# Bureau of Labor Statistics 

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TX NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY JULY 2003

Workers in the Corpus Christi metropolitan area averaged $\$ 14.40$ per hour during July 2003, according to a new survey released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Acting Regional Commissioner Hal Corley reported that white-collar workers averaged $\$ 16.95$ per hour and accounted for 51 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged $\$ 13.75$ per hour and represented 29 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned $\$ 8.89$ per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for all occupations in establishments with 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the selfemployed, and the Federal government. This NCS covered 159 firms representing 62,800 workers in the Corpus Christi metropolitan area, which includes Nueces and San Patricio Counties in Texas. Sixty-eight percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Corpus Christi metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 24 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, registered nurses averaged $\$ 21.67$ per hour; secretaries, $\$ 11.54$; and general office clerks, $\$ 10.03$. Blue-collar occupations included truck drivers at $\$ 14.33$. In the service occupations, cooks averaged $\$ 8.11$ per hour and janitors and cleaners, \$8.06.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Corpus Christi area averaged $\$ 14.97$ per hour and part-timers earned $\$ 7.56$. Union workers averaged $\$ 18.20$ per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made $\$ 14.15$. Private industry workers at establishments employing $50-99$ workers averaged $\$ 11.22$ per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned $\$ 15.23$.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that integrates three previously separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required on the job.

## Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Corpus Christi, TX National Compensation Survey July 2003 (Bulletin 3120-25). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Dallas Information Office by calling 214-767-6970. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm. This release can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Dallas by dialing 214-767-9613 and requesting document 9510.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Dallas Information Office at 214-767-6970 from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$, all workers²: Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Corpus Christi, TX, July 2003


Table 1. Mean hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$, all workers²: Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Corpus Christi, TX, July 2003 - Continued

| Occupation ${ }^{3}$ | Total |  | Private industry |  | State and local government |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | Relative error ${ }^{4}$ (percent) | Mean | Relative error ${ }^{4}$ (percent) | Mean | Relative error (percent) |
| Service -Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health service ..................................................... | \$10.68 | 13.7 | \$8.22 | 3.6 | \$14.64 | 15.3 |
| Health aides, except nursing ............................ | 12.19 | 18.5 | - | - | - | - |
| Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants .............. | 10.02 | 15.3 | - | - | - | - |
| Cleaning and building service ............................... | 8.35 | 4.1 | 8.77 | 7.9 | 7.97 | 1.4 |
| Janitors and cleaners ...................................... | 8.06 | 3.2 | - | - | 7.97 | 1.4 |
| Personal service ................................................ | 7.33 | 12.0 | - | - | 9.54 | 4.5 |

[^0]4 The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overal occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ by occupational group ${ }^{2}$, National Compensation Survey, Corpus Christi, TX, July 2003

| Occupational group | Private industry and State and local government |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time workers ${ }^{3}$ | Part-time workers ${ }^{3}$ | Union ${ }^{4}$ | Nonunion ${ }^{4}$ | Time ${ }^{5}$ | Incentive ${ }^{5}$ |
|  | Mean |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations | \$14.97 | \$7.56 | \$18.20 | \$14.15 | \$14.30 | \$16.45 |
| All excluding sales ................................................ | 15.15 | 7.62 | 18.20 | 14.50 | 14.65 | - |
| White collar | 17.74 | 8.48 | - | 17.03 | 16.97 | 16.42 |
| White-collar excluding sales .................................... | 18.52 | 10.28 | - | 18.33 | 18.20 | - |
| Professional specialty and technical | 22.50 | - | - | 22.46 | 22.46 | - |
| Professional specialty .. | 24.27 | - | - | 24.25 | 24.25 | - |
| Technical ............................................................. | 15.27 | - | - | 15.23 | 15.23 | - |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial ..................... | 25.64 | - | - | 25.64 | 25.49 | - |
| Sales . | 11.97 | 7.46 | - | 10.46 | 9.85 | 14.40 |
| Administrative support, including clerical ....................... | 10.80 | 8.92 | - | 10.59 | 10.41 | - |
| Blue collar | 13.87 | 7.92 | - | 12.95 | 13.47 | - |
| Precision production, craft, and repair ........................... | 15.41 | - | - | 14.43 | 15.41 | - |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors ............. | 13.37 | - | - | 12.43 | 13.44 | - |
| Transportation and material moving ............................. | 13.22 | - | - | 13.09 | 11.34 | - |
| Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers ...... | 10.27 | - | - | 8.66 | 9.85 | - |
| Service ....................................................................... | 9.36 | 6.05 | - | 8.21 | 8.88 | - |
|  | Relative error ${ }^{6}$ (percent) |  |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations ............................................................... | 3.3 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 5.6 |
| All excluding sales ................................................. | 3.6 | 10.2 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 3.8 | - |
| White collar | 2.7 | 9.1 | - | 3.8 | 3.7 | 12.8 |
| White-collar excluding sales .................................... | 3.2 | 13.3 | - | 3.5 | 3.5 | - |
| Professional specialty and technical .... | 2.5 | - | - | 2.5 | 2.5 | - |
| Professional specialty ............................................. | 2.7 | - | - | 2.6 | 2.6 | - |
| Technical ............................................................. | 5.6 | - | - | 5.4 | 5.4 | - |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial ..................... | 13.8 | - | - | 13.8 | 14.4 | - |
| Sales ....................................................................... | 4.5 | 7.4 | - | 8.2 | 8.7 | 20.5 |
| Administrative support, including clerical ....................... | 3.0 | 14.1 | - | 3.8 | 3.1 | - |
| Blue collar .................................................................. | 2.7 | 11.9 | - | 3.7 | 2.4 | - |
| Precision production, craft, and repair ........................... | 2.2 | - | - | 4.4 | 2.2 | - |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors ............. | 18.9 | - | - | 20.3 | 19.4 | - |
| Transportation and material moving ............................. | 9.3 | - | - | 9.4 | 3.5 | - |
| Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers ...... | 11.5 | - | - | 5.6 | 11.7 | - |
| Service ....................................................................... | 12.1 | 20.1 | - | 11.0 | 11.5 | - |

