

Mobile, AL National Compensation Survey August 2006



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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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Introduction

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

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

NCS products

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

Changes to the publications

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

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

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by high-level occupational aggregations in the private sector. Tables 15 and 16 provide mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings data for full-time employees in private establishments with fewer than 100 workers, and in private establishments with 100 workers or more.

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

and incentive workers in all and private establishments by high-level occupational aggregation. Table 19 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions within the private sector.

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

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Mobile, AL, August 2006

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	\$14.87	3.2	36.4	\$14.12	3.8	36.4	\$19.67	3.1	36.6
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	24.37	7.4	38.2	22.61	10.6	40.1	28.61	3.5	34.4
Management, business, and financial	26.64	16.6	42.6	26.52	19.1	43.0	27.50	8.9	40.0
Professional and related	23.29	5.5	36.4	20.02	8.1	38.3	28.79	4.6	33.6
Service	8.81	2.3	31.9	8.05	3.7	30.9	12.73	1.9	38.5
Sales and office	12.63	4.1	36.4	12.65	4.4	36.3	12.41	3.7	38.0
Sales and related	13.36	8.0	35.8	13.40	8.1	35.7	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	12.12	3.4	36.9	12.06	3.9	36.8	12.50	3.8	37.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.72	5.0	40.1	16.98	5.4	40.1	13.80	.8	40.0
Construction and extraction	16.17	3.1	39.9	16.25	3.3	39.9	15.06	8.0	40.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.55	9.6	40.4	18.11	10.0	40.5	12.31	4.6	40.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.58	3.9	38.4	13.57	4.0	38.4	13.80	10.7	40.0
Production	16.34	3.7	38.3	16.31	3.8	38.3	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.64	6.5	38.5	11.63	6.7	38.5	11.96	11.9	40.0
Full time	15.87	3.1	40.1	15.18	3.7	40.3	19.79	2.6	39.0
Part time	8.04	5.1	22.2	7.61	4.6	22.7	17.12	30.1	15.7
Union	19.19	6.6	35.4	16.69	12.3	40.0	—	—	—
Nonunion	14.58	3.4	36.5	14.02	3.8	36.2	19.07	4.3	38.5
Time	14.42	3.4	36.0	13.51	4.0	35.9	19.67	3.1	36.6
Incentive	20.10	11.6	41.3	20.10	11.6	41.3	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	13.06	6.8	35.2	13.03	6.9	35.2	—	—	—
100-499 workers	15.59	4.7	38.3	15.44	5.1	38.2	16.85	4.9	39.2
500 workers or more	18.26	3.6	37.4	16.56	6.0	38.4	20.26	3.5	36.2

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

² 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, Mobile, AL, August 2006**

