

St. Louis, MO-IL National Compensation Survey June 1998



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February 1999

Bulletin 3095-14

Preface

This bulletin provides results of a June 1998 survey of occupational pay in the St. Louis, MO-IL, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Data shown in this bulletin were collected as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) new program known as the 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.

Survey data were collected and reviewed by Bureau of Labor Statistics field economists under the direction of Stan Suchman, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations of the Kansas City Regional Office. 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 analyzed the survey results.

For additional information regarding this survey, please contact the BLS Kansas City Regional Office at (816) 426-2481. You may also write to the Bureau of Labor Statistics at: Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, or call (202) 606-6220, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

The data contained in this bulletin are also available at the BLS Internet site (<https://www.bls.gov/ocs/#data>). 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.

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1
Wages in the St. Louis, MO-IL, MSA.....	2
Tables:	
A-1. Hourly earnings for selected occupations, all workers, all industries	4
A-2. Hourly earnings for selected occupations, all workers, private industry and State and local government.....	7
A-3. Hourly earnings for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers, all industries	11
A-4. Weekly and annual earnings and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only, all industries	15
B-1. Mean hourly earnings by occupational group and levels, all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers	18
B-2. Mean hourly earnings for selected occupations and levels, all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers	22
C-1. Mean hourly earnings by occupational group and selected characteristics, all industries	27
C-2. Mean hourly earnings by occupational group and industry division, private industry, all workers	28
C-3. Mean hourly earnings by occupational group and establishment employment size, private industry, all workers	29
C-4. Number of workers represented by occupational group	30
Appendix A:	
Technical Note	31
Appendix table 1. Number of establishments studied and represented.....	35
Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors.....	36
Appendix table 3. Average work levels.....	39

Introduction

This survey of occupational pay was conducted in the St. Louis, MO-IL, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The MSA includes the city of St. Louis, the part of the city of Sullivan in Crawford County, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis, and Warren Counties, MO; and Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties, IL.

This bulletin consists primarily of tables whose data are analyzed in the initial textual section. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at a wide range of work levels. Also contained in this bulletin is information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the generic leveling methodology.

NCS design and products

The Bureau of Labor Statistic's (BLS) new National Compensation Survey (NCS) is designed to provide data on the levels and rates of change of occupational wages and employee benefits for localities, broad geographic regions, and the nation as a whole. One output of the NCS will be the Employment Cost Index, a quarterly measure of the change in employer costs for wages and benefits. This bulletin is limited to data on wages and salaries. These data are similar to those released under the Occupational Compensation Survey (OCS), which has been discontinued.

NCS more extensive than OCS

The wage data in this bulletin differ from those in pre-

vious Occupational Compensation Surveys by providing broader coverage of occupations and establishments within the survey area.

Occupations surveyed for this bulletin were selected using probability techniques from a list of all those present in each establishment. Previous OCS bulletins were limited to a preselected list of occupations, which represented a small subset of all occupations in the economy. Information in the new bulletin is published for a variety of occupation-based data. This new approach includes data on broad occupational classifications such as white-collar workers, major occupational groups such as sales workers, and individual occupations such as cashiers.

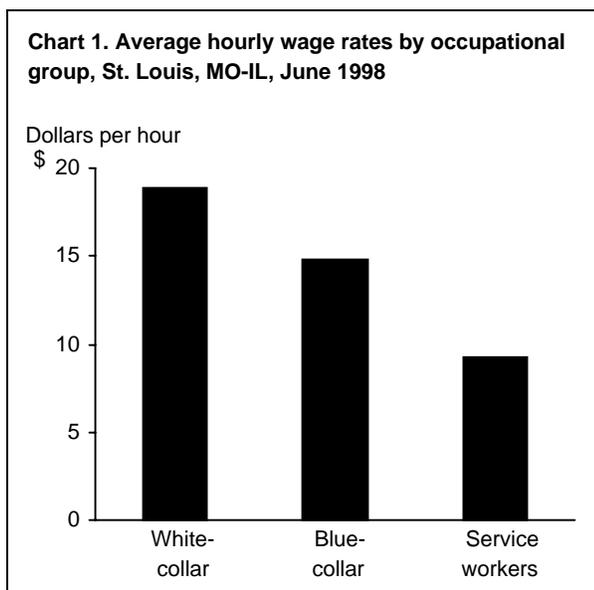
In tables containing work levels within occupational series, the work levels are derived from generic standards that *apply to all* occupational groups. The job levels in the OCS bulletins were based on narrowly-defined descriptions that were not comparable across specific occupations.

Occupational data in this bulletin are also tabulated for other classifications such as industry group, full-time versus part-time workers, union versus nonunion status, time versus incentive status, and establishment employment size. Not all of these series were generated by the OCS program.

The establishments surveyed for this bulletin were limited to those with 50 or more employees. Eventually, NCS will be expanded to cover those now-excluded establishments. Then, virtually all workers in the civilian economy will be surveyed, excluding only agriculture, private households, and employees of the Federal Government.

Wages in the St. Louis, MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area

Straight-time wages in the St. Louis, MO-IL, Metropolitan Statistical Area averaged \$16.37 per hour during June 1998. White-collar workers had an average wage of \$18.82 per hour. Blue-collar workers averaged \$14.82 per hour, while service workers had average earnings of \$9.26 per hour. (All comparisons in this analysis cover hourly rates for both full- and part-time workers, unless otherwise noted.)



Within each of these occupational groups, average hourly wages for individual occupations varied. For example, white-collar occupations included registered nurses at \$18.21 per hour, secretaries at \$13.10, and general office clerks at \$10.34. Among occupations in the blue-collar category, truck drivers averaged \$15.29 per hour while stock handlers and baggers averaged \$8.44. Finally, service occupations included cooks at \$9.10 per hour and maids and housemen at \$6.71 per hour. Table A-1 presents earnings data for 123 detailed occupations; data for other detailed occupations surveyed could not be reported separately due to concerns about the confidentiality of survey respondents and the reliability of the data.

Survey results show that private industry workers in St. Louis, MO-IL earned \$16.06 per hour, while surveyed

State and local government workers averaged \$18.16. Table A-2 reports the average hourly rate for white-collar occupations as \$18.51 in private industry and \$20.33 in State and local government. Blue-collar occupations showed an average hourly rate of \$14.91 in private industry and \$13.51 in State and local government. Service occupations within private industry averaged \$7.95 per hour while those found in State and local government averaged \$13.75.

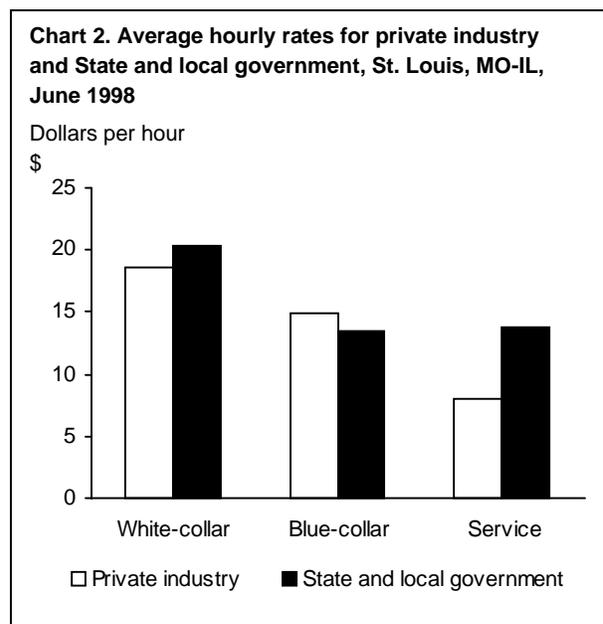
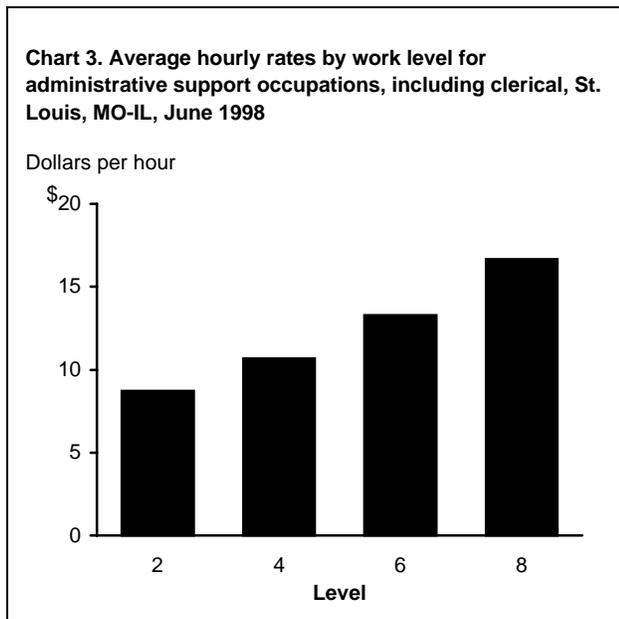


Table A-3 presents data for workers considered by the survey respondents to be either full-time or part-time. Average wages for full-time workers, all occupations, were \$17.11 per hour, compared with an average of \$8.85 per hour for part-time workers.

Data for specific work levels within major occupational groups are reported in table B-1. Occasionally, wage estimates for lower levels of work within major occupational groups are greater than estimates for higher levels. This can occur due to the mix of specific occupations (and industries) represented by the broad group as well as by the variability of the estimate. Some levels within a group may not be published because no workers were identified at that level or because there were not enough data to guarantee confidentiality and reliability.

Work levels for all major groups span several levels, with professional specialty occupations and executive, administrative, and managerial occupations typically starting and ending at higher work levels than the other groups. Published data for administrative support occupations, including clerical, ranged from level 1 to level 9. As illustrated in Chart 3, the average hourly rate was \$8.70 for level 2, \$10.69 for level 4, \$13.27 for level 6, and \$16.66 for level 8.

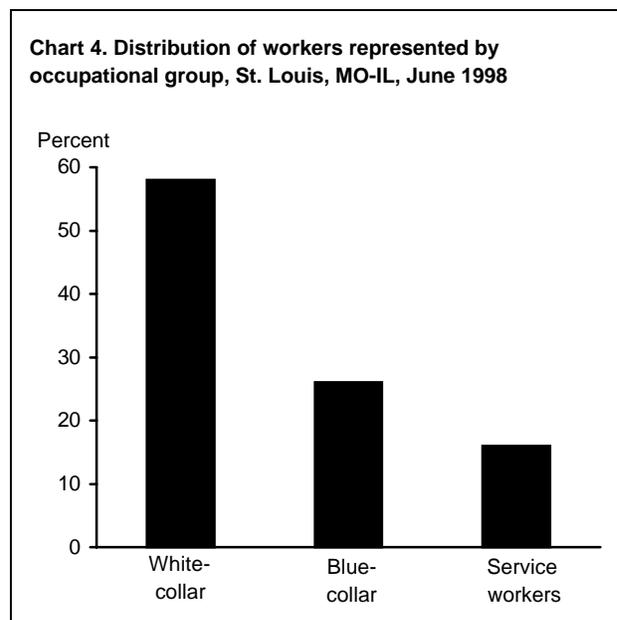


Surveyed union workers had an average hourly rate of \$16.18, as reported in table C-1. Wages for nonunion workers averaged \$16.44. Time workers, whose wages were based solely on an hourly rate or a salary, averaged \$16.27 per hour. Incentive workers, whose wages were at least partially based on productivity payments, averaged \$20.69 per hour.

Table C-2 shows wage data for specific industry divisions within private industry. In the private sector, hourly wages averaged \$18.54 in all goods-producing industries, \$22.98 in mining, \$22.27 in construction, and \$18.09 in manufacturing. Hourly wages averaged \$14.86

in all service-producing industries, \$19.51 in transportation, and public utilities, 12.36 in wholesale and retail trade, \$16.37 in finance, insurance and real estate, and \$14.59 in services.

Table C-4 reports that a total of 662,589 workers were represented by the St. Louis, MO-IL survey. White-collar occupations included 385,023 workers, or 58 percent, 174,305 blue-collar occupations included workers, or 26 percent; and service occupations included 103,261 workers, or 16 percent.



