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HIGHLIGHTS OF DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD, OH NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY JULY 2003

Workers in the Dayton-Springfield metropolitan area averaged \$19.06 per hour during July 2003, according to a new survey released by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Acting Regional Commissioner Jay Mousa reported that white-collar workers averaged \$22.26 per hour and accounted for 51 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$17.46 per hour and represented 32 percent of the workforce, while the remaining 17 percent worked in service occupations and earned \$11.87 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 309 firms representing 215,100 workers in the Dayton-Springfield metropolitan area, which is comprised of Clark, Greene, Miami, and Montgomery Counties in Ohio. Eighty-one percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Dayton-Springfield metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 60 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, accountants and auditors averaged \$24.07 per hour; registered nurses, \$22.99; and receptionists, \$9.94. Blue-collar occupations included production supervisors earning \$26.17 per hour and truck drivers at \$18.53. In the service occupations, public service police and detectives were paid \$23.15 per hour and nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, \$9.76.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Dayton-Springfield area averaged \$19.92 per hour and part-timers earned \$11.42. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$20.34 per hour, while their non-union counterparts made \$14.37. Private industry workers in establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$14.44 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$20.45.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that integrates three previously separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Dayton-Springfield, OH National Compensation Survey, July 2003 (Bulletin 3120-52). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the BLS Information Office in Chicago by calling 312-353-1880. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm. Survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service by dialing (312) 353-1880, menu option 1. Up to five documents at a time may be selected and faxed to you within minutes, 24 hours a day.

BLS Fax-on-Demand - Chicago (312) 353-1880, option 1		
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For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Chicago Information Office at (312) 353-1880 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. e.t.

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Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2003

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$19.06	2.4	\$18.28	2.9	\$22.83	3.3
All excluding sales	19.24	2.5	18.45	3.1	22.86	3.3
White collar	22.26	2.7	21.23	3.4	26.10	4.7
White collar excluding sales	23.06	3.0	22.09	3.9	26.14	4.7
Professional specialty and technical	26.71	3.7	25.26	4.9	30.86	4.6
Professional specialty	28.63	3.2	27.33	4.7	31.35	4.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	38.83	10.0	38.83	10.0	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	27.45	4.3	27.28	4.4	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	27.84	4.4	27.67	4.5	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	23.94	2.9	24.01	3.0	22.68	7.7
Registered nurses	22.99	.9	23.02	.8	—	—
Teachers, college and university	34.45	18.4	—	—	38.40	7.1
Other post-secondary teachers	24.80	9.9	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	33.79	1.4	29.96	12.6	34.19	.9
Elementary school teachers	34.80	.5	—	—	35.52	.3
Secondary school teachers	34.80	1.8	—	—	34.87	1.8
Teachers, special education	33.33	.2	—	—	33.33	.2
Substitute teachers	10.33	3.3	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	18.94	7.2	17.85	11.9	19.87	12.0
Social workers	17.96	7.3	14.87	11.9	19.87	12.0
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	25.87	5.3	25.35	5.5	—	—
Technical	20.23	5.3	20.38	5.6	16.30	2.8
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.57	8.3	15.57	8.3	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	16.83	3.8	—	—	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	25.61	17.1	25.61	17.1	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	18.06	12.7	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.19	3.8	32.99	4.6	29.97	6.8
Executives, administrators, and managers	33.97	4.7	34.18	5.6	33.44	8.9
Administrators and officials, public administration	32.34	19.4	—	—	33.28	22.0
Financial managers	26.58	10.0	26.58	10.0	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	41.38	14.3	41.38	14.3	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	34.25	5.0	—	—	34.77	7.2
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.33	7.3	36.51	7.5	—	—
Management related	28.67	6.5	30.78	6.1	21.74	7.3
Accountants and auditors	24.07	3.3	—	—	—	—
Management analysts	32.94	19.6	32.94	19.6	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	33.28	36.8	43.03	27.9	—	—
Sales	16.05	15.1	16.07	15.1	—	—
Supervisors, sales	13.90	8.6	13.90	8.6	—	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	27.81	27.0	27.81	27.0	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	8.07	2.3	8.07	2.3	—	—
Cashiers	8.78	4.9	8.61	4.1	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.66	2.6	13.27	3.1	15.21	3.5
Secretaries	15.78	3.4	15.75	4.4	15.86	5.3
Receptionists	9.94	3.3	9.94	3.3	—	—
Order clerks	11.03	3.5	11.03	3.5	—	—
Library clerks	9.41	7.6	—	—	9.41	7.6
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.65	5.7	11.30	4.6	—	—
Dispatchers	19.57	8.7	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	14.42	5.6	14.42	5.6	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	13.54	13.4	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	11.78	5.4	11.54	6.6	12.76	6.3
Teachers' aides	14.42	18.7	—	—	14.42	18.7
Administrative support, n.e.c.	15.07	6.8	14.74	11.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2003 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar	\$17.46	2.9	\$17.47	3.2	\$17.26	2.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.32	3.1	21.58	3.3	18.81	1.5
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	20.94	4.9	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	22.79	8.1	22.79	8.1	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	25.04	7.4	25.04	7.4	—	—
Supervisors, production	26.17	.6	26.17	.6	—	—
Machinists	19.00	6.3	19.00	6.3	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	17.63	3.0	17.63	3.0	—	—
Punching and stamping press operators	13.33	17.8	13.33	17.8	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	15.72	8.2	15.72	8.2	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	17.73	7.7	17.73	7.7	—	—
Assemblers	19.36	7.2	19.36	7.2	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.83	10.8	12.83	10.8	—	—
Transportation and material moving	16.44	3.6	16.30	4.6	17.00	2.3
Truck drivers	18.53	4.2	18.15	4.0	—	—
Bus drivers	14.81	4.3	—	—	14.81	4.3
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	15.41	5.5	15.41	5.5	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.79	6.8	11.42	7.7	15.33	5.5
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	11.99	17.4	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	10.62	7.1	10.62	7.1	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.83	6.6	11.83	6.6	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	13.73	8.5	—	—	—	—
Service	11.87	4.6	9.98	5.9	17.23	4.2
Protective service	20.70	3.4	—	—	20.95	3.2
Police and detectives, public service	23.15	.1	—	—	23.15	.1
Food service	8.33	9.1	8.12	9.7	11.09	1.9
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.13	47.0	3.13	47.0	—	—
Other food service	9.22	2.5	9.05	2.7	11.09	1.9
Cooks	8.64	6.5	8.40	5.8	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.36	16.4	8.27	17.4	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.85	11.9	7.48	11.8	10.27	4.4
Health service	10.40	3.5	10.19	3.6	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	11.65	7.5	10.60	7.4	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.76	1.4	9.76	1.4	—	—
Cleaning and building service	13.85	8.2	13.53	13.1	14.45	2.5
Janitors and cleaners	14.18	8.9	14.46	13.6	13.68	2.4
Personal service	10.92	3.4	10.66	1.8	11.84	10.6
Child care workers, n.e.c.	11.18	3.4	—	—	—	—

