

Richland–Kennewick–Pasco, WA National Compensation Survey July 2006



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Preface

Data shown in this bulletin were collected as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) National Compensation Survey (NCS). The survey could not have been conducted without the cooperation of the many private 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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Introduction

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

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

NCS products

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

Changes to the publications

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

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

About the tables

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

Table 1 presents an overview of all tables in this bulletin. Mean hourly earnings, weekly hours, and relative standard errors are given for all industries, private industry, and State and local government for selected worker and establishment characteristics. The worker characteristics include high-level 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 ag-

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

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

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

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

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$20.04	3.6	35.9	\$19.24	4.2	35.9	\$24.25	2.5	35.6
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	31.23	5.4	36.1	32.01	7.2	37.1	28.89	2.3	33.4
Management, business, and financial	33.81	6.5	38.8	35.20	7.5	39.5	27.54	8.9	35.9
Professional and related	30.46	6.6	35.4	30.95	9.2	36.3	29.15	2.9	33.0
Service	11.56	8.5	33.5	9.95	8.6	32.6	19.56	7.0	38.8
Sales and office	13.67	2.4	35.3	13.32	2.7	35.1	16.35	3.3	36.7
Sales and related	12.70	5.8	32.3	12.70	5.9	32.5	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	14.28	3.1	37.4	13.80	3.6	37.3	16.43	3.4	37.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	23.42	6.4	39.3	22.74	7.1	39.2	28.92	5.2	40.0
Construction and extraction	24.16	8.1	39.0	23.92	8.5	38.9	28.44	5.0	40.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	21.84	9.4	40.0	19.22	13.6	40.0	29.19	6.5	40.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	15.04	6.4	37.0	14.66	7.4	37.0	19.17	5.9	36.4
Production	16.22	14.5	39.5	15.66	15.9	39.5	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.27	7.0	35.5	13.98	8.2	35.5	16.88	3.3	35.3
Full time	21.70	4.5	39.8	21.00	5.4	39.9	25.01	2.4	39.5
Part time	10.92	10.0	23.2	10.44	10.8	24.0	15.95	5.6	17.2
Union	21.47	5.1	36.7	20.33	7.7	37.5	23.39	2.8	35.4
Nonunion	19.22	5.6	35.4	18.83	5.8	35.4	29.20	4.0	37.2
Time	20.08	3.7	35.9	19.27	4.3	35.9	24.25	2.5	35.6
Incentive	18.09	17.6	36.7	18.09	17.6	36.7	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	18.74	8.3	40.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	19.34	4.8	35.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	15.38	5.0	35.0	15.29	5.1	34.9	22.72	5.9	35.9
100-499 workers	15.59	5.1	35.5	13.82	4.4	35.1	22.31	5.6	37.3
500 workers or more	31.25	2.3	37.7	34.07	2.9	39.3	25.53	1.4	34.6

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

² 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, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$20.04	3.6	\$21.70	4.5	\$10.92	10.0
Management occupations	40.31	8.2	40.34	8.2	–	–
Not able to be leveled	44.12	3.5	44.19	3.6	–	–
Engineering managers	54.19	1.7	54.19	1.7	–	–
Business and financial operations occupations	22.92	7.1	23.30	7.6	–	–
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	23.56	13.8	24.29	14.3	–	–
Training and development specialists	23.51	16.2	–	–	–	–
Computer and mathematical science occupations	30.93	5.8	30.93	5.8	–	–
Architecture and engineering occupations	39.28	5.0	39.28	5.0	–	–
Level 11	37.51	1.7	37.51	1.7	–	–
Not able to be leveled	34.29	6.5	34.29	6.5	–	–
Engineers	40.37	5.3	40.37	5.3	–	–
Level 11	37.39	1.5	–	–	–	–
Not able to be leveled	34.29	6.5	–	–	–	–
Industrial engineers, including health and safety	32.01	4.3	32.01	4.3	–	–
Nuclear engineers	44.80	6.3	44.80	6.3	–	–
Engineering technicians, except drafters	31.60	5.5	31.60	5.5	–	–
Life, physical, and social science occupations	32.89	5.1	32.89	5.1	–	–
Physical scientists	38.39	11.2	38.39	11.2	–	–
Community and social services occupations	21.68	24.9	–	–	–	–
Counselors	21.96	29.3	–	–	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	22.79	18.7	26.94	13.3	11.86	16.7
Level 9	34.79	.7	34.68	.7	–	–
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	30.08	11.9	30.19	12.0	–	–
Level 9	34.68	.7	–	–	–	–
Elementary and middle school teachers	33.71	1.5	34.02	.6	–	–
Level 9	34.02	.6	34.02	.6	–	–
Elementary school teachers, except special education	34.12	.6	34.12	.6	–	–
Level 9	34.12	.6	34.12	.6	–	–
Secondary school teachers	35.76	1.6	35.76	1.6	–	–
Level 9	35.76	1.6	35.76	1.6	–	–
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	35.76	1.6	35.76	1.6	–	–
Level 9	35.76	1.6	35.76	1.6	–	–
Teacher assistants	10.97	10.1	–	–	10.33	7.6
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	27.87	9.3	25.34	5.7	33.18	7.9
Level 9	30.83	5.6	28.85	4.7	–	–
Registered nurses	30.63	5.8	28.38	4.0	–	–
Level 9	30.67	5.8	28.42	4.1	–	–
Healthcare support occupations	12.55	6.8	–	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	21.46	7.4	23.16	5.7	–	–
Level 7	24.02	4.8	24.02	4.8	–	–
Fire fighters	21.85	.1	–	–	–	–
Police officers	26.34	1.0	26.34	1.0	–	–
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	26.34	1.0	26.34	1.0	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.76	5.3	9.39	17.4	8.05	1.1
Level 1	7.72	.6	–	–	7.71	.8
Level 2	8.06	2.1	–	–	8.08	2.1
Level 3	9.43	4.5	10.27	9.1	8.64	4.7
Cooks	10.86	7.3	11.93	7.8	–	–
Level 3	10.39	6.2	–	–	–	–
Food service, tipped	7.82	2.9	–	–	7.79	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Food service, tipped —Continued						
Level 1	\$7.67	0.8	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	7.80	2.4	—	—	\$7.68	1.0
Level 1	7.72	.8	—	—	7.76	1.2
Fast food and counter workers	8.27	3.0	—	—	8.04	1.7
Level 2	8.30	1.9	—	—	7.96	2.0
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.27	3.0	—	—	8.04	1.7
Level 2	8.30	1.9	—	—	7.96	2.0
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.90	12.7	\$13.74	13.8	8.18	4.4
Level 1	8.38	4.3	—	—	8.18	4.4
Level 3	9.86	18.4	9.86	18.4	—	—
Building cleaning workers	12.51	16.5	13.51	18.1	8.18	4.4
Level 1	8.38	4.3	—	—	8.18	4.4
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.80	17.8	13.68	18.6	—	—
Level 1	8.09	3.7	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	8.70	7.3	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	12.70	5.8	14.05	6.8	9.29	2.6
Level 2	9.37	6.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.94	15.0	—	—	—	—
Level 4	15.12	4.4	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.35	2.6	10.95	4.7	9.29	2.6
Level 2	9.37	6.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.94	15.0	—	—	—	—
Level 4	12.86	11.4	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	10.27	4.7	10.92	6.3	9.56	2.7
Level 3	10.24	22.0	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	10.27	4.7	10.92	6.3	9.56	2.7
Level 3	10.24	22.0	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	10.61	2.1	11.00	2.1	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	14.28	3.1	14.53	3.3	11.13	5.3
Level 2	12.21	3.9	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.59	7.0	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.55	3.8	—	—	—	—
Level 5	16.86	3.1	—	—	—	—
Level 6	17.49	3.5	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	14.68	16.3	—	—	—	—
Financial clerks	14.06	8.7	14.17	9.1	—	—
Level 3	9.46	22.2	—	—	—	—
Level 4	15.25	3.3	—	—	—	—
Level 5	17.68	4.6	—	—	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	14.15	4.3	14.15	4.3	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.16	11.9	14.26	12.5	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	12.61	2.1	12.74	2.6	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.95	7.1	14.95	7.1	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.39	9.8	14.39	9.8	—	—
Office clerks, general	14.89	5.7	15.27	5.4	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	24.16	8.1	24.50	8.0	—	—
Level 7	27.49	10.3	27.49	10.3	—	—
Electricians	27.22	8.9	27.22	8.9	—	—
Level 7	31.63	1.8	31.63	1.8	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21.84	9.4	21.84	9.4	—	—
Level 7	25.69	4.0	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.98	7.5	16.98	7.5	—	—
Production occupations	16.22	14.5	16.61	16.6	—	—
Level 2	9.38	2.8	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Miscellaneous production workers	\$11.40	12.4	\$12.03	13.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.27	7.0	14.93	6.3	\$10.20	6.9
Level 1	9.08	7.0	—	—	—	—
Level 2	13.12	8.6	—	—	—	—
Level 3	14.36	6.3	—	—	—	—
Level 4	18.15	6.2	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	9.35	8.5	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	16.65	2.4	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers, school	14.78	.4	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.98	10.1	16.16	10.9	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	12.16	9.4	12.88	8.3	9.51	3.5
Level 1	9.52	5.2	11.44	1.2	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	13.15	8.7	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	9.34	2.4	—	—	—	—

