

Anchorage, AK National Compensation Survey December 2005



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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Anchorage, AK, metropolitan area. Data were collected between June 2005 and July 2006; the average reference month is December 2005. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and an appendix with detailed information on occupational classifications.

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

NCS products

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

Changes to the publications

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

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

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by high-level occupational ag-

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

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

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

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

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Anchorage, AK, December 2005

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	\$20.10	2.5	36.3	\$19.02	3.0	36.1	\$26.16	2.1	37.3
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	30.71	3.8	37.3	30.81	5.3	38.0	30.46	3.0	35.8
Management, business, and financial	33.73	5.7	39.7	34.15	5.6	39.9	—	—	—
Professional and related	29.28	3.6	36.2	28.92	5.4	36.9	29.97	2.5	34.9
Service	12.46	5.3	33.6	10.87	2.6	32.9	24.77	5.1	40.8
Sales and office	15.21	2.0	36.5	14.66	2.3	36.2	18.82	3.7	38.5
Sales and related	14.57	3.8	35.5	14.58	3.8	35.5	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	15.48	2.1	37.0	14.71	2.4	36.6	18.85	3.7	38.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	22.11	11.7	40.0	22.24	12.2	40.0	—	—	—
Construction and extraction	25.37	11.1	40.0	25.46	11.3	40.0	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.80	16.6	40.0	17.75	17.8	40.0	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	19.48	6.4	35.6	19.30	6.4	35.5	—	—	—
Production	18.14	10.9	35.3	17.04	10.4	35.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	19.78	7.7	35.7	19.78	7.8	35.6	—	—	—
Full time	21.09	2.6	39.4	20.08	3.2	39.5	26.14	2.0	39.2
Part time	11.92	6.3	21.8	11.64	6.3	22.6	—	—	—
Union	24.57	4.5	36.9	23.73	8.5	35.1	25.49	1.5	39.1
Nonunion	18.42	4.3	36.0	18.07	4.5	36.3	30.39	8.4	29.1
Time	20.13	2.5	36.3	19.03	3.1	36.1	26.16	2.1	37.3
Incentive	18.84	6.8	35.7	18.84	6.8	35.7	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	17.77	3.4	35.6	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	17.19	6.0	36.9	17.20	6.0	36.9	—	—	—
100-499 workers	20.19	5.0	34.5	20.19	5.0	34.5	—	—	—
500 workers or more	24.42	3.6	37.2	22.38	6.8	37.1	26.20	2.1	37.3

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

² 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, Anchorage, AK, December 2005**

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	\$20.10	2.5	\$21.09	2.6	\$11.92	6.3
Management occupations	37.64	8.4	37.55	8.5	—	—
Level 9	29.11	5.7	29.11	5.7	—	—
Level 11	42.96	3.8	42.96	3.8	—	—
Level 12	60.75	27.5	60.75	27.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	39.13	8.2	38.79	8.6	—	—
General and operations managers	52.84	13.3	52.84	13.3	—	—
Financial managers	30.95	12.1	30.95	12.1	—	—
Education administrators	39.38	10.5	39.38	10.5	—	—
Medical and health services managers	39.30	21.2	38.86	22.3	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	27.70	6.2	27.70	6.2	—	—
Level 7	24.03	3.2	24.03	3.2	—	—
Level 8	28.06	5.9	28.06	5.9	—	—
Level 9	28.51	5.0	28.51	5.0	—	—
Accountants and auditors	24.05	7.5	24.05	7.5	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	28.78	7.8	28.78	7.8	—	—
Level 9	33.30	2.9	33.30	2.9	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.22	2.6	30.22	2.6	—	—
Engineers	31.73	19.1	31.73	19.1	—	—
Level 11	53.76	6.5	—	—	—	—
Petroleum engineers	51.75	5.4	51.75	5.4	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	26.66	7.2	26.66	7.2	—	—
Community and social services occupations	23.42	11.9	25.41	7.3	—	—
Counselors	29.90	5.8	29.90	5.8	—	—
Legal occupations	56.19	22.2	48.67	33.0	—	—
Lawyers	79.93	1.1	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	30.96	4.8	31.77	7.4	24.56	22.9
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	32.39	1.6	33.50	1.3	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	21.54	17.9	22.21	21.9	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	30.72	14.1	31.04	14.5	28.13	12.8
Level 5	19.21	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 6	20.42	3.8	—	—	—	—
Level 8	26.75	6.9	—	—	—	—
Level 9	30.70	6.9	30.50	7.4	—	—
Registered nurses	28.30	7.3	27.75	8.1	—	—
Level 8	26.73	7.5	—	—	—	—
Level 9	29.03	6.7	28.44	8.2	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	13.48	2.1	13.65	1.5	—	—
Level 4	13.80	1.3	13.81	1.3	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	13.71	.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	13.66	.6	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	19.69	11.6	20.24	11.0	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	13.51	14.5	13.77	14.1	—	—
Security guards	13.51	14.5	13.77	14.1	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.91	3.2	10.08	2.6	9.63	8.5
Level 1	8.81	3.0	9.09	7.1	8.12	5.9
Level 2	9.43	6.8	8.60	4.6	10.14	9.2
Level 3	9.97	8.9	10.69	5.5	—	—
Level 4	11.55	3.4	11.55	3.4	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	14.82	12.4	14.82	12.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Anchorage, AK, December 2005** — 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)
Chefs and head cooks	\$14.29	15.3	\$14.29	15.3	—	—
Cooks	10.88	4.7	10.84	4.5	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.76	4.7	10.76	4.7	—	—
Food service, tipped	9.26	9.1	8.44	1.9	\$10.05	12.9
Level 1	8.86	7.3	—	—	—	—
Level 2	9.59	12.4	—	—	—	—
Level 3	8.37	9.4	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	7.23	.5	—	—	7.21	.3
Level 2	7.17	.1	—	—	7.20	.2
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	9.53	12.6	—	—	—	—
Level 1	9.53	12.6	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	8.72	3.4	—	—	9.01	4.4
Level 2	8.76	3.6	—	—	9.11	4.7
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	—	—	—	—	9.66	10.8
Level 2	9.33	11.8	—	—	9.91	10.7
Dishwashers	8.80	.7	8.74	.0	—	—
Level 1	8.85	.8	8.79	.4	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.53	6.5	12.75	7.0	10.18	4.4
Level 1	11.19	5.4	11.22	5.4	—	—
Level 3	13.29	8.3	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	11.93	4.9	12.11	5.3	10.18	4.5
Level 1	11.19	5.4	11.22	5.4	—	—
Level 3	13.24	8.5	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.31	9.1	12.45	10.1	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.96	6.3	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	10.67	4.0	10.53	4.5	11.84	9.6
Level 3	9.15	8.5	9.06	8.1	—	—
Level 4	13.38	8.2	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	14.57	3.8	15.62	3.6	9.72	7.4
Level 2	8.97	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.54	10.7	—	—	—	—
Level 4	16.48	2.8	—	—	—	—
Level 5	15.51	20.3	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	20.92	3.5	20.92	3.5	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	20.80	3.7	20.80	3.7	—	—
Retail sales workers	11.85	3.4	12.54	2.1	9.66	8.8
Level 2	8.89	6.2	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.55	11.6	—	—	—	—
Level 4	15.93	4.0	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	12.27	4.4	13.10	5.6	10.89	5.7
Level 2	9.96	4.8	—	—	—	—
Level 3	13.58	8.8	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	12.27	4.4	13.10	5.6	10.89	5.7
Level 2	9.96	4.8	—	—	—	—
Level 3	13.58	8.8	—	—	—	—
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	10.43	15.9	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	12.10	1.5	12.38	2.1	9.48	2.3
Level 4	17.51	2.9	18.05	1.8	—	—
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	14.24	8.3	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	15.48	2.1	15.79	2.4	11.97	7.7
Level 2	11.46	7.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.63	2.3	—	—	—	—
Level 4	15.21	2.5	—	—	—	—
Level 5	16.72	3.0	—	—	—	—
Level 6	22.69	5.1	—	—	—	—
Level 7	22.15	4.5	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	15.55	15.2	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Anchorage, AK, December 2005** — 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)
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	\$22.67	11.7	\$22.67	11.7	—	—
Financial clerks	15.82	6.7	15.84	6.8	—	—
Level 3	12.63	3.0	—	—	—	—
Level 4	15.07	2.3	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.90	5.3	15.90	5.3	—	—
Level 4	14.98	2.0	14.98	2.0	—	—
Customer service representatives	17.39	8.5	17.38	8.6	—	—
Level 4	17.30	6.2	17.28	6.3	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	12.06	4.8	12.50	4.1	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	11.73	3.1	11.73	3.1	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	16.08	18.8	18.74	14.9	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.44	2.5	15.27	2.4	—	—
Level 4	15.11	3.4	15.11	3.4	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	16.14	1.8	16.14	1.8	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.96	5.0	14.49	4.6	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.76	2.3	13.85	2.4	—	—
Level 3	13.16	1.9	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.25	3.9	14.34	4.2	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	25.37	11.1	25.37	11.1	—	—
Level 7	25.45	12.8	25.45	12.8	—	—
Carpenters	22.11	9.1	22.11	9.1	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.80	16.6	17.80	16.6	—	—
Level 5	18.42	4.1	—	—	—	—
Level 7	27.47	5.8	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	14.77	10.3	14.77	10.3	—	—
Production occupations	18.14	10.9	20.25	10.5	—	—
Level 5	16.24	10.7	—	—	—	—
Level 7	27.95	7.8	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	19.78	7.7	21.70	5.8	\$9.20	12.1
Level 1	9.00	7.1	—	—	—	—
Level 2	11.52	4.0	—	—	—	—
Level 3	14.14	2.6	—	—	—	—
Level 4	18.85	5.5	—	—	—	—
Level 5	17.35	8.6	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	25.33	27.2	—	—	—	—
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	98.97	4.2	98.97	4.2	—	—
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers	98.97	4.2	98.97	4.2	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	17.84	3.0	17.84	3.1	—	—
Level 3	14.73	3.8	14.73	3.8	—	—
Level 4	19.68	3.4	19.69	3.3	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	19.21	2.6	19.22	2.6	—	—
Level 4	19.06	4.2	19.06	4.2	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	15.69	8.7	15.67	8.8	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Anchorage, AK, December 2005** — 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)
Laborers and material movers, hand	\$12.24	14.1	\$14.41	15.8	\$8.70	10.8
Level 1	8.98	7.5	—	—	—	—
Level 2	11.87	7.3	—	—	10.34	2.1
Level 3	13.22	3.5	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	12.76	15.7	14.90	16.5	8.86	14.1
Level 1	9.08	9.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	13.22	3.5	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. 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, Anchorage, AK, December 2005