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	\$14.87	3.2	\$15.87	3.1	\$8.04	5.1
Management occupations	28.44	18.8	28.46	18.8	—	—
Level 7	20.82	6.9	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	22.83	21.5	22.83	21.5	—	—
Financial managers	29.40	24.0	29.40	24.0	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	19.30	11.4	19.30	11.4	—	—
Level 5	14.96	11.3	14.96	11.3	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	24.41	1.6	24.41	1.6	—	—
Community and social services occupations	17.50	5.5	17.57	5.7	—	—
Social workers	19.59	4.8	19.59	4.8	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	26.20	13.3	26.23	13.3	25.78	38.0
Level 9	33.52	2.3	33.60	2.3	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	43.82	26.0	42.32	24.8	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	35.48	4.7	35.54	4.8	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.58	18.0	24.53	18.1	—	—
Level 9	33.35	2.4	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers	32.62	4.7	32.65	4.8	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	32.40	6.1	—	—	—	—
Librarians	28.32	16.6	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	19.81	5.2	20.01	5.2	—	—
Level 4	13.80	16.1	13.80	16.1	—	—
Level 7	21.31	2.6	21.31	2.6	—	—
Level 8	22.52	1.4	22.29	1.0	—	—
Level 9	23.74	2.7	23.82	2.9	—	—
Registered nurses	22.51	1.5	22.42	1.5	—	—
Level 8	22.56	.8	22.29	.4	—	—
Level 9	22.66	1.9	22.73	2.0	—	—
Therapists	22.67	7.9	22.67	7.9	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.05	7.7	15.05	7.7	—	—
Level 4	12.52	3.7	12.52	3.7	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	9.10	7.4	9.11	7.7	—	—
Level 2	8.43	8.2	8.44	8.5	—	—
Level 3	11.08	2.7	11.08	2.7	—	—
Level 4	11.39	3.6	11.39	3.6	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.32	8.1	8.32	8.4	—	—
Level 2	8.04	7.9	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.04	5.8	11.04	5.8	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.94	.5	9.01	.8	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.42	3.1	10.42	3.1	—	—
Level 4	11.39	3.6	11.39	3.6	—	—
Protective service occupations	13.64	5.1	13.57	4.7	14.40	26.2
Level 4	12.45	3.0	12.50	2.8	—	—
Level 6	15.23	.7	15.23	.7	—	—
Level 7	15.28	2.8	15.28	2.8	—	—
Fire fighters	12.32	1.1	12.32	1.1	—	—
Police officers	16.71	1.4	16.82	1.0	—	—
Level 6	16.61	1.6	16.61	1.6	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.71	1.4	16.82	1.0	—	—
Level 6	16.61	1.6	16.61	1.6	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.80	17.6	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.80	17.6	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.93	9.2	8.32	15.8	5.38	6.4
Level 1	5.60	3.8	6.66	25.1	5.35	.6
Level 2	4.81	11.1	4.59	4.3	5.07	22.5
Level 3	8.24	3.6	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Mobile, AL, August 2006** — 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	\$7.92	2.7	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.61	8.1	\$4.25	28.6	\$2.84	14.6
Level 1	3.99	21.9	—	—	—	—
Level 2	3.43	1.9	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.02	11.7	—	—	2.82	14.3
Level 2	3.20	14.9	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	6.92	8.1	—	—	5.92	2.4
Level 1	5.86	3.2	—	—	5.87	3.3
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.05	8.0	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.65	3.4	9.71	3.8	—	—
Level 1	8.20	5.9	7.75	6.7	—	—
Level 2	8.52	2.9	8.52	2.9	—	—
Level 3	11.29	9.7	11.29	9.7	—	—
Building cleaning workers	9.42	3.6	9.31	4.4	—	—
Level 1	8.63	4.0	8.31	5.2	—	—
Level 3	10.25	3.4	10.25	3.4	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.82	2.6	9.67	3.0	—	—
Grounds maintenance workers	7.89	13.7	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	6.91	6.3	7.37	7.4	5.75	5.9
Sales and related occupations	13.36	8.0	15.24	8.8	7.34	9.4
Level 1	7.15	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 2	6.58	7.0	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.14	19.8	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.49	12.1	—	—	—	—
Level 5	15.24	9.2	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	16.51	12.5	16.51	12.5	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	13.05	4.5	13.05	4.5	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.42	5.9	11.81	4	7.32	13.1
Level 1	7.15	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	10.68	27.8	—	—	—	—
Level 4	15.03	7.5	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.05	3.0	8.88	4.1	6.99	6.5
Level 1	7.20	6.0	—	—	6.71	3.9
Level 3	8.60	2.3	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.05	3.0	8.88	4.1	6.99	6.5
Level 1	7.20	6.0	—	—	6.71	3.9
Level 3	8.60	2.3	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	12.08	12.5	13.39	6.2	—	—
Level 4	15.73	11.4	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.12	3.4	12.39	3.5	9.69	5.0
Level 2	9.49	2.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.57	6.0	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.45	3.7	—	—	—	—
Level 5	14.51	8.0	—	—	—	—
Level 6	18.39	9.1	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	11.44	8.6	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14.80	7.1	14.80	7.1	—	—
Financial clerks	14.02	7.5	14.24	7.1	—	—
Level 4	13.46	7.1	—	—	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	14.29	6.2	—	—	—	—
Customer service representatives	10.50	12.6	10.51	12.9	—	—
Order clerks	11.56	11.5	11.62	12.0	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	9.23	5.3	9.58	5.8	—	—
Level 2	8.64	3.3	8.93	5.3	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	11.20	9.5	11.20	9.5	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.55	6.8	12.71	6.5	—	—
Level 3	11.92	10.7	12.25	10.6	—	—
Level 4	14.31	7.4	14.35	7.5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Mobile, AL, August 2006** — 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)
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	\$14.15	11.9	—	—	—	—
Medical secretaries	10.40	5.0	\$10.40	5.0	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.38	8.4	13.69	7.1	—	—
Level 4	14.73	8.9	14.78	9.0	—	—
Office clerks, general	11.67	6.5	12.32	6.8	—	—
Level 2	10.05	4.5	10.25	6.1	—	—
Level 4	13.29	6.6	13.29	6.6	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	16.17	3.1	16.22	2.8	—	—
Level 4	13.73	1.5	13.73	1.5	—	—
Level 5	21.15	12.1	21.15	12.1	—	—
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	15.70	10.1	15.70	10.1	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	15.70	10.1	15.70	10.1	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.55	9.6	17.55	9.6	—	—
Level 5	21.86	13.8	—	—	—	—
Level 6	18.64	3.2	—	—	—	—
Level 7	22.74	14.7	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	27.55	17.3	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	24.60	16.8	24.60	16.8	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.20	14.3	16.20	14.3	—	—
Level 6	21.33	3.8	21.33	3.8	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	15.46	21.5	15.46	21.5	—	—
Production occupations	16.34	3.7	16.79	3.3	—	—
Level 3	12.62	8.2	—	—	—	—
Level 4	20.03	6.4	—	—	—	—
Level 5	18.66	1.6	—	—	—	—
Level 6	19.58	9.3	—	—	—	—
Level 7	22.36	29.8	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	17.49	11.3	19.08	11.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.64	6.5	12.02	6.6	\$6.47	5.8
Level 1	8.41	6.0	—	—	—	—
Level 3	13.79	5.0	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.69	4.4	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.31	5.5	14.47	5.1	—	—
Level 3	14.41	6.1	14.41	6.1	—	—
Level 4	14.60	4.8	14.60	4.8	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	14.50	2.9	14.50	2.9	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.15	6.4	9.72	3.9	—	—
Level 1	8.41	6.2	9.08	4.5	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.50	5.8	9.79	3.4	—	—
Level 1	8.84	6.1	—	—	—	—

