

Austin–San Marcos, TX National Compensation Survey April 2006



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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 Austin–San Marcos, TX, metropolitan area. Data were collected between March 2006 and July 2006; the average reference month is April 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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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	\$18.95	3.6	36.4	\$18.30	4.6	36.2	\$21.51	2.5	37.4
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	30.81	2.7	38.8	33.67	3.8	39.5	25.91	3.7	37.7
Management, business, and financial	31.26	4.9	40.4	33.46	5.6	41.1	27.86	12.4	39.3
Professional and related	30.58	3.1	38.0	33.78	4.1	38.7	24.79	4.9	36.9
Service	10.17	6.1	33.0	8.89	8.2	32.6	19.33	7.0	35.5
Sales and office	15.16	10.8	35.6	15.50	12.5	35.2	13.36	5.4	37.6
Sales and related	17.39	25.7	33.8	17.46	26.1	33.7	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	13.95	2.7	36.6	14.14	3.0	36.3	13.35	5.5	37.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.02	3.4	40.8	16.01	3.7	41.2	16.11	7.1	37.9
Construction and extraction	16.03	8.6	39.5	16.59	11.0	40.4	14.54	7.1	37.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.01	6.0	41.3	15.83	6.0	41.4	20.29	6.0	40.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	11.08	4.6	34.7	10.88	4.8	34.6	15.20	11.4	36.9
Production	12.35	5.1	38.7	12.12	5.4	38.7	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	9.51	3.5	30.7	9.34	3.7	30.5	12.58	11.0	34.5
Full time	20.22	4.0	40.0	19.85	4.9	40.0	21.53	3.5	40.1
Part time	10.17	7.7	22.4	8.92	3.4	22.9	21.21	23.0	18.9
Union	22.36	2.3	40.0	22.36	2.3	40.0	—	—	—
Nonunion	18.92	3.6	36.4	18.26	4.5	36.1	21.51	2.5	37.4
Time	18.42	3.4	36.2	17.57	4.3	35.9	21.51	2.5	37.4
Incentive	27.74	11.5	40.1	27.74	11.5	40.1	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	24.49	3.7	40.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	16.68	4.8	35.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	15.11	8.5	36.6	15.11	8.5	36.6	13.77	11.3	40.2
100-499 workers	19.40	6.6	34.9	19.36	6.9	34.8	20.64	1.7	38.3
500 workers or more	23.28	4.7	37.3	25.30	9.6	37.1	21.57	2.6	37.4

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. 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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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	3.6	\$20.22	4.0	\$10.17	7.7
Management occupations	39.04	7.8	39.22	7.7	—	—
Level 9	27.29	12.0	27.39	12.8	—	—
Level 12	44.78	8.4	44.78	8.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	47.62	7.7	47.62	7.7	—	—
Financial managers	43.94	15.8	43.94	15.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	51.90	24.4	51.90	24.4	—	—
Education administrators	54.09	34.8	58.90	29.7	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.45	2.0	23.45	2.0	—	—
Level 7	20.20	2.9	20.20	2.9	—	—
Level 8	21.73	6.5	21.73	6.5	—	—
Level 9	24.23	7.7	24.23	7.7	—	—
Level 11	29.90	13.7	29.90	13.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	22.92	8.8	22.92	8.8	—	—
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	26.40	7.1	26.40	7.1	—	—
Accountants and auditors	20.76	5.3	20.76	5.3	—	—
Financial analysts and advisors	23.83	11.3	23.83	11.3	—	—
Financial analysts	24.22	11.6	24.22	11.6	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	35.25	9.0	35.25	9.0	—	—
Level 9	31.05	4.4	31.05	4.4	—	—
Level 11	40.92	6.5	40.92	6.5	—	—
Level 12	40.78	1.2	40.78	1.2	—	—
Level 13	50.70	2.3	50.70	2.3	—	—
Computer software engineers	42.13	4.1	42.13	4.1	—	—
Computer software engineers, systems software	41.53	4.3	41.53	4.3	—	—
Computer systems analysts	31.03	21.0	31.03	21.0	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.75	13.2	28.75	13.2	—	—
Level 7	20.83	5.5	20.83	5.5	—	—
Level 9	37.23	17.9	37.23	17.9	—	—
Level 12	51.02	2.4	51.02	2.4	—	—
Engineers	39.45	7.3	39.45	7.3	—	—
Level 12	51.02	2.4	—	—	—	—
Computer hardware engineers	46.51	10.9	46.51	10.9	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.77	11.2	22.77	11.2	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	23.41	13.5	23.41	13.5	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	24.23	4.2	24.82	3.5	—	—
Community and social services occupations	16.16	15.9	16.17	16.0	—	—
Counselors	33.80	1.8	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	11.87	10.2	11.87	10.2	—	—
Legal occupations	45.34	2.4	46.20	2.1	—	—
Lawyers	56.41	11.4	59.06	13.7	—	—
Paralegals and legal assistants	24.29	3.9	24.29	3.9	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	25.46	3.7	25.42	3.7	26.29	20.7
Level 2	12.70	.6	12.70	.6	—	—
Level 7	26.31	4.9	26.31	4.9	—	—
Level 8	27.66	2.0	27.39	1.3	—	—
Level 9	29.19	4.1	27.45	1.4	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	31.08	3.7	31.16	3.7	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	33.35	11.4	32.95	11.2	—	—
Vocational education teachers, postsecondary	30.91	12.8	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	26.87	2.1	26.76	1.8	—	—
Level 7	27.37	5.2	—	—	—	—
Level 8	27.79	2.0	—	—	—	—
Level 9	27.16	.7	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	26.97	1.6	26.81	1.0	—	—
Level 7	27.00	4.3	27.00	4.3	—	—
Level 8	27.64	2.4	27.23	1.5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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)
Elementary school teachers, except special education	\$26.47	0.5	\$26.58	0.8	—	—
Level 7	27.17	4.8	27.17	4.8	—	—
Level 8	27.02	.7	27.02	.7	—	—
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	28.09	3.6	27.32	1.7	—	—
Level 8	28.75	5.6	27.64	3.6	—	—
Secondary school teachers	28.49	1.8	28.49	1.8	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	28.68	3.1	28.68	3.1	—	—
Teacher assistants	12.38	.8	12.38	.8	—	—
Level 2	12.70	.6	12.70	.6	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	22.84	14.0	22.84	14.0	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	32.77	20.1	34.39	22.3	\$23.84	1.4
Level 5	17.76	2.4	17.76	2.4	—	—
Level 7	27.55	11.8	27.84	12.0	—	—
Level 8	26.47	5.0	—	—	—	—
Level 9	40.18	4.8	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	25.68	2.0	25.53	1.7	25.96	3.3
Level 8	26.72	4.2	—	—	—	—
Therapists	24.20	4.0	—	—	—	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	15.44	8.0	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.40	4.1	17.40	4.1	—	—
Level 5	17.30	1.6	17.30	1.6	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	9.54	14.9	11.42	21.8	—	—
Level 2	—	—	9.73	2.5	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.36	2.6	8.39	11.3	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.45	1.6	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	16.63	9.0	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	16.08	21.1	16.33	22.9	—	—
Level 7	23.03	1.0	23.03	1.0	—	—
Police officers	22.26	13.5	25.15	10.0	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	22.26	13.5	25.15	10.0	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.96	1.3	11.00	1.1	—	—
Security guards	10.96	1.3	11.00	1.1	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.46	7.1	7.70	12.9	6.95	6.1
Level 1	6.95	6.5	7.21	13.8	6.42	12.2
Level 2	6.51	15.8	6.31	26.2	6.83	3.1
Level 3	8.59	19.7	—	—	—	—
Level 4	10.95	5.9	—	—	—	—
Cooks	9.17	2.6	9.49	3.6	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.18	4.0	3.10	23.6	3.35	46.9
Level 1	3.98	5.0	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.92	10.9	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	8.74	11.6	—	—	7.46	6.7
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.83	12.6	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.20	8.9	9.47	9.6	—	—
Level 1	7.98	5.7	8.14	5.6	—	—
Level 2	9.23	9.4	9.48	10.0	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.68	6.6	8.88	6.5	—	—
Level 1	7.98	5.7	8.14	5.6	—	—
Level 2	9.23	9.4	9.48	10.0	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.55	6.2	8.51	7.3	—	—
Level 1	7.78	5.5	7.70	5.6	—	—
Level 2	8.96	5.1	9.29	5.7	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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)
Personal care and service occupations	\$10.23	5.5	—	—	\$8.68	8.1
Sales and related occupations	17.39	25.7	\$19.98	27.8	8.43	8.1
Level 1	7.88	1.8	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.86	12.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.33	26.0	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.84	11.0	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	30.36	23.8	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.72	5.8	10.34	7.0	8.07	6.3
Level 1	7.72	2.7	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.92	14.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.02	30.2	—	—	—	—
Level 4	12.16	8.0	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.77	6.4	8.80	8.4	8.70	3.2
Level 1	8.07	3.6	—	—	8.03	4.6
Level 2	9.25	15.9	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.77	6.4	8.80	8.4	8.70	3.2
Level 1	8.07	3.6	—	—	8.03	4.6
Level 2	9.25	15.9	—	—	—	—
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	14.07	22.0	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.22	16.9	9.65	17.6	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.95	2.7	14.33	2.8	11.01	5.1
Level 1	9.27	3.0	—	—	—	—
Level 2	10.60	6.6	—	—	—	—
Level 3	10.94	1.7	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.38	3.9	—	—	—	—
Level 5	15.38	4.6	—	—	—	—
Level 6	19.19	5.2	—	—	—	—
Level 7	19.33	3.5	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	13.62	4.9	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	22.21	7.9	22.22	7.9	—	—
Financial clerks	14.55	5.8	14.87	6.0	—	—
Level 3	10.38	5.0	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.30	7.2	—	—	—	—
Level 5	16.39	4.4	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.84	6.1	13.68	7.0	—	—
Level 3	10.66	4.2	10.66	4.2	—	—
Customer service representatives	12.73	7.5	—	—	—	—
Level 3	10.37	2.9	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	10.94	3.0	10.95	3.1	—	—
Level 2	11.44	4.5	—	—	—	—
Dispatchers	13.92	5.3	13.92	5.3	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.57	6.2	11.01	7.5	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.95	6.0	15.95	6.0	—	—
Level 4	16.14	2.6	16.14	2.6	—	—
Level 5	15.56	11.8	15.56	11.8	—	—
Level 6	17.83	7.8	17.83	7.8	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.51	7.9	15.51	7.9	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	17.08	4.2	17.08	4.2	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	11.35	3.1	12.39	2.8	—	—
Level 3	11.44	5.7	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	11.19	4.4	—	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.24	5.7	12.25	6.1	12.10	9.6
Level 2	10.97	5.0	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.38	3.3	11.38	3.4	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	16.03	8.6	16.27	8.7	—	—
Level 2	9.86	7.5	9.86	7.5	—	—
Level 3	10.18	16.9	10.18	16.9	—	—
Level 4	12.20	9.6	12.20	9.6	—	—
Level 7	22.91	1.0	22.91	1.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	19.93	12.7	19.93	12.7	—	—
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	15.55	32.7	15.55	32.7	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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)
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	\$19.09	15.0	\$19.09	15.0	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.01	6.0	16.01	6.0	—	—
Level 5	16.48	3.6	—	—	—	—
Level 7	20.96	5.3	—	—	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	13.62	6.3	13.62	6.3	—	—
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	13.24	8.1	13.24	8.1	—	—
Production occupations	12.35	5.1	12.51	5.3	—	—
Level 2	8.77	11.2	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.43	3.3	—	—	—	—
Level 4	12.32	5.1	—	—	—	—
Level 5	15.92	2.7	—	—	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	11.71	7.4	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	11.71	7.4	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.36	6.3	11.36	6.3	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	11.44	1.3	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.51	3.5	10.31	5.2	\$8.06	10.9
Level 1	7.82	6.5	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.40	12.5	—	—	—	—
Level 3	14.05	14.2	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	12.93	10.6	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers, school	12.93	10.6	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	9.08	9.5	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.69	11.2	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.08	8.3	9.83	10.6	7.89	9.5
Level 1	7.67	5.8	8.33	10.3	7.20	8.0
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.25	13.9	11.62	18.1	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	7.82	12.2	—	—	—	—
Level 1	6.59	5.3	—	—	—	—