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 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, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$19.24	4.2	\$21.00	5.4	\$10.44	10.8
Management occupations	41.35	9.6	41.35	9.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	45.86	3.1	45.86	3.1	—	—
Engineering managers	54.29	1.7	54.29	1.7	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.47	8.2	23.72	9.2	—	—
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	24.29	14.3	24.29	14.3	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	39.62	5.3	39.62	5.3	—	—
Level 11	37.51	1.7	37.51	1.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	34.29	6.5	34.29	6.5	—	—
Engineers	40.39	5.5	40.39	5.5	—	—
Level 11	37.39	1.5	37.39	1.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	34.29	6.5	34.29	6.5	—	—
Industrial engineers, including health and safety	32.01	4.3	32.01	4.3	—	—
Nuclear engineers	44.87	6.7	44.87	6.7	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	34.18	5.5	34.18	5.5	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	29.19	11.7	25.33	8.0	—	—
Level 9	31.35	6.3	28.47	4.4	—	—
Registered nurses	31.17	6.6	—	—	—	—
Level 9	31.17	6.6	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	12.60	8.3	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.62	4.9	9.25	17.1	7.90	.3
Level 1	7.72	.6	—	—	7.71	.8
Level 2	8.04	1.8	—	—	8.02	1.7
Level 3	8.85	3.9	—	—	7.98	1.2
Cooks	10.65	9.5	11.80	9.6	—	—
Food service, tipped	7.81	2.9	—	—	7.75	1.1
Level 1	7.67	.8	—	—	7.74	1.2
Waiters and waitresses	7.80	2.4	—	—	7.68	1.0
Level 1	7.72	.8	—	—	7.76	1.2
Fast food and counter workers	8.11	3.0	—	—	7.85	.6
Level 2	8.23	1.8	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.11	3.0	—	—	7.85	.6
Level 2	8.23	1.8	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.35	16.2	13.30	18.0	8.18	4.4
Level 1	8.11	3.4	—	—	8.18	4.4
Building cleaning workers	12.30	20.2	13.50	22.7	8.18	4.4
Level 1	8.11	3.4	—	—	8.18	4.4
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.50	21.1	13.50	22.7	—	—
Level 1	8.09	3.7	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	8.70	7.3	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	12.70	5.9	14.05	6.8	9.22	2.5
Level 2	9.37	6.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.84	15.3	—	—	—	—
Level 4	15.12	4.4	14.81	4.1	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.33	2.6	10.95	4.7	9.22	2.5
Level 2	9.37	6.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.84	15.3	—	—	—	—
Level 4	12.86	11.4	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	10.24	4.8	10.92	6.3	9.46	2.5
Cashiers	10.24	4.8	10.92	6.3	9.46	2.5
Retail salespersons	10.61	2.1	11.00	2.1	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Office and administrative support occupations	\$13.80	3.6	\$14.05	3.9	\$11.06	5.7
Level 2	12.27	3.9	12.74	2.5	10.70	11.1
Level 3	11.97	8.0	11.97	8.4	—	—
Level 4	14.29	4.3	14.29	4.4	—	—
Level 5	15.99	4.7	15.99	4.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	14.68	16.3	—	—	—	—
Financial clerks	13.64	10.8	13.76	11.5	—	—
Level 3	8.93	22.3	—	—	—	—
Level 4	15.45	3.6	15.45	3.6	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.70	13.4	13.78	14.3	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	12.59	2.1	12.72	2.6	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.65	9.0	14.65	9.0	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.57	13.7	13.57	13.7	—	—
Office clerks, general	14.72	6.2	15.12	5.9	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	23.92	8.5	24.26	8.4	—	—
Level 7	27.25	10.9	27.25	10.9	—	—
Electricians	26.99	9.1	26.99	9.1	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.22	13.6	19.22	13.6	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.98	7.5	16.98	7.5	—	—
Production occupations	15.66	15.9	16.04	18.1	—	—
Level 2	9.38	2.8	9.54	3.0	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	9.96	7.4	10.32	9.1	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.98	8.2	14.67	7.3	9.62	6.8
Level 1	8.89	6.9	9.67	10.8	—	—
Level 2	13.11	8.7	—	—	—	—
Level 3	13.71	7.6	13.94	9.0	—	—
Level 4	18.73	5.8	18.73	5.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	9.35	8.5	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.77	10.4	15.95	11.2	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	12.16	9.6	12.89	8.4	9.51	3.5
Level 1	9.30	5.6	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	13.15	8.7	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	9.34	2.4	—	—	—	—

