Birmingham, AL National Compensation Survey July 1998



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Preface

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

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

For additional information regarding this survey, please contact any BLS regional office at the address and telephone number listed on the inside back cover of this bulletin. You may also write to the Bureau of Labor Statistics at: Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, or call (202) 606-6199, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

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

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

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Introduction

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

NCS products

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

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings. Straight-time earnings include wages and salaries, incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. These earnings exclude premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. A total of 480 detailed occupations are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households).

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

Table A-2 compares the type of data and details shown in table A-1 for the private industry and State and local government sector. Table A-3 compares the type of data and details shown in table A-1 for full-time and part-time workers. The definitions of full-time and part-time workers are those used in the surveyed establishments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Birmingham, AL, July 1998

			All in	dustries		
Occupation ³				Percenti	es	
·	Mean	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Il occupations	\$13.96	\$6.42	\$8.17	\$11.61	\$17.31	\$24.6
All occupations excluding sales		¢0.42 6.50	8.27	11.87	17.31	24.6
White-collar occupations	16.73	7.70	10.00	14.87	20.65	29.3
White-collar occupations excluding sales		8.20	10.18	15.32	20.72	29.5
Professional specialty and technical occupations	19.28	10.25	13.95	17.31	22.89	29.0
Professional specialty occupations	21.70	14.00	16.11	18.81	25.59	31.2
Engineers, architects, and surveyors		14.73	15.00	29.04	32.74	34.4
Engineers, N.E.C.		14.73	24.39	29.71	33.33	35.8
Mathematical and computer scientists		-	-	-	-	_
Natural scientists Health related occupations		_ 14.89	- 16.56	18.55	21.15	24.
Registered nurses		14.89	16.63	18.42	20.82	23.3
Pharmacists		15.20	19.40	24.50	27.70	37.3
Teachers, college and university		25.16	30.88	45.64	50.58	65.3
Teachers, except college and university	18.70	12.62	15.32	17.31	20.20	27.
Librarians, archivists, and curators		-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners		-	-	-		-
Social, recreation, and religious workers		8.00	10.18	14.03	17.50	17.
Social workers Lawyers and judges		8.00	10.18	14.03	17.50	17.
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	_	_	-	-	_	-
professionals, N.E.C.	18.55	10.09	11.27	14.12	25.04	33.
Technical occupations		8.20	10.18	12.54	16.38	20.
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	12.77	7.70	9.41	11.65	15.41	18.
Licensed practical nurses		8.93	9.90	10.52	12.70	14.
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.		6.50	9.76	11.25	13.73	20.
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations		15.82	18.30	24.44	30.43	37.
Executives, administrators, and managers Administrators, education and related fields	27.44 21.21	13.50 10.33	19.23 10.97	24.44	35.77 26.17	43. 30.
Managers, medicine and health		18.75	22.06	23.12	29.29	31.
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.		12.98	21.85	35.77	39.23	47.
Management related occupations		15.87	17.56	21.15	29.48	31.9
Management related occupations, N.E.C		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Sales occupations		5.15	6.00	7.76	15.23	21.
Administrative support occupations, including clerical		7.06	8.50	10.07	13.42	16.
Supervisors, financial records processing		12.09 9.36	13.25 9.78	15.14	18.27 15.44	19.
Receptionists		7.32	7.50	7.99	8.82	10.3
Order clerks		6.99	7.65	8.75	9.77	10.2
Library clerks		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Records clerks, N.E.C.		8.50	9.10	10.66	10.66	11.
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks		9.45	10.00	12.21	17.03	17.
Stock and inventory clerks		5.80	6.75	8.75	15.83	18.
General office clerks Data entry keyers	9.35 9.26	7.21 8.21	7.82 8.65	9.13 8.65	10.78 8.80	12.4
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.		8.25	8.80	10.16	12.55	14.2
Blue-collar occupations	11.93	6.95	8.30	11.05	15.05	17.3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations		10.00	11.50	15.13	17.15	19.
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.		14.83	14.90	15.33	19.75	19.
Electricians	15.82	13.15	14.00	16.00	17.60	18.
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors		7.48	8.75	10.91	14.82	16.
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.		6.50	7.23	9.65	10.73	20.
Transportation and material moving occupations		6.50 6.50	8.00	11.86	14.05	17.
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers		6.50 5.50	7.00 7.19	10.00	16.84 10.43	17. 12.
Stock handlers and baggers		5.15	5.15	6.76	8.92	12.
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.		6.70	7.51	8.06	10.56	11.3
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.		5.85	6.83	8.29	11.32	13.
Service occupations	8.14	5.20	6.00	7.25	9.25	13.
Protective service occupations	10.76	5.50	6.50	8.50	15.42	17.
Guards and police except public service		5.25	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.
Food service occupations	5.80	2.13	5.15	6.00	7.10	8.2

			All in	dustries		
Occupation ³				Percentil	es	
	Mean	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued) Food service occupations (-Continued) Kitchen workers, food preparation Health service occupations Health aides, except nursing Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants Cleaning and building service occupations Janitors and cleaners Personal service occupations	8.84 8.34 7.44	\$5.50 6.44 6.09 6.50 5.47 5.30 5.85	\$6.00 7.62 7.30 7.70 6.00 6.00 7.04	\$7.00 8.13 8.34 8.10 6.62 6.62 8.57	\$7.95 9.20 10.65 9.00 7.92 7.51 11.30	\$9.50 10.65 12.23 10.40 10.09 9.64 12.10

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Birmingham, AL, July 1998 — Continued

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. 2×10^{-10}

 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 stablishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule. 3 A classification system including about 480 individual

occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups. ⁴ The positional statistics for this occupation were

