

Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA National Compensation Survey January 2005



U.S. Department of Labor
Elaine L. Chao, Secretary

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
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September 2005

Bulletin 3130–04

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. An ASCII file containing positional columns of data for manipulation as a data base or spreadsheet also is available.

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 Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA, metropolitan area. Data were collected between June 2004 and July 2005; the average reference month is January 2005. 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 firefighters, 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. Another product, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, measures employers' average hourly costs for total compensation, that is, wages and benefits. Still another NCS product measures the incidence and provisions of benefit plans. This bulletin is limited to data on occupational wages and salaries.

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 480 detailed occupations 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 1–1 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 major occupational group, 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 2–1 presents estimates of mean hourly earnings, and the relative standard errors associated with them, for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Table 2–2 presents the same type of information for full-time workers only. Table 2–3 provides similar data for workers designated as part-time.

Table 3–1 provides mean weekly earnings data, with relative standard errors, and weekly hours for full-time employees in specific occupations across all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Table 3–2 provides annual earnings, relative standard errors, and annual hours for full-time employees in specific occupations.

Table 4–1 provides mean hourly earnings data by work level for occupational groups and for detailed occupations. Separate data are also shown for private industry and government workers. Table 4–2 provides work level data for full-time workers. Table 4–3 provides similar data for workers designated as part-time.

Table 5–1 presents mean hourly earnings data for selected worker characteristics by major occupational group. The worker characteristics include full-time or part-time designation, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Table 5–2 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions by occupational group; these estimates are limited to the private sector. Table 5–3 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by major occupational group in the private sector.

Tables 6–1 through 6–5 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 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005

Worker and establishment characteristics	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	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)	
Total	\$22.39	2.4	36.5	\$21.76	2.9	37.0	\$25.37	1.1	34.3
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	26.22	2.9	37.1	25.89	3.6	38.0	27.57	.9	33.7
Professional specialty and technical	30.85	3.6	37.0	30.73	4.9	38.3	31.16	1.0	33.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	35.57	4.0	40.3	35.66	4.4	40.6	34.89	7.7	38.2
Sales	15.98	8.3	35.2	15.96	8.3	35.2	-	-	-
Administrative support	16.85	2.9	36.5	17.10	3.7	38.1	16.02	1.6	32.0
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	18.82	2.8	37.1	18.58	3.0	37.2	21.19	1.9	35.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	24.18	2.3	39.7	24.10	2.6	39.7	25.17	1.4	40.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	19.12	3.1	37.2	19.12	3.1	37.2	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	19.15	6.3	36.7	18.75	9.2	38.3	20.11	1.6	33.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.48	4.8	34.6	12.21	5.0	34.5	18.07	1.7	38.2
Service occupations ⁵	14.21	4.9	33.4	11.44	4.2	32.8	21.95	3.6	35.4
Full time	23.36	2.5	39.9	22.75	3.0	40.0	26.37	1.0	39.6
Part time	14.29	4.6	21.1	12.70	5.8	21.8	19.46	2.8	19.1
Union	23.38	2.1	36.4	22.72	3.1	37.8	24.54	1.1	34.1
Nonunion	21.73	3.5	36.6	21.34	3.7	36.6	29.69	1.9	35.4
Time	22.64	2.5	36.3	22.02	3.1	36.8	25.37	1.1	34.3
Incentive	17.39	10.0	41.2	17.39	10.0	41.2	-	-	-
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	25.22	3.2	39.2	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	-	-	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	16.34	6.7	34.5	16.27	6.8	34.5	-	-	-
100-499 workers	19.66	4.7	36.7	19.38	5.1	37.5	24.36	7.1	27.6
500 workers or more	27.42	1.6	37.2	28.42	2.2	38.3	25.54	1.9	35.4

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, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² 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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁶ Classification of establishments into goods-producing and service-producing industries applies to private industry only.

⁷ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

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

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$22.39	2.4	\$21.76	2.9	\$25.37	1.1
All excluding sales	23.05	2.6	22.49	3.2	25.38	1.1
White collar	26.22	2.9	25.89	3.6	27.57	.9
White collar excluding sales	28.19	3.1	28.36	4.0	27.59	.9
Professional specialty and technical	30.85	3.6	30.73	4.9	31.16	1.0
Professional specialty	32.47	4.1	32.90	6.1	31.60	1.1
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	33.08	3.4	33.45	3.5	28.75	1.8
Computer systems analysts and scientists	33.25	3.3	33.64	3.4	28.75	1.8
Natural scientists	24.86	21.2	—	—	—	—
Health related	34.32	9.7	35.37	11.4	29.68	3.7
Physicians	92.74	19.9	101.03	14.2	—	—
Registered nurses	31.83	2.2	32.09	2.7	30.61	1.1
Teachers, college and university	33.09	2.7	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	32.23	1.2	22.89	17.1	33.22	1.5
Elementary school teachers	32.45	.2	—	—	33.42	.3
Secondary school teachers	32.45	5.7	—	—	33.87	3.9
Teachers, special education	33.14	4.8	—	—	33.14	4.8
Teachers, n.e.c.	33.00	.3	—	—	33.00	.2
Librarians, archivists, and curators	36.35	2.8	—	—	—	—
Librarians	36.35	2.8	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	23.35	16.2	21.26	17.5	34.50	6.2
Economists	35.28	14.6	35.28	14.6	—	—
Psychologists	19.91	14.5	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	20.73	8.5	—	—	22.91	.7
Social workers	19.87	7.8	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	37.86	5.3	—	—	38.37	10.8
Lawyers	36.90	4.1	—	—	34.94	4.5
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	29.74	25.7	29.92	27.7	—	—
Technical	25.59	4.0	25.78	4.2	22.20	3.8
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	21.49	3.3	21.76	4.0	—	—
Radiological technicians	29.57	8.9	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	19.92	3.0	20.14	3.4	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	19.07	15.5	19.07	15.5	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	24.84	12.4	24.84	12.4	—	—
Drafters	22.91	5.5	22.91	5.5	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	28.01	4.2	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	35.57	4.0	35.66	4.4	34.89	7.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	37.86	4.8	37.35	5.3	41.95	8.1
Financial managers	27.98	9.1	27.98	9.1	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	39.09	8.7	—	—	39.48	10.0
Managers, medicine and health	38.74	9.3	38.74	9.3	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	37.69	6.5	37.43	6.6	—	—
Management related	33.46	7.2	34.10	7.9	28.10	4.0
Accountants and auditors	27.10	11.4	27.17	13.0	—	—
Other financial officers	35.24	4.4	—	—	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	25.99	2.0	25.99	2.0	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	42.95	22.8	44.93	23.4	—	—
Sales	15.98	8.3	15.96	8.3	—	—
Supervisors, sales	27.37	8.4	27.40	8.5	—	—
Sales, other business services	15.33	16.2	15.33	16.2	—	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	16.92	14.5	16.92	14.5	—	—
Sales workers, apparel	9.74	2.4	9.74	2.4	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	10.13	12.2	10.13	12.2	—	—
Cashiers	11.38	7.3	11.38	7.3	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	16.85	2.9	17.10	3.7	16.02	1.6
Supervisors, general office	17.74	8.8	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	17.78	4.0	18.40	5.1	15.70	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued						
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	\$16.19	2.6	–	–	–	–
Receptionists	12.73	7.2	\$12.69	7.5	–	–
Order clerks	15.30	9.6	15.30	9.6	–	–
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	17.60	4.3	–	–	–	–
Library clerks	12.14	7.3	–	–	\$12.02	7.8
Records clerks, n.e.c.	13.47	4.6	–	–	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	17.09	4.6	16.94	5.4	17.68	6.7
Billing clerks	15.50	6.8	14.55	8.8	–	–
General office clerks	16.41	3.7	16.05	5.7	17.19	1.6
Teachers' aides	13.45	2.3	–	–	13.45	2.3
Administrative support, n.e.c.	16.35	3.1	17.56	4.0	14.54	4.0
Blue collar	18.82	2.8	18.58	3.0	21.19	1.9
Precision production, craft, and repair						
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	31.20	9.3	30.89	10.8	–	–
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	23.00	4.5	23.08	4.8	–	–
Aircraft engine mechanics	23.82	12.0	23.82	12.0	–	–
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	20.71	8.6	20.83	10.2	–	–
Carpenters	26.33	10.8	26.59	11.0	–	–
Electricians	27.86	4.6	27.52	5.5	–	–
Construction trades, n.e.c.	20.56	8.7	–	–	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	16.46	7.7	16.46	7.7	–	–
Assemblers	20.42	6.2	20.42	6.2	–	–
Transportation and material moving						
Truck drivers	18.17	3.6	18.21	3.9	–	–
Bus drivers	17.36	6.5	–	–	18.83	4.0
Operating engineers	26.73	7.6	–	–	–	–
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	17.14	7.0	17.14	7.0	–	–
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	18.92	6.9	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
Construction laborers	19.73	.5	–	–	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers	10.41	4.9	10.41	4.9	–	–
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	14.00	2.2	14.00	2.2	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	10.30	10.3	10.24	10.4	–	–
Service						
Protective service	24.68	4.9	13.48	6.6	26.25	5.3
Supervisors, police and detectives	36.05	2.8	–	–	36.05	2.8
Firefighting	27.86	4.7	–	–	27.86	4.7
Police and detectives, public service	27.56	1.3	–	–	27.56	1.3
Correctional institution officers	20.42	12.9	–	–	20.42	12.9
Guards and police, except public service	13.91	6.0	13.92	6.3	–	–
Food service	10.06	3.7	9.89	3.3	12.34	2.8
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	7.37	3.4	7.37	3.4	–	–
Waiters and waitresses	7.39	5.1	7.39	5.1	–	–
Other food service	11.08	1.3	10.95	1.3	12.34	2.8
Cooks	13.20	2.5	13.12	2.8	–	–
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.37	3.4	9.34	3.4	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	9.25	7.2	8.84	5.1	–	–
Health service	12.64	3.3	12.33	4.0	14.77	.4
Health aides, except nursing	14.23	13.7	14.12	15.6	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	12.18	3.3	11.80	4.3	14.70	1.6
Cleaning and building service	12.50	7.1	11.99	8.2	14.97	3.9
Janitors and cleaners	13.14	3.7	12.58	5.1	14.98	3.8
Personal service	12.60	5.3	12.45	6.0	13.71	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-1. **Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005** — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Personal service—Continued						
Child care workers, n.e.c.	\$10.57	15.5	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	11.75	10.3	\$11.75	10.3	—	—