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

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

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

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

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

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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	\$18.30	4.6	\$19.85	4.9	\$8.92	3.4
Management occupations	40.67	10.6	40.67	10.6	—	—
Level 9	26.85	16.8	26.85	16.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	69.45	14.3	69.45	14.3	—	—
Financial managers	45.89	21.5	45.89	21.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	51.90	24.4	51.90	24.4	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	25.76	3.5	25.76	3.5	—	—
Level 8	26.09	6.3	26.09	6.3	—	—
Level 9	26.45	6.9	26.45	6.9	—	—
Level 11	29.90	13.7	29.90	13.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	22.92	8.8	22.92	8.8	—	—
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	27.19	6.5	27.19	6.5	—	—
Financial analysts and advisors	23.80	11.6	23.80	11.6	—	—
Financial analysts	24.22	11.6	24.22	11.6	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	39.09	5.1	39.09	5.1	—	—
Level 9	31.09	4.9	31.09	4.9	—	—
Level 11	40.88	6.6	40.88	6.6	—	—
Level 12	40.78	1.2	40.78	1.2	—	—
Level 13	50.70	2.3	50.70	2.3	—	—
Computer software engineers	42.13	4.1	42.13	4.1	—	—
Computer software engineers, systems software	41.53	4.3	41.53	4.3	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.89	13.5	28.89	13.5	—	—
Level 7	20.83	5.5	20.83	5.5	—	—
Level 9	37.23	17.9	37.23	17.9	—	—
Level 12	51.02	2.4	51.02	2.4	—	—
Engineers	39.70	7.4	39.70	7.4	—	—
Level 12	51.02	2.4	51.02	2.4	—	—
Computer hardware engineers	46.51	10.9	46.51	10.9	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.85	11.3	22.85	11.3	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	23.41	13.5	23.41	13.5	—	—
Legal occupations	46.30	3.2	46.74	2.5	—	—
Paralegals and legal assistants	24.29	3.9	24.29	3.9	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	23.13	18.2	22.42	16.9	—	—
Level 7	20.16	7.1	20.16	7.1	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	22.59	15.2	22.59	15.2	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	33.94	20.5	35.96	22.6	23.62	.9
Level 5	17.73	2.6	17.73	2.6	—	—
Level 7	28.00	11.8	—	—	—	—
Level 8	26.40	5.2	—	—	—	—
Level 9	40.29	4.8	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	25.72	2.1	—	—	25.96	3.3
Level 8	26.65	4.3	—	—	—	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	15.44	8.0	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	9.52	15.4	11.48	22.7	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.36	2.6	8.39	11.3	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.45	1.6	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	16.64	9.1	—	—	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.87	1.0	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.87	1.0	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.30	7.2	7.64	13.0	6.57	6.8
Level 1	6.81	6.7	7.19	14.2	5.93	10.1
Level 2	6.51	15.8	6.31	26.2	6.83	3.1
Level 3	8.59	20.0	—	—	—	—
Cooks	9.00	1.1	9.49	3.6	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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	\$3.18	4.0	\$3.10	23.6	\$3.35	46.9
Level 1	3.98	5.0	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.92	10.9	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	8.74	11.6	—	—	7.46	6.7
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.83	12.6	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.91	10.5	9.20	11.9	—	—
Level 1	7.53	5.6	7.69	5.8	—	—
Level 2	8.60	9.8	8.62	10.7	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.21	7.2	8.36	7.0	—	—
Level 1	7.53	5.6	7.69	5.8	—	—
Level 2	8.60	9.8	8.62	10.7	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.20	6.5	8.12	7.5	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	10.14	6.0	—	—	8.40	8.0
Sales and related occupations	17.46	26.1	20.12	28.2	8.43	8.1
Level 1	7.88	1.8	8.01	2.5	7.75	3.8
Level 2	8.86	12.1	—	—	8.77	5.7
Level 3	9.31	26.5	9.33	31.4	—	—
Level 4	13.94	12.5	13.99	13.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	30.36	23.8	30.36	23.8	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.66	5.7	10.27	7.0	8.07	6.3
Level 1	7.72	2.7	8.01	2.5	7.40	2.4
Level 2	8.92	14.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.00	30.8	8.96	37.6	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.56	5.7	8.48	6.9	8.70	3.2
Level 1	8.07	3.6	—	—	8.03	4.6
Level 2	9.25	15.9	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.56	5.7	8.48	6.9	8.70	3.2
Level 1	8.07	3.6	—	—	8.03	4.6
Level 2	9.25	15.9	—	—	—	—
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	14.07	22.0	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.22	16.9	9.65	17.6	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	14.14	3.0	14.65	3.2	10.87	5.8
Level 1	9.27	3.0	—	—	9.22	3.4
Level 2	10.56	6.9	10.76	7.0	10.06	7.6
Level 3	10.78	2.6	11.02	3.0	9.74	3.6
Level 4	14.20	4.7	14.17	4.8	—	—
Level 5	15.70	5.1	15.81	5.7	—	—
Level 6	19.13	5.5	19.13	5.5	—	—
Level 7	19.31	3.5	19.31	3.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	13.62	4.9	13.92	4.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	22.37	8.7	22.39	8.8	—	—
Financial clerks	14.71	5.9	15.07	6.1	—	—
Level 3	9.82	5.5	—	—	—	—
Level 5	16.39	4.4	16.94	3.3	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.04	6.3	13.88	7.3	—	—
Customer service representatives	12.76	7.7	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	10.90	3.0	10.91	3.1	—	—
Level 2	11.44	4.5	—	—	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.57	6.2	11.01	7.5	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.70	5.2	17.70	5.2	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.77	8.6	18.77	8.6	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	17.77	4.1	17.77	4.1	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	11.32	3.2	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	11.16	4.5	—	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.12	7.7	13.36	7.6	—	—
Level 2	10.82	5.8	—	—	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	16.59	11.0	16.59	11.0	—	—
Level 4	11.99	13.1	11.99	13.1	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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)
Construction and extraction occupations —Continued						
Level 7	\$22.91	1.0	\$22.91	1.0	—	—
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	15.72	37.2	15.72	37.2	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.83	6.0	15.83	6.0	—	—
Level 5	15.94	3.4	15.94	3.4	—	—
Level 7	20.96	5.3	20.96	5.3	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	13.61	6.3	13.61	6.3	—	—
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	13.23	8.1	13.23	8.1	—	—
Production occupations	12.12	5.4	12.25	5.6	—	—
Level 2	8.76	11.3	8.73	12.1	—	—
Level 3	11.41	3.4	11.61	4.0	—	—
Level 4	12.32	5.1	12.32	5.1	—	—
Level 5	15.47	4.4	15.47	4.4	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	11.71	7.4	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	11.71	7.4	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.36	6.3	11.36	6.3	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	11.44	1.3	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.34	3.7	10.22	5.3	\$7.79	12.1
Level 1	7.82	6.5	8.77	7.9	7.07	6.8
Level 3	14.57	17.8	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	9.08	9.5	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.69	11.2	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.06	8.5	9.82	10.9	7.89	9.5
Level 1	7.67	5.8	8.33	10.3	7.20	8.0
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.24	14.4	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	7.82	12.2	—	—	—	—
Level 1	6.59	5.3	—	—	—	—

