

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

Internet address: <http://www.bls.gov/ro3/home.htm>

INFORMATION:

Gerald Perrins
(215) 597-3282

PLS – 4021

FOR RELEASE:

MEDIA CONTACT:

Sheila Watkins
(215) 861-5600

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 2004

HIGHLIGHTS OF JOHNSTOWN, PA NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY JULY 2003

Workers in the Johnstown metropolitan area averaged \$15.45 per hour during July 2003, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Sheila Watkins reported that white-collar workers averaged \$19.50 per hour and accounted for 50 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$12.16 per hour and represented 25 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$10.41 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 119 firms representing 34,000 workers in the Johnstown, PA, metropolitan area, which includes Cambria and Somerset Counties. Seventy percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Johnstown metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 25 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, elementary school teachers averaged \$36.51 per hour; registered nurses, \$22.40; and secretaries, \$12.69. Blue-collar occupations included welders and cutters earning \$13.17 per hour, truck drivers at \$10.73, and stock handlers and baggers at \$7.25. In the service occupations, nursing aides, orderlies and attendants averaged \$10.61 per hour; janitors and cleaners, \$8.54; and cooks, \$7.86.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Johnstown metropolitan area averaged \$16.34 per hour and part-timers earned \$7.40. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$13.48 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$10.93. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$10.54 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$15.60.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that has integrated three 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 Johnstown, PA National Compensation Survey July 2003 (Bulletin 3120-40). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Philadelphia Information Office by calling (215) 597-3282. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Philadelphia by dialing (215) 597-4153 and requesting documents 9780, 9781, 9782, 9783, and 9784.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Philadelphia Information Office at (215) 597-3282 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 to 3:30 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Johnstown, PA, 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	\$15.45	2.5	\$13.56	3.6	\$19.88	2.4
All excluding sales	15.57	2.3	13.63	3.4	19.88	2.4
White collar	19.50	2.9	17.21	4.7	24.30	2.6
White collar excluding sales	20.05	2.2	17.79	4.0	24.30	2.6
Professional specialty and technical	23.58	3.6	19.77	8.3	28.22	2.7
Professional specialty	26.73	2.8	22.62	3.8	30.78	4.4
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.59	5.2	29.49	7.9	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	23.00	4.8	22.75	5.4	—	—
Registered nurses	22.40	5.6	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	32.25	2.1	—	—	34.52	1.5
Elementary school teachers	36.51	.1	—	—	36.51	.1
Secondary school teachers	33.65	3.6	—	—	33.65	3.6
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	17.22	12.2	—	—	—	—
Social workers	17.22	12.2	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	14.57	3.4	14.00	4.1	15.90	5.8
Licensed practical nurses	13.46	4.2	12.49	2.2	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.01	7.4	27.94	7.2	28.25	21.3
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.48	7.9	30.11	7.4	32.26	28.0
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	40.60	11.0	38.23	11.9	—	—
Management related	19.32	8.2	17.88	4.3	—	—
Sales	12.17	23.4	12.17	23.4	—	—
Cashiers	6.46	1.7	6.46	1.7	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.13	4.4	11.21	5.6	10.89	3.6
Secretaries	12.69	5.3	13.43	5.7	10.82	4.5
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.71	4.5	11.71	4.5	—	—
General office clerks	9.63	6.9	9.36	7.5	—	—
Bank tellers	9.62	2.8	9.62	2.8	—	—
Blue collar	12.16	4.1	11.65	4.8	16.45	5.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.01	7.6	12.82	9.3	17.72	3.1
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	9.99	12.7	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.39	5.1	12.39	5.1	—	—
Grinding, abrading, buffing, and polishing machine operators	13.13	7.0	13.13	7.0	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	14.12	9.1	14.12	9.1	—	—
Welders and cutters	13.17	10.3	13.17	10.3	—	—
Assemblers	12.99	1.1	12.99	1.1	—	—
Transportation and material moving	12.46	5.9	11.65	5.9	—	—
Truck drivers	10.73	13.2	10.40	14.8	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.35	5.7	8.26	5.8	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.25	10.8	7.25	10.8	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.10	8.8	8.95	8.7	—	—
Service	10.41	3.9	7.24	4.8	14.12	3.8
Protective service	17.00	6.7	—	—	19.82	3.5
Food service	7.52	9.7	5.77	4.4	11.73	11.4
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.33	4.8	4.33	4.8	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.62	10.6	3.62	10.6	—	—
Other food service	9.47	9.0	7.44	3.5	11.73	11.4
Cooks	7.86	3.4	7.82	3.9	—	—

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, Johnstown, PA, 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)
Service —Continued						
Food service—Continued						
Other food service—Continued						
Food preparation, n.e.c.	\$10.44	16.5	\$5.98	8.0	—	—
Health service	10.59	1.3	9.11	.9	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.61	1.7	8.80	3.6	—	—
Cleaning and building service	8.44	5.1	7.20	4.7	\$9.92	8.5
Maids and housemen	8.26	7.0	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.54	6.6	7.03	7.5	10.06	11.4
Personal service	7.49	9.7	6.74	7.7	—	—

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 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.

