

SQL Database Administrator Competitive Position™ Market Report

Title	Page
Preliminaries	
Table of Contents	1
Copyright, Address and Disclaimers	2
Welcome Letter	3
Salary Characteristics of the Job Market	
Characteristics of the Sample Data	4
Sample Salary and Experience Averages and Variance	5
Equation of the Expected Salary Offer	6
Expected Salary Offer for Each Year of Required Experience	7
Wage Inflation projected to June 28, 1998	8
Extreme Salary Offers	
Entry Level	9
1 Year of Required Experience	10
2 Years of Required Experience	11
Reference	
Graph Reference: Expected Salary Offer per Year of Experience	12
Graph Reference: Extreme Salary Offers	13
Statistical Test Results	14

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Welcome

I established Whole Root™ Economic Research, Inc. in 1996 to provide extensive market analysis to individual decision makers. My Competitive Position™ Market Reports enable individuals to assess salary opportunities and set employment goals. It is the first affordable market analysis designed specifically to assist all participants in the job marketplace. Whether you are a computer professional, data processing manager or human resource professional, I hope you find this material useful.

Thank you,

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A Special Thanks to:

Nicholas Vivona
Computer Industry Consultant

SQL Database Administrator Characteristics of Sample Data

Sample Source: The **New York Times** Sunday Employment section
Dates: the 52 weeks (1 Year) from January 5 through December 28, 1997

Number of Classified Want Ads: 64

Qualifications listed in the Want Ads

	To be Included Each Want Ad Must Have	Salary Effectd When Listed	Salary Not Effectd when Listed
Responsibility	Database Administrator, Maintain Database, Data Warehousing, or Database Engineer		
Hardware / OS			UNIX = 10
Language			
Database	Sybase, SQL Server or Informix		
Network			
MIS Software			
Industry			Banking, Investment Banking, Financial, Wall Street, Insurance or Accounting = 18

Job Description

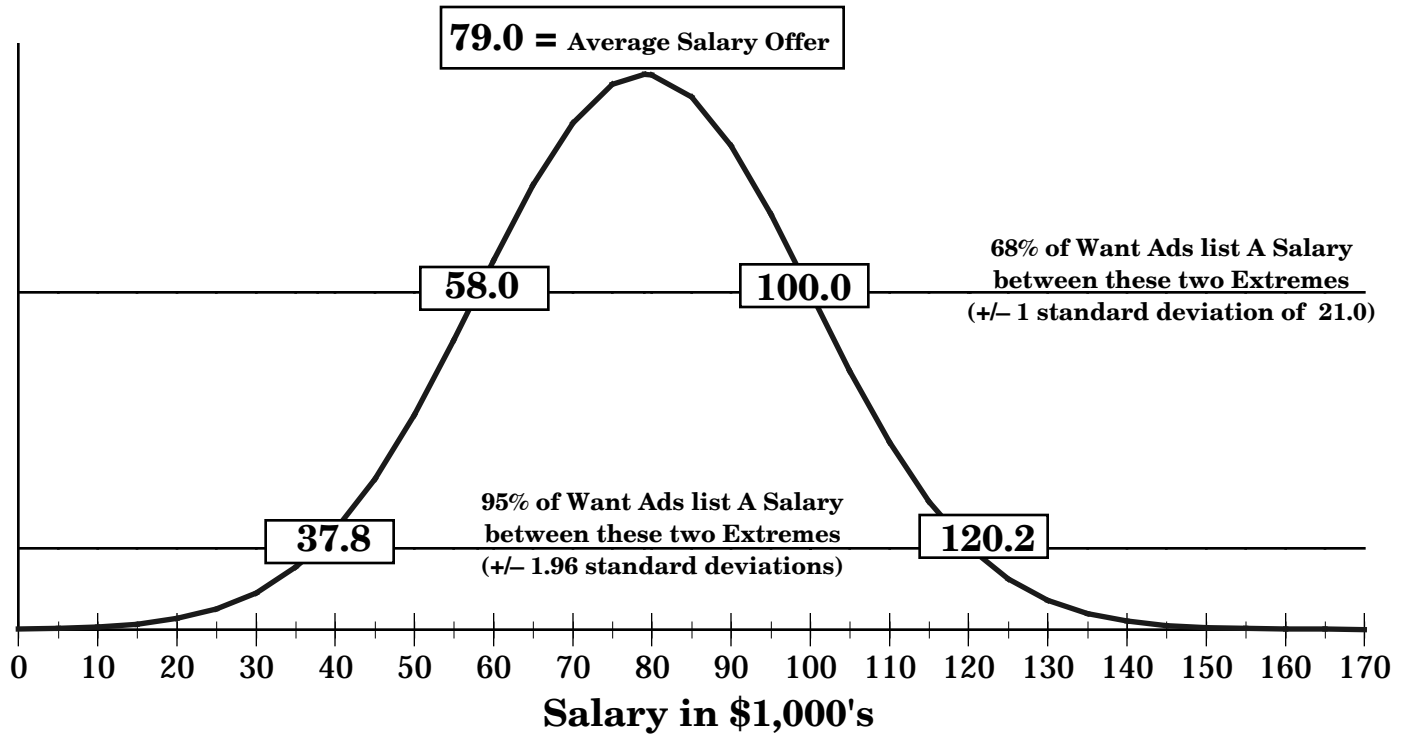
- Installs, configures, tunes and maintains the database software
- Installs the application database definitions, tables, security
- Participates in the creation and maintenance of applications backup, triggers, stored procedures, and control scripts
- Schedules and tracks upgrades and changes to the database and applications
- Maintains problem reporting, tracking and resolution procedures

