

Amarillo, TX

National Compensation Survey

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Preface

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

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

For additional information regarding this survey, please contact any BLS regional office at the address and telephone number listed on the back cover of this bulletin. You may also write to the Bureau of Labor Statistics at:

Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE., Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, call (202) 691-6199, or send an e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

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

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

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Amarillo, TX, metropolitan area. Data were collected between March 2006 and July 2006; the average reference month is May 2006. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and an appendix with detailed information on occupational classifications.

Most of the earnings estimates in this bulletin are presented as mean hourly earnings. Mean weekly and annual earnings, and the corresponding hours, also are provided for full-time employees in specific occupations. Some occupations, such as teachers and fire fighters, typically have shorter or longer work schedules than do the majority of full-time workers. The weekly and annual estimates are useful for comparing the earnings of occupations having different work schedules.

NCS products

The Bureau's National Compensation Survey provides comprehensive measures of occupational earnings, compensation cost trends, benefit incidence, and detailed plan provisions. The Employment Cost Index, a quarterly measure of the change in employer costs for wages and benefits, is derived from the NCS. Employer Costs for Employee Compensation measures employers' average hourly costs for wages and benefits. NCS also measures the incidence and provisions of benefit plans. This bulletin is limited to data on occupational wages and salaries.

Changes to the publications

The locality wage publications have undergone a number of significant changes. Beginning with the 3135 bulletin series, the releases employ:

1. The 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)
2. An expanded scope of establishments, lowering the minimum establishment size for private industry from 50 workers to 1 worker
3. Imputation for temporary non-response situations
4. Benchmarking of estimated employment
5. Redesigned tables, to reflect the new classification system and to emphasize work levels

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings, which include wages and salaries, incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. These earnings exclude premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. About 800 detailed occupations, listed in Appendix B, are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households). Data are not shown for any occupations if they would raise concerns about the confidentiality of the survey respondents or if the data are insufficient to support reliable estimates.

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. The worker characteristics include high-level occupational aggregation, full-time or part-time status, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Establishment characteristics include goods and service producing and size of establishment.

Table 2 presents mean hourly earnings data by work level for major occupational 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. Table 5 simplifies the work levels by combining them into broader groups within major and detailed occupations, and for full-time and part-time workers.

Tables 6 through 10 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, State and local government, full-time workers, and part-time workers.

Table 11 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 12 provides the same type of information for private industry workers. Table 13 provides similar data for State and local government workers.

Table 14 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by high-level occupational ag-

gregations in the private sector. Tables 15 and 16 provide mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings data for full-time employees in private establishments with fewer than 100 workers, and in private establishments with 100 workers or more.

Table 17 presents mean hourly earnings data for union and nonunion workers in all, private, and State and local government establishments by high-level occupational aggregation. Table 18 provides hourly earnings data for time and incentive workers in all and private establishments by

high-level occupational aggregation. Table 19 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions within the private sector.

Appendix table 1 presents the number of workers represented by the survey, by high-level occupational aggregation and for all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Appendix table 2 provides the number of establishments in the sampling frame and the number of responding and nonresponding establishments.

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Amarillo, TX, May 2006

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	\$14.72	2.4	36.9	\$13.89	2.6	36.4	\$18.95	7.0	39.8
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	21.25	5.5	38.7	20.15	6.3	38.1	24.15	6.7	40.2
Management, business, and financial	26.16	10.9	41.8	24.74	9.7	41.9	30.37	27.8	41.6
Professional and related	20.55	5.7	38.3	19.47	6.7	37.6	23.34	5.2	40.0
Service	9.85	3.5	33.4	8.06	5.7	31.5	14.85	6.5	40.5
Sales and office	11.83	3.8	34.9	11.73	4.2	34.7	12.69	4.3	37.4
Sales and related	11.68	7.2	32.7	11.67	7.3	32.8	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	11.95	4.3	36.9	11.79	5.3	36.8	12.69	4.4	37.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.14	6.7	40.3	15.46	7.1	40.3	—	—	—
Construction and extraction	14.46	9.0	40.0	14.66	9.3	40.0	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.84	5.5	41.1	17.63	5.5	41.2	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.10	3.3	40.8	13.12	3.3	40.9	—	—	—
Production	11.49	4.2	39.9	11.49	4.2	39.9	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.77	5.3	41.9	14.82	5.4	42.0	—	—	—
Full time	15.48	2.3	40.4	14.70	2.5	40.4	19.04	7.0	40.3
Part time	8.08	3.4	21.2	7.96	3.5	21.1	13.03	4.7	22.2
Union	22.47	6.4	39.6	22.47	6.4	39.6	—	—	—
Nonunion	14.37	2.6	36.8	13.42	3.0	36.2	18.95	7.0	39.8
Time	14.55	2.3	36.6	13.65	2.6	36.0	18.95	7.0	39.8
Incentive	18.69	12.2	46.0	18.69	12.2	46.0	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	14.42	8.5	39.9	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	13.76	2.4	35.6	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	13.67	4.9	36.3	13.64	4.9	36.3	—	—	—
100-499 workers	12.32	3.2	35.5	11.95	3.5	35.3	20.55	4.5	39.8
500 workers or more	17.63	4.0	38.7	16.49	3.0	37.7	18.83	7.5	39.8

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 Classification of establishments into goods-producing and service-providing industries applies to private industry only. Industries are determined by the 2002 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, Amarillo, TX, May 2006**