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

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

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

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

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

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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	\$21.51	2.5	\$21.53	3.5	\$21.21	23.0
Management occupations	36.31	14.4	36.70	13.7	—	—
Level 9	28.39	5.8	—	—	—	—
Education administrators	54.09	34.8	58.90	29.7	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	20.17	2.1	20.17	2.1	—	—
Level 7	21.17	4.9	21.17	4.9	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.04	8.0	19.04	8.0	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	23.41	3.4	24.16	3.0	—	—
Community and social services occupations	17.19	22.3	17.21	22.5	—	—
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	12.96	3.3	12.96	3.3	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	25.73	3.8	25.73	3.8	25.75	22.9
Level 2	12.70	.6	12.70	.6	—	—
Level 7	27.46	5.3	27.46	5.3	—	—
Level 8	27.12	1.2	27.12	1.2	—	—
Level 9	29.19	4.1	27.45	1.4	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	27.03	.2	27.09	.0	—	—
Level 7	27.46	5.3	27.46	5.3	—	—
Level 8	27.25	1.1	27.25	1.1	—	—
Level 9	27.16	.7	27.16	.7	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	26.60	.5	26.68	.8	—	—
Level 7	27.11	4.5	27.11	4.5	—	—
Level 8	27.00	1.4	27.00	1.4	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	26.40	.2	26.52	.6	—	—
Level 7	27.31	5.0	27.31	5.0	—	—
Level 8	26.85	.6	26.85	.6	—	—
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	27.07	1.5	27.07	1.5	—	—
Level 8	27.29	3.6	27.29	3.6	—	—
Secondary school teachers	28.25	1.8	28.25	1.8	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	28.37	3.1	28.37	3.1	—	—
Teacher assistants	12.38	.8	12.38	.8	—	—
Level 2	12.70	.6	12.70	.6	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	19.34	8.8	18.73	8.0	—	—
Protective service occupations	25.23	9.2	26.50	7.3	—	—
Level 7	23.03	1.0	23.03	1.0	—	—
Police officers	22.26	13.5	25.15	10.0	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	22.26	13.5	25.15	10.0	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.87	5.9	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.53	7.6	10.49	8.3	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.53	7.6	10.49	8.3	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.28	2.3	10.19	1.7	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.35	5.5	13.38	5.8	—	—
Level 3	11.13	1.3	11.13	1.4	—	—
Level 4	14.80	5.8	14.80	5.8	—	—
Level 5	14.68	7.6	14.59	7.8	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.27	1.9	14.27	1.9	—	—
Level 4	15.56	1.9	15.56	1.9	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	14.14	1.0	14.14	1.0	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.98	6.5	14.98	6.5	—	—
Office clerks, general	11.53	3.3	11.36	2.1	—	—
Level 3	11.20	.9	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. **State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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)
Construction and extraction occupations	\$14.54	7.1	\$15.30	3.6	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.29	6.0	20.29	6.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.58	11.0	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	12.93	10.6	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers, school	12.93	10.6	—	—	—	—

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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	3.6	\$20.22	4.0	\$10.17	7.7
Management occupations	39.04	7.8	39.22	7.7	—	—
Group III	32.20	8.2	—	—	—	—
Financial managers	43.94	15.8	43.94	15.8	—	—
Education administrators	54.09	34.8	58.90	29.7	—	—
Group III	36.53	1.6	—	—	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.45	2.0	23.45	2.0	—	—
Group II	21.20	4.4	—	—	—	—
Group III	27.01	7.7	—	—	—	—
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	26.40	7.1	26.40	7.1	—	—
Group III	27.94	7.5	—	—	—	—
Accountants and auditors	20.76	5.3	20.76	5.3	—	—
Group II	19.02	1.0	19.02	1.0	—	—
Financial analysts and advisors	23.83	11.3	23.83	11.3	—	—
Financial analysts	24.22	11.6	24.22	11.6	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	35.25	9.0	35.25	9.0	—	—
Group II	19.97	8.5	—	—	—	—
Group III	37.44	2.1	—	—	—	—
Group IV	54.23	6.2	—	—	—	—
Computer software engineers	42.13	4.1	42.13	4.1	—	—
Group III	40.71	5.2	—	—	—	—
Computer software engineers, systems software	41.53	4.3	41.53	4.3	—	—
Group III	40.24	5.8	40.24	5.8	—	—
Computer systems analysts	31.03	21.0	31.03	21.0	—	—
Group III	36.10	5.3	36.10	5.3	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.75	13.2	28.75	13.2	—	—
Group II	19.50	5.4	—	—	—	—
Group III	41.21	8.7	—	—	—	—
Engineers	39.45	7.3	39.45	7.3	—	—
Group III	40.75	7.0	—	—	—	—
Computer hardware engineers	46.51	10.9	46.51	10.9	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.77	11.2	22.77	11.2	—	—
Group II	19.30	2.1	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	23.41	13.5	23.41	13.5	—	—
Group II	18.67	2.9	18.67	2.9	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	24.23	4.2	24.82	3.5	—	—
Group III	25.65	10.1	—	—	—	—
Community and social services occupations	16.16	15.9	16.17	16.0	—	—
Group II	13.07	9.6	—	—	—	—
Group III	30.26	9.7	—	—	—	—
Counselors	33.80	1.8	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	11.87	10.2	11.87	10.2	—	—
Group II	11.87	10.2	—	—	—	—
Legal occupations	45.34	2.4	46.20	2.1	—	—
Group II	21.25	5.9	—	—	—	—
Group III	40.29	3.1	—	—	—	—
Lawyers	56.41	11.4	59.06	13.7	—	—
Group III	42.20	2.0	—	—	—	—
Paralegals and legal assistants	24.29	3.9	24.29	3.9	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	25.46	3.7	25.42	3.7	26.29	20.7
Group I	12.38	.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	26.28	2.6	—	—	—	—
Group III	31.07	4.1	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	31.08	3.7	31.16	3.7	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	33.35	11.4	32.95	11.2	—	—
Vocational education teachers, postsecondary	30.91	12.8	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	26.87	2.1	26.76	1.8	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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)
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers —Continued						
Group II	\$26.88	2.5	—	—	—	—
Group III	27.16	.7	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	26.97	1.6	\$26.81	1.0	—	—
Group II	27.11	1.7	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	26.47	.5	26.58	.8	—	—
Group II	26.62	.7	26.62	.7	—	—
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	28.09	3.6	27.32	1.7	—	—
Group II	28.18	3.8	27.34	1.8	—	—
Secondary school teachers	28.49	1.8	28.49	1.8	—	—
Group II	28.93	3.5	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	28.68	3.1	28.68	3.1	—	—
Group II	28.98	5.0	28.98	5.0	—	—
Teacher assistants	12.38	.8	12.38	.8	—	—
Group I	12.38	.8	12.38	.8	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	22.84	14.0	22.84	14.0	—	—
Group II	16.96	12.7	—	—	—	—
Group III	32.75	14.4	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	32.77	20.1	34.39	22.3	\$23.84	1.4
Group I	12.65	6.2	—	—	—	—
Group II	24.52	7.7	—	—	—	—
Group III	61.67	26.4	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	25.68	2.0	25.53	1.7	25.96	3.3
Group II	25.37	3.7	24.91	5.3	—	—
Therapists	24.20	4.0	—	—	—	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	15.44	8.0	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.40	4.1	17.40	4.1	—	—
Group II	17.88	2.9	17.88	2.9	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	9.54	14.9	11.42	21.8	—	—
Group I	8.15	5.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.36	2.6	8.39	11.3	—	—
Group I	7.36	2.6	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.45	1.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	10.45	1.6	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	16.63	9.0	—	—	—	—
Group I	13.76	7.7	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	16.08	21.1	16.33	22.9	—	—
Group I	10.63	1.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.23	19.0	—	—	—	—
Police officers	22.26	13.5	25.15	10.0	—	—
Group II	24.58	7.9	—	—	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	22.26	13.5	25.15	10.0	—	—
Group II	24.58	7.9	25.15	10.0	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.96	1.3	11.00	1.1	—	—
Group I	10.65	1.4	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.96	1.3	11.00	1.1	—	—
Group I	10.65	1.4	10.74	1.9	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.46	7.1	7.70	12.9	6.95	6.1
Group I	7.42	6.9	—	—	—	—
Cooks	9.17	2.6	9.49	3.6	—	—
Group I	9.17	2.6	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.18	4.0	3.10	23.6	3.35	46.9
Group I	3.19	4.2	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.92	10.9	—	—	—	—
Group I	2.92	10.9	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	8.74	11.6	—	—	7.46	6.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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)
Fast food and counter workers—Continued						
Group I	\$8.74	11.6	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.83	12.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.83	12.6	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.20	8.9	\$9.47	9.6	—	—
Group I	8.73	7.2	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.68	6.6	8.88	6.5	—	—
Group I	8.55	6.8	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.55	6.2	8.51	7.3	—	—
Group I	8.33	5.7	8.23	6.6	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	10.23	5.5	—	—	\$8.68	8.1
Group I	10.01	6.6	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	17.39	25.7	19.98	27.8	8.43	8.1
Group I	9.68	12.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	25.41	15.9	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.72	5.8	10.34	7.0	8.07	6.3
Group I	8.96	13.1	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.77	6.4	8.80	8.4	8.70	3.2
Group I	8.77	6.4	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.77	6.4	8.80	8.4	8.70	3.2
Group I	8.77	6.4	8.80	8.4	8.70	3.2
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	14.07	22.0	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.22	16.9	9.65	17.6	—	—
Group I	9.08	20.8	9.53	22.5	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.95	2.7	14.33	2.8	11.01	5.1
Group I	12.29	3.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.90	3.4	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	22.21	7.9	22.22	7.9	—	—
Group II	25.57	4.9	25.57	4.9	—	—
Financial clerks	14.55	5.8	14.87	6.0	—	—
Group I	11.49	8.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.82	5.2	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.84	6.1	13.68	7.0	—	—
Group I	10.41	8.7	10.41	8.7	—	—
Group II	16.82	6.4	17.56	6.8	—	—
Customer service representatives	12.73	7.5	—	—	—	—
Group I	12.73	7.7	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	10.94	3.0	10.95	3.1	—	—
Group I	10.94	3.0	10.95	3.1	—	—
Dispatchers	13.92	5.3	13.92	5.3	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.57	6.2	11.01	7.5	—	—
Group I	10.57	6.2	11.01	7.5	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.95	6.0	15.95	6.0	—	—
Group I	14.65	4.5	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.99	6.5	—	—	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.51	7.9	15.51	7.9	—	—
Group I	14.18	1.7	14.18	1.7	—	—
Group II	18.47	8.2	18.47	8.2	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	17.08	4.2	17.08	4.2	—	—
Group I	15.70	7.2	15.70	7.2	—	—
Group II	19.02	4.4	19.02	4.4	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	11.35	3.1	12.39	2.8	—	—
Group I	11.35	3.1	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	11.19	4.4	—	—	—	—
Group I	11.19	4.4	—	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.24	5.7	12.25	6.1	12.10	9.6
Group I	11.37	2.2	11.40	2.2	11.10	5.5
Group II	16.54	12.1	16.55	13.3	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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)
Construction and extraction occupations	\$16.03	8.6	\$16.27	8.7	—	—
Group I	10.58	7.2	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.12	8.0	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	19.93	12.7	19.93	12.7	—	—
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	15.55	32.7	15.55	32.7	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	19.09	15.0	19.09	15.0	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.01	6.0	16.01	6.0	—	—
Group I	12.32	4.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	18.80	4.7	—	—	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	13.62	6.3	13.62	6.3	—	—
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	13.24	8.1	13.24	8.1	—	—
Production occupations	12.35	5.1	12.51	5.3	—	—
Group I	10.60	6.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.51	2.6	—	—	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	11.71	7.4	—	—	—	—
Group I	10.57	8.5	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	11.71	7.4	—	—	—	—
Group I	10.57	8.5	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.36	6.3	11.36	6.3	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	11.44	1.3	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.51	3.5	10.31	5.2	\$8.06	10.9
Group I	9.29	3.9	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	12.93	10.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	12.93	10.6	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers, school	12.93	10.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	12.93	10.6	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	9.08	9.5	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.88	11.9	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.69	11.2	—	—	—	—
Group I	9.69	11.2	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.08	8.3	9.83	10.6	7.89	9.5
Group I	9.11	9.1	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.25	13.9	11.62	18.1	—	—
Group I	10.61	16.6	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	7.82	12.2	—	—	—	—
Group I	7.82	12.2	—	—	—	—

