

Austin–Round Rock, TX National Compensation Survey May 2007



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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction.....	1
Tables:	
1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics.....	3
2. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	4
3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	8
4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	11
5. Combined work levels for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers	12
6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	16
7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles	18
8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles	20
9. Full-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles	21
10. Part-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	23
11. Full-time civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	24
12. Full-time private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	27
13. Full-time State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	29
14. Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings of private industry establishments for major occupational groups.....	30
15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time private industry workers	31
16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time private industry workers	32
17. Union and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups	34
18. Time and incentive workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups	35
19. Industry sector: Mean hourly earnings for private industry workers by major occupational group	36
Appendixes:	
A. Technical Note.....	A – 1
Appendix table 1. Number of workers represented by the survey	A – 5
Appendix table 2. Survey establishment response	A – 6
B. Standard Occupational Classification System.....	B – 1

Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Austin–Round Rock, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area. Data were collected between March 2007 and July 2007; the average reference month is May 2007. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and an appendix with detailed information on occupational classifications.

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

NCS products

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

Changes to the publications

The locality wage publications are undergoing a number of significant changes. Please see the bulletins published between September 2006 and July 2007 for information on earlier changes.

The areas covered by the publications are currently being updated to the December 2003 definitions of Combined Statistical Areas, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, as determined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This bulletin includes a new State and local government sample that reflects the new area definition.

In appendix table 2, the total numbers of establishments in the sampling frame are now benchmarked to the latest available establishment counts, adjusted for establishments that are out of scope for NCS.

About the tables

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

Table 1 presents an overview of all tables in this bulletin. Mean hourly earnings, weekly hours, and relative standard errors are given for all industries, private industry, and State and local government for selected worker and establishment characteristics. The worker characteristics include high-level and intermediate occupational aggregation, full-time or part-time status, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Establishment characteristics include goods producing, service providing, and size of establishment.

Table 2 presents mean hourly earnings data by work level for occupational major groups and for detailed occupations. Separate data are also shown for full-time and part-time workers. Table 3 provides work level data for private industry workers. Table 4 provides similar data for State and local government workers. Table 5 simplifies the work levels by combining them into broader groups within major and detailed occupations, and for full-time and part-time workers.

Tables 6 through 10 present hourly wage percentiles that describe the distribution of hourly earnings for individual workers within each published occupation. Data are provided for the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time workers, and part-time workers.

Table 11 presents mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings, and the associated hours, for major occupational groups and detailed occupations for full-time workers. Table 12 provides the same type of information for private industry workers. Table 13 provides similar data for State and local government workers.

Table 14 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by high-level occupational aggregations in the private sector. Tables 15 and 16 provide

mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings data for full-time employees in private establishments with fewer than 100 workers, and in private establishments with 100 workers or more.