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	\$14.72	2.4	\$15.48	2.3	\$8.08	3.4
Management occupations	31.97	15.7	31.97	15.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	44.85	27.7	44.85	27.7	—	—
Financial managers	48.17	24.8	48.17	24.8	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	20.48	6.8	20.48	6.8	—	—
Level 6	15.79	3.6	15.79	3.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	21.79	10.6	21.79	10.6	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.92	5.7	25.92	5.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	25.62	8.4	25.62	8.4	—	—
Computer programmers	30.10	13.6	30.10	13.6	—	—
Community and social services occupations	20.26	17.3	20.53	17.4	—	—
Level 8	18.41	2.9	18.41	2.9	—	—
Counselors	27.54	9.7	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	23.37	12.9	23.93	12.3	—	—
Level 2	8.99	8.0	—	—	—	—
Level 9	25.77	12.7	25.77	12.7	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	27.05	2.5	27.05	2.5	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.00	3.8	27.00	3.8	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	27.45	3.4	27.45	3.4	—	—
Teacher assistants	8.99	8.0	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.99	8.0	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	11.60	11.5	12.05	11.6	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.90	7.2	20.82	7.8	22.20	6.9
Level 3	10.24	2.5	10.30	2.5	—	—
Level 5	14.76	1.9	14.77	2.1	—	—
Level 6	17.12	7.5	—	—	—	—
Level 8	22.76	8.7	22.76	8.7	—	—
Level 9	23.14	7.3	22.46	8.4	26.92	7.1
Level 11	42.24	8.2	42.24	8.2	—	—
Registered nurses	23.80	6.7	23.71	7.2	—	—
Level 8	22.29	10.9	22.29	10.9	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.43	3.4	10.51	3.8	—	—
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	10.43	3.4	10.51	3.8	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.03	2.9	14.97	3.1	—	—
Level 5	14.33	2.2	14.27	2.7	—	—
Medical records and health information technicians	17.68	21.9	17.68	21.9	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.67	11.0	11.57	16.7	—	—
Level 2	7.70	9.5	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.29	6.0	9.04	3.0	—	—
Level 2	6.99	3.6	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.89	3.4	9.01	3.2	—	—
Protective service occupations	16.78	4.3	16.81	4.4	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.11	6.7	7.93	13.0	6.39	3.8
Level 1	5.78	6.0	5.18	3.9	6.08	8.1
Level 2	5.86	6.8	4.16	16.7	6.52	3.4
Level 3	8.32	3.5	8.66	6.8	—	—
Level 4	8.90	1.9	8.98	3.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	12.36	10.7	12.36	10.7	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	12.36	10.7	12.36	10.7	—	—
Cooks	7.82	4.9	8.17	2.9	—	—
Cooks, restaurant	8.19	1.2	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.43	20.4	3.24	7.0	5.49	22.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Amarillo, TX, May 2006** — 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)
Food service, tipped –Continued						
Level 1	\$3.64	8.3	–	–	–	–
Level 2	4.82	24.8	–	–	–	–
Waiters and waitresses	4.54	24.9	–	–	–	–
Level 2	4.71	27.5	–	–	–	–
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	3.96	12.6	–	–	–	–
Fast food and counter workers	6.88	4.1	–	–	\$6.58	2.1
Level 1	6.35	2.9	–	–	–	–
Level 2	6.53	4.3	–	–	6.44	3.7
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.91	4.3	–	–	6.60	2.3
Level 2	6.53	4.3	–	–	6.44	3.7
Dishwashers	6.62	2.8	–	–	–	–
Level 1	6.62	2.8	–	–	–	–
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	4.15	3.7	–	–	–	–
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.97	12.3	\$8.99	12.7	–	–
Level 1	7.18	5.4	7.12	5.1	–	–
Building cleaning workers	8.50	10.6	8.51	11.0	–	–
Level 1	7.13	5.2	7.07	4.8	–	–
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.38	6.6	10.48	6.4	–	–
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.99	5.3	6.93	4.7	–	–
Level 1	6.91	4.3	–	–	–	–
Personal care and service occupations	7.16	5.3	7.77	6.7	6.27	3.8
Level 2	6.73	5.9	–	–	–	–
Sales and related occupations	11.68	7.2	13.32	6.8	7.08	3.6
Level 1	7.62	3.6	–	–	–	–
Level 2	7.05	2.8	–	–	–	–
Level 4	11.65	6.5	–	–	–	–
Level 5	13.48	1.0	–	–	–	–
Level 6	22.75	12.2	–	–	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	19.22	11.1	19.37	11.3	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	17.85	8.4	18.00	8.8	–	–
Retail sales workers	9.15	5.1	10.11	4.6	7.12	2.4
Level 1	7.59	5.1	–	–	–	–
Level 2	7.18	1.8	–	–	–	–
Level 4	12.37	4.0	–	–	–	–
Cashiers, all workers	8.13	2.4	8.75	2.5	7.14	2.6
Level 2	7.46	2.2	–	–	7.22	3.8
Cashiers	8.13	2.4	8.75	2.5	7.14	2.6
Level 2	7.46	2.2	–	–	7.22	3.8
Retail salespersons	10.42	4.9	11.31	8.1	7.38	5.8
Level 1	7.87	6.2	–	–	7.93	12.3
Level 4	12.37	4.0	12.37	4.1	–	–
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	21.65	6.2	21.65	6.2	–	–
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	22.87	9.7	22.87	9.7	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	11.95	4.3	12.10	4.6	10.00	6.7
Level 1	8.43	9.1	–	–	–	–
Level 2	8.79	4.4	–	–	–	–
Level 3	11.23	5.4	–	–	–	–
Level 4	12.74	2.8	–	–	–	–
Level 5	15.00	6.6	–	–	–	–
Level 6	16.03	14.3	–	–	–	–
Not able to be leveled	10.37	2.8	–	–	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.71	17.9	19.71	17.9	–	–
Financial clerks	12.88	7.5	13.16	7.3	–	–
Level 3	10.60	5.8	–	–	–	–
Level 4	12.47	3.5	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Amarillo, TX, May 2006** — 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)
Financial clerks —Continued						
Level 5	\$15.14	7.5	—	—	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.38	8.9	\$11.34	9.0	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.92	3.1	12.92	3.1	—	—
Level 4	12.68	4.2	12.68	4.2	—	—
Tellers	10.18	3.6	11.43	3.9	—	—
Customer service representatives	10.35	7.6	10.36	8.2	—	—
Loan interviewers and clerks	12.81	10.9	12.81	10.9	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	10.46	7.7	10.76	8.1	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.61	5.9	9.61	5.9	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.27	3.2	9.68	3.1	\$7.25	0.5
Level 1	8.15	13.9	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.24	7.6	14.29	7.9	—	—
Level 4	12.55	6.4	12.55	6.4	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.54	5.3	11.46	5.6	—	—
Level 4	11.40	5.3	11.40	5.3	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	12.08	14.7	12.10	14.7	—	—
Data entry keyers	12.08	14.7	12.10	14.7	—	—
Office clerks, general	10.05	7.8	9.64	8.2	—	—
Level 2	7.80	2.3	—	—	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	14.46	9.0	14.46	9.0	—	—
Level 1	8.01	.9	8.01	.9	—	—
Level 2	12.79	3.8	12.79	3.8	—	—
Level 7	19.85	.7	19.85	.7	—	—
Electricians	17.85	1.2	17.85	1.2	—	—
Level 7	20.78	1.6	20.78	1.6	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.84	5.5	16.84	5.5	—	—
Level 5	12.91	9.2	—	—	—	—
Level 7	21.03	6.0	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	14.56	16.6	14.56	16.6	—	—
Production occupations	11.49	4.2	11.49	4.2	—	—
Level 2	9.82	7.2	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.25	4.6	—	—	—	—
Level 5	13.12	5.2	—	—	—	—
Printers	12.28	5.7	12.28	5.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.77	5.3	15.02	5.7	7.90	19.9
Level 1	9.04	10.3	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.91	8.9	—	—	—	—
Level 3	10.29	7.3	—	—	—	—
Level 4	11.34	9.3	—	—	—	—
Level 5	19.18	6.5	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.37	4.6	14.42	4.7	—	—
Level 3	9.20	7.9	9.20	7.9	—	—
Level 4	11.07	9.7	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.58	8.1	17.58	8.1	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	8.73	8.8	8.58	8.2	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	14.13	15.0	14.13	15.0	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.04	10.5	9.35	10.0	—	—
Level 1	9.27	12.2	—	—	—	—

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.

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Amarillo, TX, May 2006

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	\$13.89	2.6	\$14.70	2.5	\$7.96	3.5
Management occupations	29.14	12.2	29.14	12.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	35.60	22.9	35.60	22.9	—	—
Financial managers	48.17	24.8	48.17	24.8	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	20.90	8.5	20.90	8.5	—	—
Level 6	16.18	4.0	16.18	4.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	21.79	10.6	21.79	10.6	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.92	5.7	25.92	5.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	25.62	8.4	25.62	8.4	—	—
Computer programmers	30.10	13.6	30.10	13.6	—	—
Community and social services occupations	17.76	7.2	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	11.60	11.5	12.05	11.6	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.73	8.0	20.63	8.7	22.20	6.9
Level 3	10.24	2.5	10.30	2.5	—	—
Level 5	15.11	.6	15.15	.1	—	—
Level 6	17.12	7.5	—	—	—	—
Level 8	21.64	11.7	21.64	11.7	—	—
Level 9	23.36	7.5	22.70	8.7	26.92	7.1
Level 11	42.24	8.2	42.24	8.2	—	—
Registered nurses	23.66	7.3	23.56	7.9	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.43	3.4	10.51	3.8	—	—
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	10.43	3.4	10.51	3.8	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.40	3.0	15.34	3.1	—	—
Level 5	14.81	.9	14.73	.3	—	—
Medical records and health information technicians	17.68	21.9	17.68	21.9	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.87	11.6	11.97	17.9	—	—
Level 2	6.99	3.6	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.29	6.0	9.04	3.0	—	—
Level 2	6.99	3.6	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.89	3.4	9.01	3.2	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.84	6.4	7.38	13.1	6.39	3.8
Level 1	5.78	6.0	5.18	3.9	6.08	8.1
Level 2	5.80	7.1	3.86	17.3	6.52	3.4
Level 3	8.32	3.5	8.66	6.8	—	—
Level 4	8.90	1.9	8.98	3.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	11.56	13.6	11.56	13.6	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	11.56	13.6	11.56	13.6	—	—
Cooks	7.82	4.9	8.17	2.9	—	—
Cooks, restaurant	8.19	1.2	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.43	20.4	3.24	7.0	5.49	22.7
Level 1	3.64	8.3	—	—	3.10	12.6
Level 2	4.82	24.8	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.54	24.9	—	—	—	—
Level 2	4.71	27.5	—	—	—	—
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	3.96	12.6	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	6.83	4.1	—	—	6.58	2.1
Level 1	6.35	2.9	—	—	—	—
Level 2	6.44	3.7	—	—	6.44	3.7
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.86	4.2	—	—	6.60	2.3
Level 2	6.44	3.7	—	—	6.44	3.7
Dishwashers	6.62	2.8	—	—	—	—
Level 1	6.62	2.8	—	—	—	—
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	4.15	3.7	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Amarillo, TX, May 2006 — 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)
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	\$8.78	14.9	\$8.81	15.5	—	—
Level 1	6.98	4.4	6.91	3.6	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.38	11.5	8.39	11.9	—	—
Level 1	6.98	4.4	6.91	3.6	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.54	7.7	10.67	7.3	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.99	5.3	6.93	4.7	—	—
Level 1	6.91	4.3	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	6.91	5.6	7.49	8.0	\$6.27	3.8
Level 2	6.26	1.6	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	11.67	7.3	13.32	6.8	6.99	3.6
Level 1	7.62	3.6	—	—	7.38	7.8
Level 2	7.05	2.8	7.52	4.3	6.89	4.0
Level 4	11.65	6.5	11.65	6.5	—	—
Level 5	13.48	1.0	13.48	1.0	—	—
Level 6	22.75	12.2	22.75	12.2	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	19.37	11.3	19.37	11.3	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	18.00	8.8	18.00	8.8	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.15	5.1	10.11	4.6	7.12	2.4
Level 1	7.59	5.1	—	—	7.40	9.4
Level 2	7.18	1.8	7.52	4.3	7.01	2.7
Level 4	12.37	4.0	12.37	4.1	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.13	2.4	8.75	2.5	7.14	2.6
Level 2	7.46	2.2	—	—	7.22	3.8
Cashiers	8.13	2.4	8.75	2.5	7.14	2.6
Level 2	7.46	2.2	—	—	7.22	3.8
Retail salespersons	10.42	4.9	11.31	8.1	7.38	5.8
Level 1	7.87	6.2	—	—	7.93	12.3
Level 4	12.37	4.0	12.37	4.1	—	—
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	21.65	6.2	21.65	6.2	—	—
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	22.87	9.7	22.87	9.7	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	11.79	5.3	11.99	5.5	9.38	7.2
Level 1	7.97	10.2	8.37	14.1	7.20	1.0
Level 2	8.55	4.4	8.76	4.8	7.51	6.2
Level 3	11.27	6.5	11.29	6.5	—	—
Level 4	12.92	3.3	12.66	3.5	—	—
Level 5	15.02	7.3	15.02	7.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	10.37	2.8	10.38	3.0	—	—
Financial clerks	12.88	8.1	13.19	7.9	—	—
Level 3	10.70	6.9	—	—	—	—
Level 4	12.11	3.5	12.11	3.5	—	—
Level 5	15.14	7.5	15.14	7.5	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.38	8.9	11.34	9.0	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.74	3.1	12.74	3.1	—	—
Tellers	10.18	3.6	11.43	3.9	—	—
Customer service representatives	10.35	7.6	10.36	8.2	—	—
Loan interviewers and clerks	12.81	10.9	12.81	10.9	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	9.84	9.7	—	—	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.61	5.9	9.61	5.9	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.27	3.2	9.68	3.1	7.25	.5
Level 1	8.15	13.9	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.96	7.9	15.96	7.9	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	12.08	14.7	12.10	14.7	—	—
Data entry keyers	12.08	14.7	12.10	14.7	—	—
Office clerks, general	9.73	8.4	9.16	8.2	—	—
Level 2	7.80	2.3	—	—	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	14.66	9.3	14.66	9.3	—	—
Level 2	12.79	3.8	12.79	3.8	—	—
Level 7	19.85	.7	19.85	.7	—	—
Electricians	17.85	1.2	17.85	1.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Amarillo, TX, May 2006 — 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)
Electricians –Continued						
Level 7	\$20.78	1.6	\$20.78	1.6	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.63	5.5	17.63	5.5	–	–
Level 7	21.03	6.0	21.03	6.0	–	–
Production occupations	11.49	4.2	11.49	4.2	–	–
Level 2	9.82	7.2	9.82	7.2	–	–
Level 3	12.25	4.6	12.25	4.6	–	–
Level 5	13.12	5.2	13.12	5.2	–	–
Printers	12.28	5.7	12.28	5.7	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.82	5.4	15.07	5.8	\$7.81	20.3
Level 1	9.02	10.5	9.29	9.0	–	–
Level 2	8.68	9.2	–	–	–	–
Level 3	10.29	7.3	10.29	7.3	–	–
Level 4	11.34	9.3	11.30	9.3	–	–
Level 5	19.25	6.5	19.25	6.5	–	–
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.37	4.6	14.42	4.7	–	–
Level 3	9.20	7.9	9.20	7.9	–	–
Level 4	11.07	9.7	–	–	–	–
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.58	8.1	17.58	8.1	–	–
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	8.73	8.8	8.58	8.2	–	–
Industrial truck and tractor operators	14.13	15.0	14.13	15.0	–	–
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.04	10.5	9.35	10.0	–	–
Level 1	9.27	12.2	–	–	–	–