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

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B in printed Bulletin 3120-52.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2003

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$19.92	\$11.42	\$21.22	\$18.15	\$18.87	\$25.81
All excluding sales	20.02	11.87	21.52	18.25	19.22	20.75
White collar	23.11	14.09	25.65	21.68	21.97	31.84
White-collar excluding sales	23.67	16.05	27.62	22.28	23.00	—
Professional specialty and technical	26.63	27.91	32.53	25.28	26.61	—
Professional specialty	28.54	29.96	33.65	27.08	28.52	—
Technical	20.40	15.49	—	20.31	20.23	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.19	—	—	32.59	32.19	—
Sales	18.06	7.81	11.97	16.85	11.46	30.90
Administrative support, including clerical	14.33	9.88	17.45	13.12	13.66	—
Blue collar	18.06	10.65	20.34	14.37	17.39	19.82
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.32	—	23.95	19.09	21.29	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	17.67	—	21.09	13.01	17.66	—
Transportation and material moving	17.39	13.03	18.85	13.71	16.10	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.03	8.86	13.10	10.80	11.79	—
Service	12.82	7.48	17.12	9.74	11.89	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	1.8	12.5	2.4	3.4	2.4	13.8
All excluding sales	1.8	13.6	2.3	3.5	2.6	13.4
White collar	2.1	19.4	3.8	3.1	2.8	12.1
White-collar excluding sales	2.3	21.6	3.5	3.5	3.1	—
Professional specialty and technical	3.0	23.4	3.4	4.5	3.7	—
Professional specialty	2.4	23.5	3.1	4.3	3.3	—
Technical	5.5	4.6	—	5.7	5.3	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	3.8	—	—	3.9	3.8	—
Sales	16.0	2.0	20.8	16.6	5.6	12.0
Administrative support, including clerical	2.5	3.0	4.4	3.0	2.6	—
Blue collar	2.8	3.4	2.6	3.1	3.1	7.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.1	—	2.5	3.2	3.3	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.9	—	3.3	3.0	3.0	—
Transportation and material moving	3.6	8.1	3.9	6.6	4.0	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.7	2.1	11.2	5.9	6.8	—
Service	4.4	3.0	7.8	5.1	4.7	—

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B in printed Bulletin 3120-52.

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.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

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

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Dayton-Springfield, OH, July 2003

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$18.28	\$14.44	\$19.25	\$17.97	\$20.45
All excluding sales	18.45	14.16	19.49	18.18	20.60
White collar	21.23	19.43	21.59	22.15	21.02
White-collar excluding sales	22.09	20.07	22.45	23.78	21.35
Professional specialty and technical	25.26	22.97	25.59	27.11	24.55
Professional specialty	27.33	26.03	27.48	29.14	26.25
Technical	20.38	18.45	20.77	20.88	20.71
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.99	28.65	34.13	34.33	33.74
Sales	16.07	17.26	15.65	16.27	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.27	12.27	13.46	12.99	13.82
Blue collar	17.47	13.66	18.37	14.69	20.73
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.58	19.20	22.06	19.71	23.51
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	17.63	12.72	18.60	13.04	21.00
Transportation and material moving	16.30	12.15	18.39	17.72	18.86
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.42	10.88	11.54	11.29	12.12
Service	9.98	7.14	11.54	10.65	13.72
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	2.9	8.6	3.2	7.3	1.2
All excluding sales	3.1	7.4	3.2	7.2	1.1
White collar	3.4	5.6	3.6	6.6	2.6
White-collar excluding sales	3.9	4.8	4.0	6.6	2.6
Professional specialty and technical	4.9	8.9	5.2	9.0	4.2
Professional specialty	4.7	7.3	5.0	9.1	3.6
Technical	5.6	8.1	7.2	8.9	10.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.6	14.4	5.6	7.0	6.0
Sales	15.1	21.7	22.9	24.0	—
Administrative support, including clerical	3.1	5.2	3.2	4.4	5.3
Blue collar	3.2	4.9	3.6	9.5	1.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.3	9.7	3.4	7.6	5.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.0	4.0	3.5	9.2	1.4
Transportation and material moving	4.6	15.2	3.1	9.5	3.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.7	4.9	9.6	13.1	8.5
Service	5.9	9.7	6.2	5.1	13.4

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

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

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

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