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	\$19.02	3.0	\$20.08	3.2	\$11.64	6.3
Management occupations	38.49	10.7	38.38	10.9	—	—
Level 9	30.84	6.8	30.84	6.8	—	—
Level 11	42.57	4.8	42.57	4.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	35.96	13.2	35.16	13.9	—	—
General and operations managers	52.84	13.3	52.84	13.3	—	—
Financial managers	31.21	13.9	31.21	13.9	—	—
Medical and health services managers	47.34	15.1	47.08	16.6	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	28.80	5.6	28.80	5.6	—	—
Level 7	24.03	3.2	24.03	3.2	—	—
Level 8	28.06	5.9	28.06	5.9	—	—
Level 9	28.51	5.0	28.51	5.0	—	—
Accountants and auditors	25.62	4.6	25.62	4.6	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.28	10.8	26.28	10.8	—	—
Level 9	33.83	6.4	33.83	6.4	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.31	2.9	30.31	2.9	—	—
Engineers	31.73	19.1	31.73	19.1	—	—
Level 11	53.76	6.5	53.76	6.5	—	—
Petroleum engineers	51.75	5.4	51.75	5.4	—	—
Community and social services occupations	—	—	16.03	8.3	—	—
Legal occupations	56.19	22.2	48.67	33.0	—	—
Lawyers	79.93	1.1	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	24.54	10.3	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	21.54	17.9	22.21	21.9	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	30.75	14.6	31.09	15.2	28.13	12.8
Level 5	19.21	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 6	20.42	3.8	—	—	—	—
Level 8	26.75	6.9	—	—	—	—
Level 9	30.78	7.5	30.58	8.2	—	—
Registered nurses	28.20	7.7	27.58	8.8	—	—
Level 8	26.73	7.5	—	—	—	—
Level 9	28.94	7.4	28.25	9.5	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	13.48	2.1	13.65	1.5	—	—
Level 4	13.80	1.3	13.81	1.3	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	13.71	.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	13.66	.6	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	12.37	13.4	—	—	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	12.52	14.6	—	—	—	—
Security guards	12.52	14.6	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.91	3.2	10.08	2.6	9.63	8.5
Level 1	8.81	3.0	9.09	7.1	8.12	5.9
Level 2	9.43	6.8	8.60	4.6	10.14	9.2
Level 3	9.97	8.9	10.69	5.5	—	—
Level 4	11.55	3.4	11.55	3.4	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	14.82	12.4	14.82	12.4	—	—
Chefs and head cooks	14.29	15.3	14.29	15.3	—	—
Cooks	10.88	4.7	10.84	4.5	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.76	4.7	10.76	4.7	—	—
Food service, tipped	9.26	9.1	8.44	1.9	10.05	12.9
Level 1	8.86	7.3	9.88	16.3	7.35	2.8
Level 2	9.59	12.4	—	—	—	—
Level 3	8.37	9.4	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Anchorage, AK, December 2005 — 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)
Waiters and waitresses	\$7.23	0.5	—	—	\$7.21	0.3
Level 2	7.17	.1	—	—	7.20	.2
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	9.53	12.6	—	—	—	—
Level 1	9.53	12.6	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	8.72	3.4	—	—	9.01	4.4
Level 2	8.76	3.6	—	—	9.11	4.7
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	—	—	—	—	9.66	10.8
Level 2	9.33	11.8	—	—	9.91	10.7
Dishwashers	8.80	.7	\$8.74	0.0	—	—
Level 1	8.85	.8	8.79	.4	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.50	3.2	11.65	3.8	10.18	4.4
Level 1	11.19	5.4	11.22	5.4	—	—
Building cleaning workers	11.45	3.2	11.59	3.7	10.18	4.5
Level 1	11.19	5.4	11.22	5.4	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.42	5.3	11.49	6.0	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.96	6.3	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	10.67	4.0	10.53	4.5	11.84	9.6
Level 3	9.15	8.5	9.06	8.1	—	—
Level 4	13.38	8.2	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	14.58	3.8	15.63	3.6	9.72	7.4
Level 2	8.97	6.1	—	—	8.80	7.5
Level 3	11.55	10.7	11.70	11.4	10.90	10.3
Level 4	16.48	2.8	16.74	3.2	—	—
Level 5	15.51	20.3	15.51	20.3	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	20.92	3.5	20.92	3.5	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	20.80	3.7	20.80	3.7	—	—
Retail sales workers	11.85	3.4	12.55	2.1	9.66	8.8
Level 2	8.89	6.2	—	—	8.68	7.3
Level 3	11.56	11.6	11.71	11.8	10.78	14.6
Level 4	15.93	4.0	16.29	4.7	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	12.29	4.5	13.13	5.7	10.89	5.7
Level 2	9.96	4.8	—	—	—	—
Level 3	13.64	8.7	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	12.29	4.5	13.13	5.7	10.89	5.7
Level 2	9.96	4.8	—	—	—	—
Level 3	13.64	8.7	—	—	—	—
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	10.43	15.9	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	12.10	1.5	12.38	2.1	9.48	2.3
Level 4	17.51	2.9	18.05	1.8	—	—
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	14.24	8.3	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	14.71	2.4	15.01	2.8	11.97	7.7
Level 2	11.46	7.3	12.25	8.8	9.31	10.0
Level 3	12.44	2.7	12.61	2.9	—	—
Level 4	15.03	2.8	14.96	2.3	—	—
Level 5	16.96	3.5	16.94	3.7	—	—
Level 6	20.51	5.5	20.51	5.5	—	—
Level 7	21.48	4.2	21.48	4.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	15.55	15.2	15.81	15.6	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.57	6.0	19.57	6.0	—	—
Financial clerks	15.82	6.7	15.84	6.8	—	—
Level 3	12.63	3.0	12.63	2.9	—	—
Level 4	15.07	2.3	15.07	2.3	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.90	5.3	15.90	5.3	—	—
Level 4	14.98	2.0	14.98	2.0	—	—
Customer service representatives	17.39	8.5	17.38	8.6	—	—
Level 4	17.30	6.2	17.28	6.3	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	12.06	4.8	12.50	4.1	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Anchorage, AK, December 2005 — 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)
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	\$11.73	3.1	\$11.73	3.1	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	12.38	2.3	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.10	3.5	14.83	3.4	—	—
Level 4	14.65	2.4	14.65	2.4	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.75	3.5	15.75	3.5	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.96	5.0	14.49	4.6	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.46	3.9	13.57	4.1	—	—
Level 4	13.74	5.7	13.79	6.5	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	25.46	11.3	25.46	11.3	—	—
Level 7	25.72	14.4	25.72	14.4	—	—
Carpenters	22.11	9.1	22.11	9.1	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.75	17.8	17.75	17.8	—	—
Level 5	18.42	4.1	18.42	4.1	—	—
Level 7	28.58	5.2	28.58	5.2	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	15.10	12.8	15.10	12.8	—	—
Production occupations	17.04	10.4	19.01	10.0	—	—
Level 5	16.24	10.7	16.24	10.7	—	—
Level 7	26.04	6.4	26.04	6.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	19.78	7.8	21.74	5.9	\$9.20	12.1
Level 1	9.00	7.1	9.99	1.5	7.74	6.3
Level 2	11.52	4.0	—	—	10.96	7.3
Level 3	14.14	2.6	14.22	3.0	—	—
Level 4	18.79	5.8	18.97	5.9	—	—
Level 5	17.35	8.6	17.35	8.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	25.33	27.2	—	—	—	—
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	98.97	4.2	98.97	4.2	—	—
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers	98.97	4.2	98.97	4.2	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	17.84	3.0	17.84	3.1	—	—
Level 3	14.73	3.8	14.73	3.8	—	—
Level 4	19.68	3.4	19.69	3.3	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	19.21	2.6	19.22	2.6	—	—
Level 4	19.06	4.2	19.06	4.2	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	15.69	8.7	15.67	8.8	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	12.24	14.1	14.41	15.8	8.70	10.8
Level 1	8.98	7.5	—	—	—	—
Level 2	11.87	7.3	—	—	10.34	2.1
Level 3	13.22	3.5	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	12.76	15.7	14.90	16.5	8.86	14.1
Level 1	9.08	9.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	13.22	3.5	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. 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, Anchorage, AK, December 2005**

