

# Corpus Christi, TX National Compensation Survey August 2007

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January 2008

# Preface

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

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

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

Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE., Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, call (202) 691-6199, or send an e-mail to [ocltinfo@bls.gov](mailto: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 Corpus Christi, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Data were collected between June 2007 and October 2007; the average reference month is August 2007. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and an appendix with detailed information on occupational classifications.

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

## NCS products

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

## Changes to the publications

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

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

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

## About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007**

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours <sup>3</sup>	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours <sup>3</sup>	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours <sup>3</sup>
	Mean	Relative error <sup>2</sup> (percent)		Mean	Relative error <sup>2</sup> (percent)		Mean	Relative error <sup>2</sup> (percent)	
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$16.39	11.6	35.3	\$15.69	14.1	35.0	\$20.11	6.3	36.9
<b>Worker characteristics<sup>4,5</sup></b>									
Management, professional, and related .....	31.06	20.4	38.0	33.69	29.9	38.4	26.66	6.5	37.5
Management, business, and financial .....	33.71	7.6	40.9	34.07	8.7	41.2	32.61	16.7	40.0
Professional and related .....	30.24	27.3	37.2	33.54	41.5	37.3	25.56	6.0	37.0
Service .....	8.38	10.1	28.7	7.15	7.5	27.6	14.40	15.7	36.0
Sales and office .....	11.62	5.2	35.5	11.29	5.6	35.4	14.39	9.0	36.2
Sales and related .....	10.18	8.7	32.3	10.18	8.7	32.3	—	—	—
Office and administrative support .....	12.51	4.7	37.8	12.13	5.1	38.1	14.39	9.0	36.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance .....	19.65	13.8	40.7	20.35	14.8	40.7	13.12	2.8	40.0
Construction and extraction .....	21.59	16.6	41.1	23.05	17.9	41.3	12.73	3.1	40.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	16.67	19.2	40.0	16.69	19.9	40.0	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving .....	14.39	5.8	39.0	14.47	5.9	39.2	—	—	—
Production .....	16.25	5.1	39.3	16.32	5.2	39.2	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving .....	13.28	7.8	38.8	13.35	7.9	39.2	—	—	—
Full time .....	17.85	11.0	40.0	17.22	13.6	40.0	20.88	6.2	40.3
Part time .....	8.07	5.7	21.0	7.82	5.8	21.3	10.83	7.6	18.2
Union .....	19.56	9.3	42.4	19.72	13.7	40.0	—	—	—
Nonunion .....	16.27	12.1	35.1	15.58	14.6	34.9	20.18	7.1	36.2
Time .....	16.24	11.9	35.1	15.46	14.6	34.8	20.11	6.3	36.9
Incentive .....	19.05	37.2	39.1	19.05	37.2	39.1	—	—	—
<b>Establishment characteristics</b>									
Goods producing .....	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	20.41	5.0	39.9	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
Service providing .....	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	14.38	18.7	33.8	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
1-99 workers .....	15.57	25.1	36.5	15.50	25.7	36.5	—	—	—
100-499 workers .....	13.86	6.9	32.4	13.43	7.9	31.6	16.89	9.3	39.5
500 workers or more .....	20.02	5.1	36.7	19.26	6.8	37.2	21.25	8.8	35.9

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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

<sup>6</sup> 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 earnings<sup>1</sup> for full-time and part-time workers<sup>2</sup> by work levels<sup>3</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007**

Occupation <sup>4</sup> and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$16.39	11.6	\$17.85	11.0	\$8.07	5.7
<b>Management occupations</b> .....	36.64	8.2	36.64	8.2	–	–
Level 11 .....	38.06	11.7	38.06	11.7	–	–
Financial managers .....	38.15	10.2	38.15	10.2	–	–
<b>Business and financial operations occupations</b> .....	25.74	11.1	25.74	11.1	–	–
<b>Computer and mathematical science occupations</b> .....	21.20	13.9	21.96	14.1	–	–
<b>Architecture and engineering occupations</b>						
Engineers .....	27.06	29.4	27.06	29.4	–	–
<b>Community and social services occupations</b> .....	14.90	11.5	14.90	11.5	–	–
<b>Education, training, and library occupations</b> .....	24.59	9.5	25.72	8.2	12.49	15.4
Level 4 .....	10.78	3.2	10.78	3.2	–	–
Level 9 .....	29.96	1.5	29.98	1.6	–	–
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers .....	27.93	5.1	27.93	5.2	–	–
Level 9 .....	30.00	1.4	30.02	1.5	–	–
Elementary and middle school teachers .....	29.93	1.2	29.93	1.2	–	–
Level 9 .....	29.93	1.2	29.93	1.2	–	–
Elementary school teachers, except special education .....	30.29	1.2	30.29	1.2	–	–
Level 9 .....	30.29	1.2	30.29	1.2	–	–
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	28.57	1.1	–	–	–	–
Level 9 .....	28.57	1.1	–	–	–	–
Secondary school teachers .....	30.19	3.9	30.19	3.9	–	–
Level 9 .....	30.19	3.9	30.19	3.9	–	–
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	30.19	3.9	30.19	3.9	–	–
Level 9 .....	30.19	3.9	30.19	3.9	–	–
Other teachers and instructors .....	12.02	15.8	–	–	12.02	15.8
Teacher assistants .....	11.19	10.4	11.71	8.2	–	–
Level 4 .....	10.78	3.2	10.78	3.2	–	–
<b>Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations</b> .....	45.26	37.5	48.10	37.8	–	–
Level 9 .....	–	–	30.65	13.7	–	–
Registered nurses .....	28.74	4.9	29.63	5.2	–	–
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians .....	15.10	4.1	–	–	–	–
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses .....	14.27	9.2	–	–	–	–
<b>Healthcare support occupations</b> .....	–	–	9.93	8.7	–	–
Level 2 .....	–	–	10.10	8.3	–	–
<b>Protective service occupations</b> .....	15.65	14.0	15.93	13.9	–	–
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b> .....	6.55	13.4	6.81	19.4	6.22	7.2
Level 1 .....	6.32	6.8	6.30	10.9	6.33	5.2
Level 2 .....	4.90	28.0	4.82	26.4	–	–
Level 3 .....	7.92	2.8	7.92	2.8	–	–
Cooks .....	8.05	1.1	8.35	4.4	–	–
Cooks, restaurant .....	8.27	4.8	8.27	4.8	–	–
Food service, tipped .....	3.28	29.2	3.39	31.4	–	–
Level 2 .....	3.00	35.1	–	–	–	–
Waiters and waitresses .....	2.80	25.2	2.91	30.4	–	–
Level 2 .....	2.90	32.5	–	–	–	–
Fast food and counter workers .....	6.97	4.1	7.93	1.7	6.59	4.4
Level 1 .....	6.80	2.6	7.70	2.7	6.59	4.4
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	6.93	4.0	7.97	1.7	6.59	4.4
Level 1 .....	6.80	2.9	–	–	6.59	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for full-time and part-time workers<sup>2</sup> by work levels<sup>3</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007** — Continued