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

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

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

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$19.93	3.5	36.5	\$19.05	4.2	36.2	\$23.54	4.6	37.8
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	32.42	3.2	38.5	35.07	4.1	39.5	27.94	5.1	36.8
Management, business, and financial	34.33	4.6	40.7	35.99	5.9	41.1	31.50	8.7	40.0
Professional and related	31.52	3.7	37.5	34.63	4.9	38.8	26.26	4.6	35.5
Service	10.27	9.8	33.6	8.94	7.6	32.6	17.47	20.6	39.9
Sales and office	15.92	9.4	35.6	15.92	10.9	35.1	15.94	4.5	39.1
Sales and related	18.43	22.2	33.7	18.43	22.2	33.7	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	14.62	2.4	36.6	14.28	2.9	36.0	15.94	4.5	39.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	17.13	3.4	40.9	17.17	3.6	40.9	—	—	—
Construction and extraction	17.00	10.0	40.4	17.25	10.3	40.5	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.16	5.0	41.0	17.15	5.2	41.1	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	11.49	4.9	35.3	11.39	5.0	35.3	—	—	—
Production	12.75	5.3	38.8	12.60	5.4	38.7	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	9.70	4.4	31.3	9.67	4.4	31.3	—	—	—
Full time	21.34	3.7	40.0	20.67	4.6	40.0	23.79	4.8	39.9
Part time	9.58	3.7	22.4	9.02	3.0	22.9	17.46	15.5	16.7
Union	25.22	9.8	40.0	22.67	2.1	40.0	—	—	—
Nonunion	19.86	3.5	36.5	19.01	4.2	36.2	23.36	4.6	37.7
Time	19.10	3.3	36.4	17.93	3.7	36.0	23.54	4.6	37.8
Incentive	34.03	10.2	39.6	34.03	10.2	39.6	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	25.37	1.7	40.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	17.55	4.5	35.4	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	15.93	7.8	36.6	15.92	8.0	36.6	16.64	15.6	35.2
100-499 workers	19.98	8.7	35.2	20.30	9.3	34.8	16.52	16.0	40.0
500 workers or more	25.13	3.7	37.5	25.42	6.2	37.3	24.83	4.3	37.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Classification of establishments into goods-producing and service-providing industries applies to private industry only. Industries are determined by the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$19.93	3.5	\$21.34	3.7	\$9.58	3.7
Management occupations	43.38	9.3	43.38	9.3	—	—
Level 9	29.09	8.9	29.09	8.9	—	—
Level 10	31.11	10.1	31.11	10.1	—	—
Level 11	33.41	8.5	33.41	8.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	62.99	12.6	62.99	12.6	—	—
Financial managers	48.42	17.0	48.42	17.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	53.26	18.8	53.26	18.8	—	—
Engineering managers	92.57	6.0	92.57	6.0	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	25.96	3.1	25.96	3.1	—	—
Level 7	19.71	7.1	19.71	7.1	—	—
Level 8	24.46	8.7	24.46	8.7	—	—
Level 9	25.93	6.4	25.93	6.4	—	—
Level 11	28.87	10.3	28.87	10.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	24.41	9.9	24.41	9.9	—	—
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	25.28	5.7	25.28	5.7	—	—
Level 9	27.35	5.8	27.35	5.8	—	—
Management analysts	25.93	8.9	25.93	8.9	—	—
Accountants and auditors	26.62	6.3	26.62	6.3	—	—
Financial analysts and advisors	25.56	11.9	25.56	11.9	—	—
Financial analysts	25.98	10.0	25.98	10.0	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	35.85	4.9	35.56	5.4	—	—
Level 9	29.45	6.8	29.45	6.8	—	—
Level 10	29.62	3.0	29.62	3.0	—	—
Level 11	41.66	5.5	41.66	5.5	—	—
Level 12	43.39	.9	43.39	.9	—	—
Level 13	53.26	1.5	52.59	1.2	—	—
Computer software engineers	42.39	3.2	42.39	3.2	—	—
Computer software engineers, applications	45.02	1.4	45.02	1.4	—	—
Computer software engineers, systems software	41.48	3.7	41.48	3.7	—	—
Computer support specialists	23.86	23.1	23.86	23.1	—	—
Computer systems analysts	37.51	10.9	37.51	10.9	—	—
Network and computer systems administrators	31.79	13.4	31.79	13.4	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.19	13.7	30.19	13.7	—	—
Level 9	38.37	20.8	38.37	20.8	—	—
Level 12	51.14	10.9	51.14	10.9	—	—
Engineers	41.69	7.7	41.69	7.7	—	—
Level 12	51.14	10.9	51.14	10.9	—	—
Computer hardware engineers	49.32	13.2	49.32	13.2	—	—
Electrical and electronics engineers	32.65	14.7	32.65	14.7	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	23.38	11.5	23.38	11.5	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	24.15	12.9	24.15	12.9	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	21.98	9.4	24.84	9.8	—	—
Community and social services occupations	17.96	8.8	17.96	8.8	—	—
Level 9	24.84	9.7	24.84	9.7	—	—
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	15.76	20.3	15.76	20.3	—	—
Legal occupations	43.44	5.6	43.76	5.1	—	—
Lawyers	53.62	15.5	53.62	15.5	—	—
Paralegals and legal assistants	25.25	3.2	25.25	3.2	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	27.10	4.3	28.89	4.4	15.82	11.7
Level 7	23.22	14.9	24.97	12.8	—	—
Level 8	29.40	2.9	29.08	2.2	—	—
Level 9	28.57	5.7	29.45	4.2	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	37.77	3.2	45.14	5.7	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	19.28	17.2	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	27.93	4.5	28.49	3.5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers —Continued						
Level 8	\$29.37	3.0	\$29.04	2.2	—	—
Level 9	30.06	.6	30.06	.6	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	29.41	2.3	29.06	1.6	—	—
Level 8	29.28	3.2	28.74	2.2	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	28.93	1.9	28.93	1.9	—	—
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	30.20	3.9	29.28	1.4	—	—
Secondary school teachers	30.43	4.1	30.43	4.1	—	—
Other teachers and instructors	15.76	10.3	—	—	—	—
Level 7	15.38	16.6	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	23.71	11.5	23.71	11.5	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	31.93	17.9	32.90	19.7	\$24.73	2.2
Level 5	18.28	2.5	18.28	2.5	—	—
Level 7	27.12	12.6	27.27	13.0	—	—
Level 8	27.22	3.6	—	—	—	—
Level 9	34.69	14.0	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	25.59	2.3	25.28	2.5	26.58	2.2
Level 8	27.46	2.8	—	—	—	—
Therapists	28.58	5.8	—	—	—	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	15.43	5.7	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.94	1.4	17.94	1.4	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	9.76	11.5	11.32	16.5	—	—
Level 2	7.72	4.0	9.72	3.7	—	—
Level 3	8.51	14.7	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.93	4.9	9.02	10.1	—	—
Level 2	7.65	4.2	9.69	3.7	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.09	5.3	11.09	5.4	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	16.18	6.2	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	16.28	26.3	16.40	26.8	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.98	1.1	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.98	1.1	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.58	6.2	7.98	11.8	6.66	8.8
Level 1	6.93	4.4	7.21	12.4	6.29	13.6
Level 2	6.55	14.5	6.46	24.6	6.71	5.0
Level 3	8.66	20.9	—	—	—	—
Level 4	11.21	2.1	—	—	—	—
Cooks	9.45	3.2	10.07	5.2	—	—
Level 2	7.79	1.3	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.34	2.9	3.21	21.4	—	—
Level 1	4.30	10.3	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.96	9.7	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	8.75	11.1	—	—	7.56	8.4
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.84	12.3	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.48	8.9	9.74	9.7	—	—
Level 1	7.70	5.0	7.77	6.2	—	—
Level 2	8.96	7.4	8.99	7.5	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.59	6.1	8.70	6.0	—	—
Level 1	7.70	5.0	7.77	6.2	—	—
Level 2	8.96	7.4	8.99	7.5	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.66	5.9	8.62	6.6	—	—
Level 2	9.14	4.3	—	—	—	—
Grounds maintenance workers	12.57	1.8	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Personal care and service occupations	\$10.32	5.0	\$11.34	5.0	\$8.14	8.5
Level 3	10.16	10.4	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	18.43	22.2	21.36	23.2	8.62	7.4
Level 1	8.15	2.5	8.33	2.9	7.97	4.0
Level 2	8.86	11.8	—	—	8.93	6.3
Level 3	13.68	7.4	14.45	5.7	—	—
Level 4	16.11	15.1	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	32.83	24.4	32.83	24.4	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.98	6.0	12.06	6.5	8.28	6.0
Level 1	7.99	3.7	8.33	2.9	7.62	3.7
Level 2	8.92	13.7	—	—	—	—
Level 3	14.15	7.4	15.19	6.7	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.83	4.4	8.72	4.5	9.07	3.5
Level 1	8.40	4.3	—	—	8.29	4.8
Level 2	9.29	14.7	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.83	4.4	8.72	4.5	9.07	3.5
Level 1	8.40	4.3	—	—	8.29	4.8
Level 2	9.29	14.7	—	—	—	—
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	12.97	18.8	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	12.43	9.6	13.76	8.5	—	—
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	25.43	40.5	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	14.62	2.4	15.17	2.5	10.52	5.9
Level 1	9.21	5.6	—	—	9.17	5.7
Level 2	10.40	4.9	10.64	5.2	9.71	4.2
Level 3	11.26	2.9	11.49	2.9	9.68	4.6
Level 4	14.44	4.6	14.47	4.6	—	—
Level 5	15.51	2.6	15.55	2.9	—	—
Level 6	18.78	3.5	18.78	3.5	—	—
Level 7	20.56	2.7	20.56	2.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	14.37	8.7	15.24	6.8	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	22.20	9.0	22.21	9.0	—	—
Financial clerks	14.64	5.2	15.05	4.8	—	—
Level 3	9.89	5.4	10.32	3.0	—	—
Level 5	15.16	3.2	15.20	3.9	—	—
Level 6	18.84	5.8	18.84	5.8	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.51	5.1	14.45	5.7	—	—
Level 5	15.07	4.4	15.08	5.6	—	—
Level 6	18.34	7.9	18.34	7.9	—	—
Customer service representatives	12.65	8.0	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	11.15	3.5	11.16	3.6	—	—
Level 2	11.54	4.6	—	—	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.46	6.2	11.22	8.1	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	18.53	3.6	18.53	3.6	—	—
Level 4	17.68	2.9	17.68	2.9	—	—
Level 5	16.15	7.1	16.15	7.1	—	—
Level 6	18.21	4.8	18.21	4.8	—	—
Level 7	21.80	1.8	21.80	1.8	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	19.48	4.7	19.48	4.7	—	—
Level 6	17.88	4.9	17.88	4.9	—	—
Level 7	22.09	3.4	22.09	3.4	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	18.02	3.1	18.02	3.1	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	11.50	3.3	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	11.36	4.5	—	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.13	5.5	13.26	5.5	—	—
Level 2	11.75	6.9	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.19	5.2	12.20	5.3	—	—
Level 5	15.64	12.5	15.64	12.5	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	17.00	10.0	17.00	10.0	—	—
Level 2	10.55	10.2	10.55	10.2	—	—
Level 7	23.82	2.0	23.82	2.0	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	\$17.16	5.0	\$17.16	5.0	—	—
Level 5	15.82	3.2	15.82	3.2	—	—
Level 7	21.91	5.0	21.91	5.0	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	15.45	8.4	15.45	8.4	—	—
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	15.23	9.9	15.23	9.9	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.52	6.7	17.52	6.7	—	—
Production occupations	12.75	5.3	12.98	5.3	—	—
Level 2	9.42	10.6	9.47	11.2	—	—
Level 3	12.07	6.2	12.66	4.6	—	—
Level 4	12.47	5.5	12.47	5.5	—	—
Level 5	16.52	5.8	16.52	5.8	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	12.03	7.8	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	12.03	7.8	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.57	7.1	11.57	7.1	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	10.99	6.2	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.70	4.4	10.44	6.6	\$8.22	10.8
Level 1	8.15	4.8	8.98	8.7	7.32	1.6
Level 2	8.53	13.7	—	—	—	—
Level 3	15.13	17.8	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	9.05	10.7	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.72	11.0	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.64	9.4	10.15	11.7	8.57	7.5
Level 1	8.13	6.1	8.77	12.1	7.50	.6
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.12	15.6	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	8.56	9.5	—	—	—	—
Level 1	7.43	1.0	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$19.05	4.2	\$20.67	4.6	\$9.02	3.0
Management occupations	43.62	10.6	43.62	10.6	—	—
Level 9	29.47	13.0	29.47	13.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	74.87	16.3	74.87	16.3	—	—
Financial managers	48.14	20.8	48.14	20.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	54.11	23.3	54.11	23.3	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	27.80	4.6	27.80	4.6	—	—
Level 8	28.19	6.2	28.19	6.2	—	—
Level 9	27.28	7.1	27.28	7.1	—	—
Level 11	28.87	10.3	28.87	10.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	24.41	9.9	24.41	9.9	—	—
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	28.37	5.6	28.37	5.6	—	—
Financial analysts and advisors	25.56	11.9	25.56	11.9	—	—
Financial analysts	25.98	10.0	25.98	10.0	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	39.95	4.1	39.95	4.1	—	—
Level 9	31.75	4.2	31.75	4.2	—	—
Level 11	41.24	6.8	41.24	6.8	—	—
Level 12	43.39	.9	43.39	.9	—	—
Level 13	52.59	1.2	52.59	1.2	—	—
Computer software engineers	42.16	3.7	42.16	3.7	—	—
Computer software engineers, systems software	41.48	3.7	41.48	3.7	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.12	14.8	30.12	14.8	—	—
Level 9	38.37	20.8	38.37	20.8	—	—
Level 12	56.21	7.1	56.21	7.1	—	—
Engineers	41.83	8.8	41.83	8.8	—	—
Level 12	56.21	7.1	56.21	7.1	—	—
Computer hardware engineers	49.32	13.2	49.32	13.2	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	23.70	11.8	23.70	11.8	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	24.15	12.9	24.15	12.9	—	—
Legal occupations	45.18	6.6	45.58	5.9	—	—
Paralegals and legal assistants	25.26	3.2	25.26	3.2	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	23.57	20.0	22.99	19.0	—	—
Level 7	20.52	7.0	20.52	7.0	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	24.40	12.2	24.40	12.2	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	35.71	19.5	37.93	21.2	24.73	2.2
Level 5	18.28	2.5	18.28	2.5	—	—
Level 7	28.57	11.5	—	—	—	—
Level 8	27.22	3.6	—	—	—	—
Level 9	42.08	5.8	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	26.40	1.4	—	—	26.58	2.2
Level 8	27.46	2.8	—	—	—	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	16.08	8.2	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	9.52	14.1	11.44	21.1	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.45	3.0	8.57	12.7	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.13	.4	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	16.18	6.2	—	—	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.98	1.1	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.98	1.1	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.40	6.0	7.75	11.5	6.66	8.8
Level 1	6.93	4.4	7.21	12.4	6.29	13.6
Level 2	6.51	14.6	6.39	24.9	6.71	5.0
Level 3	8.66	20.9	—	—	—	—
Cooks	9.13	2.1	9.74	2.8	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Food service, tipped	\$3.34	2.9	\$3.21	21.4	—	—
Level 1	4.30	10.3	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.96	9.7	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	8.75	11.1	—	—	\$7.56	8.4
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.84	12.3	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.12	10.4	9.36	12.0	—	—
Level 1	7.70	5.0	7.77	6.2	—	—
Level 2	8.79	9.8	8.77	11.1	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.40	6.8	8.49	7.1	—	—