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.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$23.36	2.5	\$22.75	3.0	\$26.37	1.0
All excluding sales	23.91	2.6	23.37	3.1	26.37	1.1
White collar	26.98	3.0	26.57	3.7	28.86	.6
White collar excluding sales	28.61	3.4	28.54	4.2	28.87	.6
Professional specialty and technical	30.96	4.0	30.79	5.4	31.43	.6
Professional specialty	32.56	4.5	32.90	6.7	31.88	.8
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	32.95	3.6	33.32	3.7	28.75	1.8
Computer systems analysts and scientists	33.12	3.6	33.52	3.7	28.75	1.8
Natural scientists	24.86	21.2	—	—	—	—
Health related	34.66	12.1	35.91	14.4	29.31	4.0
Registered nurses	31.74	2.6	32.00	3.3	30.58	1.0
Teachers, college and university	32.99	3.4	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	32.41	1.2	22.89	19.4	33.38	1.5
Elementary school teachers	32.49	.3	—	—	33.50	.2
Secondary school teachers	32.68	5.3	—	—	33.90	3.8
Teachers, special education	33.14	4.8	—	—	33.14	4.8
Teachers, n.e.c.	32.97	.3	—	—	33.00	.2
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	23.35	16.2	21.26	17.5	34.50	6.2
Economists	35.28	14.6	35.28	14.6	—	—
Psychologists	19.91	14.5	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	20.52	10.3	—	—	—	—
Social workers	19.46	9.1	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	37.86	5.3	—	—	38.37	10.8
Lawyers	36.90	4.1	—	—	34.94	4.5
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	30.01	26.4	30.21	28.6	—	—
Technical	25.93	4.2	26.13	4.4	22.03	3.0
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	21.44	3.0	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	19.85	3.6	20.13	4.0	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	19.15	16.0	19.15	16.0	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	26.02	11.0	26.02	11.0	—	—
Drafters	22.91	5.5	22.91	5.5	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	28.01	4.2	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	35.58	4.1	35.67	4.4	34.81	9.4
Executives, administrators, and managers	37.78	4.8	37.35	5.3	41.34	9.1
Financial managers	27.98	9.1	27.98	9.1	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	39.09	8.7	—	—	39.48	10.0
Managers, medicine and health	38.74	9.3	38.74	9.3	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	37.69	6.5	37.43	6.6	—	—
Management related	33.50	7.4	34.10	8.0	27.98	4.1
Accountants and auditors	27.16	11.6	27.24	13.4	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	25.99	2.0	25.99	2.0	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	43.60	22.7	45.04	23.4	—	—
Sales	17.32	8.7	17.30	8.8	—	—
Supervisors, sales	27.37	8.4	27.40	8.5	—	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	16.92	14.5	16.92	14.5	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	11.35	11.5	11.35	11.5	—	—
Cashiers	11.88	5.1	11.88	5.1	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	17.31	3.1	17.36	3.8	17.09	1.8
Supervisors, general office	17.74	8.8	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	18.17	3.8	18.82	4.6	15.85	4.4
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	16.15	2.9	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	13.05	7.2	13.02	7.4	—	—
Order clerks	15.53	8.7	15.53	8.7	—	—
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	17.60	4.3	—	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	13.49	5.2	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	17.09	4.6	16.94	5.4	17.68	6.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued						
General office clerks	\$16.77	4.1	\$16.22	5.9	\$18.35	3.9
Administrative support, n.e.c.	16.35	3.2	17.56	4.0	–	–
Blue collar	19.74	3.3	19.53	3.6	21.90	1.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	24.30	2.3	24.22	2.5	25.17	1.4
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	31.20	9.3	30.89	10.8	–	–
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	23.00	4.5	23.08	4.8	–	–
Aircraft engine mechanics	23.82	12.0	23.82	12.0	–	–
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	20.71	8.6	20.83	10.2	–	–
Carpenters	26.33	10.8	26.59	11.0	–	–
Electricians	27.86	4.6	27.52	5.5	–	–
Construction trades, n.e.c.	20.56	8.7	–	–	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	19.77	4.1	19.77	4.1	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	16.46	7.7	16.46	7.7	–	–
Transportation and material moving	19.61	7.7	19.13	10.4	21.05	1.3
Truck drivers	18.10	3.8	18.12	4.1	–	–
Bus drivers	17.50	8.6	–	–	19.68	4.5
Operating engineers	26.73	7.6	–	–	–	–
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	17.14	7.0	17.14	7.0	–	–
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	19.22	7.1	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.46	5.9	13.16	6.2	18.29	.6
Construction laborers	19.73	.5	–	–	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers	12.36	4.5	12.36	4.5	–	–
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	14.31	2.2	14.31	2.2	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	10.95	13.7	10.89	13.7	–	–
Service	15.15	3.6	12.11	3.7	22.58	3.7
Protective service	24.68	5.2	13.90	6.5	26.08	5.6
Supervisors, police and detectives	36.05	2.8	–	–	36.05	2.8
Firefighting	27.86	4.7	–	–	27.86	4.7
Police and detectives, public service	27.21	2.4	–	–	27.21	2.4
Correctional institution officers	20.42	12.9	–	–	20.42	12.9
Guards and police, except public service	13.90	6.1	13.90	6.5	–	–
Food service	10.94	4.4	10.82	4.5	–	–
Other food service	11.73	2.5	11.64	2.7	–	–
Cooks	13.38	3.2	13.29	3.6	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	10.11	8.6	–	–	–	–
Health service	12.69	5.1	12.34	6.3	14.76	.4
Health aides, except nursing	14.27	13.6	14.18	15.4	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	12.15	3.1	11.68	4.1	14.70	1.6
Cleaning and building service	12.97	5.7	12.49	6.9	15.00	3.9
Janitors and cleaners	13.21	3.8	12.67	5.3	14.97	3.9
Personal service	13.06	5.4	13.11	5.5	–	–

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

² 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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$14.29	4.6	\$12.70	5.8	\$19.46	2.8
All excluding sales	15.10	6.3	13.39	8.0	19.50	2.7
White collar	18.55	7.1	17.46	10.6	20.70	2.6
White collar excluding sales	22.74	3.0	24.72	4.2	20.76	2.9
Professional specialty and technical	29.36	3.2	29.80	3.8	28.66	5.6
Professional specialty	31.33	3.8	32.97	3.6	29.04	5.7
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	32.63	4.0	32.75	4.7	31.96	3.3
Registered nurses	32.31	2.3	32.56	2.7	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	26.09	6.8	—	—	26.89	3.9
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	18.40	8.0	17.44	8.3	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	20.19	.9	20.19	1.1	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	35.06	12.6	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	10.15	7.9	10.14	8.0	—	—
Cashiers	10.64	10.9	10.62	11.0	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.47	2.6	12.65	6.1	13.93	2.3
Receptionists	11.05	17.9	11.05	17.9	—	—
Library clerks	12.02	7.8	—	—	12.02	7.8
General office clerks	13.99	4.6	—	—	14.36	5.5
Teachers' aides	13.50	2.8	—	—	13.50	2.8
Blue collar	10.35	6.6	9.38	5.2	16.71	1.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.52	11.2	13.69	26.8	16.89	1.8
Bus drivers	16.86	2.1	—	—	16.86	2.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.97	2.1	8.95	2.1	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.89	4.9	8.89	4.9	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.34	4.5	11.34	4.5	—	—
Service	10.15	10.3	9.01	6.7	16.61	17.1
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	8.34	5.4	8.05	3.7	11.53	1.6
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	7.48	4.6	7.48	4.6	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	7.53	6.9	7.53	6.9	—	—
Other food service	9.12	4.5	8.66	2.9	11.53	1.6
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.33	2.3	—	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.50	6.2	8.37	5.5	—	—
Health service	12.34	11.3	12.28	11.7	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	12.31	12.2	12.31	12.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Cleaning and building service	\$9.41	12.3	\$9.11	11.4	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	11.66	5.8	—	—	—	—
Personal service	11.15	8.6	9.14	4.1	\$14.22	2.3
Child care workers, n.e.c.	11.08	15.2	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	10.12	7.7	10.12	7.7	—	—

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

² 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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$933	2.7	39.9	\$911	3.3	40.0	\$1,043	1.0	39.6
All excluding sales	952	2.6	39.8	931	3.2	39.8	1,043	1.0	39.6
White collar	1,083	3.1	40.1	1,073	3.7	40.4	1,128	.6	39.1
White collar excluding sales	1,142	3.3	39.9	1,146	4.2	40.1	1,128	.6	39.1
Professional specialty and technical	1,229	4.1	39.7	1,232	5.5	40.0	1,219	.7	38.8
Professional specialty	1,282	4.5	39.4	1,306	6.7	39.7	1,235	.9	38.7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	1,317	3.6	40.0	1,332	3.7	40.0	1,145	2.0	39.8
Computer systems analysts and scientists	1,324	3.6	40.0	1,340	3.7	40.0	1,145	2.0	39.8
Natural scientists	994	21.2	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	1,370	12.4	39.5	1,419	14.7	39.5	1,163	4.0	39.7
Registered nurses	1,251	2.8	39.4	1,260	3.5	39.4	1,208	1.4	39.5
Teachers, college and university	1,319	3.4	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	1,232	.9	38.0	917	19.3	40.1	1,263	1.2	37.8
Elementary school teachers	1,232	.4	37.9	-	-	-	1,259	.5	37.6
Secondary school teachers	1,232	4.1	37.7	-	-	-	1,272	2.5	37.5
Teachers, special education	1,246	3.9	37.6	-	-	-	1,246	3.9	37.6
Teachers, n.e.c.	1,321	.2	40.1	-	-	-	1,320	.2	40.0
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	915	16.8	39.2	835	18.5	39.3	1,333	4.9	38.6
Economists	1,411	14.6	40.0	1,411	14.6	40.0	-	-	-
Psychologists	775	15.2	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	820	10.3	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	778	9.0	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	1,435	9.2	37.9	-	-	-	1,509	12.8	39.3
Lawyers	1,395	8.3	37.8	-	-	-	1,370	6.6	39.2
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	1,197	26.4	39.9	1,209	28.6	40.0	-	-	-
Technical	1,055	6.1	40.7	1,064	6.4	40.7	881	3.0	40.0
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	834	1.5	38.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	773	4.9	39.0	780	5.7	38.8	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	728	20.0	38.0	728	20.0	38.0	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	1,041	11.0	40.0	1,041	11.0	40.0	-	-	-
Drafters	916	5.5	40.0	916	5.5	40.0	-	-	-
Technical and related, n.e.c.	1,248	6.1	44.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,448	4.1	40.7	1,455	4.5	40.8	1,388	9.7	39.9
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,509	4.9	39.9	1,491	5.4	39.9	1,654	9.1	40.0
Financial managers	1,119	9.1	40.0	1,119	9.1	40.0	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	1,563	8.7	40.0	-	-	-	1,579	10.0	40.0
Managers, medicine and health	1,549	9.3	40.0	1,549	9.3	40.0	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1,508	6.5	40.0	1,497	6.6	40.0	-	-	-
Management related	1,389	7.5	41.5	1,420	8.1	41.7	1,112	4.4	39.7
Accountants and auditors	1,086	11.6	40.0	1,090	13.4	40.0	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Executive, administrative, and managerial —Continued									
Management related —Continued									
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	\$1,040	2.0	40.0	\$1,040	2.0	40.0	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	1,907	28.8	43.7	1,993	29.8	44.3	—	—	—
Sales	720	11.6	41.6	719	11.7	41.6	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	1,182	6.5	43.2	1,185	6.5	43.2	—	—	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	677	14.5	40.0	677	14.5	40.0	—	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	444	11.7	39.1	444	11.7	39.1	—	—	—
Cashiers	461	3.9	38.8	461	3.9	38.8	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	688	3.1	39.8	691	3.8	39.8	\$678	1.8	39.7
Supervisors, general office	705	8.3	39.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	716	4.2	39.4	739	5.0	39.2	634	4.4	40.0
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	646	2.9	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	520	7.0	39.8	518	7.3	39.8	—	—	—
Order clerks	621	8.7	40.0	621	8.7	40.0	—	—	—
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	692	4.0	39.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	527	5.5	39.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	678	3.9	39.7	672	4.5	39.7	701	6.2	39.6
General office clerks	668	4.2	39.8	646	6.0	39.8	731	3.5	39.9
Administrative support, n.e.c.	654	3.2	40.0	702	4.0	40.0	—	—	—
Blue collar	788	3.3	39.9	780	3.6	39.9	872	1.2	39.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	970	2.3	39.9	967	2.6	39.9	1,007	1.4	40.0
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	1,248	9.3	40.0	1,236	10.8	40.0	—	—	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	920	4.5	40.0	923	4.8	40.0	—	—	—
Aircraft engine mechanics	953	12.0	40.0	953	12.0	40.0	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	828	8.6	40.0	833	10.2	40.0	—	—	—
Carpenters	1,053	10.8	40.0	1,064	11.0	40.0	—	—	—
Electricians	1,114	4.6	40.0	1,101	5.5	40.0	—	—	—
Construction trades, n.e.c.	822	8.7	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	791	4.1	40.0	791	4.1	40.0	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	658	7.7	40.0	658	7.7	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	783	7.7	39.9	765	10.4	40.0	835	1.4	39.7
Truck drivers	722	3.8	39.9	725	4.1	40.0	—	—	—
Bus drivers	696	8.4	39.8	—	—	—	780	4.5	39.6
Operating engineers	1,069	7.6	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	686	7.0	40.0	686	7.0	40.0	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar –Continued									
Transportation and material moving –Continued									
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	\$769	7.1	40.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	537	5.9	39.9	\$525	6.1	39.9	\$731	0.6	40.0
Construction laborers	789	.5	40.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers ...	484	4.1	39.2	484	4.1	39.2	–	–	–
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	573	2.2	40.0	573	2.2	40.0	–	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	438	13.7	40.0	435	13.7	40.0	–	–	–
Service	592	4.0	39.1	465	4.0	38.4	920	4.0	40.7
Protective service	1,008	5.6	40.9	549	7.5	39.5	1,070	6.0	41.0
Supervisors, police and detectives	1,442	2.8	40.0	–	–	–	1,442	2.8	40.0
Firefighting	1,285	4.9	46.1	–	–	–	1,285	4.9	46.1
Police and detectives, public service	1,088	2.4	40.0	–	–	–	1,088	2.4	40.0
Correctional institution officers	817	12.9	40.0	–	–	–	817	12.9	40.0
Guards and police, except public service	542	7.5	39.0	549	7.5	39.5	–	–	–
Food service	423	5.1	38.6	417	5.1	38.5	–	–	–
Other food service	463	2.2	39.5	459	2.3	39.4	–	–	–
Cooks	533	2.9	39.8	529	3.3	39.8	–	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	362	13.4	35.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health service	484	4.9	38.2	467	6.1	37.9	590	.4	40.0
Health aides, except nursing ..	571	13.6	40.0	567	15.4	40.0	–	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	457	1.9	37.6	434	2.7	37.2	588	1.6	40.0
Cleaning and building service	518	5.6	39.9	499	6.8	39.9	600	3.9	40.0
Janitors and cleaners	528	3.8	40.0	507	5.3	40.0	599	3.9	40.0
Personal service	482	5.0	36.9	483	5.1	36.9	–	–	–

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

² 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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to

cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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.