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, Mobile, AL, August 2006

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	\$14.12	3.8	\$15.18	3.7	\$7.61	4.6
Management occupations	27.86	21.4	27.89	21.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	21.03	25.4	21.03	25.4	—	—
Financial managers	30.19	24.8	30.19	24.8	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	13.43	38.7	13.12	38.3	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	13.37	42.5	13.04	42.1	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	18.94	5.7	19.25	5.8	—	—
Level 4	14.27	21.0	14.27	21.0	—	—
Level 7	21.43	2.9	21.43	2.9	—	—
Level 8	22.26	.8	22.22	1.2	—	—
Level 9	24.41	6.4	24.59	7.0	—	—
Registered nurses	22.39	1.9	22.40	1.8	—	—
Level 8	22.03	.0	21.97	.4	—	—
Level 9	22.65	2.1	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	8.83	8.4	8.85	8.7	—	—
Level 2	8.22	9.0	8.21	9.3	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.82	6.7	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.94	.4	9.00	.8	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.52	3.7	10.52	3.7	—	—
Protective service occupations	11.06	16.4	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.80	10.0	8.21	17.6	5.34	6.4
Level 1	5.49	4.0	—	—	5.32	.2
Level 2	4.81	11.1	4.59	4.3	5.07	22.5
Cooks	7.90	2.7	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.61	8.1	4.25	28.6	2.84	14.6
Level 1	3.99	21.9	—	—	—	—
Level 2	3.43	1.9	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.02	11.7	—	—	2.82	14.3
Level 2	3.20	14.9	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	6.81	9.3	—	—	5.88	2.4
Level 1	5.83	3.3	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.95	9.2	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.44	3.7	9.39	3.9	—	—
Level 1	8.20	6.2	7.72	7.2	—	—
Building cleaning workers	9.37	4.0	9.18	5.4	—	—
Level 1	8.61	4.2	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.83	2.9	9.65	3.8	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	6.81	6.3	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	13.40	8.1	15.33	8.9	7.34	9.4
Level 1	7.15	6.1	—	—	6.70	3.4
Level 2	6.58	7.0	—	—	6.58	7.0
Level 3	11.19	20.8	12.21	17.6	—	—
Level 4	14.49	12.1	15.15	14.8	—	—
Level 5	15.31	9.8	15.31	9.8	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	16.61	13.1	16.61	13.1	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	13.00	4.6	13.00	4.6	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.40	6.0	11.80	.4	7.32	13.1
Level 1	7.15	6.1	—	—	6.70	3.4
Level 3	10.62	29.0	11.09	29.6	—	—
Level 4	15.03	7.5	16.03	8.7	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	7.97	3.3	8.78	3.7	6.99	6.5
Level 1	7.20	6.0	—	—	6.71	3.9
Level 3	8.35	1.7	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Mobile, AL, August 2006 — 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)
Cashiers	\$7.97	3.3	\$8.78	3.7	\$6.99	6.5
Level 1	7.20	6.0	—	—	6.71	3.9
Level 3	8.35	1.7	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	12.08	12.5	13.40	6.2	—	—
Level 4	15.73	11.4	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.06	3.9	12.32	4.0	9.69	5.8
Level 2	9.51	2.4	9.63	2.7	8.46	4.8
Level 3	11.85	6.5	12.65	6.5	—	—
Level 4	13.65	4.4	13.72	4.6	—	—
Level 5	14.51	8.9	14.51	8.9	—	—
Financial clerks	14.10	7.4	14.24	7.2	—	—
Level 4	13.70	7.2	13.60	8.3	—	—
Customer service representatives	10.50	12.6	10.51	12.9	—	—
Order clerks	11.56	11.5	11.62	12.0	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	8.70	3.0	8.99	4.9	—	—
Level 2	8.64	3.3	8.93	5.3	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	11.20	9.5	11.20	9.5	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.20	7.7	12.39	7.4	—	—
Level 3	11.92	10.7	12.25	10.6	—	—
Level 4	14.68	9.2	14.74	9.4	—	—
Medical secretaries	10.40	5.0	10.40	5.0	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.15	10.0	13.52	8.7	—	—
Level 4	15.23	11.1	—	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	11.95	7.6	12.84	7.8	—	—
Level 2	10.25	5.0	—	—	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	16.25	3.3	16.32	3.0	—	—
Level 5	21.14	12.5	21.14	12.5	—	—
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	15.66	10.6	15.66	10.6	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	15.66	10.6	15.66	10.6	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.11	10.0	18.11	10.0	—	—
Level 5	22.06	13.8	22.06	13.8	—	—
Level 6	18.70	3.2	18.70	3.2	—	—
Level 7	23.06	16.0	23.06	16.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	28.11	17.4	28.11	17.4	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	24.82	17.6	24.82	17.6	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.63	15.7	16.63	15.7	—	—
Level 6	21.33	3.8	21.33	3.8	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	16.01	24.9	16.01	24.9	—	—
Production occupations	16.31	3.8	16.77	3.4	—	—
Level 3	12.62	8.2	12.74	9.7	—	—
Level 5	18.66	1.6	18.71	1.3	—	—
Level 6	19.73	9.6	19.73	9.6	—	—
Level 7	22.36	29.8	22.36	29.8	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	17.49	11.3	19.08	11.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Mobile, AL, August 2006 — 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	\$11.63	6.7	\$12.02	6.8	\$6.47	5.8
Level 1	8.38	6.3	—	—	6.44	5.9
Level 3	13.81	5.0	13.81	5.0	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.40	5.5	14.57	5.0	—	—
Level 3	14.41	6.1	14.41	6.1	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.15	6.5	9.72	3.9	—	—
Level 1	8.42	6.2	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.51	5.9	9.80	3.4	—	—
Level 1	8.86	6.1	—	—	—	—

