\$7.30	\$9.49	\$13.50	\$21.01	\$29.42			
All excluding sales	7.75	10.10	14.25	22.07	29.85			
White collar	8.00	11.69	18.13	26.22	39.89			
White collar excluding sales	10.90	14.62	20.19	27.64	39.90			
Professional specialty and technical	15.14	18.00	23.38	27.98	39.89			
Professional specialty	16.08	20.46	24.50	31.20	39.89			
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	23.33	26.44	31.20	38.81	45.29			
Mechanical engineers	23.13	23.92	25.80	35.60	42.87			
Mathematical and computer scientists	17.00	20.46	24.04	27.55	30.52			
Computer systems analysts and scientists	17.00	20.46	24.04	27.89	30.52			
Natural scientists	-	-	_	-	-			
Health related	18.96	21.09	24.07	26.22	33.30			
Registered nurses	18.81	20.77	23.97	26.22	26.22			
Teachers, college and university Teachers, except college and university	-	_	_	_	_			
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_			
Social, recreation, and religious workers	_	_	_	_	_			
Lawyers and judges	_	_	_	_	_			
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and								
professionals, n.e.c.	-	_	_	-	_			
Technical	11.62	15.45	17.75	22.17	26.80			
Licensed practical nurses	13.53	15.35	16.10	17.83	19.75			
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.35	19.90	27.64	39.90	50.17			
Executives, administrators, and managers	15.77	23.08	34.71	50.17	62.98			
Financial managers	16.35	21.35	30.39	44.86	69.49			
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	13.64	34.47	37.98	50.17	64.90			
Management related	17.69	19.33	23.01	28.28	38.46			
Accountants and auditors	17.69	17.69	19.90	23.71	26.49			
Sales	6.50	7.00	8.00	10.80	15.03			
Administrative support, including clerical	8.89	10.33	12.02	15.59	20.00			
Secretaries	12.50	12.63	15.59	17.84	18.88			
Receptionists	6.38	6.75	7.35	10.16	11.00			
Order clerks	9.11	10.40	11.54	13.04	14.90			
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.93	10.90	12.98	15.97	15.97			
Stock and inventory clerks	8.10	9.45	15.30	16.50	22.83			
General office clerks	9.06	9.33	10.75	12.12	13.81			
Blue collar	8.00	10.70	13.33	18.00	25.12			
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.00	15.45	20.72	26.10	29.21			
Industrial machinery repairers	15.25	17.30	18.61	21.20	27.22			
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.84	15.22	18.39	19.25	25.35			
Supervisors, production	16.78	16.78	20.00	24.59	30.44			
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.75	10.70	12.25	14.34	18.04			
Packaging and filling machine operators	10.00	12.20	13.96	15.63	17.47			
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	11.00	13.15	14.34	17.39	20.02			
Assemblers	10.52	10.70	12.25	12.25	13.33			
Transportation and material moving	10.50	13.00	15.08	18.00	23.90			
Truck drivers	11.48	14.53	18.00	18.00	25.18			
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	8.50	12.35	13.15	14.40	14.81			
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.40	7.70	9.22	13.85	19.79			
Production helpers	7.99	9.00	14.30	16.27	16.58			
Stock handlers and baggers	6.00	6.50	7.57	8.50	11.53			
Service	5.25	7.20	8.48	10.04	11.90			
Protective service	-	_	-	_	-			
Food service	2.65	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.35			
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.65	2.65	2.85	5.75	7.50			
				0.05	0.00			
Waiters and waitresses Other food service	2.65 6.00	2.65 6.50	2.65 8.22	2.85 9.39	9.00 10.75			

	Private industry						
Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	n 75 0 \$10.75 7 8.00 5 11.13 0 10.81 7 12.43	90		
Service –Continued Food service –Continued Other food service –Continued Cooks Food preparation, n.e.c. Health service Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants Cleaning and building service Janitors and cleaners Personal service	\$7.50 6.00 8.25 8.25 7.29 7.78 7.00	\$8.50 6.25 9.50 9.50 8.00 8.33 7.25	\$9.50 6.57 10.05 10.00 9.27 9.36 9.28	8.00 11.13 10.81 12.43	\$12.00 9.00 12.36 12.00 15.13 15.13 13.88		

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002 - Continued

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive the same as or more then 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, holidays,

nonproduction bonuses, and tips. ² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. ³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information more information.