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.48	\$10.00	\$14.00	\$22.79	\$34.35
Management occupations	16.93	23.01	29.71	48.57	68.86
Financial managers	24.03	30.91	39.44	52.25	90.02
Education administrators	25.78	32.86	38.56	96.26	96.26
Business and financial operations occupations	17.15	18.98	21.95	26.92	31.54
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	21.67	22.78	26.44	31.02	31.73
Accountants and auditors	16.76	17.40	18.98	22.12	28.37
Financial analysts and advisors	15.85	17.83	25.24	26.92	34.62
Financial analysts	16.83	18.32	25.56	27.09	29.81
Computer and mathematical science occupations	17.17	26.25	34.14	42.39	51.75
Computer software engineers	29.53	33.98	40.63	50.48	55.00
Computer software engineers, systems software	29.81	33.98	38.39	50.48	55.00
Computer systems analysts	16.46	17.98	31.67	41.98	49.43
Architecture and engineering occupations	14.42	17.41	22.70	35.06	48.97
Engineers	24.00	31.21	35.06	44.76	56.77
Computer hardware engineers	31.21	33.30	40.67	52.17	62.93
Engineering technicians, except drafters	15.78	17.41	19.38	22.70	30.00
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	15.91	17.41	19.38	22.70	30.00
Life, physical, and social science occupations	18.94	22.54	24.08	24.80	27.43
Community and social services occupations	8.15	12.21	13.50	17.55	33.57
Counselors	30.65	33.57	33.57	36.76	37.13
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	7.00	12.01	12.21	12.82	14.69
Legal occupations	20.72	25.82	39.14	55.32	82.21
Lawyers	36.96	39.14	45.24	55.32	93.75
Paralegals and legal assistants	16.83	20.19	22.79	26.44	35.10
Education, training, and library occupations	12.65	22.87	25.10	30.39	35.08
Postsecondary teachers	16.35	24.59	29.75	37.58	44.97
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	16.66	23.12	32.92	41.82	50.50
Vocational education teachers, postsecondary	16.50	20.46	28.85	38.38	49.49
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	22.90	23.64	25.81	30.39	33.54
Elementary and middle school teachers	23.14	23.64	25.52	30.35	33.04
Elementary school teachers, except special education	22.90	23.59	25.42	29.63	32.77
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	23.45	23.76	25.92	30.39	35.34
Secondary school teachers	23.45	24.12	27.79	31.78	34.90
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	23.45	24.42	28.26	31.78	34.90
Teacher assistants	10.93	11.49	12.48	13.16	14.06
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	10.21	14.78	19.42	24.63	38.72
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.50	18.91	25.19	35.00	46.25
Registered nurses	20.43	22.82	25.46	28.60	30.31
Therapists	17.71	20.13	22.17	27.32	35.00
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	11.93	12.37	14.09	19.55	21.43
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.50	16.08	17.40	18.98	20.40
Healthcare support occupations	6.08	6.73	7.25	10.81	16.75
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	6.08	6.08	7.00	7.80	10.00
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.18	9.54	10.12	11.00	12.30
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.12	13.65	16.75	20.25	22.50
Protective service occupations	9.71	10.25	12.00	19.70	31.87
Police officers	9.71	18.31	24.05	26.54	28.40
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	9.71	18.31	24.05	26.54	28.40
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	9.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
Security guards	9.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	12.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2006** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Food preparation and serving related occupations	\$2.13	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$9.75	\$11.14
Cooks	7.00	8.00	9.00	9.75	12.00
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.13	3.00	6.78
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.60	6.50
Fast food and counter workers	5.50	7.50	8.56	10.25	12.75
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.50	7.50	8.56	10.25	12.75
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	7.48	8.06	10.51	13.24
Building cleaning workers	6.95	7.00	8.06	9.50	11.56
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.50	7.48	8.06	9.50	10.97
Personal care and service occupations	7.05	9.00	10.44	11.50	12.87
Sales and related occupations	6.75	7.50	10.14	16.09	32.05
Retail sales workers	6.50	7.00	8.10	11.23	13.75
Cashiers, all workers	7.00	7.25	8.00	10.01	12.50
Cashiers	7.00	7.25	8.00	10.01	12.50
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	6.50	7.00	9.85	20.86	24.73
Retail salespersons	6.25	6.75	8.08	11.99	13.75
Office and administrative support occupations	9.58	11.00	13.04	16.25	19.34
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14.27	15.50	21.69	28.89	30.72
Financial clerks	9.00	11.59	14.53	16.92	19.95
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	9.00	11.59	13.98	15.00	19.64
Customer service representatives	9.80	12.37	12.37	12.50	18.25
Receptionists and information clerks	9.95	10.00	10.39	12.02	13.85
Dispatchers	11.50	12.52	13.00	15.50	17.78
Stock clerks and order fillers	8.32	8.75	10.00	11.40	14.00
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.74	13.04	16.31	17.75	21.83
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	10.51	12.69	15.40	17.86	21.83
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.05	16.31	17.54	17.90	20.97
Data entry and information processing workers	9.00	10.13	11.31	12.30	14.05
Data entry keyers	9.00	10.13	10.45	12.59	14.05
Office clerks, general	9.01	10.00	11.78	12.95	17.66
Construction and extraction occupations	9.00	10.00	15.00	20.87	25.52
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	14.80	15.68	18.80	25.52	25.52
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	8.00	8.00	14.47	22.79	24.81
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	10.50	14.47	18.73	22.79	24.81
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	23.80
Automotive technicians and repairers	10.00	11.50	12.65	16.30	18.83
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	10.00	11.04	12.50	13.20	18.83
Production occupations	8.00	9.00	11.66	14.50	18.16
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	8.00	8.75	11.36	14.17	15.48
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	8.00	8.75	11.36	14.17	15.48
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	9.75	10.25	12.07	12.07	12.07
Miscellaneous production workers	10.50	10.75	11.66	11.66	12.30

