

Las Vegas–Paradise, NV National Compensation Survey August 2009



U.S. Department of Labor
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This summary provides results of an August 2009 survey of occupational pay in the Las Vegas–Paradise, NV, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The MSA consists of Clark County. Data shown in this summary were collected as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) National Compensation Survey (NCS). The NCS provides comprehensive measures of occupational earnings, compensation cost trends, benefit incidence, and detailed plan provisions. This summary is limited to data on occupational wages and salaries.

Table 1 presents an overview of all tables in this bulletin. Mean hourly earnings, weekly hours, and relative standard errors are given for all industries, private industry, and State and local government for selected worker and establishment characteristics.

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

Tables 5 through 7 present hourly wage percentiles that describe the distribution of hourly earnings for individual workers within each published occupation. Data are provided for the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, and State and local government.

Table 8 presents mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings, and the associated hours, for major occupational groups and detailed occupations for full-time workers. Table 9 provides the same type of information for private industry workers. Table 10 provides similar data for State and local government workers.

The survey could not have been conducted without the cooperation of the many government agencies that provided pay data included in this summary. 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.

Where to find more information

The data contained in this summary are available at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm>, the BLS Internet site. Data are presented in a Portable Document Format (PDF) file, and in an ASCII file containing the published table formats.

For additional information regarding this survey, including a list of occupational classifications, please contact any BLS regional office at the address and telephone number listed on the back cover of this summary. 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, telephone (202) 691-6199, or send an e-mail to NCSinfo@bls.gov.

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Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$17.34	4.3	36.7	\$15.65	5.5	36.6	\$30.93	2.0	37.5
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	30.99	3.6	38.7	29.56	5.4	38.7	33.72	3.4	38.8
Management, business, and financial	34.23	5.8	38.8	31.57	7.4	38.6	45.80	8.9	39.8
Professional and related	28.43	6.5	38.6	27.14	8.3	38.7	29.91	8.3	38.5
Service	12.65	3.6	35.9	11.23	2.2	35.9	32.63	2.2	36.6
Sales and office	16.27	7.4	36.1	16.01	8.0	36.3	19.72	5.1	33.1
Sales and related	17.60	17.9	34.2	17.60	17.9	34.2	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	15.30	5.7	37.6	14.69	6.3	38.3	19.72	5.1	33.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	23.74	4.0	37.4	22.73	2.6	37.1	30.62	6.8	40.0
Construction and extraction	23.51	4.8	38.2	23.00	3.1	38.1	31.28	14.3	40.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	24.17	6.8	36.0	22.10	5.3	34.8	30.31	2.1	40.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	12.59	7.4	37.1	12.35	7.6	37.1	—	—	—
Production	12.50	6.6	36.4	11.51	4.4	36.1	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	12.62	9.9	37.4	12.62	9.9	37.4	—	—	—
Full time	18.12	4.1	39.8	16.29	5.5	39.8	32.42	2.7	40.3
Part time	10.61	6.2	21.8	10.40	6.4	21.9	12.96	19.1	20.2
Union	20.73	6.0	37.2	15.04	9.2	35.9	33.31	1.8	40.3
Nonunion	16.54	5.7	36.5	15.76	6.4	36.7	28.13	4.7	34.6
Time	17.35	4.4	36.8	15.53	5.8	36.7	30.93	2.0	37.5
Incentive	17.16	14.2	35.0	17.16	14.2	35.0	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	14.93	6.7	36.6	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	14.70	7.7	35.7	14.61	7.9	35.7	—	—	—
100-499 workers	15.33	12.7	35.7	15.11	13.0	35.6	—	—	—
500 workers or more	20.42	5.8	37.9	17.10	10.6	38.1	31.66	1.7	37.3

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. See appendix A for more information.

² The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

³ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁴ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining. Wages of time workers are based solely on