SQL Database Administrator Sample Averages and Distributions

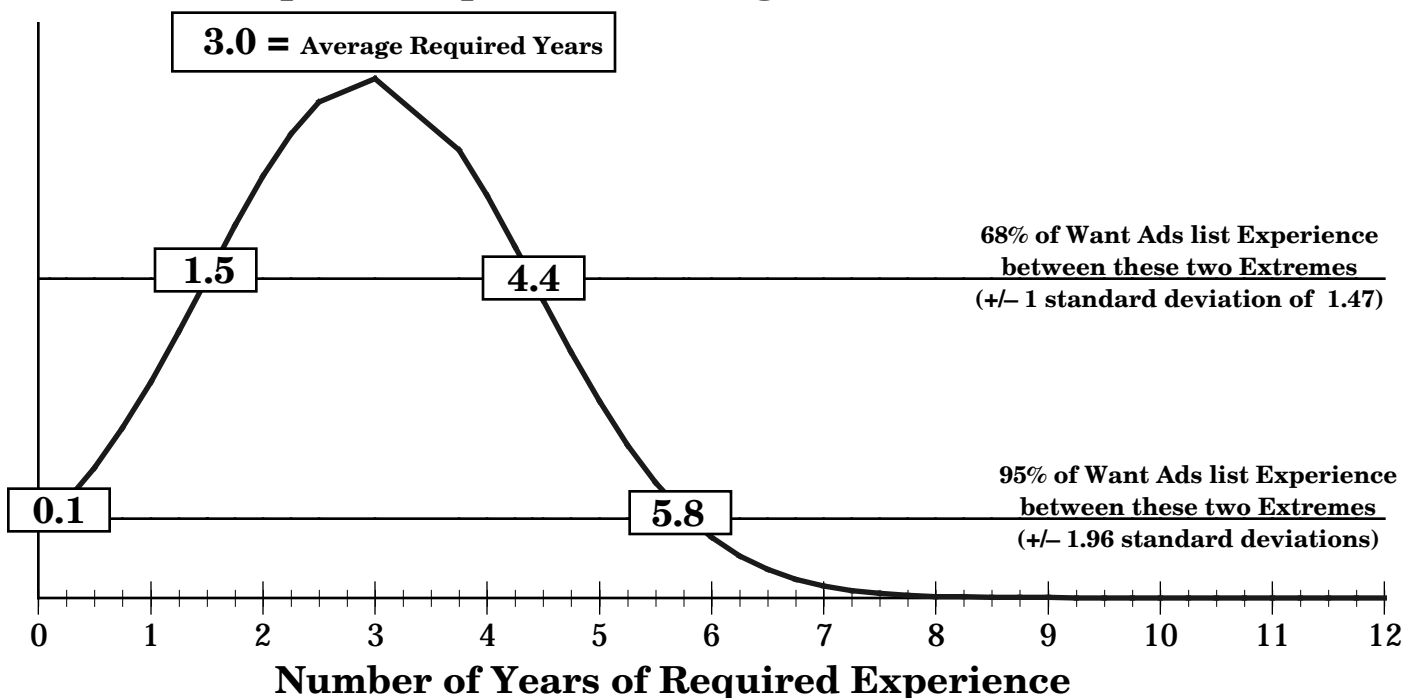
Sample Size: 64 Want Ads

Sample Source: The New York Times
Sunday Employment section 52 Weeks from
January 5 through December 28, 1997

Salary Average and Distribution



Required Experience Average and Distribution



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The Equation of the Expected Salary Offer

Salary offers are lowest at entry level, increase rapidly with the first years of experience and approach a ceiling as experience matures.