⁵ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$46,437	2.7	1,988	\$46,155	3.3	2,028	\$47,690	1.0	1,809
All excluding sales	47,192	2.6	1,973	47,070	3.2	2,014	47,683	1.0	1,808
White collar	52,481	3.1	1,945	53,475	3.7	2,012	48,624	.6	1,685
White collar excluding sales	54,724	3.3	1,913	56,602	4.2	1,983	48,615	.6	1,684
Professional specialty and technical	55,584	4.1	1,796	58,164	5.5	1,889	49,473	.7	1,574
Professional specialty	55,767	4.5	1,713	59,246	6.7	1,801	49,603	.9	1,556
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	68,468	3.6	2,078	69,274	3.7	2,079	59,552	2.0	2,072
Computer systems analysts and scientists	68,834	3.6	2,078	69,685	3.7	2,079	59,552	2.0	2,072
Natural scientists	51,713	21.2	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	49,294	12.4	1,422	48,041	14.7	1,338	57,077	4.0	1,947
Registered nurses	39,765	2.8	1,253	37,294	3.5	1,166	57,724	1.4	1,888
Teachers, college and university	47,990	3.4	1,455	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	45,053	.9	1,390	35,717	19.3	1,561	45,895	1.2	1,375
Elementary school teachers	45,006	.4	1,385	-	-	-	45,786	.5	1,367
Secondary school teachers	44,900	4.1	1,374	-	-	-	46,168	2.5	1,362
Teachers, special education	45,291	3.9	1,367	-	-	-	45,291	3.9	1,367
Teachers, n.e.c.	47,960	.2	1,455	-	-	-	47,848	.2	1,450
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	45,531	16.8	1,950	43,430	18.5	2,043	54,136	4.9	1,569
Economists	73,386	14.6	2,080	73,386	14.6	2,080	-	-	-
Psychologists	38,058	15.2	1,911	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	41,934	10.3	2,044	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	39,718	9.0	2,041	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	74,606	9.2	1,970	-	-	-	78,459	12.8	2,045
Lawyers	72,535	8.3	1,966	-	-	-	71,249	6.6	2,039
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	57,038	26.4	1,900	57,128	28.6	1,891	-	-	-
Technical	54,877	6.1	2,117	55,350	6.4	2,118	45,832	3.0	2,080
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	43,376	1.5	2,023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	40,218	4.9	2,026	40,573	5.7	2,016	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	37,852	20.0	1,977	37,852	20.0	1,977	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	54,217	11.0	2,083	54,217	11.0	2,083	-	-	-
Drafters	47,656	5.5	2,080	47,656	5.5	2,080	-	-	-
Technical and related, n.e.c. ...	64,917	6.1	2,317	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	75,039	4.1	2,109	75,675	4.5	2,122	69,806	9.7	2,005
Executives, administrators, and managers	78,076	4.9	2,067	77,548	5.4	2,076	82,238	9.1	1,989
Financial managers	58,195	9.1	2,080	58,195	9.1	2,080	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	77,615	8.7	1,986	-	-	-	77,629	10.0	1,966
Managers, medicine and health	80,572	9.3	2,080	80,572	9.3	2,080	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	78,391	6.5	2,080	77,860	6.6	2,080	-	-	-
Management related	72,053	7.5	2,151	73,850	8.1	2,166	56,602	4.4	2,023
Accountants and auditors	56,490	11.6	2,080	56,663	13.4	2,080	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Executive, administrative, and managerial —Continued									
Management related —Continued									
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	\$54,065	2.0	2,080	\$54,065	2.0	2,080	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	99,183	28.8	2,275	103,661	29.8	2,301	—	—	—
Sales	37,456	11.6	2,163	37,408	11.7	2,163	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	61,478	6.5	2,246	61,614	6.5	2,249	—	—	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	35,194	14.5	2,080	35,194	14.5	2,080	—	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	23,063	11.7	2,031	23,063	11.7	2,031	—	—	—
Cashiers	23,970	3.9	2,018	23,970	3.9	2,018	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	35,617	3.1	2,057	35,923	3.8	2,069	\$34,209	1.8	2,002
Supervisors, general office	36,679	8.3	2,068	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	37,040	4.2	2,038	38,415	5.0	2,041	32,162	4.4	2,030
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	33,589	2.9	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	27,029	7.0	2,071	26,959	7.3	2,071	—	—	—
Order clerks	32,298	8.7	2,080	32,298	8.7	2,080	—	—	—
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	35,981	4.0	2,045	—	—	—	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	27,414	5.5	2,031	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	35,097	3.9	2,054	34,955	4.5	2,063	35,648	6.2	2,016
General office clerks	34,714	4.2	2,070	33,570	6.0	2,069	38,024	3.5	2,072
Administrative support, n.e.c.	33,512	3.2	2,050	36,520	4.0	2,080	—	—	—
Blue collar	40,826	3.3	2,068	40,501	3.6	2,074	44,033	1.2	2,011
Precision production, craft, and repair	50,166	2.3	2,065	50,082	2.6	2,068	51,104	1.4	2,030
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	64,886	9.3	2,080	64,251	10.8	2,080	—	—	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	47,839	4.5	2,080	48,006	4.8	2,080	—	—	—
Aircraft engine mechanics	49,609	12.0	2,083	49,609	12.0	2,083	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	42,028	8.6	2,029	43,354	10.2	2,081	—	—	—
Carpenters	54,774	10.8	2,080	55,307	11.0	2,080	—	—	—
Electricians	57,949	4.6	2,080	57,237	5.5	2,080	—	—	—
Construction trades, n.e.c.	42,769	8.7	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	41,164	4.1	2,082	41,164	4.1	2,082	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	34,232	7.7	2,080	34,232	7.7	2,080	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	40,401	7.7	2,060	39,785	10.4	2,080	42,152	1.4	2,002
Truck drivers	37,301	3.8	2,060	37,686	4.1	2,080	—	—	—
Bus drivers	35,522	8.4	2,030	—	—	—	39,353	4.5	1,999
Operating engineers	55,603	7.6	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	35,657	7.0	2,080	35,657	7.0	2,080	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar –Continued									
Transportation and material moving –Continued									
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	\$39,981	7.1	2,080	–	–	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	27,822	5.9	2,068	\$27,269	6.1	2,072	\$36,561	0.6	1,999
Construction laborers	40,538	.5	2,054	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers ...	25,178	4.1	2,037	25,178	4.1	2,037	–	–	–
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	29,771	2.2	2,080	29,771	2.2	2,080	–	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	22,785	13.7	2,080	22,641	13.7	2,080	–	–	–
Service	30,517	4.0	2,015	24,066	4.0	1,988	47,084	4.0	2,085
Protective service	52,271	5.6	2,118	28,565	7.5	2,055	55,455	6.0	2,127
Supervisors, police and detectives	74,976	2.8	2,080	–	–	–	74,976	2.8	2,080
Firefighting	66,810	4.9	2,398	–	–	–	66,810	4.9	2,398
Police and detectives, public service	56,590	2.4	2,080	–	–	–	56,590	2.4	2,080
Correctional institution officers	42,484	12.9	2,080	–	–	–	42,484	12.9	2,080
Guards and police, except public service	27,489	7.5	1,978	28,565	7.5	2,055	–	–	–
Food service	21,978	5.1	2,008	21,678	5.1	2,004	–	–	–
Other food service	24,071	2.2	2,052	23,855	2.3	2,050	–	–	–
Cooks	27,699	2.9	2,070	27,505	3.3	2,069	–	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	18,809	13.4	1,861	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health service	25,173	4.9	1,984	24,302	6.1	1,969	30,703	.4	2,080
Health aides, except nursing ..	29,678	13.6	2,080	29,492	15.4	2,080	–	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	23,750	1.9	1,954	22,577	2.7	1,932	30,571	1.6	2,080
Cleaning and building service	26,494	5.6	2,043	25,861	6.8	2,071	29,006	3.9	1,934
Janitors and cleaners	26,913	3.8	2,037	26,263	5.3	2,073	28,877	3.9	1,929
Personal service	24,289	5.0	1,860	24,416	5.1	1,863	–	–	–

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

² 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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to

cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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.