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.

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Amarillo, TX, May 2006

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	\$18.95	7.0	\$19.04	7.0	\$13.03	4.7
Management occupations	38.69	47.9	38.69	47.9	—	—
Community and social services occupations	20.96	21.0	20.96	21.0	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	24.95	12.0	24.95	12.0	—	—
Level 9	25.77	12.7	25.77	12.7	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	27.05	2.5	27.05	2.5	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.00	3.8	27.00	3.8	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	27.45	3.4	27.45	3.4	—	—
Protective service occupations	17.08	4.5	17.09	4.6	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.81	5.8	9.81	5.8	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.69	4.4	12.65	4.5	—	—
Level 4	12.28	4.9	12.28	4.9	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.49	8.0	12.49	8.7	—	—
Level 4	11.81	5.5	11.81	5.5	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.64	6.1	11.56	6.6	—	—

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.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Amarillo, TX, May 2006

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	\$14.72	2.4	\$15.48	2.3	\$8.08	3.4
Management occupations	31.97	15.7	31.97	15.7	—	—
Group II	19.09	6.3	—	—	—	—
Group III	29.80	13.2	—	—	—	—
Financial managers	48.17	24.8	48.17	24.8	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	20.48	6.8	20.48	6.8	—	—
Group II	17.99	4.5	—	—	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.92	5.7	25.92	5.7	—	—
Group II	22.70	11.1	—	—	—	—
Computer programmers	30.10	13.6	30.10	13.6	—	—
Community and social services occupations	20.26	17.3	20.53	17.4	—	—
Group II	16.27	5.2	—	—	—	—
Counselors	27.54	9.7	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	23.37	12.9	23.93	12.3	—	—
Group I	8.99	8.0	—	—	—	—
Group II	25.94	2.6	—	—	—	—
Group III	29.27	12.8	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	27.05	2.5	27.05	2.5	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.00	3.8	27.00	3.8	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	27.45	3.4	27.45	3.4	—	—
Teacher assistants	8.99	8.0	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.99	8.0	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	11.60	11.5	12.05	11.6	—	—
Group II	16.10	8.3	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.90	7.2	20.82	7.8	22.20	6.9
Group I	10.50	4.5	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.84	3.1	—	—	—	—
Group III	28.09	5.5	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	23.80	6.7	23.71	7.2	—	—
Group II	22.49	9.5	22.48	9.5	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.43	3.4	10.51	3.8	—	—
Group I	10.43	3.4	—	—	—	—
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	10.43	3.4	10.51	3.8	—	—
Group I	10.43	3.4	10.51	3.8	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.03	2.9	14.97	3.1	—	—
Group II	15.06	2.9	15.00	3.1	—	—
Medical records and health information technicians	17.68	21.9	17.68	21.9	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.67	11.0	11.57	16.7	—	—
Group I	8.64	2.8	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.29	6.0	9.04	3.0	—	—
Group I	8.29	6.0	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.89	3.4	9.01	3.2	—	—
Group I	8.89	3.4	9.01	3.2	—	—
Protective service occupations	16.78	4.3	16.81	4.4	—	—
Group I	14.20	4.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.60	4.6	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.11	6.7	7.93	13.0	6.39	3.8
Group I	6.45	2.6	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	12.36	10.7	12.36	10.7	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	12.36	10.7	12.36	10.7	—	—
Cooks	7.82	4.9	8.17	2.9	—	—
Group I	7.82	4.9	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Amarillo, TX, May 2006** — 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)
Cooks, restaurant	\$8.19	1.2	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.19	1.2	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.43	20.4	\$3.24	7.0	\$5.49	22.7
Group I	4.43	20.4	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.54	24.9	—	—	—	—
Group I	4.54	24.9	—	—	—	—
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	3.96	12.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	3.96	12.6	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	6.88	4.1	—	—	6.58	2.1
Group I	6.88	4.1	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.91	4.3	—	—	6.60	2.3
Group I	6.91	4.3	—	—	6.60	2.3
Dishwashers	6.62	2.8	—	—	—	—
Group I	6.62	2.8	—	—	—	—
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	4.15	3.7	—	—	—	—
Group I	4.15	3.7	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.97	12.3	8.99	12.7	—	—
Group I	8.69	10.0	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.50	10.6	8.51	11.0	—	—
Group I	8.50	11.2	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.38	6.6	10.48	6.4	—	—
Group I	10.63	6.4	10.75	6.3	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.99	5.3	6.93	4.7	—	—
Group I	6.99	5.3	6.93	4.7	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	7.16	5.3	7.77	6.7	6.27	3.8
Group I	6.96	6.0	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	11.68	7.2	13.32	6.8	7.08	3.6
Group I	8.79	7.2	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.04	14.1	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	19.22	11.1	19.37	11.3	—	—
Group II	16.82	4.7	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	17.85	8.4	18.00	8.8	—	—
Group II	16.84	6.8	16.84	6.8	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.15	5.1	10.11	4.6	7.12	2.4
Group I	8.87	7.1	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.13	2.4	8.75	2.5	7.14	2.6
Group I	7.78	2.5	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.13	2.4	8.75	2.5	7.14	2.6
Group I	7.78	2.5	—	—	7.14	2.6
Retail salespersons	10.42	4.9	11.31	8.1	7.38	5.8
Group I	10.33	7.1	11.52	10.8	7.38	5.8
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	21.65	6.2	21.65	6.2	—	—
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	22.87	9.7	22.87	9.7	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	11.95	4.3	12.10	4.6	10.00	6.7
Group I	10.92	2.7	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.43	5.9	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.71	17.9	19.71	17.9	—	—
Group II	19.71	17.9	19.71	17.9	—	—
Financial clerks	12.88	7.5	13.16	7.3	—	—
Group I	11.49	3.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	15.14	7.5	—	—	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.38	8.9	11.34	9.0	—	—
Group I	10.42	5.9	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.92	3.1	12.92	3.1	—	—
Group I	12.58	3.7	12.58	3.7	—	—
Tellers	10.18	3.6	11.43	3.9	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Amarillo, TX, May 2006** — 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)
Customer service representatives	\$10.35	7.6	\$10.36	8.2	—	—
Loan interviewers and clerks	12.81	10.9	12.81	10.9	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	10.46	7.7	10.76	8.1	—	—
Group I	10.46	7.7	10.76	8.1	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.61	5.9	9.61	5.9	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.27	3.2	9.68	3.1	\$7.25	0.5
Group I	9.80	3.2	10.62	4.0	7.25	.5
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.24	7.6	14.29	7.9	—	—
Group I	12.55	5.9	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.54	5.3	11.46	5.6	—	—
Group I	11.53	5.3	11.44	5.6	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	12.08	14.7	12.10	14.7	—	—
Group I	12.21	16.0	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	12.08	14.7	12.10	14.7	—	—
Group I	12.21	16.0	12.24	16.1	—	—
Office clerks, general	10.05	7.8	9.64	8.2	—	—
Group I	9.14	8.0	8.42	6.1	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	14.46	9.0	14.46	9.0	—	—
Group I	10.38	13.5	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.39	1.1	—	—	—	—
Electricians	17.85	1.2	17.85	1.2	—	—
Group II	20.78	1.6	20.78	1.6	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.84	5.5	16.84	5.5	—	—
Group II	16.63	5.9	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	14.56	16.6	14.56	16.6	—	—
Group II	13.46	15.9	—	—	—	—
Production occupations	11.49	4.2	11.49	4.2	—	—
Group I	11.02	5.1	—	—	—	—
Group II	14.77	7.9	—	—	—	—
Printers	12.28	5.7	12.28	5.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.77	5.3	15.02	5.7	7.90	19.9
Group I	9.70	4.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.60	9.8	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.37	4.6	14.42	4.7	—	—
Group I	9.36	7.3	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.71	9.2	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.58	8.1	17.58	8.1	—	—
Group I	10.83	6.2	10.83	6.2	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	8.73	8.8	8.58	8.2	—	—
Group I	8.69	8.1	8.53	7.5	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	14.13	15.0	14.13	15.0	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.04	10.5	9.35	10.0	—	—
Group I	9.04	10.5	—	—	—	—