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 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, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$24.25	2.5	\$25.01	2.4	\$15.95	5.6
Management occupations	34.05	8.3	34.22	8.5	–	–
Architecture and engineering occupations	33.79	12.0	33.79	12.0	–	–
Life, physical, and social science occupations	27.76	10.1	27.76	10.1	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	29.69	2.5	32.06	1.7	16.84	6.9
Level 9	34.79	.7	34.68	.7	–	–
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	34.50	.2	34.68	.7	–	–
Level 9	34.68	.7	34.68	.7	–	–
Elementary and middle school teachers	33.71	1.5	34.02	.6	–	–
Level 9	34.02	.6	34.02	.6	–	–
Elementary school teachers, except special education	34.12	.6	34.12	.6	–	–
Level 9	34.12	.6	34.12	.6	–	–
Secondary school teachers	35.76	1.6	35.76	1.6	–	–
Level 9	35.76	1.6	35.76	1.6	–	–
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	35.76	1.6	35.76	1.6	–	–
Level 9	35.76	1.6	35.76	1.6	–	–
Teacher assistants	13.05	6.3	–	–	12.56	.3
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.05	6.9	25.35	7.6	–	–
Protective service occupations	23.78	5.9	23.96	6.1	–	–
Level 7	24.02	4.8	24.02	4.8	–	–
Fire fighters	21.85	.1	–	–	–	–
Police officers	26.34	1.0	26.34	1.0	–	–
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	26.34	1.0	26.34	1.0	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	12.18	4.8	–	–	–	–
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	15.36	6.4	15.36	6.4	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	16.43	3.4	16.61	3.0	–	–
Level 3	16.67	4.5	16.88	4.0	–	–
Level 4	15.69	5.1	15.69	5.1	–	–
Level 5	17.61	3.7	17.61	3.7	–	–
Financial clerks	15.94	8.9	15.94	8.9	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	28.44	5.0	28.44	5.0	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	29.19	6.5	29.19	6.5	–	–
Level 7	27.04	8.1	27.04	8.1	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	16.88	3.3	17.29	3.3	–	–
Bus drivers	16.65	2.4	–	–	–	–
Bus drivers, school	14.78	.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 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, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$20.04	3.6	\$21.70	4.5	\$10.92	10.0
Management occupations	40.31	8.2	40.34	8.2	—	—
Group III	44.86	6.5	—	—	—	—
Engineering managers	54.19	1.7	54.19	1.7	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	22.92	7.1	23.30	7.6	—	—
Group II	19.27	5.7	—	—	—	—
Group III	28.34	6.2	—	—	—	—
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	23.56	13.8	24.29	14.3	—	—
Training and development specialists	23.51	16.2	—	—	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	30.93	5.8	30.93	5.8	—	—
Group III	36.89	4.4	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	39.28	5.0	39.28	5.0	—	—
Group II	24.99	4.5	—	—	—	—
Group III	38.58	5.2	—	—	—	—
Group IV	48.53	2.5	—	—	—	—
Engineers	40.37	5.3	40.37	5.3	—	—
Group III	38.64	5.6	—	—	—	—
Group IV	48.53	2.5	—	—	—	—
Industrial engineers, including health and safety	32.01	4.3	32.01	4.3	—	—
Nuclear engineers	44.80	6.3	44.80	6.3	—	—
Group III	43.80	6.2	43.80	6.2	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	31.60	5.5	31.60	5.5	—	—
Group II	25.47	3.2	—	—	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	32.89	5.1	32.89	5.1	—	—
Group III	37.46	9.2	—	—	—	—
Physical scientists	38.39	11.2	38.39	11.2	—	—
Group III	38.74	11.4	—	—	—	—
Community and social services occupations	21.68	24.9	—	—	—	—
Counselors	21.96	29.3	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	22.79	18.7	26.94	13.3	11.86	16.7
Group I	10.97	10.1	—	—	—	—
Group III	34.98	.8	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	30.08	11.9	30.19	12.0	—	—
Group III	34.68	.7	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	33.71	1.5	34.02	.6	—	—
Group III	34.02	.6	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	34.12	.6	34.12	.6	—	—
Group III	34.12	.6	34.12	.6	—	—
Secondary school teachers	35.76	1.6	35.76	1.6	—	—
Group III	35.76	1.6	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	35.76	1.6	35.76	1.6	—	—
Group III	35.76	1.6	35.76	1.6	—	—
Teacher assistants	10.97	10.1	—	—	10.33	7.6
Group I	10.97	10.1	—	—	10.33	7.6
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	27.87	9.3	25.34	5.7	33.18	7.9
Group II	24.95	15.2	—	—	—	—
Group III	30.66	5.8	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	30.63	5.8	28.38	4.0	—	—
Group III	30.63	5.8	28.38	4.0	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	12.55	6.8	—	—	—	—
Group I	12.55	6.8	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	21.46	7.4	23.16	5.7	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Protective service occupations –Continued						
Group II	\$22.04	4.0	–	–	–	–
Fire fighters	21.85	.1	–	–	–	–
Police officers	26.34	1.0	\$26.34	1.0	–	–
Group II	26.26	1.2	–	–	–	–
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	26.34	1.0	26.34	1.0	–	–
Group II	26.26	1.2	26.26	1.2	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.76	5.3	9.39	17.4	\$8.05	1.1
Group I	8.35	1.0	–	–	–	–
Cooks	10.86	7.3	11.93	7.8	–	–
Group I	10.24	6.9	–	–	–	–
Food service, tipped	7.82	2.9	–	–	7.79	1.1
Group I	7.82	2.9	–	–	–	–
Waiters and waitresses	7.80	2.4	–	–	7.68	1.0
Group I	7.80	2.4	–	–	7.68	1.0
Fast food and counter workers	8.27	3.0	–	–	8.04	1.7
Group I	8.27	3.0	–	–	–	–
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.27	3.0	–	–	8.04	1.7
Group I	8.27	3.0	–	–	8.04	1.7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.90	12.7	13.74	13.8	8.18	4.4
Group I	12.56	15.4	–	–	–	–
Building cleaning workers	12.51	16.5	13.51	18.1	8.18	4.4
Group I	12.49	16.7	–	–	–	–
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.80	17.8	13.68	18.6	–	–
Group I	12.77	17.9	13.66	18.8	–	–
Personal care and service occupations	8.70	7.3	–	–	–	–
Group I	8.70	7.3	–	–	–	–
Sales and related occupations	12.70	5.8	14.05	6.8	9.29	2.6
Group I	11.38	2.9	–	–	–	–
Retail sales workers	10.35	2.6	10.95	4.7	9.29	2.6
Group I	10.15	5.3	–	–	–	–
Cashiers, all workers	10.27	4.7	10.92	6.3	9.56	2.7
Group I	10.37	6.5	–	–	–	–
Cashiers	10.27	4.7	10.92	6.3	9.56	2.7
Group I	10.37	6.5	–	–	9.56	2.7
Retail salespersons	10.61	2.1	11.00	2.1	–	–
Group I	9.64	2.7	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	14.28	3.1	14.53	3.3	11.13	5.3
Group I	13.38	3.6	–	–	–	–
Group II	18.46	7.2	–	–	–	–
Financial clerks	14.06	8.7	14.17	9.1	–	–
Group I	13.56	10.0	–	–	–	–
Group II	17.73	3.9	–	–	–	–
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	14.15	4.3	14.15	4.3	–	–
Group I	14.08	4.1	14.08	4.1	–	–
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.16	11.9	14.26	12.5	–	–
Group I	13.55	14.2	13.62	15.2	–	–
Receptionists and information clerks	12.61	2.1	12.74	2.6	–	–
Group I	12.68	2.4	12.74	2.6	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.95	7.1	14.95	7.1	–	–
Group I	13.25	9.3	–	–	–	–
Group II	17.21	3.3	–	–	–	–
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.39	9.8	14.39	9.8	–	–
Group I	12.41	11.3	12.41	11.3	–	–
Group II	16.44	3.9	16.44	3.9	–	–
Office clerks, general	14.89	5.7	15.27	5.4	–	–
Group I	14.60	9.3	14.60	9.3	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Construction and extraction occupations	\$24.16	8.1	\$24.50	8.0	—	—
Group I	19.42	27.7	—	—	—	—
Group II	27.12	6.3	—	—	—	—
Electricians	27.22	8.9	27.22	8.9	—	—
Group II	30.62	3.3	30.62	3.3	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21.84	9.4	21.84	9.4	—	—
Group II	22.42	9.5	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.98	7.5	16.98	7.5	—	—
Production occupations	16.22	14.5	16.61	16.6	—	—
Group I	10.65	5.2	—	—	—	—
Group II	26.62	7.8	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	11.40	12.4	12.03	13.7	—	—
Group I	10.84	12.6	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.27	7.0	14.93	6.3	\$10.20	6.9
Group I	13.98	6.7	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	16.65	2.4	—	—	—	—
Group I	16.65	2.4	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers, school	14.78	.4	—	—	—	—
Group I	14.78	.4	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.98	10.1	16.16	10.9	—	—
Group I	15.77	10.5	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	12.16	9.4	12.88	8.3	9.51	3.5
Group I	12.50	8.4	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	13.15	8.7	—	—	—	—
Group I	13.50	6.4	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	9.34	2.4	—	—	—	—
Group I	9.49	2.3	—	—	—	—