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, Mobile, AL, August 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$19.67	3.1	\$19.79	2.6	\$17.12	30.1
Management occupations	33.22	8.1	33.22	8.1	—	—
Community and social services occupations	19.10	1.6	19.24	2.2	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	31.54	6.8	31.97	5.3	25.32	44.0
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.83	6.1	22.66	5.8	—	—
Registered nurses	22.84	1.6	22.46	2.3	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.32	3.4	10.32	3.4	—	—
Protective service occupations	14.94	1.8	15.02	1.5	—	—
Level 4	11.84	.6	11.90	.9	—	—
Level 6	15.23	.7	15.23	.7	—	—
Level 7	15.28	2.8	15.28	2.8	—	—
Fire fighters	12.32	1.1	12.32	1.1	—	—
Police officers	16.71	1.4	16.82	1.0	—	—
Level 6	16.61	1.6	16.61	1.6	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.71	1.4	16.82	1.0	—	—
Level 6	16.61	1.6	16.61	1.6	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.18	14.9	11.20	14.8	—	—
Building cleaning workers	9.87	5.3	9.87	5.3	—	—
Grounds maintenance workers	11.44	22.5	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.50	3.8	12.78	3.9	9.69	5.1
Level 2	9.31	7.0	9.40	7.4	—	—
Level 3	9.81	1.4	9.68	1.1	—	—
Level 4	12.16	2.5	12.31	3.2	—	—
Level 5	14.49	15.9	14.49	15.9	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14.49	10.1	14.49	10.1	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.48	3.5	14.47	3.5	—	—
Level 4	13.06	5.7	13.02	5.9	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.41	5.7	14.41	5.7	—	—
Office clerks, general	10.11	4.4	10.13	4.4	—	—
Level 2	9.40	7.4	9.40	7.4	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	15.06	8.0	15.06	8.0	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.31	4.6	12.31	4.6	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.96	11.9	11.96	11.9	—	—

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, Mobile, AL, August 2006

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	\$14.87	3.2	\$15.87	3.1	\$8.04	5.1
Management occupations	28.44	18.8	28.46	18.8	—	—
Group II	20.36	13.3	—	—	—	—
Financial managers	29.40	24.0	29.40	24.0	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	19.30	11.4	19.30	11.4	—	—
Group II	17.26	4.3	—	—	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	24.41	1.6	24.41	1.6	—	—
Community and social services occupations	17.50	5.5	17.57	5.7	—	—
Group II	19.19	1.6	—	—	—	—
Social workers	19.59	4.8	19.59	4.8	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	26.20	13.3	26.23	13.3	25.78	38.0
Group II	27.79	3.9	—	—	—	—
Group III	33.69	1.8	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	43.82	26.0	42.32	24.8	—	—
Group II	32.33	1.8	—	—	—	—
Group III	34.97	3.2	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	35.48	4.7	35.54	4.8	—	—
Group II	32.33	1.8	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.58	18.0	24.53	18.1	—	—
Group II	27.83	5.3	—	—	—	—
Group III	33.35	2.4	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers	32.62	4.7	32.65	4.8	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	32.40	6.1	—	—	—	—
Librarians	28.32	16.6	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	19.81	5.2	20.01	5.2	—	—
Group I	13.13	13.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.01	6.3	—	—	—	—
Group III	26.07	8.5	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	22.51	1.5	22.42	1.5	—	—
Group II	22.44	1.8	22.26	1.7	—	—
Group III	22.66	1.9	22.73	2.0	—	—
Therapists	22.67	7.9	22.67	7.9	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.05	7.7	15.05	7.7	—	—
Group I	12.52	3.7	12.52	3.7	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	9.10	7.4	9.11	7.7	—	—
Group I	9.10	7.6	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.32	8.1	8.32	8.4	—	—
Group I	8.32	8.1	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.94	.5	9.01	.8	—	—
Group I	8.94	.5	9.01	.8	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.42	3.1	10.42	3.1	—	—
Group I	10.52	3.3	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	13.64	5.1	13.57	4.7	14.40	26.2
Group I	10.35	7.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	15.34	3.1	—	—	—	—
Fire fighters	12.32	1.1	12.32	1.1	—	—
Group II	12.34	.9	12.34	.9	—	—
Police officers	16.71	1.4	16.82	1.0	—	—
Group II	16.82	1.0	—	—	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.71	1.4	16.82	1.0	—	—
Group II	16.82	1.0	16.82	1.0	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.80	17.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.95	6.0	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.80	17.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.95	6.0	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Mobile, AL, August 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Food preparation and serving related occupations	\$6.93	9.2	\$8.32	15.8	\$5.38	6.4
Group I	6.66	14.0	—	—	—	—
Cooks	7.92	2.7	—	—	—	—
Group I	7.92	2.7	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.61	8.1	4.25	28.6	2.84	14.6
Group I	3.61	8.1	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.02	11.7	—	—	2.82	14.3
Group I	3.02	11.7	—	—	2.82	14.3
Fast food and counter workers	6.92	8.1	—	—	5.92	2.4
Group I	6.92	8.1	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.05	8.0	—	—	—	—
Group I	7.05	8.0	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.65	3.4	9.71	3.8	—	—
Group I	9.48	3.5	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	9.42	3.6	9.31	4.4	—	—
Group I	9.39	3.9	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.82	2.6	9.67	3.0	—	—
Group I	9.84	2.9	9.67	3.6	—	—
Grounds maintenance workers	7.89	13.7	—	—	—	—
Group I	7.50	11.1	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	6.91	6.3	7.37	7.4	5.75	5.9
Group I	6.44	9.1	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	13.36	8.0	15.24	8.8	7.34	9.4
Group I	10.94	4.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	24.01	17.9	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	16.51	12.5	16.51	12.5	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	13.05	4.5	13.05	4.5	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.42	5.9	11.81	4	7.32	13.1
Group I	10.66	5.3	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.05	3.0	8.88	4.1	6.99	6.5
Group I	7.62	6.7	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.05	3.0	8.88	4.1	6.99	6.5
Group I	7.62	6.7	8.44	3.1	6.99	6.5
Retail salespersons	12.08	12.5	13.39	6.2	—	—
Group I	12.96	11.7	15.06	2.3	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.12	3.4	12.39	3.5	9.69	5.0
Group I	11.43	2.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	15.74	6.5	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14.80	7.1	14.80	7.1	—	—
Group II	15.85	12.5	15.85	12.5	—	—
Financial clerks	14.02	7.5	14.24	7.1	—	—
Group I	12.36	5.1	—	—	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	14.29	6.2	—	—	—	—
Customer service representatives	10.50	12.6	10.51	12.9	—	—
Group I	10.12	11.9	—	—	—	—
Order clerks	11.56	11.5	11.62	12.0	—	—
Group I	11.56	11.5	11.62	12.0	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	9.23	5.3	9.58	5.8	—	—
Group I	9.23	5.3	9.58	5.8	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	11.20	9.5	11.20	9.5	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.55	6.8	12.71	6.5	—	—
Group I	12.26	7.2	—	—	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	14.15	11.9	—	—	—	—
Medical secretaries	10.40	5.0	10.40	5.0	—	—
Group I	10.40	5.0	10.40	5.0	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.38	8.4	13.69	7.1	—	—
Group I	13.15	9.0	13.48	7.7	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Mobile, AL, August 2006 — 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	\$11.67	6.5	\$12.32	6.8	—	—
Group I	10.73	4.4	11.34	4.6	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	16.17	3.1	16.22	2.8	—	—
Group II	19.13	13.3	—	—	—	—
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	15.70	10.1	15.70	10.1	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	15.70	10.1	15.70	10.1	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.55	9.6	17.55	9.6	—	—
Group I	11.15	3.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	21.25	8.0	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	24.60	16.8	24.60	16.8	—	—
Group II	23.25	19.4	23.25	19.4	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.20	14.3	16.20	14.3	—	—
Group II	20.85	8.0	—	—	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	15.46	21.5	15.46	21.5	—	—
Production occupations	16.34	3.7	16.79	3.3	—	—
Group I	12.24	10.5	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.51	8.2	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	17.49	11.3	19.08	11.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.64	6.5	12.02	6.6	\$6.47	5.8
Group I	11.77	7.4	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.31	5.5	14.47	5.1	—	—
Group I	14.30	5.7	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	14.50	2.9	14.50	2.9	—	—
Group I	14.50	2.9	14.50	2.9	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.15	6.4	9.72	3.9	—	—
Group I	9.15	6.4	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.50	5.8	9.79	3.4	—	—
Group I	9.50	5.8	9.79	3.4	—	—