¹ Combined work levels simplify the presentation of work levels by combining levels 1 through 15 into four broad groups. Group I combines levels 1-4, group II combines levels 5-8, group III combines levels 9-12, and group IV combines levels 13-15.

² 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.

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 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.

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Amarillo, TX, May 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.00	\$8.87	\$12.50	\$17.76	\$25.70
Management occupations	16.02	17.31	21.15	32.74	67.04
Financial managers	15.49	15.57	33.62	79.49	87.06
Business and financial operations occupations	11.54	14.61	17.89	23.16	31.68
Computer and mathematical science occupations	15.39	17.75	24.86	31.20	39.92
Computer programmers	18.27	22.98	25.00	36.47	43.94
Community and social services occupations	14.37	14.56	17.15	28.29	32.09
Counselors	16.65	28.29	28.39	32.09	34.97
Education, training, and library occupations	9.19	15.29	24.23	29.50	32.01
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	22.87	23.52	26.74	30.73	32.01
Elementary and middle school teachers	22.87	23.49	26.74	30.73	32.01
Elementary school teachers, except special education	22.87	23.82	27.12	30.73	32.01
Teacher assistants	6.69	7.72	9.33	9.65	10.42
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	8.00	8.50	10.00	13.13	17.05
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.30	14.00	18.69	26.06	31.63
Registered nurses	15.22	19.78	24.04	26.86	31.09
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	9.05	9.67	10.30	10.60	11.52
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	9.05	9.67	10.30	10.60	11.52
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	12.57	13.35	14.50	16.32	18.09
Medical records and health information technicians	8.05	10.45	17.10	18.69	30.74
Healthcare support occupations	6.00	8.00	9.15	10.77	21.65
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	5.76	7.50	8.13	9.46	10.60
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.85	10.77
Protective service occupations	12.32	13.09	15.01	19.47	24.97
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.13	5.70	7.00	8.00	10.00
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	8.00	10.00	10.00	15.50	16.15
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	8.00	10.00	10.00	15.50	16.15
Cooks	5.50	7.00	8.00	8.50	9.43
Cooks, restaurant	7.25	7.50	8.32	8.50	9.43
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	3.50	7.25	7.75
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	3.50	7.25	7.75
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	2.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	6.70
Fast food and counter workers	5.75	6.00	6.65	7.00	8.55
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.75	6.00	6.75	7.10	8.55
Dishwashers	6.25	6.35	6.53	7.00	7.00
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	3.13	3.50	3.82	4.50	6.85
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.81	6.81	8.15	10.85	13.00
Building cleaning workers	6.81	6.81	7.59	10.82	13.00
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.94	8.71	10.85	11.40	13.00
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.00	6.81	6.81	6.85	8.15
Personal care and service occupations	5.50	5.92	6.21	8.48	9.51
Sales and related occupations	6.25	7.38	9.25	12.54	19.37
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	12.19	12.50	13.63	19.37	29.86
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	12.19	12.50	13.28	19.71	28.19
Retail sales workers	6.25	7.00	8.00	10.20	13.79
Cashiers, all workers	6.50	7.38	7.55	9.00	9.70
Cashiers	6.50	7.38	7.55	9.00	9.70
Retail salespersons	6.25	7.00	9.29	12.00	16.79

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Amarillo, TX, May 2006** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	\$11.54	\$16.99	\$26.28	\$26.54	\$26.54
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	11.54	16.99	26.54	26.54	26.54
Office and administrative support occupations	7.57	9.04	11.23	13.50	17.26
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	11.00	15.75	17.93	27.41	27.41
Financial clerks	9.55	10.50	12.34	14.62	17.18
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	9.55	9.55	10.75	13.56	13.56
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	11.21	12.26	12.34	13.00	15.09
Tellers	7.57	8.09	9.00	12.42	12.90
Customer service representatives	8.06	9.00	10.09	10.60	12.50
Loan interviewers and clerks	10.76	11.03	13.39	13.39	16.59
Receptionists and information clerks	6.50	9.56	10.71	11.47	12.75
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	7.50	7.85	8.76	10.60	12.84
Stock clerks and order fillers	6.25	7.25	7.87	10.75	13.57
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.64	10.73	13.23	16.49	19.23
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.36	10.64	10.73	12.37	15.84
Data entry and information processing workers	7.00	10.00	11.05	15.16	15.16
Data entry keyers	7.00	10.00	11.05	15.16	15.16
Office clerks, general	7.09	8.00	9.01	11.34	14.27
Construction and extraction occupations	7.73	8.95	13.50	19.25	21.66
Electricians	10.43	13.00	20.86	21.66	23.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	9.23	11.40	17.88	19.50	25.92
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	8.91	9.30	14.33	19.83	19.83
Production occupations	8.00	9.35	11.20	13.60	16.15
Printers	9.41	10.96	12.36	14.00	14.38
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.41	9.25	11.20	17.09	26.01
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	7.30	9.00	12.00	19.68	23.15
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	10.66	13.00	17.09	21.73	26.01
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	7.00	7.30	8.50	9.30	11.27
Industrial truck and tractor operators	11.20	11.20	11.35	17.60	21.73
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.25	7.50	9.25	10.00	13.00