Occupation <sup>4</sup> and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b> .....	\$8.41	4.4	\$8.73	3.9	—	—
Level 1 .....	7.42	4.5	7.80	4.0	—	—
Building cleaning workers .....	8.10	4.9	8.44	4.5	—	—
Level 1 .....	7.42	4.5	7.80	4.0	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	8.48	7.2	8.84	6.2	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	7.55	4.6	7.81	4.5	—	—
Level 1 .....	7.52	5.4	—	—	—	—
<b>Personal care and service occupations</b> .....	7.32	8.5	—	—	—	—
<b>Sales and related occupations</b> .....	10.18	8.7	11.16	15.0	\$7.70	9.0
Level 1 .....	7.85	2.2	—	—	—	—
Level 2 .....	7.75	14.5	—	—	7.32	13.5
Level 4 .....	10.26	5.2	10.40	8.2	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers .....	14.34	.8	14.34	.8	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers .....	14.34	.8	14.34	.8	—	—
Retail sales workers .....	8.43	1.1	8.82	8.4	7.70	9.0
Level 1 .....	7.85	2.2	—	—	—	—
Level 2 .....	7.75	14.5	—	—	7.32	13.5
Cashiers, all workers .....	8.12	.9	8.38	5.6	7.57	6.0
Level 1 .....	7.64	.1	—	—	—	—
Cashiers .....	8.12	.9	8.38	5.6	7.57	6.0
Level 1 .....	7.64	.1	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons .....	8.66	1.1	9.29	9.4	7.62	15.9
Level 2 .....	7.23	10.4	—	—	—	—
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b> .....	12.51	4.7	12.64	4.7	10.87	13.1
Level 2 .....	9.11	2.1	9.11	2.2	—	—
Level 3 .....	9.87	5.4	10.07	4.8	8.75	11.5
Level 4 .....	13.27	5.1	13.05	4.6	—	—
Level 5 .....	13.49	8.3	13.71	8.7	—	—
Level 6 .....	19.32	9.6	19.32	9.6	—	—
Financial clerks .....	12.70	7.9	13.07	6.1	—	—
Level 3 .....	8.46	9.4	9.11	6.4	—	—
Level 4 .....	13.05	5.1	13.05	5.1	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	14.22	8.2	14.22	8.2	—	—
Tellers .....	10.40	9.5	—	—	—	—
Customer service representatives .....	12.13	20.0	11.82	18.6	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks .....	9.60	9.3	9.57	9.9	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants .....	17.52	10.1	17.89	9.5	—	—
Level 4 .....	13.23	5.9	13.23	5.9	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	13.29	8.1	13.67	8.8	—	—
Office clerks, general .....	11.26	9.5	10.50	6.5	—	—
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b> .....	21.59	16.6	21.77	16.7	—	—
Level 7 .....	21.01	2.8	21.01	2.8	—	—
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	16.05	18.3	16.05	18.3	—	—
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b> .....	16.67	19.2	16.67	19.2	—	—
Level 6 .....	24.15	8.6	24.15	8.6	—	—
Level 7 .....	24.29	10.3	24.29	10.3	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers .....	17.27	9.7	17.27	9.7	—	—
<b>Production occupations</b> .....	16.25	5.1	16.48	5.0	—	—
Level 2 .....	10.20	14.5	10.22	14.6	—	—
Level 4 .....	11.71	2.9	12.02	3.4	—	—
Level 5 .....	20.09	13.1	20.09	13.1	—	—
Level 6 .....	22.31	17.3	22.31	17.3	—	—
Level 7 .....	21.34	5.0	21.34	5.0	—	—
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers .....	15.09	6.8	15.09	6.8	—	—
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	15.09	6.8	15.09	6.8	—	—
Miscellaneous plant and system operators .....	27.38	4.2	27.38	4.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for full-time and part-time workers<sup>2</sup> by work levels<sup>3</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007** — Continued

Occupation <sup>4</sup> and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)
<b>Production occupations —Continued</b>						
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers .....	\$28.09	4.4	\$28.09	4.4	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers .....	13.77	23.9	—	—	—	—
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations .....</b>	13.28	7.8	13.71	8.2	\$7.88	7.3
Level 1 .....	7.90	10.7	8.20	14.2	6.72	6.7
Level 2 .....	9.36	7.8	9.44	9.6	—	—
Level 4 .....	14.00	8.9	14.00	8.9	—	—
Level 5 .....	17.64	10.2	17.64	10.2	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers .....	14.07	11.7	14.57	11.9	—	—
Level 4 .....	14.10	11.2	14.10	11.2	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	13.00	2.6	13.00	2.6	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand .....	9.96	9.1	10.25	9.5	—	—
Level 1 .....	7.96	11.3	8.20	14.2	—	—
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment .....	10.53	12.5	10.53	12.5	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	9.30	8.3	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand .....	7.23	6.0	—	—	—	—
Level 1 .....	7.23	6.0	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

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 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for full-time and part-time workers<sup>2</sup> by work levels<sup>3</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007

Occupation <sup>4</sup> and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$15.69	14.1	\$17.22	13.6	\$7.82	5.8
<b>Management occupations</b> .....	35.69	9.6	35.69	9.6	—	—
Financial managers .....	41.43	6.4	41.43	6.4	—	—
<b>Business and financial operations occupations</b> .....	28.07	15.4	28.07	15.4	—	—
<b>Architecture and engineering occupations</b>						
Engineers .....	27.06	29.4	27.06	29.4	—	—
<b>Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations</b> .....	45.94	37.2	48.93	37.4	—	—
Level 9 .....	—	—	30.65	13.7	—	—
Registered nurses .....	28.74	4.9	29.63	5.2	—	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians .....	15.10	4.1	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses .....	14.59	10.7	—	—	—	—
<b>Healthcare support occupations</b> .....	—	—	9.93	8.7	—	—
Level 2 .....	—	—	10.10	8.3	—	—
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b> .....	6.47	14.0	6.68	20.4	6.22	7.2
Level 1 .....	6.32	6.8	6.30	10.9	6.33	5.2
Level 2 .....	4.84	28.4	4.75	26.7	—	—
Cooks .....	7.94	.4	8.27	4.7	—	—
Cooks, restaurant .....	8.27	4.8	8.27	4.8	—	—
Food service, tipped .....	3.28	29.2	3.39	31.4	—	—
Level 2 .....	3.00	35.1	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses .....	2.80	25.2	2.91	30.4	—	—
Level 2 .....	2.90	32.5	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers .....	6.97	4.1	7.93	1.7	6.59	4.4
Level 1 .....	6.80	2.6	7.70	2.7	6.59	4.4
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	6.93	4.0	7.97	1.7	6.59	4.4
Level 1 .....	6.80	2.9	—	—	6.59	4.4
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b> .....	8.27	5.8	8.67	4.4	—	—
Level 1 .....	7.32	5.1	7.70	4.6	—	—
Building cleaning workers .....	8.01	6.1	8.42	5.6	—	—
Level 1 .....	7.32	5.1	7.70	4.6	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	7.55	4.6	7.81	4.5	—	—
Level 1 .....	7.52	5.4	—	—	—	—
<b>Sales and related occupations</b> .....	10.18	8.7	11.16	15.0	7.70	9.0
Level 1 .....	7.85	2.2	—	—	—	—
Level 2 .....	7.75	14.5	—	—	7.32	13.5
Level 4 .....	10.26	5.2	10.40	8.2	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers .....	14.34	.8	14.34	.8	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers .....	14.34	.8	14.34	.8	—	—
Retail sales workers .....	8.43	1.1	8.82	8.4	7.70	9.0
Level 1 .....	7.85	2.2	—	—	—	—
Level 2 .....	7.75	14.5	—	—	7.32	13.5
Cashiers, all workers .....	8.12	.9	8.38	5.6	7.57	6.0
Level 1 .....	7.64	.1	—	—	—	—
Cashiers .....	8.12	.9	8.38	5.6	7.57	6.0
Level 1 .....	7.64	.1	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons .....	8.66	1.1	9.29	9.4	7.62	15.9
Level 2 .....	7.23	10.4	—	—	—	—
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b> .....	12.13	5.1	12.20	4.9	11.23	16.5
Level 2 .....	9.15	2.1	9.15	2.2	—	—
Level 3 .....	9.67	5.5	9.81	4.8	8.77	14.6
Level 4 .....	13.40	6.3	13.06	5.9	—	—
Level 6 .....	18.65	11.1	18.65	11.1	—	—
Financial clerks .....	12.78	8.2	13.18	6.2	—	—
Level 3 .....	8.46	9.4	9.11	6.4	—	—
Level 4 .....	13.24	4.9	13.24	4.9	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for full-time and part-time workers<sup>2</sup> by work levels<sup>3</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007 — Continued

Occupation <sup>4</sup> and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b>						
—Continued						
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	\$14.22	8.2	\$14.22	8.2	—	—
Tellers .....	10.40	9.5	—	—	—	—
Customer service representatives .....	12.13	20.0	11.82	18.6	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks .....	9.65	9.7	9.57	9.9	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants .....	17.03	10.3	17.03	10.3	—	—
Office clerks, general .....	11.01	16.4	—	—	—	—
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b> .....	23.05	17.9	23.28	18.1	—	—
Level 7 .....	21.01	2.8	21.01	2.8	—	—
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b> .....	16.69	19.9	16.69	19.9	—	—
Level 6 .....	25.09	7.7	25.09	7.7	—	—
Level 7 .....	24.29	10.3	24.29	10.3	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers .....	17.40	10.6	17.40	10.6	—	—
<b>Production occupations</b> .....	16.32	5.2	16.56	5.0	—	—
Level 2 .....	10.20	14.5	10.22	14.6	—	—
Level 4 .....	11.70	3.1	12.04	3.7	—	—
Level 5 .....	20.09	13.1	20.09	13.1	—	—
Level 6 .....	22.31	17.3	22.31	17.3	—	—
Level 7 .....	21.34	5.0	21.34	5.0	—	—
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers .....	15.09	6.8	15.09	6.8	—	—
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	15.09	6.8	15.09	6.8	—	—
Miscellaneous plant and system operators .....	27.38	4.2	27.38	4.2	—	—
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers .....	28.09	4.4	28.09	4.4	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers .....	13.77	23.9	—	—	—	—
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b> .....	13.35	7.9	13.73	8.3	\$7.70	7.5
Level 1 .....	7.96	11.3	8.20	14.2	—	—
Level 2 .....	9.28	8.2	9.44	9.6	—	—
Level 4 .....	14.00	8.9	14.00	8.9	—	—
Level 5 .....	17.64	10.2	17.64	10.2	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers .....	14.07	11.7	14.57	11.9	—	—
Level 4 .....	14.10	11.2	14.10	11.2	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	13.00	2.6	13.00	2.6	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand .....	9.96	9.1	10.25	9.5	—	—
Level 1 .....	7.96	11.3	8.20	14.2	—	—
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment .....	10.53	12.5	10.53	12.5	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	9.30	8.3	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand .....	7.23	6.0	—	—	—	—
Level 1 .....	7.23	6.0	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