Data are also presented in appendix table 1 on the number of establishments studied by industry group and employment size. The relative standard errors of published mean hourly earnings for all industries, private industry, and State and local government are available in appendix table 2. The average work levels for published occupational groups and selected occupations are presented in appendix table 3.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$16.37	\$7.03	\$9.50	\$14.01	\$20.49	\$27.40
All occupations excluding sales	16.61	7.32	9.84	14.33	20.72	27.58
White-collar occupations	18.82	8.21	10.91	15.73	23.70	33.00
White-collar occupations excluding sales	19.60	8.99	11.81	16.71	24.58	33.52
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.92	12.22	15.63	21.13	27.67	35.41
Professional specialty occupations	24.22	13.21	17.45	22.47	29.11	37.02
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.71	21.14	23.69	28.10	33.35	41.86
Civil engineers	27.37	21.00	21.54	25.48	30.64	38.71
Industrial engineers	21.77	18.25	20.19	21.37	22.45	29.67
Engineers, N.E.C.	27.64	23.16	24.91	26.33	29.27	34.87
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.31	16.32	20.37	24.62	27.67	30.38
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.71	17.16	21.00	25.13	27.67	30.46
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	22.39	12.83	18.16	23.61	28.13	28.72
Natural scientists	28.60	12.00	21.27	29.15	35.86	44.31
Health related occupations	20.65	12.96	15.38	18.54	21.13	23.74
Physicians	44.77	17.76	17.76	41.74	60.23	81.32
Registered nurses	18.21	13.74	15.29	18.33	20.59	22.39
Physical therapists	21.79	17.25	18.90	20.34	23.67	27.25
Teachers, college and university	25.43	15.30	20.30	23.03	29.12	36.69
Art, drama and music teachers	22.46	14.71	20.88	23.03	26.08	27.20
Teachers, post secondary, subject not specified ..	26.67	13.55	19.94	27.86	33.00	36.02
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	22.56	16.54	19.69	22.35	25.50	28.29
Teachers, except college and university	25.52	13.21	19.04	24.02	33.07	38.28
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	16.70	7.99	9.17	10.67	21.61	31.24
Elementary school teachers	28.00	18.68	21.05	27.72	34.10	39.59
Secondary school teachers	27.89	18.10	21.05	26.76	34.55	40.35
Teachers, special education	22.11	13.21	13.47	20.83	30.28	34.15
Teachers, N.E.C.	15.11	10.67	11.00	15.07	18.00	23.00
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	22.58	12.82	18.50	19.95	27.88	34.68
Economists	20.58	17.98	18.50	18.50	20.67	27.88
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.33	12.09	12.57	13.51	17.89	21.16
Social workers	15.25	12.09	12.57	13.50	17.89	21.16
Lawyers and judges	32.34	16.64	25.81	30.16	36.30	48.82
Lawyers	32.34	16.64	25.81	30.16	36.30	48.82
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	19.30	11.06	14.09	17.04	22.81	29.66
Designers	17.00	11.06	13.00	15.12	21.42	25.36
Public relations specialists	17.76	13.80	14.88	16.98	20.45	22.44
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	28.44	13.46	18.61	28.85	39.88	41.11
Technical occupations	17.45	8.33	11.91	15.10	19.44	25.53
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.91	10.97	14.21	16.07	18.00	19.45
Radiological technicians	16.71	12.71	14.20	17.10	18.31	21.41
Licensed practical nurses	10.75	6.81	7.67	11.10	13.17	14.57
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	11.38	8.30	8.86	10.25	13.66	16.07
Electrical and electronic technicians	18.38	12.67	15.39	19.34	21.49	23.00
Drafters	17.49	11.52	12.89	16.20	22.94	29.48
Computer programmers	20.60	15.61	17.03	19.43	25.53	26.64
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	16.07	9.73	12.13	16.74	18.96	21.00
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	26.10	13.48	17.22	23.46	31.53	42.08
Executives, administrators, and managers	31.14	16.10	21.19	28.30	39.00	47.26
Administrators and officials, public administration	23.97	16.10	20.15	23.40	26.56	32.09
Financial managers	32.30	15.38	22.38	26.92	39.52	50.96
Managers., marketing, advertising and public relations	32.38	13.38	26.47	31.53	39.50	53.26
Administrators, education and related fields	28.39	12.65	18.67	26.40	36.72	42.74
Managers, medicine and health	24.83	18.95	21.19	23.61	26.94	32.59
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	18.19	13.94	15.11	16.56	21.90	26.25
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	33.37	18.27	21.16	31.25	42.19	49.63
Management related occupations	19.86	12.76	14.60	18.54	23.85	27.90
Accountants and auditors	18.10	11.87	13.88	17.69	19.37	27.19
Other financial officers	20.93	14.38	16.63	18.26	22.67	40.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
White-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations (-Continued)						
Management related occupations (-Continued)						
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	\$17.82	\$12.41	\$13.03	\$16.71	\$20.65	\$26.30
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	20.75	13.67	16.82	19.58	24.99	27.25
Construction inspectors	18.31	12.54	13.17	14.41	15.61	33.55
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	21.66	12.76	15.05	22.90	26.17	30.97
Sales occupations	13.17	6.00	7.07	9.11	15.34	23.81
Supervisors, sales occupations	19.17	9.30	13.46	16.00	17.84	44.43
Sales occupations, other business services	23.45	10.94	13.59	19.27	27.41	36.61
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	23.38	15.17	18.65	20.58	27.05	37.02
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	27.05	8.53	12.25	20.19	28.98	71.56
Sales counter clerks	8.23	5.81	6.20	7.54	10.15	12.20
Cashiers	7.97	5.50	6.20	7.75	9.00	10.50
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.92	7.72	9.10	11.15	14.00	16.83
Supervisors, general office	17.02	10.83	13.64	14.92	20.81	23.89
Supervisors, financial records processing	15.09	12.50	12.84	14.01	14.01	19.50
Computer operators	12.96	10.37	11.10	12.82	15.42	15.58
Secretaries	13.10	9.18	10.75	12.63	14.54	17.37
Typists	11.37	8.52	9.22	10.99	12.65	16.00
Receptionists	8.59	7.00	7.50	8.77	9.23	10.44
Information clerks, N.E.C.	10.02	8.22	8.63	9.26	10.50	12.64
Order clerks	10.04	7.60	8.34	9.50	11.36	12.73
Library clerks	9.04	6.25	7.30	9.67	10.07	11.44
Records clerks, N.E.C.	10.85	7.32	8.87	10.56	12.61	14.91
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.70	8.51	9.18	10.44	11.92	13.82
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	14.62	9.29	11.84	15.33	18.12	18.12
Billing clerks	12.09	10.01	10.86	11.70	13.41	15.41
Telephone operators	13.17	7.50	9.71	14.84	14.84	15.75
Dispatchers	11.27	8.15	9.14	11.06	13.27	14.00
Production coordinators	15.44	10.44	11.02	17.00	20.59	20.59
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	11.89	9.82	10.50	11.50	12.50	15.65
Stock and inventory clerks	11.80	6.75	8.28	10.20	14.34	15.96
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, N.E.C.	10.20	6.41	7.45	8.82	12.28	12.85
Insurance adjusters, examiners, & investigators ..	15.41	9.57	11.54	14.81	18.77	21.82
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	12.01	8.27	9.05	10.67	13.31	18.30
Bill and account collectors	13.98	10.71	12.05	13.94	15.43	19.08
General office clerks	10.34	7.43	8.45	9.76	11.73	13.60
Bank tellers	9.06	6.55	7.40	8.84	10.23	13.41
Data entry keyers	8.11	6.45	6.82	7.87	8.99	10.40
Teachers' aides	9.27	6.20	6.84	8.21	11.14	13.19
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	11.12	7.85	9.00	11.06	13.25	14.77
Blue-collar occupations						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14.82	8.00	10.49	14.06	19.59	21.61
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	18.08	11.00	13.86	18.79	21.43	24.93
Industrial machinery repairers	21.37	15.80	16.80	19.55	24.94	28.45
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	15.25	12.84	14.06	14.98	16.38	17.96
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	16.09	12.02	12.21	15.20	20.85	21.12
Carpenters	15.94	10.92	12.64	14.45	19.57	21.22
Electricians	23.35	20.76	20.79	24.99	25.46	26.45
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	20.98	15.41	19.06	21.61	23.70	26.02
Supervisors, production occupations	21.60	13.68	19.73	23.46	24.72	25.68
Machinists	19.51	14.60	17.22	19.17	21.51	24.78
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	20.31	16.42	18.86	21.39	21.43	22.02
Punching and stamping press operators	13.59	8.27	9.75	12.48	17.24	20.72
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	11.84	10.49	11.00	11.66	12.45	13.00
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	13.57	10.76	11.90	11.90	13.12	20.31
Printing press operators	12.34	8.33	10.58	11.55	15.64	15.88
Printing press operators	15.70	10.42	10.99	14.90	21.77	23.79

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (-Continued)						
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	\$13.80	\$9.20	\$10.74	\$11.25	\$20.15	\$20.52
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	12.79	8.50	8.82	12.30	15.96	20.75
Welders and cutters	12.27	9.56	10.84	10.84	15.74	16.78
Assemblers	14.93	7.27	10.50	14.64	20.19	20.72
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.78	8.65	10.38	10.84	16.26	20.52
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.91	8.00	10.17	15.07	20.09	21.10
Truck drivers	15.29	8.44	10.50	15.69	18.46	21.92
Bus drivers	11.94	7.48	8.76	11.25	16.03	16.03
Motor transportation occupations, N.E.C.	5.94	5.25	5.25	6.00	6.00	7.10
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	13.65	9.50	9.51	12.80	18.02	18.14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.73	6.16	8.00	10.95	14.43	18.36
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	12.61	8.00	10.50	12.73	15.10	16.98
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	14.10	11.15	12.92	13.59	13.97	22.54
Construction laborers	17.61	11.65	13.42	20.08	20.96	20.96
Production helpers	10.79	8.22	9.22	9.24	13.83	16.95
Stock handlers and baggers	8.44	5.44	6.00	7.74	10.06	13.37
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	14.96	9.00	10.99	14.63	18.36	19.12
Hand packers and packagers	9.67	7.00	8.79	8.79	12.15	13.82
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	11.39	6.51	8.75	10.75	14.36	16.45
Service occupations						
Protective service occupations	14.86	9.99	11.69	14.60	18.12	19.74
Supervisors, police and detectives	21.57	17.07	19.70	21.20	24.14	26.16
Police and detectives, public service	16.30	13.10	14.38	16.23	18.45	19.46
Guards and police except public service	11.71	8.08	9.50	11.29	13.05	17.05
Food service occupations	7.06	2.40	5.36	6.53	8.86	10.66
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	12.03	8.92	9.50	12.07	14.18	16.09
Waiters and waitresses	3.39	2.13	2.13	2.95	4.26	5.75
Cooks	9.10	5.76	6.74	9.00	10.25	11.49
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	5.97	5.42	5.42	5.92	6.38	7.00
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.34	6.08	6.41	6.81	7.44	8.63
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	4.98	2.13	2.13	2.35	8.25	8.25
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.50	5.25	5.30	6.00	7.08	9.02
Health service occupations	8.25	6.00	6.75	7.87	9.13	11.05
Health aides, except nursing	9.00	6.00	7.60	8.48	9.85	11.96
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.03	6.00	6.75	7.54	8.95	10.87
Cleaning and building service occupations	8.26	5.49	6.20	7.34	9.11	12.29
Maids and housemen	6.71	5.83	6.24	6.46	7.05	8.15
Janitors and cleaners	8.28	5.37	6.15	7.45	9.16	11.89
Personal service occupations	10.10	5.76	6.22	7.87	10.60	22.60
Early childhood teachers' assistants	7.68	5.54	6.70	7.44	8.51	10.00
Child care workers, N.E.C.	7.53	6.49	6.98	7.87	7.87	7.87
Service occupations, N.E.C.	8.50	5.15	6.12	8.56	10.24	12.22