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

⁵ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

⁶ Estimates for goods-producing and service-providing industries are published for private industry only. Industries are determined by the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$17.34	4.3	\$18.12	4.1	\$10.61	6.2
Management occupations	37.79	8.2	38.27	7.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	41.67	7.6	43.72	2.1	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	27.18	4.0	27.18	4.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	26.38	3.1	26.38	3.1	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	36.68	3.8	36.68	3.8	—	—
Community and social services occupations	27.90	7.1	27.90	7.1	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	30.91	8.6	30.68	8.3	—	—
Level 9	38.35	8.2	38.35	8.2	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	13.82	13.3	13.98	14.2	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	14.99	18.9	15.32	19.1	—	—
Protective service occupations	27.65	7.3	28.61	7.6	9.70	.3
Level 3	12.39	6.6	12.55	7.5	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	12.50	7.1	12.50	7.1	—	—
Security guards	12.50	7.1	12.50	7.1	—	—
Miscellaneous protective service workers	9.51	2.6	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.94	4.2	11.07	5.2	10.41	2.9
Level 1	9.59	4.3	9.89	5.1	8.72	4.3
Level 2	8.43	.8	8.32	1.0	8.85	3.2
Level 3	11.04	7.2	10.54	8.5	13.56	2.1
Level 4	12.84	8.1	13.46	8.8	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	15.77	24.2	16.49	26.6	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	13.61	9.0	—	—	—	—
Cooks	13.31	5.3	13.56	6.5	—	—
Level 3	10.81	14.0	—	—	—	—
Level 4	12.89	7.4	13.16	7.8	—	—
Cooks, restaurant	14.27	2.5	14.33	.4	—	—
Food service, tipped	9.58	7.8	9.21	10.4	11.07	3.2
Level 1	10.41	.1	10.95	1.7	—	—
Level 2	8.06	7.6	7.92	8.1	—	—
Level 3	10.27	14.5	9.38	16.3	—	—
Bartenders	10.42	14.6	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	8.58	7.8	8.27	9.8	10.25	6.2
Level 1	9.33	1.3	—	—	—	—
Level 2	7.64	5.6	7.43	5.5	—	—
Level 3	10.53	8.7	10.13	15.0	—	—
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	11.80	5.0	11.85	6.3	—	—
Level 1	11.62	7.5	11.61	7.8	—	—
Dishwashers	12.95	3.8	—	—	—	—
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	10.37	1.7	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.35	5.6	12.24	5.5	13.92	9.0
Level 2	13.28	4.2	13.11	4.6	14.43	.5
Building cleaning workers	12.79	3.6	12.76	3.8	13.01	6.3
Level 2	13.28	4.2	13.11	4.6	14.43	.5
Level 3	12.32	9.8	12.32	9.8	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.43	6.3	12.35	6.6	—	—
Level 2	12.22	6.9	12.10	7.2	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.98	4.2	13.03	4.5	12.79	6.5
Level 2	14.21	.1	14.17	.1	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.96	4.5	10.00	5.0	9.72	3.7
Level 2	7.34	1.6	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Personal care and service occupations —Continued						
Level 3	\$8.81	5.8	\$8.55	5.9	\$9.86	4.1
Not able to be leveled	12.60	12.8	12.78	17.7	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of gaming workers	18.64	9.3	18.64	9.3	—	—
Gaming supervisors	18.64	9.3	18.64	9.3	—	—
Gaming services workers	8.47	1.6	8.43	1.4	—	—
Level 2	7.08	.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	7.72	.5	7.59	1.7	—	—
Gaming dealers	8.25	3.0	8.29	3.4	—	—
Level 2	7.08	.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	7.37	1.8	7.37	1.8	—	—
Baggage porters, bellhops, and concierges	10.79	17.1	10.79	17.1	—	—
Sales and related occupations	17.60	17.9	19.78	13.4	7.67	4.8
Level 2	9.12	12.8	9.66	19.7	8.09	3.4
Level 3	11.28	7.2	11.28	7.2	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	30.69	15.9	30.69	15.9	—	—
Retail sales workers	11.86	17.4	13.33	14.6	7.67	5.1
Level 2	9.18	13.5	9.66	19.7	8.14	3.9
Level 3	11.28	7.2	11.28	7.2	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.99	8.2	10.32	6.1	—	—
Level 3	10.71	7.4	10.71	7.4	—	—
Cashiers	8.28	5.0	—	—	—	—
Gaming change persons and booth cashiers	13.34	4.6	13.34	4.6	—	—
Retail salespersons	14.17	20.0	14.99	18.7	—	—
Level 2	9.35	22.5	9.65	25.7	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	15.30	5.7	15.66	5.8	10.31	4.4
Level 2	10.97	6.2	11.16	6.9	—	—
Level 3	12.32	6.7	12.34	7.2	—	—
Level 4	15.18	3.9	15.18	3.9	—	—
Level 5	19.16	11.1	19.16	11.1	—	—
Level 6	21.89	4.4	21.89	4.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	14.41	4.5	15.26	5.6	—	—
Financial clerks	13.13	9.4	13.13	9.4	—	—
Level 3	11.60	5.3	11.60	5.3	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.20	9.1	15.20	9.1	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	25.65	16.4	25.65	16.4	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.71	6.8	13.80	6.8	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	23.51	4.8	23.71	4.6	—	—
Level 6	23.92	6.8	23.92	6.8	—	—
Construction laborers	19.14	16.7	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	24.17	6.8	24.46	6.4	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	28.59	3.1	28.59	3.1	—	—
Production occupations	12.50	6.6	12.80	8.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$12.62	9.9	\$13.13	10.4	—	—
Level 2	9.73	5.8	9.83	5.8	—	—
Level 3	12.59	12.8	12.59	12.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	13.95	22.3	13.95	22.3	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.60	13.3	11.44	14.1	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.97	16.3	11.97	16.3	—	—

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. See appendix A for more information.