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 4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> for full-time and part-time workers<sup>2</sup> by work levels<sup>3</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007

Occupation <sup>4</sup> and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$20.11	6.3	\$20.88	6.2	\$10.83	7.6
<b>Education, training, and library occupations</b> .....	26.63	5.5	27.36	5.4	15.31	2.5
Level 4 .....	10.78	3.2	10.78	3.2	—	—
Level 9 .....	29.96	1.5	29.98	1.6	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers .....	29.32	2.5	29.34	2.6	—	—
Level 9 .....	30.00	1.4	30.02	1.5	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers .....	29.93	1.2	29.93	1.2	—	—
Level 9 .....	29.93	1.2	29.93	1.2	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education .....	30.29	1.2	30.29	1.2	—	—
Level 9 .....	30.29	1.2	30.29	1.2	—	—
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	28.57	1.1	—	—	—	—
Level 9 .....	28.57	1.1	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers .....	30.19	3.9	30.19	3.9	—	—
Level 9 .....	30.19	3.9	30.19	3.9	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	30.19	3.9	30.19	3.9	—	—
Level 9 .....	30.19	3.9	30.19	3.9	—	—
Other teachers and instructors .....	12.02	15.8	—	—	12.02	15.8
Teacher assistants .....	12.64	6.3	12.64	6.3	—	—
Level 4 .....	10.78	3.2	10.78	3.2	—	—
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b> .....	9.80	11.6	9.80	11.6	—	—
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b> .....	8.86	9.2	8.93	10.1	—	—
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b> .....	14.39	9.0	14.93	9.3	—	—
Level 4 .....	12.86	5.6	13.00	5.0	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants .....	17.85	15.1	18.53	13.7	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	12.83	10.2	—	—	—	—
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b> .....	12.73	3.1	12.73	3.1	—	—

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

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 5. Combined work levels<sup>1</sup> for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> for full-time and part-time workers<sup>3</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007

Occupation <sup>4</sup> and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$16.39	11.6	\$17.85	11.0	\$8.07	5.7
<b>Management occupations</b> .....	36.64	8.2	36.64	8.2	–	–
Group III .....	32.35	8.7	–	–	–	–
Financial managers .....	38.15	10.2	38.15	10.2	–	–
<b>Business and financial operations occupations</b> .....	25.74	11.1	25.74	11.1	–	–
<b>Computer and mathematical science occupations</b> .....	21.20	13.9	21.96	14.1	–	–
<b>Architecture and engineering occupations</b>						
Engineers .....	27.06	29.4	27.06	29.4	–	–
<b>Community and social services occupations</b> .....	14.90	11.5	14.90	11.5	–	–
<b>Education, training, and library occupations</b> .....	24.59	9.5	25.72	8.2	12.49	15.4
Group I .....	9.11	8.4	–	–	–	–
Group II .....	13.23	5.1	–	–	–	–
Group III .....	31.00	3.2	–	–	–	–
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers .....	27.93	5.1	27.93	5.2	–	–
Group III .....	30.00	1.4	–	–	–	–
Elementary and middle school teachers .....	29.93	1.2	29.93	1.2	–	–
Group III .....	29.93	1.2	–	–	–	–
Elementary school teachers, except special education .....	30.29	1.2	30.29	1.2	–	–
Group III .....	30.29	1.2	30.29	1.2	–	–
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	28.57	1.1	–	–	–	–
Group III .....	28.57	1.1	–	–	–	–
Secondary school teachers .....	30.19	3.9	30.19	3.9	–	–
Group III .....	30.19	3.9	–	–	–	–
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	30.19	3.9	30.19	3.9	–	–
Group III .....	30.19	3.9	30.19	3.9	–	–
Other teachers and instructors .....	12.02	15.8	–	–	12.02	15.8
Teacher assistants .....	11.19	10.4	11.71	8.2	–	–
Group I .....	9.11	8.4	9.51	7.3	–	–
<b>Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations</b> .....	45.26	37.5	48.10	37.8	–	–
Group I .....	13.53	4.7	–	–	–	–
Group II .....	20.92	4.1	–	–	–	–
Group III .....	72.39	23.9	–	–	–	–
Registered nurses .....	28.74	4.9	29.63	5.2	–	–
Group III .....	–	–	32.56	8.2	–	–
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians .....	15.10	4.1	–	–	–	–
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses .....	14.27	9.2	–	–	–	–
Group II .....	15.79	7.5	–	–	–	–
<b>Healthcare support occupations</b> .....	–	–	9.93	8.7	–	–
<b>Protective service occupations</b> .....	15.65	14.0	15.93	13.9	–	–
Group I .....	9.89	17.6	–	–	–	–
Group II .....	18.16	5.9	–	–	–	–
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b> .....	6.55	13.4	6.81	19.4	6.22	7.2
Group I .....	6.15	13.3	–	–	–	–
Cooks .....	8.05	1.1	8.35	4.4	–	–
Group I .....	8.05	1.1	–	–	–	–
Cooks, restaurant .....	8.27	4.8	8.27	4.8	–	–
Group I .....	8.27	4.8	8.27	4.8	–	–
Food service, tipped .....	3.28	29.2	3.39	31.4	–	–
Group I .....	3.28	29.2	–	–	–	–
Waiters and waitresses .....	2.80	25.2	2.91	30.4	–	–
Group I .....	2.80	25.2	2.91	30.4	–	–
Fast food and counter workers .....	6.97	4.1	7.93	1.7	6.59	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels<sup>1</sup> for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> for full-time and part-time workers<sup>3</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007** — Continued

Occupation <sup>4</sup> and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b>						
—Continued						
Fast food and counter workers—Continued						
Group I .....	\$6.97	4.1	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	6.93	4.0	\$7.97	1.7	\$6.59	4.4
Group I .....	6.93	4.0	7.97	1.7	6.59	4.4
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b>						
Group I .....	8.41	4.4	8.73	3.9	—	—
Group II .....	8.24	5.3	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers .....	8.10	4.9	8.44	4.5	—	—
Group I .....	7.97	5.5	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	8.48	7.2	8.84	6.2	—	—
Group I .....	8.31	8.5	8.72	7.9	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	7.55	4.6	7.81	4.5	—	—
Group I .....	7.55	4.6	7.81	4.5	—	—
<b>Personal care and service occupations</b>	7.32	8.5	—	—	—	—
Group I .....	7.00	7.1	—	—	—	—
<b>Sales and related occupations</b>	10.18	8.7	11.16	15.0	7.70	9.0
Group I .....	8.45	1.7	—	—	—	—
Group II .....	17.23	12.7	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers .....	14.34	.8	14.34	.8	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers .....	14.34	.8	14.34	.8	—	—
Retail sales workers .....	8.43	1.1	8.82	8.4	7.70	9.0
Group I .....	8.30	1.4	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers .....	8.12	.9	8.38	5.6	7.57	6.0
Group I .....	8.05	2.8	—	—	—	—
Cashiers .....	8.12	.9	8.38	5.6	7.57	6.0
Group I .....	8.05	2.8	8.27	3.6	7.57	6.6
Retail salespersons .....	8.66	1.1	9.29	9.4	7.62	15.9
Group I .....	8.42	1.7	8.99	10.8	7.65	18.7
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b>	12.51	4.7	12.64	4.7	10.87	13.1
Group I .....	10.91	3.6	—	—	—	—
Group II .....	18.10	5.9	—	—	—	—
Financial clerks .....	12.70	7.9	13.07	6.1	—	—
Group I .....	11.75	9.2	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	14.22	8.2	14.22	8.2	—	—
Tellers .....	10.40	9.5	—	—	—	—
Group I .....	10.40	9.5	—	—	—	—
Customer service representatives .....	12.13	20.0	11.82	18.6	—	—
Group I .....	12.16	20.8	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks .....	9.60	9.3	9.57	9.9	—	—
Group I .....	9.60	9.3	9.57	9.9	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants .....	17.52	10.1	17.89	9.5	—	—
Group I .....	12.71	8.3	—	—	—	—
Group II .....	20.41	7.5	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	13.29	8.1	13.67	8.8	—	—
Group I .....	13.67	8.8	13.67	8.8	—	—
Office clerks, general .....	11.26	9.5	10.50	6.5	—	—
Group I .....	11.37	10.5	10.52	7.5	—	—
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b>	21.59	16.6	21.77	16.7	—	—
Group I .....	11.60	3.7	—	—	—	—
Group II .....	24.74	26.3	—	—	—	—
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	16.05	18.3	16.05	18.3	—	—
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b>	16.67	19.2	16.67	19.2	—	—
Group I .....	11.83	7.7	—	—	—	—
Group II .....	17.51	25.0	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers .....	17.27	9.7	17.27	9.7	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels<sup>1</sup> for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> for full-time and part-time workers<sup>3</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007 — Continued