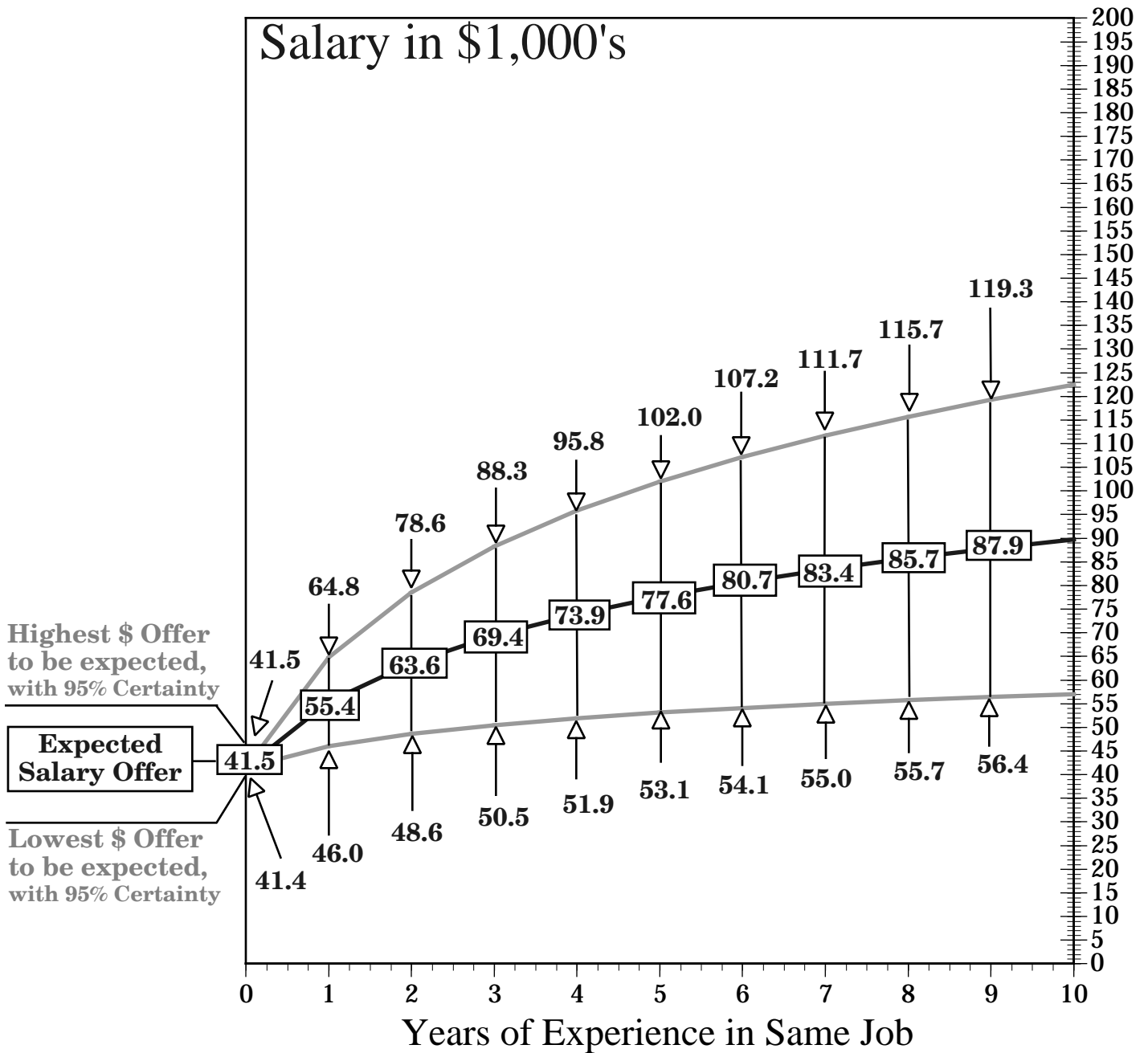
In 1997 wage deflation effected salary offers.