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	\$26.16	2.1	\$26.14	2.0	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	31.67	4.7	–	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	26.08	4.9	26.08	4.9	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	18.85	3.7	18.85	3.7	–	–

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 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, Anchorage, AK, December 2005

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	\$20.10	2.5	\$21.09	2.6	\$11.92	6.3
Management occupations	37.64	8.4	37.55	8.5	—	—
Group II	24.25	6.9	—	—	—	—
Group III	37.45	10.1	—	—	—	—
General and operations managers	52.84	13.3	52.84	13.3	—	—
Financial managers	30.95	12.1	30.95	12.1	—	—
Education administrators	39.38	10.5	39.38	10.5	—	—
Group III	35.91	15.3	—	—	—	—
Medical and health services managers	39.30	21.2	38.86	22.3	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	27.70	6.2	27.70	6.2	—	—
Group II	24.50	6.6	—	—	—	—
Group III	34.69	9.6	—	—	—	—
Accountants and auditors	24.05	7.5	24.05	7.5	—	—
Group II	21.67	7.2	21.67	7.2	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	28.78	7.8	28.78	7.8	—	—
Group III	33.30	2.9	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.22	2.6	30.22	2.6	—	—
Group II	21.74	4.8	—	—	—	—
Group III	36.87	5.3	—	—	—	—
Engineers	31.73	19.1	31.73	19.1	—	—
Group III	43.08	10.8	—	—	—	—
Petroleum engineers	51.75	5.4	51.75	5.4	—	—
Group III	54.18	3.1	54.18	3.1	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	26.66	7.2	26.66	7.2	—	—
Group III	28.75	6.2	—	—	—	—
Community and social services occupations	23.42	11.9	25.41	7.3	—	—
Group II	18.74	14.3	—	—	—	—
Counselors	29.90	5.8	29.90	5.8	—	—
Legal occupations	56.19	22.2	48.67	33.0	—	—
Lawyers	79.93	1.1	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	30.96	4.8	31.77	7.4	24.56	22.9
Group III	34.43	.9	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	32.39	1.6	33.50	1.3	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	21.54	17.9	22.21	21.9	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	30.72	14.1	31.04	14.5	28.13	12.8
Group II	23.08	2.9	—	—	—	—
Group III	37.17	16.7	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	28.30	7.3	27.75	8.1	—	—
Group II	26.49	6.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	29.08	6.7	28.51	8.1	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	13.48	2.1	13.65	1.5	—	—
Group I	13.44	2.1	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	13.71	.3	—	—	—	—
Group I	13.66	.6	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	13.66	.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	13.66	.6	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	19.69	11.6	20.24	11.0	—	—
Group I	12.37	13.4	—	—	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	13.51	14.5	13.77	14.1	—	—
Group I	12.52	14.6	—	—	—	—
Security guards	13.51	14.5	13.77	14.1	—	—
Group I	12.52	14.6	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Anchorage, AK, December 2005** — 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 preparation and serving related occupations	\$9.91	3.2	\$10.08	2.6	\$9.63	8.5
Group I	9.66	3.1	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	14.82	12.4	14.82	12.4	—	—
Chefs and head cooks	14.29	15.3	14.29	15.3	—	—
Cooks	10.88	4.7	10.84	4.5	—	—
Group I	10.84	4.5	—	—	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.76	4.7	10.76	4.7	—	—
Group I	10.76	4.7	10.76	4.7	—	—
Food service, tipped	9.26	9.1	8.44	1.9	10.05	12.9
Group I	9.26	9.1	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	7.23	.5	—	—	7.21	.3
Group I	7.23	.5	—	—	7.21	.3
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	9.53	12.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	9.53	12.6	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	8.72	3.4	—	—	9.01	4.4
Group I	8.72	3.4	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	—	—	—	—	9.66	10.8
Group I	—	—	—	—	9.66	10.8
Dishwashers	8.80	.7	8.74	.0	—	—
Group I	8.80	.7	8.74	.0	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.53	6.5	12.75	7.0	10.18	4.4
Group I	11.96	5.0	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	11.93	4.9	12.11	5.3	10.18	4.5
Group I	11.95	5.0	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.31	9.1	12.45	10.1	—	—
Group I	12.37	9.5	12.53	10.7	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.96	6.3	—	—	—	—
Group I	10.96	6.3	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	10.67	4.0	10.53	4.5	11.84	9.6
Group I	10.19	4.8	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	14.57	3.8	15.62	3.6	9.72	7.4
Group I	12.60	4.2	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.10	10.3	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	20.92	3.5	20.92	3.5	—	—
Group II	19.68	3.3	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	20.80	3.7	20.80	3.7	—	—
Group II	19.41	2.9	19.41	2.9	—	—
Retail sales workers	11.85	3.4	12.54	2.1	9.66	8.8
Group I	11.95	3.9	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	12.27	4.4	13.10	5.6	10.89	5.7
Group I	12.54	4.0	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	12.27	4.4	13.10	5.6	10.89	5.7
Group I	12.54	4.0	13.53	4.5	10.99	6.4
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	10.43	15.9	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	12.10	1.5	12.38	2.1	9.48	2.3
Group I	12.63	1.8	13.11	2.8	9.48	2.3
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	14.24	8.3	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	15.48	2.1	15.79	2.4	11.97	7.7
Group I	13.69	1.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.75	3.6	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	22.67	11.7	22.67	11.7	—	—
Group II	20.80	11.4	20.80	11.4	—	—
Financial clerks	15.82	6.7	15.84	6.8	—	—
Group I	13.92	2.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.43	6.7	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Anchorage, AK, December 2005** — 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)
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	\$15.90	5.3	\$15.90	5.3	—	—
Group I	14.41	3.3	14.41	3.3	—	—
Group II	19.25	7.0	19.25	7.0	—	—
Customer service representatives	17.39	8.5	17.38	8.6	—	—
Group I	16.16	7.7	16.13	7.7	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	12.06	4.8	12.50	4.1	—	—
Group I	12.06	4.8	12.50	4.1	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	11.73	3.1	11.73	3.1	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	16.08	18.8	18.74	14.9	—	—
Group I	12.38	2.3	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.44	2.5	15.27	2.4	—	—
Group I	15.03	3.7	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.49	2.7	—	—	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	16.14	1.8	16.14	1.8	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.96	5.0	14.49	4.6	—	—
Group I	14.38	4.9	14.38	4.9	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.76	2.3	13.85	2.4	—	—
Group I	13.61	2.9	13.70	3.1	—	—
Group II	15.34	1.3	15.34	1.3	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	25.37	11.1	25.37	11.1	—	—
Group I	20.63	11.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	27.24	10.4	—	—	—	—
Carpenters	22.11	9.1	22.11	9.1	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.80	16.6	17.80	16.6	—	—
Group II	22.69	6.9	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	14.77	10.3	14.77	10.3	—	—
Production occupations	18.14	10.9	20.25	10.5	—	—
Group II	21.60	10.6	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	19.78	7.7	21.70	5.8	\$9.20	12.1
Group I	13.78	5.5	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.06	4.2	—	—	—	—
Group III	98.20	3.9	—	—	—	—
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	98.97	4.2	98.97	4.2	—	—
Group III	98.20	3.9	—	—	—	—
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers	98.97	4.2	98.97	4.2	—	—
Group III	98.20	3.9	98.20	3.9	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	17.84	3.0	17.84	3.1	—	—
Group I	17.00	4.2	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	19.21	2.6	19.22	2.6	—	—
Group I	18.32	5.7	18.32	5.7	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	15.69	8.7	15.67	8.8	—	—
Group I	15.45	8.3	15.44	8.5	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	12.24	14.1	14.41	15.8	8.70	10.8
Group I	10.55	8.1	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	12.76	15.7	14.90	16.5	8.86	14.1
Group I	10.85	9.6	12.19	6.0	8.86	14.1