Occupation <sup>4</sup> and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>5</sup> (percent)
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b>						
—Continued						
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers —Continued						
Group II .....	\$20.21	14.2	—	—	—	—
<b>Production occupations</b> .....	16.25	5.1	\$16.48	5.0	—	—
Group I .....	10.54	4.1	—	—	—	—
Group II .....	21.78	7.9	—	—	—	—
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers .....	15.09	6.8	15.09	6.8	—	—
Group II .....	17.75	1.6	—	—	—	—
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	15.09	6.8	15.09	6.8	—	—
Group II .....	17.75	1.6	17.75	1.6	—	—
Miscellaneous plant and system operators .....	27.38	4.2	27.38	4.2	—	—
Group II .....	26.29	4.2	—	—	—	—
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers .....	28.09	4.4	28.09	4.4	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers .....	13.77	23.9	—	—	—	—
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b> .....	13.28	7.8	13.71	8.2	\$7.88	7.3
Group I .....	11.07	6.2	—	—	—	—
Group II .....	19.56	2.4	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers .....	14.07	11.7	14.57	11.9	—	—
Group I .....	13.28	8.2	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	13.00	2.6	13.00	2.6	—	—
Group I .....	12.97	1.1	12.97	1.1	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand .....	9.96	9.1	10.25	9.5	—	—
Group I .....	9.93	9.1	—	—	—	—
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment .....	10.53	12.5	10.53	12.5	—	—
Group I .....	10.49	12.5	10.49	12.5	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	9.30	8.3	—	—	—	—
Group I .....	9.30	8.3	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand .....	7.23	6.0	—	—	—	—
Group I .....	7.23	6.0	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

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 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles<sup>1</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007

Occupation <sup>2</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$6.35	\$8.00	\$12.00	\$19.39	\$29.13
<b>Management occupations</b> .....	24.04	25.28	34.00	46.09	50.50
Financial managers .....	25.28	25.28	32.09	46.09	46.59
<b>Business and financial operations occupations</b> .....	17.74	19.59	24.23	27.30	45.49
<b>Computer and mathematical science occupations</b> .....	15.26	16.00	19.00	22.88	37.50
<b>Architecture and engineering occupations</b>					
Engineers .....	9.75	15.85	21.15	44.85	54.02
<b>Community and social services occupations</b> .....	11.29	11.29	15.01	16.26	22.32
<b>Education, training, and library occupations</b> .....	9.20	13.61	27.59	32.70	36.26
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers .....	14.34	25.90	28.86	32.12	34.78
Elementary and middle school teachers .....	24.85	27.06	29.53	32.42	35.26
Elementary school teachers, except special education .....	25.40	27.59	30.33	32.47	36.02
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	23.86	25.40	28.87	31.92	33.92
Secondary school teachers .....	24.40	27.06	30.01	32.89	36.23
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	24.40	27.06	30.01	32.89	36.23
Other teachers and instructors .....	6.25	9.38	14.56	14.56	14.56
Teacher assistants .....	7.55	8.55	11.04	13.23	15.56
<b>Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations</b> .....	12.00	18.05	26.45	76.98	115.83
Registered nurses .....	21.80	22.49	28.42	33.09	37.41
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians .....	10.82	13.00	14.94	18.08	18.59
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses .....	12.00	12.00	12.67	16.70	18.60
<b>Protective service occupations</b> .....	6.96	13.33	16.32	17.36	20.25
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b> .....	2.42	5.85	6.50	7.84	9.50
Cooks .....	6.00	7.84	8.00	8.50	9.50
Cooks, restaurant .....	7.35	7.84	8.50	8.50	9.50
Food service, tipped .....	2.13	2.42	2.42	2.58	6.00
Waiters and waitresses .....	2.13	2.25	2.42	2.50	6.00
Fast food and counter workers .....	5.85	6.00	6.50	7.50	8.50
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	5.85	6.00	6.50	7.50	8.35
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b> .....	6.25	7.35	7.92	9.00	11.27
Building cleaning workers .....	6.00	7.28	7.63	8.50	10.23
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	6.15	7.35	7.60	9.00	11.89
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	6.00	6.75	7.75	8.50	8.50
<b>Personal care and service occupations</b> .....	6.01	6.54	6.54	7.60	9.71
<b>Sales and related occupations</b> .....	6.25	7.25	8.50	11.37	15.89
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers .....	8.88	8.89	12.07	15.89	24.63
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers .....	8.88	8.89	12.07	15.89	24.63
Retail sales workers .....	6.25	7.00	8.00	9.25	11.50
Cashiers, all workers .....	6.00	6.50	7.50	9.25	11.29
Cashiers .....	6.00	6.50	7.50	9.25	11.29
Retail salespersons .....	6.25	7.09	8.40	9.70	11.66
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b> .....	7.80	9.00	11.24	14.67	20.00
Financial clerks .....	8.14	10.30	12.50	15.00	16.00
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	9.00	11.24	14.69	15.00	20.00
Tellers .....	8.00	8.69	11.47	11.47	11.47
Customer service representatives .....	7.21	8.17	9.35	17.63	18.38
Receptionists and information clerks .....	7.00	7.50	9.50	12.00	12.00
Secretaries and administrative assistants .....	10.71	12.68	17.77	22.72	24.33
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	7.26	11.56	13.01	15.11	16.85
Office clerks, general .....	9.00	9.09	10.33	12.54	14.39

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles<sup>1</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007** — Continued

Occupation <sup>2</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b> .....	\$11.92	\$15.75	\$18.21	\$22.00	\$30.00
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	9.09	11.48	15.00	21.00	22.00
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b> .....	6.32	6.32	16.54	22.51	28.20
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers .....	10.00	12.38	16.54	21.51	21.51
<b>Production occupations</b> .....	8.00	9.62	14.74	19.39	28.23
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers .....	9.15	11.50	16.05	17.75	20.00
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	9.15	11.50	16.05	17.75	20.00
Miscellaneous plant and system operators .....	24.66	25.62	26.92	30.04	31.79
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers .....	25.62	25.62	26.92	30.04	31.79
Miscellaneous production workers .....	7.00	8.00	17.64	18.34	18.69
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b> .....	6.79	9.85	12.86	16.00	21.50
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers .....	9.22	12.81	13.25	15.11	20.24
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	10.00	12.81	13.00	14.00	15.00
Laborers and material movers, hand .....	6.61	6.79	10.00	12.00	13.14
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment .....	6.79	6.79	10.91	12.88	13.14
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	8.00	8.00	8.20	10.11	14.00
Packers and packagers, hand .....	6.35	6.35	6.35	8.50	9.00

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles<sup>1</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007