⁵ Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$22.39	2.4	\$21.76	2.9	\$25.37	1.1
All excluding sales	23.05	2.6	22.49	3.2	25.38	1.1
White collar	26.22	2.9	25.89	3.6	27.57	.9
1	7.80	4.2	7.74	4.3	—	—
2	12.10	4.5	12.05	4.6	—	—
3	12.59	4.4	12.27	5.7	13.79	3.5
4	15.23	3.2	15.04	4.0	16.04	2.4
5	17.08	3.1	16.88	4.0	17.92	3.7
6	20.93	8.4	20.95	8.8	20.47	9.5
7	22.77	4.8	22.84	5.2	22.17	7.9
8	26.39	3.3	26.04	3.9	28.46	4.0
9	30.31	1.1	29.65	2.0	31.10	1.1
10	33.15	2.1	32.26	3.2	35.28	1.5
11	36.12	2.3	36.12	2.7	36.10	4.0
12	48.65	9.1	50.54	10.1	37.55	10.2
Not able to be leveled	32.13	4.3	31.96	4.6	34.29	14.1
White collar excluding sales	28.19	3.1	28.36	4.0	27.59	.9
2	16.51	9.8	16.97	11.7	—	—
3	13.18	2.8	12.90	3.6	13.83	3.4
4	15.93	3.6	15.90	4.8	16.04	2.4
5	17.12	3.3	16.73	4.6	17.92	3.7
6	21.50	9.4	21.56	10.0	20.47	9.5
7	22.02	3.0	22.00	3.2	22.17	7.9
8	26.46	3.4	26.11	4.0	28.46	4.0
9	30.25	1.1	29.47	2.2	31.10	1.1
10	33.18	2.2	32.26	3.4	35.28	1.5
11	35.98	2.6	35.95	3.1	36.10	4.0
12	48.65	9.1	50.54	10.1	37.55	10.2
Not able to be leveled	32.46	4.4	32.29	4.7	34.66	15.2
Professional specialty and technical	30.85	3.6	30.73	4.9	31.16	1.0
Professional specialty	32.47	4.1	32.90	6.1	31.60	1.1
5	15.02	15.2	14.38	17.0	—	—
6	23.38	22.2	23.72	22.5	—	—
7	23.10	10.5	23.11	11.2	—	—
8	27.88	2.4	27.56	3.2	28.63	3.9
9	30.63	1.1	29.94	2.5	31.26	1.0
10	34.15	3.1	33.29	5.4	35.42	1.8
11	35.86	1.9	35.97	2.2	35.29	1.7
12	47.15	13.3	49.40	14.7	—	—
13	55.62	7.1	56.02	7.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	33.77	5.2	34.22	4.9	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	41.90	1.5	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	33.08	3.4	33.45	3.5	28.75	1.8
7	26.72	16.8	26.72	16.8	—	—
8	26.89	4.2	27.05	4.5	—	—
9	29.90	6.5	30.70	7.3	—	—
11	33.81	3.6	34.12	4.0	—	—
12	39.83	5.9	42.32	.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	34.10	7.6	34.10	7.6	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	33.25	3.3	33.64	3.4	28.75	1.8
7	26.72	16.8	26.72	16.8	—	—
8	26.89	4.2	27.05	4.5	—	—
9	30.39	6.2	31.38	6.6	—	—
11	33.81	3.6	34.12	4.0	—	—
12	39.83	5.9	42.32	.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	34.59	7.0	34.59	7.0	—	—
Natural scientists	24.86	21.2	—	—	—	—
Health related	34.32	9.7	35.37	11.4	29.68	3.7
8	29.68	1.4	29.89	1.7	—	—
9	30.16	1.4	30.06	1.7	30.58	1.9
10	32.96	6.3	—	—	—	—
11	37.33	3.3	38.98	1.9	—	—
Physicians	92.74	19.9	101.03	14.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued						
Professional specialty –Continued						
Health related –Continued						
Registered nurses	\$31.83	2.2	\$32.09	2.7	\$30.61	1.1
8	32.33	3.7	33.15	4.0	–	–
9	30.94	1.9	–	–	30.74	1.9
Teachers, college and university	33.09	2.7	–	–	–	–
Teachers, except college and university	32.23	1.2	22.89	17.1	33.22	1.5
9	33.53	1.6	–	–	33.49	1.7
Elementary school teachers	32.45	.2	–	–	33.42	.3
9	33.74	.4	–	–	33.66	.3
Secondary school teachers	32.45	5.7	–	–	33.87	3.9
9	34.16	4.1	–	–	34.16	4.1
Teachers, special education	33.14	4.8	–	–	33.14	4.8
9	33.14	4.8	–	–	33.14	4.8
Teachers, n.e.c.	33.00	.3	–	–	33.00	.2
9	32.97	.3	–	–	33.00	.2
Librarians, archivists, and curators	36.35	2.8	–	–	–	–
Librarians	36.35	2.8	–	–	–	–
Social scientists and urban planners	23.35	16.2	21.26	17.5	34.50	6.2
Economists	35.28	14.6	35.28	14.6	–	–
Psychologists	19.91	14.5	–	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	20.73	8.5	–	–	22.91	.7
Social workers	19.87	7.8	–	–	–	–
Lawyers and judges	37.86	5.3	–	–	38.37	10.8
Lawyers	36.90	4.1	–	–	34.94	4.5
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	29.74	25.7	29.92	27.7	–	–
Technical	25.59	4.0	25.78	4.2	22.20	3.8
4	14.27	2.6	14.27	2.6	–	–
5	20.17	2.7	20.18	2.9	–	–
6	20.96	3.4	21.04	3.6	–	–
7	22.69	3.6	22.56	3.8	–	–
Not able to be leveled	26.81	9.5	26.81	9.5	–	–
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	21.49	3.3	21.76	4.0	–	–
Radiological technicians	29.57	8.9	–	–	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	19.92	3.0	20.14	3.4	–	–
5	19.20	2.2	–	–	–	–
6	19.57	.8	19.58	.9	–	–
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	19.07	15.5	19.07	15.5	–	–
Electrical and electronic technicians	24.84	12.4	24.84	12.4	–	–
Drafters	22.91	5.5	22.91	5.5	–	–
Technical and related, n.e.c.	28.01	4.2	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	35.57	4.0	35.66	4.4	34.89	7.7
7	22.23	4.1	21.16	4.0	25.47	4.6
8	24.76	5.3	24.83	5.8	–	–
9	27.40	5.1	27.31	5.8	–	–
10	30.95	2.8	30.55	2.8	–	–
11	33.66	3.1	–	–	–	–
12	43.87	7.3	42.81	8.6	–	–
Not able to be leveled	40.80	5.9	40.89	6.1	39.75	18.9
Executives, administrators, and managers	37.86	4.8	37.35	5.3	41.95	8.1
11	38.94	3.8	–	–	–	–
12	46.21	10.1	–	–	–	–
Not able to be leveled	37.85	7.5	37.43	8.4	40.91	19.4
Financial managers	27.98	9.1	27.98	9.1	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	39.09	8.7	–	–	39.48	10.0
Managers, medicine and health	38.74	9.3	38.74	9.3	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	37.69	6.5	37.43	6.6	–	–
Not able to be leveled	38.00	10.0	37.46	10.0	–	–
Management related	33.46	7.2	34.10	7.9	28.10	4.0
7	21.85	4.9	20.77	4.0	24.69	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Executive, administrative, and managerial –Continued						
Management related –Continued						
8	\$24.27	6.2	–	–	–	–
9	25.68	3.9	\$25.23	4.7	–	–
Accountants and auditors	27.10	11.4	27.17	13.0	–	–
Other financial officers	35.24	4.4	–	–	–	–
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	25.99	2.0	25.99	2.0	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	42.95	22.8	44.93	23.4	–	–
Sales	15.98	8.3	15.96	8.3	–	–
1	7.74	4.3	7.74	4.3	–	–
2	9.88	2.4	9.88	2.4	–	–
3	11.35	15.8	11.34	16.0	–	–
4	13.39	3.4	13.39	3.4	–	–
5	17.02	6.3	17.02	6.3	–	–
6	18.43	14.2	18.43	14.2	–	–
Not able to be leveled	22.89	11.3	–	–	–	–
Supervisors, sales	27.37	8.4	27.40	8.5	–	–
Sales, other business services	15.33	16.2	15.33	16.2	–	–
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	16.92	14.5	16.92	14.5	–	–
Sales workers, apparel	9.74	2.4	9.74	2.4	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	10.13	12.2	10.13	12.2	–	–
3	9.20	7.6	9.20	7.6	–	–
Cashiers	11.38	7.3	11.38	7.3	–	–
2	9.76	1.0	9.76	1.0	–	–
3	12.97	17.8	12.99	18.1	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	16.85	2.9	17.10	3.7	\$16.02	1.6
2	16.51	9.8	16.97	11.7	–	–
3	13.19	2.9	12.93	3.8	13.77	3.6
4	16.02	3.7	16.01	5.0	16.04	2.4
5	16.69	1.3	16.34	2.2	17.20	1.4
6	20.01	6.2	19.65	6.7	–	–
7	19.50	4.4	19.97	4.3	–	–
Not able to be leveled	21.27	8.6	21.22	8.9	–	–
Supervisors, general office	17.74	8.8	–	–	–	–
Secretaries	17.78	4.0	18.40	5.1	15.70	3.4
4	15.34	5.6	–	–	16.01	4.9
7	20.10	7.0	–	–	–	–
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	16.19	2.6	–	–	–	–
Receptionists	12.73	7.2	12.69	7.5	–	–
3	13.57	3.9	13.57	3.9	–	–
Order clerks	15.30	9.6	15.30	9.6	–	–
4	14.77	8.1	14.77	8.1	–	–
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	17.60	4.3	–	–	–	–
Library clerks	12.14	7.3	–	–	12.02	7.8
Records clerks, n.e.c.	13.47	4.6	–	–	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	17.09	4.6	16.94	5.4	17.68	6.7
4	15.65	7.8	15.33	10.1	–	–
Billing clerks	15.50	6.8	14.55	8.8	–	–
General office clerks	16.41	3.7	16.05	5.7	17.19	1.6
2	12.88	4.2	–	–	–	–
3	13.79	5.6	–	–	–	–
4	17.09	5.0	16.57	6.6	19.04	4.9
5	16.60	3.4	–	–	–	–
Teachers' aides	13.45	2.3	–	–	13.45	2.3
3	12.58	.4	–	–	12.58	.4
4	12.66	1.5	–	–	12.66	1.5
Administrative support, n.e.c.	16.35	3.1	17.56	4.0	14.54	4.0
4	15.56	6.2	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar	\$18.82	2.8	\$18.58	3.0	\$21.19	1.9
1	9.31	10.6	9.31	10.6	—	—
2	12.04	5.2	12.00	5.3	—	—
3	13.71	3.9	13.38	4.5	16.91	2.9
4	19.31	4.5	19.54	5.2	18.05	7.0
5	19.08	4.7	18.65	6.1	20.89	1.5
6	21.35	7.8	21.07	8.9	23.54	2.9
7	25.56	5.0	25.45	5.4	26.79	3.5
8	28.98	1.4	28.69	1.6	—	—
9	29.73	6.3	29.73	6.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	23.63	4.7	23.62	5.0	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	24.18	2.3	24.10	2.6	25.17	1.4
4	16.61	3.0	16.09	1.5	—	—
5	18.53	5.2	18.28	5.8	—	—
6	21.80	9.9	21.71	10.6	—	—
7	26.85	2.5	26.80	2.7	27.30	3.6
8	29.29	2.5	28.97	2.7	—	—
9	28.84	5.6	28.84	5.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	28.48	5.0	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	31.20	9.3	30.89	10.8	—	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	23.00	4.5	23.08	4.8	—	—
Aircraft engine mechanics	23.82	12.0	23.82	12.0	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	20.71	8.6	20.83	10.2	—	—
Carpenters	26.33	10.8	26.59	11.0	—	—
Electricians	27.86	4.6	27.52	5.5	—	—
Construction trades, n.e.c.	20.56	8.7	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	19.12	3.1	19.12	3.1	—	—
2	12.93	13.2	12.93	13.2	—	—
3	14.87	4.0	14.87	4.0	—	—
4	21.15	9.1	21.15	9.1	—	—
5	17.99	10.2	17.99	10.2	—	—
7	26.09	5.0	26.09	5.0	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	16.46	7.7	16.46	7.7	—	—
Assemblers	20.42	6.2	20.42	6.2	—	—
2	10.95	11.9	10.95	11.9	—	—
Transportation and material moving	19.15	6.3	18.75	9.2	20.11	1.6
3	15.42	3.4	15.29	4.3	16.11	1.2
4	17.54	6.3	17.33	10.6	17.72	7.6
5	21.34	7.7	21.63	13.2	20.99	2.7
6	20.94	10.6	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers	18.17	3.6	18.21	3.9	—	—
4	20.99	3.6	—	—	—	—
5	19.75	4.9	19.75	4.9	—	—
Bus drivers	17.36	6.5	—	—	18.83	4.0
4	17.37	9.4	—	—	17.37	9.4
5	20.69	4.5	—	—	20.69	4.5
Operating engineers	26.73	7.6	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	17.14	7.0	17.14	7.0	—	—
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	18.92	6.9	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.48	4.8	12.21	5.0	18.07	1.7
1	9.44	11.2	9.44	11.2	—	—
2	11.45	5.2	11.36	5.1	—	—
3	12.96	2.9	12.53	1.8	—	—
4	17.07	3.9	16.80	4.6	—	—
5	16.97	8.7	16.78	9.2	—	—
Construction laborers	19.73	.5	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	10.41	4.9	10.41	4.9	—	—
1	8.45	4.7	8.45	4.7	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	14.00	2.2	14.00	2.2	—	—
2	12.49	1.9	12.49	1.9	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar –Continued						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers –Continued						
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c. –Continued						
3	\$13.75	7.0	\$13.75	7.0	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	10.30	10.3	10.24	10.4	–	–
1	7.80	2.7	7.80	2.7	–	–
2	11.56	22.7	11.56	22.7	–	–
Service	14.21	4.9	11.44	4.2	\$21.95	3.6
1	8.86	6.2	8.52	4.4	–	–
2	10.08	6.8	9.91	7.0	12.91	2.7
3	11.14	7.1	10.90	8.0	12.82	1.3
4	13.42	2.5	13.16	2.2	14.77	4.6
5	19.10	6.0	19.21	6.4	19.05	8.1
6	22.10	9.1	–	–	–	–
7	26.84	4.0	–	–	27.78	2.9
8	29.01	8.5	–	–	30.47	9.5
Protective service	24.68	4.9	13.48	6.6	26.25	5.3
4	15.01	11.0	–	–	–	–
5	19.54	11.4	–	–	20.22	12.5
7	27.78	2.9	–	–	27.78	2.9
8	30.47	9.5	–	–	30.47	9.5
Supervisors, police and detectives	36.05	2.8	–	–	36.05	2.8
Firefighting	27.86	4.7	–	–	27.86	4.7
Police and detectives, public service	27.56	1.3	–	–	27.56	1.3
7	27.21	1.5	–	–	27.21	1.5
Correctional institution officers	20.42	12.9	–	–	20.42	12.9
5	19.93	14.2	–	–	19.93	14.2
Guards and police, except public service	13.91	6.0	13.92	6.3	–	–
Food service	10.06	3.7	9.89	3.3	12.34	2.8
1	8.11	2.0	8.10	1.9	–	–
2	8.98	4.4	8.85	3.7	–	–
3	10.08	7.9	9.61	9.5	–	–
4	12.95	6.4	12.85	6.8	–	–
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	7.37	3.4	7.37	3.4	–	–
1	7.71	5.3	7.71	5.3	–	–
2	7.16	.0	7.16	.0	–	–
Waiters and waitresses	7.39	5.1	7.39	5.1	–	–
2	7.16	.0	7.16	.0	–	–
Other food service	11.08	1.3	10.95	1.3	12.34	2.8
1	8.29	1.3	8.27	1.3	–	–
2	10.54	1.4	10.42	1.2	–	–
3	10.85	3.3	10.51	5.3	–	–
4	12.95	6.4	12.85	6.8	–	–
Cooks	13.20	2.5	13.12	2.8	–	–
4	14.16	2.0	–	–	–	–
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.37	3.4	9.34	3.4	–	–
2	10.17	2.4	–	–	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	9.25	7.2	8.84	5.1	–	–
1	8.38	3.2	8.38	3.2	–	–
Health service	12.64	3.3	12.33	4.0	14.77	.4
2	10.69	6.5	10.49	7.6	–	–
3	13.28	8.6	13.25	9.8	–	–
4	12.92	2.2	12.73	2.0	–	–
Health aides, except nursing	14.23	13.7	14.12	15.6	–	–
4	14.54	9.4	–	–	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	12.18	3.3	11.80	4.3	14.70	1.6
2	10.69	7.3	10.46	8.5	–	–
3	13.16	9.4	13.12	10.8	–	–
4	12.43	4.8	12.31	5.3	–	–
Cleaning and building service	12.50	7.1	11.99	8.2	14.97	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Cleaning and building service—Continued						
1	\$10.14	17.5	\$9.20	16.8	—	—
2	12.26	6.1	12.14	6.9	—	—
3	11.47	5.5	11.28	5.6	—	—
4	12.40	8.5	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	13.14	3.7	12.58	5.1	\$14.98	3.8
2	12.45	6.6	12.34	7.5	—	—
3	12.07	5.1	11.87	5.5	—	—
4	12.40	8.5	—	—	—	—
Personal service	12.60	5.3	12.45	6.0	13.71	4.8
2	8.91	6.8	8.86	7.0	—	—
3	9.65	15.0	9.20	16.1	—	—
Child care workers, n.e.c.	10.57	15.5	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	11.75	10.3	11.75	10.3	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² 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.

³ All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

⁴ 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.