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

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

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Birmingham, AL, July 1998

			Private	e industry	,			State	e and loc	al govern	ment	
Occupation ³				Percentil	es				F	Percentile	s	
	Mean	10	25	Median 50	75	90	Mean	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations All occupations excluding sales		\$6.25 6.35	\$8.00 8.00	\$10.87 10.97	\$16.75 16.83	\$24.44 24.44	\$15.94 15.96	\$7.51 7.51	\$10.36 10.44	\$14.39 14.39	\$18.39 18.39	\$25.37 25.49
White-collar occupations White-collar occupations excluding sales	16.31 16.77	7.50 8.08	9.41 10.00	14.24 14.65	20.74 20.91	29.52 29.68	17.95 18.00	8.98 9.02	12.28 12.28	16.55 16.55	19.83 19.90	28.72 28.88
Professional specialty and technical												
occupations Professional specialty occupations Engineers, architects, and surveyors	18.73 22.03 23.62	9.92 14.59 14.73	12.62 16.46 15.00	17.57 20.82 24.50	24.00 27.40 31.68	29.66 31.12 33.65	19.93 21.41 –	12.09 13.00 -	14.39 15.48 -	17.31 17.96 –	21.22 24.09 -	29.7 [,] 31.56
Mathematical and computer scientists Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
Health related occupations Registered nurses Teachers, college and university		14.61 14.61	16.14 16.15 _	18.36 18.35	20.79 20.46	23.32 22.32 –	20.44	15.68 15.51	17.50 17.38	19.06 18.60	22.89 22.04	26.5 25.3
Teachers, except college and university Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-		18.82	12.81 _	15.32	17.31	20.42	27.5
Social scientists and urban planners Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-									-
Lawyers and judges Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-
Technical occupations Licensed practical nurses Health technologists and technicians,		8.00 8.61	10.15 9.69	11.45 10.25	17.57 11.40	20.65 13.20	13.45 –	8.99 –	10.97	13.67 –	15.84 –	18.2 -
N.E.C Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.46	6.16	9.36	11.23	17.46	20.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
occupations Executives, administrators, and managers	26.02 27.90	15.45 12.66	18.30 20.67	24.44	31.60 36.59	38.14 44.35	23.39	16.35 17.95	18.57 18.75	21.21	26.17 29.57	30.1 30.5
Administrators, education and related fields	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.45	18.39	21.55	24.98	27.13	30.1
Managers, medicine and health Managers and administrators, N.E.C. Management related occupations	24.19 32.00 23.93	20.83 12.98 15.87	22.06 23.39 17.56	23.12 35.77 24.66	27.91 39.23 29.57	29.29 47.50 32.16	- - 18.48	- - 12.10	- - 18.05	- - 19.64	 20.34	- - 21.5
Management related occupations, N.E.C Sales occupations	25.43 11.40	21.15 5.15	21.15 5.80	26.13 7.50	29.48 14.35	30.43 21.75	-	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(4)
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.18	7.47	8.54	10.07	14.19	16.65	10.07	5.41	8.00	9.91	12.28	14.4
Secretaries Order clerks Library clerks	8.73 -	8.96 6.99 -	9.49 7.65 -	13.53 8.75 -	16.00 9.77 -	17.24 10.25 -	11.22 - 7.38	9.74 - (⁴)	9.78 - (⁴)	11.07 - (⁴)	11.76 - (⁴)	14.4 - (⁴)
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks Stock and inventory clerks General office clerks	13.52	10.00 5.80 6.73	10.58 6.75 7.50	12.21 8.75 8.77	17.03 15.83 10.38	17.03 18.97 11.68	- - 9.61	- - 7.59	- - 8.15	- - 9.13	- - 11.02	- - 12.6
Data entry keyers Administrative support occupations,	9.26	8.21	8.65	8.65	8.80	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.E.CBlue-collar occupations	10.68 12.00	8.16 7.00	8.65 8.25	10.07	12.34 15.33	14.24 17.83	11.29	- 6.50	8.78	11.32	13.82	14.7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C	14.97 16.40	9.67 14.83	11.40 14.90	15.13 15.33	17.15 19.75	19.97 19.97	14.63	10.64	13.03	14.23	16.24	18.8
Electricians Machine operators, assemblers, and	15.82	13.15	14.00	16.00	17.60	18.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
inspectors Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	11.85 10.69	7.43 6.50	8.75 7.23	10.91 9.65	15.04 10.73	16.27 20.21	-	_	-	_	-	_
Transportation and material moving occupations Truck drivers	11.85	7.00 6.50	8.00 6.89	12.12 9.87	14.73 17.83	17.83 17.83	10.78	6.50 -	7.87 -	11.57 –	13.67 -	14.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Stock handlers and baggers	8.98	5.50 5.15	7.15 5.15	8.45 6.76	10.09 8.92	12.20 10.00	-	-	-	-	_	-

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Birmingham, AL, July 1998 — Continued

		Private industry						State and local government					
Occupation ³				Percentil	es				F	Percentile	es		
	Mean	10	25	Median 50	75	90	Mean	10	25	Median 50	75	90	
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)													
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and													
laborers (-Continued)													
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	\$8.97	\$6.70	\$7.50	\$8.60	\$10.56	\$11.35							
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	φο.97 8.78	φ0.70 5.85	\$7.50 6.75	^{φ0.00} 7.45	9.87	13.89	_	_	_	_	_	_	
				_									
Service occupations	6.98	5.15	5.95	6.75	8.05	9.64	\$11.86	\$6.20	\$7.95			\$17.9	
Protective service occupations	7.12	5.25	6.00	6.50	7.25	9.69	15.48	11.64	13.36	15.56	17.20	19.6	
Guards and police except public													
service		5.25	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Food service occupations		2.13	3.00	6.00	7.10	8.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Health service occupations		6.30	7.51	8.10	9.12	10.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Health aides, except nursing	8.59	6.06	6.80	8.06	10.64	12.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.33	6.46	7.63	8.10	9.00	10.45							
	0.33	0.40	7.05	0.10	9.00	10.45	-	-	-	_	-	-	
Cleaning and building service occupations	6.66	5.30	5.95	6.35	7.15	8.12	10.56	6.86	8.20	10.05	11.03	18.4	
Janitors and cleaners	6.72	5.24	5.93	6.43	7.15	9.64	9.49	6.59	8.18	9.81	10.78	12.07	
Personal service occupations			-	- 0.45		- 3.04		-	-				