Occupation <sup>2</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$6.32	\$7.72	\$11.25	\$18.30	\$27.36
<b>Management occupations</b> .....	21.64	24.75	30.28	42.20	49.38
Financial managers .....	30.28	32.09	46.09	46.09	46.59
<b>Business and financial operations occupations</b> .....	17.74	21.92	24.23	30.41	45.49
<b>Architecture and engineering occupations</b>					
Engineers .....	9.75	15.85	21.15	44.85	54.02
<b>Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations</b> .....	12.00	18.32	27.12	76.98	115.83
Registered nurses .....	21.80	22.49	28.42	33.09	37.41
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians .....	10.82	13.00	14.94	18.08	18.59
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses .....	12.00	12.00	13.15	17.54	19.55
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b> .....	2.42	5.85	6.37	7.84	9.00
Cooks .....	6.00	7.45	8.00	8.50	9.50
Cooks, restaurant .....	7.35	7.84	8.50	8.50	9.50
Food service, tipped .....	2.13	2.42	2.42	2.58	6.00
Waiters and waitresses .....	2.13	2.25	2.42	2.50	6.00
Fast food and counter workers .....	5.85	6.00	6.50	7.50	8.50
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	5.85	6.00	6.50	7.50	8.35
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b> .....	6.00	7.20	7.90	9.00	10.00
Building cleaning workers .....	6.00	7.00	7.50	8.50	9.00
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	6.00	6.75	7.75	8.50	8.50
<b>Sales and related occupations</b> .....	6.25	7.25	8.50	11.37	15.89
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers .....	8.88	8.89	12.07	15.89	24.63
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers .....	8.88	8.89	12.07	15.89	24.63
Retail sales workers .....	6.25	7.00	8.00	9.25	11.50
Cashiers, all workers .....	6.00	6.50	7.50	9.25	11.29
Cashiers .....	6.00	6.50	7.50	9.25	11.29
Retail salespersons .....	6.25	7.09	8.40	9.70	11.66
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b> .....	7.56	9.00	10.99	14.20	18.38
Financial clerks .....	8.00	10.00	12.84	15.00	16.00
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	9.00	11.24	14.69	15.00	20.00
Tellers .....	8.00	8.69	11.47	11.47	11.47
Customer service representatives .....	7.21	8.17	9.35	17.63	18.38
Receptionists and information clerks .....	7.00	7.50	9.50	12.00	12.00
Secretaries and administrative assistants .....	9.50	11.99	18.00	22.01	24.33
Office clerks, general .....	9.00	9.00	9.25	10.80	21.53
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b> .....	13.50	17.25	18.50	22.69	60.08
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b> .....	6.32	6.32	16.54	22.51	28.51
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers .....	10.00	12.38	16.54	21.51	32.36
<b>Production occupations</b> .....	8.00	9.62	14.74	19.39	28.23
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers .....	9.15	11.50	16.05	17.75	20.00
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	9.15	11.50	16.05	17.75	20.00
Miscellaneous plant and system operators .....	24.66	25.62	26.92	30.04	31.79
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers .....	25.62	25.62	26.92	30.04	31.79
Miscellaneous production workers .....	7.00	8.00	17.64	18.34	18.69

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles<sup>1</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007 — Continued

Occupation <sup>2</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b> .....	\$6.79	\$9.85	\$12.86	\$16.38	\$21.50
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers .....	9.22	12.81	13.25	15.11	20.24
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	10.00	12.81	13.00	14.00	15.00
Laborers and material movers, hand .....	6.61	6.79	10.00	12.00	13.14
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment .....	6.79	6.79	10.91	12.88	13.14
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand .....	8.00	8.00	8.20	10.11	14.00
Packers and packagers, hand .....	6.35	6.35	6.35	8.50	9.00

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles<sup>1</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007

Occupation <sup>2</sup>	10	25	Median 50	75	90
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$9.33	\$12.30	\$16.90	\$27.35	\$36.26
<b>Education, training, and library occupations</b> .....	12.11	17.17	28.66	33.54	36.26
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers .....	24.06	26.79	29.26	32.47	35.31
Elementary and middle school teachers .....	24.85	27.06	29.53	32.42	35.26
Elementary school teachers, except special education .....	25.40	27.59	30.33	32.47	36.02
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	23.86	25.40	28.87	31.92	33.92
Secondary school teachers .....	24.40	27.06	30.01	32.89	36.23
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	24.40	27.06	30.01	32.89	36.23
Other teachers and instructors .....	6.25	9.38	14.56	14.56	14.56
Teacher assistants .....	9.20	11.04	12.63	13.88	16.41
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b> .....	6.94	8.15	9.13	10.24	16.06
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b> .....	7.28	7.40	8.07	9.59	11.89
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b> .....	9.33	10.96	13.61	16.75	22.72
Secretaries and administrative assistants .....	11.56	13.01	17.77	22.72	24.92
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	7.26	11.56	12.68	14.62	16.75
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b> .....	9.64	10.87	11.92	14.09	17.92

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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 9. Full-time<sup>1</sup> civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles<sup>2</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$7.00	\$9.20	\$13.58	\$21.30	\$31.40
<b>Management occupations</b> .....	24.04	25.28	34.00	46.09	50.50
Financial managers .....	25.28	25.28	32.09	46.09	46.59
<b>Business and financial operations occupations</b> .....	17.74	19.59	24.23	27.30	45.49
<b>Computer and mathematical science occupations</b> .....	15.26	16.00	20.00	23.84	37.50
<b>Architecture and engineering occupations</b>					
Engineers .....	9.75	15.85	21.15	44.85	54.02
<b>Community and social services occupations</b> .....	11.29	11.29	15.01	16.26	22.32
<b>Education, training, and library occupations</b> .....	11.04	14.34	28.50	33.16	36.26
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers .....	14.34	26.07	28.87	32.17	34.78
Elementary and middle school teachers .....	24.85	27.06	29.53	32.42	35.26
Elementary school teachers, except special education .....	25.40	27.59	30.33	32.47	36.02
Secondary school teachers .....	24.40	27.06	30.01	32.89	36.23
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	24.40	27.06	30.01	32.89	36.23
Teacher assistants .....	7.55	9.20	11.72	13.61	16.20
<b>Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations</b> .....	12.67	18.08	28.00	76.98	115.83
Registered nurses .....	21.36	24.92	29.40	33.09	37.41
<b>Healthcare support occupations</b> .....	7.70	8.55	11.00	11.00	11.00
<b>Protective service occupations</b> .....	6.96	13.73	16.48	17.36	20.25
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b> .....	2.42	2.58	6.85	8.50	11.38
Cooks .....	7.35	7.84	8.50	8.50	9.50
Cooks, restaurant .....	7.35	7.84	8.50	8.50	9.50
Food service, tipped .....	2.13	2.42	2.42	4.25	6.44
Waiters and waitresses .....	2.13	2.42	2.42	2.58	6.00
Fast food and counter workers .....	5.85	6.17	8.00	8.50	10.82
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	5.85	6.17	8.00	8.84	12.06
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b> .....	7.20	7.50	8.00	9.31	11.89
Building cleaning workers .....	7.16	7.41	7.92	8.75	10.85
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	7.20	7.45	7.90	9.12	11.98
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	7.16	7.41	7.92	8.50	8.50
<b>Sales and related occupations</b> .....	6.50	7.50	8.93	12.07	17.50
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers .....	8.88	8.89	12.07	15.89	24.63
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers .....	8.88	8.89	12.07	15.89	24.63
Retail sales workers .....	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.90	12.50
Cashiers, all workers .....	6.00	6.50	8.25	9.50	11.54
Cashiers .....	6.00	6.50	8.25	9.50	11.54
Retail salespersons .....	7.40	7.50	8.50	10.10	12.24
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b> .....	7.82	9.00	11.29	14.69	20.00
Financial clerks .....	9.00	11.16	13.00	15.00	16.00
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	9.00	11.24	14.69	15.00	20.00
Customer service representatives .....	7.71	8.56	9.35	18.32	18.38
Receptionists and information clerks .....	7.00	7.50	9.50	12.00	12.00
Secretaries and administrative assistants .....	10.49	13.47	18.37	22.72	24.33
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	7.26	12.61	13.47	15.91	17.18
Office clerks, general .....	9.00	9.00	10.22	11.88	13.34
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b> .....	12.00	16.10	18.21	22.00	30.00
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	9.09	11.48	15.00	21.00	22.00
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b> .....	6.32	6.32	16.54	22.51	28.20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time<sup>1</sup> civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles<sup>2</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007 — Continued

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b> —Continued					
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers .....	\$10.00	\$12.38	\$16.54	\$21.51	\$21.51
<b>Production occupations</b> .....	8.00	9.80	14.74	19.40	28.23
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers .....	9.15	11.50	16.05	17.75	20.00
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	9.15	11.50	16.05	17.75	20.00
Miscellaneous plant and system operators .....	24.66	25.62	26.92	30.04	31.79
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers .....	25.62	25.62	26.92	30.04	31.79
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b> .....	6.79	10.00	12.88	16.93	21.93
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers .....	11.00	12.81	13.75	16.09	20.24
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	10.00	12.81	13.00	14.00	15.00
Laborers and material movers, hand .....	6.79	8.00	10.11	12.50	13.14
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment .....	6.79	6.79	10.91	12.88	13.14

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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