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2006** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$6.00	\$7.25	\$9.00	\$11.00	\$12.65
Bus drivers	11.00	11.77	12.71	13.16	15.99
Bus drivers, school	11.00	11.77	12.71	13.16	15.99
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	5.15	6.50	10.31	11.13	12.01
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	6.50	6.50	10.88	11.22	12.01
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.00	7.30	8.25	10.40	11.50
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.30	8.25	8.50	10.51	15.55
Packers and packagers, hand	5.90	6.00	7.50	10.49	10.49

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.00	\$9.50	\$12.80	\$20.77	\$34.14
Management occupations	16.93	23.01	29.35	47.28	74.55
Financial managers	22.53	27.99	39.44	52.25	90.02
Business and financial operations occupations	18.20	20.21	25.79	29.29	34.62
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	22.78	22.78	26.44	31.02	31.73
Financial analysts and advisors	15.75	17.83	25.24	26.92	34.62
Financial analysts	16.83	18.32	25.56	27.09	29.81
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.21	31.67	36.78	45.17	53.10
Computer software engineers	29.53	33.98	40.63	50.48	55.00
Computer software engineers, systems software	29.81	33.98	38.39	50.48	55.00
Architecture and engineering occupations	14.42	17.41	22.93	35.16	49.53
Engineers	24.00	31.21	35.20	44.97	56.97
Computer hardware engineers	31.21	33.30	40.67	52.17	62.93
Engineering technicians, except drafters	15.73	17.41	19.38	22.70	30.18
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	15.91	17.41	19.38	22.70	30.00
Legal occupations	20.19	24.04	39.14	55.32	86.54
Paralegals and legal assistants	16.83	20.19	22.79	26.44	35.10
Education, training, and library occupations	11.40	15.00	20.07	29.62	31.78
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	10.21	14.78	19.42	24.63	34.62
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.73	19.55	27.00	35.50	46.25
Registered nurses	20.43	22.88	25.77	28.60	30.31
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	11.93	12.37	14.09	19.55	21.43
Healthcare support occupations	6.08	6.51	7.14	10.82	16.75
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	6.08	6.08	7.00	7.80	10.00
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.18	9.54	10.12	11.00	12.30
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.12	13.65	16.75	20.25	22.50
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	9.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
Security guards	9.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	5.50	7.95	9.66	10.99
Cooks	7.00	7.95	9.00	9.75	11.20
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.13	3.00	6.78
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.60	6.50
Fast food and counter workers	5.50	7.50	8.56	10.25	12.75
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.50	7.50	8.56	10.25	12.75
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.75	7.00	8.00	10.12	13.43
Building cleaning workers	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.50	10.80
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.50	7.00	7.69	8.50	9.73
Personal care and service occupations	7.00	8.85	10.20	11.42	12.36
Sales and related occupations	6.75	7.47	10.00	16.24	32.05
Retail sales workers	6.50	7.00	8.08	11.03	14.30
Cashiers, all workers	6.90	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.64
Cashiers	6.90	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.64
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	6.50	7.00	9.85	20.86	24.73
Retail salespersons	6.25	6.75	8.08	11.99	13.75
Office and administrative support occupations	9.50	11.00	13.20	16.50	20.05
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14.27	15.50	21.69	28.89	30.72
Financial clerks	9.00	13.00	15.00	17.23	20.26
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	9.00	11.00	14.42	15.21	19.77
Customer service representatives	9.80	12.37	12.37	12.50	18.25
Receptionists and information clerks	9.95	10.00	10.25	12.02	13.85

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Stock clerks and order fillers	\$8.32	\$8.75	\$10.00	\$11.40	\$14.00
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.34	16.31	17.54	20.42	22.67
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	11.00	16.50	18.75	21.83	24.03
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.71	16.31	17.54	19.33	21.73
Data entry and information processing workers	9.00	10.13	11.31	12.30	14.05
Data entry keyers	9.00	10.13	10.40	12.47	14.05
Office clerks, general	9.00	11.20	12.00	14.46	19.00
Construction and extraction occupations	8.50	9.94	15.00	23.75	25.52
Pipefitters, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	8.00	8.00	18.73	22.79	24.81
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	23.00
Automotive technicians and repairers	10.00	11.50	12.65	16.30	18.83
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	10.00	11.04	12.50	13.20	18.83
Production occupations	8.00	9.00	11.66	14.25	18.00
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	8.00	8.75	11.36	14.17	15.48
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	8.00	8.75	11.36	14.17	15.48
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	9.75	10.25	12.07	12.07	12.07
Miscellaneous production workers	10.50	10.75	11.66	11.66	12.30
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.00	7.20	8.50	10.90	12.01
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	5.15	6.50	10.31	11.13	12.01
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	6.50	6.50	10.88	11.22	12.01
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.00	7.20	8.25	10.25	11.50
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.30	8.25	8.50	10.50	20.24
Packers and packagers, hand	5.90	6.00	7.50	10.49	10.49

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$10.74	\$13.04	\$18.96	\$25.92	\$35.44
Management occupations	18.67	22.89	32.45	48.57	48.57
Education administrators	25.78	32.86	38.56	96.26	96.26
Business and financial operations occupations	17.10	18.30	19.99	21.35	24.21
Computer and mathematical science occupations	15.53	16.25	17.30	18.75	30.50
Life, physical, and social science occupations	18.94	22.54	23.03	24.80	27.53
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	12.04	12.21	12.24	13.50	14.57
Education, training, and library occupations	12.71	23.40	25.12	30.48	35.44
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	23.40	23.72	25.61	30.33	33.60
Elementary and middle school teachers	23.06	23.59	25.27	29.93	32.94
Elementary school teachers, except special education	22.90	23.58	25.17	29.93	32.89
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	23.45	23.64	25.35	29.91	34.14
Secondary school teachers	23.40	24.00	27.21	32.10	35.21
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	23.45	24.13	27.38	32.07	35.21
Teacher assistants	10.93	11.49	12.48	13.16	14.06
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	12.76	16.81	19.11	22.07	23.45
Protective service occupations	14.10	18.96	26.42	31.87	34.79
Police officers	9.71	18.31	24.05	26.54	28.40
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	9.71	18.31	24.05	26.54	28.40
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.33	9.00	11.78	12.81	14.01
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.35	9.00	9.73	11.56	12.77
Building cleaning workers	8.35	9.00	9.73	11.56	12.77
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.23	9.22	10.03	11.56	12.39
Office and administrative support occupations	9.80	11.30	12.90	15.22	17.15
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.93	11.61	14.58	16.66	17.84
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	9.93	11.33	14.43	16.16	18.05
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.74	13.41	16.88	16.88	16.88
Office clerks, general	9.01	9.58	11.66	12.69	14.07
Construction and extraction occupations	9.22	13.51	14.89	16.64	17.21
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10.56	20.82	20.82	24.36	26.91
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.51	11.00	12.20	12.73	15.99
Bus drivers	11.00	11.77	12.71	13.16	15.99
Bus drivers, school	11.00	11.77	12.71	13.16	15.99

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2006

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.10	\$11.00	\$15.50	\$24.03	\$35.50
Management occupations	16.93	23.01	29.81	48.57	68.99
Financial managers	24.03	30.91	39.44	52.25	90.02
Education administrators	32.50	35.36	42.95	96.26	96.26
Business and financial operations occupations	17.15	18.98	21.95	26.92	31.54
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	21.67	22.78	26.44	31.02	31.73
Accountants and auditors	16.76	17.40	18.98	22.12	28.37
Financial analysts and advisors	15.85	17.83	25.24	26.92	34.62
Financial analysts	16.83	18.32	25.56	27.09	29.81
Computer and mathematical science occupations	17.17	26.25	34.14	42.39	51.75
Computer software engineers	29.53	33.98	40.63	50.48	55.00
Computer software engineers, systems software	29.81	33.98	38.39	50.48	55.00
Computer systems analysts	16.46	17.98	31.67	41.98	49.43
Architecture and engineering occupations	14.42	17.41	22.70	35.06	48.97
Engineers	24.00	31.21	35.06	44.76	56.77
Computer hardware engineers	31.21	33.30	40.67	52.17	62.93
Engineering technicians, except drafters	15.78	17.41	19.38	22.70	30.00
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	15.91	17.41	19.38	22.70	30.00
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.54	22.54	24.11	24.80	27.53
Community and social services occupations	8.15	12.21	13.50	17.55	33.57
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	7.00	12.01	12.21	12.82	14.69
Legal occupations	20.19	24.04	39.14	55.32	84.38
Lawyers	38.18	39.81	50.96	61.80	100.96
Paralegals and legal assistants	16.83	20.19	22.79	26.44	35.10
Education, training, and library occupations	12.67	23.14	25.15	30.33	34.49
Postsecondary teachers	22.99	26.09	29.75	37.58	41.63
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	16.51	23.08	32.71	41.25	49.77
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	22.93	23.66	25.81	30.39	33.29
Elementary and middle school teachers	23.23	23.66	25.52	30.13	32.89
Elementary school teachers, except special education	22.96	23.64	25.52	29.70	32.77
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	23.45	23.72	25.60	30.39	33.54
Secondary school teachers	23.45	24.12	27.79	31.78	34.90
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	23.45	24.42	28.26	31.78	34.90
Teacher assistants	10.93	11.49	12.48	13.16	14.06
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	10.21	14.78	19.42	24.63	38.72
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.45	18.50	25.22	35.50	46.25
Registered nurses	20.40	22.36	25.13	29.82	31.21
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.50	16.08	17.40	18.98	20.40
Healthcare support occupations	7.00	7.28	9.45	15.25	20.25
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.00	7.00	7.84	9.35	10.60
Protective service occupations	9.75	10.50	12.00	20.10	31.87
Police officers	18.99	22.61	25.96	28.40	30.39
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	18.99	22.61	25.96	28.40	30.39
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	9.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
Security guards	9.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	6.50	8.43	9.75	11.69
Cooks	7.25	8.50	9.75	9.75	12.00
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.18	3.00	6.50