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, Johnstown, PA, 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	\$16.34	\$7.40	\$18.63	\$13.76	\$15.53	\$14.01
All excluding sales	16.34	7.62	18.73	13.83	15.64	14.03
White collar	20.30	8.76	24.63	17.45	19.40	—
White-collar excluding sales	20.51	10.52	25.03	17.91	19.86	—
Professional specialty and technical	23.82	15.66	29.56	19.35	23.58	—
Professional specialty	26.69	—	32.40	21.86	26.73	—
Technical	14.71	13.30	15.95	14.04	14.57	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.01	—	—	28.68	27.05	—
Sales	16.08	5.96	—	12.55	11.73	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.46	7.81	11.19	11.12	11.13	—
Blue collar	12.44	7.66	13.48	10.93	12.31	11.35
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.01	—	16.79	12.49	14.28	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.45	—	13.02	11.11	12.82	11.56
Transportation and material moving	13.17	—	14.86	10.91	12.46	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.66	6.76	8.13	8.44	8.35	—
Service	11.50	6.35	15.79	7.85	10.41	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	2.4	6.4	3.7	3.9	2.5	9.6
All excluding sales	2.3	6.7	3.8	3.7	2.3	11.4
White collar	2.5	10.3	3.1	4.7	2.8	—
White-collar excluding sales	2.1	13.0	3.2	4.1	2.3	—
Professional specialty and technical	3.5	15.8	3.2	8.7	3.6	—
Professional specialty	2.7	—	1.1	5.1	2.8	—
Technical	4.0	4.8	6.1	4.1	3.4	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.4	—	—	7.5	8.0	—
Sales	24.1	1.4	—	25.4	29.5	—
Administrative support, including clerical	4.4	4.8	5.4	5.3	4.4	—
Blue collar	4.3	6.0	4.7	3.8	4.5	5.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.6	—	1.6	9.1	7.7	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.5	—	6.1	2.0	6.4	6.6
Transportation and material moving	5.9	—	10.0	6.2	5.9	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.7	11.8	6.6	7.9	5.7	—
Service	5.0	8.2	5.7	4.0	3.9	—

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.

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, Johnstown, PA, 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	\$13.56	\$10.54	\$14.45	\$13.80	\$15.60
All excluding sales	13.63	10.10	14.54	13.92	15.60
White collar	17.21	13.86	17.82	17.49	18.21
White-collar excluding sales	17.79	14.46	18.14	18.08	18.21
Professional specialty and technical	19.77	—	19.78	19.35	20.13
Professional specialty	22.62	—	22.65	23.82	22.04
Technical	14.00	—	14.00	14.62	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.94	34.07	27.14	25.49	—
Sales	12.17	13.11	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.21	9.51	11.62	11.88	—
Blue collar	11.65	10.16	12.40	12.33	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.82	13.20	12.63	12.64	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.39	10.14	13.73	13.56	—
Transportation and material moving	11.65	8.91	12.87	12.87	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.26	6.31	8.91	9.12	—
Service	7.24	5.55	7.73	7.37	8.34
Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All occupations	3.6	12.0	3.8	4.5	6.3
All excluding sales	3.4	8.5	3.8	4.5	6.3
White collar	4.7	25.4	4.1	4.8	9.2
White-collar excluding sales	4.0	23.5	4.0	4.7	9.2
Professional specialty and technical	8.3	—	8.3	4.8	15.8
Professional specialty	3.8	—	3.8	5.5	6.7
Technical	4.1	—	4.1	5.8	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.2	24.2	5.9	8.1	—
Sales	23.4	31.0	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	5.6	2.6	6.8	6.9	—
Blue collar	4.8	6.9	3.8	5.0	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.3	14.7	9.3	7.6	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.1	4.0	1.5	2.6	—
Transportation and material moving	5.9	7.1	3.2	3.2	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.8	2.5	7.5	8.4	—
Service	4.8	4.8	6.7	7.2	8.1

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

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.

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