Level 1	7.70	5.0	7.77	6.2	—	—
Level 2	8.79	9.8	8.77	11.1	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.39	6.9	8.30	8.0	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	10.04	5.7	—	—	8.14	8.5
Sales and related occupations	18.43	22.2	21.36	23.2	8.62	7.4
Level 1	8.15	2.5	8.33	2.9	7.97	4.0
Level 2	8.86	11.8	—	—	8.93	6.3
Level 3	13.68	7.4	14.45	5.7	—	—
Level 4	16.11	15.1	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	32.83	24.4	32.83	24.4	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.98	6.0	12.06	6.5	8.28	6.0
Level 1	7.99	3.7	8.33	2.9	7.62	3.7
Level 2	8.92	13.7	—	—	—	—
Level 3	14.15	7.4	15.19	6.7	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.83	4.4	8.72	4.5	9.07	3.5
Level 1	8.40	4.3	—	—	8.29	4.8
Level 2	9.29	14.7	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.83	4.4	8.72	4.5	9.07	3.5
Level 1	8.40	4.3	—	—	8.29	4.8
Level 2	9.29	14.7	—	—	—	—
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	12.97	18.8	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	12.43	9.6	13.76	8.5	—	—
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	25.43	40.5	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	14.28	2.9	14.90	3.1	10.49	6.1
Level 1	9.21	5.6	—	—	9.17	5.7
Level 2	10.36	5.1	10.61	5.6	9.71	4.2
Level 3	11.15	3.3	11.42	3.5	9.68	4.6
Level 4	14.70	5.1	14.66	5.2	—	—
Level 5	15.43	4.2	15.49	4.9	—	—
Level 6	18.86	4.0	18.86	4.0	—	—
Level 7	20.27	3.0	20.27	3.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	13.42	7.5	14.26	5.1	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	22.20	9.0	22.21	9.0	—	—
Financial clerks	14.34	6.2	14.80	5.9	—	—
Level 3	9.89	5.4	10.32	3.0	—	—
Level 5	15.48	3.0	15.66	4.5	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.88	6.4	13.69	7.4	—	—
Customer service representatives	12.65	8.0	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	11.15	3.5	11.16	3.6	—	—
Level 2	11.54	4.6	—	—	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.46	6.2	11.22	8.1	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	18.37	5.2	18.37	5.2	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	19.59	7.7	19.59	7.7	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	18.54	3.8	18.54	3.8	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	11.50	3.3	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	11.36	4.5	—	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.75	7.5	14.01	7.2	—	—
Level 2	11.75	6.9	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Construction and extraction occupations	\$17.25	10.3	\$17.25	10.3	—	—
Level 7	23.79	2.1	23.79	2.1	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.15	5.2	17.15	5.2	—	—
Level 5	16.19	2.8	16.19	2.8	—	—
Level 7	21.48	4.9	21.48	4.9	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	15.45	8.4	15.45	8.4	—	—
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	15.23	9.9	15.23	9.9	—	—
Production occupations	12.60	5.4	12.82	5.5	—	—
Level 2	9.42	10.6	9.47	11.2	—	—
Level 3	12.07	6.2	12.66	4.6	—	—
Level 4	12.47	5.5	12.47	5.5	—	—
Level 5	16.52	5.8	16.52	5.8	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	12.03	7.8	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	12.03	7.8	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.57	7.1	11.57	7.1	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	10.99	6.2	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.67	4.4	10.41	6.6	\$8.22	10.8
Level 1	8.15	4.8	8.98	8.7	7.32	1.6
Level 3	15.13	17.8	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	9.05	10.7	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.72	11.0	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.64	9.4	10.15	11.7	8.57	7.5
Level 1	8.13	6.1	8.77	12.1	7.50	.6
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.12	15.6	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	8.56	9.5	—	—	—	—
Level 1	7.43	1.0	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$23.54	4.6	\$23.79	4.8	\$17.46	15.5
Management occupations	42.88	17.8	42.88	17.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	42.00	6.8	42.00	6.8	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.37	5.7	23.37	5.7	—	—
Level 9	25.19	9.4	25.19	9.4	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	28.14	11.4	26.98	12.6	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	18.93	13.1	—	—	—	—
Community and social services occupations	19.25	6.0	19.25	6.0	—	—
Legal occupations	31.98	1.3	31.98	1.3	—	—
Lawyers	31.79	.9	31.79	.9	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	27.63	4.3	29.76	4.4	14.13	9.1
Level 7	25.27	19.4	—	—	—	—
Level 8	28.66	1.7	28.66	1.7	—	—
Level 9	28.57	5.7	29.45	4.2	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	39.37	1.8	48.53	5.0	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	28.28	3.5	29.20	2.1	—	—
Level 8	28.66	1.7	28.66	1.7	—	—
Level 9	30.06	.6	30.06	.6	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	28.92	1.5	28.92	1.5	—	—
Level 8	28.36	2.2	28.36	2.2	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	28.96	1.9	28.96	1.9	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.70	12.7	22.70	12.7	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.96	15.8	10.96	15.8	—	—
Protective service occupations	25.77	11.0	25.77	11.0	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	15.94	4.5	16.05	4.2	—	—
Level 4	13.20	6.6	13.48	6.0	—	—
Level 5	15.64	1.4	15.64	1.4	—	—
Level 6	18.51	7.1	18.51	7.1	—	—
Financial clerks	15.99	9.4	15.99	9.4	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.99	9.4	15.99	9.4	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	18.74	5.1	18.74	5.1	—	—
Level 5	16.91	3.0	16.91	3.0	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	19.42	6.2	19.42	6.2	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.14	3.8	12.14	3.8	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$19.93	3.5	\$21.34	3.7	\$9.58	3.7
Management occupations	43.38	9.3	43.38	9.3	—	—
Group III	31.39	6.3	—	—	—	—
Financial managers	48.42	17.0	48.42	17.0	—	—
Engineering managers	92.57	6.0	92.57	6.0	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	25.96	3.1	25.96	3.1	—	—
Group II	23.36	8.1	—	—	—	—
Group III	28.03	4.2	—	—	—	—
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	25.28	5.7	25.28	5.7	—	—
Group III	27.44	5.5	—	—	—	—
Management analysts	25.93	8.9	25.93	8.9	—	—
Accountants and auditors	26.62	6.3	26.62	6.3	—	—
Group III	26.62	6.3	26.62	6.3	—	—
Financial analysts and advisors	25.56	11.9	25.56	11.9	—	—
Financial analysts	25.98	10.0	25.98	10.0	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	35.85	4.9	35.56	5.4	—	—
Group II	20.64	10.6	—	—	—	—
Group III	36.23	4.3	—	—	—	—
Group IV	55.98	4.4	—	—	—	—
Computer software engineers	42.39	3.2	42.39	3.2	—	—
Group III	41.05	4.4	—	—	—	—
Computer software engineers, applications	45.02	1.4	45.02	1.4	—	—
Computer software engineers, systems software	41.48	3.7	41.48	3.7	—	—
Group III	40.01	5.5	40.01	5.5	—	—
Computer support specialists	23.86	23.1	23.86	23.1	—	—
Computer systems analysts	37.51	10.9	37.51	10.9	—	—
Group III	34.38	8.0	34.38	8.0	—	—
Network and computer systems administrators	31.79	13.4	31.79	13.4	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.19	13.7	30.19	13.7	—	—
Group II	19.78	4.6	—	—	—	—
Group III	43.67	9.9	—	—	—	—
Engineers	41.69	7.7	41.69	7.7	—	—
Group III	43.33	8.0	—	—	—	—
Computer hardware engineers	49.32	13.2	49.32	13.2	—	—
Electrical and electronics engineers	32.65	14.7	32.65	14.7	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	23.38	11.5	23.38	11.5	—	—
Group II	19.37	4.1	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	24.15	12.9	24.15	12.9	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	21.98	9.4	24.84	9.8	—	—
Group III	24.84	9.8	—	—	—	—
Community and social services occupations	17.96	8.8	17.96	8.8	—	—
Group II	15.48	12.1	—	—	—	—
Group III	23.43	9.6	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	15.76	20.3	15.76	20.3	—	—
Legal occupations	43.44	5.6	43.76	5.1	—	—
Group II	22.41	4.8	—	—	—	—
Group III	34.73	3.4	—	—	—	—
Lawyers	53.62	15.5	53.62	15.5	—	—
Group III	35.35	4.4	35.35	4.4	—	—
Paralegals and legal assistants	25.25	3.2	25.25	3.2	—	—
Group II	22.48	5.3	22.48	5.3	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	27.10	4.3	28.89	4.4	15.82	11.7
Group II	24.18	5.5	—	—	—	—
Group III	35.37	5.2	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	37.77	3.2	45.14	5.7	—	—
Group III	48.53	5.0	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	19.28	17.2	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	\$27.93	4.5	\$28.49	3.5	—	—
Group II	28.29	4.8	—	—	—	—
Group III	30.06	.6	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	29.41	2.3	29.06	1.6	—	—
Group II	29.33	3.5	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	28.93	1.9	28.93	1.9	—	—
Group II	28.71	2.6	28.71	2.6	—	—
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	30.20	3.9	29.28	1.4	—	—
Group II	30.20	5.3	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers	30.43	4.1	30.43	4.1	—	—
Other teachers and instructors	15.76	10.3	—	—	—	—
Group II	15.76	10.3	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	23.71	11.5	23.71	11.5	—	—
Group II	18.88	4.9	—	—	—	—
Group III	33.52	13.8	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	31.93	17.9	32.90	19.7	\$24.73	2.2
Group II	23.91	9.7	—	—	—	—
Group III	46.65	28.3	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	25.59	2.3	25.28	2.5	26.58	2.2
Group II	26.15	2.8	—	—	—	—
Therapists	28.58	5.8	—	—	—	—
Group III	30.19	6.7	—	—	—	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	15.43	5.7	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.94	1.4	17.94	1.4	—	—
Group II	17.94	1.4	17.94	1.4	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	9.76	11.5	11.32	16.5	—	—
Group I	8.58	5.8	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.93	4.9	9.02	10.1	—	—
Group I	7.93	4.9	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.09	5.3	11.09	5.4	—	—
Group I	11.09	5.3	11.09	5.4	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	16.18	6.2	—	—	—	—
Group I	14.81	8.1	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	16.28	26.3	16.40	26.8	—	—
Group I	10.78	1.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.04	20.6	—	—	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.98	1.1	—	—	—	—
Group I	10.68	1.2	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.98	1.1	—	—	—	—
Group I	10.68	1.2	10.78	.8	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.58	6.2	7.98	11.8	6.66	8.8
Group I	7.54	6.1	—	—	—	—
Cooks	9.45	3.2	10.07	5.2	—	—
Group I	9.45	3.2	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.34	2.9	3.21	21.4	—	—
Group I	3.36	2.9	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.96	9.7	—	—	—	—
Group I	2.96	9.7	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	8.75	11.1	—	—	7.56	8.4
Group I	8.75	11.1	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.84	12.3	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.84	12.3	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.48	8.9	9.74	9.7	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations —Continued						
Group I	\$8.96	7.4	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.59	6.1	\$8.70	6.0	—	—
Group I	8.41	6.2	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.66	5.9	8.62	6.6	—	—
Group I	8.41	5.4	8.33	6.0	—	—
Grounds maintenance workers	12.57	1.8	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	10.32	5.0	11.34	5.0	\$8.14	8.5
Group I	10.11	5.9	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	18.43	22.2	21.36	23.2	8.62	7.4
Group I	10.91	7.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	37.51	33.0	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.98	6.0	12.06	6.5	8.28	6.0
Group I	10.47	8.3	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.83	4.4	8.72	4.5	9.07	3.5
Group I	8.83	4.4	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.83	4.4	8.72	4.5	9.07	3.5
Group I	8.83	4.4	8.72	4.5	9.07	3.5
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	12.97	18.8	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	12.43	9.6	13.76	8.5	—	—
Group I	12.57	10.6	14.24	8.5	—	—
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	25.43	40.5	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	14.62	2.4	15.17	2.5	10.52	5.9
Group I	12.22	3.2	—	—	—	—
Group II	18.02	2.8	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	22.20	9.0	22.21	9.0	—	—
Financial clerks	14.64	5.2	15.05	4.8	—	—
Group I	11.01	13.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.53	4.1	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.51	5.1	14.45	5.7	—	—
Group I	9.08	11.6	9.08	11.6	—	—
Group II	16.06	4.9	16.25	5.7	—	—
Customer service representatives	12.65	8.0	—	—	—	—
Group I	12.62	8.3	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	11.15	3.5	11.16	3.6	—	—
Group I	11.15	3.5	11.16	3.6	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.46	6.2	11.22	8.1	—	—
Group I	10.46	6.2	11.22	8.1	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	18.53	3.6	18.53	3.6	—	—
Group I	17.09	4.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	18.94	4.6	—	—	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	19.48	4.7	19.48	4.7	—	—
Group II	19.49	4.9	19.49	4.9	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	18.02	3.1	18.02	3.1	—	—
Group I	16.92	5.0	16.92	5.0	—	—
Group II	19.41	2.6	19.41	2.6	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	11.50	3.3	—	—	—	—
Group I	11.50	3.3	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	11.36	4.5	—	—	—	—
Group I	11.36	4.5	—	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.13	5.5	13.26	5.5	—	—
Group I	11.93	3.1	12.03	2.8	—	—
Group II	16.53	10.7	16.53	10.7	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	17.00	10.0	17.00	10.0	—	—
Group I	11.41	4.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	21.44	10.9	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.16	5.0	17.16	5.0	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations						
-Continued						
Group I	\$14.21	3.8	-	-	-	-
Group II	19.62	5.0	-	-	-	-
Automotive technicians and repairers	15.45	8.4	\$15.45	8.4	-	-
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	15.23	9.9	15.23	9.9	-	-
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.52	6.7	17.52	6.7	-	-
Group II	17.52	6.7	-	-	-	-
Production occupations	12.75	5.3	12.98	5.3	-	-
Group I	11.05	6.9	-	-	-	-
Group II	18.16	2.9	-	-	-	-
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	12.03	7.8	-	-	-	-
Group I	10.79	9.5	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	12.03	7.8	-	-	-	-
Group I	10.79	9.5	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.57	7.1	11.57	7.1	-	-
Miscellaneous production workers	10.99	6.2	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.70	4.4	10.44	6.6	\$8.22	10.8
Group I	9.46	5.0	-	-	-	-
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	9.05	10.7	-	-	-	-
Group I	8.91	12.4	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.72	11.0	-	-	-	-
Group I	9.72	11.0	-	-	-	-
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.64	9.4	10.15	11.7	8.57	7.5
Group I	9.74	10.2	-	-	-	-
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.12	15.6	-	-	-	-
Group I	11.86	17.3	-	-	-	-
Packers and packagers, hand	8.56	9.5	-	-	-	-
Group I	8.56	9.5	-	-	-	-