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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 4-2. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$23.36	2.5	\$22.75	3.0	\$26.37	1.0
All excluding sales	23.91	2.6	23.37	3.1	26.37	1.1
White collar	26.98	3.0	26.57	3.7	28.86	.6
2	13.11	10.7	13.08	10.7	—	—
3	12.49	5.0	12.20	5.7	15.17	4.9
4	15.44	3.6	15.18	4.4	16.76	3.0
5	16.95	3.4	16.84	4.2	17.56	2.8
6	20.97	8.7	20.96	9.1	—	—
7	22.87	4.5	22.96	4.8	22.08	8.4
8	26.23	3.5	25.71	4.1	29.59	3.2
9	30.31	1.1	29.58	2.2	31.26	.7
10	33.04	2.2	32.07	3.3	35.28	1.5
11	36.21	2.6	36.30	3.0	35.79	4.4
12	48.52	9.2	50.41	10.2	37.55	10.2
Not able to be leveled	31.99	4.4	31.84	4.7	33.93	15.0
White collar excluding sales	28.61	3.4	28.54	4.2	28.87	.6
2	18.48	12.1	18.58	12.6	—	—
3	13.34	3.6	13.04	4.1	15.17	4.9
4	16.18	3.8	16.01	5.0	16.76	3.0
5	16.80	3.6	16.50	4.9	17.56	2.8
6	21.58	9.8	21.59	10.3	—	—
7	22.12	2.9	22.12	3.1	22.08	8.4
8	26.30	3.6	25.76	4.3	29.59	3.2
9	30.24	1.1	29.38	2.4	31.26	.7
10	33.06	2.2	32.05	3.6	35.28	1.5
11	36.07	2.9	36.14	3.4	35.79	4.4
12	48.52	9.2	50.41	10.2	37.55	10.2
Not able to be leveled	32.33	4.5	32.18	4.8	34.31	15.9
Professional specialty and technical	30.96	4.0	30.79	5.4	31.43	.6
Professional specialty	32.56	4.5	32.90	6.7	31.88	.8
5	14.89	15.7	14.20	17.8	—	—
6	23.58	23.2	23.75	23.4	—	—
7	23.17	10.5	23.18	11.2	—	—
8	27.70	2.4	26.70	3.4	30.04	1.4
9	30.68	1.2	29.85	2.8	31.46	.6
10	34.15	3.2	33.27	5.6	35.42	1.8
11	35.95	2.5	36.21	2.9	34.48	1.9
12	46.96	13.5	49.21	15.0	—	—
13	55.62	7.1	56.02	7.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	33.33	6.3	33.77	6.7	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	41.90	1.5	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	32.95	3.6	33.32	3.7	28.75	1.8
7	26.72	16.8	26.72	16.8	—	—
8	26.89	4.2	27.05	4.5	—	—
9	29.90	6.5	30.70	7.3	—	—
11	33.81	3.6	34.12	4.0	—	—
12	39.83	5.9	42.32	.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	33.30	11.9	33.30	11.9	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	33.12	3.6	33.52	3.7	28.75	1.8
7	26.72	16.8	26.72	16.8	—	—
8	26.89	4.2	27.05	4.5	—	—
9	30.39	6.2	31.38	6.6	—	—
11	33.81	3.6	34.12	4.0	—	—
12	39.83	5.9	42.32	.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	34.04	11.3	34.04	11.3	—	—
Natural scientists	24.86	21.2	—	—	—	—
Health related	34.66	12.1	35.91	14.4	29.31	4.0
8	28.62	2.1	28.73	2.6	—	—
9	29.96	1.5	—	—	30.20	2.6
Registered nurses	31.74	2.6	32.00	3.3	30.58	1.0
8	32.65	3.8	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	30.71	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued						
Professional specialty –Continued						
Teachers, college and university	\$32.99	3.4	–	–	–	–
Teachers, except college and university	32.41	1.2	\$22.89	19.4	\$33.38	1.5
9	33.58	1.6	–	–	33.54	1.6
Elementary school teachers	32.49	.3	–	–	33.50	.2
9	33.83	.3	–	–	33.76	.3
Secondary school teachers	32.68	5.3	–	–	33.90	3.8
9	34.20	4.1	–	–	34.20	4.1
Teachers, special education	33.14	4.8	–	–	33.14	4.8
9	33.14	4.8	–	–	33.14	4.8
Teachers, n.e.c.	32.97	.3	–	–	33.00	.2
9	32.97	.3	–	–	33.00	.2
Librarians, archivists, and curators	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social scientists and urban planners	23.35	16.2	21.26	17.5	34.50	6.2
Economists	35.28	14.6	35.28	14.6	–	–
Psychologists	19.91	14.5	–	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	20.52	10.3	–	–	–	–
Social workers	19.46	9.1	–	–	–	–
Lawyers and judges	37.86	5.3	–	–	38.37	10.8
Lawyers	36.90	4.1	–	–	34.94	4.5
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	30.01	26.4	30.21	28.6	–	–
Technical	25.93	4.2	26.13	4.4	22.03	3.0
6	21.06	4.0	21.15	4.3	–	–
7	23.04	3.4	22.92	3.6	–	–
Not able to be leveled	26.81	9.5	26.81	9.5	–	–
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	21.44	3.0	–	–	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	19.85	3.6	20.13	4.0	–	–
6	19.43	.7	–	–	–	–
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	19.15	16.0	19.15	16.0	–	–
Electrical and electronic technicians	26.02	11.0	26.02	11.0	–	–
Drafters	22.91	5.5	22.91	5.5	–	–
Technical and related, n.e.c.	28.01	4.2	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	35.58	4.1	35.67	4.4	34.81	9.4
7	22.17	4.2	21.16	4.0	25.84	5.5
8	24.76	5.5	24.83	6.0	–	–
9	27.22	5.3	27.31	5.8	–	–
10	30.46	2.3	29.97	2.1	–	–
11	33.71	3.1	–	–	–	–
12	43.87	7.3	42.81	8.6	–	–
Not able to be leveled	40.70	5.9	40.89	6.1	38.32	21.1
Executives, administrators, and managers	37.78	4.8	37.35	5.3	41.34	9.1
11	38.94	3.8	–	–	–	–
12	46.21	10.1	–	–	–	–
Not able to be leveled	37.67	7.7	37.43	8.4	39.46	21.1
Financial managers	27.98	9.1	27.98	9.1	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	39.09	8.7	–	–	39.48	10.0
Managers, medicine and health	38.74	9.3	38.74	9.3	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	37.69	6.5	37.43	6.6	–	–
Not able to be leveled	38.00	10.0	37.46	10.0	–	–
Management related	33.50	7.4	34.10	8.0	27.98	4.1
7	21.76	5.2	20.77	4.0	24.93	3.4
9	25.38	4.1	25.23	4.7	–	–
Accountants and auditors	27.16	11.6	27.24	13.4	–	–
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	25.99	2.0	25.99	2.0	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	43.60	22.7	45.04	23.4	–	–
Sales	17.32	8.7	17.30	8.8	–	–
2	10.35	7.1	10.35	7.1	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Sales —Continued						
3	\$10.70	17.6	\$10.70	17.6	—	—
4	13.31	2.5	13.31	2.5	—	—
5	17.17	6.0	17.17	6.0	—	—
6	18.43	14.2	18.43	14.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	22.89	11.3	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	27.37	8.4	27.40	8.5	—	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	16.92	14.5	16.92	14.5	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	11.35	11.5	11.35	11.5	—	—
Cashiers	11.88	5.1	11.88	5.1	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	17.31	3.1	17.36	3.8	\$17.09	1.8
2	18.48	12.1	18.58	12.6	—	—
3	13.37	4.0	13.09	4.4	15.17	5.6
4	16.25	3.9	16.10	5.2	16.76	3.0
5	16.57	1.5	16.34	2.2	17.05	1.7
6	20.01	6.2	19.65	6.7	—	—
7	19.41	4.5	19.87	4.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	21.31	8.7	21.22	8.9	—	—
Supervisors, general office	17.74	8.8	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	18.17	3.8	18.82	4.6	15.85	4.4
4	15.36	6.2	—	—	16.06	5.1
7	20.10	7.0	—	—	—	—
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	16.15	2.9	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	13.05	7.2	13.02	7.4	—	—
Order clerks	15.53	8.7	15.53	8.7	—	—
4	14.77	8.1	14.77	8.1	—	—
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	17.60	4.3	—	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	13.49	5.2	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	17.09	4.6	16.94	5.4	17.68	6.7
4	15.65	7.8	15.33	10.1	—	—
General office clerks	16.77	4.1	16.22	5.9	18.35	3.9
4	17.28	5.2	16.78	6.8	19.04	4.9
5	16.65	4.3	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	16.35	3.2	17.56	4.0	—	—
4	15.56	6.2	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	19.74	3.3	19.53	3.6	21.90	1.1
1	10.88	16.3	10.88	16.3	—	—
2	12.37	6.9	12.33	6.9	—	—
3	13.63	4.2	13.34	4.7	17.16	2.4
4	19.41	4.6	19.54	5.3	18.56	7.0
5	19.09	4.9	18.63	6.3	21.49	.6
6	21.35	7.8	21.07	8.9	23.54	2.9
7	25.56	5.0	25.45	5.4	26.79	3.5
8	28.98	1.4	28.69	1.6	—	—
9	29.73	6.3	29.73	6.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	23.78	4.7	23.68	5.0	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	24.30	2.3	24.22	2.5	25.17	1.4
4	16.61	3.0	16.09	1.5	—	—
5	18.53	5.2	18.28	5.8	—	—
6	21.80	9.9	21.71	10.6	—	—
7	26.85	2.5	26.80	2.7	27.30	3.6
8	29.29	2.5	28.97	2.7	—	—
9	28.84	5.6	28.84	5.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	28.48	5.0	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	31.20	9.3	30.89	10.8	—	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	23.00	4.5	23.08	4.8	—	—
Aircraft engine mechanics	23.82	12.0	23.82	12.0	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	20.71	8.6	20.83	10.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued						
Carpenters	\$26.33	10.8	\$26.59	11.0	—	—
Electricians	27.86	4.6	27.52	5.5	—	—
Construction trades, n.e.c.	20.56	8.7	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
2	19.77	4.1	19.77	4.1	—	—
3	12.93	13.2	12.93	13.2	—	—
4	14.87	4.0	14.87	4.0	—	—
5	21.15	9.1	21.15	9.1	—	—
7	17.99	10.2	17.99	10.2	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	26.09	5.0	26.09	5.0	—	—
Assemblers	16.46	7.7	16.46	7.7	—	—
2	10.95	11.9	10.95	11.9	—	—
Transportation and material moving						
3	19.61	7.7	19.13	10.4	\$21.05	1.3
4	15.33	4.0	15.27	4.6	—	—
5	17.79	6.8	17.24	10.7	18.36	7.5
6	21.87	8.5	21.89	14.1	21.84	2.9
Truck drivers	20.94	10.6	—	—	—	—
4	18.10	3.8	18.12	4.1	—	—
5	21.76	4.3	21.66	4.8	—	—
Bus drivers	19.81	6.0	19.81	6.0	—	—
Operating engineers	17.50	8.6	—	—	19.68	4.5
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	26.73	7.6	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	17.14	7.0	17.14	7.0	—	—
19.22	7.1	—	—	—	—	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
1	13.46	5.9	13.16	6.2	18.29	.6
2	10.72	17.5	10.72	17.5	—	—
3	11.65	6.4	11.56	6.3	—	—
4	12.90	2.7	12.41	1.3	—	—
5	17.07	3.9	16.80	4.6	—	—
Construction laborers	16.97	8.7	16.78	9.2	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	19.73	.5	—	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	12.36	4.5	12.36	4.5	—	—
3	14.31	2.2	14.31	2.2	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	14.02	7.7	14.02	7.7	—	—
10.95	13.7	10.89	13.7	—	—	
Service						
1	15.15	3.6	12.11	3.7	22.58	3.7
2	9.74	9.0	9.16	7.1	—	—
3	10.40	7.1	10.21	7.4	—	—
4	11.30	8.2	11.18	9.0	12.53	1.5
5	13.26	2.6	12.96	2.5	14.82	4.5
6	19.11	6.1	19.24	6.7	19.05	8.1
7	24.48	6.8	—	—	—	—
8	26.58	4.8	—	—	27.55	3.8
Protective service	29.01	8.5	—	—	30.47	9.5
5	24.68	5.2	13.90	6.5	26.08	5.6
7	19.54	11.4	—	—	20.22	12.5
8	27.55	3.8	—	—	27.55	3.8
Supervisors, police and detectives	30.47	9.5	—	—	30.47	9.5
Firefighting	36.05	2.8	—	—	36.05	2.8
Police and detectives, public service	27.86	4.7	—	—	27.86	4.7
7	27.21	2.4	—	—	27.21	2.4
Correctional institution officers	26.75	3.0	—	—	26.75	3.0
5	20.42	12.9	—	—	20.42	12.9
Guards and police, except public service	19.93	14.2	—	—	19.93	14.2
13.90	6.1	13.90	6.5	—	—	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service—Continued						
Food service	\$10.94	4.4	\$10.82	4.5	—	—
2	9.13	4.5	9.05	4.2	—	—
4	12.97	6.5	12.85	6.8	—	—
Other food service	11.73	2.5	11.64	2.7	—	—
2	10.43	1.3	10.35	1.0	—	—
4	12.97	6.5	12.85	6.8	—	—
Cooks	13.38	3.2	13.29	3.6	—	—
4	14.21	1.9	—	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	10.11	8.6	—	—	—	—
Health service	12.69	5.1	12.34	6.3	\$14.76	0.4
2	10.86	7.0	10.61	8.2	—	—
3	13.63	6.9	13.65	8.0	—	—
4	12.51	3.8	12.25	4.2	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	14.27	13.6	14.18	15.4	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	12.15	3.1	11.68	4.1	14.70	1.6
2	10.90	8.6	—	—	—	—
3	13.52	7.8	13.52	9.0	—	—
4	11.81	2.3	11.61	3.0	—	—
Cleaning and building service	12.97	5.7	12.49	6.9	15.00	3.9
1	11.33	15.6	—	—	—	—
2	12.39	7.7	12.26	8.8	—	—
3	11.37	5.7	11.25	5.9	—	—
4	12.40	8.5	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	13.21	3.8	12.67	5.3	14.97	3.9
2	12.56	7.9	12.45	9.1	—	—
3	11.97	5.0	11.87	5.5	—	—
4	12.40	8.5	—	—	—	—
Personal service	13.06	5.4	13.11	5.5	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² 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.