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 Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$15.65	5.5	\$16.29	5.5	\$10.40	6.4
Management occupations	34.63	11.3	35.04	11.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	41.62	8.7	43.99	2.3	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	25.68	3.3	25.68	3.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	26.38	3.1	26.38	3.1	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	34.58	9.9	34.05	9.3	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	13.82	13.3	13.98	14.2	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	14.99	18.9	15.32	19.1	—	—
Protective service occupations	12.26	5.7	12.37	6.2	—	—
Level 3	12.41	6.7	12.55	7.5	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	12.50	7.1	12.50	7.1	—	—
Security guards	12.50	7.1	12.50	7.1	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.94	4.2	11.07	5.2	10.41	2.9
Level 1	9.59	4.3	9.89	5.1	8.72	4.3
Level 2	8.43	.8	8.32	1.0	8.85	3.2
Level 3	11.04	7.2	10.54	8.5	13.56	2.1
Level 4	12.84	8.1	13.46	8.8	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	15.77	24.2	16.49	26.6	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	13.61	9.0	—	—	—	—
Cooks	13.31	5.3	13.56	6.5	—	—
Level 3	10.81	14.0	—	—	—	—
Level 4	12.89	7.4	13.16	7.8	—	—
Cooks, restaurant	14.27	2.5	14.33	.4	—	—
Food service, tipped	9.58	7.8	9.21	10.4	11.07	3.2
Level 1	10.41	.1	10.95	1.7	—	—
Level 2	8.06	7.6	7.92	8.1	—	—
Level 3	10.27	14.5	9.38	16.3	—	—
Bartenders	10.42	14.6	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	8.58	7.8	8.27	9.8	10.25	6.2
Level 1	9.33	1.3	—	—	—	—
Level 2	7.64	5.6	7.43	5.5	—	—
Level 3	10.53	8.7	10.13	15.0	—	—
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	11.80	5.0	11.85	6.3	—	—
Level 1	11.62	7.5	11.61	7.8	—	—
Dishwashers	12.95	3.8	—	—	—	—
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	10.37	1.7	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.28	5.4	12.24	5.5	13.01	6.3
Level 2	13.28	4.2	13.11	4.6	14.43	.5
Building cleaning workers	12.79	3.6	12.76	3.8	13.01	6.3
Level 2	13.28	4.2	13.11	4.6	14.43	.5
Level 3	12.32	9.8	12.32	9.8	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.43	6.3	12.35	6.6	—	—
Level 2	12.22	6.9	12.10	7.2	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.98	4.2	13.03	4.5	12.79	6.5
Level 2	14.21	.1	14.17	.1	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.98	4.6	10.00	5.0	9.85	3.6
Level 2	7.32	1.6	—	—	—	—
Level 3	8.80	5.9	8.55	5.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	12.60	12.8	12.78	17.7	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of gaming workers	18.64	9.3	18.64	9.3	—	—
Gaming supervisors	18.64	9.3	18.64	9.3	—	—
Gaming services workers	8.47	1.6	8.43	1.4	—	—
Level 2	7.08	.3	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Personal care and service occupations –Continued						
Gaming services workers –Continued						
Level 3	\$7.72	0.5	\$7.59	1.7	–	–
Gaming dealers	8.25	3.0	8.29	3.4	–	–
Level 2	7.08	.3	–	–	–	–
Level 3	7.37	1.8	7.37	1.8	–	–
Baggage porters, bellhops, and concierges	10.79	17.1	10.79	17.1	–	–
Sales and related occupations	17.60	17.9	19.78	13.4	\$7.67	4.8
Level 2	9.12	12.8	9.66	19.7	8.09	3.4
Level 3	11.28	7.2	11.28	7.2	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	30.69	15.9	30.69	15.9	–	–
Retail sales workers	11.86	17.4	13.33	14.6	7.67	5.1
Level 2	9.18	13.5	9.66	19.7	8.14	3.9
Level 3	11.28	7.2	11.28	7.2	–	–
Cashiers, all workers	8.99	8.2	10.32	6.1	–	–
Level 3	10.71	7.4	10.71	7.4	–	–
Cashiers	8.28	5.0	–	–	–	–
Gaming change persons and booth cashiers	13.34	4.6	13.34	4.6	–	–
Retail salespersons	14.17	20.0	14.99	18.7	–	–
Level 2	9.35	22.5	9.65	25.7	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	14.69	6.3	14.92	6.4	10.35	7.2
Level 2	10.97	6.2	11.16	6.9	–	–
Level 3	12.28	6.7	12.29	7.2	–	–
Level 4	14.72	3.6	14.72	3.6	–	–
Not able to be leveled	14.92	5.4	15.02	5.1	–	–
Financial clerks	12.27	5.0	12.27	5.0	–	–
Level 3	11.60	5.3	11.60	5.3	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	25.65	16.4	25.65	16.4	–	–
Office clerks, general	12.87	5.2	12.94	5.4	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	23.00	3.1	23.20	2.9	–	–
Construction laborers	19.14	16.7	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	22.10	5.3	22.42	5.2	–	–
Production occupations	11.51	4.4	11.69	5.9	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.62	9.9	13.13	10.4	–	–
Level 2	9.73	5.8	9.83	5.8	–	–
Level 3	12.59	12.8	12.59	12.8	–	–
Not able to be leveled	13.95	22.3	13.95	22.3	–	–
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.60	13.3	11.44	14.1	–	–
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.97	16.3	11.97	16.3	–	–