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, Anchorage, AK, December 2005

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$9.00	\$11.50	\$16.60	\$24.68	\$33.79
Management occupations	21.63	26.44	34.50	43.55	65.00
General and operations managers	36.25	43.27	44.05	65.00	65.00
Financial managers	21.63	21.63	27.47	34.50	36.84
Education administrators	25.65	32.53	40.87	46.40	46.40
Medical and health services managers	23.77	27.18	31.56	39.13	89.57
Business and financial operations occupations	18.54	22.21	25.00	30.29	36.93
Accountants and auditors	17.37	20.49	24.52	27.00	29.55
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.09	21.50	31.10	34.10	38.49
Architecture and engineering occupations	19.00	21.00	28.08	33.26	50.44
Engineers	18.00	19.00	27.77	45.01	55.94
Petroleum engineers	40.07	45.98	50.44	55.94	61.26
Life, physical, and social science occupations	18.72	24.68	25.93	28.08	31.45
Community and social services occupations	11.00	15.51	24.63	31.45	36.71
Counselors	18.75	24.63	32.63	33.88	36.71
Legal occupations	16.80	16.80	75.93	78.78	92.64
Lawyers	67.31	78.78	78.78	79.99	92.64
Education, training, and library occupations	14.77	32.91	32.91	33.79	37.55
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	32.91	32.91	33.79	33.79	37.55
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	13.00	13.00	19.31	22.30	40.23
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	18.87	21.82	25.00	34.26	47.75
Registered nurses	22.83	23.98	27.57	32.80	36.74
Healthcare support occupations	11.81	12.39	13.35	14.48	15.85
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	11.90	12.63	13.91	14.48	15.33
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.90	12.57	13.64	14.48	15.25
Protective service occupations	9.80	12.50	16.35	26.34	32.29
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	9.80	10.15	15.00	15.00	20.43
Security guards	9.80	10.15	15.00	15.00	20.43
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.15	7.85	9.00	11.00	13.35
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	11.00	11.00	14.21	14.50	18.99
Chefs and head cooks	11.00	11.00	12.00	14.21	15.00
Cooks	9.00	9.15	11.00	11.54	13.34
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	9.00	9.15	11.00	11.00	13.34
Food service, tipped	7.15	7.15	8.09	11.00	12.00
Waiters and waitresses	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.25	7.32
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	7.22	7.22	8.86	11.88	11.88
Fast food and counter workers	7.50	7.75	8.47	8.50	12.66
Dishwashers	8.50	8.50	8.60	9.00	9.10
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.25	10.50	11.70	12.81	17.57
Building cleaning workers	9.25	10.50	11.50	12.73	17.57
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.50	10.50	10.59	14.23	17.57
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.50	9.50	11.86	11.86	12.81
Personal care and service occupations	7.75	8.26	9.50	11.82	15.00
Sales and related occupations	8.01	9.25	12.66	18.32	23.31
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	14.87	17.59	19.28	22.00	39.20
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	14.87	17.59	19.28	21.64	39.20
Retail sales workers	7.75	8.75	10.25	14.00	18.32

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Anchorage, AK, December 2005** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Cashiers, all workers	\$8.25	\$9.00	\$10.70	\$16.92	\$18.32
Cashiers	8.25	9.00	10.70	16.92	18.32
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	7.15	7.50	8.75	12.00	15.50
Retail salespersons	8.15	9.17	10.25	14.00	18.32
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	10.00	10.90	16.00	16.00	16.65
Office and administrative support occupations	10.50	12.57	14.45	17.31	21.64
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	15.08	16.50	20.60	29.67	29.67
Financial clerks	11.79	13.50	15.00	17.50	21.40
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.39	15.00	15.29	16.00	19.75
Customer service representatives	12.26	13.22	15.75	21.32	23.74
Receptionists and information clerks	9.30	11.00	12.00	13.65	13.65
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.75	10.07	11.81	12.57	14.00
Stock clerks and order fillers	7.25	10.30	13.22	24.64	24.64
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.50	14.42	15.93	16.50	16.88
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.00	16.16	16.16	16.60	16.88
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.50	13.50	14.42	15.93	17.75
Office clerks, general	10.50	12.30	13.64	14.95	17.00
Construction and extraction occupations	16.50	18.00	25.00	33.44	34.13
Carpenters	16.50	16.50	18.00	31.40	32.72
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	9.00	10.00	16.40	22.91	31.32
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	10.00	10.00	13.00	15.22	20.76
Production occupations	9.00	10.00	17.20	22.69	30.00
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.00	10.00	15.00	21.00	26.00
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	36.14	67.10	99.10	116.93	164.06
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers	36.14	67.10	99.10	116.93	164.06
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.00	15.00	17.75	19.90	23.50
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	16.00	17.17	19.00	21.00	23.49
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.50	13.50	15.00	18.21	23.50
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.15	7.50	10.00	12.80	19.80
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.15	8.50	10.00	14.00	21.32

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Anchorage, AK, December 2005

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.75	\$10.80	\$15.22	\$22.21	\$32.67
Management occupations	21.63	26.44	32.98	43.59	65.00
General and operations managers	36.25	43.27	44.05	65.00	65.00
Financial managers	21.63	21.63	27.47	34.50	57.25
Medical and health services managers	29.33	32.90	32.98	52.09	89.57
Business and financial operations occupations	20.49	24.04	27.00	30.29	37.24
Accountants and auditors	21.88	24.04	24.52	29.55	29.55
Computer and mathematical science occupations	16.10	20.76	21.50	33.89	38.49
Architecture and engineering occupations	18.00	21.00	26.00	34.93	55.75
Engineers	18.00	19.00	27.77	45.01	55.94
Petroleum engineers	40.07	45.98	50.44	55.94	61.26
Legal occupations	16.80	16.80	75.93	78.78	92.64
Lawyers	67.31	78.78	78.78	79.99	92.64
Education, training, and library occupations	19.00	19.70	20.00	28.85	36.50
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	13.00	13.00	19.31	22.30	40.23
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	18.69	21.68	25.00	34.51	47.75
Registered nurses	22.83	23.24	27.00	33.25	36.88
Healthcare support occupations	11.81	12.39	13.35	14.48	15.85
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	11.90	12.63	13.91	14.48	15.33
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.90	12.57	13.64	14.48	15.25
Protective service occupations	9.00	9.80	11.00	15.00	15.00
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	9.80	9.93	12.00	15.00	15.00
Security guards	9.80	9.93	12.00	15.00	15.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.15	7.85	9.00	11.00	13.35
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	11.00	11.00	14.21	14.50	18.99
Chefs and head cooks	11.00	11.00	12.00	14.21	15.00
Cooks	9.00	9.15	11.00	11.54	13.34
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	9.00	9.15	11.00	11.00	13.34
Food service, tipped	7.15	7.15	8.09	11.00	12.00
Waiters and waitresses	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.25	7.32
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	7.22	7.22	8.86	11.88	11.88
Fast food and counter workers	7.50	7.75	8.47	8.50	12.66
Dishwashers	8.50	8.50	8.60	9.00	9.10
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.00	10.50	11.03	11.97	14.00
Building cleaning workers	9.00	10.50	11.00	11.86	14.00
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.22	10.50	10.50	11.68	14.83
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.50	9.50	11.86	11.86	12.81
Personal care and service occupations	7.75	8.26	9.50	11.82	15.00
Sales and related occupations	8.01	9.25	12.66	18.32	23.31
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	14.87	17.59	19.28	22.00	39.20
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	14.87	17.59	19.28	21.64	39.20
Retail sales workers	7.75	8.75	10.25	14.00	18.32
Cashiers, all workers	8.25	9.00	10.70	16.92	18.32
Cashiers	8.25	9.00	10.70	16.92	18.32
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	7.15	7.50	8.75	12.00	15.50
Retail salespersons	8.15	9.17	10.25	14.00	18.32
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	10.00	10.90	16.00	16.00	16.65
Office and administrative support occupations	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.50	20.60