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 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.

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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 4-3. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$14.29	4.6	\$12.70	5.8	\$19.46	2.8
All excluding sales	15.10	6.3	13.39	8.0	19.50	2.7
White collar	18.55	7.1	17.46	10.6	20.70	2.6
2	9.33	5.5	8.84	5.6	—	—
3	12.83	3.9	12.57	6.8	13.11	3.8
4	13.77	4.9	13.89	6.9	13.51	4.0
5	18.39	4.6	17.64	6.0	18.91	6.9
6	19.71	6.6	20.82	9.6	—	—
8	28.41	8.1	31.05	6.1	—	—
9	30.28	5.1	31.01	4.6	29.90	7.2
White collar excluding sales	22.74	3.0	24.72	4.2	20.76	2.9
2	10.81	6.6	9.56	8.1	—	—
3	12.78	3.1	11.99	3.7	13.15	3.6
4	13.82	2.4	14.19	3.2	13.51	4.0
5	19.26	4.7	19.92	2.0	18.91	6.9
6	19.71	6.6	20.82	9.6	—	—
8	28.41	8.1	31.05	6.1	—	—
9	30.28	5.1	31.01	4.6	29.90	7.2
Professional specialty and technical	29.36	3.2	29.80	3.8	28.66	5.6
Professional specialty	31.33	3.8	32.97	3.6	29.04	5.7
8	28.78	9.0	31.93	6.4	—	—
9	30.15	5.3	31.12	4.7	29.64	7.4
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	32.63	4.0	32.75	4.7	31.96	3.3
8	31.93	6.4	31.93	6.4	—	—
9	31.37	3.5	31.12	4.7	31.96	3.3
Registered nurses	32.31	2.3	32.56	2.7	—	—
8	31.93	6.4	31.93	6.4	—	—
9	32.38	1.1	32.87	.7	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	26.09	6.8	—	—	26.89	3.9
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	18.40	8.0	17.44	8.3	—	—
5	21.21	4.4	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	20.19	.9	20.19	1.1	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	35.06	12.6	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	10.15	7.9	10.14	8.0	—	—
3	12.92	10.3	12.97	10.7	—	—
Cashiers	10.64	10.9	10.62	11.0	—	—
3	13.76	10.2	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.47	2.6	12.65	6.1	13.93	2.3
2	10.81	6.6	9.56	8.1	—	—
3	12.78	3.1	11.99	3.7	13.15	3.6
4	13.80	2.7	14.24	4.0	13.51	4.0
Receptionists	11.05	17.9	11.05	17.9	—	—
Library clerks	12.02	7.8	—	—	12.02	7.8
General office clerks	13.99	4.6	—	—	14.36	5.5
Teachers' aides	13.50	2.8	—	—	13.50	2.8
3	12.47	1.0	—	—	12.47	1.0
4	12.62	1.5	—	—	12.62	1.5
Blue collar	10.35	6.6	9.38	5.2	16.71	1.0
1	8.03	2.1	8.03	2.1	—	—
2	9.98	5.0	9.98	5.0	—	—
3	14.57	8.6	13.89	11.5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-3. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
4	\$15.95	4.5	—	—	\$15.48	4.1
5	18.79	1.3	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.52	11.2	\$13.69	26.8	16.89	1.8
3	16.15	2.2	—	—	—	—
4	15.95	4.5	—	—	15.48	4.1
5	18.79	1.3	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	16.86	2.1	—	—	16.86	2.1
4	15.24	4.0	—	—	15.24	4.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.97	2.1	8.95	2.1	—	—
1	8.22	1.1	8.22	1.1	—	—
2	9.66	5.4	9.66	5.4	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.89	4.9	8.89	4.9	—	—
1	8.14	2.2	8.14	2.2	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.34	4.5	11.34	4.5	—	—
1	10.32	5.1	10.32	5.1	—	—
Service	10.15	10.3	9.01	6.7	16.61	17.1
1	7.96	2.6	7.91	2.5	—	—
2	9.27	7.3	9.14	7.4	—	—
3	10.38	7.4	9.03	5.6	13.20	1.7
4	15.94	15.3	—	—	—	—
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	8.34	5.4	8.05	3.7	11.53	1.6
1	8.01	3.3	7.98	3.3	—	—
2	8.64	9.5	8.30	7.8	—	—
3	8.93	13.0	—	—	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	7.48	4.6	7.48	4.6	—	—
1	7.78	6.1	7.78	6.1	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	7.53	6.9	7.53	6.9	—	—
Other food service	9.12	4.5	8.66	2.9	11.53	1.6
1	8.15	3.1	8.11	2.9	—	—
2	10.92	2.8	—	—	—	—
3	11.52	1.1	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.33	2.3	—	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.50	6.2	8.37	5.5	—	—
1	8.24	5.1	8.24	5.1	—	—
Health service	12.34	11.3	12.28	11.7	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	12.31	12.2	12.31	12.2	—	—
Cleaning and building service	9.41	12.3	9.11	11.4	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	11.66	5.8	—	—	—	—
Personal service	11.15	8.6	9.14	4.1	14.22	2.3
2	8.50	7.0	—	—	—	—
3	11.48	1.4	—	—	—	—
Child care workers, n.e.c.	11.08	15.2	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	10.12	7.7	10.12	7.7	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² 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.

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 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.

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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 5-1. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$23.36	\$14.29	\$23.38	\$21.73	\$22.64	\$17.39
All excluding sales	23.91	15.10	23.63	22.62	23.19	14.42
White collar	26.98	18.55	27.10	25.82	26.66	18.95
White-collar excluding sales	28.61	22.74	27.98	28.29	28.21	22.11
Professional specialty and technical	30.96	29.36	32.10	29.92	30.85	–
Professional specialty	32.56	31.33	32.93	32.09	32.48	–
Technical	25.93	18.40	28.71	23.87	25.59	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	35.58	35.06	23.08	36.03	35.61	–
Sales	17.32	10.15	15.94	15.99	14.56	18.76
Administrative support, including clerical	17.31	13.47	18.53	15.79	16.85	–
Blue collar	19.74	10.35	20.93	15.62	18.88	16.71
Precision production, craft, and repair	24.30	–	25.53	22.16	24.41	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	19.77	–	–	13.64	19.12	–
Transportation and material moving	19.61	15.52	19.87	15.97	19.12	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.46	8.97	13.88	10.93	12.43	–
Service	15.15	10.15	19.11	11.11	14.43	–
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	2.5	4.6	2.1	3.5	2.5	10.0
All excluding sales	2.6	6.3	1.9	4.1	2.7	17.2
White collar	3.0	7.1	1.7	4.0	2.9	7.7
White-collar excluding sales	3.4	3.0	1.5	4.5	3.1	14.9
Professional specialty and technical	4.0	3.2	1.2	6.1	3.6	–
Professional specialty	4.5	3.8	1.5	7.2	4.1	–
Technical	4.2	8.0	2.6	6.3	4.0	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.1	12.6	7.4	4.2	4.0	–
Sales	8.7	7.9	3.7	9.5	10.6	8.3
Administrative support, including clerical	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.6	2.9	–
Blue collar	3.3	6.6	3.4	6.0	2.9	1.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	2.3	–	3.2	4.0	2.5	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.1	–	–	5.5	3.1	–
Transportation and material moving	7.7	11.2	7.8	7.7	6.4	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.9	2.1	5.3	5.3	4.9	–
Service	3.6	10.3	3.4	5.2	5.0	–

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B 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 Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers									
	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ³				Service-producing industries ⁴				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
	Mean									
All occupations	\$21.76	\$25.22	–	\$24.87	\$25.28	–	\$22.12	–	–	–
All excluding sales	22.49	25.28	–	24.72	25.37	–	22.23	–	–	–
White collar	25.89	–	–	29.67	–	–	25.30	–	–	–
White-collar excluding sales	28.36	–	–	28.89	–	–	25.70	–	–	–
Professional specialty and technical	30.73	–	–	–	–	–	55.47	–	–	–
Professional specialty	32.90	–	–	–	–	–	32.37	–	–	–
Technical	25.78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	35.66	–	–	–	–	–	31.82	–	–	–
Sales	15.96	21.85	–	–	20.47	–	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	17.10	20.90	–	–	–	–	18.20	–	–	–
Blue collar	18.58	21.17	–	24.21	20.48	–	18.88	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	24.10	25.81	–	24.75	26.34	–	24.47	–	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	19.12	19.19	–	–	19.19	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	18.75	20.50	–	–	16.40	–	20.44	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.21	14.14	–	–	12.03	–	14.36	–	–	–
Service	11.44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	2.9	3.2	–	7.2	3.5	–	4.7	–	–	–
All excluding sales	3.2	3.1	–	6.9	3.4	–	4.9	–	–	–
White collar	3.6	–	–	.0	–	–	9.1	–	–	–
White-collar excluding sales	4.0	–	–	1.1	–	–	10.9	–	–	–
Professional specialty and technical	4.9	–	–	–	–	–	20.3	–	–	–
Professional specialty	6.1	–	–	–	–	–	8.6	–	–	–
Technical	4.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.4	–	–	–	–	–	7.7	–	–	–
Sales	8.3	10.1	–	–	7.1	–	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	3.7	4.6	–	–	–	–	3.7	–	–	–
Blue collar	3.0	3.6	–	6.9	3.4	–	14.1	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	2.6	2.3	–	6.7	3.2	–	8.9	–	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.1	3.2	–	–	3.2	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	9.2	13.9	–	–	5.8	–	25.5	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.0	10.2	–	–	6.7	–	3.8	–	–	–
Service	4.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁴ Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

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.

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
Mean					
All occupations	\$21.76	\$16.27	\$23.49	\$19.38	\$28.42
All excluding sales	22.49	17.16	23.95	19.55	28.51
White collar	25.89	18.29	27.72	23.98	31.17
White-collar excluding sales	28.36	22.75	29.23	26.09	31.35
Professional specialty and technical	30.73	24.87	31.39	29.58	32.73
Professional specialty	32.90	29.57	33.11	31.42	34.70
Technical	25.78	21.85	26.78	20.33	29.05
Executive, administrative, and managerial	35.66	30.69	36.49	30.52	39.03
Sales	15.96	12.86	18.39	18.37	18.81
Administrative support, including clerical	17.10	15.04	17.57	15.96	18.91
Blue collar	18.58	16.43	19.47	15.98	25.20
Precision production, craft, and repair	24.10	22.23	25.39	21.85	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	19.12	12.11	20.56	16.25	—
Transportation and material moving	18.75	16.77	18.98	17.22	23.78
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12.21	11.01	12.89	12.74	14.32
Service	11.44	10.32	11.93	10.86	14.39
Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All occupations	2.9	6.8	3.1	5.1	2.2
All excluding sales	3.2	7.6	3.2	5.5	2.2
White collar	3.6	7.0	4.1	7.6	2.9
White-collar excluding sales	4.0	6.5	4.3	9.7	2.9
Professional specialty and technical	4.9	6.2	5.1	12.0	1.9
Professional specialty	6.1	6.4	6.5	13.2	2.6
Technical	4.2	5.1	4.0	6.1	3.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.4	5.7	5.2	12.4	6.2
Sales	8.3	7.8	8.7	9.2	12.2
Administrative support, including clerical	3.7	6.8	2.9	4.4	2.9
Blue collar	3.0	9.6	3.7	5.0	2.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	2.6	5.9	3.0	6.0	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.1	16.8	5.6	2.7	—
Transportation and material moving	9.2	12.1	9.9	8.3	7.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.0	4.8	7.4	8.3	10.3
Service	4.2	4.7	5.2	6.4	3.5