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, and half receive the same as or less or less than the rate shown. rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. $^2\,$ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as

working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule. 3 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover

all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups. 4 The positional statistics for this occupation were suppressed because some were

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

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Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Birmingham, AL, July 1998

						All indu	50185					
Occupation ³			Fu	II-time						time		
Coolpaion	Mean			Percentil	es		Mean		F	Percentile	s	
	wear	10	25	Median 50	75	90	Weall	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Il occupations	\$14.37	\$6.75	\$8.57	\$12.17	\$17.48	\$25.08	\$7.65	\$5.15	\$5.15	\$6.50	\$8.00	\$11.8
All occupations excluding sales	14.38	6.80	8.61	12.21	17.38	25.11	8.02	5.15	5.15	6.50	8.00	13.8
White-collar occupations White-collar occupations excluding sales	17.04 17.18	8.07 8.21	10.07 10.25	15.26 15.32	20.78 20.78	29.52 29.57	10.13 13.87	5.15 7.00	5.75 8.05	7.65 10.87	11.23 17.46	20.29 23.00
Professional specialty and technical												
occupations	19.34	10.25	14.01	17.38	23.05	29.68	17.63	10.03	10.87	15.75	20.29	28.0
Professional specialty occupations	21.72	14.00	16.02	18.81	25.59	31.15	21.32	15.75	16.37	20.29	22.20	37.3
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	25.12	14.73	15.00	29.04	32.74	34.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C Mathematical and computer scientists		14.73 -	24.39	29.71	33.33	35.83	_	_	_	-	_	
Natural scientists	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Health related occupations			16.62	18.42	21.09	24.25	21.22	_ 15.75	_ 16.37	20.29	22.32	37.3
Registered nurses	19.09	14.78	16.82	18.38	20.97	23.47	18.43	15.75	15.75	19.02	20.29	22.3
Teachers, college and university	43.77	25.29	30.89	45.64	50.58	65.34	-	-	-	- 13.02	20.23	
Teachers, except college and university	18.70	12.62	15.32	17.31	20.33	27.53	_	_	_	_	_	L _
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-		_	-	_	_	_	- 1
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	- 1
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.82	8.00	10.18	14.03	17.50	17.50	_	-	_	_	_	-
Social workers	13.82	8.00	10.18	14.03	17.50	17.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
and professionals, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	
Technical occupations	13.51	8.06	10.18	12.62	16.70	20.65	13.40	8.52	10.44	10.87	12.09	28.0
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	13.02	7.70	9.37	12.96	16.04	19.80	_	_	_	_	_	
Licensed practical nurses	11.14	8.93	9.90	10.52	12.70	14.35	_	_	_	_	-	-
Health technologists and technicians,	11.14	0.95	9.90	10.52	12.70	14.55	_	-	-	-	-	-
N.E.C.	12.24	6.50	9.76	11.25	13.73	20.74	_	_	_	_	_	L _
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.27	0.00	5.70	11.20	10.70	20.74						
occupations	25.63	15.82	18.30	24.44	30.43	37.50	_	_	_	_	_	l _
Executives, administrators, and	20.00				00110	0.100						
managers	27.44	13.50	19.23	24.44	35.77	43.27	_	-	_	_	_	-
Administrators, education and related												
fields	21.21	10.33	10.97	21.21	26.17	30.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, medicine and health	25.60	18.75	22.06	23.12	29.29	31.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	31.43	12.98	21.85	35.77	39.23	47.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations Management related occupations,	23.40	15.87	17.56	21.15	29.48	31.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.E.C Sales occupations	24.35 14.14	18.05 5.80	21.15 7.00	25.11 10.10	29.48 20.83	30.43 25.00	6.26	- 5.15	- 5.15	- 5.65	- 7.00	8.0
Administrative support occupations, including	14.14	5.60	7.00	10.10	20.03	25.00	0.20	5.15	5.15	5.65	7.00	0.0
clerical	11.08	7.18	8.57	10.18	13.61	16.56	8.22	6.20	7.00	8.00	8.95	11.2
Supervisors, financial records												
processing		12.09	13.25	15.14	18.27	19.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	12.57	9.36	9.78	11.79	15.44	17.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	8.41	7.32	7.50	7.99	8.82	10.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Records clerks, N.E.C.	10.17	8.50	9.10	10.66	10.66	11.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing		0.45	10.00	10.01	17.02	17.00	_	_				
clerks Stock and inventory clerks	13.19 10.69	9.45 5.80	10.00 6.75	12.21 8.75	17.03 15.83	17.03 18.97	_	_	_	_	_	
General office clerks	9.41	7.08	7.81	9.13	10.82	12.40	_	_	_		_	
Data entry keyers	9.18	8.16	8.65	8.65	8.80	12.40	_	_	_	_	_	
Administrative support occupations,	5.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00						
N.E.C.	10.75	8.25	8.80	10.16	12.61	14.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue-collar occupations	12.12	7.15	8.50	11.35	15.13	17.83	6.18	5.15	5.15	5.50	6.50	7.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.05	10.00	11 50	15 40	17 45	10.07						
occupations	14.95	10.00	11.50	15.13	17.15	19.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	16.40	14.83	14.90	15.33	19.75	19.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians Machine operators, assemblers, and	15.82	13.15	14.00	16.00	17.60	18.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
•	11.75	7.48	8.75	10.91	1/ 22	16.05	_	_	_	_	_	
inspectors	11.75	1.40	0.75	10.91	14.82	CU.01	-	-	_	-	_	-

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Birmingham, AL, July 1998 — Continued