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Anchorage, AK, December 2005 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	\$16.50	\$16.50	\$19.51	\$21.39	\$25.29
Financial clerks	11.79	13.50	15.00	17.50	21.40
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.39	15.00	15.29	16.00	19.75
Customer service representatives	12.26	13.22	15.75	21.32	23.74
Receptionists and information clerks	9.30	11.00	12.00	13.65	13.65
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.75	10.07	11.81	12.57	14.00
Stock clerks and order fillers	7.15	8.35	12.70	13.22	18.99
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.50	14.42	15.00	15.93	17.75
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.00	15.00	15.00	16.88	17.08
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.50	13.50	14.42	15.93	17.75
Office clerks, general	10.00	10.88	13.47	14.50	17.00
Construction and extraction occupations	16.50	18.00	25.22	33.44	34.13
Carpenters	16.50	16.50	18.00	31.40	32.72
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	9.00	10.00	16.40	21.31	31.60
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	10.00	10.00	13.00	18.94	20.76
Production occupations	9.00	10.00	15.00	21.67	28.00
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.76	10.00	15.00	21.00	26.00
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	36.14	67.10	99.10	116.93	164.06
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers	36.14	67.10	99.10	116.93	164.06
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.00	15.00	17.75	19.90	23.50
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	16.00	17.17	19.00	21.00	23.49
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.50	13.50	15.00	18.21	23.50
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.15	7.50	10.00	12.80	19.80
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.15	8.50	10.00	14.00	21.32

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Anchorage, AK, December 2005

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$14.45	\$17.57	\$26.34	\$32.91	\$36.71
Education, training, and library occupations	14.77	32.91	33.79	33.95	37.55
Protective service occupations	16.35	20.43	26.34	31.45	34.06
Office and administrative support occupations	12.82	14.14	16.60	24.64	29.67

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, Anchorage, AK, December 2005

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$9.85	\$12.50	\$18.00	\$25.76	\$33.95
Management occupations	21.63	26.44	34.50	43.27	65.00
General and operations managers	36.25	43.27	44.05	65.00	65.00
Financial managers	21.63	21.63	27.47	34.50	36.84
Education administrators	25.65	32.53	40.87	46.40	46.40
Medical and health services managers	23.77	27.18	31.56	36.26	89.57
Business and financial operations occupations	18.54	22.21	25.00	30.29	36.93
Accountants and auditors	17.37	20.49	24.52	27.00	29.55
Computer and mathematical science occupations	19.09	21.50	31.10	34.10	38.49
Architecture and engineering occupations	19.00	21.00	28.08	33.26	50.44
Engineers	18.00	19.00	27.77	45.01	55.94
Petroleum engineers	40.07	45.98	50.44	55.94	61.26
Life, physical, and social science occupations	18.72	24.68	25.93	28.08	31.45
Community and social services occupations	14.60	18.75	25.46	33.88	36.71
Counselors	18.75	24.63	32.63	33.88	36.71
Legal occupations	16.80	16.80	47.67	79.99	92.64
Education, training, and library occupations	19.13	32.91	33.79	33.95	37.46
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	32.91	32.91	33.79	33.79	37.55
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	13.00	13.00	22.30	23.32	40.23
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	19.00	22.13	25.00	33.80	50.42
Registered nurses	22.83	23.24	26.49	31.70	35.90
Healthcare support occupations	11.87	12.39	13.35	14.52	15.79
Protective service occupations	9.93	15.00	18.75	26.34	32.29
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	9.80	10.65	15.00	15.00	20.43
Security guards	9.80	10.65	15.00	15.00	20.43
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.15	8.09	9.00	11.00	14.00
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	11.00	11.00	14.21	14.50	18.99
Chefs and head cooks	11.00	11.00	12.00	14.21	15.00
Cooks	9.00	9.15	11.00	11.54	13.34
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	9.00	9.15	11.00	11.00	13.34
Food service, tipped	7.15	7.15	8.00	9.00	11.88
Dishwashers	8.50	8.50	8.50	9.00	9.10
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.50	10.50	11.86	13.38	17.57
Building cleaning workers	9.25	10.50	11.86	12.81	17.57
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.50	10.50	10.50	14.88	17.57
Personal care and service occupations	7.75	8.00	9.50	11.82	15.00
Sales and related occupations	8.75	9.89	15.05	18.87	24.57
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	14.87	17.59	19.28	22.00	39.20
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	14.87	17.59	19.28	21.64	39.20
Retail sales workers	8.60	9.20	10.41	16.11	18.32
Cashiers, all workers	8.80	9.15	11.29	18.28	18.78
Cashiers	8.80	9.15	11.29	18.28	18.78
Retail salespersons	8.75	9.25	10.25	14.00	18.32
Office and administrative support occupations	10.79	12.70	15.00	17.50	21.79

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Anchorage, AK, December 2005 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	\$15.08	\$16.50	\$20.60	\$29.67	\$29.67
Financial clerks	11.81	13.50	15.00	17.50	21.40
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.39	15.00	15.29	16.00	19.75
Customer service representatives	12.26	13.19	15.75	21.32	23.74
Receptionists and information clerks	10.58	11.40	13.00	13.65	13.75
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.75	10.07	11.81	12.57	14.00
Stock clerks and order fillers	12.25	12.70	18.99	24.64	24.64
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.50	14.42	15.00	16.16	16.60
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.00	16.16	16.16	16.60	16.88
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.50	13.50	14.42	15.93	15.93
Office clerks, general	10.25	12.46	14.00	15.13	17.00
Construction and extraction occupations	16.50	18.00	25.00	33.44	34.13
Carpenters	16.50	16.50	18.00	31.40	32.72
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	9.00	10.00	16.40	22.91	31.32
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	10.00	10.00	13.00	15.22	20.76
Production occupations	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.59
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.00	12.00	17.17	21.48	28.27
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	36.14	67.10	99.10	116.93	164.06
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers	36.14	67.10	99.10	116.93	164.06
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.00	15.00	17.75	19.90	23.50
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	16.00	17.17	19.00	21.00	23.49
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.50	13.00	15.00	18.21	23.50
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.00	10.00	11.00	17.25	31.87
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.00	10.00	11.50	17.30	31.87

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Anchorage, AK, December 2005

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.15	\$7.50	\$10.00	\$12.70	\$18.28
Education, training, and library occupations	14.77	14.77	19.00	20.00	64.31
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	17.17	20.31	29.82	35.20	36.88
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.15	7.50	9.00	11.00	13.35
Food service, tipped	7.15	7.25	10.00	12.00	14.50
Waiters and waitresses	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.25	7.26
Fast food and counter workers	7.15	7.50	8.21	9.89	12.89
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.15	7.50	8.50	12.66	13.35
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.00	9.25	9.75	11.00	11.00
Building cleaning workers	9.00	9.25	9.75	11.00	11.00
Personal care and service occupations	9.25	9.50	10.50	12.04	18.00
Sales and related occupations	7.15	7.40	8.50	10.70	13.00
Retail sales workers	7.15	7.42	8.40	10.70	12.70
Cashiers, all workers	7.50	8.55	10.20	12.66	15.97
Cashiers	7.50	8.55	10.20	12.66	15.97
Retail salespersons	7.15	7.15	7.54	11.60	14.54
Office and administrative support occupations	7.15	9.00	10.88	13.47	17.75
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.15	7.15	7.50	10.00	14.45
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.15	7.15	7.35	9.50	12.80
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.15	7.15	7.25	10.00	13.11