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, Mobile, AL, August 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.01	\$9.00	\$12.00	\$17.45	\$25.51
Management occupations	12.00	14.93	21.61	47.86	55.43
Financial managers	16.77	19.23	21.10	49.78	49.78
Business and financial operations occupations	14.36	15.55	16.83	18.49	34.66
Life, physical, and social science occupations	21.18	23.70	23.70	27.24	27.24
Community and social services occupations	11.55	15.60	18.36	21.36	21.96
Social workers	17.21	18.36	19.45	21.96	21.96
Education, training, and library occupations	7.00	11.26	28.53	34.78	38.46
Postsecondary teachers	25.50	29.94	38.50	43.86	84.13
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	24.66	29.94	38.46	39.29	42.78
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	7.00	12.65	28.53	34.78	35.84
Secondary school teachers	24.85	28.91	33.25	35.84	38.39
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	24.85	28.58	33.85	35.84	37.40
Librarians	13.73	19.48	32.81	35.07	35.52
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	12.02	15.64	20.04	22.54	25.35
Registered nurses	19.24	20.63	21.80	24.12	26.00
Therapists	18.72	18.72	20.30	29.84	30.35
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	11.50	13.25	15.64	15.64	19.14
Healthcare support occupations	7.01	7.01	8.74	10.09	11.73
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.01	7.01	7.93	8.90	10.88
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.12	8.25	8.62	9.18	10.44
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	8.57	9.43	10.09	11.67	12.07
Protective service occupations	8.11	10.03	12.94	16.33	20.00
Fire fighters	9.99	11.18	12.32	13.59	15.73
Police officers	12.77	14.11	15.94	19.37	22.31
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	12.77	14.11	15.94	19.37	22.31
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	7.73	8.11	8.11	13.53	20.00
Security guards	7.73	8.11	8.11	13.53	20.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.19	5.15	6.20	8.50	11.89
Cooks	7.00	7.23	7.55	8.39	8.82
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.19	2.77	4.32	6.20
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.19	2.20	2.77	6.20
Fast food and counter workers	5.15	5.73	6.07	7.75	10.60
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.50	6.00	6.07	7.75	10.60
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.24	8.35	9.00	10.20	13.49
Building cleaning workers	7.45	8.64	9.00	10.00	10.99
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.35	8.85	9.75	10.30	11.84
Grounds maintenance workers	6.50	6.50	6.50	8.20	9.81
Personal care and service occupations	5.15	6.13	6.50	8.22	8.50
Sales and related occupations	6.00	7.86	10.27	13.33	27.97
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	10.27	10.27	15.91	16.03	27.97
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	10.27	10.27	12.24	16.01	16.01
Retail sales workers	5.96	7.80	9.00	10.89	13.26
Cashiers, all workers	5.90	6.96	7.86	8.80	10.30
Cashiers	5.90	6.96	7.86	8.80	10.30
Retail salespersons	5.96	8.47	10.43	11.83	22.78
Office and administrative support occupations	8.55	9.50	11.50	13.93	16.69
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	10.52	11.90	13.96	17.84	19.38
Financial clerks	9.18	11.15	13.93	15.50	18.00
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	12.65	12.65	15.50	15.50	17.37