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	\$6.75	\$7.48	\$8.35	\$10.91	\$13.43
Building cleaning workers	6.50	7.48	8.06	9.80	12.04
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.50	7.48	8.06	9.06	11.14
Sales and related occupations	7.00	8.00	11.99	20.78	35.28
Retail sales workers	6.75	7.18	8.10	12.98	15.50
Cashiers, all workers	6.90	7.00	8.00	10.31	12.98
Cashiers	6.90	7.00	8.00	10.31	12.98
Retail salespersons	6.25	7.00	8.08	13.30	13.75
Office and administrative support occupations	9.93	11.59	13.50	16.50	19.79
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14.27	15.50	21.69	28.89	30.72
Financial clerks	9.00	11.84	14.53	17.65	20.63
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	7.50	11.00	13.37	15.21	19.77
Receptionists and information clerks	9.95	10.00	10.39	12.02	13.85
Dispatchers	11.50	12.52	13.00	15.50	17.78
Stock clerks and order fillers	8.75	8.75	10.00	12.68	14.00
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.74	13.04	16.31	17.75	21.83
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	10.51	12.69	15.40	17.86	21.83
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.05	16.31	17.54	17.90	20.97
Data entry and information processing workers	10.71	11.85	12.30	13.59	14.09
Office clerks, general	9.01	9.58	11.80	13.00	17.83
Construction and extraction occupations	9.00	10.25	15.00	21.13	25.52
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	14.80	15.68	18.80	25.52	25.52
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	8.00	8.00	14.47	22.79	24.81
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	10.50	14.47	18.73	22.79	24.81
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	23.80
Automotive technicians and repairers	10.00	11.50	12.65	16.30	18.83
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	10.00	11.04	12.50	13.20	18.83
Production occupations	8.00	9.25	12.00	15.00	18.22
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	9.75	10.25	12.07	12.07	12.07
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.50	8.00	10.49	11.77	12.71
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.00	7.50	9.00	10.49	13.00
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	8.25	8.50	10.20	12.24	20.24

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2006

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$6.08	\$6.73	\$8.35	\$10.28	\$15.00
Education, training, and library occupations	10.88	14.58	15.14	42.93	51.80
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.73	21.01	24.49	28.00	29.92
Registered nurses	21.47	23.70	26.92	28.00	29.44
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	5.50	7.50	8.56	9.50
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	6.78
Fast food and counter workers	5.15	6.50	7.50	8.56	8.75
Personal care and service occupations	5.97	7.40	8.85	10.00	10.66
Sales and related occupations	6.50	7.00	8.00	9.60	10.52
Retail sales workers	6.50	6.75	7.75	9.00	10.23
Cashiers, all workers	7.00	7.50	8.00	9.50	10.75
Cashiers	7.00	7.50	8.00	9.50	10.75
Office and administrative support occupations	8.31	9.12	10.13	12.50	15.00
Office clerks, general	10.00	10.00	11.50	12.55	15.31
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.15	6.00	6.75	8.50	12.20
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.00	6.00	7.85	8.50	10.00

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 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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	\$20.22	\$15.50	\$809	\$600	40.0	\$40,943	\$31,356	2,025
Management occupations	39.22	29.81	1,614	1,231	41.2	78,441	61,004	2,000
Financial managers	43.94	39.44	1,758	1,578	40.0	91,396	82,035	2,080
Education administrators	58.90	42.95	2,339	1,718	39.7	107,640	70,678	1,827
Business and financial operations occupations	23.45	21.95	941	878	40.1	48,952	45,664	2,087
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	26.40	26.44	1,056	1,058	40.0	54,903	54,999	2,080
Accountants and auditors	20.76	18.98	830	759	40.0	43,179	39,480	2,080
Financial analysts and advisors	23.83	25.24	951	1,010	39.9	49,470	52,499	2,076
Financial analysts	24.22	25.56	969	1,023	40.0	50,372	53,171	2,080
Computer and mathematical science occupations	35.25	34.14	1,418	1,365	40.2	73,752	71,001	2,092
Computer software engineers	42.13	40.63	1,694	1,621	40.2	88,090	84,300	2,091
Computer software engineers, systems software	41.53	38.39	1,661	1,536	40.0	86,376	79,851	2,080
Computer systems analysts	31.03	31.67	1,241	1,267	40.0	64,551	65,872	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.75	22.70	1,167	908	40.6	60,676	47,216	2,111
Engineers	39.45	35.06	1,631	1,456	41.3	84,790	75,689	2,149
Computer hardware engineers	46.51	40.67	1,902	1,665	40.9	98,880	86,588	2,126
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.77	19.38	911	775	40.0	47,358	40,319	2,080
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	23.41	19.38	936	775	40.0	48,695	40,319	2,080
Life, physical, and social science occupations	24.82	24.11	974	924	39.2	49,665	48,064	2,001
Community and social services occupations	16.17	13.50	646	540	40.0	32,412	28,070	2,005
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	11.87	12.21	475	489	40.0	24,684	25,405	2,080
Legal occupations	46.20	39.14	2,024	2,100	43.8	105,223	109,201	2,278
Lawyers	59.06	50.96	2,740	2,213	46.4	142,472	115,072	2,412
Paralegals and legal assistants	24.29	22.79	971	912	40.0	50,514	47,401	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	25.42	25.15	1,003	992	39.5	38,615	37,755	1,519
Postsecondary teachers	31.16	29.75	1,202	1,090	38.6	48,631	48,438	1,561
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	32.95	32.71	1,318	1,308	40.0	54,804	54,121	1,663
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	26.76	25.81	1,062	1,021	39.7	40,024	38,257	1,495
Elementary and middle school teachers	26.81	25.52	1,062	1,010	39.6	39,660	37,790	1,479
Elementary school teachers, except special education	26.58	25.52	1,052	1,005	39.6	39,341	37,580	1,480
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	27.32	25.60	1,083	1,017	39.6	40,400	38,021	1,479
Secondary school teachers	28.49	27.79	1,136	1,109	39.9	42,431	41,668	1,489
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	28.68	28.26	1,142	1,130	39.8	42,643	42,272	1,487
Teacher assistants	12.38	12.48	486	494	39.2	19,013	19,268	1,536
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	22.84	19.42	929	777	40.7	48,089	40,400	2,106

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	\$34.39	\$25.22	\$1,318	\$1,005	38.3	\$68,535	\$52,270	1,993
Registered nurses	25.53	25.13	962	951	37.7	50,033	49,454	1,960
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.40	17.40	696	696	40.0	36,201	36,192	2,080
Healthcare support occupations	11.42	9.45	440	381	38.6	22,901	19,822	2,005
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.39	7.84	336	314	40.0	17,456	16,307	2,080
Protective service occupations	16.33	12.00	676	480	41.4	35,155	24,960	2,153
Police officers	25.15	25.96	1,011	1,038	40.2	52,555	53,997	2,090
Police and sheriff's patrol officers ...	25.15	25.96	1,011	1,038	40.2	52,555	53,997	2,090
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	11.00	11.00	440	440	40.0	22,888	22,880	2,080
Security guards	11.00	11.00	440	440	40.0	22,888	22,880	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.70	8.43	278	304	36.0	14,327	15,600	1,860
Cooks	9.49	9.75	368	390	38.8	19,152	20,280	2,019
Food service, tipped	3.10	2.18	104	70	33.4	5,388	3,628	1,737
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.47	8.35	381	331	40.2	19,640	16,942	2,074
Building cleaning workers	8.88	8.06	355	322	39.9	18,265	16,756	2,058
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.51	8.06	340	322	39.9	17,569	16,756	2,064
Sales and related occupations	19.98	11.99	807	480	40.4	41,952	24,939	2,100
Retail sales workers	10.34	8.10	422	324	40.8	21,968	16,848	2,124
Cashiers, all workers	8.80	8.00	347	316	39.4	18,020	16,432	2,047
Cashiers	8.80	8.00	347	316	39.4	18,020	16,432	2,047
Retail salespersons	9.65	8.08	405	346	42.0	21,067	17,991	2,184
Office and administrative support occupations	14.33	13.50	568	536	39.7	29,450	27,799	2,055
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	22.22	21.69	880	847	39.6	45,752	44,034	2,059
Financial clerks	14.87	14.53	583	563	39.2	30,316	29,250	2,039
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.68	13.37	542	535	39.6	28,168	27,799	2,059
Receptionists and information clerks ..	10.95	10.39	438	415	40.0	22,777	21,601	2,080
Dispatchers	13.92	13.00	557	520	40.0	28,709	28,662	2,062
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.01	10.00	440	400	40.0	22,905	20,800	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.95	16.31	638	652	40.0	32,903	33,921	2,063
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.51	15.40	621	616	40.0	31,903	31,801	2,057
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	17.08	17.54	683	702	40.0	35,366	36,483	2,070
Data entry and information processing workers	12.39	12.30	493	492	39.8	25,634	25,584	2,069
Office clerks, general	12.25	11.80	490	472	40.0	25,457	24,540	2,078
Construction and extraction occupations	16.27	15.00	656	600	40.3	34,118	31,200	2,097
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	19.93	18.80	816	744	41.0	42,450	38,709	2,129
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	15.55	14.47	622	579	40.0	32,352	30,098	2,080
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	19.09	18.73	764	749	40.0	39,706	38,954	2,080