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

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

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

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

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

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

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$16.06	\$6.81	\$9.22	\$13.76	\$20.31	\$26.76	\$18.16	\$8.97	\$11.77	\$15.48	\$21.61	\$32.90
All occupations excluding sales	16.31	7.00	9.50	14.06	20.59	26.91	18.20	9.05	11.80	15.50	21.61	32.90
White-collar occupations	18.51	8.08	10.67	15.40	23.21	31.72	20.33	8.93	12.45	17.89	26.56	35.53
White-collar occupations excluding sales	19.40	8.98	11.58	16.45	24.10	32.73	20.40	9.00	12.50	17.91	26.68	35.53
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.49	12.02	15.45	20.67	26.44	34.05	24.02	12.57	16.75	21.67	31.24	38.24
Professional specialty occupations	23.89	13.23	17.33	22.49	28.12	35.66	24.90	13.21	17.56	22.40	32.01	38.25
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.77	21.17	23.93	28.11	33.35	41.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil engineers	27.21	21.06	21.54	25.50	30.61	36.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial engineers	21.77	18.25	20.19	21.37	22.45	29.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	27.64	23.16	24.91	26.33	29.27	34.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.62	16.10	21.61	25.13	27.92	30.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	25.13	17.16	23.21	25.24	27.91	30.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	22.39	12.83	18.16	23.61	28.13	28.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	29.09	12.00	22.54	30.38	36.20	44.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	19.67	12.96	15.45	18.54	20.96	23.02	30.90	12.95	14.93	18.55	60.23	60.23
Physicians	37.62	17.60	17.76	18.60	46.83	83.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered nurses	18.35	13.78	15.49	18.54	20.65	22.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical therapists	21.79	17.25	18.90	20.34	23.67	27.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	24.32	19.23	20.30	21.81	24.46	32.97	25.93	13.55	19.94	24.51	30.14	36.74
Teachers, post secondary, subject not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.73	13.55	13.55	28.50	33.00	36.98
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.83	16.10	19.69	22.46	25.99	28.69
Teachers, except college and university	13.31	8.71	9.51	11.31	15.50	20.83	26.81	16.92	20.19	25.84	33.66	39.03
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	9.32	7.76	8.71	9.17	9.86	10.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.07	18.68	21.05	27.78	34.15	39.74
Secondary school teachers	19.57	11.24	14.84	18.86	23.67	29.62	28.47	18.93	21.20	27.80	35.41	40.35
Teachers, special education	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.28	13.21	13.47	20.84	30.84	34.15
Teachers, N.E.C.	11.85	10.67	10.67	11.31	11.53	13.70	17.60	7.74	16.92	16.92	21.31	23.00
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	20.58	17.98	18.50	18.50	20.67	27.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economists	20.58	17.98	18.50	18.50	20.67	27.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.94	10.43	12.26	13.50	17.98	19.47	15.52	12.45	12.57	13.75	17.89	23.47
Social workers	14.67	10.43	12.18	13.50	17.98	18.82	15.52	12.45	12.57	13.75	17.89	23.47
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	19.50	11.06	14.09	17.07	23.20	33.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Designers	17.08	11.06	13.00	15.12	22.33	26.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public relations specialists	18.04	14.50	14.88	16.98	20.45	22.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	30.25	18.61	19.70	28.85	39.88	41.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	18.14	10.15	12.43	15.45	20.19	25.75	10.38	6.81	7.27	7.67	13.35	19.43
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.91	10.97	14.21	16.07	18.00	19.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radiological technicians	16.71	12.71	14.20	17.10	18.31	21.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	11.81	7.06	10.52	12.18	13.65	14.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	11.20	8.30	8.79	10.25	13.46	16.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	18.40	12.67	15.39	19.68	21.51	23.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters	17.49	11.52	12.89	16.20	22.94	29.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers	20.78	15.63	17.03	20.19	25.72	26.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	17.58	14.61	15.87	16.97	19.72	21.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.78	13.67	17.96	24.04	32.09	42.41	21.69	13.17	14.57	18.01	26.87	37.50
Executives, administrators, and managers	31.68	16.52	21.63	29.34	39.52	49.63	27.22	15.11	20.15	25.53	35.01	41.44
Administrators and officials, public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.97	16.10	20.15	23.40	26.56	32.09
Financial managers	32.30	15.38	22.38	26.92	39.52	50.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers., marketing, advertising and public relations	32.38	13.38	26.47	31.53	39.50	53.26	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government						
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles					
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90	
White-collar occupations (-Continued)													
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations (-Continued)													
Executives, administrators, and managers (-Continued)													
Administrators, education and related fields	\$23.04	\$11.14	\$14.86	\$18.67	\$26.11	\$39.50	\$31.09	\$19.31	\$25.53	\$30.71	\$38.04	\$42.74	
Managers, medicine and health	24.83	18.95	21.19	23.61	26.94	32.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	33.39	18.27	21.16	31.25	42.19	49.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	20.53	12.88	15.40	19.13	24.51	28.72	16.08	12.49	13.47	14.60	17.13	22.46	
Accountants and auditors	17.56	11.87	13.00	16.83	19.13	27.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial officers	21.07	14.38	16.63	18.27	22.67	40.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	18.50	12.26	13.03	17.62	20.95	26.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	21.47	13.67	16.82	23.85	25.47	28.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.09	12.30	13.17	14.16	15.24	15.60	
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	22.37	12.80	17.69	23.41	26.37	31.28	14.86	12.76	13.19	14.04	14.51	20.53	
Sales occupations	13.21	6.00	7.09	9.21	15.45	23.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales occupations	19.66	10.90	13.46	16.00	17.84	44.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations, other business services	23.45	10.94	13.59	19.27	27.41	36.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	23.38	15.17	18.65	20.58	27.05	37.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	27.05	8.53	12.25	20.19	28.98	71.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales counter clerks	8.23	5.81	6.20	7.54	10.15	12.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	7.97	5.50	6.18	7.75	9.00	10.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12.01	7.77	9.13	11.20	14.08	16.95	11.36	7.49	8.83	10.82	12.76	15.04	
Supervisors, general office	17.11	10.83	13.64	15.67	20.81	23.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, financial records processing	15.09	12.50	12.84	14.01	14.01	19.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators	13.16	11.10	11.10	12.82	15.42	15.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	13.03	9.25	10.95	12.81	14.87	17.25	13.27	8.83	10.40	12.20	13.69	18.89	
Typists	12.95	10.80	10.99	11.86	16.00	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	8.60	7.00	7.46	8.52	9.24	10.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information clerks, N.E.C.	9.88	8.18	8.39	9.25	10.37	12.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks	10.04	7.60	8.34	9.50	11.36	12.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Library clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.79	6.11	6.32	9.02	10.62	11.79	
Records clerks, N.E.C.	10.96	7.50	9.00	10.56	12.86	14.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.44	8.50	9.13	10.19	11.58	13.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billing clerks	12.09	10.01	10.86	11.70	13.41	15.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone operators	13.24	7.64	9.93	14.84	14.84	15.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispatchers	10.42	8.15	8.74	9.42	12.59	14.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production coordinators	15.44	10.44	11.02	17.00	20.59	20.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	11.89	9.82	10.50	11.50	12.50	15.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	12.18	6.70	8.50	12.30	14.34	15.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, N.E.C.	10.16	6.41	7.45	8.82	12.28	12.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance adjusters, examiners, & investigators	15.41	9.57	11.54	14.81	18.77	21.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	12.10	8.27	8.93	10.73	14.00	18.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bill and account collectors	13.98	10.71	12.05	13.94	15.43	19.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	10.27	7.36	8.28	9.63	11.42	13.28	10.75	7.69	8.75	11.47	11.90	14.01	
Bank tellers	9.06	6.55	7.40	8.84	10.23	13.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data entry keyers	8.11	6.45	6.82	7.87	8.99	10.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers' aides	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.28	6.20	6.84	8.21	11.34	13.19	
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	11.21	7.86	9.03	11.25	13.25	14.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue-collar occupations	14.91	8.00	10.38	14.12	20.00	21.77	13.51	9.96	11.37	13.28	15.59	16.98	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	\$18.50	\$11.00	\$14.24	\$19.33	\$21.61	\$24.99	\$13.41	\$9.67	\$11.16	\$13.24	\$15.60	\$17.53
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	21.37	15.80	16.80	19.55	24.94	28.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	15.25	12.84	14.06	14.98	16.38	17.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	17.00	12.19	13.13	17.32	20.18	23.77	12.30	8.54	9.96	12.04	13.89	16.98
Carpenters	23.35	20.76	20.79	24.99	25.46	26.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians	20.98	15.41	19.06	21.61	23.70	26.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters ..	22.88	19.73	20.01	23.97	24.72	25.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, production occupations ..	19.51	14.60	17.22	19.17	21.51	24.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists	20.31	16.42	18.86	21.39	21.43	22.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.59	8.27	9.75	12.48	17.24	20.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punching and stamping press operators	11.84	10.49	11.00	11.66	12.45	13.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	13.57	10.76	11.90	11.90	13.12	20.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	12.34	8.33	10.58	11.55	15.64	15.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing press operators	15.70	10.42	10.99	14.90	21.77	23.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	13.80	9.20	10.74	11.25	20.15	20.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	12.79	8.50	8.82	12.30	15.96	20.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders and cutters	12.27	9.56	10.84	10.84	15.74	16.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers	14.93	7.27	10.50	14.64	20.19	20.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	12.78	8.65	10.38	10.84	16.26	20.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.02	8.00	9.93	15.69	20.19	21.44	14.14	11.07	12.82	14.91	16.03	16.03
Truck drivers	15.27	8.44	10.40	15.69	18.46	21.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bus drivers	8.75	7.10	7.54	8.48	9.31	11.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor transportation occupations, N.E.C.	5.94	5.25	5.25	6.00	6.00	7.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	13.65	9.50	9.51	12.80	18.02	18.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.64	6.00	7.78	10.75	14.36	18.36	13.01	9.37	10.91	12.80	15.50	16.31
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	14.10	11.15	12.92	13.59	13.97	22.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction laborers	18.84	13.42	15.63	20.85	20.96	20.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production helpers	10.79	8.22	9.22	9.24	13.83	16.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	8.44	5.44	6.00	7.74	10.06	13.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	14.96	9.00	10.99	14.63	18.36	19.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hand packers and packagers	9.67	7.00	8.79	8.79	12.15	13.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	11.10	6.30	8.00	10.75	13.67	16.45	12.93	8.00	10.52	13.59	15.50	15.68
Service occupations	7.95	5.22	5.99	7.07	8.99	11.74	13.75	8.65	10.26	13.36	16.83	19.17
Protective service occupations	10.80	6.89	9.09	10.75	11.78	14.60	15.79	10.95	13.10	15.37	18.42	20.05
Supervisors, police and detectives	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.57	17.07	19.70	21.20	24.14	26.16
Police and detectives, public service ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.30	13.10	14.38	16.23	18.45	19.46
Guards and police except public service	10.76	7.69	9.09	10.75	11.78	14.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food service occupations	6.98	2.35	5.30	6.47	8.67	10.71	8.20	6.36	6.81	7.81	9.51	9.84
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	12.03	8.92	9.50	12.07	14.18	16.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waiters and waitresses	3.39	2.13	2.13	2.95	4.26	5.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooks	9.10	5.76	6.56	8.84	10.25	11.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	5.97	5.42	5.42	5.92	6.38	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.48	6.00	6.50	6.92	7.60	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	4.98	2.13	2.13	2.35	8.25	8.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.30	5.25	5.30	5.97	6.83	8.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health service occupations	7.99	6.00	6.75	7.65	8.83	10.27	11.45	9.13	9.76	11.79	12.96	13.36

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)												
Health service occupations (-Continued)												
Health aides, except nursing	\$8.93	\$6.00	\$7.55	\$8.25	\$9.86	\$11.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.70	6.00	6.70	7.40	8.50	9.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.30	5.27	6.00	6.66	8.00	9.09	\$11.37	\$7.15	\$9.16	\$10.69	\$13.76	\$15.86
Maids and housemen	6.71	5.83	6.24	6.46	7.05	8.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors and cleaners	7.39	5.22	5.87	6.83	8.21	9.11	10.93	7.06	8.96	10.26	11.88	17.02
Personal service occupations	10.08	5.58	6.22	7.87	10.32	22.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early childhood teachers' assistants ..	6.91	5.53	6.23	7.07	7.63	8.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations, N.E.C.	8.23	5.15	5.81	8.28	9.60	11.02	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