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Anchorage, AK, December 2005

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	\$21.09	\$18.00	\$832	\$720	39.4	\$41,885	\$36,400	1,986
Management occupations	37.55	34.50	1,494	1,351	39.8	76,494	70,263	2,037
General and operations managers	52.84	44.05	2,093	1,744	39.6	108,833	90,673	2,060
Financial managers	30.95	27.47	1,224	962	39.6	63,665	50,001	2,057
Education administrators	39.38	40.87	1,580	1,635	40.1	75,356	76,462	1,913
Medical and health services managers	38.86	31.56	1,498	1,173	38.5	77,894	61,015	2,005
Business and financial operations occupations	27.70	25.00	1,107	981	40.0	57,575	51,000	2,079
Accountants and auditors	24.05	24.52	972	980	40.4	50,529	50,960	2,101
Computer and mathematical science occupations	28.78	31.10	1,096	1,166	38.1	57,016	60,645	1,981
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.22	28.08	1,233	1,111	40.8	63,868	58,406	2,114
Engineers	31.73	27.77	1,302	1,179	41.0	66,851	61,318	2,107
Petroleum engineers	51.75	50.44	2,070	2,018	40.0	102,646	103,141	1,984
Life, physical, and social science occupations	26.66	25.93	1,027	988	38.5	53,398	51,363	2,003
Community and social services occupations	25.41	25.46	997	955	39.2	47,247	49,647	1,859
Counselors	29.90	32.63	1,170	1,179	39.1	51,901	52,978	1,736
Legal occupations	48.67	47.67	1,947	1,907	40.0	101,079	95,330	2,077
Education, training, and library occupations	31.77	33.79	1,271	1,352	40.0	48,919	50,826	1,540
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	33.50	33.79	1,340	1,352	40.0	50,464	50,826	1,506
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	22.21	22.30	888	892	40.0	46,189	46,388	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	31.04	25.00	1,218	997	39.2	63,348	51,854	2,041
Registered nurses	27.75	26.49	1,095	1,036	39.5	56,944	53,893	2,052
Healthcare support occupations	13.65	13.35	533	526	39.0	27,716	27,373	2,030
Protective service occupations	20.24	18.75	825	817	40.8	41,618	31,200	2,057
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	13.77	15.00	551	600	40.0	27,018	29,416	1,963
Security guards	13.77	15.00	551	600	40.0	27,018	29,416	1,963
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.08	9.00	392	360	38.9	19,136	17,680	1,898
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers ..	14.82	14.21	593	568	40.0	23,304	22,880	1,573
Chefs and head cooks	14.29	12.00	572	480	40.0	24,478	22,880	1,712
Cooks	10.84	11.00	434	440	40.0	22,005	22,880	2,030
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.76	11.00	431	440	40.0	21,658	22,880	2,012
Food service, tipped	8.44	8.00	318	293	37.7	15,656	15,226	1,855
Dishwashers	8.74	8.50	345	340	39.4	17,569	17,680	2,009
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.75	11.86	505	474	39.6	26,065	24,669	2,044
Building cleaning workers	12.11	11.86	479	474	39.6	24,719	24,669	2,042
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.45	10.50	489	420	39.3	25,045	21,840	2,011

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, Anchorage, AK, December 2005 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Personal care and service occupations	\$10.53	\$9.50	\$399	\$360	37.9	\$18,385	\$16,640	1,747
Sales and related occupations	15.62	15.05	623	602	39.9	32,411	31,304	2,075
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	20.92	19.28	836	771	40.0	43,473	40,102	2,078
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	20.80	19.28	831	771	40.0	43,222	40,102	2,078
Retail sales workers	12.54	10.41	500	420	39.8	25,983	21,840	2,072
Cashiers, all workers	13.10	11.29	524	452	40.0	27,242	23,483	2,080
Cashiers	13.10	11.29	524	452	40.0	27,242	23,483	2,080
Retail salespersons	12.38	10.25	492	412	39.7	25,592	21,424	2,067
Office and administrative support occupations	15.79	15.00	626	592	39.6	32,459	30,000	2,055
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	22.67	20.60	894	824	39.4	46,507	42,848	2,051
Financial clerks	15.84	15.00	633	600	40.0	32,905	31,200	2,077
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.90	15.29	635	612	39.9	33,023	31,803	2,077
Customer service representatives	17.38	15.75	695	630	40.0	36,151	32,760	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks ..	12.50	13.00	500	520	40.0	26,007	27,040	2,080
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	11.73	11.81	469	470	40.0	24,377	24,461	2,078
Stock clerks and order fillers	18.74	18.99	750	760	40.0	38,979	39,499	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.27	15.00	611	600	40.0	30,956	31,200	2,027
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	16.14	16.16	646	646	40.0	31,725	31,200	1,966
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.49	14.42	579	577	40.0	30,134	30,000	2,080
Office clerks, general	13.85	14.00	539	538	38.9	28,053	27,997	2,025
Construction and extraction occupations	25.37	25.00	1,015	1,000	40.0	46,332	46,800	1,826
Carpenters	22.11	18.00	884	720	40.0	42,676	37,440	1,930
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.80	16.40	712	656	40.0	36,872	34,112	2,071
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	14.77	13.00	591	520	40.0	30,723	27,040	2,080
Production occupations	20.25	20.00	810	800	40.0	42,101	41,600	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Anchorage, AK, December 2005 — 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	\$21.70	\$17.17	\$813	\$710	37.5	\$41,904	\$36,650	1,931
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	98.97	99.10	1,886	1,627	19.1	98,097	84,606	991
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers	98.97	99.10	1,886	1,627	19.1	98,097	84,606	991
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	17.84	17.75	714	710	40.0	37,103	36,920	2,080
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	19.22	19.00	769	760	40.0	39,971	39,520	2,080
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	15.67	15.00	627	600	40.0	32,598	31,200	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	14.41	11.00	570	440	39.6	29,631	22,880	2,057
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	14.90	11.50	596	460	40.0	30,988	23,920	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Anchorage, AK, December 2005

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$20.08	\$16.50	\$793	\$660	39.5	\$40,336	\$33,280	2,009
Management occupations	38.38	32.98	1,532	1,319	39.9	79,633	68,600	2,075
General and operations managers	52.84	44.05	2,093	1,744	39.6	108,833	90,673	2,060
Financial managers	31.21	27.47	1,233	962	39.5	64,108	50,001	2,054
Medical and health services managers	47.08	32.98	1,847	1,319	39.2	96,021	68,600	2,039
Business and financial operations occupations	28.80	27.00	1,160	1,080	40.3	60,297	56,160	2,094
Accountants and auditors	25.62	24.52	1,055	981	41.2	54,859	51,000	2,141
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.28	21.50	998	860	38.0	51,903	44,720	1,975
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.31	26.00	1,247	1,060	41.1	64,527	55,120	2,129
Engineers	31.73	27.77	1,302	1,179	41.0	66,851	61,318	2,107
Petroleum engineers	51.75	50.44	2,070	2,018	40.0	102,646	103,141	1,984
Community and social services occupations	16.03	16.32	656	653	40.9	34,105	33,946	2,128
Legal occupations	48.67	47.67	1,947	1,907	40.0	101,079	95,330	2,077
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	22.21	22.30	888	892	40.0	46,189	46,388	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	31.09	24.93	1,219	997	39.2	63,402	51,854	2,039
Registered nurses	27.58	25.00	1,087	1,000	39.4	56,524	52,000	2,050
Healthcare support occupations	13.65	13.35	533	526	39.0	27,716	27,373	2,030
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.08	9.00	392	360	38.9	19,136	17,680	1,898
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	14.82	14.21	593	568	40.0	23,304	22,880	1,573
Chefs and head cooks	14.29	12.00	572	480	40.0	24,478	22,880	1,712
Cooks	10.84	11.00	434	440	40.0	22,005	22,880	2,030
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.76	11.00	431	440	40.0	21,658	22,880	2,012
Food service, tipped	8.44	8.00	318	293	37.7	15,656	15,226	1,855
Dishwashers	8.74	8.50	345	340	39.4	17,569	17,680	2,009
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.65	11.57	464	460	39.8	24,111	23,920	2,070
Building cleaning workers	11.59	11.50	461	460	39.8	23,987	23,899	2,070
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.49	10.50	455	420	39.6	23,661	21,840	2,060
Personal care and service occupations	10.53	9.50	399	360	37.9	18,385	16,640	1,747
Sales and related occupations	15.63	15.05	624	602	39.9	32,432	31,304	2,075
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	20.92	19.28	836	771	40.0	43,473	40,102	2,078
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	20.80	19.28	831	771	40.0	43,222	40,102	2,078
Retail sales workers	12.55	10.49	500	420	39.8	25,999	21,861	2,072
Cashiers, all workers	13.13	11.36	525	454	40.0	27,317	23,629	2,080
Cashiers	13.13	11.36	525	454	40.0	27,317	23,629	2,080
Retail salespersons	12.38	10.25	492	412	39.7	25,592	21,424	2,067