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Mobile, AL, August 2006** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Customer service representatives	\$8.40	\$8.40	\$8.60	\$11.80	\$15.18
Order clerks	9.00	9.25	11.00	12.25	16.87
Receptionists and information clerks	7.68	8.23	9.23	9.23	11.95
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	7.70	8.82	11.50	11.50	15.39
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.42	10.16	11.68	14.71	15.25
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	11.96	11.96	12.00	15.30	19.64
Medical secretaries	9.00	10.16	10.16	10.98	11.69
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.17	10.25	14.62	14.71	16.33
Office clerks, general	9.09	9.50	11.69	12.77	13.43
Construction and extraction occupations	10.50	11.97	16.00	18.00	24.88
Pipefitters, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	12.50	13.50	16.00	18.50	18.93
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	12.50	13.50	16.00	18.50	18.93
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	9.79	10.00	14.81	20.25	30.29
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	17.27	17.27	20.25	30.03	42.50
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	10.00	10.00	12.12	21.20	29.12
Maintenance and repair workers, general	9.94	10.00	10.00	21.20	30.67
Production occupations	8.75	11.15	16.00	20.00	23.75
Miscellaneous production workers	7.68	10.40	18.91	22.46	23.00
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.45	9.49	11.00	14.38	16.70
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.60	12.09	14.27	16.70	18.15
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.05	12.09	13.15	18.15	18.15
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.00	8.45	9.49	10.71	11.38
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.25	9.00	9.49	11.00	11.38

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 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Mobile, AL, August 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$11.60	\$16.83	\$23.70
Management occupations	12.00	14.15	21.10	48.36	55.43
Financial managers	16.77	19.23	23.24	49.78	49.78
Education, training, and library occupations	7.00	7.00	7.00	20.40	26.82
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	7.00	7.00	7.00	21.62	26.82
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	11.72	15.64	19.14	22.20	24.20
Registered nurses	19.24	20.88	21.46	24.00	25.31
Healthcare support occupations	7.01	7.01	8.62	10.09	11.52
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.01	7.01	7.36	8.52	9.27
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.10	8.22	8.62	9.29	10.57
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.00	10.09	10.09	11.52	11.73
Protective service occupations	7.73	8.11	8.11	12.66	20.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.19	5.15	6.17	8.25	11.89
Cooks	7.00	7.23	7.25	8.39	8.39
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.19	2.77	4.32	6.20
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.19	2.20	2.77	6.20
Fast food and counter workers	5.15	5.73	6.07	7.75	10.60
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.50	6.00	6.07	7.75	10.60
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	8.20	9.00	10.10	13.49
Building cleaning workers	7.45	8.64	9.00	10.00	10.99
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.42	9.00	9.75	10.30	11.84
Personal care and service occupations	5.15	6.00	6.50	8.14	8.22
Sales and related occupations	6.00	7.86	10.27	13.33	27.97
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	10.27	10.27	15.91	16.03	27.97
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	10.27	10.27	12.24	16.01	16.01
Retail sales workers	5.96	7.80	8.99	10.89	13.10
Cashiers, all workers	5.90	6.88	7.86	8.71	10.24
Cashiers	5.90	6.88	7.86	8.71	10.24
Retail salespersons	5.96	8.47	10.43	11.83	22.78
Office and administrative support occupations	8.55	9.26	11.50	13.06	16.01
Financial clerks	9.25	11.15	14.50	15.50	18.00
Customer service representatives	8.40	8.40	8.60	11.80	15.18
Order clerks	9.00	9.25	11.00	12.25	16.87
Receptionists and information clerks	7.68	7.68	8.50	9.23	9.67
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	7.70	8.82	11.50	11.50	15.39
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.27	10.16	11.00	14.71	14.71
Medical secretaries	9.00	10.16	10.16	10.98	11.69
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.00	10.25	14.62	14.71	15.25
Office clerks, general	9.09	9.50	12.00	12.77	13.50
Construction and extraction occupations	10.50	11.50	16.00	18.00	25.57
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	11.00	13.50	16.00	18.50	18.93
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	11.00	13.50	16.00	18.50	18.93
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	9.94	10.00	16.00	20.25	33.17
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	17.27	17.27	20.25	30.03	42.50
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	10.00	10.00	13.25	21.20	29.92
Maintenance and repair workers, general	10.00	10.00	10.00	21.20	33.28
Production occupations	8.70	11.00	16.00	20.00	23.75
Miscellaneous production workers	7.68	10.40	18.91	22.46	23.00
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.45	9.49	11.00	14.38	16.70