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

² Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where

a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.64	\$10.34	\$15.08	\$24.34	\$35.17
Management occupations	21.35	25.26	31.66	48.52	86.00
Financial managers	25.41	37.14	50.24	53.31	91.82
Engineering managers	30.23	35.10	65.57	79.33	359.77
Business and financial operations occupations	18.59	20.80	25.26	29.62	33.86
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	19.35	21.37	25.31	28.73	31.95
Management analysts	19.50	21.98	25.13	30.29	32.69
Accountants and auditors	20.42	22.85	26.23	30.26	32.69
Financial analysts and advisors	17.14	19.21	27.89	29.62	35.82
Financial analysts	18.67	21.64	27.93	27.93	32.69
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.71	27.85	35.17	44.00	50.48
Computer software engineers	31.19	34.21	43.95	47.59	56.61
Computer software engineers, applications	31.74	42.77	45.24	47.59	54.12
Computer software engineers, systems software	30.30	32.59	39.42	45.00	56.61
Computer support specialists	14.24	15.06	17.55	32.84	40.45
Computer systems analysts	24.53	29.35	35.36	46.15	52.96
Network and computer systems administrators	24.04	24.04	30.93	37.98	43.36
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.95	18.03	24.00	38.27	48.77
Engineers	24.00	32.35	38.20	44.76	55.52
Computer hardware engineers	31.63	34.95	41.53	50.33	112.50
Electrical and electronics engineers	24.00	24.00	34.28	41.70	42.20
Engineering technicians, except drafters	15.20	17.58	19.56	23.78	30.50
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	15.60	17.82	19.56	24.50	30.50
Life, physical, and social science occupations	13.85	18.64	21.15	24.34	27.28
Community and social services occupations	9.95	14.85	17.67	20.38	23.86
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	7.00	9.04	15.89	21.25	22.49
Legal occupations	21.44	27.74	32.33	55.87	95.60
Lawyers	29.37	30.11	47.12	95.60	95.60
Paralegals and legal assistants	17.88	21.44	25.82	32.33	32.33
Education, training, and library occupations	11.97	20.07	26.66	32.35	39.67
Postsecondary teachers	14.56	16.41	40.05	51.07	57.06
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	14.56	14.56	15.48	17.43	31.67
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	23.51	25.59	27.60	31.90	35.37
Elementary and middle school teachers	25.12	26.00	28.00	31.92	35.33
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.96	25.85	27.74	30.81	34.72
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.43	26.00	28.40	33.08	35.82
Secondary school teachers	25.80	27.01	29.54	33.75	36.42
Other teachers and instructors	8.00	11.25	14.58	19.50	22.96
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	14.97	16.96	20.01	25.37	38.40
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	16.83	20.15	24.98	33.50	48.50
Registered nurses	22.59	22.62	24.72	28.00	30.52
Therapists	22.40	26.46	26.46	30.55	35.50
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	12.13	12.63	14.50	17.48	20.54
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.83	16.83	17.51	18.63	20.00
Healthcare support occupations	6.08	6.73	8.00	11.85	15.50
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	6.08	6.25	7.00	9.15	10.83
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.90	10.00	10.70	12.30	13.41
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	12.44	15.00	15.50	17.74	21.00
Protective service occupations	9.79	11.00	11.94	22.61	29.96
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	9.00	10.00	11.00	11.94	12.00
Security guards	9.00	10.00	11.00	11.94	12.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Food preparation and serving related occupations	\$2.24	\$5.75	\$8.42	\$9.79	\$11.42
Cooks	7.15	7.78	9.79	10.30	12.00
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.18	2.24	3.50	7.85
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.18	2.24	2.33	6.50
Fast food and counter workers	5.25	7.50	8.74	9.81	11.30
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.25	7.60	8.91	9.81	11.53
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.38	7.50	8.50	11.18	13.34
Building cleaning workers	6.75	7.50	8.00	9.42	11.08
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.50	7.69	8.28	9.50	10.60
Grounds maintenance workers	11.00	12.00	12.43	13.65	14.13
Personal care and service occupations	6.50	9.00	10.55	11.00	13.54
Sales and related occupations	7.00	8.00	10.68	20.50	36.75
Retail sales workers	6.75	7.46	8.43	12.00	19.43
Cashiers, all workers	7.39	7.75	8.25	9.00	12.00
Cashiers	7.39	7.75	8.25	9.00	12.00
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	6.50	7.00	9.33	19.43	21.51
Retail salespersons	6.75	7.25	8.43	17.95	20.76
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	9.50	10.43	12.64	62.50	62.50
Office and administrative support occupations	9.84	11.25	14.00	17.60	20.67
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14.27	15.66	20.67	30.79	31.11
Financial clerks	9.32	12.69	15.00	17.00	19.64
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	9.50	12.85	15.00	16.83	19.12
Customer service representatives	10.01	10.30	11.86	13.46	18.25
Receptionists and information clerks	9.00	10.00	10.39	12.02	14.42
Stock clerks and order fillers	8.59	8.75	10.00	11.50	13.87
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.00	16.53	18.38	21.06	23.42
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.39	17.19	19.00	22.32	24.60
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.96	16.83	18.38	19.49	21.50
Data entry and information processing workers	8.75	10.43	11.61	12.87	14.25
Data entry keyers	8.60	10.43	10.43	13.22	14.25
Office clerks, general	9.84	10.66	12.68	14.42	19.54
Construction and extraction occupations	9.00	11.50	15.00	23.70	25.83
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.00	13.20	16.50	18.16	24.51
Automotive technicians and repairers	11.25	12.50	14.40	18.00	22.39
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	11.25	12.50	13.20	14.40	22.39
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.31	16.94	16.94	18.09	20.00
Production occupations	7.50	10.00	12.38	14.67	19.14
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	8.75	10.00	10.79	14.00	15.81
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	8.75	10.00	10.79	14.00	15.81
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	9.75	10.25	12.38	12.38	12.38
Miscellaneous production workers	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	12.75
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.50	7.50	8.59	11.00	13.00
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	5.15	6.50	9.00	11.25	12.01
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	6.50	8.00	11.00	11.36	12.01
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.00	7.50	8.42	10.84	13.00
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.33	8.25	9.07	12.08	20.78
Packers and packagers, hand	7.00	7.28	7.54	10.84	10.84