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 10. Part-time<sup>1</sup> civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles<sup>2</sup>, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$5.85	\$6.00	\$6.70	\$8.50	\$10.82
<b>Education, training, and library occupations</b> .....	7.72	7.72	9.38	14.56	21.98
Other teachers and instructors .....	6.25	9.38	14.56	14.56	14.56
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b> .....	5.15	6.00	6.25	6.90	7.62
Fast food and counter workers .....	5.85	6.00	6.30	6.95	7.70
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	5.85	6.00	6.30	6.95	7.70
<b>Sales and related occupations</b> .....	6.00	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.70
Retail sales workers .....	6.00	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.70
Cashiers, all workers .....	6.00	6.80	7.50	8.00	9.02
Cashiers .....	6.00	6.80	7.50	8.00	9.02
Retail salespersons .....	6.00	6.25	7.09	8.40	11.37
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b> .....	6.35	8.00	9.50	12.35	17.63
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b> .....	6.35	6.35	8.05	8.69	10.24

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

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 11. Full-time<sup>1</sup> civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007

Occupation <sup>2</sup>	Hourly earnings <sup>3</sup>		Weekly earnings <sup>4</sup>			Annual earnings <sup>5</sup>		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$17.85	\$13.58	\$714	\$528	40.0	\$36,078	\$27,227	2,022
<b>Management occupations</b> .....	36.64	34.00	1,509	1,360	41.2	76,144	66,737	2,078
Financial managers .....	38.15	32.09	1,526	1,283	40.0	78,148	83,000	2,049
<b>Business and financial operations occupations</b> .....	25.74	24.23	1,035	980	40.2	53,844	50,943	2,092
<b>Computer and mathematical science occupations</b> .....	21.96	20.00	870	800	39.6	42,853	39,520	1,952
<b>Architecture and engineering occupations</b> .....								
Engineers .....	27.06	21.15	1,082	846	40.0	56,279	43,992	2,080
<b>Community and social services occupations</b> .....	14.90	15.01	596	600	40.0	30,996	31,221	2,080
<b>Education, training, and library occupations</b> .....	25.72	28.50	1,020	1,111	39.7	40,830	41,652	1,588
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers .....	27.93	28.87	1,107	1,155	39.6	42,473	42,474	1,520
Elementary and middle school teachers .....	29.93	29.53	1,181	1,177	39.5	43,902	43,188	1,467
Elementary school teachers, except special education .....	30.29	30.33	1,191	1,177	39.3	44,209	43,275	1,460
Secondary school teachers .....	30.19	30.01	1,204	1,201	39.9	44,814	43,876	1,485
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	30.19	30.01	1,204	1,201	39.9	44,814	43,876	1,485
Teacher assistants .....	11.71	11.72	464	459	39.6	18,130	17,533	1,549
<b>Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations</b> .....	48.10	28.00	2,039	899	42.4	106,020	46,744	2,204
Registered nurses .....	29.63	29.40	1,103	1,059	37.2	57,360	55,058	1,936
<b>Healthcare support occupations</b> .....	9.93	11.00	391	440	39.4	20,335	22,880	2,047
<b>Protective service occupations</b> .....	15.93	16.48	690	680	43.3	35,869	35,354	2,251
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b> .....	6.81	6.85	240	240	35.2	12,117	12,223	1,779
Cooks .....	8.35	8.50	287	298	34.4	14,085	12,995	1,686
Cooks, restaurant .....	8.27	8.50	287	298	34.7	14,909	15,470	1,803
Food service, tipped .....	3.39	2.42	116	75	34.2	6,027	3,877	1,779
Waiters and waitresses .....	2.91	2.42	98	72	33.7	5,093	3,767	1,750
Fast food and counter workers .....	7.93	8.00	270	256	34.1	13,563	13,312	1,710
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	7.97	8.00	266	256	33.4	13,856	13,312	1,738
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b> .....	8.73	8.00	339	304	38.8	17,563	15,683	2,011
Building cleaning workers .....	8.44	7.92	335	317	39.7	17,348	16,480	2,055
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	8.84	7.90	349	316	39.5	18,025	16,037	2,039
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	7.81	7.92	312	317	40.0	16,245	16,480	2,080
<b>Sales and related occupations</b> .....	11.16	8.93	440	348	39.4	22,875	18,109	2,051
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers .....	14.34	12.07	572	483	39.9	29,770	25,106	2,076
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers .....	14.34	12.07	572	483	39.9	29,770	25,106	2,076
Retail sales workers .....	8.82	8.25	344	325	39.1	17,914	16,900	2,031
Cashiers, all workers .....	8.38	8.25	330	328	39.4	17,172	17,056	2,049

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 11. Full-time<sup>1</sup> civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007 — Continued

Occupation <sup>2</sup>	Hourly earnings <sup>3</sup>		Weekly earnings <sup>4</sup>			Annual earnings <sup>5</sup>		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
<b>Sales and related occupations</b>								
–Continued								
Cashiers .....	\$8.38	\$8.25	\$330	\$328	39.4	\$17,172	\$17,056	2,049
Retail salespersons .....	9.29	8.50	356	340	38.4	18,531	17,680	1,995
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b>								
Financial clerks .....	12.64	11.29	501	450	39.6	25,883	23,379	2,047
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	13.07	13.00	515	514	39.4	26,779	26,707	2,048
Customer service representatives .....	14.22	14.69	557	588	39.2	28,975	30,555	2,038
Receptionists and information clerks ..	11.82	9.35	471	374	39.9	24,490	19,444	2,072
Secretaries and administrative assistants .....	9.57	9.50	379	380	39.6	19,703	19,760	2,059
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive .....	17.89	18.37	711	735	39.7	35,205	38,199	1,968
Office clerks, general .....	13.67	13.47	534	539	39.1	25,744	26,374	1,884
	10.50	10.22	413	398	39.3	21,457	20,696	2,044
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b>								
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters .....	21.77	18.21	913	728	41.9	47,475	37,873	2,181
	16.05	15.00	642	600	40.0	33,388	31,200	2,080
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b>								
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.67	16.54	667	662	40.0	33,643	34,403	2,018
	17.27	16.54	691	662	40.0	35,925	34,403	2,080
<b>Production occupations</b>								
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers .....	16.48	14.74	655	580	39.7	34,061	30,160	2,067
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	15.09	16.05	604	642	40.0	31,391	33,384	2,080
Miscellaneous plant and system operators .....	15.09	16.05	604	642	40.0	31,391	33,384	2,080
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers	27.38	26.92	1,097	1,077	40.1	57,063	56,000	2,084
	28.09	26.92	1,126	1,077	40.1	58,574	56,000	2,085
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b>								
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.71	12.88	569	520	41.5	28,907	26,790	2,108
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	14.57	13.75	657	606	45.1	34,155	31,512	2,345
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	13.00	13.00	622	550	47.8	32,338	28,600	2,488
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment .....	10.25	10.11	406	404	39.6	19,947	20,800	1,947
	10.53	10.91	421	436	40.0	21,902	22,693	2,080

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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-time<sup>1</sup> private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007