Occupation ³	State and local government							
Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90			
All	\$11.20	\$14.31	\$19.62	\$29.50	\$43.47			
All excluding sales	11.20	14.31	19.62	29.50	43.47			
White collar	11.79	15.82	22.07	36.25	45.57			
White collar excluding sales	11.79	15.82	22.07	36.25	45.57			
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty	20.15 20.15	22.70 23.80	29.50 30.70	41.59 42.21	46.43 46.77			
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	_	-	-	_	-			
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-			
Health related	-	-	-	-	-			
Teachers, college and university	_ 20.15	25.96	- 36.25	44.16	- 47.25			
Teachers, except college and university Elementary school teachers	20.15	25.96	37.85	44.16	47.25			
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-			42.21				
Social, recreation, and religious workers	_	_	_	_	_			
Lawyers and judges	_	_	_	_	_			
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and								
professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	_	_	-			
Technical	-	-	-	-	-			
Executive, administrative, and managerial	17.82	18.48	23.34	39.82	54.33			
Executives, administrators, and managers	17.82	23.04	34.34	39.82	54.33			
Management related	-	-	-	-	-			
Administrative support, including clerical	9.82	11.79	13.99	16.24	19.62			
Secretaries	12.00	12.90	13.64	15.02	17.12			
Blue collar	12.70	13.10	17.29	18.50	19.14			
Precision production, craft, and repair	-	-	-	-	-			
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	-	-			
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-	-	-	-	-			
Service	9.49	11.66	14.88	19.68	25.50			
Protective service	17.33	19.11	19.68	28.04	29.96			
Food service	-	-	-	-	-			
Other food service	-	-	-	-	-			
Health service	-	-	-	-	-			
Cleaning and building service	-	-	-					
Personal service	9.32	12.36	14.88	15.12	17.13			

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or less fourth earner show a comparison of the second terms of terms of the second terms of terms of the second terms of terms of terms of the second terms of te as on restantly one-rotating on the workers receive the same as on ress than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive 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, holidays,

nonproduction bonuses, and tips. ² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. ³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
И	\$8.25	\$11.25	\$15.97	\$23.74	\$34.71
All excluding sales	9.00	11.98	16.42	24.04	34.90
White collar	9.75	13.55	19.90	29.43	41.66
White collar excluding sales	11.79	15.38	21.32	31.84	43.54
Professional specialty and technical	16.00	20.13	24.88	35.37	44.16
Professional specialty	18.23	22.30	26.38	39.78	45.29
Engineers, architects, and surveyors Mechanical engineers	23.92 23.13	26.94 23.92	30.77 25.80	38.56 35.60	45.29 42.87
Mechanical engineers Mathematical and computer scientists	17.21	20.46	25.80	27.02	30.32
Computer systems analysts and scientists	17.21	20.46	24.89	27.03	30.32
Natural scientists Health related	_ 18.96	21.95	24.07	- 26.22	- 34.33
Registered nurses	18.81	21.30	23.28	26.22	26.70
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	20.15	26.38	36.25	44.16	47.25
Elementary school teachers Librarians, archivists, and curators	22.17	26.38	36.25	41.59 -	45.57
Social scientists and urban planners	_	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.44	17.35	20.76	22.70	25.43
Social workers Lawyers and judges	14.44	17.35	20.76	23.94	25.43
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	-	_	_	_	_
professionals, n.e.c.	11.30	15.33	16.08	18.26	22.59
Technical	13.02	15.72	18.41	22.17	25.69
Licensed practical nurses Technical and related, n.e.c	13.53 16.00	15.40 21.52	16.10 21.52	17.75 28.43	19.35 31.31
	10.00	21.02	21.02	20.40	01.01
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.83	19.90	27.50	39.90	50.17
Executives, administrators, and managers	16.83	23.04	34.71	50.17	62.50
Financial managers Managers and administrators, n.e.c	16.35 15.39	21.35 23.04	30.39 34.98	44.86 50.17	69.49 62.98
Management related	17.14	18.75	22.89	27.64	38.46
Accountants and auditors	17.14	17.69	19.90	23.01	26.49
Sales	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	9.82	11.38	13.18	16.24	19.62
Secretaries	12.36	12.99	13.99	15.82	17.57
Order clerks	9.84	11.30	12.52	15.03	15.03
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks Stock and inventory clerks	10.90 8.20	14.26 9.65	15.97 15.30	16.24 16.50	16.24 22.83
General office clerks	9.27	10.78	11.79	11.79	13.81
Blue collar	8.73	11.45	13.96	18.42	25.33
	0.70		10.00	10.12	20.00
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.00	16.15	19.54	25.94	29.21
Industrial machinery repairers Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	15.25 14.84	17.35 15.22	18.61 18.39	21.20 19.25	25.68 25.35
Electricians	18.28	18.50	26.21	29.21	29.21
Supervisors, production	16.78	16.78	20.00	24.59	30.44
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.75	10.70	12.25	14.34	18.04
Packaging and filling machine operators	10.00	12.20	13.96	15.63	17.47
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	11.00	13.15	14.34	17.39	20.02
Assemblers	10.52	10.70	12.25	12.25	13.33
Transportation and material moving	10.80	13.06	15.50	18.00	23.83
Truck drivers	11.48	14.53	18.00	18.00	25.18
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	8.50	12.35	13.15	14.40	14.81
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.50	8.00	12.50	16.17	22.92
Production helpers	7.99	9.00	14.30	16.27	16.58
Stock handlers and baggers	6.70	7.49	7.75	10.80	16.33
Service	7.00	8.00	9.65	12.50	16.20
Protective service	7.25	7.75	9.50	19.68	28.04
Food service Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.25	6.50	8.22	9.49	11.05
vvalicis, wallicsses, dilu udi lei lueis	_	_	_	-	_

 Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service –Continued Food service –Continued Other food service Cooks	\$6.25 7.50 6.00 8.00 8.00 7.90 8.15 9.28	\$7.50 8.50 6.25 9.50 9.50 9.36 9.74 12.54	\$8.50 9.49 6.50 10.20 12.43 12.43 14.88	\$9.49 10.75 7.50 11.22 11.00 13.46 13.46 13.46 15.12	\$11.05 11.64 8.75 12.93 13.01 15.13 15.13 15.13 17.13

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002 - Continued

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the Shown, and han because the same as on less that the fact shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive 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, holidays, nonproduction bonuses and time. nonproduction bonuses, and tips. ² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time

schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule. ³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$5.75	\$6.62	\$8.46	\$10.29	\$19.17
All excluding sales	5.75	6.75	8.50	10.91	20.01
White collar	6.50	7.50	9.33	19.64	26.22
White collar excluding sales	7.35	9.06	12.23	21.81	26.22
Professional specialty and technical	9.29	13.00	21.09	26.22	26.70
Professional specialty	9.29	16.19	21.57	26.22	26.70
Health related	19.02	21.00	23.14	26.22	27.32
Registered nurses	19.04	20.46	23.14	26.22	26.22
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	_
Teachers, except college and university	7.83	9.29	9.29	11.00	11.72
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and					
professionals, n.e.c.	_	_	_	_	_
Technical	_	_	_	_	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	_	_	_	_	_
Executives, administrators, and managers	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	6.25	6.50	7.25	8.50	9.55
Cashiers	6.00	6.35	7.00	7.75	9.53
Administrative support, including clerical	6.75	8.50	9.06	10.00	12.56
Blue collar	5.90	6.20	7.76	9.50	11.75
Precision production, craft, and repair	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.85	6.10	7.50	8.60	10.35
Stock handlers and baggers	5.75	6.00	6.40	8.00	8.60
Service	2.65	6.25	8.00	9.50	11.50
Protective service	_	_	_	_	_
Food service	2.65	5.25	6.70	8.50	10.25
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders		_			
Waiters and waitresses	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	12.00
Other food service	6.00	6.50	8.00	9.00	12.00
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.00	6.25	7.45	9.00 8.35	9.00
Health service	8.26	8.67	10.04	11.50	12.39
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.26	8.48	10.00	11.47	11.94
Cleaning and building service	7.00	7.50	8.33	8.75	9.27
Personal service	6.75	7.18	8.85	9.32	9.42

Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive 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, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. ² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time

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

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

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

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

The Kalamazoo–Battle Creek, MI, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Calhoun, Kalamazoo, and Van Buren 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. The sampling frame was reviewed prior to the survey and, when necessary, missing establishments were added, out-of-business and out-of-scope establishments were removed, and addresses, employment levels, industry classification, and other information were updated. Approximately one-fifth of the sample is reselected each year.

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a twostage 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 Regional Office and visiting each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to follow-up and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers who met all the criteria identified in the last three steps. Special procedures were developed for jobs for which a correct classification or level could not be determined. In step one, the jobs to be sampled were selected at each establishment by the BLS field economist during a personal visit. A complete list of employees was used for sampling, with each selected worker representing a job within the establishment.

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

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

Number	Number		
of employees	of selected jobs		
50-249	6		
250 and over	8		

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational leveling

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using an "occupational leveling" process. Occupational leveling ranks and compares all occupations randomly selected in an establishment using the same criteria.

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

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

Each factor contains a number of levels, and each level has an associated written description and point value. The number and range of points differ among the factors. For each factor, an occupation was assigned a level based on the written description that best matched the job. Within each occupation, the points for nine factors (supervisory duties was excluded) were recorded and totaled. The total determines the overall level of the occupation. A description of the levels for each factor is shown in appendix C.

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

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

Collection period

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

Data were processed and analyzed at the Bureau's National Office following collection.

Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

1 1. 1

Survey response

Establish- ments
674
211
141
17
53

In this survey, the nonresponse rates for all industries and private industry exceeded regular survey standards.

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

The percentiles presented in tables 6–1 through 6–5 are computed using earnings reported for individual workers in sampled establishment jobs. 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. For example, at the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, onefourth of the workers receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth receive the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

Data reliability

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

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

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

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$12.79, with a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for the estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (1.645 times 3.6 percent times \$12.79 = \$0.76, plus or minus \$12.79). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

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

	Full-time and part-time workers		
Occupational group	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations All excluding sales	106,500 99,100	84,900 77,500	21,600 21,600
White collar White-collar excluding sales	54,600 47,300	38,600 31,200	16,100 16,100
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support, including clerical	20,100 3,800 9,400 7,400	13,900 10,400 3,600 7,900 7,400 9,400	10,000 9,700 - 1,500 - 4,600
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	30,700 7,500 11,500	29,000 7,000 11,500 3,000 7,400	1,700
Service	21,100	17,400	3,700

Appendix table 1. Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, September 2002

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

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

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{NOTE}}$: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.