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.46	\$9.79	\$13.98	\$21.88	\$34.68
Management occupations	20.77	25.16	30.00	50.52	85.57
Financial managers	24.37	27.08	41.29	53.31	91.82
Business and financial operations occupations	18.96	22.87	27.89	31.52	35.82
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	24.18	25.26	28.73	31.95	32.61
Financial analysts and advisors	17.14	19.21	27.89	29.62	35.82
Financial analysts	18.67	21.64	27.93	27.93	32.69
Computer and mathematical science occupations	27.40	32.59	37.95	45.11	53.81
Computer software engineers	30.46	32.59	43.95	47.59	56.61
Computer software engineers, systems software	30.30	32.59	39.42	45.00	56.61
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.25	18.00	24.00	37.60	48.77
Engineers	24.00	31.63	37.60	46.82	57.72
Computer hardware engineers	31.63	34.95	41.53	50.33	112.50
Engineering technicians, except drafters	15.26	17.74	19.56	23.78	31.13
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	15.60	17.82	19.56	24.50	30.50
Legal occupations	21.44	26.44	32.33	55.87	95.60
Paralegals and legal assistants	17.88	21.44	25.82	32.33	32.33
Education, training, and library occupations	11.15	14.58	20.07	32.01	33.75
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	16.24	17.71	20.01	26.03	38.40
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	16.83	21.24	28.00	35.75	48.50
Registered nurses	22.62	22.62	26.74	29.24	31.53
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	12.25	13.26	15.90	19.62	22.29
Healthcare support occupations	6.08	6.63	7.11	11.76	17.00
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	6.08	6.08	6.73	7.55	10.25
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.00	10.32	10.70	11.85	12.80
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	12.44	15.00	15.50	17.74	21.00
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	9.00	10.00	11.00	11.94	12.00
Security guards	9.00	10.00	11.00	11.94	12.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.24	5.15	8.10	9.79	10.99
Cooks	7.15	7.64	9.00	9.79	12.00
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.18	2.24	3.50	7.85
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.18	2.24	2.33	6.50
Fast food and counter workers	5.25	7.50	8.74	9.81	11.30
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.25	7.60	8.91	9.81	11.53
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.75	7.50	8.00	10.60	13.24
Building cleaning workers	6.50	7.50	7.69	8.50	11.09
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.50	7.69	8.00	8.50	10.32
Personal care and service occupations	6.50	8.85	10.55	11.00	12.00
Sales and related occupations	7.00	8.00	10.68	20.50	36.75
Retail sales workers	6.75	7.46	8.43	12.00	19.43
Cashiers, all workers	7.39	7.75	8.25	9.00	12.00
Cashiers	7.39	7.75	8.25	9.00	12.00
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	6.50	7.00	9.33	19.43	21.51
Retail salespersons	6.75	7.25	8.43	17.95	20.76
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	9.50	10.43	12.64	62.50	62.50
Office and administrative support occupations	9.13	10.43	13.49	17.00	20.40
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14.27	15.66	20.67	30.79	31.11
Financial clerks	9.00	11.00	15.00	16.83	19.12
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	7.50	11.00	14.47	15.25	19.08

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Customer service representatives	\$10.01	\$10.30	\$11.86	\$13.46	\$18.25
Receptionists and information clerks	9.00	10.00	10.39	12.02	14.42
Stock clerks and order fillers	8.59	8.75	10.00	11.50	13.87
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.34	16.83	18.38	21.00	23.16
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	13.00	18.00	19.00	22.50	24.60
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	16.35	16.83	18.38	20.60	21.65
Data entry and information processing workers	8.75	10.43	11.61	12.87	14.25
Data entry keyers	8.60	10.43	10.43	13.22	14.25
Office clerks, general	9.50	11.00	13.00	16.00	20.41
Construction and extraction occupations	9.00	11.00	15.55	23.75	25.83
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.00	13.20	16.50	18.16	23.00
Automotive technicians and repairers	11.25	12.50	14.40	18.00	22.39
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	11.25	12.50	13.20	14.40	22.39
Production occupations	7.50	10.00	12.25	14.26	19.00
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	8.75	10.00	10.79	14.00	15.81
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	8.75	10.00	10.79	14.00	15.81
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	9.75	10.25	12.38	12.38	12.38
Miscellaneous production workers	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	12.75
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.50	7.50	8.59	11.00	13.00
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	5.15	6.50	9.00	11.25	12.01
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	6.50	8.00	11.00	11.36	12.01
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.00	7.50	8.42	10.84	13.00
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.33	8.25	9.07	12.08	20.78
Packers and packagers, hand	7.00	7.28	7.54	10.84	10.84

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$11.36	\$14.94	\$21.42	\$28.21	\$36.74
Management occupations	24.14	28.26	35.82	45.11	102.89
Business and financial operations occupations	18.08	19.85	22.67	26.07	30.06
Computer and mathematical science occupations	15.29	19.71	26.51	31.66	43.36
Life, physical, and social science occupations	13.15	14.36	18.75	23.59	24.77
Community and social services occupations	14.18	15.89	18.24	20.74	23.76
Legal occupations	26.59	29.56	31.45	33.87	36.96
Lawyers	27.05	29.68	31.68	33.87	36.47
Education, training, and library occupations	11.97	21.81	26.80	32.41	40.47
Postsecondary teachers	14.56	15.48	42.61	51.47	59.96
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.57	25.66	27.59	31.21	35.39
Elementary and middle school teachers	25.20	25.85	27.59	31.18	35.15
Elementary school teachers, except special education	25.02	25.94	27.59	31.18	35.22
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.45	18.20	23.56	26.46	30.55
Healthcare support occupations	8.00	8.37	9.00	12.18	13.99
Protective service occupations	16.46	21.10	25.40	29.96	34.98
Office and administrative support occupations	10.97	12.47	15.41	18.67	22.19
Financial clerks	11.71	13.24	15.58	17.77	22.24
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	11.71	13.24	15.58	17.77	22.24
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.33	16.27	18.17	21.07	23.52
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.39	16.48	18.97	21.82	24.35
Office clerks, general	9.86	10.66	12.01	13.60	15.14

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.50	\$11.53	\$16.83	\$25.83	\$36.82
Management occupations	21.35	25.26	31.66	48.52	86.00
Financial managers	25.41	37.14	50.24	53.31	91.82
Engineering managers	30.23	35.10	65.57	79.33	359.77
Business and financial operations occupations	18.59	20.80	25.26	29.62	33.86
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	19.35	21.37	25.31	28.73	31.95
Management analysts	19.50	21.98	25.13	30.29	32.69
Accountants and auditors	20.42	22.85	26.23	30.26	32.69
Financial analysts and advisors	17.14	19.21	27.89	29.62	35.82
Financial analysts	18.67	21.64	27.93	27.93	32.69
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.71	27.46	35.17	43.75	50.42
Computer software engineers	31.19	34.21	43.95	47.59	56.61
Computer software engineers, applications	31.74	42.77	45.24	47.59	54.12
Computer software engineers, systems software	30.30	32.59	39.42	45.00	56.61
Computer support specialists	14.24	15.06	17.55	32.84	40.45
Computer systems analysts	24.53	29.35	35.36	46.15	52.96
Network and computer systems administrators	24.04	24.04	30.93	37.98	43.36
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.95	18.03	24.00	38.27	48.77
Engineers	24.00	32.35	38.20	44.76	55.52
Computer hardware engineers	31.63	34.95	41.53	50.33	112.50
Electrical and electronics engineers	24.00	24.00	34.28	41.70	42.20
Engineering technicians, except drafters	15.20	17.58	19.56	23.78	30.50
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	15.60	17.82	19.56	24.50	30.50
Life, physical, and social science occupations	20.56	20.56	24.16	26.50	27.28
Community and social services occupations	9.95	14.85	17.67	20.38	23.86
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	7.00	9.04	15.89	21.25	22.49
Legal occupations	21.44	27.88	32.33	55.87	95.60
Lawyers	29.37	30.11	47.12	95.60	95.60
Paralegals and legal assistants	17.88	21.44	25.82	32.33	32.33
Education, training, and library occupations	14.87	24.63	27.59	33.08	40.47
Postsecondary teachers	29.09	32.60	46.16	52.89	61.73
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.60	25.80	27.93	32.01	35.22
Elementary and middle school teachers	25.12	26.00	27.93	31.55	34.74
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.96	25.85	27.74	30.81	34.72
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.43	26.00	28.05	32.59	34.82
Secondary school teachers	25.80	27.01	29.54	33.75	36.42
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	14.97	16.96	20.01	25.37	38.40
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	16.83	19.93	24.86	35.00	48.50
Registered nurses	22.62	22.62	24.28	26.74	30.10
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.83	16.83	17.51	18.63	20.00
Healthcare support occupations	7.00	7.97	9.44	14.57	17.09
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.00	7.14	8.75	10.00	12.15
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.90	10.00	10.70	12.31	13.41
Protective service occupations	10.00	11.00	11.94	22.76	29.96
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.24	6.50	8.74	10.14	11.80
Cooks	7.75	9.00	9.79	11.50	12.43
Food service, tipped	2.24	2.24	2.24	3.50	6.50