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.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Amarillo, TX, May 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$6.81	\$8.15	\$11.44	\$17.30	\$22.67
Management occupations	16.02	16.12	22.58	31.84	54.73
Financial managers	15.49	15.57	33.62	79.49	87.06
Business and financial operations occupations	11.54	16.35	17.89	28.06	31.68
Computer and mathematical science occupations	15.39	17.75	24.86	31.20	39.92
Computer programmers	18.27	22.98	25.00	36.47	43.94
Community and social services occupations	12.00	16.65	18.00	19.59	22.67
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	8.00	8.50	10.00	13.13	17.05
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.30	14.00	18.37	25.52	32.52
Registered nurses	15.22	19.00	24.04	27.25	31.28
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	9.05	9.67	10.30	10.60	11.52
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	9.05	9.67	10.30	10.60	11.52
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	13.00	14.00	14.70	16.69	18.29
Medical records and health information technicians	8.05	10.45	17.10	18.69	30.74
Healthcare support occupations	6.00	7.99	8.61	11.09	21.65
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	5.76	7.50	8.13	9.46	10.60
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.85	10.77
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.00	5.55	6.87	8.00	10.00
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	8.00	8.25	10.00	15.22	16.15
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	8.00	8.25	10.00	15.22	16.15
Cooks	5.50	7.00	8.00	8.50	9.43
Cooks, restaurant	7.25	7.50	8.32	8.50	9.43
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	3.50	7.25	7.75
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	3.50	7.25	7.75
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	2.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	6.70
Fast food and counter workers	5.75	6.00	6.55	7.00	8.50
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.75	6.00	6.75	7.00	8.55
Dishwashers	6.25	6.35	6.53	7.00	7.00
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	3.13	3.50	3.82	4.50	6.85
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.81	6.81	7.58	10.85	13.00
Building cleaning workers	6.80	6.81	7.43	10.53	13.00
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.94	9.00	10.85	13.00	13.00
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.00	6.81	6.81	6.85	8.15
Personal care and service occupations	5.50	5.74	6.00	6.75	10.53
Sales and related occupations	6.25	7.38	9.25	12.54	19.37
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	12.19	12.50	13.63	19.71	29.86
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	12.19	12.50	13.28	19.71	28.19
Retail sales workers	6.25	7.00	8.00	10.20	13.79
Cashiers, all workers	6.50	7.38	7.55	9.00	9.70
Cashiers	6.50	7.38	7.55	9.00	9.70
Retail salespersons	6.25	7.00	9.29	12.00	16.79
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	11.54	16.99	26.28	26.54	26.54
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	11.54	16.99	26.54	26.54	26.54
Office and administrative support occupations	7.50	8.50	11.00	13.50	17.26
Financial clerks	9.55	10.75	12.34	13.59	18.46
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	9.55	9.55	10.75	13.56	13.56
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.00	12.26	12.34	13.00	14.42
Tellers	7.57	8.09	9.00	12.42	12.90
Customer service representatives	8.06	9.00	10.09	10.60	12.50
Loan interviewers and clerks	10.76	11.03	13.39	13.39	16.59

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Amarillo, TX, May 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Receptionists and information clerks	\$6.50	\$9.56	\$10.70	\$11.22	\$11.75
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	7.50	7.85	8.76	10.60	12.84
Stock clerks and order fillers	6.25	7.25	7.87	10.75	13.57
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.73	13.23	16.49	19.23	19.23
Data entry and information processing workers	7.00	10.00	11.05	15.16	15.16
Data entry keyers	7.00	10.00	11.05	15.16	15.16
Office clerks, general	7.00	7.98	8.00	11.34	13.50
Construction and extraction occupations	7.73	9.00	14.00	19.50	21.66
Electricians	10.43	13.00	20.86	21.66	23.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10.00	13.32	18.00	19.50	26.89
Production occupations	8.00	9.35	11.20	13.60	16.15
Printers	9.41	10.96	12.36	14.00	14.38
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.41	9.25	11.20	17.09	26.01
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	7.30	9.00	12.00	19.68	23.15
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	10.66	13.00	17.09	21.73	26.01
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	7.00	7.30	8.50	9.30	11.27
Industrial truck and tractor operators	11.20	11.20	11.35	17.60	21.73
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.25	7.50	9.25	10.00	13.00

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.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Amarillo, TX, May 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$9.33	\$12.32	\$15.85	\$24.23	\$30.73
Management occupations	19.47	20.30	20.30	39.50	103.69
Education, training, and library occupations	9.96	22.80	25.27	30.31	32.01
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	22.87	23.52	26.74	30.73	32.01
Elementary and middle school teachers	22.87	23.49	26.74	30.73	32.01
Elementary school teachers, except special education	22.87	23.82	27.12	30.73	32.01
Protective service occupations	12.32	13.14	15.43	19.47	24.97
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.96	8.63	9.26	10.82	12.50
Office and administrative support occupations	9.40	10.64	12.45	14.62	16.47
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.64	10.64	11.69	14.70	16.04
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.41	10.64	10.64	12.51	16.04

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.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Amarillo, TX, May 2006

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.73	\$9.51	\$13.28	\$18.00	\$26.26
Management occupations	16.02	17.31	21.15	32.74	67.04
Financial managers	15.49	15.57	33.62	79.49	87.06
Business and financial operations occupations	11.54	14.61	17.89	23.16	31.68
Computer and mathematical science occupations	15.39	17.75	24.86	31.20	39.92
Computer programmers	18.27	22.98	25.00	36.47	43.94
Community and social services occupations	14.56	14.56	17.56	28.29	32.09
Education, training, and library occupations	9.56	20.85	24.62	29.84	32.01
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	22.87	23.52	26.74	30.73	32.01
Elementary and middle school teachers	22.87	23.49	26.74	30.73	32.01
Elementary school teachers, except special education	22.87	23.82	27.12	30.73	32.01
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	8.00	8.50	10.85	15.23	18.18
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.30	14.00	18.37	26.06	31.69
Registered nurses	15.22	19.00	23.87	27.01	31.23
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	9.45	9.67	10.30	10.60	11.52
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	9.45	9.67	10.30	10.60	11.52
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	12.57	13.35	14.50	16.15	18.05
Medical records and health information technicians	8.05	10.45	17.10	18.69	30.74
Healthcare support occupations	8.00	8.15	9.33	12.36	21.65
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.63	8.05	8.75	9.91	10.77
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.50	8.04	8.61	10.00	10.77
Protective service occupations	12.32	13.14	15.01	19.47	24.97
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	4.50	7.50	10.00	15.50
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	8.00	10.00	10.00	15.50	16.15
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	8.00	10.00	10.00	15.50	16.15
Cooks	7.00	7.50	8.32	8.75	9.75
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.13	3.50	6.04
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.81	6.81	8.15	10.85	13.00
Building cleaning workers	6.81	6.81	7.59	10.85	13.00
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.00	8.71	10.85	11.63	13.00
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.00	6.81	6.81	6.81	7.83
Personal care and service occupations	5.70	5.75	8.40	8.48	10.53
Sales and related occupations	7.50	8.55	10.80	14.22	22.44
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	12.19	12.50	13.63	19.71	29.86
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	12.19	12.50	13.28	19.71	28.19
Retail sales workers	6.97	7.50	9.00	11.74	15.02
Cashiers, all workers	7.45	7.50	8.70	9.00	10.58
Cashiers	7.45	7.50	8.70	9.00	10.58
Retail salespersons	6.35	7.83	10.33	13.45	17.30
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	11.54	16.99	26.28	26.54	26.54
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	11.54	16.99	26.54	26.54	26.54
Office and administrative support occupations	7.87	9.55	11.34	13.56	17.26
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	11.00	15.75	17.93	27.41	27.41
Financial clerks	9.59	11.23	12.59	14.62	18.46
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	9.55	9.55	10.50	13.56	13.56
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	11.21	12.26	12.34	13.00	15.09

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Amarillo, TX, May 2006 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Tellers	\$8.85	\$9.00	\$11.23	\$12.59	\$13.08
Customer service representatives	8.06	9.00	10.07	10.89	14.67
Loan interviewers and clerks	10.76	11.03	13.39	13.39	16.59
Receptionists and information clerks	6.50	9.56	10.71	11.47	12.75
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	7.50	7.85	8.76	10.60	12.84
Stock clerks and order fillers	6.66	7.87	8.33	12.07	13.96
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.64	10.73	13.23	16.49	19.23
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.13	10.64	10.64	11.69	16.04
Data entry and information processing workers	7.00	10.00	11.05	15.16	15.16
Data entry keyers	7.00	10.00	11.05	15.16	15.16
Office clerks, general	7.09	8.00	9.01	11.34	12.92
Construction and extraction occupations	7.73	8.95	13.50	19.25	21.66
Electricians	10.43	13.00	20.86	21.66	23.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	9.23	11.40	17.88	19.50	25.92
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	8.91	9.30	14.33	19.83	19.83
Production occupations	8.00	9.35	11.20	13.60	16.15
Printers	9.41	10.96	12.36	14.00	14.38
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.50	9.25	11.20	17.09	26.01
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	7.30	9.00	12.43	19.68	23.15
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	10.66	13.00	17.09	21.73	26.01
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	7.00	7.00	8.50	9.25	10.83
Industrial truck and tractor operators	11.20	11.20	11.35	17.60	21.73
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.81	7.50	9.25	10.00	13.00

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 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.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Amarillo, TX, May 2006