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, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.87	\$10.63	\$16.00	\$27.48	\$37.74
Management occupations	20.38	32.34	41.76	48.66	56.35
Engineering managers	45.61	50.13	55.05	58.67	62.74
Business and financial operations occupations	17.08	17.51	21.63	27.03	33.11
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	17.11	17.51	22.78	31.55	35.15
Training and development specialists	17.11	17.51	17.51	35.15	35.15
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.54	21.92	32.73	37.55	39.15
Architecture and engineering occupations	27.67	33.08	39.28	45.60	49.87
Engineers	29.59	34.01	40.40	46.70	49.87
Industrial engineers, including health and safety	27.67	29.47	31.54	34.19	35.25
Nuclear engineers	37.16	39.87	44.16	48.08	52.00
Engineering technicians, except drafters	24.37	26.88	32.46	35.56	40.89
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.34	30.59	30.59	35.48	43.03
Physical scientists	22.34	30.77	37.93	43.61	58.27
Community and social services occupations	11.85	14.27	17.93	27.25	41.95
Counselors	11.85	14.00	16.79	32.50	41.95
Education, training, and library occupations	9.18	12.16	19.39	34.81	40.41
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	12.71	23.14	32.41	39.33	41.95
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.40	28.82	34.81	39.57	41.95
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.40	28.69	34.81	40.17	41.95
Secondary school teachers	25.79	31.09	37.72	41.95	41.95
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.79	31.09	37.72	41.95	41.95
Teacher assistants	9.09	9.18	9.27	12.16	13.29
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	18.28	22.41	25.12	35.00	37.00
Registered nurses	22.92	25.77	32.46	35.00	35.00
Healthcare support occupations	10.36	10.76	11.60	16.00	16.00
Protective service occupations	8.44	17.27	22.83	26.91	29.46
Fire fighters	17.58	21.90	22.83	22.84	25.11
Police officers	21.44	23.15	27.12	28.38	29.55
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	21.44	23.15	27.12	28.38	29.55
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.44	7.63	7.75	8.60	11.33
Cooks	8.00	9.00	10.25	12.69	13.51
Food service, tipped	7.44	7.44	7.63	7.63	8.00
Waiters and waitresses	7.63	7.63	7.63	7.63	7.94
Fast food and counter workers	7.63	7.64	7.83	8.10	9.14
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.63	7.64	7.83	8.10	9.14
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.35	8.25	12.31	19.73	19.73
Building cleaning workers	5.78	7.76	10.57	19.73	19.73
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	5.78	7.76	11.76	19.73	19.73
Personal care and service occupations	7.63	7.63	7.65	8.85	10.48
Sales and related occupations	7.63	8.75	10.27	14.84	18.87
Retail sales workers	7.63	8.05	9.74	11.24	14.57
Cashiers, all workers	7.63	7.95	9.40	11.42	14.57
Cashiers	7.63	7.95	9.40	11.42	14.57
Retail salespersons	7.63	8.25	10.00	11.24	14.57
Office and administrative support occupations	9.79	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.87
Financial clerks	5.78	12.03	16.00	16.00	18.87

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006** —
Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	\$12.91	\$13.36	\$13.60	\$13.70	\$16.82
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	5.78	12.03	16.00	16.44	18.87
Receptionists and information clerks	11.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	14.85
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.79	13.72	14.87	17.38	19.30
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	8.53	12.45	15.05	17.19	17.62
Office clerks, general	9.79	11.00	15.78	17.00	18.80
Construction and extraction occupations	13.73	15.00	24.29	31.03	32.95
Electricians	13.73	20.67	30.50	32.30	34.11
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10.00	16.30	22.81	26.12	32.46
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	12.00	15.88	18.07	18.55	20.35
Production occupations	8.50	9.45	11.77	21.68	31.15
Miscellaneous production workers	8.25	9.16	9.45	11.23	21.68
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.19	11.20	14.00	14.98	19.36
Bus drivers	14.49	14.94	16.10	19.36	19.36
Bus drivers, school	14.49	14.49	14.74	15.14	15.20
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.00	13.00	14.00	18.84	21.92
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.80	10.06	12.01	14.88	14.90
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.28	11.67	14.30	14.90	14.90
Packers and packagers, hand	7.49	7.55	8.83	10.76	10.76

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

² 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, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.69	\$10.00	\$14.57	\$25.00	\$37.26
Management occupations	20.38	34.21	43.46	49.72	56.63
Engineering managers	45.61	50.13	56.10	58.67	62.74
Business and financial operations occupations	17.08	17.51	22.45	30.32	35.15
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	17.51	17.51	22.78	35.15	35.15
Architecture and engineering occupations	27.67	33.17	39.71	46.11	49.87
Engineers	29.63	34.01	40.40	46.83	49.87
Industrial engineers, including health and safety	27.67	29.47	31.54	34.19	35.25
Nuclear engineers	37.16	39.71	44.16	48.11	52.00
Life, physical, and social science occupations	30.39	30.59	30.59	37.50	46.70
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	17.99	22.41	28.74	35.00	37.00
Registered nurses	22.92	25.61	35.00	35.00	35.00
Healthcare support occupations	10.36	10.76	11.40	16.00	16.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.44	7.63	7.65	8.38	10.63
Cooks	8.00	8.50	10.17	12.69	13.77
Food service, tipped	7.44	7.44	7.63	7.63	8.00
Waiters and waitresses	7.63	7.63	7.63	7.63	7.94
Fast food and counter workers	7.63	7.64	7.76	7.97	8.75
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.63	7.64	7.76	7.97	8.75
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5.78	7.76	10.57	19.73	19.73
Building cleaning workers	5.78	7.76	10.57	19.73	19.73
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	5.78	7.76	10.57	19.73	19.73
Personal care and service occupations	7.63	7.63	7.65	8.85	10.48
Sales and related occupations	7.63	8.75	10.25	15.00	18.87
Retail sales workers	7.63	8.00	9.71	11.24	14.57
Cashiers, all workers	7.63	7.95	9.40	11.22	14.57
Cashiers	7.63	7.95	9.40	11.22	14.57
Retail salespersons	7.63	8.25	10.00	11.24	14.57
Office and administrative support occupations	9.79	11.98	13.00	16.00	17.95
Financial clerks	5.78	12.03	15.78	16.00	18.87
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	5.78	12.03	16.00	16.00	18.87
Receptionists and information clerks	11.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	14.85
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.50	12.45	14.80	17.62	18.66
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	8.53	9.79	12.86	17.28	17.62
Office clerks, general	9.79	11.00	15.78	17.00	18.80
Construction and extraction occupations	13.73	15.00	24.29	30.50	32.95
Electricians	13.73	20.67	30.50	32.95	34.11
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10.00	13.50	18.55	24.16	26.12
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	12.00	15.88	18.07	18.55	20.35
Production occupations	8.25	9.45	11.56	20.40	31.15
Miscellaneous production workers	8.00	9.16	9.45	11.23	11.47

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$8.00	\$10.85	\$14.00	\$14.90	\$18.88
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.00	13.00	14.00	18.84	21.85
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.80	10.06	12.01	14.88	14.90
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.28	11.67	14.30	14.90	14.90
Packers and packagers, hand	7.49	7.55	8.83	10.76	10.76

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.

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SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$13.10	\$16.44	\$22.34	\$31.03	\$38.41
Management occupations	27.09	27.09	34.82	38.41	42.73
Architecture and engineering occupations	21.39	27.53	35.56	39.47	44.52
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.34	22.34	28.45	31.03	37.74
Education, training, and library occupations	12.05	21.42	32.03	39.58	41.95
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.91	29.58	35.36	40.17	41.95
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.40	28.82	34.81	39.57	41.95
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.40	28.69	34.81	40.17	41.95
Secondary school teachers	25.79	31.09	37.72	41.95	41.95
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.79	31.09	37.72	41.95	41.95
Teacher assistants	11.05	11.52	12.37	13.11	19.10
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	18.72	21.27	23.90	28.45	32.17
Protective service occupations	17.27	19.92	22.84	28.00	30.06
Fire fighters	17.58	21.90	22.83	22.84	25.11
Police officers	21.44	23.15	27.12	28.38	29.55
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	21.44	23.15	27.12	28.38	29.55
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.04	11.38	11.97	12.88	13.22
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.82	13.00	14.73	18.24	21.33
Office and administrative support occupations	13.51	14.62	15.99	18.62	21.09
Financial clerks	12.91	13.60	16.44	18.62	19.40
Construction and extraction occupations	20.50	27.82	27.82	31.03	31.52
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.99	23.03	31.52	32.53	39.77
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.49	14.74	16.10	19.36	19.36
Bus drivers	14.49	14.94	16.10	19.36	19.36
Bus drivers, school	14.49	14.49	14.74	15.14	15.20

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, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$9.45	\$12.45	\$18.65	\$30.50	\$39.63
Management occupations	20.38	32.34	41.76	48.66	56.35
Engineering managers	45.61	50.13	55.05	58.67	62.74
Business and financial operations occupations	17.08	17.51	22.45	27.03	35.15
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	17.51	17.51	22.78	35.15	35.15
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.54	21.92	32.73	37.55	39.15
Architecture and engineering occupations	27.67	33.08	39.28	45.60	49.87
Engineers	29.59	34.01	40.40	46.70	49.87
Industrial engineers, including health and safety	27.67	29.47	31.54	34.19	35.25
Nuclear engineers	37.16	39.87	44.16	48.08	52.00
Engineering technicians, except drafters	24.37	26.88	32.46	35.56	40.89
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.34	30.59	30.59	35.48	43.03
Physical scientists	22.34	30.77	37.93	43.61	58.27
Education, training, and library occupations	12.59	19.39	27.13	37.72	41.95
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	12.72	23.17	32.41	39.33	41.95
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.80	29.05	34.81	39.58	41.95
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.40	28.69	34.81	40.17	41.95
Secondary school teachers	25.79	31.09	37.72	41.95	41.95
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.79	31.09	37.72	41.95	41.95
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	17.10	20.83	23.90	27.36	33.48
Registered nurses	22.43	23.94	27.36	32.46	35.42
Protective service occupations	15.79	18.96	22.84	27.12	29.46
Police officers	21.44	23.15	27.12	28.38	29.55
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	21.44	23.15	27.12	28.38	29.55
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.44	7.63	8.00	10.17	12.88
Cooks	10.00	10.17	12.47	12.88	13.77
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5.78	10.25	12.88	19.73	19.73
Building cleaning workers	5.78	8.99	13.00	19.73	19.73
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	5.78	7.76	14.26	19.73	19.73
Sales and related occupations	8.80	9.74	11.88	17.20	23.94
Retail sales workers	8.25	9.35	10.03	12.67	14.57
Cashiers, all workers	8.53	9.35	10.12	12.67	14.57
Cashiers	8.53	9.35	10.12	12.67	14.57
Retail salespersons	7.69	9.20	10.15	11.73	15.90
Office and administrative support occupations	10.66	12.00	14.69	16.25	18.87
Financial clerks	5.78	12.03	16.00	16.44	18.87
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	12.91	13.36	13.60	13.70	16.82
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	5.78	12.03	16.00	16.50	18.87
Receptionists and information clerks	11.13	12.00	13.00	13.00	14.85
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.79	13.72	14.87	17.38	19.30
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	8.53	12.45	15.05	17.19	17.62
Office clerks, general	9.79	13.43	15.99	17.00	19.16
Construction and extraction occupations	13.73	20.50	24.32	31.03	32.95
Electricians	13.73	20.67	30.50	32.30	34.11
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10.00	16.30	22.81	26.12	32.46
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	12.00	15.88	18.07	18.55	20.35

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Production occupations	\$9.00	\$9.45	\$11.77	\$21.68	\$31.15
Miscellaneous production workers	9.16	9.45	11.23	11.47	21.68
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.00	12.68	14.30	16.72	20.33
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.00	13.00	14.00	18.84	21.92
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.00	11.00	14.30	14.90	14.90

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.