						All indu	stries					
			Ful	Il-time					Part	time		
Occupation ³				Percentil	es				F	ercentile	s	
	Mean	10	25	Median 50	75	90	Mean	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued) Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (-Continued) Miscellaneous machine operators,												
N.E.C	\$10.69	\$6.50	\$7.23	\$9.65	\$10.73	\$20.21	-	-	-	-	-	_
Transportation and material moving	44.00	7.04	0.00	10.10		47.00						
occupations Truck drivers	11.86 11.26	7.21 6.50	8.00 7.00	12.19 10.00	14.14 16.84	17.83 17.83	_	_	_	_	_	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and	11.20	0.50	7.00	10.00	10.04	17.00	_	_	_	_	_	
laborers	9.25	6.70	7.50	8.50	10.43	12.40	_	_	_	_	_	_
Stock handlers and baggers Freight, stock, and material handlers,	8.34	6.25	6.79	7.70	9.40	11.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.E.C	8.69	6.70	7.51	7.80	10.56	11.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	9.11	5.85	6.83	8.29	11.32	13.28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	8.57	5.50	6.30	7.60	9.70	14.15	\$5.71	\$2.13	\$5.15	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$8.00
Protective service occupations	11.23	6.00	6.50	10.61	15.56	17.91	_	-	_	_	_	_
Food service occupations	6.05	2.13	5.32	6.20	7.55	8.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.42	5.50	5.50	7.55	8.75	9.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health service occupations	8.42	6.42	7.60	8.10	9.25	10.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health aides, except nursing	8.84	6.09	7.30	8.34	10.65	12.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and												
attendants	8.34	6.50	7.66	8.10	9.00	10.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service												
occupations	7.73	5.94	6.25	6.80	8.59	10.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors and cleaners	7.52	5.75	6.25	6.87	8.31	10.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 earn the same as or more than the rate shown. At 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

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."

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Birmingham, AL, July 1998

			All ind	ustries		
Occupation ³	Mean	Weekly	earnings	Mean	Annual e	arnings
	weekly hours ⁴	Mean	Median	annual hours	Mean	Median
Il occupations	39.6	\$569	\$480	1,991	\$28,607	\$24,37
All occupations excluding sales	39.5	568	484	1,988	28,578	24,51
White-collar occupations	40.0	682	600	2,000	34,087	29,52
White-collar occupations excluding sales	40.0	687	608	1,996	34,285	29,84
Professional specialty and technical occupations	40.0	773	700	1,933	37,399	33,08
Professional specialty occupations	39.9	867	752	1,880	40,826	36,40
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	42.1	1,058	1,179	2,191	55,029	61,31
Engineers, N.E.C.	42.6	1,188	1,192	2,213	61,783	62,00
Mathematical and computer scientists	_	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists Health related occupations	40.0	- 767	737	2,076	_ 39,829	- 38,30
Registered nurses	40.0	763	735	2,070	39,659	38,30
Teachers, college and university	38.6	1,691	1,687	1,820	79,663	69,93
Teachers, except college and university	39.6	740	692	1,568	29,326	27,69
Librarians, archivists, and curators	_	-	_	-	_	
Social scientists and urban planners	_	-	_	-	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	40.0	553	561	2,080	28,754	29,18
Social workers	40.0	553	561	2,080	28,754	29,18
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and						
professionals, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	40.0	540	505	2,079	28,084	26,24
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	40.0	521	518	2,074	27,011	26,83
Licensed practical nurses	40.0	445	421	2,080	23,165	21,87
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	40.0	490	450	2,080	25,467	23,40
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	40.4	1,036	985	2,060	52,811	48,88
Executives, administrators, and managers	40.8 40.0	1,119 849	1,009	2,044	56,084	50,43 30,73
Administrators, education and related fields Managers, medicine and health	40.0	1,026	848 925	1,713 2,077	36,337 53,184	48,09
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	41.4	1,300	1,431	2,151	67,589	74,40
Management related occupations	40.0	936	846	2,081	48,697	43,99
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	40.2	978	1,004	2,088	50,840	52,22
Sales occupations	40.5	572	375	2,104	29,752	19,50
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39.8	441	407	2,024	22,439	20,94
Supervisors, financial records processing	40.0	634	606	2,080	32,991	31,49
Secretaries	39.9	501	470	2,044	25,692	24,23
Receptionists	40.0	336	319	2,080	17,492	16,61
Records clerks, N.E.C.	40.0	407	426	2,080	21,149	22,17
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	39.3	518	488	2,043	26,937	25,39
Stock and inventory clerks	40.0	428	350	2,080	22,237	18,20
General office clerks Data entry keyers	40.0 40.0	376 367	365 346	2,053 2,080	19,321 19,085	18,99 17,99
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	40.0	430	406	2,080	22,368	21,13
					-	
Blue-collar occupations	40.1	486	453	2,036	24,669	22,90
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40.0	598	605	2,023	30,241	29,29
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	40.0	656	613	2,080	34,113	31,88
Electricians	40.0	633	640	2,080	32,900	33,28
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C	40.0 40.0	470 427	436 386	2,080 2,080	24,436 22,229	22,69 20,07
Transportation and material moving occupations	40.0	482	487	2,030	22,229	20,07
Truck drivers	42.3	476	407	2,201	24,774	20,80
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	40.0	370	340	2,012	18,614	16,64
Stock handlers and baggers	40.0	334	308	2,080	17,353	16,02
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C	40.0	348	312	2,080	18,081	16,22
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	40.0	364	332	2,080	18,949	17,23
Service occupations	37.2	319	288	1,889	16,178	14,56
Protective service occupations	40.8	458	388	2,110	23,708	19,65
Food service occupations	34.4	208	203	1,648	9,975	10,24
Kitchen workers, food preparation	34.3	255	262	1,709	12,688	11,70
Health service occupations	39.5	333	324	2,052	17,284	16,84
Health aides, except nursing	40.0	353	334	2,080	18,377	17,34
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	39.4	328	324	2,045	17,059	16,82
Cleaning and building service occupations	32.9	254	228	1,706	13,181	11,79

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings ¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only ² , all ir	dustries,
Birmingham, AL, July 1998 — Continued	

		All industries									
Occupation ³	Mean	Weekly earnings		Mean	Annual earnings						
	weekly hours ⁴	Mean	Median	annual hours	Mean	Median					
Service occupations (-Continued) Cleaning and building service occupations (-Continued) Janitors and cleaners Personal service occupations	32.4 _	\$244 -	\$255 -	1,684 –	\$12,661 -	\$13,250 -					

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

a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule. 3 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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."