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. See appendix A for more information.

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 Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$30.93	2.0	\$32.42	2.7	\$12.96	19.1
Community and social services occupations	29.23	6.4	29.23	6.4	–	–
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	28.68	11.1	28.68	11.1	–	–
Protective service occupations	34.55	5.1	36.00	3.0	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	19.72	5.1	22.14	4.2	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	31.28	14.3	31.28	14.3	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	30.31	2.1	30.31	2.1	–	–

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. See appendix A for more information.

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 Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

Table 5. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.55	\$9.75	\$14.00	\$22.00	\$31.82
Management occupations	22.12	24.04	37.69	47.14	56.41
Business and financial operations occupations	20.19	22.00	26.60	33.10	33.10
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.22	32.70	36.35	40.86	46.77
Community and social services occupations	21.90	25.00	25.84	32.10	35.62
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	16.85	22.95	30.32	35.98	47.54
Healthcare support occupations	9.50	10.40	12.72	17.50	20.00
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.20	12.72	12.72	18.21	20.54
Protective service occupations	10.37	12.81	28.46	37.04	45.61
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.37	11.50	12.15	13.00	15.75
Security guards	10.37	11.50	12.15	13.00	15.75
Miscellaneous protective service workers	8.57	8.57	9.75	10.00	10.30
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.00	7.55	11.23	12.60	16.25
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	9.50	11.53	11.53	17.64	26.44
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	9.50	11.53	11.53	15.58	19.23
Cooks	8.12	11.00	12.60	16.25	17.06
Cooks, restaurant	10.50	12.00	16.25	16.25	17.10
Food service, tipped	6.85	7.16	7.81	11.82	13.18
Bartenders	7.55	7.81	8.00	14.31	16.26
Waiters and waitresses	6.85	6.85	7.55	11.58	11.93
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	7.55	11.67	11.79	12.14	14.63
Dishwashers	9.00	11.23	14.44	14.75	14.75
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	8.00	9.70	10.00	10.30	12.00
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.00	9.00	12.00	14.52	15.50
Building cleaning workers	9.55	10.00	14.20	14.52	14.86
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.75	10.00	14.47	14.59	14.86
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.55	10.51	14.05	14.25	14.80
Personal care and service occupations	6.88	7.25	8.15	10.50	14.12
First-line supervisors/managers of gaming workers	12.50	13.00	15.70	26.39	27.77
Gaming supervisors	12.50	13.00	15.70	26.39	27.77
Gaming services workers	6.55	7.25	7.25	7.76	11.65
Gaming dealers	6.55	7.25	7.25	7.75	8.30
Baggage porters, bellhops, and concierges	7.55	7.55	7.55	14.76	14.76
Sales and related occupations	7.00	8.42	13.82	26.26	35.02
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	15.36	18.91	21.58	35.02	60.10
Retail sales workers	7.00	8.00	9.25	13.82	18.16
Cashiers, all workers	7.00	7.00	8.25	9.75	13.05
Cashiers	7.00	7.00	8.12	9.00	10.50
Gaming change persons and booth cashiers	9.51	12.32	14.60	14.72	14.72
Retail salespersons	7.50	8.25	10.64	15.41	31.65
Office and administrative support occupations	9.70	11.07	14.00	16.84	22.60
Financial clerks	10.47	11.06	12.08	14.00	16.99
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.98	12.38	14.00	16.83	21.16
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.75	17.25	24.04	35.10	36.13
Office clerks, general	10.30	11.10	12.74	15.71	18.43
Construction and extraction occupations	15.00	17.00	21.94	30.39	34.63
Construction laborers	16.96	16.96	16.96	18.78	25.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.60	20.49	25.50	27.66	31.82
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	21.84	23.42	27.66	31.82	37.34