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SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.63	\$7.64	\$8.25	\$10.75	\$15.19
Education, training, and library occupations	9.09	9.18	9.27	12.16	13.29
Teacher assistants	9.09	9.09	9.27	12.16	12.85
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.88	33.34	35.00	35.59	37.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.63	7.63	7.64	8.00	9.00
Food service, tipped	7.63	7.63	7.63	7.65	8.00
Waiters and waitresses	7.63	7.63	7.63	7.63	7.94
Fast food and counter workers	7.63	7.64	7.75	7.97	8.38
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.63	7.64	7.75	7.97	8.38
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.35	7.35	8.10	9.00	9.25
Building cleaning workers	7.35	7.35	8.10	9.00	9.25
Sales and related occupations	7.63	7.63	7.95	9.50	12.00
Retail sales workers	7.63	7.63	7.95	9.50	12.00
Cashiers, all workers	7.63	7.73	8.28	9.60	12.66
Cashiers	7.63	7.73	8.28	9.60	12.66
Office and administrative support occupations	7.79	9.00	12.00	13.50	14.00
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.55	7.80	8.83	12.15	15.00
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.49	7.63	8.50	10.25	13.00

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

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

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

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, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$21.70	\$18.65	\$863	\$743	39.8	\$43,548	\$37,294	2,007
Management occupations	40.34	41.76	1,619	1,709	40.1	84,179	88,878	2,087
Engineering managers	54.19	55.05	2,195	2,202	40.5	114,121	114,500	2,106
Business and financial operations occupations	23.30	22.45	938	898	40.3	48,792	46,700	2,094
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	24.29	22.78	985	917	40.6	51,230	47,694	2,109
Computer and mathematical science occupations	30.93	32.73	1,243	1,360	40.2	64,612	70,725	2,089
Architecture and engineering occupations	39.28	39.28	1,570	1,571	40.0	81,642	81,702	2,079
Engineers	40.37	40.40	1,615	1,616	40.0	83,968	84,032	2,080
Industrial engineers, including health and safety	32.01	31.54	1,280	1,262	40.0	66,572	65,603	2,080
Nuclear engineers	44.80	44.16	1,792	1,766	40.0	93,186	91,853	2,080
Engineering technicians, except drafters	31.60	32.46	1,256	1,299	39.8	65,324	67,525	2,067
Life, physical, and social science occupations	32.89	30.59	1,310	1,224	39.8	66,748	63,627	2,030
Physical scientists	38.39	37.93	1,536	1,517	40.0	79,856	78,901	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	26.94	27.13	1,018	1,035	37.8	39,578	40,321	1,469
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	30.19	32.41	1,124	1,215	37.2	41,128	43,756	1,362
Elementary and middle school teachers	34.02	34.81	1,265	1,305	37.2	45,629	46,994	1,341
Elementary school teachers, except special education	34.12	34.81	1,254	1,305	36.7	45,260	46,994	1,327
Secondary school teachers	35.76	37.72	1,270	1,320	35.5	45,810	47,527	1,281
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	35.76	37.72	1,270	1,320	35.5	45,810	47,527	1,281
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.34	23.90	997	952	39.3	50,573	48,734	1,996
Registered nurses	28.38	27.36	1,090	1,079	38.4	53,179	52,406	1,874
Protective service occupations	23.16	22.84	984	932	42.5	51,172	48,450	2,209
Police officers	26.34	27.12	1,068	1,085	40.6	55,543	56,410	2,109
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	26.34	27.12	1,068	1,085	40.6	55,543	56,410	2,109
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.39	8.00	359	320	38.3	18,478	16,640	1,968
Cooks	11.93	12.47	471	468	39.5	22,798	21,143	1,910
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	13.74	12.88	558	548	40.6	28,889	28,392	2,103
Building cleaning workers	13.51	13.00	539	520	39.9	27,911	26,395	2,066
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.68	14.26	546	565	39.9	28,256	28,392	2,065
Sales and related occupations	14.05	11.88	560	475	39.9	29,122	24,710	2,073
Retail sales workers	10.95	10.03	435	401	39.7	22,612	20,862	2,065
Cashiers, all workers	10.92	10.12	431	410	39.5	22,434	21,320	2,054
Cashiers	10.92	10.12	431	410	39.5	22,434	21,320	2,054
Retail salespersons	11.00	10.15	438	406	39.8	22,786	21,112	2,071

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, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Office and administrative support occupations	\$14.53	\$14.69	\$581	\$587	40.0	\$29,998	\$29,786	2,064
Financial clerks	14.17	16.00	568	640	40.1	29,552	33,280	2,085
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	14.15	13.60	566	544	40.0	29,429	28,294	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.26	16.00	572	640	40.1	29,756	33,280	2,087
Receptionists and information clerks ..	12.74	13.00	510	520	40.0	26,362	27,040	2,069
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.95	14.87	597	595	40.0	30,106	30,936	2,014
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.39	15.05	574	600	39.9	28,536	30,482	1,984
Office clerks, general	15.27	15.99	611	640	40.0	31,763	33,257	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	24.50	24.32	980	973	40.0	49,213	44,749	2,009
Electricians	27.22	30.50	1,089	1,220	40.0	56,613	63,440	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21.84	22.81	873	912	40.0	44,840	46,571	2,053
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.98	18.07	679	723	40.0	35,324	37,586	2,080
Production occupations	16.61	11.77	666	471	40.1	34,146	24,482	2,056
Miscellaneous production workers	12.03	11.23	483	449	40.2	24,609	23,358	2,046
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.93	14.30	592	560	39.6	29,975	29,120	2,008
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	16.16	14.00	646	560	40.0	32,863	29,120	2,034
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	12.88	14.30	512	572	39.8	26,219	28,683	2,035