		All workers '	4	All ind	ustries
Occupational group ³ and level	All indus- tries	Private industry	State and local govern- ment	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Il occupations All occupations excluding sales	\$13.96 14.06	\$13.44 13.53	\$15.94 15.96	\$14.37 14.38	\$7.65 8.02
White-collar occupations	16.73	16.31	17.95	17.04	10.13
Level 1	7.07	7.03	-	7.14	-
Level 2	8.69	8.50	9.71	8.85	-
Level 3	8.27	8.13	-	8.79	6.57
Level 4	10.32 13.86	10.74 13.32	9.27 15.95	10.35 13.91	_
Level 6	15.41	16.05	-	15.39	
Level 7	15.97	14.60	19.14	16.04	-
Level 8	17.80	19.11	16.93	17.58	-
Level 9	22.49	22.88	21.09	22.62	18.84
Level 10	28.96	29.00	-	29.01	-
Level 11	29.74	29.59	-	29.74	-
Level 12 Not able to be leveled	37.81 39.74	38.23	_	37.81 39.74	_
White-collar occupations excluding sales	17.10	16.77	18.00	17.18	13.87
Level 1	7.41	7.37	-	7.48	-
Level 2	8.82	8.60	9.71	8.82	-
Level 3	8.83	8.68	-	8.85	8.59
Level 4	10.31	10.73	9.27	10.34	-
Level 5	13.94	13.41	15.95	13.99	-
Level 6	15.38 15.90	16.04 14.50	- 19.18	15.37 15.98	_
Level 8	17.12	17.47	16.93	16.87	_
Level 9	22.41	22.78	21.09	22.55	18.84
Level 10	28.96	29.00	_	29.01	-
Level 11	29.98	29.85	-	29.98	-
Level 12	37.81	38.23	-	37.81	-
Not able to be leveled	39.74	-	-	39.74	-
Professional specialty and technical occupations	19.28	18.73	19.93	19.34	17.63
Professional specialty occupations	21.70	22.03	21.41	21.72	21.32
Level 5	17.73	-	_	17.73	-
Level 7	19.63	15.03	20.77	19.70	-
Level 8	16.59	15.33	16.86	16.23 21.92	18.84
Level 9	21.68 27.31	21.84	_	27.31	10.04
Level 11	29.16	28.86	_	29.16	_
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	25.12	23.62	-	25.12	-
Level 11	31.43	-	-	31.43	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-		- 10.10	-
Health related occupations Level 7	19.37 17.78	18.74	20.44	19.19 17.89	21.22
Level 8	21.95	_	_	-	_
Level 9	19.14	17.90	-	19.19	-
Teachers, college and university	43.53	-	-	43.77	-
Teachers, except college and university	18.70	-	18.82	18.70	-
Level 8	16.13	-	-	16.13	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_	_	-
Social, religious, and recreation workers	13.82			13.82	_
Lawyers and judges	-	_	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and					
professionals, N.E.C.	18.55	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	13.50	13.53	13.45	13.51	13.40
Level 4	9.24	9.07	-	9.16	_
Level 5	12.04 15.72	15.72	_	12.04 15.72	
Level 7	13.58	13.33	14.36	13.72	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	25.63	26.02	23.39	25.63	-
Level 8	19.74	18.95	-	19.74	-
Level 9	23.40	23.79	21.97	23.40	-
Level 11	33.06	33.06	I _	33.06	I _

 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, Birmingham, AL, July 1998

		All workers '	1	All industries		
Occupational group ³ and level	All indus- tries	Private industry	State and local govern- ment	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	
White-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations						
(-Continued)						
Level 12	\$37.81	\$38.23		\$37.81	-	
Executives, administrators, and managers	27.44	27.90	\$25.47	27.44	-	
Level 9	20.61	19.90	-	20.61	-	
Level 11	33.39	33.39	_	33.39	_	
Level 12 Management related occupations	37.81 23.40	38.23 23.93	18.48	37.81 23.40	_	
Sales occupations	23.40	11.40	10.40	14.14	\$6.26	
Level 3	6.92	6.78		-	5.76	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.02	11.18	10.07	11.08	8.22	
Level 1	7.41	7.37	-	7.48	- 0.22	
Level 2	8.89	8.64	10.02	8.89	_	
Level 3	8.96	8.81	-	8.99	8.62	
Level 4	10.43	10.90	9.23	10.46	_	
Level 5	13.57	13.61	-	13.60	_	
Level 7	13.56	13.48	-	13.56	-	
Blue-collar occupations	11.93	12.00	11.29	12.12	6.18	
Level 1		6.99	11.29		0.10	
Level 2	7.37 8.01	7.92	8.35	7.79 8.08	-	
Level 3	10.76	10.64	0.35	10.76		
Level 4	10.76	10.84		10.70		
Level 5	12.52	12.48	_	12.52	_	
Level 6	16.07	16.07	_	16.07	_	
Level 7	16.34	16.54	_	16.34	-	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14.95	14.97	14.63	14.95	-	
Level 4	12.70	12.70	-	12.70	-	
Level 5	12.47	12.35	-	12.47	-	
Level 6	16.80	16.48	-	16.80	-	
Level 7	16.20	16.36	-	16.20	-	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.75	11.85	-	11.75	-	
Level 1	7.58	7.26	-	7.58	-	
Level 3	11.20	11.20	-	11.20	-	
Level 4	12.71	13.10	-	12.71	-	
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.54	11.85	10.78	11.86	-	
Level 2	8.04	-	8.58	8.35	-	
Level 4	11.89	12.10	-	11.89	-	
Level 5	13.61	13.61	-	13.61	-	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.01 7.36	8.98 6.90	-	9.25 8.02	-	
Level 2	8.11	8.17	_	8.02		
Level 2	8.10	8.10	_	8.10		
Level 5	11.34	11.34	-	11.34	-	
Service occupations	8.14	6.98	11.86	8.57	5.71	
Level 1	6.37	6.20	8.52	6.48	6.14	
Level 2	7.12	6.97	7.65	7.74	-	
Level 3	7.42	6.35	13.04	7.52	-	
Level 4	9.79	9.65	10.03 13.11	9.79 11.83	-	
Level 5 Protective service occupations	11.84 10.76	- 7.12		11.83		
Food service occupations	10.76		15.48		-	
Level 1	5.80 5.99	5.61 5.88	_	6.05 5.59		
Level 2	5.38	- 5.00	_	- 5.59		
	5.50	_	-	-	_	