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

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

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

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

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

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$17.11	\$7.97	\$10.42	\$14.76	\$20.88	\$28.09	\$8.85	\$5.25	\$5.76	\$6.90	\$9.59	\$15.55
All occupations excluding sales	17.17	8.00	10.53	14.85	20.93	28.11	9.44	5.25	5.69	7.07	10.95	18.50
White-collar occupations	19.53	8.88	11.58	16.44	24.53	33.63	10.80	5.73	6.27	8.15	13.18	19.20
White-collar occupations excluding sales	19.86	9.13	12.00	16.92	24.99	33.91	14.32	6.60	8.25	12.50	18.50	22.15
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.31	12.57	15.97	21.41	28.07	35.70	17.58	8.30	12.00	16.88	20.34	24.96
Professional specialty occupations	24.56	13.50	17.76	23.00	29.29	37.58	19.27	9.29	13.58	18.79	21.30	26.55
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.71	21.14	23.69	28.10	33.35	41.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil engineers	27.37	21.00	21.54	25.48	30.64	38.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial engineers	21.77	18.25	20.19	21.37	22.45	29.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	27.64	23.16	24.91	26.33	29.27	34.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.31	16.32	20.37	24.62	27.67	30.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.71	17.16	21.00	25.13	27.67	30.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	22.39	12.83	18.16	23.61	28.13	28.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	28.60	12.00	21.27	29.15	35.86	44.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	20.56	12.94	15.04	18.09	21.13	23.62	21.01	14.00	16.76	19.11	21.28	24.96
Physicians	42.85	17.76	17.76	24.91	60.23	81.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered nurses	18.06	13.60	15.13	18.00	20.49	22.19	18.73	14.00	16.63	19.00	20.76	22.50
Teachers, college and university	25.96	17.33	21.25	23.03	29.12	38.37	22.86	11.86	18.15	22.35	28.50	33.00
Teachers, post secondary, subject not specified	25.73	13.55	13.55	26.25	32.02	38.18	29.10	19.94	23.97	33.00	33.00	33.00
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.43	15.30	17.94	21.30	24.45	24.51
Teachers, except college and university	26.09	14.42	19.76	24.87	33.34	38.59	15.25	7.74	9.29	11.53	18.00	33.36
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	16.70	7.99	9.17	10.67	21.61	31.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers	28.10	18.73	21.10	27.78	34.15	39.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary school teachers	27.83	18.10	21.05	26.65	34.70	40.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, special education	22.11	13.21	13.47	20.83	30.28	34.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, N.E.C.	15.93	10.67	11.00	16.92	18.96	23.00	13.52	7.74	10.50	12.75	17.45	18.00
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	22.58	12.82	18.50	19.95	27.88	34.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economists	20.58	17.98	18.50	18.50	20.67	27.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.34	12.09	12.57	13.72	17.89	21.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	15.25	12.09	12.57	13.50	17.89	21.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	32.28	16.07	23.31	30.44	36.30	48.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers	32.28	16.07	23.31	30.44	36.30	48.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	19.97	11.35	14.56	17.30	23.84	33.47	10.33	5.99	7.30	12.00	12.51	13.46
Designers	17.00	11.06	13.00	15.12	21.42	25.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public relations specialists	17.76	13.80	14.88	16.98	20.45	22.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	30.25	18.61	19.70	28.85	39.88	41.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	17.94	8.70	12.21	15.39	20.19	25.75	11.99	7.51	9.59	11.61	13.73	18.31
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.91	11.87	14.21	16.07	17.65	19.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radiological technicians	17.16	12.95	15.29	17.24	20.52	21.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	10.76	6.81	7.52	11.10	13.26	14.58	10.69	6.11	9.59	10.50	13.00	13.97
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	11.87	8.30	9.28	11.63	13.92	16.07	10.29	8.30	8.63	10.15	11.82	13.20
Electrical and electronic technicians	18.40	12.67	15.39	19.68	21.51	23.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters	17.49	11.52	12.89	16.20	22.94	29.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers	20.60	15.61	17.03	19.43	25.53	26.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	15.80	9.73	12.00	16.74	18.27	19.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.14	13.48	17.18	23.58	31.56	42.19	19.51	15.90	18.50	18.50	18.50	21.63
Executives, administrators, and managers	31.14	16.10	21.31	28.75	39.00	47.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators and officials, public administration	23.66	16.10	20.15	23.40	26.52	31.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial managers	32.30	15.38	22.38	26.92	39.52	50.96	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998
— Continued**

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
10		25	Median 50	75	90	10		25	Median 50	75	90	
White-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)												
Data entry keyers	\$8.44	\$6.82	\$7.28	\$8.16	\$8.99	\$11.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers' aides	8.50	6.00	6.52	7.74	10.59	11.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	11.32	8.25	9.04	11.37	13.25	14.77	\$8.18	\$6.86	\$7.26	\$7.53	\$8.89	\$10.76
Blue-collar occupations	15.15	8.58	10.83	14.40	19.82	21.75	7.94	5.40	5.53	6.75	9.00	11.70
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18.11	11.00	13.94	18.79	21.43	24.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	21.37	15.80	16.80	19.55	24.94	28.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	15.25	12.84	14.06	14.98	16.38	17.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	15.94	10.92	12.64	14.45	19.57	21.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpenters	23.31	20.76	20.79	24.99	25.46	26.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians	20.98	15.41	19.06	21.61	23.70	26.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters ..	21.60	13.68	19.73	23.46	24.72	25.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, production occupations ..	19.51	14.60	17.22	19.17	21.51	24.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists	20.31	16.42	18.86	21.39	21.43	22.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.77	8.50	10.32	12.49	18.12	20.72	7.15	5.40	5.65	6.00	9.00	9.00
Punching and stamping press operators	11.84	10.49	11.00	11.66	12.45	13.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	13.57	10.76	11.90	11.90	13.12	20.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	12.34	8.33	10.58	11.55	15.64	15.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing press operators	15.70	10.42	10.99	14.90	21.77	23.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	13.80	9.20	10.74	11.25	20.15	20.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	13.13	8.27	8.82	12.49	16.01	20.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders and cutters	12.27	9.56	10.84	10.84	15.74	16.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers	15.20	7.90	11.00	15.57	20.22	20.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	12.78	8.65	10.38	10.84	16.26	20.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.54	8.71	11.47	15.78	20.19	21.44	8.92	5.25	7.00	8.76	11.25	14.85
Truck drivers	15.30	8.44	10.34	15.69	18.46	21.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bus drivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.21	7.48	8.04	8.98	11.07	11.25
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	13.65	9.50	9.51	12.80	18.02	18.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.22	6.97	8.79	11.70	15.05	18.36	7.21	5.43	5.50	5.75	6.75	10.95
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	12.66	8.00	10.50	12.73	15.10	16.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	14.10	11.15	12.92	13.59	13.97	22.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction laborers	17.47	11.57	13.42	20.07	20.96	20.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production helpers	10.92	8.22	9.22	9.24	13.83	16.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	9.70	6.19	7.23	9.04	11.77	13.37	6.14	5.43	5.44	5.53	6.25	7.00
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	15.17	9.00	12.44	15.50	18.36	19.12	11.79	8.88	10.95	10.95	10.95	16.76
Hand packers and packagers	10.06	7.00	8.79	9.29	12.15	13.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	11.63	7.00	9.37	11.13	14.40	16.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	10.13	5.88	6.74	8.75	12.22	17.39	6.20	2.25	5.25	5.97	7.00	8.84
Protective service occupations	14.93	10.03	11.78	14.67	18.12	19.70	12.33	5.25	7.09	12.92	17.87	20.19
Supervisors, police and detectives	21.57	17.07	19.70	21.20	24.14	26.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police and detectives, public service ..	16.33	13.10	14.38	16.44	18.45	19.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards and police except public service	11.68	8.97	10.03	11.29	12.23	15.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food service occupations	8.13	3.24	6.25	7.79	9.54	11.95	5.46	2.13	5.18	5.51	6.27	7.85

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998
— Continued**

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)												
Food service occupations (-Continued)												
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	\$12.03	\$8.92	\$9.50	\$12.07	\$14.18	\$16.09	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.06	2.13	3.09	3.09	5.71	5.75	\$2.85	\$2.13	\$2.13	\$2.13	\$2.55	\$5.32
Cooks	9.99	6.25	8.34	9.50	10.63	13.13	6.90	5.45	5.82	6.49	7.85	9.00
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.04	5.42	5.42	5.92	6.50	7.00
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.01	6.20	6.53	6.81	7.19	8.24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	7.17	5.70	6.37	6.81	8.05	9.02	5.95	5.25	5.25	5.36	6.00	7.44
Health service occupations	8.42	5.85	6.82	8.08	9.29	11.36	7.58	6.27	6.75	7.35	7.91	9.05
Health aides, except nursing	9.11	6.18	7.83	8.63	9.89	11.74	8.34	6.00	6.00	7.61	8.81	13.79
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.19	5.85	6.69	7.87	9.29	11.36	7.42	6.70	6.75	7.35	7.43	8.56
Cleaning and building service occupations	8.66	5.82	6.48	7.60	9.34	13.60	6.61	5.15	5.41	6.00	6.69	10.11
Maids and housemen	6.80	6.00	6.27	6.61	7.16	8.20	6.35	5.41	5.89	6.33	6.63	7.37
Janitors and cleaners	8.69	5.66	6.56	7.84	9.43	12.70	6.66	5.12	5.22	6.00	6.69	10.11
Personal service occupations	10.66	6.22	6.30	8.04	12.00	22.60	6.27	5.25	5.53	6.12	7.00	7.72
Early childhood teachers' assistants ..	8.00	6.47	7.07	7.51	10.00	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	9.28	5.15	7.34	9.46	10.34	12.22	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

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

minimum full-time schedule.

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

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

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

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
All occupations	39.7	\$679	\$586	2,019	\$34,553	\$29,826
All occupations excluding sales	39.6	680	590	2,014	34,576	30,018
White-collar occupations	39.8	777	652	1,999	39,029	32,736
White-collar occupations excluding sales	39.7	788	671	1,988	39,477	33,300
Professional specialty and technical occupations	38.6	899	836	1,859	43,325	40,260
Professional specialty occupations	38.9	954	885	1,839	45,156	42,289
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	40.0	1,188	1,124	2,079	61,778	58,448
Civil engineers	39.8	1,088	1,020	2,067	56,571	53,040
Industrial engineers	39.8	865	855	2,067	45,005	44,449
Engineers, N.E.C.	39.8	1,099	1,038	2,068	57,169	53,997
Mathematical and computer scientists	40.8	992	1,025	2,118	51,490	53,310
Computer systems analysts and scientists	41.0	1,014	1,044	2,127	52,575	54,311
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	40.0	895	944	2,080	46,564	49,109
Natural scientists	40.3	1,153	1,138	2,097	59,979	59,190
Health related occupations	39.6	813	719	2,027	41,677	36,934
Physicians	40.0	1,714	996	2,080	89,121	51,805
Registered nurses	39.5	714	715	2,014	36,362	36,538
Teachers, college and university	41.1	1,066	955	1,742	45,228	42,998
Teachers, post secondary, subject not specified ..	38.4	987	996	1,665	42,847	42,837
Teachers, except college and university	35.1	917	879	1,368	35,678	34,005
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	35.5	592	468	1,466	24,490	21,839
Elementary school teachers	34.8	977	965	1,343	37,752	37,374
Secondary school teachers	35.0	975	934	1,332	37,074	34,689
Teachers, special education	36.2	800	734	1,472	32,552	28,652
Teachers, N.E.C.	37.1	590	592	1,413	22,507	22,504
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	39.4	891	798	1,803	40,724	38,768
Economists	40.0	823	740	2,080	42,808	38,480
Social, recreation, and religious workers	39.3	603	540	2,012	30,875	28,080
Social workers	39.3	599	540	2,011	30,667	28,080
Lawyers and judges	41.0	1,324	1,274	2,133	68,851	66,254
Lawyers	41.0	1,324	1,274	2,133	68,851	66,254
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	40.3	804	717	2,094	41,802	37,276
Designers	40.4	686	605	2,099	35,675	31,453
Public relations specialists	41.1	729	744	2,136	37,929	38,688
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	40.0	1,210	1,154	2,080	62,911	60,008
Technical occupations	37.5	673	612	1,951	35,009	31,803
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	39.4	626	643	2,048	32,575	33,433
Radiological technicians	40.0	686	690	2,080	35,697	35,859
Licensed practical nurses	39.1	420	419	2,031	21,842	21,787
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	39.7	471	457	2,064	24,502	23,754
Electrical and electronic technicians	40.3	741	787	2,095	38,538	40,942
Drafters	39.3	688	628	2,046	35,790	32,641
Computer programmers	40.2	828	757	2,090	43,065	39,355
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	39.9	631	670	2,076	32,799	34,819
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	41.7	1,089	952	2,162	56,500	49,109
Executives, administrators, and managers	41.8	1,303	1,217	2,169	67,555	63,274
Administrators and officials, public administration	38.9	921	904	2,024	47,888	46,987
Financial managers	42.2	1,362	1,151	2,192	70,803	59,842
Managers., marketing, advertising and public relations	40.0	1,296	1,261	2,082	67,397	65,584
Administrators, education and related fields	39.8	1,129	1,056	2,001	56,787	54,309
Managers, medicine and health	43.0	1,068	1,071	2,237	55,548	55,702
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	42.8	778	623	2,224	40,446	32,417
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	42.2	1,410	1,303	2,194	73,320	67,751
Management related occupations	41.5	825	769	2,152	42,795	39,790
Accountants and auditors	41.7	753	750	2,169	39,162	39,005
Other financial officers	44.4	928	870	2,306	48,265	45,215
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	40.6	725	668	2,110	37,690	34,757
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	40.0	830	783	2,080	43,170	40,717
Construction inspectors	39.6	726	576	2,061	37,731	29,973
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	41.8	905	882	2,163	46,860	45,885