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$9.50	\$13.39	\$20.42	\$28.83	\$37.40
All excluding sales	10.00	14.01	21.09	29.12	37.93
White collar	11.96	16.83	24.33	33.10	41.46
White collar excluding sales	14.03	19.30	26.44	34.90	42.84
Professional specialty and technical	18.82	23.41	29.33	36.54	41.53
Professional specialty	20.43	25.59	31.35	37.87	43.27
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	22.41	27.56	32.25	38.70	43.29
Computer systems analysts and scientists	23.77	27.76	32.45	38.94	43.41
Natural scientists	15.42	17.16	22.00	24.91	27.92
Health related	23.13	26.49	30.60	36.29	40.11
Physicians	26.46	29.99	67.31	172.98	183.55
Registered nurses	24.64	28.25	31.85	35.83	38.13
Teachers, college and university	29.01	29.01	33.10	37.53	39.39
Teachers, except college and university	21.99	26.66	32.71	39.11	41.46
Elementary school teachers	22.57	26.89	32.89	39.11	41.46
Secondary school teachers	21.99	26.66	32.46	39.11	41.95
Teachers, special education	23.78	27.17	32.53	39.69	41.46
Teachers, n.e.c.	24.87	28.85	34.16	37.37	39.61
Librarians, archivists, and curators	29.02	35.92	35.92	39.39	41.46
Librarians	29.02	35.92	35.92	39.39	41.46
Social scientists and urban planners	12.24	15.38	20.14	30.54	37.30
Economists	22.36	29.00	33.65	33.65	51.77
Psychologists	12.24	15.38	16.45	23.37	33.09
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.77	15.08	20.99	23.06	24.33
Social workers	13.77	15.08	20.81	23.06	24.33
Lawyers and judges	26.94	29.67	38.40	45.33	45.67
Lawyers	26.34	29.67	38.40	44.29	45.42
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	11.00	16.84	19.71	34.60	75.67
Technical	16.85	20.19	23.75	28.14	32.00
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	12.63	17.55	22.25	24.55	28.14
Radiological technicians	23.82	27.17	29.57	34.29	34.29
Licensed practical nurses	17.15	18.11	20.60	21.00	22.00
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	13.62	13.62	17.75	23.48	26.00
Electrical and electronic technicians	15.00	21.01	25.53	31.82	31.82
Drafters	19.35	19.35	23.00	25.00	28.15
Technical and related, n.e.c.	23.75	26.93	28.24	30.73	30.73
Executive, administrative, and managerial	20.70	25.52	31.85	43.73	54.89
Executives, administrators, and managers	22.60	28.00	37.45	46.39	52.40
Financial managers	20.19	20.19	26.23	33.76	39.62
Administrators, education and related fields	18.48	29.81	41.84	49.15	51.36
Managers, medicine and health	33.79	34.00	34.00	48.16	50.79
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	25.74	28.00	36.06	46.39	53.84
Management related	20.06	23.08	28.77	40.21	61.55
Accountants and auditors	18.43	20.10	22.95	28.77	51.19
Other financial officers	30.72	30.72	38.34	38.34	43.07
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	22.17	24.04	25.10	28.37	30.34
Management related, n.e.c.	18.79	28.18	35.68	62.50	64.73
Sales	8.00	9.75	13.20	19.80	29.86
Supervisors, sales	13.04	23.80	27.86	34.30	34.50
Sales, other business services	11.12	12.00	13.50	16.26	17.55
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	9.19	12.10	17.25	18.27	30.82
Sales workers, apparel	8.25	8.50	9.67	10.74	10.75
Sales workers, other commodities	7.35	7.35	8.50	12.48	15.09
Cashiers	7.50	8.25	9.79	13.52	17.40
Administrative support, including clerical	11.34	13.40	16.14	19.47	23.48
Supervisors, general office	13.29	13.39	17.45	18.27	23.12
Secretaries	12.50	14.00	17.00	21.08	24.28
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	9.18	12.12	16.82	20.74	20.94
Receptionists	10.00	10.00	12.36	14.49	16.08
Order clerks	10.25	11.18	15.39	17.67	21.64
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	15.88	16.14	17.75	18.08	21.82

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
White collar –Continued					
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued					
Library clerks	\$9.22	\$9.99	\$12.44	\$14.26	\$14.85
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.50	12.50	13.23	13.23	15.79
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.50	15.15	16.85	19.47	20.00
Billing clerks	10.00	15.00	16.15	17.00	19.77
General office clerks	11.91	14.00	15.96	19.29	20.61
Teachers' aides	11.93	12.11	12.51	13.62	18.32
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.53	14.52	16.00	17.77	20.39
Blue collar	9.00	12.64	17.67	25.00	29.08
Precision production, craft, and repair					
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	15.95	19.89	24.29	29.07	31.82
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	19.98	25.39	33.27	37.89	37.89
Aircraft engine mechanics	20.70	20.70	23.00	24.50	26.11
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.50	17.25	24.12	30.61	30.61
Carpenters	15.50	15.95	20.47	21.40	32.46
Electricians	22.70	22.70	28.40	28.40	30.96
Construction trades, n.e.c.	21.99	24.29	29.22	31.49	32.71
Construction trades, n.e.c.	16.98	19.01	21.36	23.12	24.21
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.00	12.90	18.08	26.83	27.01
Assemblers	11.45	13.33	14.35	22.84	23.26
Assemblers	7.16	11.40	25.90	26.83	27.01
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	12.50	16.30	17.45	21.65	25.78
Bus drivers	16.62	17.31	17.31	19.48	21.65
Operating engineers	11.34	15.35	17.15	21.15	23.50
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	21.04	24.02	29.66	30.07	30.07
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	12.56	14.98	18.15	20.07	21.07
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	17.12	17.45	17.45	20.45	24.72
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Construction laborers	7.50	9.00	11.20	15.28	18.25
Stock handlers and baggers	15.28	17.50	18.43	21.70	25.66
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	7.45	7.65	9.50	12.47	16.40
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	10.35	11.50	14.64	15.60	17.00
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.16	7.50	9.00	11.00	14.30
Service					
Protective service	7.25	9.05	12.00	16.01	26.82
Supervisors, police and detectives	15.26	18.11	25.74	29.85	32.00
Firefighting	33.45	34.76	36.19	37.03	38.38
Police and detectives, public service	24.52	25.15	27.68	30.83	31.88
Correctional institution officers	21.59	24.78	28.89	29.97	32.00
Guards and police, except public service	15.26	16.01	17.82	25.28	26.92
Guards and police, except public service	9.40	12.80	14.54	15.68	17.13
Food service	7.16	7.35	9.00	12.00	14.57
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	7.16	7.16	7.16	7.35	7.35
Waiters and waitresses	7.16	7.16	7.16	7.16	7.35
Other food service	8.00	8.50	10.48	12.54	15.26
Cooks	10.00	11.00	12.45	14.81	18.75
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.75	8.00	9.00	10.04	12.00
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.16	8.00	8.59	10.48	12.05
Health service	8.76	10.43	12.00	14.85	16.39
Health aides, except nursing	8.50	11.00	13.33	15.99	20.24
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.76	10.00	11.74	14.18	15.67

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service—Continued					
Cleaning and building service	\$7.86	\$9.49	\$12.06	\$14.38	\$17.15
Janitors and cleaners	9.05	11.40	13.00	15.07	17.04
Personal service	7.16	8.22	10.00	12.93	21.09
Child care workers, n.e.c.	7.50	8.14	9.17	12.93	15.59
Service, n.e.c.	7.49	9.65	10.30	13.82	15.50

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 All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$9.00	\$12.45	\$19.46	\$28.36	\$36.78
All excluding sales	9.25	13.00	20.34	28.74	37.69
White collar	11.19	16.09	23.56	32.14	41.78
White collar excluding sales	14.00	19.24	26.30	34.62	43.73
Professional specialty and technical	17.25	22.74	28.85	35.92	42.61
Professional specialty	17.76	25.62	31.63	38.40	44.58
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	22.41	27.76	33.05	39.45	43.53
Computer systems analysts and scientists	23.69	28.24	33.34	39.63	43.70
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	23.60	26.75	31.50	36.76	40.65
Physicians	26.46	55.00	70.00	172.98	183.55
Registered nurses	24.79	28.72	32.00	36.25	38.49
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	11.88	14.18	18.00	33.13	39.07
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	12.24	15.38	16.95	25.81	33.65
Economists	22.36	29.00	33.65	33.65	51.77
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	11.00	16.84	19.71	34.60	75.67
Technical	16.57	20.49	23.99	28.27	32.00
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	12.39	18.33	22.25	26.89	29.39
Licensed practical nurses	16.93	18.85	20.92	21.25	22.09
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	13.62	13.62	17.75	23.48	26.00
Electrical and electronic technicians	15.00	21.01	25.53	31.82	31.82
Drafters	19.35	19.35	23.00	25.00	28.15
Executive, administrative, and managerial	20.91	25.63	31.59	43.73	55.10
Executives, administrators, and managers	22.60	28.00	36.68	46.08	51.55
Financial managers	20.19	20.19	26.23	33.76	39.62
Managers, medicine and health	33.79	34.00	34.00	48.16	50.79
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	25.74	28.00	35.87	46.37	52.89
Management related	20.06	22.91	28.89	41.85	62.43
Accountants and auditors	17.31	20.10	21.91	29.57	51.19
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	22.17	24.04	25.10	28.37	30.34
Management related, n.e.c.	18.39	28.18	48.91	62.89	64.79
Sales	7.96	9.75	13.20	19.80	29.86
Supervisors, sales	13.04	23.80	27.86	34.30	34.50
Sales, other business services	11.12	12.00	13.50	16.26	17.55
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	9.19	12.10	17.25	18.27	30.82
Sales workers, apparel	8.25	8.50	9.67	10.74	10.75
Sales workers, other commodities	7.35	7.35	8.50	12.48	15.09
Cashiers	7.50	8.25	9.79	13.52	17.40
Administrative support, including clerical	11.07	13.40	16.35	19.98	24.16
Secretaries	12.50	14.00	18.03	22.25	25.35
Receptionists	10.00	10.00	12.36	14.49	16.08
Order clerks	10.25	11.18	15.39	17.67	21.64
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.40	15.15	16.85	19.47	20.00
Billing clerks	10.00	13.50	16.00	16.25	16.50
General office clerks	11.88	13.55	15.45	18.91	19.95
Administrative support, n.e.c.	16.00	16.00	16.95	18.36	20.95
Blue collar	9.00	11.78	17.31	25.66	29.11
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.43	19.70	24.29	29.03	31.82
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	19.98	24.11	33.27	37.89	37.89
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	20.70	20.70	23.00	24.50	26.11
Aircraft engine mechanics	14.50	17.25	24.12	30.61	30.61
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.50	15.95	20.47	21.40	32.46
Carpenters	22.70	22.70	28.40	28.40	30.96

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar –Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair –Continued					
Electricians	\$21.99	\$24.29	\$27.83	\$31.49	\$34.64
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.00	12.90	18.08	26.83	27.01
Assemblers	11.45	13.33	14.35	22.84	23.26
	7.16	11.40	25.90	26.83	27.01
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	10.79	16.25	17.31	20.91	28.68
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	17.31	17.31	17.31	19.48	21.65
	12.56	14.98	18.15	20.07	21.07
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Stock handlers and baggers	7.50	9.00	11.00	14.30	17.15
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	7.45	7.65	9.50	12.47	16.40
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	10.35	11.50	14.64	15.60	17.00
	7.16	7.50	9.00	11.00	14.30
Service					
Protective service	7.16	8.25	10.40	12.90	16.04
Guards and police, except public service	9.40	11.08	14.54	15.68	17.13
Food service	9.40	11.08	14.54	15.68	17.13
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	7.16	7.35	8.75	11.75	14.45
Waiters and waitresses	7.16	7.16	7.16	7.35	7.35
Other food service	7.16	7.16	7.16	7.16	7.35
Cooks	7.99	8.50	10.04	12.54	15.99
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.40	10.61	12.45	14.61	18.75
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.75	8.00	9.00	10.04	12.00
Health service	7.16	8.00	8.50	9.00	10.49
Health aides, except nursing	8.50	10.00	11.57	14.28	16.07
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.75	11.00	13.02	15.99	20.24
Cleaning and building service	8.50	9.57	11.35	13.39	15.36
Janitors and cleaners	7.80	9.05	11.59	13.00	17.86
Personal service	9.05	10.51	12.25	13.48	16.38
Service, n.e.c.	7.16	7.76	10.00	11.85	21.91
	7.49	9.65	10.30	13.82	15.50

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 All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$14.19	\$17.65	\$24.02	\$31.49	\$38.58
All excluding sales	14.20	17.65	24.02	31.49	38.58
White collar	14.47	19.50	27.28	35.40	40.23
White collar excluding sales	14.47	19.50	27.30	35.45	40.25
Professional specialty and technical	21.14	25.11	30.53	37.53	41.45
Professional specialty	22.03	25.53	30.65	37.53	41.46
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	25.52	25.93	29.29	30.62	31.35
Computer systems analysts and scientists	25.52	25.93	29.29	30.62	31.35
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	21.14	26.16	29.66	32.97	37.11
Registered nurses	23.78	26.46	29.94	35.45	37.69
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	23.82	27.71	33.39	39.28	41.92
Elementary school teachers	24.14	28.09	33.49	39.28	41.95
Secondary school teachers	24.54	28.10	33.49	39.30	42.53
Teachers, special education	23.78	27.17	32.53	39.69	41.46
Teachers, n.e.c.	24.87	28.72	34.27	37.37	39.61
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	28.00	30.34	31.64	41.45	41.46
Social, recreation, and religious workers	19.97	20.81	22.03	23.16	24.33
Lawyers and judges	26.94	29.70	36.97	45.42	59.82
Lawyers	25.68	28.42	31.74	43.13	45.42
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	18.08	18.08	21.07	24.28	27.99
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19.87	24.25	33.96	41.84	52.10
Executives, administrators, and managers	18.48	35.91	41.84	50.13	56.25
Administrators, education and related fields	18.48	35.91	41.84	48.96	52.10
Management related	22.94	23.82	28.03	33.96	35.20
Sales	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.11	13.21	15.33	18.00	20.61
Secretaries	12.98	14.24	15.69	17.30	18.71
Library clerks	9.22	9.68	12.44	13.99	14.85
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.71	14.71	16.99	19.76	23.56
General office clerks	12.67	14.41	17.78	20.57	20.61
Teachers' aides	11.93	12.11	12.51	13.62	18.32
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.43	13.53	14.47	15.20	16.95
Blue collar	15.92	17.52	20.49	23.50	27.48
Precision production, craft, and repair	20.13	20.43	24.60	29.22	31.54
Transportation and material moving	15.35	16.43	20.42	23.50	24.02
Bus drivers	15.01	16.11	18.80	22.33	23.50
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16.75	17.78	17.80	18.43	20.92
Service	12.73	15.26	21.59	28.37	31.93
Protective service	16.80	21.93	26.92	29.85	32.40
Supervisors, police and detectives	33.45	34.76	36.19	37.03	38.38
Firefighting	24.52	25.15	27.68	30.83	31.88
Police and detectives, public service	21.59	24.78	28.89	29.97	32.00
Correctional institution officers	15.26	16.01	17.82	25.28	26.92
Food service	10.25	10.96	12.17	13.29	15.26
Other food service	10.25	10.96	12.17	13.29	15.26
Health service	12.46	13.23	14.58	16.39	16.39
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	12.46	13.51	14.58	16.39	16.39