 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, Birmingham, AL, July 1998 — Continued

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings ¹ by occ	upational group and levels ² , all industries, private industry,
State and local government, full-time and	part-time workers, Birmingham, AL, July 1998 — Continued

	All workers ⁴			All industries		
Occupational group ³ and level	All indus- tries	Private industry	State and local govern- ment	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	
Service occupations (-Continued)						
Health service occupations		\$8.37	-	\$8.42	-	
Level 2	8.21	-	-	-	-	
Level 3	7.42	7.36	-	7.39	-	
Level 4	9.67	-	-	9.67	-	
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.44	6.66	\$10.56	7.73	-	
Level 1	6.68	6.36	-	6.95	-	
Level 3	8.75	-	-	-	-	
Personal service occupations	8.90	-	-	-	-	

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to 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.

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.

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."

		All workers4	All ind	All industries		
Occupation ³ and level	All indus- tries	Private industry	State and local govern- ment	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	
White-collar occupations:						
Professional specialty and technical occupations:						
Professional specialty occupations:						
Engineers, N.E.C.	\$27.92	_	_	\$27.92	_	
Registered nurses	19.04	\$18.55	\$19.82	19.09	\$18.43	
Level 7	17.78	_	_	17.89	_	
Level 9	19.25	18.01	-	19.33	_	
Pharmacists	24.69	-	-	-	-	
Social workers	13.82	-	-	13.82	-	
Technical occupations:						
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	12.77	-	-	13.02	-	
Licensed practical nurses	11.14	10.64	-	11.14	_	
Level 7	12.26	-	-	12.26	-	
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C	12.24	12.46	-	12.24	-	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations:						
Administrators, education and related fields	21.21	_	24.45	21.21	-	
Level 9	18.27	_	-	18.27	-	
Managers, medicine and health	25.60	24.19	-	25.60	-	
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	31.43	32.00	-	31.43	-	
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	24.35	25.43	-	24.35	-	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical:						
Supervisors, financial records processing	15.86	_	-	15.86	_	
Secretaries	12.57	13.05	11.22	12.57	-	
Level 3	9.73	-	-	9.73	-	
Level 4	10.59	-	11.15	10.59	-	
Receptionists	8.41	-	-	8.41	-	
Order clerks	8.73	8.73	-	-	-	
Library clerks	7.38	-	7.38	-	-	
Records clerks, N.E.C.	10.17	-	-	10.17	-	
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.19	13.52	-	13.19	-	
Level 4	11.14	-	-	11.14	-	
Stock and inventory clerks	10.69	10.69	-	10.69	-	
General office clerks	9.35	9.01	9.61	9.41	-	
Level 4	10.49	-	-	10.49	-	
Data entry keyers	9.26	9.26	-	9.18	-	
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C	10.73	10.68	-	10.75	-	
Blue-collar occupations:						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations:						
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	16.40	16.40	-	16.40	-	
Electricians	15.82	15.82	-	15.82	-	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors:						
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	10.69	10.69	-	10.69	-	
Transportation and material moving occupations:						
Truck drivers	11.26	11.27	-	11.26	-	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers:						
Stock handlers and baggers	7.26	7.26	-	8.34	-	
Level 1	6.58	6.58	-	7.84	-	
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C	8.72	8.97	-	8.69	-	
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	9.11	8.78	-	9.11	-	
Level 1	9.37	7.97	-	9.37	-	
Service occupations:						
Protective service occupations:						
Guards and police except public service	6.62	6.48	_	_	_	
	0.02	00				
Food service occupations:						

 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, Birmingham, AL, July 1998

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, Birmingham, AL, July 1998 — Continued

		All workers ⁴	All industries		
Occupation ³ and level	All indus- tries	Private industry	State and local govern- ment	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations: (-Continued) Health service occupations: Health aides, except nursing Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants Level 2 Cleaning and building service occupations: Janitors and cleaners Level 1	8.34 8.22 7.26	\$8.59 8.33 - 7.26 6.72 6.40	- - - - - \$9.49 -	\$8.84 8.34 - 7.21 7.52 7.13	

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

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.

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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."