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Production occupations	\$9.00	\$9.54	\$10.32	\$13.00	\$17.72
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.31	9.10	10.91	16.00	19.60
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.32	7.50	8.73	10.91	17.30
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	6.85	8.73	10.91	17.30	18.40

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays;

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

Table 6. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.50	\$9.50	\$12.62	\$19.00	\$27.77
Management occupations	21.84	23.08	30.77	43.61	48.29
Business and financial operations occupations	20.19	21.64	23.88	32.80	33.10
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.94	30.18	34.92	38.42	43.92
Healthcare support occupations	9.50	10.40	12.72	17.50	20.00
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.20	12.72	12.72	18.21	20.54
Protective service occupations	10.00	10.37	12.15	13.00	15.00
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.37	11.50	12.15	13.00	15.75
Security guards	10.37	11.50	12.15	13.00	15.75
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.00	7.55	11.23	12.60	16.25
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	9.50	11.53	11.53	17.64	26.44
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	9.50	11.53	11.53	15.58	19.23
Cooks	8.12	11.00	12.60	16.25	17.06
Cooks, restaurant	10.50	12.00	16.25	16.25	17.10
Food service, tipped	6.85	7.16	7.81	11.82	13.18
Bartenders	7.55	7.81	8.00	14.31	16.26
Waiters and waitresses	6.85	6.85	7.55	11.58	11.93
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	7.55	11.67	11.79	12.14	14.63
Dishwashers	9.00	11.23	14.44	14.75	14.75
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	8.00	9.70	10.00	10.30	12.00
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.00	9.00	12.00	14.49	15.49
Building cleaning workers	9.55	10.00	14.20	14.52	14.86
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.75	10.00	14.47	14.59	14.86
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.55	10.51	14.05	14.25	14.80
Personal care and service occupations	6.85	7.25	8.15	11.00	14.76
First-line supervisors/managers of gaming workers	12.50	13.00	15.70	26.39	27.77
Gaming supervisors	12.50	13.00	15.70	26.39	27.77
Gaming services workers	6.55	7.25	7.25	7.76	11.65
Gaming dealers	6.55	7.25	7.25	7.75	8.30
Baggage porters, bellhops, and concierges	7.55	7.55	7.55	14.76	14.76
Sales and related occupations	7.00	8.42	13.82	26.26	35.02
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	15.36	18.91	21.58	35.02	60.10
Retail sales workers	7.00	8.00	9.25	13.82	18.16
Cashiers, all workers	7.00	7.00	8.25	9.75	13.05
Cashiers	7.00	7.00	8.12	9.00	10.50
Gaming change persons and booth cashiers	9.51	12.32	14.60	14.72	14.72
Retail salespersons	7.50	8.25	10.64	15.41	31.65
Office and administrative support occupations	9.70	11.06	13.28	16.17	19.66
Financial clerks	10.47	11.06	12.02	13.31	15.20
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.75	17.25	24.04	35.10	36.13
Office clerks, general	10.30	10.40	12.74	13.59	18.43
Construction and extraction occupations	15.00	17.00	21.94	28.12	30.39
Construction laborers	16.96	16.96	16.96	18.78	25.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.96	18.00	23.49	26.88	27.66
Production occupations	9.00	9.44	10.22	12.00	16.83

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$7.31	\$9.10	\$10.91	\$16.00	\$19.60
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.32	7.50	8.73	10.91	17.30
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	6.85	8.73	10.91	17.30	18.40

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays;

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

Table 7. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$17.72	\$22.49	\$29.32	\$37.34	\$48.96
Community and social services occupations	19.30	25.24	30.66	33.61	36.32
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.78	19.89	24.74	35.98	53.59
Protective service occupations	21.91	28.03	34.25	41.42	52.36
Office and administrative support occupations	9.50	16.37	20.35	24.70	27.15
Construction and extraction occupations	21.63	26.20	33.06	36.69	41.12
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21.68	25.75	30.40	37.34	39.02