Occupation <sup>2</sup>	Hourly earnings <sup>3</sup>		Weekly earnings <sup>4</sup>			Annual earnings <sup>5</sup>		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$17.22	\$12.74	\$688	\$490	40.0	\$35,544	\$25,126	2,064
<b>Management occupations</b> .....	35.69	30.28	1,480	1,200	41.5	76,938	62,400	2,156
Financial managers .....	41.43	46.09	1,657	1,844	40.0	86,174	95,865	2,080
<b>Business and financial operations occupations</b> .....	28.07	24.23	1,133	1,092	40.4	58,929	56,776	2,100
<b>Architecture and engineering occupations</b> .....								
Engineers .....	27.06	21.15	1,082	846	40.0	56,279	43,992	2,080
<b>Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations</b> .....	48.93	28.46	2,077	906	42.4	108,010	47,091	2,207
Registered nurses .....	29.63	29.40	1,103	1,059	37.2	57,360	55,058	1,936
<b>Healthcare support occupations</b> .....	9.93	11.00	391	440	39.4	20,335	22,880	2,047
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b> .....	6.68	6.60	236	240	35.3	12,165	12,376	1,821
Cooks .....	8.27	8.50	287	298	34.7	14,943	15,470	1,806
Cooks, restaurant .....	8.27	8.50	287	298	34.7	14,909	15,470	1,803
Food service, tipped .....	3.39	2.42	116	75	34.2	6,027	3,877	1,779
Waiters and waitresses .....	2.91	2.42	98	72	33.7	5,093	3,767	1,750
Fast food and counter workers .....	7.93	8.00	270	256	34.1	13,563	13,312	1,710
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	7.97	8.00	266	256	33.4	13,856	13,312	1,738
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b> .....	8.67	8.11	333	300	38.4	17,312	15,600	1,998
Building cleaning workers .....	8.42	7.92	334	317	39.6	17,342	16,480	2,061
Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	7.81	7.92	312	317	40.0	16,245	16,480	2,080
<b>Sales and related occupations</b> .....	11.16	8.93	440	348	39.4	22,875	18,109	2,051
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers .....	14.34	12.07	572	483	39.9	29,770	25,106	2,076
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers .....	14.34	12.07	572	483	39.9	29,770	25,106	2,076
Retail sales workers .....	8.82	8.25	344	325	39.1	17,914	16,900	2,031
Cashiers, all workers .....	8.38	8.25	330	328	39.4	17,172	17,056	2,049
Cashiers .....	8.38	8.25	330	328	39.4	17,172	17,056	2,049
Retail salespersons .....	9.29	8.50	356	340	38.4	18,531	17,680	1,995
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b> .....	12.20	11.00	482	439	39.6	25,087	22,851	2,057
Financial clerks .....	13.18	14.00	519	520	39.4	26,974	27,040	2,047
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks .....	14.22	14.69	557	588	39.2	28,975	30,555	2,038
Customer service representatives .....	11.82	9.35	471	374	39.9	24,490	19,444	2,072
Receptionists and information clerks ..	9.57	9.50	379	380	39.6	19,703	19,760	2,059
Secretaries and administrative assistants .....	17.03	18.00	671	693	39.4	34,870	36,026	2,047
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b> .....	23.28	18.50	984	728	42.3	51,177	37,873	2,199
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b> .....	16.69	16.54	668	662	40.0	33,655	34,403	2,016
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers .....	17.40	16.54	696	662	40.0	36,194	34,403	2,080
<b>Production occupations</b> .....	16.56	14.80	658	590	39.7	34,222	30,661	2,067
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers .....	15.09	16.05	604	642	40.0	31,391	33,384	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time<sup>1</sup> private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007 — Continued

Occupation <sup>2</sup>	Hourly earnings <sup>3</sup>		Weekly earnings <sup>4</sup>			Annual earnings <sup>5</sup>		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
<b>Production occupations</b> —Continued								
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers .....	\$15.09	\$16.05	\$604	\$642	40.0	\$31,391	\$33,384	2,080
Miscellaneous plant and system operators .....	27.38	26.92	1,097	1,077	40.1	57,063	56,000	2,084
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers	28.09	26.92	1,126	1,077	40.1	58,574	56,000	2,085
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b> .....	13.73	12.88	570	520	41.5	28,948	26,790	2,108
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.57	13.75	657	606	45.1	34,155	31,512	2,345
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	13.00	13.00	622	550	47.8	32,338	28,600	2,488
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	10.25	10.11	406	404	39.6	19,947	20,800	1,947
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment .....	10.53	10.91	421	436	40.0	21,902	22,693	2,080

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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-time<sup>1</sup> State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007

Occupation <sup>2</sup>	Hourly earnings <sup>3</sup>		Weekly earnings <sup>4</sup>			Annual earnings <sup>5</sup>		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$20.88	\$17.33	\$842	\$712	40.3	\$38,383	\$36,951	1,838
<b>Education, training, and library occupations</b> .....	27.36	28.87	1,084	1,155	39.6	42,603	42,194	1,557
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers .....	29.34	29.26	1,162	1,171	39.6	43,772	43,188	1,492
Elementary and middle school teachers .....	29.93	29.53	1,181	1,177	39.5	43,902	43,188	1,467
Elementary school teachers, except special education .....	30.29	30.33	1,191	1,177	39.3	44,209	43,275	1,460
Secondary school teachers .....	30.19	30.01	1,204	1,201	39.9	44,814	43,876	1,485
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education .....	30.19	30.01	1,204	1,201	39.9	44,814	43,876	1,485
Teacher assistants .....	12.64	12.63	499	496	39.5	18,602	18,550	1,472
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b> .....	9.80	9.13	312	262	31.9	11,403	9,576	1,163
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b> .....	8.93	8.00	357	320	40.0	18,298	16,598	2,049
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b> .....	14.93	14.21	597	568	40.0	29,849	29,557	1,999
Secretaries and administrative assistants .....	18.53	18.66	741	746	40.0	35,438	38,807	1,912
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b> .....	12.73	11.92	509	477	40.0	26,478	24,794	2,080

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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 earnings<sup>1</sup> of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007**

Occupational group <sup>2</sup>	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$15.69	\$15.50	\$13.43	\$19.26
Management, professional, and related .....	33.69	—	29.73	27.93
Management, business, and financial .....	34.07	22.25	34.30	38.78
Professional and related .....	33.54	—	23.39	23.15
Service .....	7.15	6.88	7.45	9.43
Sales and office .....	11.29	11.63	10.90	10.91
Sales and related .....	10.18	9.89	10.54	—
Office and administrative support .....	12.13	13.07	11.30	10.95
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance .....	20.35	21.67	19.79	19.10
Construction and extraction .....	23.05	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	16.69	14.22	20.83	22.69
Production, transportation, and material moving .....	14.47	12.57	12.59	17.95
Production .....	16.32	13.89	13.12	18.55
Transportation and material moving .....	13.35	12.14	12.40	17.07
	Relative error <sup>3</sup> (percent)			
<b>All workers</b> .....	14.1	25.7	7.9	6.8
Management, professional, and related .....	29.9	—	7.2	9.3
Management, business, and financial .....	8.7	7.0	12.7	16.5
Professional and related .....	41.5	—	19.6	8.1
Service .....	7.5	12.0	7.3	1.6
Sales and office .....	5.6	10.3	3.3	4.8
Sales and related .....	8.7	15.6	1.5	—
Office and administrative support .....	5.1	9.1	6.8	5.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance .....	14.8	38.7	2.5	10.4
Construction and extraction .....	17.9	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	19.9	31.2	6.2	12.6
Production, transportation, and material moving .....	5.9	12.9	3.8	5.4
Production .....	5.2	8.2	12.6	7.3
Transportation and material moving .....	7.9	17.3	4.2	7.1

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time<sup>1</sup> private industry workers, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007

Occupation <sup>2</sup>	Hourly earnings <sup>3</sup>		Weekly earnings <sup>4</sup>			Annual earnings <sup>5</sup>		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$17.06	\$11.21	\$686	\$440	40.2	\$35,404	\$22,880	2,075
<b>Food preparation and serving related occupations</b> .....	5.92	6.17	207	234	35.0	10,654	12,168	1,800
Cooks .....	8.27	8.50	287	298	34.7	14,909	15,470	1,803
Cooks, restaurant .....	8.27	8.50	287	298	34.7	14,909	15,470	1,803
Food service, tipped .....	2.93	2.42	99	72	33.8	5,149	3,767	1,759
Waiters and waitresses .....	2.91	2.42	98	72	33.7	5,093	3,767	1,750
Fast food and counter workers .....	7.24	7.50	247	240	34.0	12,266	12,480	1,694
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b> .....	8.86	8.50	338	317	38.2	17,583	16,480	1,984
<b>Sales and related occupations</b> .....	10.80	7.88	436	315	40.4	22,689	16,380	2,101
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b> ....	13.24	12.00	530	480	40.0	27,545	24,960	2,080
Financial clerks .....	13.87	14.20	555	568	40.0	28,843	29,544	2,080
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b> .....	14.22	10.00	569	400	40.0	28,228	20,800	1,986
<b>Production occupations</b> .....	14.53	15.00	581	600	40.0	30,232	31,200	2,080
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b> .....	12.41	12.50	496	500	40.0	25,812	26,000	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand .....	9.46	9.95	378	398	40.0	19,675	20,688	2,080

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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-time<sup>1</sup> private industry workers, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007

Occupation <sup>2</sup>	Hourly earnings <sup>3</sup>		Weekly earnings <sup>4</sup>			Annual earnings <sup>5</sup>		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$17.37	\$14.50	\$690	\$589	39.7	\$35,672	\$30,160	2,054
<b>Management occupations</b> .....	36.82	32.09	1,515	1,283	41.2	78,791	66,737	2,140
Financial managers .....	41.43	46.09	1,657	1,844	40.0	86,174	95,865	2,080
<b>Architecture and engineering occupations</b> .....	32.48	41.79	1,299	1,672	40.0	67,555	86,921	2,080
<b>Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations</b> .....	21.42	20.48	800	787	37.3	41,608	40,934	1,942
Registered nurses .....	28.31	28.07	1,035	936	36.6	53,819	48,646	1,901
<b>Sales and related occupations</b> .....	11.66	10.87	445	400	38.1	23,122	20,800	1,984
Retail sales workers .....	10.39	9.98	394	380	37.9	20,472	19,760	1,970
Cashiers, all workers .....	10.78	11.05	413	405	38.3	21,476	21,070	1,993
Cashiers .....	10.78	11.05	413	405	38.3	21,476	21,070	1,993
Retail salespersons .....	10.15	9.53	382	366	37.6	19,849	19,053	1,955
<b>Office and administrative support occupations</b> ....	11.09	10.00	434	398	39.1	22,545	20,696	2,033
Financial clerks .....	11.88	11.50	454	438	38.2	23,596	22,750	1,987
Secretaries and administrative assistants .....	16.54	18.64	647	745	39.1	33,656	38,763	2,035
<b>Construction and extraction occupations</b> .....	18.97	18.25	759	730	40.0	39,448	37,960	2,080
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b>	21.65	21.51	866	860	40.0	45,034	44,741	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers .....	22.89	21.51	916	860	40.0	47,611	44,741	2,080
<b>Production occupations</b> .....	17.08	14.80	678	590	39.7	35,246	30,661	2,063
Miscellaneous plant and system operators .....	27.38	26.92	1,097	1,077	40.1	57,063	56,000	2,084
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers .....	28.09	26.92	1,126	1,077	40.1	58,574	56,000	2,085
<b>Transportation and material moving occupations</b>	14.68	13.00	626	560	42.7	31,261	27,333	2,129
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers .....	12.93	12.86	627	534	48.5	32,604	27,774	2,522
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer .....	12.93	12.86	627	534	48.5	32,604	27,774	2,522
Laborers and material movers, hand .....	11.20	10.91	439	436	39.2	20,234	22,693	1,806

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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. Union<sup>1</sup> and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> for major occupational groups, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007

Occupational group <sup>3</sup>	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$19.56	\$19.72	–	\$16.27	\$15.58	\$20.18
Management, professional, and related .....	–	–	–	31.06	33.69	26.66
Management, business, and financial .....	–	–	–	33.71	34.07	32.61
Professional and related .....	–	–	–	30.24	33.54	25.56
Service .....	–	–	–	7.71	7.15	11.91
Sales and office .....	–	–	–	11.60	11.28	14.39
Sales and related .....	–	–	–	10.18	10.18	–
Office and administrative support .....	–	–	–	12.49	12.11	14.39
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance ....	21.77	21.77	–	19.51	20.24	13.12
Construction and extraction .....	–	–	–	21.59	23.06	12.73
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	21.79	21.79	–	15.78	15.77	–
Production, transportation, and material moving .....	19.02	19.02	–	13.96	14.03	–
Production .....	19.14	19.14	–	15.60	15.68	–
Transportation and material moving .....	–	–	–	13.14	13.21	–
	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)					
<b>All workers</b> .....	9.3	13.7	–	12.1	14.6	7.1
Management, professional, and related .....	–	–	–	20.4	29.9	6.5
Management, business, and financial .....	–	–	–	7.6	8.7	16.7
Professional and related .....	–	–	–	27.3	41.5	6.0
Service .....	–	–	–	7.4	7.5	14.3
Sales and office .....	–	–	–	5.2	5.6	9.0
Sales and related .....	–	–	–	8.7	8.7	–
Office and administrative support .....	–	–	–	4.7	5.1	9.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance ....	3.0	3.0	–	14.7	15.9	2.8
Construction and extraction .....	–	–	–	16.6	18.0	3.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	3.1	3.1	–	22.7	23.6	–
Production, transportation, and material moving .....	22.7	22.7	–	8.3	8.5	–
Production .....	28.6	28.6	–	14.0	14.2	–
Transportation and material moving .....	–	–	–	8.1	8.2	–

<sup>1</sup> Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

information.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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



Table 18. Time and incentive workers<sup>1</sup>: Mean hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> for major occupational groups, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007

Occupational group <sup>3</sup>	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$16.24	\$15.46	\$19.05	\$19.05
Management, professional, and related .....	31.00	33.62	–	–
Management, business, and financial .....	33.53	33.83	–	–
Professional and related .....	30.24	33.54	–	–
Service .....	8.38	7.15	–	–
Sales and office .....	11.53	11.18	13.81	13.81
Sales and related .....	10.11	10.11	–	–
Office and administrative support .....	12.40	11.98	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance .....	18.78	19.55	–	–
Construction and extraction .....	–	18.86	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	20.52	20.72	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving .....	14.30	14.39	–	–
Production .....	16.25	16.32	–	–
Transportation and material moving .....	12.93	13.01	–	–
	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)			
<b>All workers</b> .....	11.9	14.6	37.2	37.2
Management, professional, and related .....	20.5	30.1	–	–
Management, business, and financial .....	7.7	8.8	–	–
Professional and related .....	27.3	41.5	–	–
Service .....	10.1	7.5	–	–
Sales and office .....	5.3	5.7	17.9	17.9
Sales and related .....	9.2	9.2	–	–
Office and administrative support .....	4.6	4.9	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance .....	5.3	4.6	–	–
Construction and extraction .....	–	6.1	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	7.9	8.0	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving .....	5.6	5.7	–	–
Production .....	5.1	5.2	–	–
Transportation and material moving .....	7.9	8.1	–	–

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 19. Industry sector<sup>1</sup>: Mean hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> for private industry workers by major occupational group, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007

Occupational group <sup>3</sup>	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
<b>All workers</b> .....	–	\$21.94	\$11.68	–	\$22.02	\$13.69	–	\$7.46	\$12.67
Management, professional, and related	–	43.89	–	–	–	21.88	–	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	45.67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional and related .....	–	38.66	–	–	–	17.82	–	–	–
Service .....	–	–	10.24	–	–	–	\$7.70	6.50	–
Sales and office .....	–	–	9.75	–	16.62	10.92	10.87	8.63	–
Sales and related .....	–	–	9.24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support .....	–	–	11.88	–	13.92	10.92	10.69	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance .....	–	24.63	14.86	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	24.50	14.86	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving .....	–	17.29	14.00	–	–	11.91	–	–	–
Production .....	–	17.89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	15.62	13.94	–	–	11.90	–	–	–
	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)								
<b>All workers</b> .....	–	10.6	8.2	–	41.5	3.4	–	16.7	36.4
Management, professional, and related	–	2.0	–	–	–	11.2	–	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	5.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional and related .....	–	5.1	–	–	–	5.1	–	–	–
Service .....	–	–	2.7	–	–	–	0.8	14.1	–
Sales and office .....	–	–	3.7	–	27.9	4.0	3.5	7.8	–
Sales and related .....	–	–	2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support .....	–	–	13.7	–	21.8	4.0	4.4	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance .....	–	9.0	43.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	11.4	43.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving .....	–	6.1	14.3	–	–	2.7	–	–	–
Production .....	–	4.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	9.3	13.4	–	–	3.2	–	–	–

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

# Appendix A: Technical Note

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

## Planning for the survey

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

### Survey scope

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

The statistical area covered by this survey is defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of December 2003. The Corpus Christi, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Aransas, Nueces, and San Patricio Counties, TX.

### Sampling frame

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

### Sample design

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

## Data collection

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

### Occupational selection and classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Occupational leveling**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Combined work levels**

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

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

## Collection period

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

## Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

## Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Processing and analyzing the data

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

## Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

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

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

### **Estimation**

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

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

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

### **Percentiles**

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

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

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

### **Data reliability**

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers<sup>1</sup> represented by the survey, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007**

Occupational group <sup>2</sup>	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
<b>All workers</b> .....	157,200	130,300	27,000
Management, professional, and related .....	32,100	17,800	14,300
Management, business, and financial .....	6,400	4,700	1,700
Professional and related .....	25,700	13,100	12,600
Service .....	40,600	34,800	5,700
Sales and office .....	43,600	39,000	4,500
Sales and related .....	18,600	18,600	–
Office and administrative support .....	25,000	20,500	4,500
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance ....	17,900	16,100	1,700
Construction and extraction .....	10,500	9,000	1,500
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	7,300	7,100	–
Production, transportation, and material moving .....	23,100	22,500	–
Production .....	8,400	8,300	–
Transportation and material moving .....	14,700	14,200	–

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Workers are classified by occupation using the

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Corpus Christi, TX, August 2007**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame <sup>1</sup> .....	7,214	6,991	223
Total in sample .....	190	169	21
Responding .....	117	98	19
Refused or unable to provide data .....	37	35	2
Out of business or not in survey scope .....	36	36	0

<sup>1</sup> 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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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