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service --Continued					
Cleaning and building service	\$12.24	\$14.19	\$15.07	\$15.66	\$17.04
Janitors and cleaners	12.24	14.19	15.07	15.66	17.04
Personal service	10.79	12.46	13.10	15.59	15.59

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 All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$10.63	\$14.50	\$21.40	\$29.25	\$37.99
All excluding sales	11.00	15.25	22.07	29.68	38.55
White collar	12.61	17.55	25.11	33.70	41.84
White collar excluding sales	14.90	19.48	26.83	35.31	43.27
Professional specialty and technical	18.82	23.50	29.34	36.59	41.83
Professional specialty	19.97	25.64	31.29	38.12	43.34
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	22.41	27.45	32.23	38.46	43.27
Computer systems analysts and scientists	23.69	27.57	32.41	38.58	43.27
Natural scientists	15.42	17.16	22.00	24.91	27.92
Health related	23.13	26.78	30.50	36.25	40.11
Registered nurses	24.54	28.25	31.50	35.58	38.00
Teachers, college and university	25.64	29.01	32.78	37.53	39.39
Teachers, except college and university	22.31	26.82	32.85	39.11	41.46
Elementary school teachers	22.57	27.00	32.95	39.11	41.46
Secondary school teachers	22.31	26.72	32.61	39.28	41.95
Teachers, special education	23.78	27.17	32.53	39.69	41.46
Teachers, n.e.c.	24.87	28.72	34.16	37.37	39.61
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	12.24	15.38	20.14	30.54	37.30
Economists	22.36	29.00	33.65	33.65	51.77
Psychologists	12.24	15.38	16.45	23.37	33.09
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.88	15.08	19.97	22.60	26.82
Social workers	12.88	15.08	19.97	22.03	24.33
Lawyers and judges	26.94	29.67	38.40	45.33	45.67
Lawyers	26.34	29.67	38.40	44.29	45.42
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	11.00	16.84	19.71	34.60	75.67
Technical	17.09	20.60	24.06	28.27	32.33
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	12.63	17.55	22.25	24.55	28.14
Licensed practical nurses	17.09	18.08	20.60	21.00	22.09
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	13.62	13.62	17.75	23.48	26.00
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.16	21.40	26.30	31.82	31.82
Drafters	19.35	19.35	23.00	25.00	28.15
Technical and related, n.e.c.	23.75	26.93	28.24	30.73	30.73
Executive, administrative, and managerial	20.63	25.63	31.73	43.73	54.89
Executives, administrators, and managers	22.60	28.00	37.45	46.37	52.16
Financial managers	20.19	20.19	26.23	33.76	39.62
Administrators, education and related fields	18.48	29.81	41.84	49.15	51.36
Managers, medicine and health	33.79	34.00	34.00	48.16	50.79
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	25.74	28.00	36.06	46.39	53.84
Management related	20.06	23.08	28.77	40.21	61.62
Accountants and auditors	18.43	20.10	22.38	29.57	51.19
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	22.17	24.04	25.10	28.37	30.34
Management related, n.e.c.	18.75	28.18	35.68	62.59	64.73
Sales	9.00	10.92	14.42	21.44	31.85
Supervisors, sales	13.04	23.80	27.86	34.30	34.50
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	9.19	12.10	17.25	18.27	30.82
Sales workers, other commodities	7.71	8.45	10.48	13.72	15.99
Cashiers	8.25	9.50	10.92	13.52	17.40
Administrative support, including clerical	11.60	14.00	16.83	20.00	23.91
Supervisors, general office	13.29	13.39	17.45	18.27	23.12
Secretaries	12.50	14.54	17.37	21.49	24.69
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	9.18	12.12	17.42	20.74	20.88
Receptionists	10.00	10.00	12.54	15.23	15.98
Order clerks	10.75	11.75	15.59	17.99	21.64
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	15.88	16.14	17.75	18.08	21.82
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.50	12.50	13.23	13.69	15.79
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.50	15.15	16.85	19.47	20.00
General office clerks	12.02	14.67	16.66	19.46	20.61
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.53	14.52	16.00	17.77	20.67
Blue collar	10.35	13.90	18.62	25.91	29.68

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair	\$15.98	\$19.98	\$24.29	\$29.08	\$31.82
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	19.98	25.39	33.27	37.89	37.89
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	20.70	20.70	23.00	24.50	26.11
Aircraft engine mechanics	14.50	17.25	24.12	30.61	30.61
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	15.50	15.95	20.47	21.40	32.46
Carpenters	22.70	22.70	28.40	28.40	30.96
Electricians	21.99	24.29	29.22	31.49	32.71
Construction trades, n.e.c.	16.98	19.01	21.36	23.12	24.21
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.66	13.54	20.35	26.83	28.37
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	11.45	13.33	14.35	22.84	23.26
Transportation and material moving	13.00	17.02	18.15	22.00	27.48
Truck drivers	16.81	17.31	17.31	19.48	21.65
Bus drivers	10.75	14.63	17.17	21.68	23.50
Operating engineers	21.04	24.02	29.66	30.07	30.07
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.56	14.98	18.15	20.07	21.07
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	17.12	17.45	17.45	20.45	24.72
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.35	10.20	12.65	15.60	19.73
Construction laborers	15.28	17.50	18.43	21.70	25.66
Stock handlers and baggers	9.45	11.25	12.20	13.25	16.40
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	10.35	11.93	15.28	15.60	17.19
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.25	8.00	10.20	13.55	17.14
Service	8.00	10.00	12.57	17.15	27.65
Protective service	15.26	18.55	25.52	29.83	31.93
Supervisors, police and detectives	33.45	34.76	36.19	37.03	38.38
Firefighting	24.52	25.15	27.68	30.83	31.88
Police and detectives, public service	21.59	24.49	27.89	29.85	31.65
Correctional institution officers	15.26	16.01	17.82	25.28	26.92
Guards and police, except public service	9.40	11.08	14.54	15.68	17.13
Food service	7.16	8.50	10.08	12.68	15.99
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	8.50	9.00	11.00	13.70	15.99
Cooks	9.40	11.00	12.85	14.81	18.75
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.50	8.50	9.00	10.92	12.68
Health service	9.18	10.64	12.12	14.85	16.39
Health aides, except nursing	8.50	11.00	13.65	16.56	20.24
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.20	10.43	11.85	14.20	15.36
Cleaning and building service	8.33	10.14	12.25	15.08	17.86
Janitors and cleaners	9.05	11.59	13.00	15.08	17.04
Personal service	7.16	9.17	10.00	12.49	26.05

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 more 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 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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.16	\$7.65	\$10.68	\$17.15	\$29.11
All excluding sales	7.16	7.86	11.45	18.29	31.66
White collar	7.35	10.00	14.26	24.60	35.20
White collar excluding sales	11.50	13.07	20.81	31.66	37.18
Professional specialty and technical	19.00	23.00	29.11	35.25	39.45
Professional specialty	21.65	24.60	31.66	36.21	40.00
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	24.60	26.15	32.07	36.58	39.10
Registered nurses	25.25	27.19	33.38	36.38	38.96
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	15.92	16.25	26.34	33.39	36.96
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	10.00	13.60	19.00	21.67	22.95
Licensed practical nurses	17.95	19.00	20.60	21.67	22.00
Executive, administrative, and managerial	22.94	24.72	35.20	43.07	43.07
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—
Management related	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	7.25	7.35	8.50	11.00	17.15
Cashiers	7.16	7.50	9.15	13.00	17.15
Administrative support, including clerical	10.00	11.91	12.68	14.85	17.78
Receptionists	7.50	7.65	11.00	14.00	18.38
Library clerks	9.22	9.68	12.44	13.99	14.85
General office clerks	11.82	12.19	14.00	14.80	17.78
Teachers' aides	11.80	12.07	12.49	13.70	18.82
Blue collar	7.16	7.25	8.50	12.01	17.12
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	8.00	14.58	16.30	18.60	19.48
Bus drivers	15.09	15.54	16.39	17.67	18.80
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.16	7.26	8.48	9.00	11.50
Stock handlers and baggers	7.26	7.45	7.80	9.00	11.45
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	8.50	9.50	10.50	12.85	14.64
Service	7.16	7.35	8.19	11.44	14.18
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	7.16	7.16	7.35	9.54	10.96
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	7.16	7.16	7.16	7.35	7.35
Waiters and waitresses	7.16	7.16	7.16	7.35	9.54
Other food service	7.16	7.50	8.50	10.49	11.84
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.26	7.50	9.10	10.25	12.90
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.16	7.35	8.00	9.00	10.72
Health service	8.50	9.55	11.45	13.97	20.74
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.50	9.55	11.45	13.86	20.74

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service—Continued					
Cleaning and building service	\$7.26	\$7.52	\$8.17	\$11.40	\$12.75
Janitors and cleaners	7.85	11.40	11.40	12.75	14.75
Personal service	7.35	7.69	10.30	12.97	15.59
Child care workers, n.e.c.	7.40	7.71	11.85	14.18	15.59
Service, n.e.c.	7.35	7.40	10.30	10.30	10.30

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 more 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 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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

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 50 workers or more in goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing); service-producing industries (transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries); and State and local governments. 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.

The Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Island, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston 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. The sampling frame was reviewed prior to the survey and, when necessary, missing establishments were added, out-of-business and out-of-scope establishments were removed, and addresses, employment levels, industry classification, and other information were updated. 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 employment 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 follow up 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 Census of Population 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. Special procedures were developed for jobs for which a level could not be determined.

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. Prior to 2002, the number of jobs selected ranged from 8 to 20. Beginning in 2002, the number of jobs selected followed this schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
50–249	6
250 or more	8

The second step of the process entailed classifying the selected jobs into occupations based on their duties. The NCS occupational classification system is based on the 1990 Census of Population. A selected job may fall into any one of about 480 occupational classifications, from accountant to wood lathe operator. For cases in which a job's duties overlapped two or more census 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 occupational group (MOG). Occupations can fall into any of the following MOGs:

- Professional specialty and technical
- Executive, administrative, and managerial
- Sales
- Administrative support, including clerical
- Precision production, craft, and repair
- Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors
- Transportation and material moving
- Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers
- Service occupations

Appendix B contains a complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the MOG 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. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related occupations. A knowledge guide for each of the 24 families contains short definitions of the point levels of knowledge expected for the occupations and presents relevant examples. The other three factors use identical descriptions for all occupational categories and contain a definition of each point level within each factor.

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

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

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

Collection period

Survey data were collected over a 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 reflects the average date of this information for all sample units.

Earnings

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

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

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

- Shift differentials, defined as extra payment for working a schedule that varies from the norm, such as night or weekend work
- Premium pay for overtime, holidays, and weekends
- Bonuses not directly tied to production (such as Christmas and profit-sharing bonuses)
- Uniform and tool allowances
- Free 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.

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.

Level. A ranking of an occupation based on the requirements of the position. (See the description in the technical note on occupational leveling through point factor analysis for more details on the leveling process.)

Nonunion worker. An employee in an occupation not meeting the conditions for union coverage. (See below.)

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

Time-based worker. Any employee whose earnings are tied to an hourly rate or salary, and not to a specific level of production.

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

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, 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.

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.

Survey response

	<i>Establish- ments</i>
Total in sampling frame	4,844
Total in sample	419
Responding	270
Out of business or not in survey scope	29
Unable or refused to provide data	120

In this survey, the nonresponse rate for private industry exceeded regular survey standards.

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.

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 6-1 through 6-5 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 \$12.79, with a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is from \$12.03 to \$13.55 (\$12.79 minus and plus \$0.76, where \$0.76 is the product of 1.645 times 3.6 percent times \$12.79). 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, by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, January 2005**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	725,300	577,100	148,200
All excluding sales	658,200	510,300	147,900
White collar	420,500	320,900	99,600
White-collar excluding sales	353,400	254,100	99,300
Professional specialty and technical	206,700	139,600	67,100
Professional specialty	166,200	101,500	64,700
Technical	40,500	38,200	2,300
Executive, administrative, and managerial	58,400	51,500	6,900
Sales	67,100	66,800	–
Administrative support, including clerical	88,300	62,900	25,400
Blue collar	193,000	173,100	19,900
Precision production, craft, and repair	56,300	51,700	4,600
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40,300	40,300	–
Transportation and material moving	37,900	25,100	12,800
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	58,500	55,900	2,600
Service	111,800	83,200	28,700

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. Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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