		Entry Level		Wage Deflation		Year of Experience
				Dollars of Deflation per Week Multiplied by Number of Weeks		Dollars per Year Multiplied by Natural Logarithm of Number of Years + 1 for entry level
Expected Salary Offer	=	\$62.7	+	\$-0.4 Weeks or 1997 = \$-21.2	+	\$20.1 ln(Years + 1)
First 95% Confidence Bound of Expected Salary Offer	=	\$83.1	+	\$-0.8 Weeks or 1997 = \$-41.6	+	\$6.5 ln(Years + 1)
Second 95% Confidence Bound of Expected Salary Offer	=	\$42.3	+	\$-0.02 Weeks or 1997 = \$-0.88	+	\$33.8 ln(Years + 1)

The first and second bounds are constructed from the upper and lower 95% confidence intervals of the variables presented above. The Expected Salary Offer Graphs present the minimum confidence interval of the equation.

SQL Database Administrator

The Expected Salary Offer
& its 95% Probability Range
for Each Year of Required Experience



Sample Source: The New York Times
Sunday Employment section 52 Weeks from
January 5 through December 28, 1997

SQL Database Administrator Wage Inflation

The statistical analysis indicates that Salary Offers are increasing by a fixed amount each week
Expected Wage Inflation = $-.408(\text{Week}) = \$-21.2$ per Year