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, Anchorage, AK, December 2005 — 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	\$15.01	\$14.42	\$600	\$577	39.9	\$31,181	\$30,000	2,077
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.57	19.51	783	780	40.0	40,703	40,581	2,080
Financial clerks	15.84	15.00	633	600	40.0	32,905	31,200	2,077
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.90	15.29	635	612	39.9	33,023	31,803	2,077
Customer service representatives	17.38	15.75	695	630	40.0	36,151	32,760	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks ..	12.50	13.00	500	520	40.0	26,007	27,040	2,080
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	11.73	11.81	469	470	40.0	24,377	24,461	2,078
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.83	15.00	593	600	40.0	30,853	31,200	2,080
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.75	15.00	630	600	40.0	32,763	31,200	2,080
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.49	14.42	579	577	40.0	30,134	30,000	2,080
Office clerks, general	13.57	13.95	542	558	39.9	28,167	29,016	2,076
Construction and extraction occupations	25.46	25.22	1,018	1,009	40.0	46,303	46,800	1,819
Carpenters	22.11	18.00	884	720	40.0	42,676	37,440	1,930
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.75	16.40	710	656	40.0	36,753	34,112	2,070
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	15.10	13.00	604	520	40.0	31,413	27,040	2,080
Production occupations	19.01	19.00	760	750	40.0	39,523	39,000	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	21.74	17.17	813	701	37.4	41,913	36,254	1,928
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	98.97	99.10	1,886	1,627	19.1	98,097	84,606	991
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers	98.97	99.10	1,886	1,627	19.1	98,097	84,606	991
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	17.84	17.75	714	710	40.0	37,103	36,920	2,080
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	19.22	19.00	769	760	40.0	39,971	39,520	2,080
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	15.67	15.00	627	600	40.0	32,598	31,200	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	14.41	11.00	570	440	39.6	29,631	22,880	2,057
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	14.90	11.50	596	460	40.0	30,988	23,920	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Anchorage, AK, December 2005

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	\$26.14	\$26.34	\$1,025	\$1,006	39.2	\$49,099	\$50,564	1,879
Protective service occupations	26.08	26.34	1,079	1,077	41.4	53,168	54,995	2,039
Office and administrative support occupations	18.85	16.60	725	646	38.4	37,203	32,838	1,974

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, Anchorage, AK, December 2005**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$19.02	\$17.20	\$20.19	\$22.38
Management, professional, and related	30.81	29.58	33.14	30.55
Management, business, and financial	34.15	33.21	39.42	30.37
Professional and related	28.92	26.73	30.48	30.62
Service	10.87	10.04	11.46	13.93
Sales and office	14.66	13.91	15.60	14.47
Sales and related	14.58	13.51	15.70	—
Office and administrative support	14.71	14.07	15.50	14.94
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	22.24	19.59	26.77	31.12
Construction and extraction	25.46	24.32	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.75	13.38	25.52	30.42
Production, transportation, and material moving	19.30	14.02	22.77	34.06
Production	17.04	15.87	20.09	—
Transportation and material moving	19.78	13.47	23.21	34.60
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	3.0	6.0	5.0	6.8
Management, professional, and related	5.3	8.7	11.3	7.4
Management, business, and financial	5.6	9.3	14.5	9.2
Professional and related	5.4	5.8	12.0	7.6
Service	2.6	2.0	5.7	2.3
Sales and office	2.3	3.1	5.7	6.9
Sales and related	3.8	5.8	9.2	—
Office and administrative support	2.4	3.0	6.5	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	12.2	15.6	5.2	7.5
Construction and extraction	11.3	13.8	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.8	22.0	9.2	6.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	6.4	7.9	18.0	18.0
Production	10.4	13.5	8.3	—
Transportation and material moving	7.8	8.1	20.2	18.2

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. 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, Anchorage, AK, December 2005

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	\$18.04	\$15.00	\$719	\$600	39.9	\$36,911	\$31,200	2,047
Management occupations	35.64	27.47	1,428	1,058	40.1	74,188	54,999	2,082
Business and financial operations occupations ...	29.60	26.17	1,202	1,188	40.6	62,523	61,752	2,113
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.98	22.83	895	913	38.9	46,530	47,486	2,025
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.05	9.00	352	360	38.9	18,058	17,616	1,996
Sales and related occupations	14.14	11.00	566	440	40.0	29,408	22,880	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	14.45	14.42	577	577	39.9	29,999	30,000	2,076
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.40	19.00	736	760	40.0	38,264	39,520	2,080
Financial clerks	15.71	15.29	628	612	40.0	32,669	31,803	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.99	15.00	600	600	40.0	31,187	31,200	2,080
Office clerks, general	13.69	14.00	546	560	39.9	28,370	29,120	2,073
Construction and extraction occupations	24.32	22.50	973	900	40.0	44,629	37,440	1,835
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.38	12.10	535	484	40.0	27,829	25,168	2,080
Production occupations	18.03	15.00	721	600	40.0	37,506	31,200	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.74	15.00	586	600	39.7	30,462	31,200	2,067
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	17.24	17.00	689	680	40.0	35,851	35,360	2,080
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	18.12	18.00	725	720	40.0	37,700	37,440	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 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, Anchorage, AK, December 2005

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	\$22.16	\$18.28	\$866	\$733	39.1	\$43,700	\$36,816	1,972
Management occupations	42.71	36.25	1,696	1,409	39.7	88,176	73,251	2,064
Business and financial operations occupations ...	27.81	27.00	1,107	1,080	39.8	57,569	56,160	2,070
Accountants and auditors	26.67	27.00	1,064	1,080	39.9	55,322	56,160	2,074
Computer and mathematical science occupations	27.16	23.88	1,023	860	37.7	53,179	44,720	1,958
Architecture and engineering occupations	33.34	29.48	1,333	1,179	40.0	68,394	61,318	2,052
Engineers	41.09	35.82	1,643	1,433	40.0	83,358	74,506	2,029
Petroleum engineers	53.64	50.44	2,146	2,018	40.0	104,617	103,141	1,950
Community and social services occupations	16.03	16.32	656	653	40.9	34,105	33,946	2,128
Legal occupations	48.67	47.67	1,947	1,907	40.0	101,079	95,330	2,077
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	33.93	27.57	1,334	1,103	39.3	69,358	57,339	2,044
Registered nurses	30.60	30.45	1,213	1,193	39.6	63,070	62,026	2,061
Healthcare support occupations	13.73	13.94	529	534	38.5	27,526	27,768	2,005
Food preparation and serving related occupations	11.67	11.88	453	444	38.8	20,601	20,800	1,766
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	16.90	14.21	676	568	40.0	23,459	29,557	1,388
Food service, tipped	9.29	8.86	366	354	39.3	16,761	15,226	1,803
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.47	11.86	499	474	40.0	25,935	24,669	2,080
Building cleaning workers	12.36	11.86	495	474	40.0	25,715	24,669	2,080
Personal care and service occupations	12.39	10.27	466	404	37.6	16,752	12,879	1,352
Sales and related occupations	16.47	16.53	656	661	39.8	34,116	34,384	2,072
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	20.92	19.28	836	771	40.0	43,473	40,102	2,078
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	20.80	19.28	831	771	40.0	43,222	40,102	2,078
Retail sales workers	13.29	12.66	528	477	39.8	27,480	24,794	2,067
Cashiers, all workers	13.13	11.36	525	454	40.0	27,317	23,629	2,080
Cashiers	13.13	11.36	525	454	40.0	27,317	23,629	2,080
Retail salespersons	13.22	12.66	521	443	39.4	27,110	23,041	2,051
Office and administrative support occupations	15.44	14.25	617	570	40.0	32,097	29,640	2,078
Financial clerks	15.91	14.02	635	565	39.9	33,031	29,390	2,076
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ...	15.69	14.01	626	560	39.9	32,539	29,141	2,073
Customer service representatives	17.96	15.75	718	630	40.0	37,360	32,760	2,080
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	11.94	12.38	477	495	39.9	24,801	25,750	2,077
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.65	14.59	586	584	40.0	30,464	30,347	2,080
Office clerks, general	13.44	12.53	537	501	40.0	27,946	26,062	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	27.50	29.08	1,099	1,163	40.0	49,232	52,000	1,790
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	27.01	26.48	1,080	1,059	40.0	55,372	52,978	2,050
Production occupations	21.13	21.50	845	860	40.0	43,921	44,720	2,078
Transportation and material moving occupations	28.36	19.80	1,005	853	35.4	51,424	43,680	1,813
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	98.97	99.10	1,886	1,627	19.1	98,097	84,606	991
Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers	98.97	99.10	1,886	1,627	19.1	98,097	84,606	991
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	18.44	18.90	738	756	40.0	38,355	39,312	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Anchorage, AK, December 2005 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	\$20.90	\$20.05	\$836	\$802	40.0	\$43,480	\$41,704	2,080
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	16.17	15.25	647	610	40.0	33,625	31,720	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand	18.28	15.49	731	620	40.0	38,020	32,219	2,080
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	18.32	15.57	733	623	40.0	38,105	32,386	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Anchorage, AK, December 2005