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays;

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

Table 8. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$18.12	\$14.60	\$722	\$584	39.8	\$37,519	\$30,347	2,070
Management occupations	38.27	37.87	1,528	1,515	39.9	79,455	78,770	2,076
Business and financial operations occupations	27.18	26.60	1,087	1,064	40.0	56,532	55,320	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	36.68	36.35	1,467	1,454	40.0	76,300	75,600	2,080
Community and social services occupations	27.90	25.84	1,116	1,034	40.0	58,036	53,747	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	30.68	30.32	1,206	1,210	39.3	62,723	62,899	2,045
Healthcare support occupations	13.98	12.72	549	509	39.3	28,562	26,462	2,044
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	15.32	12.72	596	509	38.9	30,966	26,462	2,022
Protective service occupations	28.61	29.19	1,181	1,242	41.3	61,413	64,579	2,146
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	12.50	12.15	500	486	40.0	25,996	25,272	2,080
Security guards	12.50	12.15	500	486	40.0	25,996	25,272	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	11.07	11.25	434	449	39.3	22,594	23,367	2,042
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers ..	16.49	15.58	659	623	40.0	34,292	32,400	2,080
Cooks	13.56	16.15	541	540	39.9	28,149	28,080	2,075
Cooks, restaurant	14.33	16.25	571	650	39.9	29,704	33,800	2,073
Food service, tipped	9.21	7.55	354	302	38.4	18,415	15,704	1,999
Waiters and waitresses	8.27	7.48	314	274	37.9	16,307	14,248	1,972
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	11.85	11.93	474	477	40.0	24,649	24,814	2,080
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.24	11.94	490	478	40.0	25,460	24,835	2,080
Building cleaning workers	12.76	14.05	510	562	40.0	26,530	29,228	2,080
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.35	14.47	494	579	40.0	25,698	30,098	2,080
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.03	14.00	521	560	40.0	27,112	29,120	2,080
Personal care and service occupations	10.00	7.75	396	310	39.6	20,598	16,120	2,060
First-line supervisors/managers of gaming workers	18.64	15.70	745	628	40.0	38,762	32,656	2,080
Gaming supervisors	18.64	15.70	745	628	40.0	38,762	32,656	2,080
Gaming services workers	8.43	7.25	337	290	40.0	17,531	15,080	2,080
Gaming dealers	8.29	7.25	331	290	40.0	17,237	15,080	2,080
Baggage porters, bellhops, and concierges	10.79	7.55	431	302	40.0	22,437	15,704	2,080
Sales and related occupations	19.78	15.36	770	614	38.9	40,026	31,949	2,023
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	30.69	21.58	1,228	863	40.0	63,846	44,880	2,080
Retail sales workers	13.33	10.50	509	399	38.2	26,471	20,748	1,985
Cashiers, all workers	10.32	9.75	409	390	39.7	21,271	20,280	2,062
Gaming change persons and booth cashiers	13.34	14.60	534	584	40.0	27,754	30,374	2,080
Retail salespersons	14.99	12.91	568	460	37.9	29,549	23,941	1,971
Office and administrative support occupations	15.66	14.52	628	588	40.1	32,672	30,578	2,086

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Office and administrative support occupations —Continued								
Financial clerks	\$13.13	\$12.08	\$525	\$483	40.0	\$27,308	\$25,126	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.20	14.00	608	560	40.0	31,610	29,120	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	25.65	24.04	1,026	962	40.0	53,361	50,003	2,080
Office clerks, general	13.80	12.74	573	588	41.5	29,791	30,578	2,158
Construction and extraction occupations	23.71	21.94	928	878	39.2	48,200	45,641	2,033
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	24.46	25.75	979	1,030	40.0	50,886	53,560	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	28.59	27.66	1,143	1,107	40.0	59,458	57,539	2,080
Production occupations	12.80	10.01	512	400	40.0	26,623	20,821	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.13	10.91	537	458	40.9	27,943	23,795	2,129
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	11.44	10.91	453	404	39.6	23,536	21,025	2,057
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.97	10.91	471	436	39.4	24,503	22,687	2,046