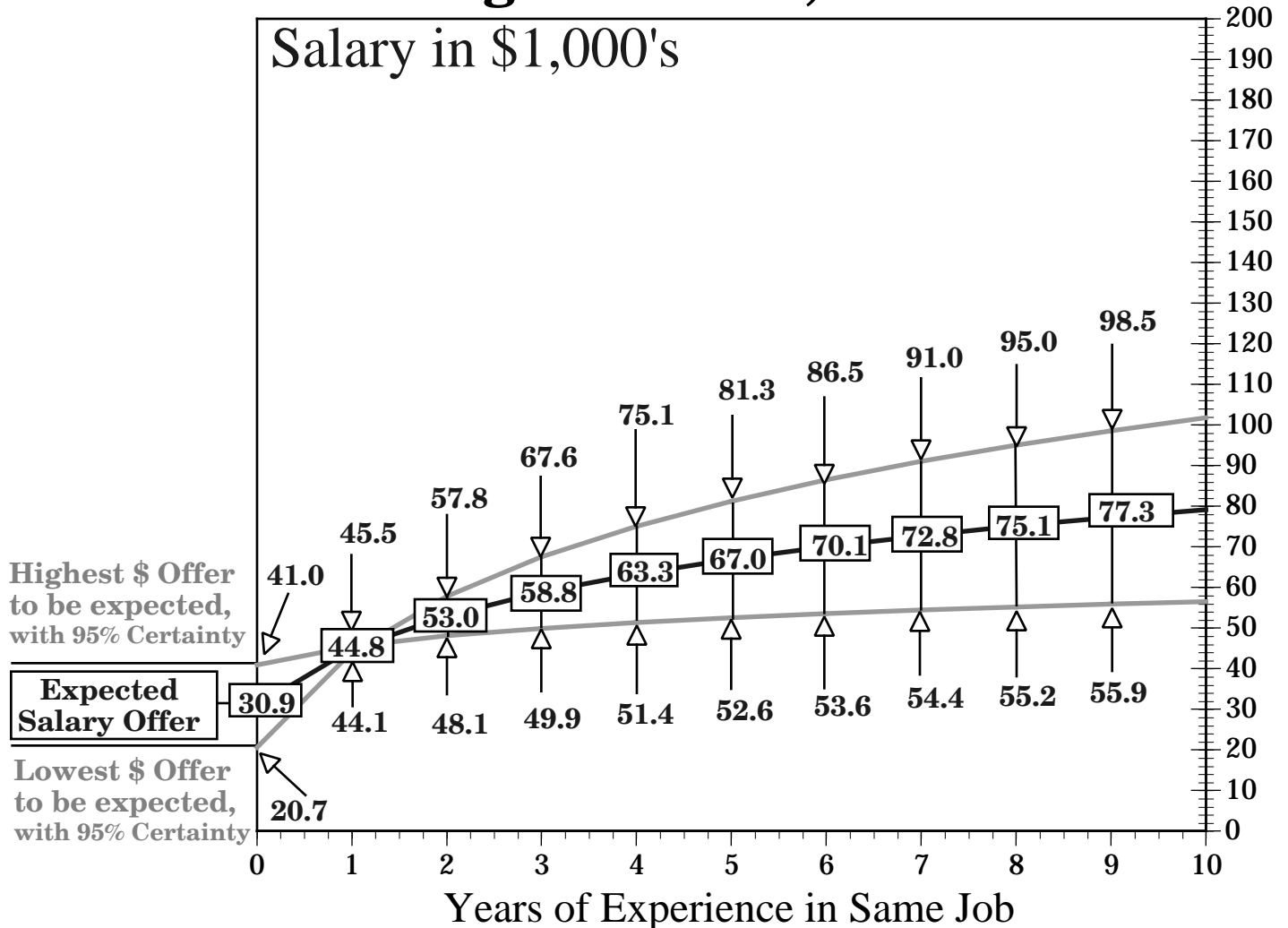
95% Confidence Interval

Highest Expected Wage Inflation = $-.800(\text{Week}) = \$-41.6$ per Year

Lowest Expected Wage Inflation = $-.017(\text{Week}) = \$-0.9$ per Year

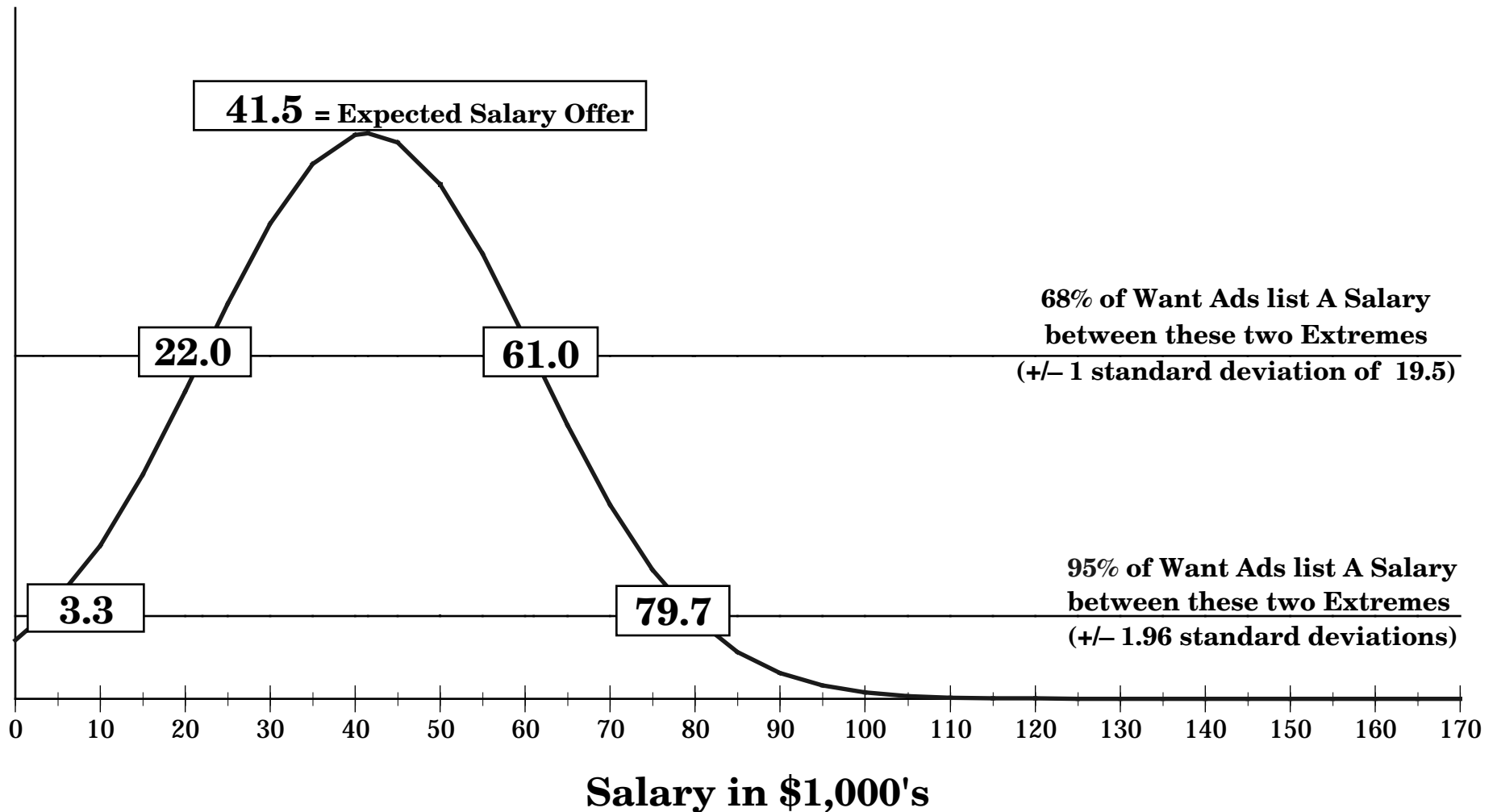