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$21.00	\$16.73	\$837	\$655	39.9	\$43,084	\$34,008	2,052
Management occupations	41.35	43.46	1,660	1,738	40.2	86,327	90,397	2,088
Engineering managers	54.29	56.10	2,200	2,244	40.5	114,375	116,688	2,107
Business and financial operations occupations	23.72	22.78	957	917	40.4	49,776	47,694	2,098
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	24.29	22.78	985	917	40.6	51,230	47,694	2,109
Architecture and engineering occupations	39.62	39.71	1,584	1,588	40.0	82,367	82,597	2,079
Engineers	40.39	40.40	1,616	1,616	40.0	84,016	84,032	2,080
Industrial engineers, including health and safety	32.01	31.54	1,280	1,262	40.0	66,572	65,603	2,080
Nuclear engineers	44.87	44.16	1,795	1,766	40.0	93,326	91,853	2,080
Life, physical, and social science occupations	34.18	30.59	1,364	1,224	39.9	70,954	63,627	2,076
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.33	23.32	990	897	39.1	51,495	46,634	2,033
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.25	8.00	354	320	38.3	18,401	16,640	1,990
Cooks	11.80	11.25	470	450	39.8	24,445	23,400	2,071
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	13.30	12.31	542	515	40.7	28,172	26,790	2,119
Building cleaning workers	13.50	12.36	538	474	39.9	27,994	24,648	2,074
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.50	12.36	538	474	39.9	27,994	24,648	2,074
Sales and related occupations	14.05	11.88	560	475	39.9	29,122	24,710	2,073
Retail sales workers	10.95	10.03	435	401	39.7	22,612	20,862	2,065
Cashiers, all workers	10.92	10.12	431	410	39.5	22,434	21,320	2,054
Cashiers	10.92	10.12	431	410	39.5	22,434	21,320	2,054
Retail salespersons	11.00	10.15	438	406	39.8	22,786	21,112	2,071
Office and administrative support occupations	14.05	13.36	562	534	40.0	29,243	27,780	2,081
Financial clerks	13.76	16.00	552	640	40.1	28,702	33,280	2,087
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.78	16.00	553	640	40.2	28,771	33,280	2,088
Receptionists and information clerks ..	12.72	13.00	509	520	40.0	26,467	27,040	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.65	14.80	586	592	40.0	30,472	30,780	2,080
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.57	12.86	543	514	40.0	28,223	26,738	2,080
Office clerks, general	15.12	15.78	605	631	40.0	31,454	32,822	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	24.26	24.29	971	972	40.0	48,643	44,694	2,005
Electricians	26.99	30.50	1,080	1,220	40.0	56,147	63,440	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.22	18.55	769	742	40.0	39,968	38,584	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.98	18.07	679	723	40.0	35,324	37,586	2,080
Production occupations	16.04	11.77	644	471	40.1	32,963	24,045	2,055
Miscellaneous production workers	10.32	9.45	415	378	40.2	21,072	19,652	2,041

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, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$14.67	\$14.00	\$583	\$560	39.7	\$29,841	\$29,120	2,034
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.95	14.00	638	560	40.0	32,404	29,120	2,031
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	12.89	14.30	513	572	39.8	26,226	29,744	2,034

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$25.01	\$22.96	\$987	\$924	39.5	\$45,504	\$44,366	1,820
Management occupations	34.22	34.82	1,369	1,393	40.0	71,168	72,426	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	33.79	35.56	1,347	1,422	39.9	70,032	73,965	2,073
Life, physical, and social science occupations	27.76	28.45	1,099	1,140	39.6	51,797	46,459	1,866
Education, training, and library occupations	32.06	34.13	1,180	1,249	36.8	42,988	45,747	1,341
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	34.68	35.36	1,268	1,311	36.6	45,731	47,196	1,319
Elementary and middle school teachers	34.02	34.81	1,265	1,305	37.2	45,629	46,994	1,341
Elementary school teachers, except special education	34.12	34.81	1,254	1,305	36.7	45,260	46,994	1,327
Secondary school teachers	35.76	37.72	1,270	1,320	35.5	45,810	47,527	1,281
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	35.76	37.72	1,270	1,320	35.5	45,810	47,527	1,281
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.35	23.90	1,007	956	39.7	49,154	49,702	1,939
Protective service occupations	23.96	22.84	1,032	1,076	43.1	53,688	55,977	2,241
Police officers	26.34	27.12	1,068	1,085	40.6	55,543	56,410	2,109
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	26.34	27.12	1,068	1,085	40.6	55,543	56,410	2,109
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	15.36	14.73	614	589	40.0	31,420	30,638	2,046
Office and administrative support occupations	16.61	16.08	661	642	39.8	33,116	33,257	1,994
Financial clerks	15.94	16.44	638	658	40.0	33,157	34,195	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	28.44	27.82	1,138	1,113	40.0	59,151	57,864	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	29.19	31.52	1,167	1,261	40.0	57,859	65,562	1,982
Transportation and material moving occupations	17.29	17.47	671	676	38.8	31,041	34,195	1,796

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$19.24	\$15.29	\$13.82	\$34.07
Management, professional, and related	32.01	25.35	19.95	38.75
Management, business, and financial	35.20	23.33	33.69	42.04
Professional and related	30.95	26.56	—	37.68
Service	9.95	8.78	8.72	17.32
Sales and office	13.32	12.86	13.13	18.65
Sales and related	12.70	12.72	12.67	—
Office and administrative support	13.80	12.94	13.81	18.65
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	22.74	21.61	16.89	—
Construction and extraction	23.92	22.31	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	19.22	18.56	19.12	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.66	14.46	12.19	—
Production	15.66	12.51	12.14	—
Transportation and material moving	13.98	14.89	12.25	—
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	4.2	5.1	4.4	2.9
Management, professional, and related	7.2	12.3	21.2	4.8
Management, business, and financial	7.5	8.4	11.7	3.2
Professional and related	9.2	17.8	—	5.0
Service	8.6	5.2	4.0	8.9
Sales and office	2.7	5.2	3.6	7.6
Sales and related	5.9	11.7	4.6	—
Office and administrative support	3.6	5.4	5.1	7.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	7.1	6.5	5.5	—
Construction and extraction	8.5	7.4	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	13.6	22.7	2.2	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	7.4	5.0	7.0	—
Production	15.9	14.2	9.5	—
Transportation and material moving	8.2	8.7	6.5	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. 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, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$16.22	\$14.30	\$645	\$572	39.7	\$33,166	\$29,744	2,045
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.87	7.76	354	310	39.9	18,407	16,145	2,076
Sales and related occupations	15.01	13.85	600	554	40.0	31,206	28,800	2,079
Retail sales workers	11.00	10.03	438	401	39.8	22,757	20,862	2,069
Office and administrative support occupations	12.98	13.00	520	520	40.0	27,028	27,040	2,082
Financial clerks	12.89	15.15	518	606	40.2	26,925	31,512	2,088
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ...	12.71	16.00	511	640	40.2	26,570	33,280	2,090
Construction and extraction occupations	22.31	24.29	893	972	40.0	44,343	44,694	1,987
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.56	23.55	742	942	40.0	38,596	48,984	2,080
Production occupations	12.51	10.05	500	402	40.0	26,012	20,904	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.15	14.30	606	572	40.0	31,167	29,744	2,057