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations					
Building cleaning workers	\$6.75	\$7.69	\$8.85	\$12.00	\$13.65
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.50	7.50	8.28	9.42	11.40
Personal care and service occupations	10.32	10.55	11.00	12.00	14.54
Sales and related occupations	7.39	8.10	13.70	23.46	45.98
Retail sales workers	7.00	7.64	8.50	17.95	21.51
Cashiers, all workers	7.39	7.64	8.10	8.50	12.04
Cashiers	7.39	7.64	8.10	8.50	12.04
Retail salespersons00	7.46	11.20	17.95	23.46
Office and administrative support occupations	10.00	12.00	14.50	18.25	20.95
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14.27	15.66	20.67	30.79	31.11
Financial clerks	10.00	13.32	15.00	17.28	20.40
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	9.00	11.90	14.42	17.00	19.25
Receptionists and information clerks	9.00	10.00	10.39	12.02	14.42
Stock clerks and order fillers	8.75	8.75	11.30	13.20	13.87
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.00	16.53	18.38	21.06	23.42
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.39	17.19	19.00	22.32	24.60
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.96	16.83	18.38	19.49	21.50
Office clerks, general	9.84	10.66	12.68	14.69	19.54
Construction and extraction occupations	9.00	11.50	15.00	23.70	25.83
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.00	13.20	16.50	18.16	24.51
Automotive technicians and repairers	11.25	12.50	14.40	18.00	22.39
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	11.25	12.50	13.20	14.40	22.39
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.31	16.94	16.94	18.09	20.00
Production occupations	7.50	10.00	12.39	15.00	19.72
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	9.75	10.25	12.38	12.38	12.38
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.50	8.00	10.68	11.68	13.00
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.50	7.54	9.00	10.84	14.00

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

² Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly

wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$6.08	\$6.75	\$8.43	\$10.19	\$15.00
Education, training, and library occupations	8.75	9.63	14.56	18.67	21.70
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.38	21.91	25.01	28.14	30.52
Registered nurses	22.01	23.81	27.82	29.11	30.52
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	5.15	7.50	8.50	9.25
Fast food and counter workers	5.15	6.00	7.83	8.91	9.40
Personal care and service occupations	5.85	6.50	8.30	9.50	10.22
Sales and related occupations	6.50	7.00	8.02	9.80	11.00
Retail sales workers	6.50	6.75	8.00	8.75	10.20
Cashiers, all workers	6.63	8.00	8.50	9.79	11.20
Cashiers	6.63	8.00	8.50	9.79	11.20
Office and administrative support occupations	8.46	8.76	10.00	10.71	15.00
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.15	6.50	7.21	8.59	11.50
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.59	11.00

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

² Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly

wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$21.34	\$16.83	\$853	\$660	40.0	\$43,604	\$34,726	2,044
Management occupations	43.38	31.66	1,793	1,363	41.3	91,941	73,002	2,119
Financial managers	48.42	50.24	1,937	2,010	40.0	100,716	104,499	2,080
Engineering managers	92.57	65.57	3,704	2,623	40.0	192,601	136,384	2,080
Business and financial operations occupations	25.96	25.26	1,042	1,010	40.2	54,124	52,401	2,085
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	25.28	25.31	1,011	1,012	40.0	52,582	52,643	2,080
Management analysts	25.93	25.13	1,037	1,005	40.0	53,938	52,277	2,080
Accountants and auditors	26.62	26.23	1,065	1,049	40.0	55,372	54,558	2,080
Financial analysts and advisors	25.56	27.89	1,020	1,115	39.9	53,053	58,001	2,076
Financial analysts	25.98	27.93	1,039	1,117	40.0	54,047	58,094	2,080
Computer and mathematical science occupations	35.56	35.17	1,429	1,407	40.2	74,296	73,147	2,089
Computer software engineers	42.39	43.95	1,703	1,750	40.2	88,564	91,000	2,089
Computer software engineers, applications	45.02	45.24	1,833	1,807	40.7	95,317	93,976	2,117
Computer software engineers, systems software	41.48	39.42	1,659	1,577	40.0	86,271	82,000	2,080
Computer support specialists	23.86	17.55	979	702	41.0	50,898	36,500	2,133
Computer systems analysts	37.51	35.36	1,501	1,415	40.0	78,027	73,555	2,080
Network and computer systems administrators	31.79	30.93	1,271	1,237	40.0	66,113	64,326	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.19	24.00	1,223	1,038	40.5	63,617	53,997	2,107
Engineers	41.69	38.20	1,716	1,569	41.2	89,227	81,596	2,140
Computer hardware engineers	49.32	41.53	2,014	1,734	40.8	104,711	90,147	2,123
Electrical and electronics engineers	32.65	34.28	1,400	1,371	42.9	72,789	71,294	2,229
Engineering technicians, except drafters	23.38	19.56	935	782	40.0	48,638	40,687	2,080
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	24.15	19.56	966	782	40.0	50,230	40,687	2,080
Life, physical, and social science occupations	24.84	24.16	946	955	38.1	49,213	49,651	1,981
Community and social services occupations	17.96	17.67	716	707	39.9	36,228	36,749	2,017
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	15.76	15.89	628	636	39.8	32,647	33,051	2,071
Legal occupations	43.76	32.33	1,905	1,411	43.5	99,049	73,351	2,263
Lawyers	53.62	47.12	2,449	2,235	45.7	127,367	116,214	2,375
Paralegals and legal assistants	25.25	25.82	1,010	1,033	40.0	52,514	53,706	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	28.89	27.59	1,147	1,093	39.7	45,836	42,376	1,586
Postsecondary teachers	45.14	46.16	1,796	1,841	39.8	72,655	72,185	1,610
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	28.49	27.93	1,129	1,104	39.6	42,831	41,514	1,503
Elementary and middle school teachers	29.06	27.93	1,155	1,104	39.7	43,243	41,514	1,488
Elementary school teachers, except special education	28.93	27.74	1,149	1,103	39.7	43,026	41,455	1,487
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	29.28	28.05	1,164	1,104	39.8	43,615	41,888	1,490
Secondary school teachers	30.43	29.54	1,203	1,155	39.5	44,877	43,269	1,475

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	\$23.71	\$20.01	\$956	\$800	40.3	\$49,695	\$41,617	2,096
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	32.90	24.86	1,269	989	38.6	64,996	50,047	1,975
Registered nurses	25.28	24.28	976	958	38.6	50,744	49,801	2,008
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	17.94	17.51	718	700	40.0	37,325	36,421	2,080
Healthcare support occupations	11.32	9.44	439	398	38.8	22,656	20,800	2,002
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.02	8.75	361	350	40.0	18,763	18,200	2,080
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.09	10.70	443	428	40.0	23,057	22,256	2,080
Protective service occupations	16.40	11.94	656	477	40.0	34,109	24,827	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.98	8.74	288	312	36.1	14,927	16,120	1,871
Cooks	10.07	9.79	391	392	38.8	20,108	20,367	1,998
Food service, tipped	3.21	2.24	107	73	33.4	5,577	3,777	1,737
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.74	8.85	392	348	40.2	20,364	18,117	2,091
Building cleaning workers	8.70	8.28	348	331	40.0	18,085	17,224	2,078
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.62	8.28	344	331	39.9	17,912	17,224	2,077
Personal care and service occupations	11.34	11.00	439	440	38.7	22,215	22,516	1,958
Sales and related occupations	21.36	13.70	862	548	40.4	44,824	28,496	2,098
Retail sales workers	12.06	8.50	492	332	40.8	25,600	17,264	2,123
Cashiers, all workers	8.72	8.10	343	324	39.3	17,820	16,848	2,043
Cashiers	8.72	8.10	343	324	39.3	17,820	16,848	2,043
Retail salespersons	13.76	11.20	578	392	42.0	30,047	20,399	2,184
Office and administrative support occupations	15.17	14.50	602	566	39.7	31,180	29,349	2,056
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	22.21	20.67	875	827	39.4	45,519	42,985	2,050
Financial clerks	15.05	15.00	591	577	39.3	30,747	29,994	2,043
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.45	14.42	573	579	39.7	29,812	30,098	2,063
Receptionists and information clerks ..	11.16	10.39	446	415	40.0	23,215	21,601	2,080
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.22	11.30	449	452	40.0	23,337	23,504	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	18.53	18.38	741	735	40.0	37,866	38,222	2,043
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	19.48	19.00	779	760	40.0	40,037	38,488	2,055
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	18.02	18.38	721	735	40.0	36,361	38,222	2,017
Office clerks, general	13.26	12.68	529	507	39.9	27,323	26,370	2,061
Construction and extraction occupations	17.00	15.00	688	582	40.4	35,764	30,285	2,103
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.16	16.50	704	660	41.0	36,610	34,320	2,133
Automotive technicians and repairers	15.45	14.40	655	648	42.4	34,050	33,696	2,204

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	\$15.23	\$13.20	\$649	\$563	42.6	\$33,729	\$29,250	2,215
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.52	16.94	694	677	39.6	36,062	35,229	2,058
Production occupations	12.98	12.39	515	495	39.7	26,790	25,746	2,064
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.57	12.38	463	495	40.0	24,056	25,746	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.44	10.68	415	420	39.7	20,785	21,112	1,990
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	10.15	9.00	406	360	40.0	20,223	18,512	1,992