[^1]4 Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.
5 Time workers'

5 Time workers' wages are based solely on an 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.

6 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 in the full publication.

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

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ by occupational group ${ }^{2}$, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Corpus Christi, TX, July 2003

| Occupational group | Full-time and part-time workers |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All private industry workers | $\begin{gathered} 50-99 \\ \text { workers } 3 \end{gathered}$ | 100 workers or more |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | 100-499 <br> workers | 500 workers or more |
| All occupations <br> All excluding sales | Mean |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$13.04 | \$11.22 | \$13.74 | \$12.49 | \$15.23 |
|  | 13.37 | 11.38 | 14.19 | 13.05 | 15.23 |
| White collar | 14.70 | 14.17 | 14.89 | 12.33 | 18.71 |
| White-collar excluding sales .................................... | 16.37 | 15.45 | 16.73 | 14.01 | 18.71 |
| Professional specialty and technical ............................. | 20.93 | 22.34 | 20.48 | 19.51 | 20.73 |
| Professional specialty ............................................ | 24.05 | 25.06 | 23.71 | 20.53 | 24.52 |
| Technical | 15.85 | - | 15.45 | 17.85 | 14.85 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial ..................... | 23.52 | 23.94 | 23.43 | 16.38 | - |
| Sales ................................................ | 10.46 | - | 10.73 | 10.73 | - |
| Administrative support, including clerical ....................... | 10.45 | 10.65 | 10.34 | 10.54 | 10.13 |
| Blue collar | 13.94 | 12.79 | 14.27 | 14.75 | 13.88 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair .......................... | 15.48 | 14.74 | 15.55 | 17.47 | 14.00 |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors ............. | 13.33 | - | 16.99 | 18.06 | 16.30 |
| Transportation and material moving | 13.56 | 15.36 | 11.91 | - | 12.71 |
| Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers ...... | 9.69 | - | 9.89 | 8.17 | 12.41 |
| Service | 6.76 | 5.51 | 7.89 | 7.59 | 8.55 |
|  | Relative error ${ }^{4}$ (percent) |  |  |  |  |
| All occupations .............................................................. | 4.6 | 11.2 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 2.2 |
| All excluding sales ................................................ | 5.5 | 13.6 | 3.9 | 7.4 | 2.2 |
| White collar | 6.2 | 15.7 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 5.3 |
| White-collar excluding sales ................................... | 6.5 | 16.0 | 6.2 | 8.5 | 5.3 |
| Professional specialty and technical ............................. | 5.9 | 18.3 | 2.7 | 7.6 | 1.9 |
| Professional specialty ............................................ | 6.4 | 16.7 | 3.3 | 12.0 | 1.3 |
| Technical ............................................................ | 6.3 | - | 7.5 | 3.9 | 9.3 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial ..................... | 18.0 | 9.8 | 22.2 | 23.8 | - |
| Sales ...................................................................... | 8.2 | - | 9.6 | 9.6 | - |
| Administrative support, including clerical ....................... | 5.3 | 14.8 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 1.1 |
| Blue collar .................................................................. | 2.9 | 13.8 | 1.2 | 8.9 | 4.3 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair ........................... | 2.2 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 5.9 |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors ............. | 19.8 | - | 11.9 | 23.8 | 8.1 |
| Transportation and material moving ............................. | 9.6 | 11.2 | 6.1 | - | 2.9 |
| Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers ...... | 14.2 | - | 16.0 | 5.7 | 20.4 |
| Service ...................................................................... | 13.3 | 14.1 | 10.8 | 15.8 | 3.6 |

[^2]establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

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 $A$ in the full publication.

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


[^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.

    3 All workers include full-time and part-time workers.
    3 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used

[^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.

    2 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information (in full publication).

    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.

[^2]:    1 Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

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    3 Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