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	\$16.01	\$15.00	\$662	\$617	41.3	\$34,407	\$32,072	2,149
Automotive technicians and repairers	13.62	12.65	591	563	43.4	30,724	29,250	2,256
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	13.24	12.50	579	563	43.7	30,085	29,250	2,273
Production occupations	12.51	12.00	496	450	39.7	25,808	23,400	2,063
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.36	12.07	454	483	40.0	23,630	25,114	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.31	10.49	411	420	39.8	20,514	20,800	1,989
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.83	9.00	393	360	40.0	19,543	17,680	1,987
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.62	10.20	465	408	40.0	21,856	19,927	1,880

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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	\$19.85	\$14.25	\$794	\$560	40.0	\$41,175	\$29,120	2,074
Management occupations	40.67	29.35	1,704	1,187	41.9	88,614	61,718	2,179
Financial managers	45.89	39.44	1,836	1,578	40.0	95,459	82,035	2,080
Business and financial operations occupations	25.76	25.79	1,037	1,037	40.2	53,904	53,914	2,093
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	27.19	26.44	1,087	1,058	40.0	56,547	54,999	2,080
Financial analysts and advisors	23.80	25.24	950	1,010	39.9	49,405	52,499	2,076
Financial analysts	24.22	25.56	969	1,023	40.0	50,372	53,171	2,080
Computer and mathematical science occupations	39.09	36.78	1,575	1,495	40.3	81,894	77,746	2,095
Computer software engineers	42.13	40.63	1,694	1,621	40.2	88,090	84,300	2,091
Computer software engineers, systems software	41.53	38.39	1,661	1,536	40.0	86,376	79,851	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.89	22.93	1,173	908	40.6	61,003	47,216	2,111
Engineers	39.70	35.20	1,642	1,477	41.4	85,398	76,800	2,151
Computer hardware engineers	46.51	40.67	1,902	1,665	40.9	98,880	86,588	2,126
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.85	19.38	914	775	40.0	47,519	40,319	2,080
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	23.41	19.38	936	775	40.0	48,695	40,319	2,080
Legal occupations	46.74	39.14	2,062	2,152	44.1	107,233	111,929	2,294
Paralegals and legal assistants	24.29	22.79	971	912	40.0	50,514	47,401	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	22.42	21.74	897	870	40.0	39,786	42,276	1,775
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	22.59	19.42	921	777	40.8	47,909	40,400	2,120
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	35.96	28.60	1,369	1,080	38.1	71,164	56,160	1,979
Healthcare support occupations	11.48	9.35	442	381	38.5	22,980	19,822	2,001
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.39	7.84	336	314	40.0	17,456	16,307	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.64	8.43	275	300	36.0	14,284	15,600	1,870
Cooks	9.49	9.75	368	390	38.8	19,152	20,280	2,019
Food service, tipped	3.10	2.18	104	70	33.4	5,388	3,628	1,737
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.20	8.06	371	322	40.3	19,269	16,756	2,095
Building cleaning workers	8.36	7.50	334	300	39.9	17,356	15,600	2,077
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.12	7.48	324	299	39.9	16,863	15,560	2,076
Sales and related occupations	20.12	11.99	813	480	40.4	42,258	24,939	2,100
Retail sales workers	10.27	8.10	420	324	40.9	21,829	16,848	2,125
Cashiers, all workers	8.48	7.90	334	316	39.3	17,345	16,432	2,044
Cashiers	8.48	7.90	334	316	39.3	17,345	16,432	2,044
Retail salespersons	9.65	8.08	405	346	42.0	21,067	17,991	2,184
Office and administrative support occupations	14.65	13.87	580	544	39.6	30,085	28,301	2,054
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	22.39	21.69	886	867	39.6	46,066	45,105	2,057

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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
Financial clerks	\$15.07	\$14.53	\$590	\$563	39.2	\$30,692	\$29,250	2,036
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.88	13.98	549	559	39.6	28,562	29,078	2,057
Receptionists and information clerks ..	10.91	10.25	436	410	40.0	22,693	21,320	2,080
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.01	10.00	440	400	40.0	22,905	20,800	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.70	17.54	708	702	40.0	36,380	36,483	2,055
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.77	18.75	751	750	40.0	37,814	36,924	2,014
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	17.77	17.54	711	702	40.0	36,957	36,483	2,080
Office clerks, general	13.36	12.09	533	484	39.9	27,733	25,147	2,076
Construction and extraction occupations	16.59	15.00	670	600	40.4	34,863	31,200	2,102
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	15.72	18.73	629	749	40.0	32,696	38,954	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.83	15.00	655	600	41.4	34,068	31,200	2,152
Automotive technicians and repairers	13.61	12.65	591	563	43.4	30,722	29,250	2,257
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	13.23	12.50	578	563	43.7	30,079	29,250	2,274
Production occupations	12.25	11.50	486	446	39.7	25,275	23,171	2,063
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.36	12.07	454	483	40.0	23,630	25,114	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.22	10.31	408	412	39.9	20,649	21,174	2,021
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	9.82	8.75	393	350	40.0	19,535	17,680	1,989

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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	\$21.53	\$19.31	\$863	\$774	40.1	\$40,190	\$36,411	1,867
Management occupations	36.70	32.50	1,466	1,300	39.9	64,274	57,092	1,751
Education administrators	58.90	42.95	2,339	1,718	39.7	107,640	70,678	1,827
Business and financial operations occupations	20.17	19.99	807	799	40.0	41,960	41,571	2,080
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.04	17.30	761	692	40.0	39,596	35,988	2,080
Life, physical, and social science occupations	24.16	23.75	965	950	39.9	48,823	49,400	2,021
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	12.96	12.24	519	490	40.0	26,965	25,465	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	25.73	25.27	1,014	995	39.4	38,514	37,380	1,497
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	27.09	25.67	1,074	1,021	39.7	40,188	38,179	1,484
Elementary and middle school teachers	26.68	25.29	1,056	997	39.6	39,492	37,298	1,480
Elementary school teachers, except special education	26.52	25.27	1,049	997	39.6	39,240	37,298	1,480
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	27.07	25.35	1,072	1,002	39.6	40,097	37,461	1,481
Secondary school teachers	28.25	27.21	1,126	1,085	39.9	42,164	40,691	1,492
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	28.37	27.38	1,130	1,094	39.8	42,294	40,963	1,491
Teacher assistants	12.38	12.48	486	494	39.2	19,013	19,268	1,536
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	18.73	19.11	772	780	41.2	40,140	40,560	2,143
Protective service occupations	26.50	26.54	1,177	1,136	44.4	61,227	59,072	2,311
Police officers	25.15	25.96	1,011	1,038	40.2	52,555	53,997	2,090
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	25.15	25.96	1,011	1,038	40.2	52,555	53,997	2,090
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.49	9.69	419	388	40.0	20,981	20,155	1,999
Building cleaning workers	10.49	9.69	419	388	40.0	20,981	20,155	1,999
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.19	9.87	407	395	39.9	20,531	20,322	2,015
Office and administrative support occupations	13.38	12.93	535	517	40.0	27,584	26,437	2,061
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.27	14.58	571	583	40.0	29,529	30,000	2,070
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	14.14	14.43	565	577	40.0	29,333	29,914	2,075
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.98	16.88	599	675	40.0	30,563	35,110	2,041
Office clerks, general	11.36	11.66	454	466	40.0	23,623	24,253	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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
Construction and extraction occupations	\$15.30	\$15.23	\$612	\$609	40.0	\$31,833	\$31,687	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.29	20.82	811	833	40.0	42,194	43,312	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 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2006**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$18.30	\$15.11	\$19.36	\$25.30
Management, professional, and related	33.67	29.96	40.39	32.15
Management, business, and financial	33.46	26.85	39.53	33.90
Professional and related	33.78	31.22	40.82	31.16
Service	8.89	9.14	9.02	7.70
Sales and office	15.50	13.58	13.81	23.97
Sales and related	17.46	13.65	14.14	—
Office and administrative support	14.14	13.51	13.61	16.08
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.01	15.35	15.51	25.20
Construction and extraction	16.59	17.90	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	15.83	14.86	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	10.88	10.53	11.02	—
Production	12.12	12.08	11.89	—
Transportation and material moving	9.34	9.04	9.69	—
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	4.6	8.5	6.9	9.6
Management, professional, and related	3.8	9.8	8.6	4.5
Management, business, and financial	5.6	10.6	15.4	7.8
Professional and related	4.1	11.6	7.6	7.8
Service	8.2	12.2	7.5	4.2
Sales and office	12.5	10.3	9.0	31.5
Sales and related	26.1	19.1	21.1	—
Office and administrative support	3.0	4.7	5.0	6.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	3.7	3.9	12.5	8.7
Construction and extraction	11.0	8.4	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	6.0	4.6	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	4.8	10.7	4.2	—
Production	5.4	18.1	6.1	—
Transportation and material moving	3.7	5.4	12.7	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. 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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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	\$16.16	\$12.80	\$649	\$516	40.1	\$33,666	\$26,832	2,083
Management occupations	26.97	26.07	1,170	1,035	43.4	60,837	53,839	2,255
Architecture and engineering occupations	24.55	16.83	1,010	673	41.1	52,534	35,000	2,140
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.92	8.00	247	289	35.7	12,843	15,028	1,855
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.09	7.50	363	300	40.0	18,900	15,600	2,080
Sales and related occupations	14.78	9.17	604	440	40.9	31,405	22,880	2,125
Retail sales workers	10.08	8.07	418	323	41.5	21,745	16,800	2,158
Retail salespersons	9.51	8.07	407	346	42.8	21,160	17,991	2,226
Office and administrative support occupations	14.03	13.98	550	559	39.2	28,615	29,047	2,040
Financial clerks	14.80	14.53	571	563	38.5	29,669	29,250	2,005
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ...	13.10	13.37	514	535	39.2	26,729	27,799	2,040
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.35	16.31	614	652	40.0	31,935	33,921	2,080
Office clerks, general	12.18	12.00	487	480	40.0	25,340	24,960	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	17.90	20.17	716	807	40.0	37,230	41,954	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	14.86	13.20	619	576	41.6	32,162	29,952	2,164
Automotive technicians and repairers	13.61	12.65	591	563	43.4	30,722	29,250	2,257
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	13.23	12.50	578	563	43.7	30,079	29,250	2,274
Production occupations	12.08	10.60	486	424	40.3	25,292	22,048	2,094
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.84	10.49	394	420	40.0	19,698	21,819	2,002
Laborers and material movers, hand	8.46	7.50	338	300	40.0	16,137	15,600	1,908