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$25.65	\$22.60	\$1,025	\$898	40.0	\$52,797	\$46,299	2,058
Management occupations	46.91	45.52	1,886	1,821	40.2	98,080	94,682	2,091
Engineering managers	54.29	56.10	2,200	2,244	40.5	114,375	116,688	2,107
Business and financial operations occupations ...	26.65	24.05	1,083	994	40.6	56,291	51,709	2,112
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	27.96	25.88	1,143	1,139	40.9	59,432	59,223	2,126
Architecture and engineering occupations	39.84	39.63	1,594	1,585	40.0	82,873	82,430	2,080
Engineers	40.21	39.87	1,608	1,595	40.0	83,627	82,930	2,080
Nuclear engineers	43.52	41.29	1,741	1,652	40.0	90,523	85,883	2,080
Life, physical, and social science occupations	34.63	30.59	1,382	1,224	39.9	71,883	63,627	2,076
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.56	23.42	1,000	900	39.1	51,994	46,800	2,034
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.27	8.08	360	323	38.9	18,731	16,806	2,021
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	17.00	19.73	705	789	41.5	36,658	41,038	2,156
Office and administrative support occupations	16.38	16.10	655	644	40.0	34,062	33,488	2,080
Financial clerks	16.80	18.87	672	755	40.0	34,944	39,250	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.66	17.62	706	705	40.0	36,733	36,645	2,080
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	16.78	17.62	671	705	40.0	34,910	36,645	2,080
Office clerks, general	16.75	16.13	670	645	40.0	34,841	33,550	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.30	18.55	812	742	40.0	42,230	38,584	2,080
Production occupations	17.04	11.77	685	471	40.2	34,894	24,482	2,047
Miscellaneous production workers	10.12	9.45	407	378	40.2	20,643	19,652	2,039
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.40	11.67	523	450	39.0	26,504	23,420	1,978
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.95	10.85	431	434	39.4	21,544	22,568	1,967
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.44	11.67	441	467	38.5	22,924	24,272	2,003

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	\$21.47	\$20.33	\$23.39	\$19.22	\$18.83	\$29.20
Management, professional, and related	25.16	19.68	28.25	33.93	34.17	31.23
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	34.56	35.20	30.17
Professional and related	25.28	19.68	28.69	33.65	33.74	32.27
Service	17.08	14.12	19.56	9.19	9.12	19.38
Sales and office	15.75	15.25	16.24	13.16	13.09	17.17
Sales and related	15.55	—	—	12.32	12.32	—
Office and administrative support	15.82	14.88	16.33	13.78	13.68	17.17
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	26.50	26.34	27.72	16.63	15.07	—
Construction and extraction	—	27.47	29.46	—	15.75	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	24.31	22.98	27.04	16.79	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	18.37	18.23	19.17	11.15	11.15	—
Production	23.24	22.90	—	10.94	10.94	—
Transportation and material moving	16.15	16.00	16.88	11.34	11.34	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	5.1	7.7	2.8	5.6	5.8	4.0
Management, professional, and related	11.1	29.3	2.0	4.0	4.3	5.7
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	6.8	7.5	8.4
Professional and related	11.8	29.3	2.6	4.5	4.8	8.7
Service	12.1	25.4	7.6	4.7	4.6	28.8
Sales and office	1.1	.9	2.5	3.2	3.2	13.4
Sales and related	1.4	—	—	6.9	6.9	—
Office and administrative support	1.5	1.9	2.7	4.1	4.1	13.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	4.3	4.9	4.8	11.1	6.7	—
Construction and extraction	—	5.2	5.4	—	8.5	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.5	6.7	8.1	26.8	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	8.3	10.0	5.9	5.2	5.2	—
Production	13.6	16.2	—	6.7	6.7	—
Transportation and material moving	3.8	4.8	3.3	9.2	9.2	—

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, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$20.08	\$19.27	\$18.09	\$18.09
Management, professional, and related	31.23	32.01	—	—
Management, business, and financial	33.81	35.20	—	—
Professional and related	30.46	30.95	—	—
Service	11.57	9.95	—	—
Sales and office	13.45	13.07	20.16	20.16
Sales and related	12.02	12.02	—	—
Office and administrative support	14.28	13.81	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	24.12	23.48	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	25.04	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	21.84	19.22	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.82	14.41	—	—
Production	16.22	15.66	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.88	13.52	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	3.7	4.3	17.6	17.6
Management, professional, and related	5.4	7.2	—	—
Management, business, and financial	6.5	7.5	—	—
Professional and related	6.6	9.2	—	—
Service	8.6	8.6	—	—
Sales and office	1.6	1.8	32.5	32.5
Sales and related	1.8	1.8	—	—
Office and administrative support	3.1	3.6	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	5.0	5.9	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	5.9	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	9.4	13.6	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	6.5	7.6	—	—
Production	14.5	15.9	—	—
Transportation and material moving	5.9	7.3	—	—

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, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	–	\$15.87	\$13.46	–	\$12.59	\$30.31	\$15.02	\$8.80	–
Management, professional, and related	–	33.84	–	–	–	38.08	18.19	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	32.90	–	–	–	39.06	–	–	–
Professional and related Service	–	34.52	–	–	–	37.74	18.23	–	–
Service	–	–	–	–	–	–	10.23	8.69	–
Sales and office	–	12.70	12.48	–	13.41	14.68	17.49	–	–
Sales and related	–	–	12.12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	13.31	13.66	–	–	14.59	17.49	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	18.38	–	–	–	30.34	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	11.65	14.57	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production	–	11.63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	–	11.70	14.62	–	–	–	–	–	–
Relative error ⁴ (percent)									
All workers	–	15.1	4.9	–	31.3	3.8	9.1	4.3	–
Management, professional, and related	–	6.2	–	–	–	4.3	17.4	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	14.8	–	–	–	4.3	–	–	–
Professional and related Service	–	20.7	–	–	–	4.8	19.3	–	–
Service	–	–	–	–	–	–	10.3	3.6	–
Sales and office	–	3.9	.6	–	26.8	3.0	10.1	–	–
Sales and related	–	–	.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	13.9	2.5	–	–	3.3	10.1	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	2.3	–	–	–	5.9	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	8.3	6.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production	–	10.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	–	3.7	10.1	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing one worker or more in private goods-producing industries (mining, construction, and manufacturing); private service-providing industries (trade, transportation, and utilities, information, financial activities, professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and other services); State governments; and local governments employing 50 or more workers. 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 Richland–Kennewick–Pasco, WA, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Benton and Franklin Counties.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

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

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

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time or part-time, union or nonunion, and time or 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 collec-

tion. 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, poststratification, also called benchmarking, is introduced to adjust estimated employment totals to the current counts of employment by industry. The latest available employment counts were used to derive average hourly earnings in this publication.

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

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

Percentiles

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

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

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$17.75, with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is from \$16.46 to \$18.04 (\$17.75 minus and plus \$0.29, where \$0.29 is the product of 1.645 times 1.0 percent times \$17.75). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	79,100	64,900	14,200
Management, professional, and related	25,000	17,200	7,800
Management, business, and financial	4,900	3,900	1,000
Professional and related	20,100	13,300	6,800
Service	15,400	13,100	2,300
Sales and office	18,000	15,900	2,100
Sales and related	7,600	7,400	–
Office and administrative support	10,400	8,500	1,900
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	8,700	7,800	900
Construction and extraction	6,400	6,100	300
Installation, maintenance, and repair	2,300	1,600	600
Production, transportation, and material moving	12,000	10,900	1,100
Production	4,400	4,200	–
Transportation and material moving	7,600	6,700	900

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, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, July 2006**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	3,362	3,336	27
Total in sample	160	135	25
Responding	124	102	22
Refused or unable to provide data	29	26	3
Out of business or not in survey scope	7	7	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.