Salaries in \$1,000 ; 52 Weeks per year

Predicted Salary Offers through June 28, 1998



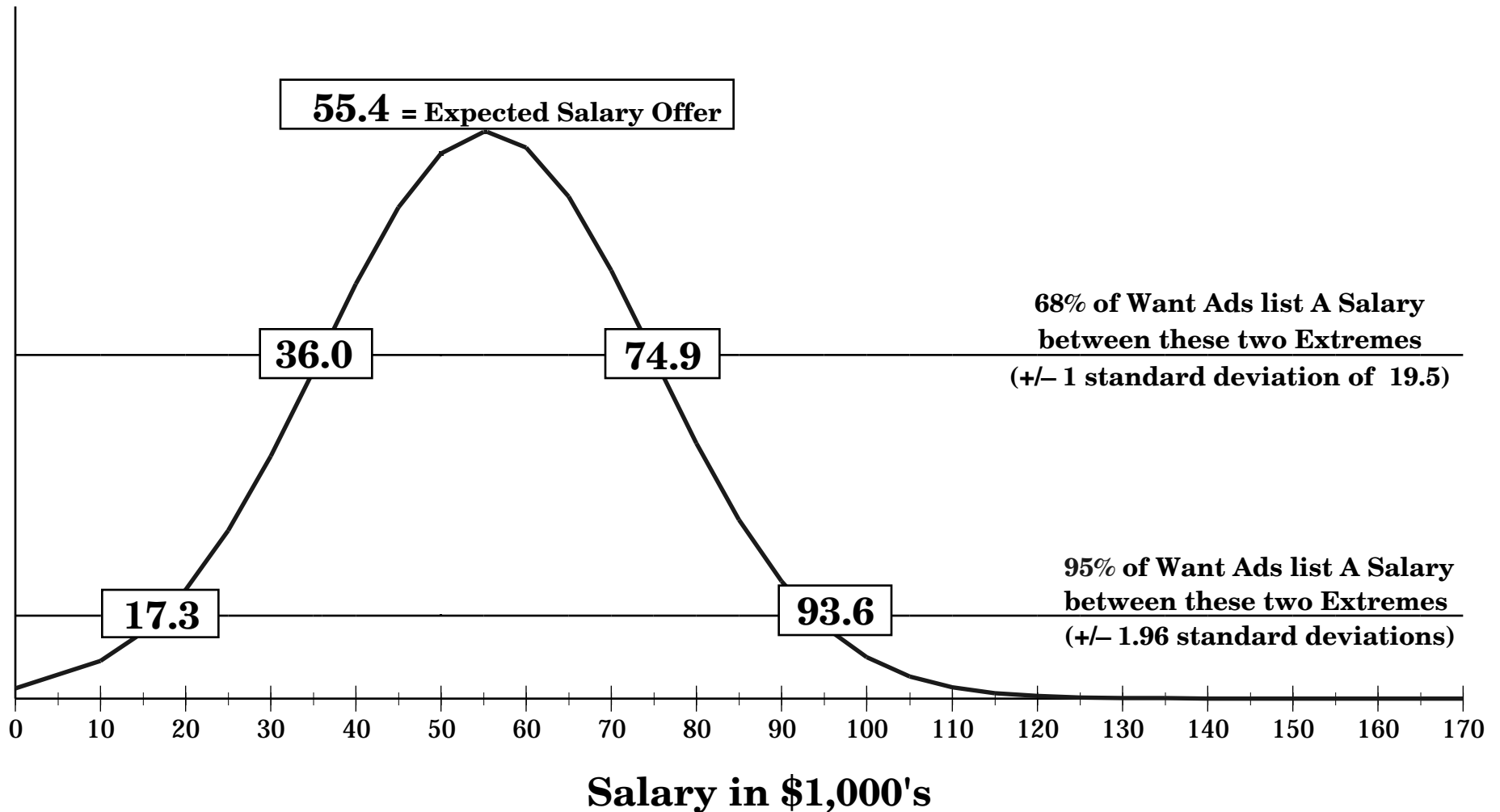
Sample Source: The New York Times
 Sunday Employment section 52 Weeks from
 January 5 through December 28, 1997