Table C-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and selected characteristics, all industries, Birmingham, AL, July 1998

Occupational group ²	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
All occupations	\$14.37	\$7.65	\$14.55	\$13.90	\$13.85	\$17.19
All occupations excluding sales	14.38	8.02	15.13	13.95	13.98	16.43
White-collar occupations	17.04	10.13	-	16.83	16.64	-
White-collar excluding sales	17.18	13.87	-	17.10	17.07	-
Professional specialty and technical occupations	19.34	17.63	_	19.26	19.28	_
Professional specialty occupations	21.72	21.32	_	21.70	21.70	_
Technical occupations	13.51	13.40	_	12.77	13.50	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	25.63	_	_	25.63	26.49	_
Sales occupations		6.26	_	12.45	10.29	_
Administrative support including clerical occupations	11.08	8.22	-	10.46	11.00	-
Blue-collar occupations	12.12	6.18	14 25	11 24	11.57	17 47
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14.95	_	16.23	14.43	14.57	_
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.75	_	15.53	10.18	11.30	_
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.86	_	14.21	11.01	11.03	_
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.25	-	8.61	9.08	8.98	-
Service occupations	8.57	5.71	-	8.13	8.18	-

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 lotaning into pay 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."

Table C-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and industry division, private industry, all workers², Birmingham, AL, July 1998

		Good	s-produc	ing indus	stries ⁴	S	ervice-pr	oducing	industrie	s ⁵
Occupational group ³	All private industries	Total	Mining	Con- struc- tion	Manu- factur- ing	Total	Trans- port- ation and public utilities	Whole- sale and retail trade	Fin- ance, insur- ance, and real estate	Serv- ices
All occupations All occupations excluding sales	\$13.44 13.53	\$13.20 12.92			\$13.70 13.33					\$12.02 12.02
White-collar occupations White-collar excluding sales	16.31 16.77	17.32 16.38			18.00 17.05	_ _				14.79 14.81
Professional specialty and technical occupations Professional specialty occupations	18.73 22.03	17.25 18.24	-	-	17.25 18.24	-	-	-		17.28 20.96
Technical occupations Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Sales occupations	13.53 26.02 11.40	27.63		-	_ 27.63	-	-			11.40 21.77
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	11.40	12.62	-	-	12.75	-	-	-	-	9.99
Blue-collar occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.00 14.97	12.27 14.62		_ \$13.99	12.48 15.05	-			-	8.50 13.02
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.85 11.85 8.98	11.70 12.43 9.28	- - -		11.70 12.29 9.35	- - -	- - -			
Service occupations	6.98	10.27	_	_	10.27	_	_	_	_	7.45

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.

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 ⁴ the the the time employee in the extension of the part of t

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."

Table C-3. Mean hourly earnings ¹ by occupational group and establishment employment si	ze, private
industry, all workers ² , Birmingham, AL, July 1998	

	AH		100	nore	
Occupational group ³ Workers		50 - 99 workers	Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All occupations	\$13.44	\$11.71	\$13.83	\$11.79	\$15.94
All occupations excluding sales		11.33	14.03	11.96	16.11
White-collar occupations	16.31	16.24	16.32	13.69	19.20
White-collar excluding sales	16.77	16.07	16.85	14.16	19.72
Professional specialty and technical occupations		22.10	18.61	18.18	18.90
Professional specialty occupations Technical occupations	22.03 13.53	22.10	22.03 13.53	22.23	21.88 14.64
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations		21.19	27.04	21.46	31.05
Sales occupations Administrative support, including clerical occupations	11.40 11.18	16.94 11.04	9.22 11.20	_ 10.37	_ 12.64
Blue-collar occupations	12.00	11.37	12.24	10.45	13.32
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations		14.68	15.09	13.76	15.39
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors		11.69	11.94	8.82	15.23
Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers		- 8.10	12.05 9.39	11.40 9.07	13.18 9.57
Service occupations	6.98	5.30	7.50	7.65	7.18

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.

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.

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."

		All workers	
Occupational group ²	All industries	Private industry	State and local govern- ment
All occupations	252,130	196,654	55,476
All occupations excluding sales	240,374	185,245	55,129
White-collar occupations	139,951	102,596	37,355
White-collar excluding sales	128,195	91,188	37,008
Professional specialty and technical occupations	51,868	26,879	24,989
Professional specialty occupations	37,389	16,440	20,949
Technical occupations	14,480	10,439	4,041
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	24,065	20,384	3,681
Sales occupations	11,756	11,409	-
Administrative support including clerical occupations	52,262	43,925	8,337
Blue-collar occupations	63,326	55,969	7,357
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	19,870	18,646	1,224
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12,263	11,641	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	11,643	7,021	4,621
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	19,550	18,661	-
Service occupations	48,852	38,089	10,764

Table C-4. Number of workers¹ represented by occupational group, Birmingham, AL, July 1998

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.

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."

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

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

The Birmingham, AL, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Blount, Jefferson, St. Clair, and Shelby Counties, AL.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two

stage stratified design with probability proportional to employment sampling at each stage. The first stage of sample selection was a probability sample of establishments. The sample of establishments was drawn by first stratifying the sampling frame by industry and ownership. The number of sample establishments allocated to each stratum is approximately proportional to the stratum employment. Each sampled establishment is selected within a stratum with a probability proportional to its employment. Use of this technique means that the larger an establishment's employment, the greater its chance of selection. Weights were applied to each establishment when the data were tabulated so that it represents similar units (by industry and employment size) in the economy which were not selected for collection. See appendix table 1 for a count of establishments in the survey by employment size. The second stage of sample selection, detailed below, was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

Data collection

The collection of data from survey respondents required detailed procedures. Collection was the responsibility of the field economists, working out of the Regional Office, who visited each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to follow-up and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collection period

The survey data were collected over several months. For each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment's most recent information at the time of collection. The payroll reference month shown in the tables reflects the average date of this information for all sample units.

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

Incentive worker. Any employee whose earnings are tied, at least in part, to commissions, piece rates, production bo-

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

Establishments that were determined to be out of busi-

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

. . . .

Survey response

	Establish-
	ments
Total in sample	152
Responding	101
Out of business or not in	
survey scope	11
Unable or refused to pro-	
vide data	40

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

Estimation

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

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

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

Data reliability

The data in this bulletin are estimates from a scientifically

selected probability sample. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey, sampling and nonsampling.