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$5.75	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$7.96	\$10.75
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.35	15.54	24.00	26.24	30.75
Food preparation and serving related occupations	4.50	5.75	6.50	7.25	8.00
Food service, tipped	2.38	3.00	7.25	7.75	7.75
Fast food and counter workers	5.75	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.75	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.75
Personal care and service occupations	5.30	5.92	5.92	6.21	6.50
Sales and related occupations	6.00	6.25	6.75	7.45	8.00
Retail sales workers	6.25	6.46	7.00	7.50	8.00
Cashiers, all workers	6.25	6.50	7.38	7.50	8.00
Cashiers	6.25	6.50	7.38	7.50	8.00
Retail salespersons	6.25	6.50	7.00	7.50	10.50
Office and administrative support occupations	6.00	6.79	8.03	13.31	16.19
Stock clerks and order fillers	6.25	6.25	6.85	7.75	9.25
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.75	5.75	6.05	11.09	11.27

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 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.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Amarillo, TX, May 2006

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	\$15.48	\$13.28	\$625	\$540	40.4	\$31,612	\$28,080	2,042
Management occupations	31.97	21.15	1,333	812	41.7	68,232	42,230	2,134
Financial managers	48.17	33.62	1,980	1,345	41.1	102,934	69,919	2,137
Business and financial operations occupations	20.48	17.89	859	693	41.9	44,655	36,052	2,180
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.92	24.86	1,039	994	40.1	54,020	51,703	2,084
Computer programmers	30.10	25.00	1,204	1,000	40.0	62,604	52,000	2,080
Community and social services occupations	20.53	17.56	821	702	40.0	36,843	36,525	1,794
Education, training, and library occupations	23.93	24.62	962	985	40.2	38,264	37,370	1,599
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	27.05	26.74	1,082	1,070	40.0	41,043	39,782	1,518
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.00	26.74	1,080	1,070	40.0	41,116	39,782	1,523
Elementary school teachers, except special education	27.45	27.12	1,098	1,085	40.0	42,168	40,341	1,536
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	12.05	10.85	482	434	40.0	25,073	22,568	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.82	18.37	828	735	39.8	41,849	38,043	2,010
Registered nurses	23.71	23.87	943	930	39.8	47,182	45,590	1,990
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.51	10.30	420	412	40.0	21,860	21,424	2,080
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	10.51	10.30	420	412	40.0	21,860	21,424	2,080
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.97	14.50	587	580	39.2	30,532	30,160	2,039
Medical records and health information technicians	17.68	17.10	707	684	40.0	36,765	35,568	2,080
Healthcare support occupations	11.57	9.33	460	373	39.8	22,525	17,720	1,947
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.04	8.75	357	347	39.6	18,589	18,032	2,057
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.01	8.61	356	344	39.5	18,523	17,892	2,055
Protective service occupations	16.81	15.01	686	553	40.8	35,474	28,741	2,110
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.93	7.50	317	275	39.9	16,377	14,294	2,066
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers ..	12.36	10.00	534	550	43.2	27,747	28,600	2,244
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	12.36	10.00	534	550	43.2	27,747	28,600	2,244
Cooks	8.17	8.32	325	320	39.8	16,916	16,640	2,070
Food service, tipped	3.24	2.13	125	85	38.4	6,482	4,430	1,998
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.99	8.15	343	320	38.1	17,821	16,640	1,981
Building cleaning workers	8.51	7.59	322	274	37.8	16,729	14,226	1,965
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.48	10.85	419	434	40.0	21,787	22,568	2,079
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.93	6.81	251	255	36.2	13,035	13,285	1,882

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Amarillo, TX, May 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Personal care and service occupations	\$7.77	\$8.40	\$311	\$336	40.0	\$16,166	\$17,472	2,080
Sales and related occupations	13.32	10.80	555	432	41.7	28,859	22,456	2,167
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	19.37	13.63	831	600	42.9	43,216	31,200	2,231
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	18.00	13.28	770	600	42.8	40,027	31,200	2,223
Retail sales workers	10.11	9.00	422	360	41.8	21,959	18,720	2,171
Cashiers, all workers	8.75	8.70	350	348	40.0	18,207	18,096	2,080
Cashiers	8.75	8.70	350	348	40.0	18,207	18,096	2,080
Retail salespersons	11.31	10.33	493	423	43.6	25,624	21,986	2,266
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	21.65	26.28	883	1,051	40.8	45,898	54,652	2,120
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	22.87	26.54	936	1,062	40.9	48,669	55,201	2,128
Office and administrative support occupations	12.10	11.34	479	449	39.6	24,562	23,094	2,029
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.71	17.93	788	717	40.0	40,987	37,294	2,080
Financial clerks	13.16	12.59	518	504	39.4	26,953	26,187	2,047
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.34	10.50	454	420	40.0	23,591	21,840	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.92	12.34	501	490	38.7	26,027	25,501	2,015
Tellers	11.43	11.23	457	449	40.0	23,782	23,365	2,080
Customer service representatives	10.36	10.07	410	403	39.6	21,322	20,946	2,059
Loan interviewers and clerks	12.81	13.39	513	536	40.0	26,654	27,857	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks ..	10.76	10.71	430	428	40.0	22,381	22,277	2,080
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks ..	9.61	8.76	385	350	40.0	19,995	18,221	2,080
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.68	8.33	387	333	40.0	20,133	17,326	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.29	13.23	572	529	40.0	28,360	27,518	1,984
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.46	10.64	458	426	40.0	21,326	19,105	1,861
Data entry and information processing workers	12.10	11.05	484	442	40.0	25,177	22,984	2,080
Data entry keyers	12.10	11.05	484	442	40.0	25,177	22,984	2,080
Office clerks, general	9.64	9.01	379	360	39.4	19,724	18,732	2,047
Construction and extraction occupations	14.46	13.50	578	540	40.0	29,683	28,080	2,053
Electricians	17.85	20.86	714	834	40.0	37,137	43,389	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.84	17.88	691	715	41.1	35,923	37,188	2,134
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	14.56	14.33	582	573	40.0	30,280	29,806	2,080
Production occupations	11.49	11.20	458	448	39.9	23,747	23,296	2,068
Printers	12.28	12.36	490	494	39.9	25,477	25,709	2,075

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Amarillo, TX, May 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$15.02	\$11.20	\$654	\$458	43.5	\$33,982	\$23,816	2,263
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.42	12.43	693	576	48.1	36,049	29,949	2,500
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.58	17.09	879	869	50.0	45,686	45,198	2,598
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	8.58	8.50	389	360	45.4	20,243	18,720	2,358
Industrial truck and tractor operators ..	14.13	11.35	565	454	40.0	29,384	23,608	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ...	9.35	9.25	374	370	40.0	19,456	19,240	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

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Amarillo, TX, May 2006

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	\$14.70	\$12.75	\$594	\$520	40.4	\$30,812	\$27,040	2,096
Management occupations	29.14	22.58	1,201	863	41.2	62,439	44,866	2,142
Financial managers	48.17	33.62	1,980	1,345	41.1	102,934	69,919	2,137
Business and financial operations occupations	20.90	17.89	888	693	42.5	46,175	36,052	2,209
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.92	24.86	1,039	994	40.1	54,020	51,703	2,084
Computer programmers	30.10	25.00	1,204	1,000	40.0	62,604	52,000	2,080
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	12.05	10.85	482	434	40.0	25,073	22,568	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.63	17.57	820	731	39.7	42,631	37,999	2,067
Registered nurses	23.56	23.87	936	905	39.7	48,690	47,051	2,067
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.51	10.30	420	412	40.0	21,860	21,424	2,080
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	10.51	10.30	420	412	40.0	21,860	21,424	2,080
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.34	14.65	600	580	39.1	31,186	30,160	2,033
Medical records and health information technicians	17.68	17.10	707	684	40.0	36,765	35,568	2,080
Healthcare support occupations	11.97	9.50	476	380	39.7	24,729	19,735	2,065
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.04	8.75	357	347	39.6	18,589	18,032	2,057
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.01	8.61	356	344	39.5	18,523	17,892	2,055
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.38	7.25	295	270	39.9	15,336	14,040	2,077
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers ..	11.56	10.00	509	550	44.1	26,480	28,600	2,291
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	11.56	10.00	509	550	44.1	26,480	28,600	2,291
Cooks	8.17	8.32	325	320	39.8	16,916	16,640	2,070
Food service, tipped	3.24	2.13	125	85	38.4	6,482	4,430	1,998
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.81	7.58	332	258	37.7	17,272	13,436	1,960
Building cleaning workers	8.39	7.43	315	255	37.6	16,398	13,285	1,955
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.67	10.85	427	434	40.0	22,189	22,568	2,080
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.93	6.81	251	255	36.2	13,035	13,285	1,882
Personal care and service occupations	7.49	6.49	300	260	40.0	15,587	13,499	2,080
Sales and related occupations	13.32	10.80	555	432	41.7	28,859	22,456	2,167
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	19.37	13.63	831	600	42.9	43,216	31,200	2,231
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	18.00	13.28	770	600	42.8	40,027	31,200	2,223
Retail sales workers	10.11	9.00	422	360	41.8	21,959	18,720	2,171
Cashiers, all workers	8.75	8.70	350	348	40.0	18,207	18,096	2,080
Cashiers	8.75	8.70	350	348	40.0	18,207	18,096	2,080
Retail salespersons	11.31	10.33	493	423	43.6	25,624	21,986	2,266
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	21.65	26.28	883	1,051	40.8	45,898	54,652	2,120