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

³ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$20.67	\$15.20	\$826	\$600	40.0	\$42,856	\$31,200	2,074
Management occupations	43.62	30.00	1,831	1,230	42.0	95,225	63,948	2,183
Financial managers	48.14	41.29	1,926	1,652	40.0	100,136	85,881	2,080
Business and financial operations occupations	27.80	27.89	1,119	1,115	40.3	58,209	58,001	2,094
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	28.37	28.73	1,135	1,149	40.0	59,015	59,767	2,080
Financial analysts and advisors	25.56	27.89	1,020	1,115	39.9	53,053	58,001	2,076
Financial analysts	25.98	27.93	1,039	1,117	40.0	54,047	58,094	2,080
Computer and mathematical science occupations	39.95	37.95	1,609	1,540	40.3	83,665	80,059	2,094
Computer software engineers	42.16	43.95	1,695	1,738	40.2	88,146	90,388	2,091
Computer software engineers, systems software	41.48	39.42	1,659	1,577	40.0	86,271	82,000	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.12	24.00	1,222	1,038	40.6	63,548	53,997	2,110
Engineers	41.83	37.60	1,728	1,528	41.3	89,871	79,456	2,149
Computer hardware engineers	49.32	41.53	2,014	1,734	40.8	104,711	90,147	2,123
Engineering technicians, except drafters	23.70	19.56	948	782	40.0	49,286	40,687	2,080
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	24.15	19.56	966	782	40.0	50,230	40,687	2,080
Legal occupations	45.58	32.33	2,011	1,656	44.1	104,590	86,100	2,294
Paralegals and legal assistants	25.26	25.82	1,010	1,033	40.0	52,531	53,706	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	22.99	20.07	920	803	40.0	40,993	42,455	1,783
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	24.40	20.01	984	800	40.3	51,185	41,617	2,098
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	37.93	28.94	1,440	1,151	38.0	74,899	59,867	1,975
Healthcare support occupations	11.44	10.00	440	412	38.4	22,873	21,424	1,999
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.57	7.64	343	306	40.0	17,836	15,891	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.75	8.55	278	306	35.9	14,479	15,912	1,869
Cooks	9.74	9.79	378	392	38.8	19,662	20,367	2,018
Food service, tipped	3.21	2.24	107	73	33.4	5,577	3,777	1,737
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.36	8.28	377	331	40.3	19,612	17,224	2,094
Building cleaning workers	8.49	7.69	339	308	39.9	17,633	15,995	2,077
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.30	7.69	331	308	39.9	17,222	15,995	2,076
Sales and related occupations	21.36	13.70	862	548	40.4	44,824	28,496	2,098
Retail sales workers	12.06	8.50	492	332	40.8	25,600	17,264	2,123
Cashiers, all workers	8.72	8.10	343	324	39.3	17,820	16,848	2,043
Cashiers	8.72	8.10	343	324	39.3	17,820	16,848	2,043
Retail salespersons	13.76	11.20	578	392	42.0	30,047	20,399	2,184
Office and administrative support occupations	14.90	14.17	590	559	39.6	30,648	29,083	2,056

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	\$22.21	\$20.67	\$875	\$827	39.4	\$45,519	\$42,985	2,050
Financial clerks	14.80	15.00	579	563	39.1	30,106	29,250	2,034
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.69	13.98	541	559	39.5	28,140	29,078	2,055
Receptionists and information clerks ..	11.16	10.39	446	415	40.0	23,215	21,601	2,080
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.22	11.30	449	452	40.0	23,337	23,504	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	18.37	18.38	735	735	40.0	37,755	38,222	2,056
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	19.59	19.00	784	760	40.0	39,435	37,452	2,013
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	18.54	18.38	742	735	40.0	38,569	38,222	2,080
Office clerks, general	14.01	13.00	558	512	39.8	29,019	26,628	2,071
Construction and extraction occupations	17.25	15.55	698	622	40.5	36,317	32,344	2,105
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.15	16.50	705	660	41.1	36,635	34,320	2,136
Automotive technicians and repairers	15.45	14.40	655	648	42.4	34,050	33,696	2,204
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	15.23	13.20	649	563	42.6	33,729	29,250	2,215
Production occupations	12.82	12.38	509	495	39.7	26,465	25,746	2,064
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.57	12.38	463	495	40.0	24,056	25,746	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.41	10.50	416	420	39.9	21,014	21,798	2,018
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	10.15	9.00	406	360	40.0	20,223	18,512	1,992

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

³ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$23.79	\$21.86	\$949	\$875	39.9	\$46,172	\$41,517	1,941
Management occupations	42.88	35.82	1,715	1,433	40.0	85,587	75,504	1,996
Business and financial operations occupations	23.37	22.67	935	907	40.0	48,419	47,143	2,072
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.98	25.96	1,079	1,038	40.0	56,126	54,001	2,080
Community and social services occupations	19.25	18.24	768	730	39.9	39,170	38,029	2,035
Legal occupations	31.98	31.45	1,279	1,258	40.0	66,519	65,408	2,080
Lawyers	31.79	31.68	1,271	1,267	40.0	66,113	65,892	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	29.76	27.63	1,181	1,098	39.7	46,460	42,340	1,561
Postsecondary teachers	48.53	49.52	1,929	1,981	39.7	75,372	74,392	1,553
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	29.20	27.81	1,156	1,103	39.6	43,328	41,340	1,484
Elementary and middle school teachers	28.92	27.59	1,148	1,095	39.7	43,101	41,261	1,490
Elementary school teachers, except special education	28.96	27.59	1,149	1,097	39.7	43,080	41,261	1,488
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.70	23.56	904	942	39.8	44,891	48,140	1,977
Healthcare support occupations	10.96	9.00	436	360	39.8	22,055	18,720	2,013
Protective service occupations	25.77	25.40	1,031	1,016	40.0	53,609	52,832	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	16.05	15.46	642	618	40.0	32,951	32,001	2,053
Financial clerks	15.99	15.58	640	623	40.0	33,269	32,400	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.99	15.58	640	623	40.0	33,269	32,400	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	18.74	18.17	749	727	40.0	38,000	36,779	2,028
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	19.42	18.97	777	759	40.0	40,393	39,466	2,080
Office clerks, general	12.14	12.01	485	480	40.0	24,834	22,175	2,046

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

³ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$19.05	\$15.92	\$20.30	\$25.42
Management, professional, and related	35.07	30.64	43.03	33.85
Management, business, and financial	35.99	28.32	47.14	35.50
Professional and related	34.63	31.58	41.36	32.89
Service	8.94	9.12	9.12	7.91
Sales and office	15.92	14.65	16.04	19.63
Sales and related	18.43	15.37	22.04	32.45
Office and administrative support	14.28	13.95	13.10	16.35
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	17.17	16.59	16.17	26.62
Construction and extraction	17.25	18.47	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.15	16.27	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	11.39	10.97	11.58	-
Production	12.60	12.84	12.11	-
Transportation and material moving	9.67	8.54	10.84	-
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	4.2	8.0	9.3	6.2
Management, professional, and related	4.1	11.4	8.1	4.4
Management, business, and financial	5.9	8.7	18.5	7.5
Professional and related	4.9	14.6	7.2	6.3
Service	7.6	11.1	7.8	4.1
Sales and office	10.9	9.9	21.5	15.4
Sales and related	22.2	17.6	43.5	41.5
Office and administrative support	2.9	4.8	4.8	6.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	3.6	3.7	12.0	10.7
Construction and extraction	10.3	5.7	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5.2	4.0	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	5.0	11.6	3.7	-
Production	5.4	16.5	5.3	-
Transportation and material moving	4.4	5.5	9.4	-

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

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

³ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$17.08	\$14.40	\$685	\$563	40.1	\$35,543	\$29,250	2,081
Management occupations	28.07	27.33	1,221	1,132	43.5	63,498	58,872	2,262
Architecture and engineering occupations	26.73	17.79	1,098	712	41.1	57,105	36,999	2,136
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.18	8.42	256	306	35.7	13,317	15,891	1,855
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.21	7.50	368	300	40.0	19,151	15,600	2,080
Sales and related occupations	16.91	11.20	691	462	40.8	35,907	24,018	2,124
Retail sales workers	12.19	8.50	505	332	41.4	26,281	17,264	2,155
Retail salespersons	14.02	11.20	598	462	42.7	31,094	24,018	2,218
Office and administrative support occupations	14.43	14.20	567	562	39.3	29,486	29,203	2,044
Financial clerks	14.57	15.00	558	563	38.3	29,033	29,250	1,993
Secretaries and administrative assistants	16.03	16.83	641	673	40.0	33,345	35,000	2,080
Office clerks, general	12.69	12.68	508	507	40.0	26,396	26,370	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	18.47	20.16	739	806	40.0	38,417	41,933	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.27	15.82	671	648	41.2	34,907	33,696	2,145
Automotive technicians and repairers	15.45	14.40	655	648	42.4	34,050	33,696	2,204
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	15.23	13.20	649	563	42.6	33,729	29,250	2,215
Production occupations	12.84	13.03	517	521	40.3	26,868	27,104	2,093
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.37	8.90	375	356	40.0	18,492	17,680	1,974
Laborers and material movers, hand	8.61	7.54	344	302	40.0	16,485	15,681	1,915