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

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

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

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

Appendix table 1. Number of establishments studied by industry division and establishment employment size, and number of establishments represented, Birmingham, AL, July 1998

Industry	Number of establish- ments rep- resented	Number of establishments studied				
				100 workers or more		
		Total studied 50 - 99 workers		Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	1.051	00	04	74	24	40
All industries		98	24	74	34	40
Private industry		82	23	59	29	30
Goods-producing industries		23	9	14	5	9
Construction	91	4	3	1	-	1
Manufacturing	202	19	6	13	5	8
Service-producing industries		59	14	45	24	21
Tranportation and public utilities		4	1	3	_	3
Wholesale and retail trade		19	9	10	6	4
Finance, insurance and real estate		5	1	4	2	
Services		31	3	28	16	12
		16	3	15	-	12
State and local government	54	16	.1	15	5	10

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, Birmingham, AL, July 1998

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All indus- tries	Private industry	State and local govern- ment
All occupations All occupations excluding sales	3.3 3.4	4.2 4.3	5.0 5.0
White-collar occupations White-collar occupations excluding sales	3.7 3.8	4.7 4.8	5.9 5.9
Professional specialty and technical occupations	4.2 4.9	5.0 4.6	7.0
Professional specialty occupations Engineers, architects, and surveyors	4.9	12.9	8.2
Engineers, N.E.C.	10.3	-	_
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-
Health related occupations	2.2	2.0	4.9
Registered nurses	2.0	1.8	4.3
Pharmacists	12.5	-	-
Teachers, college and university	8.2 8.1	-	8.3
Teachers, except college and university Librarians, archivists, and curators	0.1	_	0.3
Social scientists and urban planners	_	_	_
Social, recreation, and religious workers	8.7	_	-
Social workers	8.7	_	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and			
professionals, N.E.C.	21.6	-	-
Technical occupations	4.9	6.6	5.6
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians Licensed practical nurses	5.8 4.8	- 3.8	_
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	10.1	15.0	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4.8	5.3	6.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	5.6	6.6	7.2
Administrators, education and related fields	13.9	-	4.8
Managers, medicine and health	6.7	4.7	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	9.5	9.9	-
Management related occupations Management related occupations, N.E.C	7.5 6.6	7.8 5.6	8.1
Sales occupations	13.6	14.2	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3.5	3.9	7.1
Supervisors, financial records processing	7.6	_	-
Secretaries	6.9	7.9	4.8
Receptionists	4.4	_	-
Order clerks	2.6	2.6	-
Library clerks Records clerks, N.E.C.	23.5 5.2	_	23.5
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	7.2	7.2	_
Stock and inventory clerks	13.0	13.0	-
General office clerks	5.0	9.6	5.8
Data entry keyers	4.5	4.5	-
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	5.0	5.2	-
Plue coller coounctions	2.2	25	E 0
Blue-collar occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3.2 3.7	3.5 3.9	5.8
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	5.4	5.4	
Electricians	3.7	3.7	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.1	7.4	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	17.7	17.7	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.9	7.3	8.0
Truck drivers	14.8	15.9	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.9	4.1	-
Stock handlers and baggers Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C	4.6 6.2	4.6 6.9	<u>-</u>
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	10.7	11.9	_
Service occupations	4.6	4.0	8.2
Protective service occupations	12.2	4.7	3.6
Guards and police except public service	2.6	1.9	

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

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All indus- tries	Private industry	State and local govern- ment
Service occupations (-Continued) Food service occupations Kitchen workers, food preparation Health service occupations Health aides, except nursing Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants Cleaning and building service occupations	3.7 7.4 4.4	7.5 - 4.2 9.4 4.6 3.9	- - - - 8.5
Janitors and cleaners Personal service occupations		4.6 -	6.0 -

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

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 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.

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

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	5	5	3
All occupations excluding sales		5	3
White-collar occupations		6	4
White-collar occupations excluding sales	6	7	6
Professional specialty and technical occupations		8	7
Professional specialty occupations		8	8
Engineers, architects, and surveyors Engineers, N.E.C.		10	_
Mathematical and computer scientists		_	_
Natural scientists		-	_
Health related occupations	8	8	8
Registered nurses		8	8
Pharmacists		-	-
Teachers, college and university		9	-
Teachers, except college and university		7	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators		-	-
Social scientists and urban planners Social, recreation, and religious workers		8	-
Social workers		8	_
Lawyers and judges		_	_
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals,			
N.E.C		-	-
Technical occupations	-	6	6
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians		6	-
Licensed practical nurses Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C		6 5	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations		9	_
Executives, administrators, and manageral occupations		10	_
Administrators, education and related fields		9	_
Managers, medicine and health		10	_
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.		10	-
Management related occupations	8	8	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	8	8	-
Sales occupations		5	3
Administrative support occupations, including clerical		4	3
Supervisors, financial records processing		7	-
Secretaries Receptionists		5	-
Order clerks	1	3	_
Library clerks	1	_	_
Records clerks, N.E.C.		3	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks		4	_
Stock and inventory clerks		4	-
General office clerks	3	3	-
Data entry keyers	3	3	-
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	5	5	-
Blue-collar occupations		4	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations		6	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.		6	-
Electricians		7	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.		4	-
Transportation and material moving occupations		4	_
Truck drivers		4	_
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1	3	_
Stock handlers and baggers		2	_
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.		3	-
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	3	3	-
Service occupations	3	3	2
Protective service occupations		4	-
Guards and police except public service		-	-
Food service occupations		3	-
Kitchen workers, food preparation		3	-
Health service occupations		3	-
Health aides, except nursing		3	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3	3	- 1

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Birmingham, AL, July 1998

Occupation ¹	All	Full-time	Part-time
	workers	workers	workers
Service occupations (-Continued) Cleaning and building service occupations Janitors and cleaners Personal service occupations	2	2 2 -	

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Birmingham, AL, July 1998 — Continued

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."