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Amarillo, TX, May 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	\$22.87	\$26.54	\$936	\$1,062	40.9	\$48,669	\$55,201	2,128
Office and administrative support occupations	11.99	11.23	474	444	39.5	24,642	23,094	2,055
Financial clerks	13.19	12.59	519	504	39.3	26,975	26,187	2,044
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.34	10.50	454	420	40.0	23,591	21,840	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.74	12.34	492	490	38.6	25,562	25,501	2,007
Tellers	11.43	11.23	457	449	40.0	23,782	23,365	2,080
Customer service representatives	10.36	10.07	410	403	39.6	21,322	20,946	2,059
Loan interviewers and clerks	12.81	13.39	513	536	40.0	26,654	27,857	2,080
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.61	8.76	385	350	40.0	19,995	18,221	2,080
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.68	8.33	387	333	40.0	20,133	17,326	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.96	16.49	639	660	40.0	33,207	34,299	2,080
Data entry and information processing workers	12.10	11.05	484	442	40.0	25,177	22,984	2,080
Data entry keyers	12.10	11.05	484	442	40.0	25,177	22,984	2,080
Office clerks, general	9.16	8.00	359	320	39.2	18,655	16,640	2,037
Construction and extraction occupations	14.66	14.00	586	560	40.0	30,090	29,120	2,052
Electricians	17.85	20.86	714	834	40.0	37,137	43,389	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.63	18.00	727	720	41.2	37,792	37,440	2,143
Production occupations	11.49	11.20	458	448	39.9	23,747	23,296	2,068
Printers	12.28	12.36	490	494	39.9	25,477	25,709	2,075
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.07	11.20	657	458	43.6	34,140	23,816	2,266
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.42	12.43	693	576	48.1	36,049	29,949	2,500
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.58	17.09	879	869	50.0	45,686	45,198	2,598
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	8.58	8.50	389	360	45.4	20,243	18,720	2,358
Industrial truck and tractor operators ..	14.13	11.35	565	454	40.0	29,384	23,608	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	9.35	9.25	374	370	40.0	19,456	19,240	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.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Amarillo, TX, May 2006

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	\$19.04	\$15.95	\$767	\$634	40.3	\$34,788	\$33,550	1,827
Management occupations	38.69	20.30	–	–	–	–	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	24.95	25.27	1,000	1,008	40.1	39,157	38,251	1,570
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	27.05	26.74	1,082	1,070	40.0	41,043	39,782	1,518
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.00	26.74	1,080	1,070	40.0	41,116	39,782	1,523
Elementary school teachers, except special education	27.45	27.12	1,098	1,085	40.0	42,168	40,341	1,536
Protective service occupations	17.09	15.43	697	600	40.8	36,261	31,221	2,122
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.81	9.26	392	370	40.0	20,383	19,261	2,079
Office and administrative support occupations	12.65	11.90	506	476	40.0	24,202	24,315	1,914
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.49	11.69	500	468	40.0	23,606	22,614	1,890
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.56	10.64	462	426	40.0	21,173	17,279	1,831

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 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Amarillo, TX, May 2006**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$13.89	\$13.64	\$11.95	\$16.49
Management, professional, and related	20.15	18.70	21.09	23.45
Management, business, and financial	24.74	23.75	23.52	27.10
Professional and related	19.47	18.21	20.08	22.74
Service	8.06	7.84	8.04	9.61
Sales and office	11.73	12.28	10.90	10.72
Sales and related	11.67	11.72	11.56	—
Office and administrative support	11.79	13.02	10.17	10.71
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.46	14.71	—	21.80
Construction and extraction	14.66	14.36	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.63	16.07	—	21.31
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.12	12.79	11.44	—
Production	11.49	10.59	13.91	—
Transportation and material moving	14.82	13.74	9.32	22.13
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	2.6	4.9	3.5	3.0
Management, professional, and related	6.3	8.6	11.6	7.7
Management, business, and financial	9.7	12.4	15.9	23.3
Professional and related	6.7	9.1	15.4	8.1
Service	5.7	8.6	3.7	5.1
Sales and office	4.2	6.4	2.7	2.7
Sales and related	7.3	10.5	1.1	—
Office and administrative support	5.3	8.0	4.1	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	7.1	8.7	—	9.9
Construction and extraction	9.3	10.2	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5.5	5.0	—	14.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	3.3	6.4	6.2	—
Production	4.2	14.9	11.1	—
Transportation and material moving	5.4	5.1	14.5	21.0

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

³ 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.

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 15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Amarillo, TX, May 2006

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	\$14.69	\$14.00	\$598	\$572	40.8	\$31,049	\$29,640	2,114
Management occupations	28.85	25.70	1,231	1,273	42.6	63,991	66,221	2,218
Business and financial operations occupations ...	20.21	17.89	911	913	45.1	47,367	47,451	2,343
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.47	28.85	1,059	1,154	40.0	55,057	60,000	2,080
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	10.73	9.50	429	380	40.0	22,322	19,760	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	19.53	15.85	795	731	40.7	41,348	37,999	2,117
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.56	7.50	308	275	40.8	16,026	14,294	2,121
Cooks	8.07	8.00	321	317	39.8	16,685	16,501	2,068
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.90	6.81	287	255	36.3	14,905	13,285	1,887
Building cleaning workers	7.81	6.81	283	255	36.3	14,719	13,285	1,885
Sales and related occupations	13.94	12.19	593	488	42.5	30,819	25,351	2,211
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	17.47	13.28	759	600	43.4	39,450	31,200	2,258
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	14.48	12.50	625	600	43.2	32,522	31,200	2,246
Retail sales workers	10.43	9.00	450	360	43.1	23,378	18,720	2,241
Retail salespersons	12.70	12.00	598	511	47.1	31,117	26,569	2,450
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	22.66	26.54	926	1,062	40.9	48,136	55,201	2,124
Office and administrative support occupations	13.31	13.00	524	520	39.4	27,265	27,040	2,048
Financial clerks	14.28	13.00	571	520	40.0	29,703	27,040	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	16.03	16.49	641	660	40.0	33,346	34,299	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	14.36	13.90	574	556	40.0	29,440	28,912	2,050
Electricians	17.72	20.86	709	834	40.0	36,854	43,389	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.07	18.00	671	720	41.8	34,914	37,440	2,173
Production occupations	10.59	10.00	423	400	40.0	21,812	20,800	2,059
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.81	11.75	616	490	44.6	32,026	25,454	2,319
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.87	15.02	707	746	47.5	36,747	38,782	2,471
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	18.77	17.09	923	869	49.2	47,990	45,198	2,557
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	8.57	8.50	390	360	45.5	20,268	18,720	2,364

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 16. **Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Amarillo, TX, May 2006**

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	\$14.72	\$11.20	\$586	\$448	39.8	\$30,454	\$23,296	2,069
Management occupations	29.33	16.12	1,183	645	40.3	61,520	33,530	2,098
Business and financial operations occupations ...	21.55	16.91	869	676	40.3	45,176	35,177	2,096
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.29	22.98	1,016	919	40.2	52,836	47,796	2,089
Computer programmers	27.00	24.33	1,080	973	40.0	56,151	50,600	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	21.55	21.13	840	827	39.0	43,661	43,009	2,026
Registered nurses	26.23	25.90	996	965	38.0	51,798	50,170	1,975
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.01	15.81	623	613	38.9	32,392	31,899	2,023
Healthcare support occupations	9.38	8.93	371	349	39.6	19,299	18,138	2,057
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.01	8.61	356	344	39.5	18,523	17,892	2,055
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.01	8.61	356	344	39.5	18,523	17,892	2,055
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.17	9.50	407	380	40.0	21,147	19,760	2,080
Building cleaning workers	9.34	9.09	373	364	40.0	19,420	18,907	2,080
Sales and related occupations	12.14	9.80	488	390	40.2	25,359	20,301	2,088
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	25.37	18.88	1,049	831	41.3	54,534	43,188	2,150
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	27.64	22.44	1,150	898	41.6	59,777	46,675	2,163
Retail salespersons	9.59	9.29	383	372	39.9	19,891	19,323	2,073
Office and administrative support occupations	10.53	10.37	418	413	39.7	21,714	21,501	2,063
Financial clerks	11.27	11.23	430	395	38.2	22,356	20,534	1,984
Tellers	10.82	11.23	433	449	40.0	22,502	23,365	2,080
Customer service representatives	10.30	10.07	408	403	39.6	21,209	20,946	2,058
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.68	8.33	387	333	40.0	20,133	17,326	2,080
Office clerks, general	11.58	11.34	462	454	39.9	24,001	23,587	2,073
Construction and extraction occupations	19.03	19.83	761	793	40.0	39,585	41,246	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.58	19.83	827	793	40.2	43,006	41,246	2,090
Transportation and material moving occupations	17.79	11.20	738	448	41.5	38,389	23,296	2,158
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.57	6.81	303	272	40.0	15,739	14,156	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