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
White-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Sales occupations	40.7	\$656	\$488	2,114	\$34,099	\$25,376
Supervisors, sales occupations	41.0	786	640	2,132	40,878	33,280
Sales occupations, other business services	40.5	950	771	2,107	49,417	40,082
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	40.0	935	823	2,080	48,625	42,806
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	48.3	1,308	1,067	2,514	68,018	55,459
Sales workers, other commodities	40.0	398	335	2,080	20,709	17,430
Sales counter clerks	40.3	391	406	2,098	20,316	21,112
Cashiers	39.7	367	360	2,065	19,088	18,720
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39.7	479	448	2,035	24,571	23,088
Supervisors, general office	39.6	674	597	2,059	35,047	31,034
Supervisors, financial records processing	39.8	600	525	2,070	31,220	27,320
Computer operators	40.0	518	513	2,080	26,959	26,666
Secretaries	39.8	527	506	2,039	26,987	26,000
Typists	39.0	443	440	2,027	23,029	22,859
Receptionists	39.9	345	351	2,073	17,934	18,242
Information clerks, N.E.C.	40.3	403	370	2,096	20,970	19,240
Order clerks	39.4	396	377	2,050	20,583	19,605
Records clerks, N.E.C.	40.1	441	422	2,088	22,908	21,965
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	39.9	431	418	2,074	22,374	21,780
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	39.4	576	613	2,048	29,940	31,880
Dispatchers	40.8	468	487	2,122	24,325	25,303
Production coordinators	40.3	631	680	2,095	32,821	35,360
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	40.0	475	460	2,080	24,724	23,920
Stock and inventory clerks	39.3	485	492	1,995	24,616	25,584
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, N.E.C.	40.0	436	405	2,080	22,647	21,070
Insurance adjusters, examiners, & investigators ..	38.9	599	575	2,021	31,146	29,926
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	40.0	480	419	2,078	24,939	21,792
Bill and account collectors	40.0	559	558	2,080	29,088	28,995
General office clerks	39.7	417	396	2,042	21,457	20,038
Bank tellers	40.0	362	354	2,080	18,838	18,384
Data entry keyers	39.7	335	327	2,066	17,443	16,981
Teachers' aides	33.1	282	277	1,235	10,502	10,145
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	40.8	462	449	2,121	24,007	23,275
Blue-collar occupations						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40.2	609	574	2,083	31,547	29,869
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	40.1	727	754	2,078	37,635	39,229
Industrial machinery repairers	41.4	884	786	2,152	45,987	40,880
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	40.0	610	599	2,080	31,720	31,163
Carpenters	40.0	638	578	2,080	33,160	30,056
Electricians	40.0	932	1,000	1,982	46,206	44,890
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	40.0	839	864	2,080	43,632	44,949
Supervisors, production occupations	39.9	861	938	2,074	44,784	48,797
Machinists	40.5	790	801	2,106	41,074	41,659
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40.0	812	856	2,080	42,244	44,491
Punching and stamping press operators	39.9	549	503	2,072	28,545	26,146
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	40.0	474	466	2,080	24,625	24,253
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	40.0	543	476	2,080	28,224	24,751
Printing press operators	40.0	494	462	2,080	25,662	24,024
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	39.0	612	596	2,027	31,828	31,000
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	40.0	552	450	2,080	28,713	23,400
Welders and cutters	39.6	520	500	2,060	27,038	25,979
Assemblers	40.0	491	434	2,080	25,524	22,547
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	40.0	608	623	2,080	31,613	32,386
Transportation and material moving occupations	40.5	518	436	2,108	26,946	22,670
Truck drivers	41.4	644	628	2,149	33,389	32,635
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ...	43.5	665	628	2,261	34,599	32,635
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	40.0	546	512	2,080	28,392	26,624
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	40.0	489	468	2,065	25,233	24,315
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	40.0	506	509	2,080	26,328	26,486
Construction laborers	40.5	571	544	2,106	29,697	28,267
	40.0	699	803	2,011	35,129	32,519

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (-Continued)						
Production helpers	40.0	\$437	\$370	2,080	\$22,722	\$19,219
Stock handlers and baggers	40.0	388	362	2,080	20,177	18,803
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	39.9	605	620	2,015	30,576	30,430
Hand packers and packagers	40.6	408	372	2,110	21,221	19,323
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	40.0	465	445	2,080	24,196	23,150
Service occupations						
Protective service occupations	40.6	607	608	2,112	31,542	31,617
Supervisors, police and detectives	40.0	863	848	2,080	44,857	44,097
Police and detectives, public service	39.5	646	638	2,057	33,589	33,201
Guards and police except public service	39.7	464	452	2,067	24,139	23,483
Food service occupations	38.4	312	300	1,976	16,060	14,849
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	40.1	482	537	2,085	25,080	27,900
Waiters and waitresses	36.5	148	105	1,898	7,704	5,463
Cooks	38.5	384	376	1,933	19,308	18,346
Kitchen workers, food preparation	39.1	274	272	2,031	14,231	14,165
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	37.9	272	265	1,968	14,121	13,800
Health service occupations	38.5	324	317	2,001	16,854	16,465
Health aides, except nursing	39.4	359	342	2,046	18,651	17,805
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	38.2	313	300	1,986	16,272	15,600
Cleaning and building service occupations	37.5	325	298	1,947	16,855	15,496
Maids and housemen	38.4	261	250	1,995	13,576	12,978
Janitors and cleaners	37.1	323	298	1,928	16,747	15,496
Personal service occupations	35.1	374	346	1,790	19,077	16,932
Early childhood teachers' assistants	38.2	305	301	1,527	12,220	12,387
Service occupations, N.E.C.	38.6	358	366	2,007	18,630	19,019

¹ Earnings are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The median designates position—one-half of the workers receive the same as or more, and one-half receive the same as or less than the rate shown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	\$16.37	\$16.06	\$18.16	\$17.11	\$8.85
All occupations excluding sales	16.61	16.31	18.20	17.17	9.44
White-collar occupations	18.82	18.51	20.33	19.53	10.80
Level 1	7.39	7.33	—	8.18	6.55
Level 2	8.21	8.26	7.86	8.85	6.74
Level 3	9.36	9.35	9.48	9.73	7.76
Level 4	10.21	10.30	9.79	10.38	8.89
Level 5	13.32	13.45	12.33	13.44	10.99
Level 6	14.19	14.36	13.28	14.19	14.44
Level 7	16.62	16.22	18.30	16.58	17.22
Level 8	21.89	19.30	25.37	22.05	18.90
Level 9	22.41	22.32	23.04	22.42	21.95
Level 10	27.12	28.29	23.34	27.17	—
Level 11	28.08	28.34	24.73	27.99	—
Level 12	35.87	35.88	35.65	35.84	—
Level 13	45.12	44.78	47.08	44.92	—
Level 14	49.18	49.58	—	48.99	—
Not able to be leveled	20.14	19.63	23.07	21.05	9.86
White-collar occupations excluding sales	19.60	19.40	20.40	19.86	14.32
Level 1	8.13	8.09	—	8.28	—
Level 2	8.57	8.69	7.86	8.84	7.05
Level 3	9.63	9.63	9.65	9.73	8.47
Level 4	10.52	10.72	9.82	10.54	10.32
Level 5	13.21	13.35	12.33	13.29	11.32
Level 6	14.10	14.26	13.28	14.09	14.44
Level 7	16.54	16.11	18.30	16.50	17.22
Level 8	21.57	18.29	25.37	21.73	18.90
Level 9	22.40	22.30	23.04	22.41	21.95
Level 10	24.85	25.48	23.34	24.88	—
Level 11	28.26	28.54	24.73	28.16	—
Level 12	35.86	35.88	35.65	35.84	—
Level 13	45.12	44.78	47.08	44.92	—
Level 14	49.18	49.58	—	48.99	—
Not able to be leveled	20.49	20.02	23.07	21.05	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.92	22.49	24.02	23.31	17.58
Professional specialty occupations	24.22	23.89	24.90	24.56	19.27
Level 5	12.72	13.30	—	13.30	—
Level 6	11.75	11.59	—	11.38	—
Level 7	18.22	17.52	19.44	18.32	17.55
Level 8	23.46	19.05	25.91	23.85	19.06
Level 9	22.76	22.47	24.14	22.70	24.87
Level 10	24.05	25.58	21.76	24.07	—
Level 11	28.25	28.61	23.33	28.09	—
Level 12	33.70	33.45	—	33.61	—
Level 13	43.56	41.91	—	43.18	—
Not able to be leveled	20.96	21.25	—	22.08	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.71	29.77	—	29.71	—
Level 9	23.04	23.25	—	23.04	—
Level 12	33.15	33.15	—	33.15	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.31	24.62	—	24.31	—
Level 9	23.82	23.99	—	23.82	—
Level 11	27.10	27.10	—	27.10	—
Level 12	29.52	29.52	—	29.52	—
Natural scientists	28.60	29.09	—	28.60	—
Health related occupations	20.65	19.67	30.90	20.56	21.01
Level 7	16.65	16.87	—	16.34	17.54
Level 8	18.61	18.68	—	18.43	19.18
Level 9	19.82	19.76	—	19.47	—
Level 11	34.46	34.46	—	33.66	—
Teachers, college and university	25.43	24.32	25.93	25.96	22.86
Level 7	19.48	—	19.48	—	21.17
Level 8	21.96	21.29	—	—	16.62
Level 9	29.79	—	—	—	31.21
Level 10	27.42	—	—	27.71	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations (-Continued)					
Teachers, college and university (-Continued)					
Level 11	\$29.42	—	—	\$29.42	—
Teachers, except college and university	25.52	\$13.31	\$26.81	26.09	\$15.25
Level 6	10.19	10.19	—	10.03	—
Level 7	21.77	—	22.22	22.33	—
Level 8	27.47	19.29	27.61	27.68	20.98
Level 9	28.85	18.74	—	28.85	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	22.58	20.58	—	22.58	—
Social, religious, and recreation workers	15.33	14.94	15.52	15.34	—
Level 8	14.38	—	—	14.40	—
Lawyers and judges	32.34	—	—	32.28	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	19.30	19.50	—	19.97	10.33
Level 9	21.18	21.54	—	21.18	—
Not able to be leveled	19.04	19.04	—	20.34	—
Technical occupations	17.45	18.14	10.38	17.94	11.99
Level 4	9.11	10.57	—	9.06	—
Level 5	13.71	13.76	—	13.74	13.33
Level 6	16.66	16.70	—	16.92	—
Level 7	15.68	15.70	—	15.71	—
Level 8	17.77	17.96	—	17.85	—
Level 9	22.81	22.98	—	22.81	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	26.10	26.78	21.69	26.14	19.51
Level 5	14.03	14.64	12.92	14.03	—
Level 6	15.40	15.49	15.03	15.40	—
Level 7	16.50	16.44	16.73	16.47	—
Level 8	17.76	17.79	17.54	17.76	—
Level 9	21.87	22.16	17.91	21.98	—
Level 10	27.26	26.84	—	27.26	—
Level 11	28.53	28.72	—	28.53	—
Level 12	34.48	34.45	—	34.48	—
Level 13	46.91	47.66	—	46.91	—
Level 14	48.66	49.06	—	48.66	—
Not able to be leveled	28.06	—	—	27.50	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	31.14	31.68	27.22	31.14	—
Level 7	16.17	15.57	—	16.17	—
Level 8	17.20	16.89	—	17.20	—
Level 9	22.78	22.82	—	22.80	—
Level 10	27.06	26.08	—	27.06	—
Level 11	29.07	29.42	—	29.07	—
Level 12	36.62	36.28	—	36.62	—
Level 13	46.99	47.75	—	46.99	—
Level 14	49.88	50.40	—	49.88	—
Not able to be leveled	28.20	—	—	27.61	—
Management related occupations	19.86	20.53	16.08	19.88	—
Level 5	13.13	13.11	13.16	13.13	—
Level 6	15.81	16.24	—	15.81	—
Level 7	16.60	16.66	16.32	16.56	—
Level 8	18.00	18.18	—	18.01	—
Level 9	20.68	21.27	—	20.84	—
Level 12	28.99	29.39	—	28.99	—
Sales occupations	13.17	13.21	—	16.13	7.13
Level 1	7.12	7.12	—	8.10	6.53
Level 2	6.64	6.64	—	—	6.53
Level 3	8.78	8.80	—	9.72	7.45
Level 4	8.63	8.63	—	9.30	7.37
Level 5	14.07	14.07	—	14.56	—
Level 8	25.52	25.52	—	25.52	—
Level 10	36.24	36.24	—	36.24	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.92	12.01	11.36	12.08	9.01
Level 1	8.13	8.09	—	8.28	—
Level 2	8.70	8.85	7.86	8.96	7.10
Level 3	9.64	9.64	9.65	9.74	8.49