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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	\$24.21	\$17.30	\$964	\$673	39.8	\$49,960	\$35,194	2,064
Management occupations	50.29	39.42	2,058	1,578	40.9	107,035	82,035	2,128
Financial managers	45.89	39.44	1,836	1,578	40.0	95,459	82,035	2,080
Business and financial operations occupations ...	25.64	25.56	1,033	1,032	40.3	53,713	53,643	2,095
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	27.19	26.44	1,087	1,058	40.0	56,547	54,999	2,080
Financial analysts and advisors	21.25	18.32	847	733	39.9	44,070	38,108	2,074
Financial analysts	24.22	25.56	969	1,023	40.0	50,372	53,171	2,080
Computer and mathematical science occupations	40.42	40.36	1,632	1,615	40.4	84,870	83,955	2,100
Computer software engineers	41.46	40.63	1,669	1,621	40.3	86,796	84,300	2,093
Computer software engineers, systems software	40.50	38.39	1,620	1,536	40.0	84,248	79,851	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.96	31.21	1,249	1,248	40.3	64,959	64,917	2,098
Engineers	39.20	36.58	1,593	1,514	40.6	82,838	78,728	2,113
Engineering technicians, except drafters	20.16	19.38	806	775	40.0	41,924	40,319	2,080
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	20.14	19.38	806	775	40.0	41,900	40,319	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	22.25	20.07	890	803	40.0	39,923	42,894	1,795
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	24.76	24.39	1,015	985	41.0	52,783	51,226	2,131
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.49	21.57	906	842	38.6	47,130	43,784	2,007
Healthcare support occupations	8.29	7.70	331	308	40.0	17,237	16,016	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.71	9.75	317	339	36.4	16,487	17,638	1,894
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.29	8.06	376	322	40.5	19,576	16,756	2,107
Building cleaning workers	8.96	8.06	357	322	39.9	18,587	16,756	2,075
Sales and related occupations	35.40	13.30	1,383	532	39.1	71,905	27,664	2,031
Retail sales workers	11.49	11.99	429	480	37.3	22,299	24,939	1,942
Office and administrative support occupations	15.24	13.34	608	532	39.9	31,495	27,664	2,067
Financial clerks	15.41	15.21	616	608	39.9	32,008	31,637	2,077
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ...	14.69	13.98	586	559	39.9	30,485	29,078	2,075
Receptionists and information clerks	10.97	11.00	439	440	40.0	22,816	22,880	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	20.83	21.63	833	865	40.0	42,148	42,806	2,023
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	20.89	21.83	836	873	40.0	41,257	38,651	1,975
Office clerks, general	15.52	19.00	617	760	39.8	32,109	39,528	2,070

See footnotes at end of table.

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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
Construction and extraction occupations	\$14.84	\$11.75	\$608	\$470	41.0	\$31,635	\$24,440	2,132
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	26.09	26.01	1,020	1,040	39.1	53,025	54,101	2,032
Production occupations	12.42	12.07	486	459	39.1	25,260	23,868	2,033
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.36	12.07	454	483	40.0	23,630	25,114	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.09	9.25	440	370	39.7	22,899	19,240	2,065
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.21	9.50	448	380	40.0	23,313	19,760	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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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	\$22.36	\$22.36	–	\$18.92	\$18.26	\$21.51
Management, professional, and related	–	–	–	30.83	33.71	25.91
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	31.26	33.46	27.86
Professional and related	–	–	–	30.60	33.83	24.79
Service	–	–	–	10.17	8.89	19.33
Sales and office	–	–	–	15.15	15.48	13.36
Sales and related	–	–	–	17.39	17.46	–
Office and administrative support	–	–	–	13.92	14.10	13.35
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	22.76	22.76	–	15.48	15.40	16.11
Construction and extraction	–	21.90	–	–	14.22	14.54
Installation, maintenance, and repair	–	–	–	15.84	15.65	20.29
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	–	–	11.08	10.88	15.20
Production	–	–	–	12.35	12.12	–
Transportation and material moving	–	–	–	9.51	9.34	12.58
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	2.3	2.3	–	3.6	4.5	2.5
Management, professional, and related	–	–	–	2.7	3.8	3.7
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	4.9	5.6	12.4
Professional and related	–	–	–	3.1	4.1	4.9
Service	–	–	–	6.1	8.2	7.0
Sales and office	–	–	–	10.9	12.6	5.4
Sales and related	–	–	–	25.7	26.1	–
Office and administrative support	–	–	–	2.6	2.9	5.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	5.7	5.7	–	4.1	4.5	7.1
Construction and extraction	–	.0	–	–	6.1	7.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair	–	–	–	6.0	6.0	6.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	–	–	4.6	4.8	11.4
Production	–	–	–	5.1	5.4	–
Transportation and material moving	–	–	–	3.5	3.7	11.0

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2006

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$18.42	\$17.57	\$27.74	\$27.74
Management, professional, and related	29.64	31.96	58.77	58.90
Management, business, and financial	30.02	31.61	—	—
Professional and related	29.46	32.12	—	—
Service	10.13	8.83	—	—
Sales and office	14.57	14.84	19.41	19.41
Sales and related	16.20	16.27	19.98	19.98
Office and administrative support	13.96	14.15	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.98	15.97	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	16.59	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	15.96	15.76	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	11.06	10.86	—	—
Production	12.34	12.10	—	—
Transportation and material moving	9.51	9.34	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	3.4	4.3	11.5	11.5
Management, professional, and related	2.5	3.6	28.6	28.7
Management, business, and financial	5.9	7.3	—	—
Professional and related	2.9	4.1	—	—
Service	6.0	7.9	—	—
Sales and office	9.4	11.3	15.8	15.8
Sales and related	30.0	30.7	16.3	16.3
Office and administrative support	2.7	3.0	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	3.6	3.9	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	11.0	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	6.4	6.4	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	4.6	4.8	—	—
Production	5.2	5.5	—	—
Transportation and material moving	3.5	3.7	—	—

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 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	\$22.60	\$25.65	\$15.84	\$18.65	\$19.12	\$22.94	\$16.01	\$7.99	\$14.05
Management, professional, and related	–	42.89	–	25.48	25.72	35.69	27.97	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	60.11	–	–	25.68	32.90	–	–	–
Professional and related	–	38.15	34.32	25.28	–	36.40	27.93	–	19.56
Service	–	–	10.60	–	–	10.68	9.73	7.12	–
Sales and office	35.16	17.27	12.98	15.13	15.72	15.23	14.78	8.76	–
Sales and related	–	–	12.38	16.58	–	25.60	–	7.70	–
Office and administrative support	12.68	17.26	14.28	14.32	15.95	12.99	14.76	9.68	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.95	15.97	16.23	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	–	16.23	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	11.73	11.00	–	–	–	–	7.08	–
Production	–	12.19	13.51	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	–	10.02	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	16.5	1.8	9.7	15.0	4.0	8.0	15.3	1.2	15.2
Management, professional, and related	–	4.2	–	20.3	3.0	7.3	21.4	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	7.9	–	–	3.1	8.9	–	–	–
Professional and related	–	2.4	4.3	28.7	–	9.3	19.2	–	2.3
Service	–	–	5.4	–	–	11.5	12.0	5.1	–
Sales and office	23.8	5.0	16.6	15.5	3.8	4.6	4.6	12.3	–
Sales and related	–	–	20.5	28.2	–	26.4	–	4.1	–
Office and administrative support	6.1	5.1	9.3	13.8	3.1	7.6	4.7	18.6	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	1.0	13.6	4.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	–	4.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	8.0	7.0	–	–	–	–	7.3	–
Production	–	7.2	5.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	–	5.3	–	–	–	–	–	–

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 Austin–San Marcos, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Travis, and Williamson 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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2006**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	650,800	511,700	139,100
Management, professional, and related	203,100	118,300	84,900
Management, business, and financial	64,700	37,300	27,400
Professional and related	138,400	81,000	57,400
Service	126,600	111,400	15,200
Sales and office	194,600	165,600	29,000
Sales and related	71,000	69,900	-
Office and administrative support	123,600	95,600	28,000
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	59,000	52,300	6,700
Construction and extraction	17,300	12,400	5,000
Installation, maintenance, and repair	41,600	39,900	1,700
Production, transportation, and material moving	67,600	64,200	3,400
Production	32,800	31,500	-
Transportation and material moving	34,800	32,700	2,100

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, Austin-San Marcos, TX, April 2006**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	23,438	23,392	46
Total in sample	268	242	26
Responding	188	162	26
Refused or unable to provide data	38	38	0
Out of business or not in survey scope	42	42	0

¹ The NCS selects a sample of business establishments and State and local government operations 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.