SQL Database Administrator Extreme Salary Offers: Entry Level



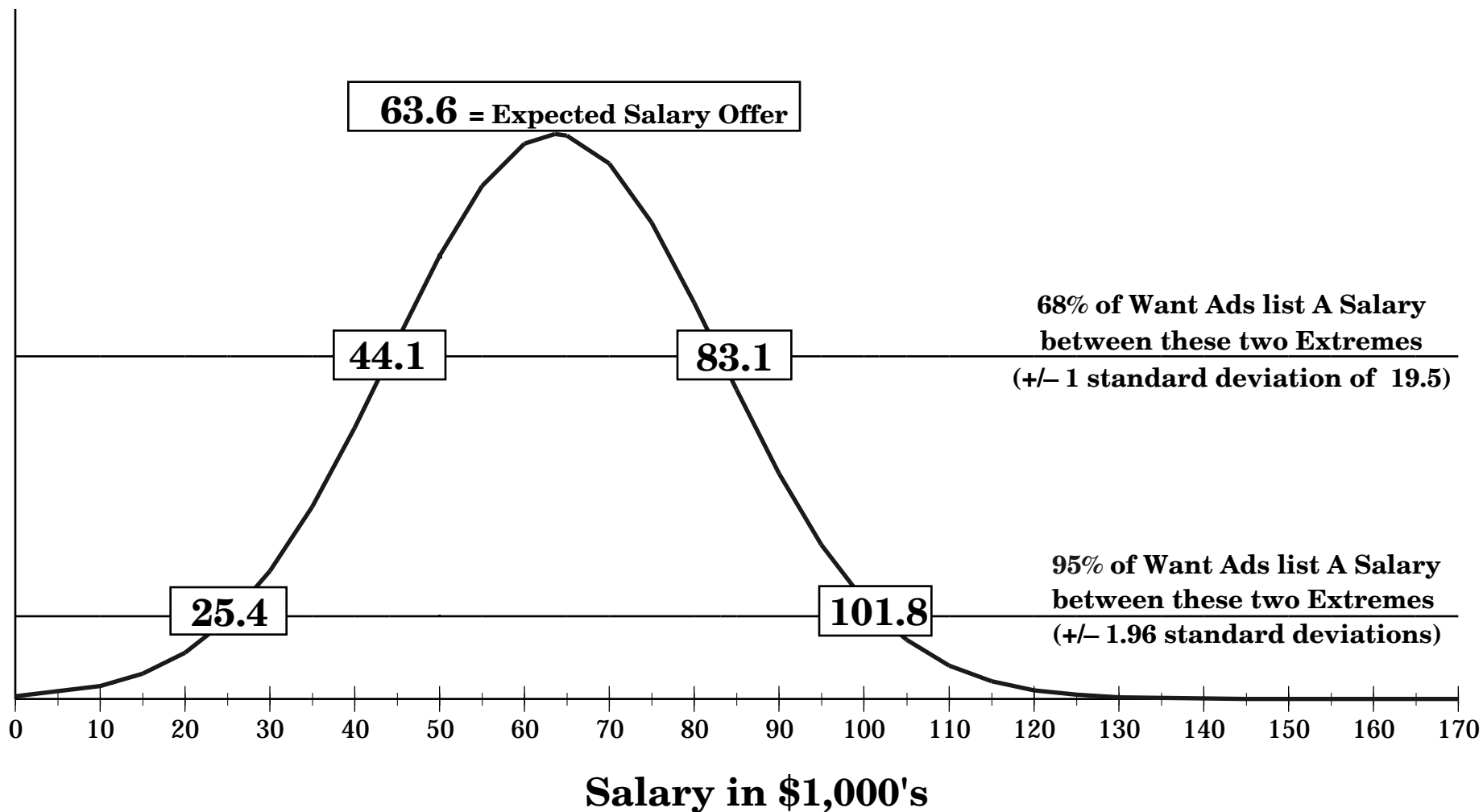
**Sample Source: The New York Times
Sunday Employment section 52 Weeks from
January 5 through December 28, 1997**

SQL Database Administrator Extreme Salary Offers: 1 Year of Required Experience



**Sample Source: The New York Times
Sunday Employment section 52 Weeks from
January 5 through December 28, 1997**

SQL Database Administrator Extreme Salary Offers: 2 Years of Required Experience



**Sample Source: The New York Times
Sunday Employment section 52 Weeks from
January 5 through December 28, 1997**

Graph Reference: Expected Salary Offer per Year of Experience

The Middle Black Line

This line depicts the expected salary offer for each year of required experience calculated from the sample of want ads.