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations (-Continued)					
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)					
Level 4	\$10.69	\$10.74	\$10.48	\$10.70	\$10.44
Level 5	13.01	13.08	12.53	13.04	—
Level 6	13.27	13.45	12.45	13.26	—
Level 7	15.09	15.08	15.18	15.09	—
Level 8	16.66	16.66	—	16.66	—
Level 9	22.39	—	—	22.39	—
Blue-collar occupations					
Level 1	14.82	14.91	13.51	15.15	7.94
Level 2	7.53	7.52	—	8.07	6.22
Level 3	9.36	9.33	—	9.63	7.83
Level 4	14.67	14.78	11.80	14.86	8.94
Level 5	12.60	12.66	—	12.75	—
Level 6	13.11	13.00	13.85	13.08	—
Level 7	17.83	17.90	—	17.89	—
Level 8	18.80	19.10	15.15	18.80	—
Level 9	21.77	21.89	—	21.77	—
Level 9	20.74	20.78	—	20.74	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18.08	18.50	13.41	18.11	—
Level 3	9.62	9.43	—	9.74	—
Level 4	11.42	11.47	—	11.42	—
Level 5	12.53	12.54	—	12.53	—
Level 6	18.73	18.73	—	18.73	—
Level 7	18.93	19.25	15.27	18.92	—
Level 8	22.23	22.23	—	22.23	—
Level 9	20.54	20.54	—	20.54	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.59	13.59	—	13.77	7.15
Level 1	8.37	8.37	—	8.66	—
Level 2	8.68	8.68	—	8.93	—
Level 3	15.38	15.38	—	15.50	—
Level 4	13.15	13.15	—	13.15	—
Level 5	12.28	12.28	—	12.28	—
Level 6	13.31	13.31	—	13.47	—
Level 7	18.56	18.56	—	18.56	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.91	15.02	14.14	15.54	8.92
Level 2	8.93	8.57	—	—	—
Level 3	15.97	16.29	—	16.44	—
Level 4	12.92	12.92	—	13.36	—
Level 5	14.86	15.03	—	14.86	—
Level 7	19.05	19.05	—	19.05	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.73	11.64	13.01	12.22	7.21
Level 1	7.32	7.30	—	7.88	6.28
Level 2	10.29	10.29	—	10.47	—
Level 3	13.32	13.32	—	13.37	—
Level 4	11.43	11.44	—	11.55	—
Level 5	13.56	13.48	—	13.51	—
Level 6	17.71	17.91	—	17.71	—
Service occupations					
Level 1	9.26	7.95	13.75	10.13	6.20
Level 2	6.66	6.52	8.28	7.09	5.77
Level 3	6.87	6.42	10.26	7.51	5.91
Level 4	8.28	7.84	11.96	8.88	6.60
Level 5	8.33	7.70	11.76	8.64	5.06
Level 6	12.34	12.99	11.20	12.35	—
Level 7	13.53	12.05	—	13.74	—
Level 8	14.77	12.59	15.57	14.80	—
Level 9	17.33	19.09	—	17.26	—
Level 9	17.90	—	17.74	17.90	—
Protective service occupations	14.86	10.80	15.79	14.93	12.33
Level 3	7.99	7.99	—	—	—
Level 5	11.70	—	11.28	11.70	—
Level 7	15.08	—	15.59	15.11	—
Level 8	15.50	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations (-Continued)					
Protective service occupations (-Continued)					
Level 9	\$17.82	—	\$17.74	\$17.82	—
Food service occupations					
Level 1	7.06	\$6.98	8.20	8.13	\$5.46
Level 2	6.26	6.19	—	6.69	5.59
Level 3	5.33	5.12	—	5.74	5.19
Level 4	7.10	6.82	—	8.55	5.34
Level 5	7.31	7.22	—	8.09	—
Level 6	9.09	9.09	—	9.09	—
Level 6	13.40	13.40	—	—	—
Health service occupations					
Level 2	8.25	7.99	11.45	8.42	7.58
Level 3	7.31	7.31	—	7.24	7.72
Level 3	8.19	8.14	—	8.54	7.26
Level 4	9.83	8.53	—	9.83	—
Cleaning and building service occupations					
Level 1	8.26	7.30	11.37	8.66	6.61
Level 1	6.90	6.76	—	7.19	5.83
Level 2	8.25	7.18	—	8.34	7.95
Level 3	11.39	9.82	—	11.79	—
Personal service occupations					
Level 1	10.10	10.08	—	10.66	6.27
Level 1	7.21	6.47	—	—	6.02
Level 2	7.67	7.67	—	—	—
Level 3	7.22	7.19	—	—	—
Level 4	7.78	7.78	—	—	—

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

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

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

⁴ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule

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

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

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

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

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations:					
Professional specialty and technical occupations:					
Professional specialty occupations:					
Civil engineers	\$27.37	\$27.21	—	\$27.37	—
Level 9	23.15	—	—	23.15	—
Industrial engineers	21.77	21.77	—	21.77	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	27.64	27.64	—	27.64	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.71	25.13	—	24.71	—
Level 9	23.50	23.70	—	23.50	—
Level 11	27.13	27.13	—	27.13	—
Level 12	29.52	29.52	—	29.52	—
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	22.39	22.39	—	22.39	—
Physicians	44.77	37.62	—	42.85	—
Registered nurses	18.21	18.35	—	18.06	\$18.73
Level 7	17.02	17.29	—	16.83	17.53
Level 8	18.42	18.51	—	18.26	18.96
Level 9	19.31	19.19	—	18.55	—
Physical therapists	21.79	21.79	—	—	—
Art, drama and music teachers	22.46	—	—	—	—
Teachers, post secondary, subject not specified ..	26.67	—	\$26.73	25.73	29.10
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	22.56	—	22.83	—	20.43
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	16.70	9.32	—	16.70	—
Elementary school teachers	28.00	—	28.07	28.10	—
Level 7	25.28	—	25.28	25.28	—
Level 8	28.20	—	28.22	28.33	—
Secondary school teachers	27.89	19.57	28.47	27.83	—
Level 8	28.23	—	28.43	28.11	—
Teachers, special education	22.11	—	22.28	22.11	—
Level 8	24.23	—	24.52	24.23	—
Teachers, N.E.C.	15.11	11.85	17.60	15.93	13.52
Economists	20.58	20.58	—	20.58	—
Social workers	15.25	14.67	15.52	15.25	—
Level 8	14.42	—	—	14.40	—
Lawyers	32.34	—	—	32.28	—
Designers	17.00	17.08	—	17.00	—
Public relations specialists	17.76	18.04	—	17.76	—
Technical occupations:					
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.91	15.91	—	15.91	—
Level 7	17.82	17.82	—	—	—
Radiological technicians	16.71	16.71	—	17.16	—
Licensed practical nurses	10.75	11.81	—	10.76	10.69
Level 5	13.07	13.07	—	13.05	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	11.38	11.20	—	11.87	10.29
Electrical and electronic technicians	18.38	18.40	—	18.40	—
Drafters	17.49	17.49	—	17.49	—
Level 5	13.99	13.99	—	13.99	—
Computer programmers	20.60	20.78	—	20.60	—
Level 8	18.97	18.97	—	18.97	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	16.07	17.58	—	15.80	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations:					
Administrators and officials, public administration	23.97	—	23.97	23.66	—
Financial managers	32.30	32.30	—	32.30	—
Level 9	22.48	22.48	—	22.48	—
Managers., marketing, advertising and public relations	32.38	32.38	—	32.38	—
Administrators, education and related fields	28.39	23.04	31.09	28.39	—
Level 9	24.06	—	—	24.06	—
Level 10	27.23	—	—	27.23	—
Managers, medicine and health	24.83	24.83	—	24.83	—
Level 9	21.43	21.43	—	21.43	—
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	18.19	—	—	18.19	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	33.37	33.39	—	33.42	—
Level 9	21.87	21.96	—	21.91	—
Level 11	29.21	29.30	—	29.21	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations: (-Continued)					
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations: (-Continued)					
Managers and administrators, N.E.C. (-Continued)					
Level 12	\$38.79	\$38.67	—	\$38.79	—
Level 13	43.03	43.03	—	43.03	—
Level 14	54.13	54.13	—	54.13	—
Accountants and auditors	18.10	17.56	—	18.06	—
Level 8	16.88	16.88	—	16.88	—
Other financial officers	20.93	21.07	—	20.93	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists					
Level 9	17.82	18.50	—	17.86	—
Level 9	17.10	18.38	—	17.18	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	20.75	21.47	—	20.75	—
Construction inspectors	18.31	—	\$14.09	18.31	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	21.66	22.37	14.86	21.66	—
Level 6	16.51	16.51	—	16.51	—
Level 8	15.52	15.71	—	15.52	—
Sales occupations:					
Supervisors, sales occupations	19.17	19.66	—	19.17	—
Sales occupations, other business services	23.45	23.45	—	23.45	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale					
.....	23.38	23.38	—	23.38	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	27.05	27.05	—	27.05	—
Sales workers, other commodities					
.....	—	—	—	9.96	—
Level 4	—	—	—	7.75	—
Sales counter clerks	8.23	8.23	—	9.69	—
Level 3	8.87	8.87	—	10.35	—
Cashiers					
Level 1	7.97	7.97	—	9.24	\$6.70
Level 1	6.94	6.94	—	—	6.28
Level 3	8.85	8.86	—	9.52	7.32
Administrative support occupations, including clerical:					
Supervisors, general office	17.02	17.11	—	17.02	—
Supervisors, financial records processing	15.09	15.09	—	15.09	—
Computer operators	12.96	13.16	—	12.96	—
Secretaries					
Level 3	13.10	13.03	13.27	13.24	10.62
Level 3	10.02	9.62	—	10.05	—
Level 4	10.86	10.93	10.77	10.77	—
Level 5	13.66	13.84	—	13.67	—
Level 6	14.47	15.16	—	14.46	—
Level 7	14.94	14.74	—	14.94	—
Typists	11.37	12.95	—	11.36	—
Receptionists					
Level 3	8.59	8.60	—	8.65	—
Level 3	8.60	8.64	—	8.64	—
Information clerks, N.E.C.	10.02	9.88	—	10.01	—
Order clerks	10.04	10.04	—	10.04	—
Library clerks	9.04	—	8.79	—	7.58
Records clerks, N.E.C.					
Level 4	10.85	10.96	—	10.97	—
Level 4	10.80	11.27	—	10.80	—
Level 5	12.66	—	—	12.66	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks					
Level 3	10.70	10.44	—	10.79	—
Level 3	10.07	10.08	—	10.07	—
Level 4	11.12	10.59	—	11.17	—
Level 5	11.76	11.76	—	11.92	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	14.62	—	—	14.62	—
Billing clerks	12.09	12.09	—	—	—
Telephone operators	13.17	13.24	—	—	—
Dispatchers	11.27	10.42	—	11.46	—
Production coordinators	15.44	15.44	—	15.66	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	11.89	11.89	—	11.89	—
Stock and inventory clerks					
Level 4	11.80	12.18	—	12.34	—
Level 4	11.80	11.80	—	11.80	—
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, N.E.C.					
.....	10.20	10.16	—	10.89	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations: (-Continued)					
Administrative support occupations, including clerical: (-Continued)					
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, N.E.C. (-Continued)					
Level 4	\$8.84	\$8.74	—	\$9.50	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, & investigators ..	15.41	15.41	—	15.41	—
Level 7	14.95	14.95	—	14.95	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	12.01	12.10	—	12.00	—
Bill and account collectors	13.98	13.98	—	13.98	—
General office clerks	10.34	10.27	\$10.75	10.51	\$8.22
Level 2	7.98	7.74	—	—	—
Level 3	9.54	9.40	—	9.44	10.34
Level 4	10.19	10.17	—	10.22	—
Level 5	12.92	—	—	12.92	—
Bank tellers	9.06	9.06	—	9.06	—
Data entry keyers	8.11	8.11	—	8.44	—
Level 3	8.10	8.10	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	9.27	—	9.28	8.50	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	11.12	11.21	—	11.32	8.18
Level 3	8.61	8.51	—	8.69	—
Level 4	10.01	10.10	—	10.16	—
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	28.44	30.25	—	30.25	—
Blue-collar occupations:					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations:					
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	21.37	21.37	—	21.37	—
Industrial machinery repairers	15.25	15.25	—	15.25	—
Level 7	15.39	15.39	—	15.39	—
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	16.09	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	15.94	17.00	12.30	15.94	—
Level 7	17.67	18.47	14.02	17.67	—
Carpenters	23.35	23.35	—	23.31	—
Level 7	23.09	23.09	—	23.03	—
Electricians	20.98	20.98	—	20.98	—
Level 7	19.71	19.71	—	19.71	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	21.60	22.88	—	21.60	—
Level 7	22.26	22.26	—	22.26	—
Supervisors, production occupations	19.51	19.51	—	19.51	—
Level 7	18.07	18.07	—	18.07	—
Level 9	20.92	20.92	—	20.92	—
Machinists	20.31	20.31	—	20.31	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors:					
Punching and stamping press operators	11.84	11.84	—	11.84	—
Level 5	11.54	11.54	—	11.54	—
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	13.57	13.57	—	13.57	—
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	12.34	12.34	—	12.34	—
Printing press operators	15.70	15.70	—	15.70	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	13.80	13.80	—	13.80	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	12.79	12.79	—	13.13	—
Level 4	10.83	10.83	—	10.83	—
Welders and cutters	12.27	12.27	—	12.27	—
Assemblers	14.93	14.93	—	15.20	—
Level 4	15.99	15.99	—	15.99	—
Level 5	11.27	11.27	—	11.27	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.78	12.78	—	12.78	—
Transportation and material moving occupations:					
Truck drivers	15.29	15.27	—	15.30	—
Level 4	13.06	13.06	—	13.06	—
Level 5	15.02	15.02	—	15.04	—
Bus drivers	11.94	8.75	—	—	9.21
Motor transportation occupations, N.E.C.	5.94	5.94	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	13.65	13.65	—	13.65	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue-collar occupations: (-Continued)					
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers:					
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	\$12.61	—	—	\$12.66	—
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	14.10	\$14.10	—	14.10	—
Construction laborers	17.61	18.84	—	17.47	—
Production helpers	10.79	10.79	—	10.92	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.44	8.44	—	9.70	\$6.14
Level 1	5.94	5.94	—	—	5.76
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	14.96	14.96	—	15.17	11.79
Level 3	16.07	16.07	—	16.41	—
Hand packers and packagers	9.67	9.67	—	10.06	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	11.39	11.10	\$12.93	11.63	—
Level 1	6.99	6.89	—	7.21	—
Level 2	11.89	11.90	—	12.09	—
Level 3	11.96	11.39	—	11.96	—
Level 4	10.75	—	—	10.75	—
Level 5	14.94	14.73	—	14.94	—
Service occupations:					
Protective service occupations:					
Supervisors, police and detectives	21.57	—	21.57	21.57	—
Police and detectives, public service	16.30	—	16.30	16.33	—
Guards and police except public service	11.71	10.76	—	11.68	—
Level 3	8.37	8.37	—	—	—
Food service occupations:					
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	12.03	12.03	—	12.03	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.39	3.39	—	4.06	2.85
Level 1	3.68	3.68	—	—	—
Cooks	9.10	9.10	—	9.99	6.90
Level 3	8.64	8.39	—	8.91	—
Level 4	9.36	9.39	—	9.42	—
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	5.97	5.97	—	—	6.04
Level 1	5.96	5.96	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.34	7.48	—	7.01	—
Level 1	6.91	—	—	—	—
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	4.98	4.98	—	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.50	6.30	—	7.17	5.95