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

³ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$24.83	\$17.55	\$989	\$683	39.8	\$51,266	\$35,619	2,065
Management occupations	54.04	39.71	2,217	1,745	41.0	115,291	90,730	2,133
Financial managers	48.14	41.29	1,926	1,652	40.0	100,136	85,881	2,080
Business and financial operations occupations	27.58	26.75	1,112	1,077	40.3	57,806	55,994	2,096
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	28.74	28.73	1,150	1,149	40.0	59,782	59,767	2,080
Financial analysts and advisors	22.64	20.75	903	830	39.9	46,944	43,150	2,074
Financial analysts	25.98	27.93	1,039	1,117	40.0	54,047	58,094	2,080
Computer and mathematical science occupations	41.33	42.06	1,668	1,731	40.4	86,734	90,002	2,098
Computer software engineers	41.26	43.95	1,661	1,738	40.2	86,357	90,388	2,093
Computer software engineers, systems software	40.16	39.42	1,606	1,577	40.0	83,531	82,000	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.76	31.63	1,281	1,265	40.3	66,624	65,797	2,098
Engineers	40.32	38.32	1,638	1,569	40.6	85,158	81,596	2,112
Engineering technicians, except drafters	20.55	19.56	822	782	40.0	42,751	40,687	2,080
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	20.68	19.56	827	782	40.0	43,024	40,687	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	22.81	20.07	912	803	40.0	41,119	44,186	1,803
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	25.42	25.25	1,027	942	40.4	53,413	48,982	2,101
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.92	22.62	960	905	38.5	49,897	47,050	2,003
Healthcare support occupations	8.52	7.43	341	297	40.0	17,730	15,454	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.62	9.60	314	309	36.4	16,321	16,078	1,893
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.50	8.28	385	331	40.5	20,006	17,224	2,106
Building cleaning workers	9.19	8.28	367	331	39.9	19,065	17,224	2,075
Sales and related occupations	34.60	14.83	1,348	588	39.0	70,099	30,576	2,026
Office and administrative support occupations	15.32	13.98	611	555	39.9	31,684	28,899	2,068
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	23.52	23.95	937	958	39.8	48,709	49,816	2,071
Financial clerks	15.03	14.47	600	579	39.9	31,226	30,098	2,077
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.91	13.98	555	559	39.9	28,856	29,078	2,075
Receptionists and information clerks	11.47	12.00	459	480	40.0	23,849	24,960	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	21.33	21.41	853	856	40.0	43,213	43,638	2,026
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	21.44	22.32	857	893	40.0	42,293	38,397	1,973
Office clerks, general	16.23	19.54	642	782	39.6	33,396	40,649	2,057
Construction and extraction occupations	15.76	12.90	648	490	41.1	33,679	25,480	2,137
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	27.56	26.55	1,078	1,062	39.1	56,032	55,203	2,033
Production occupations	12.81	12.38	501	486	39.1	26,057	25,251	2,035
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.57	12.38	463	495	40.0	24,056	25,746	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$11.58	\$11.00	\$461	\$440	39.8	\$23,972	\$22,880	2,070
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.76	10.00	470	400	40.0	24,459	20,800	2,080

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

³ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	\$25.22	\$22.67	–	\$19.86	\$19.01	\$23.36
Management, professional, and related	–	–	–	32.44	35.11	27.94
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	34.33	35.99	31.50
Professional and related	–	–	–	31.54	34.69	26.26
Service	–	–	–	9.77	8.94	15.04
Sales and office	–	–	–	15.91	15.90	15.94
Sales and related	–	–	–	18.43	18.43	–
Office and administrative support	–	–	–	14.59	14.24	15.94
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	23.05	23.05	–	16.60	16.62	–
Construction and extraction	22.27	22.27	–	14.47	14.54	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	–	–	–	17.02	17.00	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	–	–	11.49	11.39	–
Production	–	–	–	12.75	12.60	–
Transportation and material moving	–	–	–	9.70	9.67	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	9.8	2.1	–	3.5	4.2	4.6
Management, professional, and related	–	–	–	3.3	4.1	5.1
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	4.6	5.9	8.7
Professional and related	–	–	–	3.7	5.0	4.6
Service	–	–	–	7.0	7.6	14.1
Sales and office	–	–	–	9.5	11.0	4.5
Sales and related	–	–	–	22.2	22.2	–
Office and administrative support	–	–	–	2.3	2.8	4.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	5.3	5.3	–	3.6	3.8	–
Construction and extraction0	.0	–	7.1	7.7	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	–	–	–	5.0	5.2	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	–	–	4.9	5.0	–
Production	–	–	–	5.3	5.4	–
Transportation and material moving	–	–	–	4.4	4.4	–

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

² Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$19.10	\$17.93	\$34.03	\$34.03
Management, professional, and related	31.10	33.07	71.13	71.13
Management, business, and financial	32.69	33.46	—	—
Professional and related	30.38	32.90	—	—
Service	10.22	8.87	—	—
Sales and office	14.39	14.09	26.29	26.29
Sales and related	13.52	13.52	27.76	27.76
Office and administrative support	14.69	14.35	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.80	16.82	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	17.25	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.73	16.69	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	11.47	11.37	—	—
Production	12.74	12.60	—	—
Transportation and material moving	9.70	9.67	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	3.3	3.7	10.2	10.2
Management, professional, and related	3.2	4.2	33.6	33.6
Management, business, and financial	5.3	7.0	—	—
Professional and related	3.5	4.9	—	—
Service	9.8	7.4	—	—
Sales and office	6.2	7.4	21.3	21.3
Sales and related	20.8	20.8	20.2	20.2
Office and administrative support	2.4	2.9	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	3.7	3.8	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	10.3	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.9	5.1	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	5.0	5.0	—	—
Production	5.4	5.6	—	—
Transportation and material moving	4.4	4.4	—	—

¹ Wages of time workers are based solely on hourly rate or salary. Incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

² Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	\$22.51	\$26.96	\$18.22	\$19.98	\$19.40	\$23.11	\$16.29	\$8.29	\$14.06
Management, professional, and related	-	46.09	-	26.86	26.97	35.65	29.25	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	65.26	-	-	26.94	34.10	-	-	-
Professional and related	-	40.53	-	26.66	-	36.04	29.21	-	20.55
Service	-	-	10.85	-	-	10.89	9.71	7.24	-
Sales and office	-	17.34	15.54	16.43	15.74	14.77	14.76	8.93	-
Sales and related	-	-	16.20	20.78	-	23.59	-	7.84	-
Office and administrative support	14.98	17.33	14.19	14.49	16.09	12.90	14.73	9.89	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	17.21	17.36	18.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	-	-	18.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	12.36	11.82	-	-	-	-	6.98	-
Production	-	12.85	13.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving ...	-	-	10.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	12.6	2.0	9.1	13.2	3.9	8.3	14.8	1.4	9.0
Management, professional, and related	-	3.1	-	16.7	3.7	9.5	20.7	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	4.4	-	-	4.0	8.1	-	-	-
Professional and related	-	1.0	-	23.9	-	11.7	18.3	-	7.9
Service	-	-	4.4	-	-	11.3	10.9	3.4	-
Sales and office	-	8.8	13.9	17.7	4.2	4.2	4.3	11.8	-
Sales and related	-	-	19.4	38.6	-	22.5	-	3.3	-
Office and administrative support	18.1	8.9	8.3	13.6	3.6	4.7	4.5	17.2	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	2.2	14.0	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	8.1	6.7	-	-	-	-	4.5	-
Production	-	7.2	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving ...	-	-	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

² Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

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

The statistical area covered by this survey is defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of December 2003. The Austin–Round Rock, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Travis, and Williamson Counties, TX.

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from State unemployment insurance reports. Due to the volatility of industries within the private sector, sampling frames were developed using the most recent month of reference available at the time the sample was selected. Approximately one-fifth of the sample is reselected each year.

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two-stage stratified design with probability proportional to 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 clarify and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers whose jobs could be characterized by the criteria

identified in the last three steps. If a specific work level could not be determined, wages were still collected.

In step one, the jobs to be sampled were selected at each establishment by the BLS field economist. A complete list of employees was used for sampling, with each selected worker representing a job within the establishment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational leveling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Combined work levels

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

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

Collection period

Survey data were collected over a 13-month period for 60 metropolitan areas in the NCS program. For 20 small metropolitan areas, data were collected over a 4-month period. For each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment's most recent information at the time of collection. The payroll reference month shown in the tables reflects the average date of this information for all sample units.

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

Sample weights were calculated for each establishment and occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate data for the individual establishments or occupations into the various data series. Some of the establishments surveyed could not supply or refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member during the initial interview, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar "cells" were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of data for the nonrespondents equals the mean value of data for the respondents at some detailed "cell" level. Responding and nonresponding establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells that were additionally defined by major occupation group.

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

tics is used to derive the rate of change in the average hourly earnings.

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

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for each sampled occupation. Before being combined, individual wage rates are weighted by the number of workers; the sample weight, adjusted for nonresponding establishments and other factors; and the occupation's scheduled hours of work. The sample weight reflects the inverse of each unit's probability of selection at each sample selection stage and four weight adjustment factors. The first factor adjusts for establishment nonresponse and the second factor adjusts for occupational nonresponse. The third factor adjusts for any special situations that may have occurred during data collection. The fourth factor, post-stratification, also called benchmarking, is introduced to adjust estimated employment totals to the current counts of employment by industry. The latest available employment counts were used to derive average hourly earnings in this publication.

Not all calculated series met the criteria for publication. Before any series was published, it was reviewed to make sure that the number of observations underlying it was sufficient. This review prevented the publication of a series that could have revealed information about a specific establishment.

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

Percentiles

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

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

each published occupation. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

Data reliability

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	698,800	554,900	143,900
Management, professional, and related	223,600	128,600	95,100
Management, business, and financial	64,000	39,700	24,400
Professional and related	159,600	88,900	70,700
Service	138,200	119,700	18,500
Sales and office	205,400	179,900	25,500
Sales and related	72,800	72,800	–
Office and administrative support	132,600	107,100	25,500
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	65,100	61,400	–
Construction and extraction	14,700	13,600	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	50,400	47,800	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	66,500	65,300	–
Production	35,100	34,300	–
Transportation and material moving	31,500	31,000	–

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Austin-Round Rock, TX, May 2007**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	25,473	24,933	540
Total in sample	276	242	34
Responding	185	152	33
Refused or unable to provide data	47	46	1
Out of business or not in survey scope	44	44	0

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

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.