

DEPARTMENT OF LABORBUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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HIGHLIGHTS OF PALM BAY-MELBOURNE-TITUSVILLE, FL NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY NOVEMBER 2007

Workers in the Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville metropolitan area earned an average of \$18.99 per hour in November 2007, according to new survey results from the National Compensation Survey (NCS) released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that wage data were reported for workers in a wide range of occupational groups, including average hourly earnings of \$35.15 for architecture and engineering occupations and \$13.16 for office and administrative support occupations. Another occupational group, sales and related, had a mean hourly wage rate of \$11.87. The NCS data available for the Palm Bay area include earnings for 19 major occupational groups with additional detail for selected occupations within those groups. (See table 1.)

Electrical and electronic engineering technicians, part of the architecture and engineering occupational group, earned \$23.02 per hour. Within the office and administrative support occupational group, secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive averaged \$13.99 per hour and bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks, \$12.70. Cashiers, an occupation within the sales and related occupations group, registered an average hourly rate of \$9.17, and counter and rental clerks earned \$8.79 per hour. (See table 1.)

Broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics is available from NCS for the local area. Full-time workers averaged \$20.51 per hour while their part-time counterparts earned \$9.31. Union workers earned \$20.86 and non-union workers, \$18.73. Workers in establishments with 1-99 workers averaged \$14.56 per hour, those in establishments with 100-499 workers earned \$13.23, and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$26.37.

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

The NCS data reported here covered 183 establishments with one or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. Agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government were excluded from the survey. This sample of establishments represented 190,600 workers in the Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which is comprised of Brevard County in Florida.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL National Compensation Survey November 2007 which is available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey data, as well as other Bureau data, contact the Southeast Information Office by calling (404) 893-4222 from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers², Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL, November 2007

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All workers	\$18.99	3.3	\$20.51	3.0	\$9.31	7.1
Management occupations	39.89	9.8	39.89	9.8	_	_
Engineering managers	55.67	8.2	55.67	8.2	-	-
Business and financial operations occupations	23.66	11.1	23.72	11.2	-	_
Computer and mathematical science occupations	34.51	8.5	34.51	8.5	-	_
Architecture and engineering occupations	35.15	8.4	35.33	8.8	-	-
Engineers	40.25	3.1	40.25	3.1	_	_
Electrical and electronics engineers	38.17	4.2	38.17	4.2	_	-
Engineering technicians, except drafters	23.73	2.5	24.01	4.1	_	_
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	23.02	4.8	23.02	4.8	-	-
Community and social services occupations	25.35	19.0	25.35	19.0	_	-
Education, training, and library occupations	22.55	19.8	25.14	12.5	-	-
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media						
occupations	19.24	14.1	20.38	13.7	-	_
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.13	6.3	24.16	6.6	_	_
Registered nurses	_	_	26.05	3.3	_	-
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support						
technicians	13.52	7.2	_	_	-	_
Healthcare support occupations	12.06	2.6	12.34	5.3	-	_
Protective service occupations	19.04	5.7	19.09	5.6	_	_
Fire fighters	19.22	10.5	19.22	10.5	_	_
Police officers	20.03	1.2	20.03	1.2	_	_
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	20.03	1.2	20.03	1.2	-	_
Food proporation and convince related accountions	7.07	6.2	0.27	15.0	7.04	10.1
Food preparation and serving related occupations Cooks	7.87 9.94	6.3 16.9	8.37 10.35	15.0 17.0	7.31	10.1
Food service, tipped	4.17	9.1	3.66	1.3	4.69	7.9
Waiters and waitresses	3.68	.8	3.66	1.3	4.09	- 7.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	0.00	.5	0.00	1.0		
occupations	9.73	6.2	9.93	7.9	_	_
Building cleaning workers	9.06	5.3	9.15	6.5	_	_
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and	0.00	0.0	00	0.0		
housekeeping cleaners	9.50	3.5	_	_	-	_
Personal care and service occupations	13.13	19.9	_	_	_	_
Color and related assumptions	44.07	0.4	40.50	7.0	0.04	5.0
Sales and related occupations	11.87	6.1	13.56	7.8	8.91	5.9
Retail sales workers	9.61	4.2	10.22	5.5	8.79	6.7
Cashiers, all workers	9.16	5.1	9.55	4.0	8.86	8.8
Cashiers	9.17	5.2	9.57	4.1	8.86	8.8
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	8.79	5.5	_	-	_	_
Counter and rental clerks	8.79	5.5	-	-	_	_
Retail salespersons	10.67	.5	11.36	5.3	_	_
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	22.07	28.8	_	_	_	_
Office and administrative support occupations	13.16	4.0	13.32	4.2	10.23	7.2
Financial clerks	13.28	2.9	13.61	2.8	-	
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.70	5.7	13.14	3.4	_	_
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.70	5.1	12.86	5.1	_	_
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.99	2.6	13.95	3.3	_	_
Office clerks, general	12.93	4.4	13.13	4.7	_	_
Construction and extraction occupations	15.64	8.9	15.64	8.9	_	_
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Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	23.65	4.6	23.65	4.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings1 for full-time and part-time workers2, Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL, November 2007 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations -Continued						
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	\$17.30	11.7	\$17.30	11.7	_	-
Production occupations	16.18	7.7	16.29	7.9	-	_
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	10.71	.9	10.91	2.2		
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	10.71	.9	10.91	2.2	_	_
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.41	9.3	11.41	9.3	_	_
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	12.56	18.4	12.56	18.4	-	_
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.28	7.8	14.28	7.1	_	_
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.03	8.0	14.11	8.0	_	_
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.80	3.2	13.80	3.2	_	_
Laborers and material movers, hand	12.29	15.0	13.99	14.5	_	_
hand	13.36	15.0	14.38	15.2	_	_

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.

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 Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Occupational Classification (SOC) system. 4 The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.