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	\$24.57	\$23.73	\$25.49	\$18.42	\$18.07	\$30.39
Management, professional, and related	30.00	–	30.08	30.99	30.91	31.86
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	34.38	34.15	–
Professional and related	30.23	–	30.39	28.71	28.83	27.09
Service	17.95	12.56	24.90	10.54	10.53	–
Sales and office	17.59	16.67	18.36	14.53	14.40	–
Sales and related	–	–	–	14.68	14.69	–
Office and administrative support	18.46	18.68	18.36	14.46	14.25	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	29.42	30.96	–	17.61	17.61	–
Construction and extraction	–	30.76	–	–	20.09	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	26.46	32.04	–	15.64	15.64	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	29.45	29.66	–	15.01	15.01	–
Production	20.79	16.95	–	17.07	17.07	–
Transportation and material moving	31.25	31.80	–	14.53	14.53	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	4.5	8.5	1.5	4.3	4.5	8.4
Management, professional, and related	2.8	–	3.4	5.3	5.7	10.8
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	5.0	5.6	–
Professional and related	3.3	–	4.1	5.8	6.2	14.9
Service	11.1	3.6	5.0	2.8	2.8	–
Sales and office	5.9	11.1	4.6	1.9	1.6	–
Sales and related	–	–	–	4.2	4.2	–
Office and administrative support	4.8	10.8	4.6	2.1	1.7	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	8.1	5.0	–	10.4	10.4	–
Construction and extraction	–	6.4	–	–	3.0	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	15.3	5.6	–	18.2	18.2	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.2	14.2	–	5.3	5.3	–
Production	18.7	14.0	–	15.8	15.8	–
Transportation and material moving	16.5	17.2	–	5.3	5.3	–

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, Anchorage, AK, December 2005

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$20.13	\$19.03	\$18.84	\$18.84
Management, professional, and related	30.87	31.04	—	—
Management, business, and financial	33.70	34.12	—	—
Professional and related	29.53	29.30	—	—
Service	12.46	10.87	—	—
Sales and office	15.02	14.41	19.08	19.08
Sales and related	13.85	13.86	19.58	19.58
Office and administrative support	15.47	14.68	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	22.22	22.35	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	25.46	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.83	17.78	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	19.56	19.37	—	—
Production	18.27	17.16	—	—
Transportation and material moving	19.86	19.86	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	2.5	3.1	6.8	6.8
Management, professional, and related	3.6	4.9	—	—
Management, business, and financial	5.8	5.7	—	—
Professional and related	3.6	5.4	—	—
Service	5.3	2.6	—	—
Sales and office	2.1	2.3	7.4	7.4
Sales and related	4.2	4.2	8.6	8.6
Office and administrative support	2.1	2.3	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	11.6	12.1	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	11.3	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.1	18.4	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	6.7	6.8	—	—
Production	10.9	10.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving	8.2	8.3	—	—

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, Anchorage, AK, December 2005

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	–	\$19.65	\$18.17	\$22.44	\$16.90	\$20.05	\$20.52	\$10.49	\$13.28
Management, professional, and related	–	–	34.73	29.23	31.05	27.84	28.63	–	30.26
Management, business, and financial	–	–	34.15	30.83	35.09	26.13	33.65	–	–
Professional and related	–	–	35.68	–	22.86	28.47	27.32	–	–
Service	–	–	12.00	–	–	12.46	11.57	9.47	–
Sales and office	–	–	14.82	18.78	13.23	14.42	14.52	10.87	–
Sales and related	–	–	14.67	20.98	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	–	15.03	17.54	14.08	14.42	14.52	10.21	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	–	16.63	31.52	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	–	16.66	31.33	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	–	22.72	–	–	11.50	18.14	–	9.52
Production	–	–	20.13	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	–	22.94	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	–	17.2	2.1	1.0	3.9	13.0	10.6	4.1	3.7
Management, professional, and related	–	–	10.5	7.1	8.4	2.7	11.7	–	7.9
Management, business, and financial	–	–	8.8	1.7	9.5	6.1	9.8	–	–
Professional and related	–	–	28.2	–	5.3	1.8	10.9	–	–
Service	–	–	6.0	–	–	11.1	3.8	3.0	–
Sales and office	–	–	3.0	7.6	4.9	5.1	2.6	12.2	–
Sales and related	–	–	1.8	7.9	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	–	6.3	5.4	1.5	5.1	2.6	5.7	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	–	22.7	17.7	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	–	24.0	18.3	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	–	7.0	–	–	.3	13.5	–	.2
Production	–	–	16.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	–	8.1	–	–	–	–	–	–

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); and State and local governments employing 50 or more workers. Agriculture, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment is an economic unit that produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For private industries in this survey, the establishment is usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a government entity within the sampled area.

The Anchorage, AK, Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Anchorage Borough.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

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

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

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers whose jobs could be characterized by the criteria identified in the last three steps. If a specific work level could not be determined, wages were still collected.

In step one, the jobs to be sampled were selected at each establishment by the BLS field economist during a personal visit. A complete list of employees was used for sampling,

with each selected worker representing a job within the establishment.

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

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

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

The second step of the process entailed classifying the selected jobs into occupations based on their duties. NCS now uses the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. A selected job may fall into any one of about 800 occupational classifications, from accountant to zoologist. For cases in which a job's duties overlapped two or more SOC classification codes, the duties used to set the wage level were used to classify the job. Classification by primary duties was the fallback.

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

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

Occupational leveling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Combined work levels

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

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

Collection period

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

flects the average date of this information for all sample units.

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

Establishments that were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey had their weights changed to zero. If only partial data were given by a sample establishment or occupation, or data were missing, the response was treated as a refusal.

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

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

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

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Anchorage, AK, December 2005**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	129,700	109,700	20,000
Management, professional, and related	35,000	23,300	11,700
Management, business, and financial	10,100	7,900	—
Professional and related	24,900	15,400	9,500
Service	28,200	25,500	2,700
Sales and office	37,400	32,700	4,700
Sales and related	11,700	11,700	—
Office and administrative support	25,700	21,000	4,700
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	11,400	10,900	—
Construction and extraction	6,900	6,700	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4,600	4,200	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	17,600	17,200	—
Production	3,200	3,000	—
Transportation and material moving	14,400	14,200	—

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, Anchorage, AK, December 2005**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	7,263	7,258	5
Total in sample	237	232	5
Responding	174	170	4
Refused or unable to provide data	38	37	1
Out of business or not in survey scope	25	25	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.