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Mobile, AL, August 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	\$11.60	\$12.09	\$14.50	\$16.70	\$18.15
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.00	8.45	9.49	10.71	11.38
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.25	9.00	9.49	11.00	11.38

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, Mobile, AL, August 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.87	\$10.82	\$15.55	\$24.91	\$35.42
Management occupations	18.22	21.88	31.93	46.13	49.76
Community and social services occupations	15.21	16.02	21.36	21.96	22.97
Education, training, and library occupations	11.26	24.85	32.81	35.52	39.23
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	13.08	18.72	20.88	25.08	30.35
Registered nurses	19.45	20.63	22.15	25.38	27.46
Healthcare support occupations	7.86	8.84	9.76	11.89	12.49
Protective service occupations	10.14	11.74	14.11	18.00	20.84
Fire fighters	9.99	11.18	12.32	13.59	15.73
Police officers	12.77	14.11	15.94	19.37	22.31
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	12.77	14.11	15.94	19.37	22.31
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.24	8.79	9.56	10.92	18.06
Building cleaning workers	7.93	8.85	9.56	10.08	11.19
Grounds maintenance workers	7.24	7.24	7.48	18.06	18.06
Office and administrative support occupations	8.45	10.03	11.95	14.76	17.84
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	10.03	11.05	15.55	17.84	17.84
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.68	13.05	14.76	16.22	18.00
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.63	13.17	14.76	16.07	17.55
Office clerks, general	8.01	8.45	9.89	10.97	13.43
Construction and extraction occupations	11.64	11.97	14.18	16.79	20.56
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8.45	9.55	11.20	14.53	16.33
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.68	10.28	11.33	14.72	15.55

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Mobile, AL, August 2006

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.10	\$10.00	\$12.69	\$18.49	\$27.24
Management occupations	12.00	14.93	21.61	47.86	55.43
Financial managers	16.77	19.23	21.10	49.78	49.78
Business and financial operations occupations	14.36	15.55	16.83	18.49	34.66
Life, physical, and social science occupations	21.18	23.70	23.70	27.24	27.24
Community and social services occupations	11.55	16.02	18.36	21.36	21.96
Social workers	17.21	18.36	19.45	21.96	21.96
Education, training, and library occupations	7.00	11.71	28.53	34.78	38.39
Postsecondary teachers	25.50	29.94	38.46	41.23	84.13
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	24.74	29.94	38.46	39.29	42.78
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	7.00	12.65	28.53	34.78	35.52
Secondary school teachers	24.85	29.44	33.25	35.84	38.39
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	13.08	15.64	20.14	22.50	25.31
Registered nurses	19.24	20.63	21.50	24.00	25.72
Therapists	18.72	18.72	20.30	29.84	30.35
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	11.50	13.25	15.64	15.64	19.14
Healthcare support occupations	7.01	7.01	8.84	10.09	11.73
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.01	7.01	7.75	9.02	10.88
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.22	8.47	8.62	9.29	10.57
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	8.57	9.43	10.09	11.67	12.07
Protective service occupations	8.11	10.03	12.94	15.94	20.02
Fire fighters	9.99	11.18	12.32	13.59	15.73
Police officers	12.80	14.11	15.98	19.37	22.31
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	12.80	14.11	15.98	19.37	22.31
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.20	6.20	8.39	11.89	12.24
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	4.32	6.20	8.50
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.50	7.45	9.44	10.30	13.49
Building cleaning workers	7.45	8.42	9.44	10.00	10.89
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.42	9.00	9.93	10.10	10.90
Personal care and service occupations	6.50	6.50	6.50	8.22	8.66
Sales and related occupations	7.86	8.91	10.89	16.01	29.91
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	10.27	10.27	15.91	16.03	27.97
Retail sales workers	10.27	10.27	12.24	16.01	16.01
Cashiers, all workers	7.86	8.47	10.30	12.40	14.48
Cashiers	7.86	7.86	7.97	9.58	10.81
Retail salespersons	7.86	7.86	7.97	9.58	10.81
Retail salespersons	8.47	9.00	10.76	12.94	23.85
Office and administrative support occupations	8.60	9.97	11.79	14.36	16.87
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	10.52	11.90	13.96	17.84	19.38
Financial clerks	10.97	12.65	14.50	15.87	18.00
Customer service representatives	8.40	8.40	8.60	11.80	15.18
Order clerks	9.00	9.25	11.00	12.25	16.87
Receptionists and information clerks	8.23	8.23	9.23	10.09	11.95
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	7.70	8.82	11.50	11.50	15.39
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.16	10.25	11.91	14.71	15.25
Medical secretaries	9.00	10.16	10.16	10.98	11.69
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.25	10.25	14.62	14.71	16.33
Office clerks, general	8.45	10.83	12.00	12.77	14.25
Construction and extraction occupations	10.50	11.97	16.00	18.00	24.88

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Mobile, AL, August 2006 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	\$12.50	\$13.50	\$16.00	\$18.50	\$18.93
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	12.50	13.50	16.00	18.50	18.93
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	9.79	10.00	14.81	20.25	30.29
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	17.27	17.27	20.25	30.03	42.50
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	10.00	10.00	12.12	21.20	29.12
Maintenance and repair workers, general	9.94	10.00	10.00	21.20	30.67
Production occupations	10.23	11.55	17.03	20.00	24.25
Miscellaneous production workers	10.40	14.50	18.91	22.46	27.33
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.00	9.49	11.00	14.38	16.70
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.60	12.09	14.50	16.70	18.15
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.05	12.09	13.15	18.15	18.15
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.83	9.00	9.49	11.00	11.38
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.00	9.00	9.49	11.00	11.38