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries

paid to employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 9. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$16.29	\$13.53	\$647	\$539	39.8	\$33,662	\$28,018	2,067
Management occupations	35.04	30.77	1,401	1,231	40.0	72,877	64,006	2,080
Business and financial operations occupations	25.68	23.88	1,027	955	40.0	53,419	49,662	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	34.05	34.34	1,301	1,310	38.2	67,678	68,141	1,988
Healthcare support occupations	13.98	12.72	549	509	39.3	28,562	26,462	2,044
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	15.32	12.72	596	509	38.9	30,966	26,462	2,022
Protective service occupations	12.37	12.15	495	486	40.0	25,721	25,272	2,080
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	12.50	12.15	500	486	40.0	25,996	25,272	2,080
Security guards	12.50	12.15	500	486	40.0	25,996	25,272	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	11.07	11.25	434	449	39.3	22,594	23,367	2,042
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers ..	16.49	15.58	659	623	40.0	34,292	32,400	2,080
Cooks	13.56	16.15	541	540	39.9	28,149	28,080	2,075
Cooks, restaurant	14.33	16.25	571	650	39.9	29,704	33,800	2,073
Food service, tipped	9.21	7.55	354	302	38.4	18,415	15,704	1,999
Waiters and waitresses	8.27	7.48	314	274	37.9	16,307	14,248	1,972
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	11.85	11.93	474	477	40.0	24,649	24,814	2,080
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.24	11.94	490	478	40.0	25,460	24,835	2,080
Building cleaning workers	12.76	14.05	510	562	40.0	26,530	29,228	2,080
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.35	14.47	494	579	40.0	25,698	30,098	2,080
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.03	14.00	521	560	40.0	27,112	29,120	2,080
Personal care and service occupations	10.00	7.75	396	310	39.6	20,598	16,120	2,060
First-line supervisors/managers of gaming workers	18.64	15.70	745	628	40.0	38,762	32,656	2,080
Gaming supervisors	18.64	15.70	745	628	40.0	38,762	32,656	2,080
Gaming services workers	8.43	7.25	337	290	40.0	17,531	15,080	2,080
Gaming dealers	8.29	7.25	331	290	40.0	17,237	15,080	2,080
Baggage porters, bellhops, and concierges	10.79	7.55	431	302	40.0	22,437	15,704	2,080
Sales and related occupations	19.78	15.36	770	614	38.9	40,026	31,949	2,023
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	30.69	21.58	1,228	863	40.0	63,846	44,880	2,080
Retail sales workers	13.33	10.50	509	399	38.2	26,471	20,748	1,985
Cashiers, all workers	10.32	9.75	409	390	39.7	21,271	20,280	2,062
Gaming change persons and booth cashiers	13.34	14.60	534	584	40.0	27,754	30,374	2,080
Retail salespersons	14.99	12.91	568	460	37.9	29,549	23,941	1,971
Office and administrative support occupations	14.92	13.59	599	560	40.2	31,151	29,120	2,088
Financial clerks	12.27	12.02	491	481	40.0	25,512	25,002	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	25.65	24.04	1,026	962	40.0	53,361	50,003	2,080
Office clerks, general	12.94	12.74	542	543	41.9	28,172	28,261	2,176

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Construction and extraction occupations	\$23.20	\$21.94	\$907	\$878	39.1	\$47,072	\$45,641	2,029
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	22.42	23.49	897	939	40.0	46,632	48,851	2,080
Production occupations	11.69	10.00	468	400	40.0	24,322	20,800	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.13	10.91	537	458	40.9	27,943	23,795	2,129
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	11.44	10.91	453	404	39.6	23,536	21,025	2,057
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.97	10.91	471	436	39.4	24,503	22,687	2,046

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries

paid to employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 10. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Las Vegas-Paradise, NV, August 2009

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$32.42	\$30.39	\$1,308	\$1,244	40.3	\$68,029	\$64,713	2,098
Community and social services occupations	29.23	30.66	1,169	1,226	40.0	60,804	63,773	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	28.68	24.74	1,147	990	40.0	59,655	51,459	2,080
Protective service occupations	36.00	35.06	1,508	1,480	41.9	78,402	76,981	2,178
Office and administrative support occupations	22.14	20.98	881	839	39.8	45,825	43,643	2,070
Construction and extraction occupations	31.28	33.06	1,251	1,322	40.0	65,071	68,756	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	30.31	30.40	1,213	1,216	40.0	63,053	63,232	2,080

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries

paid to employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

Appendix: Technical Note

Survey scope

This survey of the Las Vegas–Paradise, NV, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) covered establishments employing one worker or more in private goods-producing industries (mining, construction, and manufacturing); private service-providing industries (trade, transportation, and utilities, information, financial activities, professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and other services); State governments; and local governments. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment is an economic unit that produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For private industries in this survey, the establishment is usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a government agency within the sampled area.

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.