The expected salary for each year of required experience is shown in a box on the line.

The expected salary is the most likely, and the average, salary offered.

The 95% Probability Lines Infer the Expected Salary Offer for the Entire Job Market

The sample of classified want ads enables inferences to be made concerning the entire job market for this position.

The gray lines above and below the middle black line present the Highest and Lowest salary offers that can be expected in the entire job market.

There is a 95% certainty that the average salary offer, within the entire job market for this position, lies between the High and the Low numbers that point to the gray lines at each year of required experience.

Please Note:

All three curves cross at the central tendency point.

The further the number of years of required experience is from the central tendency point, the larger the 95% probability region of the expected salary offer.

Graph Reference: Extreme Salary Offers

There are 3 statistics presented in this graph

Each statistic presents an assessment of the likelihood or frequency of a salary offer occurring:

= **Expected Salary Offer**

The expected salary offer is the most likely salary offer as calculated from the sample of want ads

68% of Want Ads list a Salary between these two Extremes (+/- 1 standard deviation)

The 68% probability extreme indicates the boundaries where salary offers become infrequent for the entire job market

95% of Want Ads list a Salary between these two Extremes (+/- 1.96 standard deviations)

The 95% probability extreme indicates the boundaries where salary offers become extremely infrequent for the entire job market

Extreme Salaries

The 68% Probability Extremes:

Salary offers are unlikely above or below this range

Two Thirds (68%) of salary offers are in this range

Only 1/6th (16%) of salary offers are greater than the high number

Only 1/6th (16%) of salary offers are less than the low number

The 68% confidence interval is constructed by taking one standard deviation then adding it to and subtracting it from the expected salary offer

The 95% Probability Extremes

Salary offers are extremely unlikely above or below this range

95% of salary offers are in this range

Only 2.5% of salary offers are greater than the high number

Only 2.5% of salary offers are less than the low number

The 95% confidence interval is constructed by multiplying the standard deviation by 1.96 then adding it to and subtracting it from the expected salary offer

For the complete presentation of the expected salary offer please see the "Expected Salary Offer per Year of Experience" graph.

SQL Database Administrator

Statistical Test Results

Regression Summary
Salary vs. 2 Independents

Count	64
Num. Missing	0
R	.410
R Squared	.168
Adjusted R Squared	.141
RMS Residual	19.484

The R Squared statistic indicates:

- 16.8% of the variability between salaries offered in want ads is explained by the expected salary offer line.
- 83.2% of the variability between salaries offered in want ads is explained in the areas above and below the average salary offer line. This variability is depicted in the 95% probability range of the expected salary offer and the Extreme Salary Offer Graphs.

The R Squared statistic calculates the percentage of the variation in salary offers away from the mean salary offer, explained by the expected salary offer line. An R Squared statistic of 1 would indicate that the expected salary offer line would be the only salary offered in the marketplace. A reasonable degree of variability should be expected due to the many factors influencing individual want ads.

ANOVA Table
Salary vs. 2 Independents

	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value
Regression	2	4678.649	2339.324	6.162	.0037
Residual	61	23158.281	379.644		
Total	63	27836.930			

Regression Coefficients
Salary vs. 2 Independents

	Coefficient	Std. Error	Std. Coeff.	t-Value	P-Value
Intercept	62.706	10.204	62.706	6.145	<.0001
Week	-.408	.196	-.244	-2.085	.0412
ln(Years+1)	20.139	6.834	.345	2.947	.0045

The statistical significance tests indicate a high level of quality for the expected salary offer numbers:

- There is less than a .01% (one ten-thousandth) chance that there is no relationship between salary offers and experience requirements (P-Value in ANOVA Table).
- There is less than a .01% (one ten-thousandth) chance that the entry level salary offer can't be defined (Intercept P-Value in Regression Coefficients Table).
- There is less than a .45% (forty-five ten-thousandths) chance that the yearly increase in salary offer can't be defined (ln(Years+1) P-Value in Regression Coefficients Table).
- There is a 4.12% chance that the Weekly wage inflation effect can't be defined (Week P-Value in Regression Coefficients Table).