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations: (-Continued)					
Food service occupations: (-Continued)					
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C. (-Continued)					
Level 1	\$7.04	\$7.01	—	\$7.18	\$6.48
Health service occupations:					
Health aides, except nursing	9.00	8.93	—	9.11	8.34
Level 3	8.52	8.52	—	8.58	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.03	7.70	—	8.19	7.42
Level 2	7.28	7.28	—	7.21	7.70
Level 3	8.06	7.98	—	8.51	7.19
Level 4	9.81	—	—	9.81	—
Cleaning and building service occupations:					
Maids and housemen	6.71	6.71	—	6.80	6.35
Level 1	6.62	6.62	—	6.70	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.28	7.39	\$10.93	8.69	6.66
Level 1	6.98	6.80	—	7.33	5.66
Level 2	8.48	7.21	—	8.61	8.10
Level 3	11.39	9.82	—	11.79	—
Personal service occupations:					
Early childhood teachers' assistants	7.68	6.91	—	8.00	—
Child care workers, N.E.C.	7.53	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	8.50	8.23	—	9.28	—
Level 1	7.40	6.37	—	—	—

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

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

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

⁴ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule

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

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

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

Table C-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and selected characteristics, all industries, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998

Occupational group ²	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
All occupations	\$17.11	\$8.85	\$16.18	\$16.44	\$16.27	\$20.69
All occupations excluding sales	17.17	9.44	16.65	16.59	16.59	18.51
White-collar occupations	19.53	10.80	18.52	18.86	18.69	23.04
White-collar excluding sales	19.86	14.32	21.72	19.36	19.55	24.51
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.31	17.58	28.58	22.10	22.91	—
Professional specialty occupations	24.56	19.27	27.67	23.71	24.22	—
Technical occupations	17.94	11.99	32.58	15.36	17.45	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	26.14	19.51	18.91	26.20	25.90	—
Sales occupations	16.13	7.13	8.84	14.52	11.17	22.44
Administrative support including clerical occupations	12.08	9.01	14.04	11.63	11.90	—
Blue-collar occupations	15.15	7.94	16.22	12.33	14.84	13.66
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18.11	—	19.37	15.94	18.07	19.07
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.77	7.15	14.71	10.88	13.66	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.54	8.92	16.93	11.47	14.98	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.22	7.21	13.35	9.53	11.73	—
Service occupations	10.13	6.20	10.15	9.05	9.28	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table C-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and industry division, private industry, all workers², St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998

Occupational group ³	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ⁴				Service-producing industries ⁵				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
All occupations	\$16.06	\$18.54	\$22.98	\$22.27	\$18.09	\$14.86	\$19.51	\$12.36	\$16.37	\$14.59
All occupations excluding sales	16.31	18.44	22.98	22.22	17.98	15.17	19.31	12.88	16.23	14.69
White-collar occupations	18.51	23.68	30.40	22.73	23.69	17.23	21.76	14.85	16.57	17.52
White-collar excluding sales	19.40	23.60	30.40	22.49	23.62	18.21	21.68	18.82	16.43	17.87
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.49	26.90	—	—	26.87	20.69	27.79	19.01	23.83	19.37
Professional specialty occupations	23.89	29.26	—	—	29.31	21.46	24.84	20.31	27.18	20.57
Technical occupations	18.14	16.62	—	—	16.62	18.58	32.11	—	15.50	15.63
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.78	29.86	—	24.54	30.56	25.93	28.97	26.42	24.38	25.55
Sales occupations	13.21	25.59	—	—	25.34	12.47	22.43	11.17	—	12.15
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	12.01	13.15	—	—	13.15	11.79	14.05	12.25	12.16	10.65
Blue-collar occupations	14.91	15.97	—	22.16	15.06	12.73	16.40	10.68	—	10.65
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18.50	19.62	—	23.28	18.17	15.94	18.82	14.16	—	14.19
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.59	13.89	—	—	13.89	7.93	—	—	—	7.77
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.02	18.25	—	—	17.70	13.57	15.78	11.19	—	8.86
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.64	13.49	—	18.43	12.42	10.29	14.36	9.40	—	8.07
Service occupations	7.95	11.19	—	—	11.19	7.87	—	6.66	—	8.01

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table C-3. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and establishment employment size, private industry, all workers², St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998

Occupational group ³	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All occupations	\$16.06	\$13.93	\$16.58	\$14.99	\$17.92
All occupations excluding sales	16.31	13.80	16.87	15.46	17.97
White-collar occupations	18.51	17.41	18.76	17.20	19.97
White-collar excluding sales	19.40	18.37	19.61	18.75	20.16
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.49	20.45	22.72	20.10	24.11
Professional specialty occupations	23.89	22.40	24.05	21.88	25.11
Technical occupations	18.14	15.43	18.50	15.48	20.52
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	26.78	26.71	26.80	26.65	26.92
Sales occupations	13.21	14.72	12.42	11.11	16.38
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	12.01	11.85	12.05	12.16	11.98
Blue-collar occupations	14.91	11.96	15.50	13.95	17.04
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18.50	15.92	18.95	19.22	18.71
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.59	9.14	13.88	11.91	16.05
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.02	10.92	17.07	13.58	18.55
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.64	10.48	12.05	10.68	14.12
Service occupations	7.95	6.54	8.52	7.50	9.37

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table C-4. Number of workers¹ represented by occupational group, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998

Occupational group ²	All workers		
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	662,589	552,287	110,302
All occupations excluding sales	608,976	499,355	109,621
White-collar occupations	385,023	305,938	79,085
White-collar excluding sales	331,409	253,006	78,403
Professional specialty and technical occupations	148,699	97,809	50,891
Professional specialty occupations	122,212	73,457	48,755
Technical occupations	26,487	24,352	2,135
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	65,898	56,338	9,560
Sales occupations	53,614	52,932	—
Administrative support including clerical occupations	116,813	98,860	17,953
Blue-collar occupations	174,305	163,914	10,390
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	54,626	50,179	4,448
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	54,834	54,834	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	25,401	22,202	3,200
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	39,443	36,700	2,743
Service occupations	103,261	82,435	20,827

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

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

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

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

Appendix A. Technical Note

This section provides basic information on the procedures and concepts used to produce the data contained in this bulletin. It is divided into three parts: Planning for the survey; data collection; and processing and analyzing the data. While 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 is based on the type of data to be produced. Establishments that participate in the NCS are studied for several collection cycles. This allows changes in wages within these establishments to be observed over time. Individual wage data are collected for selected jobs during each establishment's initial cycle and updated during subsequent cycles. When data are not available during a collection cycle, efforts are made to collect the data during subsequent cycles and include it in later tabulations. Beginning in the year 2000, the current NCS sample will be replenished on a rotating basis.

Survey scope

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

The St. Louis, MO-IL, MSA includes the city of St. Louis, the part of the city of Sullivan in Crawford County, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis, and Warren Counties, MO; and Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties, IL..

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from the State unemployment insurance reports for the St. Louis, MO-IL, Metropolitan Statistical Area. The reference month for the public sector is June 1994. 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

reference month for the private sector is April 1995. The sampling frame was reviewed prior to the survey and, when necessary, missing establishments were added, out-of-business and out-of-scope establishments were removed, and addresses, employment levels, industry classification, and other information were updated.

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two stage stratified design with probability proportional to employment sampling at each stage. The first stage of sample selection was a probability sample of establishments. The sample of establishments was drawn by first stratifying the sampling frame where the strata are determined by industry and whether the establishment is Private, State government or Local government. 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 the sample units within each stratum represent all the units within the stratum, both sampled and nonsampled. See appendix table 1 for a count of establishments in the survey by employment size. The second stage of sample selection, detailed below, was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

Data collection

Detailed procedures are followed when collecting data from survey respondents. For the initial data collection, field economists, working out of the Regional Office, visited each establishment surveyed. The field economists - through mail, phone, or personal visit - completed update collection, which involved obtaining current pay data.

The following procedures are used for schedules initiated for the first time or reinitiated during an update.

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers who met all the criteria identified in the last three

steps. Special procedures were developed for jobs for which a correct classification or level could not be determined.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 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

A complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the MOG to which they belong, is contained in appendix B.

In step three, certain other job characteristics of the chosen worker were identified. First, the worker was identified as holding either a full-time or part-time job, based on the establishment's definition of those terms. Then the

worker was classified as having a time versus incentive job, depending on whether any part of pay was directly based on the actual production of the worker, rather than solely on hours worked. Finally, the worker was identified as being in a union job or a nonunion job. See the "Definition of Terms" section on the following page for more detail.

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

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

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

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

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

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

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the new generic leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occu-

pational groups, wages were compared to the 10 generic level factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the generic level factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased. Detailed research continues in the area. The results of this research will be published by BLS in the future.

Collection period

The survey was collected from May 1998 through October 1998. The average payroll reference month was June 1998. For each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment's practices on the day of collection.