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-proportional-to-size sample of establishments. Use of this technique means that the larger an establishment's employment, the greater its chance of selection. The second stage of sample selection, detailed below, was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

Occupational selection and classification

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

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time or part-time, union or nonunion, and time or incentive
4. Determination of the level of work of each job

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers whose jobs could be characterized by the criteria identified in the last three steps. In step one, the jobs to be sampled were selected at each establishment by the BLS field economist. A complete list of employees was used for sampling, with each selected worker representing a job within the establishment. The greater the number of people working in a job in the establishment, the greater its chance of selection.

The second step of the process entailed classifying the selected jobs into occupations based on their duties. NCS uses the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. A selected job may fall into any one of about 800 occupational classifications, from accountant to zoologist. When workers could be classified in more than one occupation, they were classified in the occupation that required the higher skill level. When there was no perceptible difference in skill level, the workers were classified in the occupation that described their primary activity.

Each occupational classification is an element of a broader classification known as a major group. Occupations can fall into any of 22 major groups. A complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the major group to which they belong, is available from BLS.

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 and also identified as being in a union or a nonunion job.

Occupational leveling

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using a "point factor leveling" process. Point factor leveling matches certain aspects of a job to specific levels of work with assigned point values. Points for each factor are then totaled to determine the overall work level for the job.

The NCS program is in the process of converting from a nine-factor to a four-factor occupational leveling system. The conversion is being phased in via annual NCS sample replenishment groups and will require several years for full implementation. The four occupational leveling factors are:

- Knowledge
- Job controls and complexity
- Contacts (nature and purpose)
- Physical environment

Each factor consists of several levels, and each level has an associated description and assigned points. A knowledge guide for 24 families of closely related occupations contains short definitions of the point levels of knowledge expected for the occupations and presents relevant examples. The other three factors use identical descriptions for all occupational categories and contain a definition of each point level within each factor.

The description within each factor best matching the job is chosen. The point levels within each factor are designed to describe the thresholds of distinct levels of work. When a job does not meet the full description of a point level, the next lowest point level is used. Points for the four factors are totaled to determine the overall work level. NCS publishes data for up to 15 work levels.

Most supervisory occupations are evaluated based on their duties and responsibilities. A modified approach is used for professional and administrative supervisors when they direct professional work and are paid primarily to supervise. Such supervisory occupations are leveled based on the work level of the highest position reporting to them.

For a complete description of point factor leveling, refer to the publication “National Compensation Survey: Guide for Evaluating Your Firm’s Jobs and Pay,” available at the BLS National Compensation Survey Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/sp/ncbr0004.pdf>.

Collection period

Survey data were collected over a 14-month period for the larger areas in the NCS program. For the smaller areas, data were collected over a 5-month period. For each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment’s most recent information at the time of collection. The payroll reference month shown in the tables reflects the average date of this information for all sample units.

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Weighting and nonresponse

Sample weights were calculated for each establishment and occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate data for the individual establishments or occupations into the various data series.

If data were not provided by a sample member during the initial interview, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar “cells” were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of data for the nonrespondents equals the mean value of data for the respondents at some detailed “cell” level. Responding and nonresponding establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells that were additionally defined by major occupation group.

If average hourly earnings data were not provided by a sample member during the update interview, then missing average hourly earnings were imputed by multiplying prior average hourly earnings by the rate of change in the average hourly earnings of respondents. The regression model that takes into account available establishment characteristics is used to derive the rate of change in the average hourly earnings.

Establishments that were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey had their weights changed to zero.

Survey response

	<i>Establish- ments</i>
Total in sampling frame	30,127
Total in sample	128
Responding	88
Refused or unable to provide data	31
Out of business or not in survey scope	9

Estimation

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

The sample weight reflects the inverse of each unit's probability of selection at each sample selection stage and four weight adjustment factors. The first factor adjusts for establishment nonresponse and the second factor adjusts for occupational nonresponse. The third factor adjusts for any special situations that may have occurred during data collection. The fourth factor, post-stratification, also called benchmarking, is introduced to adjust estimated employment totals to the current counts of employment by industry. The latest available employment counts were used to derive average hourly earnings in this publication.

Not all calculated series met the criteria for publication. Before any series was published, it was reviewed to make sure that the number of observations underlying it was suf-

ficient. This review prevented the publication of a series that could have revealed information about a specific establishment.

Data reliability

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

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$17.75, with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is from \$17.46 to \$18.04 (\$17.75 minus and plus \$0.29, where \$0.29 is the product of 1.645 times 1.0 percent times \$17.75). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

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