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HIGHLIGHTS OF KENNEWICK-RICHLAND-PASCO, WA NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY AUGUST 2007

Workers in the Kennewick-Richland-Pasco metropolitan area earned an average of \$20.58 per hour in August 2007, according to new survey results from the National Compensation Survey (NCS) released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Richard J. Holden reported wage data for workers in a wide range of occupational groups, including average hourly earnings of \$40.26 for architecture and engineering occupations and \$14.56 for office and administrative support occupations. Another occupational group, food preparation and serving related, had a mean hourly wage rate of \$8.92. The NCS data available for the Kennewick area include earnings for 20 major occupational groups with additional detail for selected occupations within those groups. (See table 1.)

Engineers, part of the architecture and engineering occupational group, earned \$40.96 per hour. Within the office and administrative support occupational group, secretaries and administrative assistants averaged \$15.02 per hour and general office clerks, \$14.69. Cooks, an occupation within the food preparation and serving related group, registered an average hourly rate of \$11.01, and fast food and counter workers earned \$8.40 per hour.

Broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics is available from NCS for the local area. Full-time workers averaged \$22.36 per hour while their part-time counterparts earned \$11.69. Union workers earned \$22.52 and non-union workers, \$19.56. Workers in establishments with 1-99 workers averaged \$16.19 per hour, those in establishments with 100-499 workers earned \$16.40, and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$32.36.

The occupational wage data available from NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. NCS results also include the work level and respective earnings for occupations determined by a point factor leveling process. The four occupational leveling factors are: knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. Details on the NCS are available at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm.

The NCS data provided in the detailed bulletin covered 153 establishments with one or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. Agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government were excluded from the survey. This sample of establishments represented 83,200 workers in the Kennewick-Richland-Pasco Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which is comprised of Benton and Franklin Counties in Washington.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA National Compensation Survey August 2007 (Bulletin 3140-23). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Western Information Office by calling (415) 625-2270 from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. PT. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm.

Table 1. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers², Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA, August 2007

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All workers	\$20.58	3.7	\$22.36	4.7	\$11.69	9.7
Management occupations	41.32	9.2	41.32	9.2	_	_
Engineering managers	55.81	2.8	55.81	2.8	-	_
Business and financial operations occupations Human resources, training, and labor relations	23.55	7.2	23.66	7.9	_	_
specialists	25.38 21.59	15.2 10.0	25.34 21.59	15.8 10.0	_	_
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.72	8.0	26.72	8.0	_	_
Architecture and engineering occupations	40.26	4.4	40.26	4.4		
Architecture and engineering occupations Engineers	40.26	4.4	40.26	4.4	_	-
Industrial engineers, including health and safety	33.02	4.1	33.02	4.1	_	_
Nuclear engineers	46.50	6.9	46.50	6.9	_	_
Life, physical, and social science occupations	30.72	11.4	32.64	7.3	_	-
Community and social services occupations	21.63	29.2	-	_	-	-
Counselors	21.63	29.2	-	-	-	-
Education, training, and library occupations Primary, secondary, and special education school	22.86	17.8	28.36	14.9	11.92	12.1
teachers	30.44	12.9	30.44	12.9	-	-
Elementary and middle school teachers Elementary school teachers, except special	35.43 35.52	.3	35.43 35.52	.3	_	_
education	34.84	.4 4.1	34.84	.4 4.1	_	_
vocational education	34.84	4.1	34.84	4.1	_	_
Teacher assistants	10.48	9.7	_	_	10.42	9.8
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	13.64	20.6	_	_	-	_
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	30.71	10.0	27.24	7.6	37.00	5.6
Registered nurses	33.42	8.7	-	-	-	-
Healthcare support occupations	12.84	7.3	_	_	-	-
Protective service occupations	22.98	14.9	26.69	13.0	-	_
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.92	6.1	9.37	17.4	8.36	1.8
Cooks	11.01	7.8	11.84	10.7	_	-
Food service, tipped	8.13	2.9	_	-	7.93	.3
Waiters and waitresses	8.21	3.6	_	_	7.91	.5
Fast food and counter workers	8.40	3.3	_	-	8.42	3.8
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.37	3.8	_	_	8.38	4.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance						
occupations	13.92	9.8	14.67	10.4	8.45	3.3
Building cleaning workers	13.44	13.2	14.37	14.1	8.45	3.3
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.65	13.8	14.37	14.1	_	_
Personal care and service occupations	9.17	8.9	_	_	_	_
Sales and related occupations	12.70	6.7	14.02	7.8	9.27	1.7
Retail sales workers	10.36	1.4	10.96	1.6	9.27	1.7
Cashiers, all workers	10.54	4.7	11.27	5.8	9.70	2.9
Cashiers	10.54	4.7	11.27	5.8	9.70	2.9
Retail salespersons	10.01	5.0	10.46	4.1	_	_
Office and administrative support occupations	14.56	3.2	14.92	3.5	11.11	5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings1 for full-time and part-time workers2, Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA, August 2007 — Continued

	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
Occupation ³	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Financial clerks	\$14.88	6.8	\$15.00	7.0	_	_
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks		8.1	14.61	8.4	_	_
Receptionists and information clerks		5.5	12.86	5.5	_	_
Stock clerks and order fillers	12.35	13.1			_	_
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.02	7.9	15.19	8.4	_	_
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive		13.2	14.44	13.6	_	_
Office clerks, general	14.69	6.4	15.30	5.9	-	_
Construction and extraction occupations	24.68	7.6	25.00	7.6	_	_
Electricians	27.72	7.1	27.72	7.1	-	_
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance	21.92	11.4	21.93	11.4	_	-
workers	18.63	6.7	18.63	6.7	-	_
Production occupations	16.09	15.0	16.48	17.1	_	_
Miscellaneous production workers	10.39	7.8	10.82	9.5	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.84	8.0	15.51	9.0	\$12.39	8.1
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	16.68	10.8	16.87	11.6	_	-
Laborers and material movers, hand	12.05	6.7	12.51	7.6	10.80	3.4
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers,						
hand	13.29	7.3	13.15	8.5	-	_
Packers and packagers, hand	9.98	2.7	_	_	_	_

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

² 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

Occupational Classification (SOC) system. 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.

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.

employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule. 3 Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard