

Amarillo, TX

National Compensation Survey

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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction.....	1
Tables:	
1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics.....	3
2. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	4
3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	7
4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	10
5. Combined work levels for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers	11
6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	14
7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles	16
8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles	18
9. Full-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles	19
10. Part-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	21
11. Full-time civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	22
12. Full-time private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	24
13. Full-time State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	26
14. Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings of private industry establishments for major occupational groups.....	27
15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time private industry workers	28
16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time private industry workers	29
17. Union and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups	30
18. Time and incentive workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups	31
19. Industry sector: Mean hourly earnings for private industry workers by major occupational group	32
Appendixes:	
A. Technical Note.....	A – 1
Appendix table 1. Number of workers represented by the survey	A – 5
Appendix table 2. Survey establishment response	A – 6
B. Standard Occupational Classification System.....	B – 1

Introduction

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

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

NCS products

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

Changes to the publications

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

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

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

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$15.44	1.8	36.8	\$14.47	1.9	36.5	\$20.54	6.0	38.4
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	22.84	6.2	38.5	21.19	6.9	38.4	26.58	7.1	38.8
Management, business, and financial	29.27	9.4	41.2	29.93	11.3	41.5	25.56	6.4	39.5
Professional and related	21.85	6.5	38.1	19.48	6.3	37.8	26.65	7.5	38.8
Service	10.03	4.0	33.1	8.23	5.4	31.3	15.21	3.5	39.4
Sales and office	12.62	3.6	34.9	12.79	3.8	34.9	10.88	8.6	35.0
Sales and related	12.94	5.2	32.8	12.94	5.2	32.8	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	12.36	4.1	36.8	12.65	4.3	37.2	10.88	8.6	35.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.97	6.6	40.3	16.05	6.7	40.3	—	—	—
Construction and extraction	15.28	9.2	40.0	15.28	9.2	40.0	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.84	5.6	41.0	18.23	5.9	41.1	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.76	3.0	40.7	13.76	3.0	40.7	—	—	—
Production	12.63	4.3	39.9	12.63	4.3	39.9	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.03	5.4	41.8	15.03	5.4	41.8	—	—	—
Full time	16.21	1.8	40.3	15.37	1.9	40.4	20.29	5.9	39.8
Part time	9.11	12.4	21.4	7.75	4.3	21.3	24.91	43.8	23.3
Union	22.63	7.0	39.7	22.63	7.0	39.7	—	—	—
Nonunion	15.08	1.9	36.7	13.98	2.0	36.3	20.54	6.0	38.4
Time	15.13	1.9	36.5	14.04	2.0	36.1	20.54	6.0	38.4
Incentive	22.49	4.8	45.2	22.49	4.8	45.2	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	15.23	4.9	39.9	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	14.26	2.0	35.7	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	14.02	3.9	36.1	13.93	4.0	36.1	15.77	18.1	35.0
100-499 workers	13.25	6.3	36.1	12.03	3.7	35.4	19.02	21.0	39.5
500 workers or more	19.49	2.9	38.7	17.94	3.3	38.5	22.28	5.3	39.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$15.44	1.8	\$16.21	1.8	\$9.11	12.4
Management occupations	36.25	10.3	36.24	10.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	46.21	18.3	46.27	18.4	—	—
Financial managers	50.44	24.8	50.44	24.8	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	21.92	7.1	21.92	7.1	—	—
Level 6	16.93	5.1	16.93	5.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	21.99	8.5	21.99	8.5	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.07	4.2	25.07	4.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	25.31	12.2	25.31	12.2	—	—
Computer programmers	27.78	10.2	27.78	10.2	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	29.85	9.8	—	—	—	—
Community and social services occupations	20.73	20.2	21.77	19.5	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	25.12	9.0	25.50	9.2	—	—
Level 9	28.87	1.6	29.25	1.8	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	37.12	2.7	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	28.06	.0	28.07	.1	—	—
Level 9	28.06	.0	28.07	.1	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	28.02	.4	28.02	.5	—	—
Level 9	28.02	.4	28.02	.5	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	28.00	.4	28.00	.4	—	—
Level 9	28.00	.4	28.00	.4	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	12.90	10.7	13.51	9.1	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.02	9.5	22.02	8.8	35.21	26.1
Level 5	15.52	1.1	15.55	1.0	—	—
Registered nurses	24.55	5.1	24.55	5.4	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.15	3.1	11.15	3.1	—	—
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	11.15	3.1	11.15	3.1	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.90	3.3	14.83	3.6	—	—
Level 5	15.22	.7	15.17	.6	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.96	10.2	12.15	16.6	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.42	6.4	9.26	4.1	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.13	4.2	9.23	4.4	—	—
Protective service occupations	17.14	2.1	17.20	2.2	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.28	6.2	8.00	10.4	6.58	4.7
Level 1	6.01	6.7	5.47	4.1	6.28	9.6
Level 2	5.95	8.4	4.02	18.7	6.69	3.4
Level 3	8.79	2.1	9.05	3.8	—	—
Level 4	9.26	2.0	9.34	3.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	11.97	10.9	11.97	10.9	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	11.97	10.9	11.97	10.9	—	—
Cooks	8.68	3.1	8.84	2.4	—	—
Level 3	8.93	2.3	8.93	2.3	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	9.15	.7	9.15	.7	—	—
Level 3	9.15	.7	9.15	.7	—	—
Cooks, restaurant	8.65	.3	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.21	21.4	3.14	6.7	5.21	26.5
Level 1	3.70	7.2	—	—	3.10	11.9
Level 2	4.47	28.4	2.53	8.4	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.33	25.7	—	—	—	—
Level 2	4.42	29.7	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	\$3.65	9.6	-	-	-	-
Fast food and counter workers	7.12	3.5	-	-	\$6.88	1.4
Level 1	6.48	3.3	-	-	-	-
Level 2	6.80	2.7	-	-	6.78	2.7
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.16	3.6	-	-	6.91	1.5
Level 2	6.80	2.7	-	-	6.78	2.7
Dishwashers	6.82	1.9	-	-	-	-
Level 1	6.82	1.9	-	-	-	-
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	4.29	4.2	-	-	-	-
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.52	12.2	\$9.55	12.5	-	-
Building cleaning workers	8.97	12.5	8.99	12.8	-	-
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.23	6.7	11.35	6.4	-	-
Personal care and service occupations	7.89	7.1	8.85	9.3	6.28	2.8
Level 2	6.81	5.2	-	-	-	-
Sales and related occupations	12.94	5.2	14.89	5.0	7.31	1.7
Level 1	7.72	3.8	-	-	7.38	7.8
Level 2	7.40	1.5	7.74	5.5	7.27	1.9
Level 4	15.76	19.6	15.79	19.8	-	-
Level 5	15.59	12.5	15.59	12.5	-	-
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	18.47	8.6	18.47	8.6	-	-
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	17.73	10.7	17.73	10.7	-	-
Retail sales workers	10.77	10.4	12.45	13.3	7.24	2.6
Level 1	7.66	5.3	-	-	7.36	9.1
Level 2	7.37	1.9	7.74	5.5	7.18	3.4
Level 4	18.73	12.4	18.82	12.7	-	-
Cashiers, all workers	8.32	2.9	9.00	3.8	7.28	2.4
Level 2	7.64	2.6	-	-	7.38	3.9
Cashiers	8.32	2.9	9.00	3.8	7.28	2.4
Level 2	7.64	2.6	-	-	7.38	3.9
Retail salespersons	13.60	15.8	15.31	23.7	7.52	5.1
Level 1	7.97	6.0	-	-	7.89	12.0
Level 4	18.73	12.4	18.82	12.7	-	-
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	25.00	24.1	25.00	24.1	-	-
Office and administrative support occupations	12.36	4.1	12.69	4.1	8.80	4.6
Level 1	7.44	3.1	7.33	5.2	7.60	1.5
Level 2	10.11	6.0	10.56	7.1	7.73	7.8
Level 3	11.02	4.4	11.26	4.0	-	-
Level 4	12.70	5.4	12.84	5.3	-	-
Level 5	15.22	8.2	15.22	8.2	-	-
Not able to be leveled	12.15	7.2	12.20	7.3	-	-
Financial clerks	13.12	8.9	13.40	8.9	-	-
Level 3	11.21	6.8	-	-	-	-
Level 4	13.18	9.4	13.18	9.4	-	-
Level 5	14.63	13.8	14.63	13.8	-	-
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.91	8.0	11.87	8.1	-	-
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.67	8.9	12.67	8.9	-	-
Tellers	10.85	5.4	12.24	5.7	-	-
Customer service representatives	10.47	5.6	10.45	6.1	-	-
Loan interviewers and clerks	13.86	14.1	13.86	14.1	-	-
Receptionists and information clerks	10.04	9.1	-	-	-	-
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.99	6.6	9.99	6.6	-	-
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.62	2.2	10.03	2.3	7.68	1.0
Level 1	7.28	2.9	-	-	-	-
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.37	8.2	15.37	8.2	-	-
Data entry and information processing workers	10.74	7.7	10.71	7.9	-	-
Data entry keyers	10.74	7.7	10.71	7.9	-	-
Office clerks, general	11.16	8.9	10.91	9.6	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Office clerks, general –Continued						
Level 2	\$10.33	15.1	\$10.46	16.3	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	15.28	9.2	15.28	9.2	–	–
Level 2	12.48	7.0	12.48	7.0	–	–
Level 7	20.36	2.1	20.36	2.1	–	–
Electricians	18.57	2.0	18.57	2.0	–	–
Level 7	21.65	2.5	21.65	2.5	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.84	5.6	17.84	5.6	–	–
Level 7	21.38	7.2	21.38	7.2	–	–
Production occupations	12.63	4.3	12.63	4.3	–	–
Level 2	10.69	7.2	10.69	7.2	–	–
Level 5	13.19	3.1	13.19	3.1	–	–
Printers	12.14	6.7	12.14	6.7	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.03	5.4	15.29	5.8	\$7.56	15.3
Level 1	9.09	8.5	9.31	7.0	–	–
Level 2	8.71	9.3	8.61	11.2	–	–
Level 3	11.04	6.7	11.04	6.7	–	–
Level 4	11.68	13.8	11.63	13.9	–	–
Level 5	19.83	7.2	19.83	7.2	–	–
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.67	4.4	14.79	4.4	–	–
Level 3	10.07	9.3	10.07	9.3	–	–
Level 4	11.38	15.7	–	–	–	–
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.91	9.0	17.91	9.0	–	–
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.28	10.2	9.32	10.8	–	–
Industrial truck and tractor operators	14.42	13.3	14.42	13.3	–	–
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.02	9.0	9.29	8.7	–	–
Level 1	9.26	10.1	–	–	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$14.47	1.9	\$15.37	1.9	\$7.75	4.3
Management occupations	38.35	11.8	38.35	11.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	46.66	19.1	46.66	19.1	—	—
Financial managers	50.44	24.8	50.44	24.8	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	22.08	8.0	22.08	8.0	—	—
Level 6	16.93	5.1	16.93	5.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	22.24	10.1	22.24	10.1	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.53	4.1	25.53	4.1	—	—
Computer programmers	29.58	10.7	29.58	10.7	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	12.12	12.4	12.84	11.5	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.88	8.3	20.81	9.3	22.11	11.8
Level 5	15.62	.8	15.67	.2	—	—
Registered nurses	24.79	5.4	24.81	5.8	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.15	3.1	11.15	3.1	—	—
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	11.15	3.1	11.15	3.1	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.31	2.6	15.23	3.1	—	—
Level 5	15.32	.9	15.25	.4	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.96	10.2	12.15	16.6	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.42	6.4	9.26	4.1	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.13	4.2	9.23	4.4	—	—
Protective service occupations	8.31	.3	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.06	7.3	7.65	12.8	6.58	4.7
Level 1	6.01	6.7	5.47	4.1	6.28	9.6
Level 2	5.93	8.5	3.90	19.5	6.69	3.4
Level 3	8.59	2.9	8.97	6.0	—	—
Level 4	9.26	2.0	9.34	3.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	11.90	12.8	11.90	12.8	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	11.90	12.8	11.90	12.8	—	—
Cooks	8.29	2.9	8.50	2.7	—	—
Level 3	8.43	4.5	8.43	4.5	—	—
Cooks, restaurant	8.65	.3	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.21	21.4	3.14	6.7	5.21	26.5
Level 1	3.70	7.2	—	—	3.10	11.9
Level 2	4.47	28.4	2.53	8.4	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.33	25.7	—	—	—	—
Level 2	4.42	29.7	—	—	—	—
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	3.65	9.6	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	7.11	3.5	—	—	6.88	1.4
Level 1	6.48	3.3	—	—	—	—
Level 2	6.78	2.7	—	—	6.78	2.7
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.15	3.6	—	—	6.91	1.5
Level 2	6.78	2.7	—	—	6.78	2.7
Dishwashers	6.82	1.9	—	—	—	—
Level 1	6.82	1.9	—	—	—	—
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	4.29	4.2	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.96	13.0	8.98	13.3	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.86	13.8	8.88	14.2	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.62	7.6	11.79	6.9	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Personal care and service occupations	\$7.77	9.2	\$9.04	13.6	\$6.28	2.8
Level 2	6.81	5.2	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	12.94	5.2	14.89	5.0	7.31	1.7
Level 1	7.72	3.8	—	—	7.38	7.8
Level 2	7.40	1.5	7.74	5.5	7.27	1.9
Level 4	15.76	19.6	15.79	19.8	—	—
Level 5	15.59	12.5	15.59	12.5	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	18.47	8.6	18.47	8.6	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	17.73	10.7	17.73	10.7	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.77	10.4	12.45	13.3	7.24	2.6
Level 1	7.66	5.3	—	—	7.36	9.1
Level 2	7.37	1.9	7.74	5.5	7.18	3.4
Level 4	18.73	12.4	18.82	12.7	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.32	2.9	9.00	3.8	7.28	2.4
Level 2	7.64	2.6	—	—	7.38	3.9
Cashiers	8.32	2.9	9.00	3.8	7.28	2.4
Level 2	7.64	2.6	—	—	7.38	3.9
Retail salespersons	13.60	15.8	15.31	23.7	7.52	5.1
Level 1	7.97	6.0	—	—	7.89	12.0
Level 4	18.73	12.4	18.82	12.7	—	—
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	25.00	24.1	25.00	24.1	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.65	4.3	12.90	4.5	9.18	6.1
Level 1	7.44	3.1	7.33	5.2	7.60	1.5
Level 2	10.01	6.6	10.51	8.2	7.73	7.8
Level 3	11.61	3.8	11.63	3.8	—	—
Level 4	13.59	3.7	13.43	3.9	—	—
Level 5	15.54	9.6	15.54	9.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	11.75	7.9	11.80	8.1	—	—
Financial clerks	13.30	8.7	13.60	8.7	—	—
Level 3	11.21	6.8	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.18	9.4	13.18	9.4	—	—
Level 5	15.20	12.7	15.20	12.7	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.91	8.0	11.87	8.1	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.01	8.9	13.01	8.9	—	—
Tellers	10.85	5.4	12.24	5.7	—	—
Customer service representatives	10.47	5.6	10.45	6.1	—	—
Loan interviewers and clerks	13.86	14.1	13.86	14.1	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.99	6.6	9.99	6.6	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.62	2.2	10.03	2.3	7.68	1.0
Level 1	7.28	2.9	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	16.65	6.3	16.65	6.3	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	10.74	7.7	10.71	7.9	—	—
Data entry keyers	10.74	7.7	10.71	7.9	—	—
Office clerks, general	11.44	11.5	11.12	12.8	—	—
Level 2	10.18	19.2	—	—	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	15.28	9.2	15.28	9.2	—	—
Level 2	12.48	7.0	12.48	7.0	—	—
Level 7	20.36	2.1	20.36	2.1	—	—
Electricians	18.57	2.0	18.57	2.0	—	—
Level 7	21.65	2.5	21.65	2.5	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.23	5.9	18.23	5.9	—	—
Level 7	21.38	7.2	21.38	7.2	—	—
Production occupations	12.63	4.3	12.63	4.3	—	—
Level 2	10.69	7.2	10.69	7.2	—	—
Level 5	13.19	3.1	13.19	3.1	—	—
Printers	12.14	6.7	12.14	6.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.03	5.4	15.29	5.8	7.56	15.3
Level 1	9.09	8.5	9.31	7.0	—	—
Level 2	8.71	9.3	8.61	11.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations						
–Continued						
Level 3	\$11.04	6.7	\$11.04	6.7	–	–
Level 4	11.68	13.8	11.63	13.9	–	–
Level 5	19.83	7.2	19.83	7.2	–	–
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.67	4.4	14.79	4.4	–	–
Level 3	10.07	9.3	10.07	9.3	–	–
Level 4	11.38	15.7	–	–	–	–
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.91	9.0	17.91	9.0	–	–
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.28	10.2	9.32	10.8	–	–
Industrial truck and tractor operators	14.42	13.3	14.42	13.3	–	–
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.02	9.0	9.29	8.7	–	–
Level 1	9.26	10.1	–	–	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$20.54	6.0	\$20.29	5.9	\$24.91	43.8
Education, training, and library occupations	25.88	9.1	26.04	9.4	—	—
Level 9	28.87	1.6	29.25	1.8	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	37.12	2.7	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	28.06	.0	28.07	.1	—	—
Level 9	28.06	.0	28.07	.1	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	28.02	.4	28.02	.5	—	—
Level 9	28.02	.4	28.02	.5	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	28.00	.4	28.00	.4	—	—
Level 9	28.00	.4	28.00	.4	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	34.77	11.4	29.68	13.4	—	—
Protective service occupations	17.37	2.2	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.83	11.2	9.83	11.2	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	10.88	8.6	11.45	7.6	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$15.44	1.8	\$16.21	1.8	\$9.11	12.4
Management occupations	36.25	10.3	36.24	10.3	-	-
Group III	30.06	11.4	-	-	-	-
Financial managers	50.44	24.8	50.44	24.8	-	-
Business and financial operations occupations	21.92	7.1	21.92	7.1	-	-
Group II	18.50	7.0	-	-	-	-
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.07	4.2	25.07	4.2	-	-
Group II	19.84	7.9	-	-	-	-
Group III	32.84	5.2	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers	27.78	10.2	27.78	10.2	-	-
Life, physical, and social science occupations	29.85	9.8	-	-	-	-
Community and social services occupations	20.73	20.2	21.77	19.5	-	-
Education, training, and library occupations	25.12	9.0	25.50	9.2	-	-
Group III	30.47	2.6	-	-	-	-
Postsecondary teachers	37.12	2.7	-	-	-	-
Group III	37.12	2.7	-	-	-	-
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	28.06	.0	28.07	.1	-	-
Group III	28.06	.0	-	-	-	-
Elementary and middle school teachers	28.02	.4	28.02	.5	-	-
Group III	28.02	.4	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers, except special education	28.00	.4	28.00	.4	-	-
Group III	28.00	.4	28.00	.4	-	-
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	12.90	10.7	13.51	9.1	-	-
Group II	16.98	7.6	-	-	-	-
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.02	9.5	22.02	8.8	35.21	26.1
Group I	10.78	3.9	-	-	-	-
Group II	20.52	5.2	-	-	-	-
Group III	30.01	8.0	-	-	-	-
Registered nurses	24.55	5.1	24.55	5.4	-	-
Group II	24.25	8.4	24.24	8.4	-	-
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.15	3.1	11.15	3.1	-	-
Group I	11.15	3.1	-	-	-	-
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	11.15	3.1	11.15	3.1	-	-
Group I	11.15	3.1	11.15	3.1	-	-
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.90	3.3	14.83	3.6	-	-
Group II	15.28	2.4	15.21	2.8	-	-
Healthcare support occupations	10.96	10.2	12.15	16.6	-	-
Group I	8.74	3.2	-	-	-	-
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.42	6.4	9.26	4.1	-	-
Group I	8.42	6.4	-	-	-	-
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.13	4.2	9.23	4.4	-	-
Group I	9.13	4.2	9.23	4.4	-	-
Protective service occupations	17.14	2.1	17.20	2.2	-	-
Group I	12.92	3.2	-	-	-	-
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.28	6.2	8.00	10.4	6.58	4.7
Group I	6.80	3.3	-	-	-	-
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	11.97	10.9	11.97	10.9	-	-
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	11.97	10.9	11.97	10.9	-	-
Cooks	8.68	3.1	8.84	2.4	-	-
Group I	8.68	3.1	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	\$9.15	0.7	\$9.15	0.7	—	—
Group I	9.15	.7	9.15	.7	—	—
Cooks, restaurant	8.65	.3	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.65	.3	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.21	21.4	3.14	6.7	\$5.21	26.5
Group I	4.21	21.4	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.33	25.7	—	—	—	—
Group I	4.33	25.7	—	—	—	—
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	3.65	9.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	3.65	9.6	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	7.12	3.5	—	—	6.88	1.4
Group I	7.12	3.5	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.16	3.6	—	—	6.91	1.5
Group I	7.16	3.6	—	—	6.91	1.5
Dishwashers	6.82	1.9	—	—	—	—
Group I	6.82	1.9	—	—	—	—
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	4.29	4.2	—	—	—	—
Group I	4.29	4.2	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.52	12.2	9.55	12.5	—	—
Group I	9.04	12.7	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.97	12.5	8.99	12.8	—	—
Group I	8.98	12.9	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.23	6.7	11.35	6.4	—	—
Group I	11.44	6.4	11.58	6.3	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	7.89	7.1	8.85	9.3	6.28	2.8
Group I	7.75	7.7	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	12.94	5.2	14.89	5.0	7.31	1.7
Group I	10.35	13.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.06	10.4	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	18.47	8.6	18.47	8.6	—	—
Group II	16.68	4.8	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	17.73	10.7	17.73	10.7	—	—
Group II	16.43	7.9	16.43	7.9	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.77	10.4	12.45	13.3	7.24	2.6
Group I	10.79	13.0	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.32	2.9	9.00	3.8	7.28	2.4
Group I	7.91	2.6	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.32	2.9	9.00	3.8	7.28	2.4
Group I	7.91	2.6	—	—	7.28	2.4
Retail salespersons	13.60	15.8	15.31	23.7	7.52	5.1
Group I	14.29	16.7	16.87	25.9	7.52	5.1
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	25.00	24.1	25.00	24.1	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.36	4.1	12.69	4.1	8.80	4.6
Group I	11.22	3.3	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.76	8.7	—	—	—	—
Financial clerks	13.12	8.9	13.40	8.9	—	—
Group I	12.20	7.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	14.63	13.8	—	—	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.91	8.0	11.87	8.1	—	—
Group I	11.11	6.5	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.67	8.9	12.67	8.9	—	—
Group I	13.28	10.8	13.28	10.8	—	—
Tellers	10.85	5.4	12.24	5.7	—	—
Customer service representatives	10.47	5.6	10.45	6.1	—	—
Loan interviewers and clerks	13.86	14.1	13.86	14.1	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	10.04	9.1	—	—	—	—
Group I	10.04	9.1	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	\$9.99	6.6	\$9.99	6.6	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.62	2.2	10.03	2.3	\$7.68	1.0
Group I	10.06	2.4	10.80	4.2	7.68	1.0
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.37	8.2	15.37	8.2	—	—
Group I	13.14	10.5	—	—	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	10.74	7.7	10.71	7.9	—	—
Group I	10.64	9.1	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	10.74	7.7	10.71	7.9	—	—
Group I	10.64	9.1	10.61	9.3	—	—
Office clerks, general	11.16	8.9	10.91	9.6	—	—
Group I	10.89	11.4	10.54	12.6	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	15.28	9.2	15.28	9.2	—	—
Group I	11.02	12.0	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.19	6.7	—	—	—	—
Electricians	18.57	2.0	18.57	2.0	—	—
Group II	21.65	2.5	21.65	2.5	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.84	5.6	17.84	5.6	—	—
Group II	18.44	4.0	—	—	—	—
Production occupations	12.63	4.3	12.63	4.3	—	—
Group II	16.84	11.0	—	—	—	—
Printers	12.14	6.7	12.14	6.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.03	5.4	15.29	5.8	7.56	15.3
Group I	10.04	4.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	21.50	11.3	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.67	4.4	14.79	4.4	—	—
Group I	9.82	7.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.31	10.2	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.91	9.0	17.91	9.0	—	—
Group I	11.12	10.1	11.12	10.1	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.28	10.2	9.32	10.8	—	—
Group I	9.23	9.7	9.26	10.3	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	14.42	13.3	14.42	13.3	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.02	9.0	9.29	8.7	—	—
Group I	9.02	9.0	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Amarillo, TX, May 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.25	\$9.07	\$12.53	\$18.83	\$26.54
Management occupations	16.73	20.11	27.34	43.79	76.92
Financial managers	16.21	16.21	36.06	79.32	83.19
Business and financial operations occupations	11.54	17.66	20.41	21.93	33.16
Computer and mathematical science occupations	16.04	18.53	22.50	30.51	35.96
Computer programmers	20.53	21.44	23.99	31.44	42.16
Life, physical, and social science occupations	25.81	27.64	28.45	35.58	35.58
Community and social services occupations	13.49	13.49	18.40	27.84	31.52
Education, training, and library occupations	10.52	13.81	25.83	31.38	34.63
Postsecondary teachers	22.00	31.32	33.68	40.51	52.40
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.40	24.79	27.31	30.71	33.57
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.39	24.79	27.31	30.48	33.50
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.33	24.79	27.31	30.48	33.47
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	8.00	8.50	13.96	15.00	19.54
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.82	14.32	20.60	27.09	36.17
Registered nurses	18.11	19.50	24.14	27.77	32.34
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	9.97	10.08	10.55	12.00	12.08
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	9.97	10.08	10.55	12.00	12.08
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	12.87	13.00	14.55	15.68	17.58
Healthcare support occupations	6.00	8.30	8.90	12.79	22.37
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	5.85	7.50	8.50	9.56	10.79
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.50	8.31	8.77	9.80	10.99
Protective service occupations	13.49	14.49	16.46	20.77	20.83
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.75	6.00	7.34	8.75	10.40
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	8.20	9.38	10.42	15.63	16.15
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	8.20	9.38	10.42	15.63	16.15
Cooks	7.00	8.00	8.67	9.15	10.27
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	8.00	8.58	8.95	9.72	10.77
Cooks, restaurant	8.00	8.36	8.67	8.87	8.93
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.38	2.75	7.50	7.75
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.75	7.50	7.75
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	2.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.75
Fast food and counter workers	6.00	6.25	6.70	7.50	8.60
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.85	6.25	6.94	7.50	9.09
Dishwashers	6.25	6.55	7.00	7.00	7.20
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	3.50	3.98	3.98	4.00	6.85
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.50	6.88	8.50	11.65	14.00
Building cleaning workers	6.50	6.83	8.24	11.15	13.63
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.71	9.82	11.15	12.71	14.00
Personal care and service occupations	5.93	6.00	7.15	9.00	12.69
Sales and related occupations	6.58	7.75	9.50	14.00	25.46
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	11.50	11.88	14.19	20.21	25.46
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	11.50	11.88	13.68	20.21	25.46
Retail sales workers	6.50	7.50	8.15	11.16	17.30
Cashiers, all workers	6.50	7.50	7.85	9.00	10.32

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Amarillo, TX, May 2007** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Cashiers	\$6.50	\$7.50	\$7.85	\$9.00	\$10.32
Retail salespersons	7.00	7.59	10.62	16.22	24.31
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	10.58	18.80	26.54	26.54	38.87
Office and administrative support occupations	8.00	9.14	11.45	14.42	18.18
Financial clerks	9.21	10.34	12.51	16.00	18.05
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	9.96	9.96	11.50	14.00	14.00
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.34	10.34	11.69	16.00	16.00
Tellers	8.00	8.62	9.64	13.18	13.18
Customer service representatives	8.30	9.34	10.34	10.82	12.09
Loan interviewers and clerks	11.10	11.84	13.99	13.99	19.64
Receptionists and information clerks	7.92	8.51	10.98	11.45	12.10
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	7.00	8.25	9.40	11.23	13.22
Stock clerks and order fillers	6.50	8.00	8.31	11.50	13.96
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.46	10.63	15.61	18.75	19.23
Data entry and information processing workers	8.14	9.51	11.47	12.00	12.00
Data entry keyers	8.14	9.51	11.47	12.00	12.00
Office clerks, general	7.50	8.75	10.23	12.29	17.00
Construction and extraction occupations	8.00	11.17	14.00	19.17	21.91
Electricians	10.96	11.91	21.12	21.91	22.71
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11.26	12.00	18.10	19.05	26.19
Production occupations	8.82	10.50	11.51	13.90	18.19
Printers	9.70	10.20	12.00	14.06	14.96
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.50	9.13	11.50	17.61	26.85
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	8.30	8.75	13.99	18.65	25.11
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	9.60	12.17	17.09	21.73	26.85
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	7.25	8.00	8.54	9.13	14.08
Industrial truck and tractor operators	11.50	11.50	12.50	15.00	22.23
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.50	7.50	9.25	10.00	13.00

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Amarillo, TX, May 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.00	\$8.71	\$11.88	\$17.60	\$23.99
Management occupations	16.73	19.49	28.85	48.99	79.32
Financial managers	16.21	16.21	36.06	79.32	83.19
Business and financial operations occupations	11.54	17.66	20.41	29.15	33.16
Computer and mathematical science occupations	15.39	18.27	23.99	31.44	39.21
Computer programmers	19.94	23.99	26.20	31.54	42.64
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	8.00	8.50	10.00	16.00	19.54
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.55	13.30	19.50	25.67	32.12
Registered nurses	18.11	19.50	24.55	28.08	32.43
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	9.97	10.08	10.55	12.00	12.08
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	9.97	10.08	10.55	12.00	12.08
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	13.00	13.52	14.94	16.50	18.62
Healthcare support occupations	6.00	8.30	8.90	12.79	22.37
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	5.85	7.50	8.50	9.56	10.79
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.50	8.31	8.77	9.80	10.99
Protective service occupations	7.75	7.97	8.07	8.64	9.21
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.75	5.85	7.00	8.36	9.80
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	8.20	9.38	10.42	15.63	16.15
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	8.20	9.38	10.42	15.63	16.15
Cooks	6.50	8.00	8.36	8.87	9.00
Cooks, restaurant	8.00	8.36	8.67	8.87	8.93
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.38	2.75	7.50	7.75
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.75	7.50	7.75
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	2.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.75
Fast food and counter workers	6.00	6.25	6.70	7.50	8.60
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.85	6.25	6.75	7.50	8.60
Dishwashers	6.25	6.55	7.00	7.00	7.20
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	3.50	3.98	3.98	4.00	6.85
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.50	6.83	8.24	11.15	14.00
Building cleaning workers	6.50	6.83	8.24	11.15	14.00
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.71	11.05	11.65	14.00	14.00
Personal care and service occupations	5.93	5.93	6.74	9.00	12.69
Sales and related occupations	6.58	7.75	9.50	14.00	25.46
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	11.50	11.88	14.19	20.21	25.46
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	11.50	11.88	13.68	20.21	25.46
Retail sales workers	6.50	7.50	8.15	11.16	17.30
Cashiers, all workers	6.50	7.50	7.85	9.00	10.32
Cashiers	6.50	7.50	7.85	9.00	10.32
Retail salespersons	7.00	7.59	10.62	16.22	24.31
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	10.58	18.80	26.54	26.54	38.87
Office and administrative support occupations	8.00	9.75	11.68	14.58	18.25
Financial clerks	9.64	10.34	12.76	16.00	18.05
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	9.96	9.96	11.50	14.00	14.00
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.34	10.34	12.10	16.00	16.00
Tellers	8.00	8.62	9.64	13.18	13.18
Customer service representatives	8.30	9.34	10.34	10.82	12.09
Loan interviewers and clerks	11.10	11.84	13.99	13.99	19.64
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	7.00	8.25	9.40	11.23	13.22
Stock clerks and order fillers	6.50	8.00	8.31	11.50	13.96

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Amarillo, TX, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Secretaries and administrative assistants	\$10.50	\$14.58	\$18.18	\$19.23	\$19.23
Data entry and information processing workers	8.14	9.51	11.47	12.00	12.00
Data entry keyers	8.14	9.51	11.47	12.00	12.00
Office clerks, general	7.50	8.33	11.08	13.84	17.00
Construction and extraction occupations	8.00	11.17	14.00	19.17	21.91
Electricians	10.96	11.91	21.12	21.91	22.71
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11.26	13.52	18.10	19.83	26.91
Production occupations	8.82	10.50	11.51	13.90	18.19
Printers	9.70	10.20	12.00	14.06	14.96
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.50	9.13	11.50	17.61	26.85
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	8.30	8.75	13.99	18.65	25.11
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	9.60	12.17	17.09	21.73	26.85
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	7.25	8.00	8.54	9.13	14.08
Industrial truck and tractor operators	11.50	11.50	12.50	15.00	22.23
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.50	7.50	9.25	10.00	13.00

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Amarillo, TX, May 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$9.12	\$11.95	\$16.75	\$26.65	\$33.18
Education, training, and library occupations	10.78	20.00	26.21	31.71	34.88
Postsecondary teachers	22.00	31.32	33.68	40.51	52.40
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.40	24.79	27.31	30.71	33.57
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.39	24.79	27.31	30.48	33.50
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.33	24.79	27.31	30.48	33.47
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	12.87	18.26	26.06	57.69	74.52
Protective service occupations	14.06	14.77	16.52	20.77	20.83
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.00	8.58	9.15	10.40	12.60
Office and administrative support occupations	8.05	8.51	9.96	14.23	15.61

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.00	\$10.08	\$13.90	\$19.17	\$26.85
Management occupations	16.73	20.11	26.67	43.79	76.92
Financial managers	16.21	16.21	36.06	79.32	83.19
Business and financial operations occupations	11.54	17.66	20.41	21.93	33.16
Computer and mathematical science occupations	16.04	18.53	22.50	30.51	35.96
Computer programmers	20.53	21.44	23.99	31.44	42.16
Community and social services occupations	13.49	14.52	20.15	27.84	31.81
Education, training, and library occupations	10.78	13.81	26.21	31.71	34.88
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.40	24.79	27.31	30.73	33.57
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.39	24.79	27.31	30.48	33.50
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.33	24.79	27.31	30.48	33.47
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	8.50	9.34	15.00	15.00	19.54
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.82	13.80	20.05	26.30	32.98
Registered nurses	18.11	19.50	24.00	28.23	32.50
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	9.97	10.08	10.55	12.00	12.08
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	9.97	10.08	10.55	12.00	12.08
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	12.87	13.00	14.51	15.54	17.50
Healthcare support occupations	8.30	8.50	9.57	17.26	22.37
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.16	8.43	8.88	9.84	11.00
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.00	8.31	8.77	10.05	11.00
Protective service occupations	13.49	14.63	16.46	20.77	20.83
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.75	5.00	8.20	9.75	12.60
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	8.20	9.38	10.42	15.63	16.15
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	8.20	9.38	10.42	15.63	16.15
Cooks	7.50	8.20	8.83	9.15	10.40
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	8.00	8.58	8.95	9.72	10.77
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.75	3.50	5.75
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.50	6.88	8.71	11.65	14.00
Building cleaning workers	6.50	6.83	8.24	11.15	14.00
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.71	10.00	11.15	13.14	14.00
Personal care and service occupations	6.50	7.26	8.00	9.50	12.69
Sales and related occupations	7.75	9.00	11.50	17.89	26.54
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	11.50	11.88	14.19	20.21	25.46
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	11.50	11.88	13.68	20.21	25.46
Retail sales workers	7.50	7.75	9.29	14.00	22.70
Cashiers, all workers	7.50	7.75	9.00	9.77	10.88
Cashiers	7.50	7.75	9.00	9.77	10.88
Retail salespersons	7.59	8.75	12.36	17.39	30.94
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	10.58	18.80	26.54	26.54	38.87
Office and administrative support occupations	8.25	9.88	11.68	14.58	18.18
Financial clerks	9.96	10.34	12.83	16.00	18.05
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	9.96	9.96	11.50	14.00	14.00
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.34	10.34	11.69	16.00	16.00
Tellers	9.24	9.64	12.76	13.18	13.58
Customer service representatives	8.30	9.34	10.18	10.96	12.75
Loan interviewers and clerks	11.10	11.84	13.99	13.99	19.64

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	\$7.00	\$8.25	\$9.40	\$11.23	\$13.22
Stock clerks and order fillers	6.96	8.21	9.25	13.22	13.96
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.46	10.63	15.61	18.75	19.23
Data entry and information processing workers	8.14	9.51	11.47	12.00	12.00
Data entry keyers	8.14	9.51	11.47	12.00	12.00
Office clerks, general	7.50	8.75	10.23	11.68	17.00
Construction and extraction occupations	8.00	11.17	14.00	19.17	21.91
Electricians	10.96	11.91	21.12	21.91	22.71
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11.26	12.00	18.10	19.05	26.19
Production occupations	8.82	10.50	11.51	13.90	18.19
Printers	9.70	10.20	12.00	14.06	14.96
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.82	9.25	11.50	17.61	26.85
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	8.54	9.00	14.00	20.24	25.11
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	9.60	12.17	17.09	21.73	26.85
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	7.25	8.54	8.54	9.13	15.50
Industrial truck and tractor operators	11.50	11.50	12.50	15.00	22.23
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.00	7.50	9.25	10.00	13.00

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$5.85	\$6.25	\$7.25	\$8.00	\$10.75
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.42	22.00	26.10	57.69	57.69
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.50	6.00	6.65	7.65	8.36
Food service, tipped	2.38	2.50	5.39	7.50	7.75
Fast food and counter workers	6.00	6.25	6.55	7.34	8.00
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.00	6.25	6.60	7.34	8.25
Personal care and service occupations	5.85	5.93	5.93	6.21	6.90
Sales and related occupations	6.25	6.50	7.25	7.82	8.50
Retail sales workers	6.25	6.50	7.00	7.76	8.04
Cashiers, all workers	6.50	6.50	7.50	8.00	8.00
Cashiers	6.50	6.50	7.50	8.00	8.00
Retail salespersons	6.25	6.50	7.16	8.00	10.40
Office and administrative support occupations	6.00	7.00	8.25	8.51	10.90
Stock clerks and order fillers	6.25	6.50	6.75	8.25	10.75
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.75	5.75	7.25	8.00	11.00

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$16.21	\$13.90	\$653	\$556	40.3	\$33,128	\$29,037	2,044
Management occupations	36.24	26.67	1,488	1,067	41.1	76,790	55,463	2,119
Financial managers	50.44	36.06	2,073	1,442	41.1	107,782	75,001	2,137
Business and financial operations occupations	21.92	20.41	910	832	41.5	47,322	43,249	2,159
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.07	22.50	1,005	900	40.1	52,025	46,800	2,075
Computer programmers	27.78	23.99	1,111	959	40.0	57,187	49,893	2,059
Community and social services occupations	21.77	20.15	871	806	40.0	40,044	40,566	1,839
Education, training, and library occupations	25.50	26.21	1,021	1,048	40.0	40,803	39,870	1,600
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	28.07	27.31	1,119	1,092	39.9	41,836	40,853	1,490
Elementary and middle school teachers	28.02	27.31	1,118	1,092	39.9	41,796	40,857	1,492
Elementary school teachers, except special education	28.00	27.31	1,118	1,092	39.9	41,799	40,857	1,493
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	13.51	15.00	540	600	40.0	28,101	31,208	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.02	20.05	868	779	39.4	44,807	40,501	2,035
Registered nurses	24.55	24.00	958	934	39.0	49,803	48,570	2,028
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.15	10.55	446	422	40.0	23,189	21,944	2,080
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	11.15	10.55	446	422	40.0	23,189	21,944	2,080
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.83	14.51	582	577	39.2	28,634	29,994	1,931
Healthcare support occupations	12.15	9.57	480	383	39.5	24,959	19,897	2,054
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.26	8.88	363	348	39.2	18,871	18,117	2,037
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.23	8.77	361	348	39.1	18,766	18,075	2,033
Protective service occupations	17.20	16.46	688	658	40.0	35,698	34,241	2,075
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.00	8.20	314	300	39.3	15,166	13,865	1,895
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers ..	11.97	10.42	520	504	43.5	25,515	19,500	2,132
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	11.97	10.42	520	504	43.5	25,515	19,500	2,132
Cooks	8.84	8.83	329	322	37.2	13,745	12,247	1,555
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	9.15	8.95	323	320	35.3	11,748	11,516	1,284
Food service, tipped	3.14	2.75	121	110	38.3	6,270	5,722	1,994
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.55	8.71	365	340	38.3	18,997	17,680	1,988
Building cleaning workers	8.99	8.24	342	309	38.0	17,782	16,068	1,978
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.35	11.15	454	446	40.0	23,610	23,192	2,080
Personal care and service occupations	8.85	8.00	354	320	40.0	18,401	16,640	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Sales and related occupations	\$14.89	\$11.50	\$620	\$462	41.7	\$32,246	\$24,024	2,166
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	18.47	14.19	792	568	42.9	41,196	29,511	2,231
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	17.73	13.68	757	552	42.7	39,349	28,704	2,219
Retail sales workers	12.45	9.29	519	371	41.7	27,005	19,292	2,168
Cashiers, all workers	9.00	9.00	360	360	40.0	18,718	18,720	2,080
Cashiers	9.00	9.00	360	360	40.0	18,718	18,720	2,080
Retail salespersons	15.31	12.36	665	480	43.5	34,582	24,960	2,259
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	25.00	26.54	1,021	1,062	40.9	53,115	55,201	2,125
Office and administrative support occupations	12.69	11.68	505	464	39.8	26,215	24,086	2,066
Financial clerks	13.40	12.83	536	513	40.0	27,863	26,676	2,079
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.87	11.50	475	460	40.0	24,694	23,920	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.67	11.69	506	468	40.0	26,334	24,319	2,078
Tellers	12.24	12.76	489	510	40.0	25,450	26,545	2,080
Customer service representatives	10.45	10.18	415	407	39.7	21,555	21,174	2,062
Loan interviewers and clerks	13.86	13.99	554	560	40.0	28,821	29,101	2,080
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.99	9.40	400	376	40.0	20,774	19,552	2,080
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.03	9.25	401	370	40.0	20,864	19,240	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.37	15.61	615	624	40.0	31,973	32,458	2,080
Data entry and information processing workers	10.71	11.47	428	459	40.0	21,790	23,847	2,034
Data entry keyers	10.71	11.47	428	459	40.0	21,790	23,847	2,034
Office clerks, general	10.91	10.23	429	409	39.3	22,314	21,272	2,046
Construction and extraction occupations	15.28	14.00	611	560	40.0	31,254	28,800	2,046
Electricians	18.57	21.12	743	845	40.0	38,629	43,938	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.84	18.10	732	724	41.0	38,038	37,648	2,132
Production occupations	12.63	11.51	503	460	39.9	26,180	23,937	2,073
Printers	12.14	12.00	484	479	39.9	25,180	24,902	2,075
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.29	11.50	662	470	43.3	34,417	24,436	2,251
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.79	14.00	705	582	47.7	36,673	30,285	2,480
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.91	17.09	890	869	49.7	46,268	45,198	2,583
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.32	8.54	418	390	44.9	21,761	20,280	2,336
Industrial truck and tractor operators ..	14.42	12.50	577	500	40.0	29,988	26,000	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	9.29	9.25	371	370	40.0	19,315	19,240	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$15.37	\$12.80	\$621	\$520	40.4	\$32,212	\$26,932	2,096
Management occupations	38.35	28.85	1,585	1,412	41.3	82,441	73,424	2,149
Financial managers	50.44	36.06	2,073	1,442	41.1	107,782	75,001	2,137
Business and financial operations occupations	22.08	20.41	920	816	41.7	47,863	42,457	2,168
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.53	23.99	1,024	959	40.1	52,955	49,893	2,074
Computer programmers	29.58	26.20	1,183	1,048	40.0	60,736	54,496	2,053
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	12.84	11.00	513	440	40.0	26,701	22,880	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.81	19.01	819	779	39.4	42,583	40,501	2,046
Registered nurses	24.81	24.41	967	935	39.0	50,261	48,599	2,026
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.15	10.55	446	422	40.0	23,189	21,944	2,080
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	11.15	10.55	446	422	40.0	23,189	21,944	2,080
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.23	14.94	593	589	39.0	30,856	30,628	2,026
Healthcare support occupations	12.15	9.57	480	383	39.5	24,959	19,897	2,054
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.26	8.88	363	348	39.2	18,871	18,117	2,037
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.23	8.77	361	348	39.1	18,766	18,075	2,033
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.65	7.65	306	288	39.9	15,890	14,976	2,077
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers ..	11.90	10.42	524	573	44.0	27,242	29,793	2,290
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	11.90	10.42	524	573	44.0	27,242	29,793	2,290
Cooks	8.50	8.83	338	347	39.8	17,577	18,025	2,069
Food service, tipped	3.14	2.75	121	110	38.3	6,270	5,722	1,994
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.98	8.24	341	309	37.9	17,716	16,068	1,972
Building cleaning workers	8.88	8.24	336	309	37.8	17,469	16,068	1,966
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.79	11.65	472	466	40.0	24,532	24,232	2,080
Personal care and service occupations	9.04	8.00	361	320	40.0	18,797	16,640	2,080
Sales and related occupations	14.89	11.50	620	462	41.7	32,246	24,024	2,166
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	18.47	14.19	792	568	42.9	41,196	29,511	2,231
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	17.73	13.68	757	552	42.7	39,349	28,704	2,219
Retail sales workers	12.45	9.29	519	371	41.7	27,005	19,292	2,168
Cashiers, all workers	9.00	9.00	360	360	40.0	18,718	18,720	2,080
Cashiers	9.00	9.00	360	360	40.0	18,718	18,720	2,080
Retail salespersons	15.31	12.36	665	480	43.5	34,582	24,960	2,259
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	25.00	26.54	1,021	1,062	40.9	53,115	55,201	2,125
Office and administrative support occupations	12.90	11.82	513	467	39.8	26,659	24,296	2,066

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Financial clerks	\$13.60	\$13.18	\$544	\$527	40.0	\$28,272	\$27,414	2,079
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	11.87	11.50	475	460	40.0	24,694	23,920	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.01	12.10	520	484	40.0	27,031	25,164	2,078
Tellers	12.24	12.76	489	510	40.0	25,450	26,545	2,080
Customer service representatives	10.45	10.18	415	407	39.7	21,555	21,174	2,062
Loan interviewers and clerks	13.86	13.99	554	560	40.0	28,821	29,101	2,080
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.99	9.40	400	376	40.0	20,774	19,552	2,080
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.03	9.25	401	370	40.0	20,864	19,240	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	16.65	18.18	666	727	40.0	34,639	37,814	2,080
Data entry and information processing workers	10.71	11.47	428	459	40.0	21,790	23,847	2,034
Data entry keyers	10.71	11.47	428	459	40.0	21,790	23,847	2,034
Office clerks, general	11.12	10.85	435	443	39.1	22,625	23,046	2,034
Construction and extraction occupations	15.28	14.00	611	560	40.0	31,254	28,800	2,046
Electricians	18.57	21.12	743	845	40.0	38,629	43,938	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.23	18.10	749	724	41.1	38,937	37,648	2,136
Production occupations	12.63	11.51	503	460	39.9	26,180	23,937	2,073
Printers	12.14	12.00	484	479	39.9	25,180	24,902	2,075
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.29	11.50	662	470	43.3	34,417	24,436	2,251
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.79	14.00	705	582	47.7	36,673	30,285	2,480
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.91	17.09	890	869	49.7	46,268	45,198	2,583
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.32	8.54	418	390	44.9	21,761	20,280	2,336
Industrial truck and tractor operators ..	14.42	12.50	577	500	40.0	29,988	26,000	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	9.29	9.25	371	370	40.0	19,315	19,240	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$20.29	\$16.75	\$808	\$670	39.8	\$37,017	\$36,269	1,824
Education, training, and library occupations	26.04	26.66	1,039	1,066	39.9	41,234	40,281	1,583
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	28.07	27.31	1,119	1,092	39.9	41,836	40,853	1,490
Elementary and middle school teachers	28.02	27.31	1,118	1,092	39.9	41,796	40,857	1,492
Elementary school teachers, except special education	28.00	27.31	1,118	1,092	39.9	41,799	40,857	1,493
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	29.68	21.44	1,187	858	40.0	58,329	44,595	1,965
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.83	9.15	355	320	36.1	12,797	11,529	1,301
Office and administrative support occupations	11.45	10.23	457	409	40.0	23,617	21,272	2,063

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$14.47	\$13.93	\$12.03	\$17.94
Management, professional, and related	21.19	18.48	20.67	27.33
Management, business, and financial	29.93	27.44	21.46	35.35
Professional and related	19.48	17.41	20.38	24.61
Service	8.23	8.05	7.95	10.21
Sales and office	12.79	13.71	11.21	11.65
Sales and related	12.94	13.36	11.95	—
Office and administrative support	12.65	14.16	10.38	11.67
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.05	15.37	17.02	23.95
Construction and extraction	15.28	15.03	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	18.23	16.75	18.03	24.27
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.76	12.86	12.20	—
Production	12.63	—	14.46	—
Transportation and material moving	15.03	13.93	10.03	22.04
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	1.9	4.0	3.7	3.3
Management, professional, and related	6.9	7.3	11.5	10.2
Management, business, and financial	11.3	15.6	6.3	20.2
Professional and related	6.3	5.7	16.7	11.7
Service	5.4	7.4	5.7	6.4
Sales and office	3.8	4.6	2.4	5.8
Sales and related	5.2	6.6	1.5	—
Office and administrative support	4.3	5.8	3.8	5.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	6.7	9.2	11.5	10.4
Construction and extraction	9.2	10.7	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5.9	3.7	12.9	15.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	3.0	7.2	7.5	—
Production	4.3	—	11.9	—
Transportation and material moving	5.4	6.2	16.5	22.3

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$15.04	\$14.19	\$613	\$573	40.8	\$31,805	\$29,511	2,114
Management occupations	33.43	28.85	1,445	1,412	43.2	75,161	73,424	2,248
Business and financial operations occupations ...	22.61	18.73	993	726	43.9	51,653	37,737	2,285
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	11.35	10.00	454	400	40.0	23,611	20,800	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	17.26	18.11	692	761	40.1	35,960	39,549	2,083
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.88	8.20	322	300	40.8	16,726	15,600	2,122
Cooks	8.44	8.83	336	340	39.7	17,454	17,680	2,067
Sales and related occupations	16.12	12.00	685	547	42.5	35,629	28,444	2,210
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	16.37	13.68	710	568	43.4	36,915	29,511	2,255
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	14.18	11.88	611	552	43.1	31,772	28,704	2,240
Retail sales workers	14.19	9.00	611	360	43.1	31,778	18,720	2,240
Retail salespersons	19.49	17.30	909	692	46.7	47,279	35,984	2,426
Office and administrative support occupations	14.57	14.00	577	560	39.6	29,995	29,120	2,059
Financial clerks	14.77	16.00	591	640	40.0	30,723	33,280	2,080
Tellers	12.99	13.18	520	527	40.0	27,024	27,414	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	16.72	18.18	669	727	40.0	34,786	37,814	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	15.03	14.00	601	560	40.0	30,716	26,056	2,043
Electricians	18.44	21.12	737	845	40.0	38,348	43,938	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.75	18.10	698	720	41.7	36,312	37,440	2,168
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.03	11.11	620	470	44.2	32,253	24,436	2,299
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.33	15.54	723	620	47.1	37,574	32,240	2,452
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	19.27	17.61	943	901	48.9	49,043	46,862	2,545
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	9.32	8.54	420	400	45.0	21,817	20,800	2,340

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$15.83	\$11.65	\$631	\$466	39.8	\$32,775	\$24,232	2,070
Management occupations	41.27	41.30	1,663	1,652	40.3	86,465	85,902	2,095
Business and financial operations occupations ...	21.68	20.41	870	816	40.1	45,254	42,457	2,087
Computer and mathematical science occupations	27.22	23.99	1,094	959	40.2	56,335	49,893	2,070
Computer programmers	29.19	26.00	1,168	1,040	40.0	59,772	54,078	2,047
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.26	23.81	904	910	38.9	47,012	47,299	2,022
Registered nurses	26.84	26.33	1,022	994	38.1	53,132	51,667	1,980
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.30	16.00	628	627	38.5	32,638	32,604	2,003
Healthcare support occupations	9.68	8.90	379	350	39.2	19,725	18,200	2,038
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.23	8.77	361	348	39.1	18,766	18,075	2,033
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.23	8.77	361	348	39.1	18,766	18,075	2,033
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.18	10.46	407	418	40.0	21,180	21,757	2,080
Building cleaning workers	10.31	11.05	412	442	40.0	21,435	22,984	2,080
Sales and related occupations	12.54	10.53	503	418	40.1	26,172	21,736	2,088
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	25.73	25.46	1,064	1,018	41.4	55,329	52,961	2,150
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	27.92	25.46	1,161	1,018	41.6	60,372	52,961	2,163
Retail salespersons	9.85	8.87	393	352	39.9	20,425	18,304	2,073
Office and administrative support occupations	11.19	10.52	447	421	39.9	23,202	21,882	2,074
Financial clerks	11.42	10.50	456	420	39.9	23,721	21,840	2,077
Customer service representatives	10.38	10.18	412	407	39.7	21,413	21,174	2,062
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.03	9.25	401	370	40.0	20,864	19,240	2,080
Office clerks, general	11.96	11.68	477	467	39.9	24,807	24,296	2,074
Construction and extraction occupations	18.65	20.83	746	833	40.0	38,799	43,326	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.89	20.83	836	833	40.0	43,452	43,326	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	18.00	11.50	745	486	41.4	38,763	25,272	2,154
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.91	7.50	317	300	40.0	16,462	15,600	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Amarillo, TX, May 2007

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	\$22.63	\$22.63	—	\$15.08	\$13.98	\$20.54
Management, professional, and related	—	—	—	22.84	21.19	26.58
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	29.27	29.93	25.56
Professional and related	—	—	—	21.85	19.48	26.65
Service	—	—	—	10.03	8.23	15.21
Sales and office	17.84	17.84	—	12.54	12.71	10.88
Sales and related	—	—	—	12.94	12.94	—
Office and administrative support	17.84	17.84	—	12.22	12.48	10.88
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	19.90	19.90	—	14.82	14.89	—
Construction and extraction	18.57	18.57	—	14.21	14.21	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	24.70	24.70	—	16.32	16.68	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	25.85	25.85	—	11.79	11.79	—
Production	—	—	—	12.27	12.27	—
Transportation and material moving	27.63	27.63	—	11.12	11.12	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	7.0	7.0	—	1.9	2.0	6.0
Management, professional, and related	—	—	—	6.2	6.9	7.1
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	9.4	11.3	6.4
Professional and related	—	—	—	6.5	6.3	7.5
Service	—	—	—	4.0	5.4	3.5
Sales and office	6.6	6.6	—	3.7	3.9	8.6
Sales and related	—	—	—	5.2	5.2	—
Office and administrative support	6.6	6.6	—	4.2	4.5	8.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	8.1	8.1	—	6.5	6.6	—
Construction and extraction	5.4	5.4	—	6.9	6.9	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	9.7	9.7	—	5.2	5.0	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	7.4	7.4	—	2.8	2.8	—
Production	—	—	—	4.4	4.4	—
Transportation and material moving	11.1	11.1	—	3.7	3.7	—

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

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

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

information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Amarillo, TX, May 2007

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$15.13	\$14.04	\$22.49	\$22.49
Management, professional, and related	22.85	21.17	22.13	22.13
Management, business, and financial	29.98	30.86	22.13	22.13
Professional and related	21.85	19.48	—	—
Service	9.99	8.16	—	—
Sales and office	11.51	11.57	24.91	24.91
Sales and related	10.22	10.22	25.54	25.54
Office and administrative support	12.36	12.65	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.91	15.99	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	15.28	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	18.15	18.70	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.33	13.33	22.71	22.71
Production	12.63	12.63	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.20	14.20	22.71	22.71
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	1.9	2.0	4.8	4.8
Management, professional, and related	6.2	6.9	43.6	43.6
Management, business, and financial	8.7	10.4	43.6	43.6
Professional and related	6.5	6.3	—	—
Service	4.1	5.5	—	—
Sales and office	3.3	3.5	5.5	5.5
Sales and related	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4
Office and administrative support	4.1	4.3	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	7.1	7.2	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	9.2	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	8.7	9.3	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	3.9	3.9	3.0	3.0
Production	4.3	4.3	—	—
Transportation and material moving	7.3	7.3	3.0	3.0

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

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

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	\$14.66	\$15.66	-	\$18.24	-	-	\$16.01	-	\$11.95
Management, professional, and related	-	37.63	-	23.48	-	-	19.86	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related	-	-	-	19.43	-	-	19.85	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.90	-	-
Sales and office	-	18.83	-	13.70	-	-	13.15	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	15.42	-	13.68	-	-	13.15	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	11.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	10.8	3.7	-	8.5	-	-	2.5	-	17.7
Management, professional, and related	-	26.0	-	1.3	-	-	7.7	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related	-	-	-	17.7	-	-	8.0	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	-	-
Sales and office	-	12.7	-	12.6	-	-	3.4	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	17.7	-	8.3	-	-	3.4	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

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

The statistical area covered by this survey is defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of December 2003. The Amarillo, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Armstrong, Carson, Potter, and Randall Counties, TX.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

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

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational leveling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Combined work levels

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

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

Collection period

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

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

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

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

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

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

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Amarillo, TX, May 2007**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	99,700	82,700	17,100
Management, professional, and related	27,600	17,900	9,700
Management, business, and financial	3,200	2,700	500
Professional and related	24,400	15,200	9,100
Service	21,200	16,500	4,800
Sales and office	28,400	25,900	2,500
Sales and related	13,400	13,400	–
Office and administrative support	15,000	12,500	2,500
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	8,000	7,900	–
Construction and extraction	5,900	5,900	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	2,100	2,000	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	14,500	14,500	–
Production	7,800	7,800	–
Transportation and material moving	6,700	6,700	–

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Amarillo, TX, May 2007**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	4,704	4,577	127
Total in sample	265	246	19
Responding	161	144	17
Refused or unable to provide data	64	63	1
Out of business or not in survey scope	40	39	1

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

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.