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Amarillo, TX, May 2006

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	\$22.47	\$22.47	—	\$14.37	\$13.42	\$18.95
Management, professional, and related	—	—	—	21.25	20.15	24.15
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	26.16	24.74	30.37
Professional and related	—	—	—	20.55	19.47	23.34
Service	—	—	—	9.85	8.06	14.85
Sales and office	17.68	17.68	—	11.74	11.63	12.69
Sales and related	—	—	—	11.68	11.67	—
Office and administrative support	17.68	17.68	—	11.79	11.59	12.69
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	19.70	19.70	—	14.07	14.38	—
Construction and extraction	—	18.31	—	—	13.70	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	23.95	23.95	—	15.46	16.19	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	25.40	25.40	—	10.97	10.98	—
Production	—	—	—	11.12	11.12	—
Transportation and material moving	26.94	26.94	—	10.79	10.79	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	6.4	6.4	—	2.6	3.0	7.0
Management, professional, and related	—	—	—	5.5	6.3	6.7
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	10.9	9.7	27.8
Professional and related	—	—	—	5.7	6.7	5.2
Service	—	—	—	3.5	5.7	6.5
Sales and office	5.8	5.8	—	3.8	4.3	4.3
Sales and related	—	—	—	7.2	7.3	—
Office and administrative support	5.8	5.8	—	4.6	5.6	4.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	8.3	8.3	—	5.5	6.2	—
Construction and extraction	—	5.9	—	—	6.0	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	9.1	9.1	—	5.5	5.0	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	7.2	7.2	—	3.2	3.3	—
Production	—	—	—	4.2	4.2	—
Transportation and material moving	10.1	10.1	—	5.5	5.5	—

¹ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

² 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.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more

information.

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. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Amarillo, TX, May 2006

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$14.55	\$13.65	\$18.69	\$18.69
Management, professional, and related	21.25	20.12	21.85	21.85
Management, business, and financial	26.60	25.15	21.85	21.85
Professional and related	20.55	19.47	—	—
Service	9.85	8.03	—	—
Sales and office	11.21	11.03	19.08	19.08
Sales and related	10.12	10.11	19.48	19.48
Office and administrative support	11.95	11.79	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.04	15.37	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	14.66	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.95	18.07	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	12.74	12.75	21.24	21.24
Production	11.49	11.49	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.14	14.19	21.24	21.24
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	2.3	2.6	12.2	12.2
Management, professional, and related	5.5	6.3	44.1	44.1
Management, business, and financial	10.6	8.6	44.1	44.1
Professional and related	5.7	6.7	—	—
Service	3.5	5.9	—	—
Sales and office	3.3	3.8	19.8	19.8
Sales and related	6.4	6.4	21.4	21.4
Office and administrative support	4.4	5.3	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	7.2	7.6	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	9.3	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7.5	8.8	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.5
Production	4.2	4.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving	6.9	7.0	3.5	3.5

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, Amarillo, TX, May 2006

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	\$14.00	\$14.75	–	–	\$15.27	–	\$15.13	\$7.35	\$11.97
Management, professional, and related	–	–	–	–	28.97	–	18.43	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	–	29.25	–	–	–	–
Professional and related	–	–	–	–	–	–	18.45	–	–
Service	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.69	6.83	–
Sales and office	–	22.09	–	–	10.96	–	12.49	7.75	–
Sales and related	–	–	–	–	10.10	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	11.59	–	–	11.36	–	12.49	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	14.37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	11.19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	9.3	12.6	–	–	9.8	–	2.8	5.3	18.1
Management, professional, and related	–	–	–	–	6.2	–	6.7	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	–	7.4	–	–	–	–
Professional and related	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.2	–	–
Service	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.4	1.2	–
Sales and office	–	26.2	–	–	8.0	–	3.0	13.1	–
Sales and related	–	–	–	–	13.9	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	6.5	–	–	10.3	–	3.0	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	9.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	11.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Industry sectors are determined by the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

² 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.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

The overall design of the National Compensation Survey (NCS) includes questions of scope, frame, and sample selection.

Survey scope

This survey 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); and State and local governments employing 50 or more workers. Agriculture, 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 entity within the sampled area.

The Amarillo, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Potter and Randall Counties.

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. Approximately one-fifth of the sample is reselected each year.

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two-stage stratified design with probability proportional to em-

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

Data collection

The collection of data from survey respondents required detailed procedures. Field economists collected the data, working out of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Regional Offices and visiting each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to clarify and update data.

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 versus part-time, union versus nonunion, and time versus 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. If a specific work level could not be determined, wages were still collected.

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

with each selected worker representing a job within the establishment.

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

The number of jobs for which data were collected in each establishment was based on the establishment's employment size. The number of jobs selected followed this schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
1–49	Up to 4
50–249	6
250 or more	8

The second step of the process entailed classifying the selected jobs into occupations based on their duties. NCS now 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. For cases in which a job's duties overlapped two or more SOC classification codes, the duties used to set the wage level were used to classify the job. Classification by primary duties was the fallback.

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

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

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>.

Combined work levels

This bulletin includes a table which simplifies the presentation of work levels by combining them into four broad groups. The groups were determined by combinations of knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, physical environment, and supervisory duties, and are meant to be comparable across different occupations. The broad groups and the combined work levels are:

<i>Group designation</i>	<i>Levels combined</i>
Group I	Levels 1–4
Group II	Levels 5–8
Group III	Levels 9–12
Group IV	Levels 13–15

Collection period

Survey data were collected over a 13-month period for 60 metropolitan areas in the NCS program. For 20 small metropolitan areas, data were collected over a 4-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 re-

flects 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, bonuses given by manufacturers to department store salespeople, referral incentives in real estate)
- 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.

Definition of terms

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

Part-time worker. Any employee whom the employer considers to be part time.

Time-based worker. Any employee whose earnings are solely tied to an hourly rate or salary.

Incentive worker. Any employee whose earnings are tied, at least in part, to commissions, piece rates, production bonuses, or other incentives based on production or sales.

Nonunion worker. An employee in an occupation not meeting the conditions for union coverage.

Union worker. Any employee is in a union occupation when all of the following conditions are met:

- A labor organization is recognized as the bargaining agent for all workers in the occupation
- Wage and salary rates are determined through collective bargaining or negotiations
- Settlement terms, which must include earnings provisions and may include benefit provisions, are embodied in a signed, mutually binding collective bargaining agreement

Level. A ranking within an occupation based on the requirements of the position.

Processing and analyzing the data

Data were processed and analyzed at the BLS National Office following collection.

Weighting and nonresponse

Sample weights were calculated for each establishment and occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate data for the individual establishments or occupations into the various data series. Some of the establishments surveyed could not supply or refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member 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. If only partial data were given by a sample establishment or occupation, or data were missing, the response was treated as a refusal.

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

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

Percentiles

The percentiles presented in tables 6 through 10 are computed using earnings reported for individual workers in sampled establishment jobs and their scheduled hours of work. Establishments in the survey may report only individual-worker earnings for each sampled job. For the calculation of percentile estimates, the individual-worker hourly earnings are appropriately weighted and then arrayed from lowest to highest.

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution within

each published occupation. 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.

Data reliability

The data in this bulletin are estimates from a scientifically selected probability sample. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey, sampling and nonsampling.

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

A measure of the variation among these differing estimates is called the standard error or sampling error. It indicates the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error divided by the estimate. RSE data are provided alongside the earnings data in the bulletin 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 \$16.46 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 by personal visit, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Amarillo, TX, May 2006**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	95,800	79,600	16,200
Management, professional, and related	28,000	19,300	8,700
Management, business, and financial	3,100	2,300	800
Professional and related	25,000	17,100	7,900
Service	19,700	15,400	4,400
Sales and office	27,500	24,900	2,600
Sales and related	13,100	13,000	-
Office and administrative support	14,400	11,900	2,600
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	7,600	7,200	-
Construction and extraction	5,500	5,300	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	2,100	1,900	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	12,900	12,800	-
Production	6,700	6,700	-
Transportation and material moving	6,200	6,100	-

¹ The number of workers represented by the survey are rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates of the number of workers provide a description of size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison to other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Amarillo, TX, May 2006**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	4,133	4,120	13
Total in sample	260	247	13
Responding	170	161	9
Refused or unable to provide data	54	51	3
Out of business or not in survey scope	36	35	1

¹ The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from State unemployment insurance reports and is based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For private industries, an establishment is usually a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.