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
- On-call pay

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

Level. A ranking of an occupation based on the requirements of the position. (See the description in the technical note and the example for more details on the leveling process.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

Sample weights were calculated for each establishment/occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate the individual establishment/occupations into the various data series. Of the establishments surveyed, 18.6 percent (representing 140,242 employees) refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar "cells" were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of the nonrespondents equals the mean value of the respondents at some detailed "cell" level. Responding and nonresponding establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells which were additionally defined by major occupation group and job level.

Establishments which were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey (5.7 percent of the total sample) 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.

Estimation

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

In 1998, the publication criteria were changed to allow more data to publish. Not all series that were calculated met the criteria for publication. Before any series was published, it was reviewed to make sure that the number of observations underlying it was sufficient. This review prevented publishing a series that could have revealed information about a specific establishment.

As a result of the use of sampling weights, the number of workers estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study not the actual number of workers surveyed.

Data reliability

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

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

A measure of the variation among these differing estimates is called the standard error or sampling error. It indicates the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error divided by the estimate. Appendix table 2 contains RSE data for selected series in this bulletin. RSE data for all series in this bulletin are available on the Internet web site and by request to the BLS National Office.

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

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

Appendix table 1. Number of establishments studied by industry division and establishment employment size, and number of establishments represented, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998

Industry	Number of establishments represented	Number of establishments studied				
		Total studied	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
				Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All industries	3,596	325	89	236	129	107
Private industry	3,354	286	85	201	116	85
Goods-producing industries	775	89	18	71	41	30
Mining	10	5	3	2	2	-
Construction	143	12	3	9	8	1
Manufacturing	622	72	12	60	31	29
Service-producing industries	2,579	197	67	130	75	55
Transportation and public utilities	240	21	7	14	5	9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,176	49	27	22	17	5
Finance, insurance and real estate	166	14	2	12	4	8
Services	997	113	31	82	49	33
State and local government	242	39	4	35	13	22

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

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	1.8	2.0	3.2
All occupations excluding sales	1.8	2.0	3.2
White-collar occupations	2.1	2.4	4.1
White-collar occupations excluding sales	2.2	2.5	4.1
Professional specialty and technical occupations	2.4	2.7	5.1
Professional specialty occupations	2.5	2.9	5.0
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	5.1	5.3	—
Civil engineers	4.9	4.2	—
Industrial engineers	3.1	3.1	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	4.7	4.7	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	3.3	3.2	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	3.5	3.4	—
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	7.6	7.6	—
Natural scientists	9.4	9.4	—
Health related occupations	6.0	3.9	31.7
Physicians	23.8	29.8	—
Registered nurses	1.9	1.9	—
Physical therapists	5.2	5.2	—
Teachers, college and university	5.3	7.4	6.4
Art, drama and music teachers	4.6	—	—
Teachers, post secondary, subject not specified ..	12.7	—	14.7
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	2.9	—	3.5
Teachers, except college and university	5.6	7.8	5.5
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	20.5	4.3	—
Elementary school teachers	5.1	—	5.2
Secondary school teachers	6.7	12.8	6.8
Teachers, special education	13.5	—	13.8
Teachers, N.E.C.	10.7	4.5	10.8
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	10.2	4.8	—
Economists	4.8	4.8	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	4.6	5.8	6.3
Social workers	4.7	6.4	6.3
Lawyers and judges	12.4	—	—
Lawyers	12.4	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	6.4	6.5	—
Designers	9.0	9.2	—
Public relations specialists	9.8	9.5	—
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	17.4	18.3	—
Technical occupations	6.4	6.5	16.1
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	3.7	3.7	—
Radiological technicians	4.6	4.6	—
Licensed practical nurses	6.6	6.3	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	6.5	6.6	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	7.1	7.2	—
Drafters	9.0	9.0	—
Computer programmers	5.9	6.0	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	9.4	3.8	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	3.0	3.2	6.8
Executives, administrators, and managers	4.1	4.5	7.3
Administrators and officials, public administration	4.7	—	4.7
Financial managers	12.2	12.2	—
Managers., marketing, advertising and public relations	9.8	9.8	—
Administrators, education and related fields	9.8	14.7	9.7
Managers, medicine and health	5.3	5.3	—
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	8.9	—	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	5.2	5.3	—
Management related occupations	3.1	3.2	7.2
Accountants and auditors	7.2	7.4	—
Other financial officers	7.8	7.9	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
White-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations (-Continued)			
Management related occupations (-Continued)			
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	7.2	7.7	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	6.5	7.0	—
Construction inspectors	19.4	—	2.6
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	6.9	6.7	5.9
Sales occupations	6.7	6.8	—
Supervisors, sales occupations	19.5	19.7	—
Sales occupations, other business services	12.3	12.3	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	7.6	7.6	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	31.0	31.0	—
Sales counter clerks	3.9	3.9	—
Cashiers	4.6	4.7	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2.1	2.4	4.8
Supervisors, general office	6.9	7.1	—
Supervisors, financial records processing	8.2	8.2	—
Computer operators	6.1	6.2	—
Secretaries	3.8	3.3	10.0
Typists	9.6	8.6	—
Receptionists	3.3	3.7	—
Information clerks, N.E.C.	5.0	5.0	—
Order clerks	8.0	8.0	—
Library clerks	5.1	—	6.5
Records clerks, N.E.C.	6.3	7.0	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	2.7	2.6	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	7.9	—	—
Billing clerks	5.2	5.2	—
Telephone operators	8.6	8.6	—
Dispatchers	6.9	9.4	—
Production coordinators	13.3	13.3	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	5.9	5.9	—
Stock and inventory clerks	9.4	9.8	—
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, N.E.C.	5.5	5.6	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, & investigators ..	6.0	6.0	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	11.2	11.9	—
Bill and account collectors	5.2	5.2	—
General office clerks	4.2	4.8	6.4
Bank tellers	8.3	8.3	—
Data entry keyers	6.1	6.1	—
Teachers' aides	9.2	—	9.3
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	4.9	5.0	—
Blue-collar occupations	2.1	2.3	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2.3	2.3	4.7
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	9.4	9.4	—
Industrial machinery repairers	3.7	3.7	—
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	9.8	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	5.0	5.0	7.0
Carpenters	3.1	3.1	—
Electricians	6.1	6.1	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	6.5	3.8	—
Supervisors, production occupations	3.3	3.3	—
Machinists	3.5	3.5	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.8	2.8	—
Punching and stamping press operators	3.3	3.3	—
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	7.6	7.6	—
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	7.8	7.8	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (-Continued)			
Printing press operators	12.6	12.6	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	10.7	10.7	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	7.6	7.6	—
Welders and cutters	10.7	10.7	—
Assemblers	4.5	4.5	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	7.9	7.9	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.2	5.8	2.6
Truck drivers	9.0	9.0	—
Bus drivers	7.0	5.6	—
Motor transportation occupations, N.E.C.	5.1	5.1	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	9.4	9.4	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.7	4.0	3.8
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	10.3	—	—
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	7.2	7.2	—
Construction laborers	6.9	6.5	—
Production helpers	10.9	10.9	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.6	7.6	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	4.3	4.3	—
Hand packers and packagers	7.7	7.7	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	4.9	5.6	5.5
Service occupations	2.9	2.9	3.6
Protective service occupations	3.2	7.6	3.2
Supervisors, police and detectives	5.4	—	5.4
Police and detectives, public service	2.8	—	2.8
Guards and police except public service	6.9	7.5	—
Food service occupations	3.8	4.0	7.5
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	9.0	9.0	—
Waiters and waitresses	11.2	11.2	—
Cooks	7.8	8.4	—
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	1.7	1.7	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.2	7.7	—
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	19.6	19.6	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.5	6.2	—
Health service occupations	3.0	3.1	4.4
Health aides, except nursing	5.8	6.2	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3.2	3.2	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	5.9	4.7	8.0
Maids and housemen	1.7	1.7	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.0	6.0	8.9
Personal service occupations	6.8	7.1	—
Early childhood teachers' assistants	7.9	4.9	—
Child care workers, N.E.C.	4.0	—	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	10.2	11.5	—

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

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

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

classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

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

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

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	6	6	4
All occupations excluding sales	6	6	4
White-collar occupations	7	7	5
White-collar occupations excluding sales	7	7	6
Professional specialty and technical occupations	8	9	7
Professional specialty occupations	9	9	8
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	11	11	—
Civil engineers	10	10	—
Industrial engineers	9	9	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	10	10	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	10	10	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	10	10	—
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	9	9	—
Natural scientists	10	10	—
Health related occupations	8	8	8
Physicians	12	11	—
Registered nurses	8	8	8
Physical therapists	9	—	—
Teachers, college and university	9	10	8
Art, drama and music teachers	9	—	—
Teachers, post secondary, subject not specified	10	10	9
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	7	—	7
Teachers, except college and university	7	8	6
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	7	7	—
Elementary school teachers	8	8	—
Secondary school teachers	8	8	—
Teachers, special education	8	8	—
Teachers, N.E.C.	7	7	6
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	9	9	—
Economists	9	9	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	8	8	—
Social workers	8	8	—
Lawyers and judges	11	11	—
Lawyers	11	11	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	8	8	6
Designers	8	8	—
Public relations specialists	9	9	—
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	11	12	—
Technical occupations	7	7	5
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	6	7	—
Radiological technicians	7	7	—
Licensed practical nurses	5	5	5
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	5	5	5
Electrical and electronic technicians	7	7	—
Drafters	7	7	—
Computer programmers	8	8	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10	10	8
Executives, administrators, and managers	11	11	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	9	9	—
Financial managers	11	11	—
Managers., marketing, advertising and public relations	11	11	—
Administrators, education and related fields	10	10	—
Managers, medicine and health	10	10	—
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	8	8	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	11	11	—
Management related occupations	8	8	—
Accountants and auditors	8	8	—
Other financial officers	8	8	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	8	8	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	9	9	—
Construction inspectors	7	7	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	9	9	—
Sales occupations	4	5	3
Supervisors, sales occupations	7	7	—
Sales occupations, other business services	7	7	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Sales occupations (-Continued)			
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	9	9	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	6	6	—
Sales workers, other commodities	—	5	—
Sales counter clerks	3	3	—
Cashiers	2	3	2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5	5	3
Supervisors, general office	7	7	—
Supervisors, financial records processing	7	7	—
Computer operators	6	6	—
Secretaries	5	5	3
Typists	4	4	—
Receptionists	3	3	—
Information clerks, N.E.C.	4	4	—
Order clerks	4	4	—
Library clerks	4	—	4
Records clerks, N.E.C.	4	4	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	4	4	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	5	5	—
Billing clerks	4	—	—
Telephone operators	3	—	—
Dispatchers	5	5	—
Production coordinators	6	6	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	4	4	—
Stock and inventory clerks	4	4	—
Material recording, scheduling, and distribution clerks, N.E.C.	4	4	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, & investigators	7	7	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	5	5	—
Bill and account collectors	6	6	—
General office clerks	4	4	3
Bank tellers	4	4	—
Data entry keyers	3	3	—
Teachers' aides	4	4	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	5	5	3
Blue-collar occupations	5	5	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7	7	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	8	8	—
Industrial machinery repairers	7	7	—
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	7	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	6	6	—
Carpenters	7	7	—
Electricians	7	7	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	7	7	—
Supervisors, production occupations	8	8	—
Machinists	7	7	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4	4	2
Punching and stamping press operators	5	5	—
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	5	5	—
Fabricating machine operators, N.E.C.	5	5	—
Printing press operators	6	6	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	4	4	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	4	5	—
Welders and cutters	6	6	—
Assemblers	3	3	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	5	5	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	4	5	2
Truck drivers	5	5	—
Bus drivers	3	—	3
Motor transportation occupations, N.E.C.	2	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	4	4	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3	4	2
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	5	6	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 1998 — Continued

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (-Continued)			
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	6	6	—
Construction laborers	4	4	—
Production helpers	3	3	—
Stock handlers and baggers	2	3	1
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	4	4	4
Hand packers and packagers	3	3	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	3	3	—
Service occupations			
Protective service occupations	3	4	2
Supervisors, police and detectives	7	7	5
Police and detectives, public service	9	9	—
Police and detectives, public service	8	8	—
Guards and police except public service	5	5	—
Food service occupations	3	3	2
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	6	6	—
Waiters and waitresses	3	3	3
Cooks	3	4	2
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	2	—	2
Kitchen workers, food preparation	2	2	—
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	2	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	2	1	2
Health service occupations	3	3	3
Health aides, except nursing	3	3	3
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3	3	3
Cleaning and building service occupations	2	2	2
Maids and housemen	1	1	1
Janitors and cleaners	2	2	2
Personal service occupations	4	5	2
Early childhood teachers' assistants	3	3	—
Child care workers, N.E.C.	4	—	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	2	3	—

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

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

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

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