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Mobile, AL, August 2006

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$5.15	\$6.00	\$7.35	\$9.09	\$11.04
Education, training, and library occupations	6.91	8.29	11.41	37.40	64.64
Protective service occupations	7.16	7.16	20.00	20.00	20.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.19	3.00	6.00	6.30	8.00
Food service, tipped	2.19	2.19	2.77	2.77	3.75
Waiters and waitresses	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.77	6.17
Fast food and counter workers	5.15	5.50	6.07	6.07	6.07
Personal care and service occupations	5.15	5.15	5.15	6.00	6.75
Sales and related occupations	5.59	5.96	6.88	8.26	10.00
Retail sales workers	5.50	5.90	6.88	8.25	10.19
Cashiers, all workers	5.50	5.90	6.88	7.50	9.13
Cashiers	5.50	5.90	6.88	7.50	9.13
Office and administrative support occupations	7.68	9.09	9.50	10.16	12.58
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.40	5.50	6.00	7.25	8.45

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, Mobile, AL, August 2006

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	\$15.87	\$12.69	\$637	\$515	40.1	\$32,380	\$26,861	2,041
Management occupations	28.46	21.61	1,215	962	42.7	63,161	50,001	2,219
Financial managers	29.40	21.10	1,265	844	43.0	65,800	43,880	2,238
Business and financial operations occupations	19.30	16.83	818	700	42.4	42,554	36,378	2,205
Life, physical, and social science occupations	24.41	23.70	955	901	39.1	49,651	46,831	2,034
Community and social services occupations	17.57	18.36	696	734	39.6	35,630	38,193	2,028
Social workers	19.59	19.45	782	778	39.9	40,686	40,458	2,076
Education, training, and library occupations	26.23	28.53	959	1,023	36.6	37,592	38,918	1,433
Postsecondary teachers	42.32	38.46	1,642	1,489	38.8	70,998	60,539	1,678
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	35.54	38.46	1,396	1,538	39.3	58,296	60,539	1,640
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.53	28.53	891	1,000	36.3	34,714	38,284	1,415
Secondary school teachers	32.65	33.25	1,143	1,164	35.0	41,491	42,654	1,271
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.01	20.14	781	790	39.0	40,618	41,103	2,030
Registered nurses	22.42	21.50	855	843	38.1	44,444	43,861	1,983
Therapists	22.67	20.30	896	812	39.5	46,600	42,228	2,055
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.05	15.64	599	626	39.8	31,145	32,533	2,069
Healthcare support occupations	9.11	8.84	363	346	39.8	18,859	17,971	2,070
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.32	7.75	333	310	40.0	17,292	16,120	2,079
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.01	8.62	360	345	40.0	18,736	17,930	2,080
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.42	10.09	412	404	39.5	21,407	20,987	2,055
Protective service occupations	13.57	12.94	572	564	42.2	29,741	29,340	2,192
Fire fighters	12.32	12.32	645	653	52.4	33,548	33,962	2,723
Police officers	16.82	15.98	679	639	40.3	35,291	33,243	2,098
Police and sheriff's patrol officers ..	16.82	15.98	679	639	40.3	35,291	33,243	2,098
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.32	8.39	331	310	39.7	16,580	15,040	1,992
Food service, tipped	4.25	4.32	157	156	37.0	8,189	8,093	1,926
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.71	9.44	388	378	40.0	19,983	18,720	2,058
Building cleaning workers	9.31	9.44	372	378	40.0	19,074	18,720	2,048
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.67	9.93	387	397	40.0	19,739	19,637	2,041
Personal care and service occupations	7.37	6.50	293	260	39.7	15,220	13,520	2,066
Sales and related occupations	15.24	10.89	629	442	41.3	32,722	22,963	2,147
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	16.51	15.91	758	656	45.9	39,430	34,097	2,389
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	13.05	12.24	575	612	44.1	29,923	31,824	2,292
Retail sales workers	11.81	10.30	476	410	40.3	24,768	21,320	2,098
Cashiers, all workers	8.88	7.97	355	319	40.0	18,467	16,582	2,079

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, Mobile, AL, August 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Cashiers	\$8.88	\$7.97	\$355	\$319	40.0	\$18,467	\$16,582	2,079
Retail salespersons	13.39	10.76	544	430	40.6	28,275	22,385	2,111
Office and administrative support occupations	12.39	11.79	491	453	39.6	25,475	23,444	2,057
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14.80	13.96	608	628	41.1	31,594	32,659	2,135
Financial clerks	14.24	14.50	575	560	40.4	29,897	29,120	2,100
Customer service representatives	10.51	8.60	410	344	39.0	21,315	17,888	2,028
Order clerks	11.62	11.00	465	440	40.0	24,175	22,880	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks ..	9.58	9.23	378	369	39.4	19,123	19,198	1,995
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	11.20	11.50	448	460	40.0	23,273	23,920	2,079
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.71	11.91	508	468	39.9	26,397	24,315	2,076
Medical secretaries	10.40	10.16	414	406	39.9	21,550	21,133	2,073
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.69	14.62	547	585	40.0	28,453	30,414	2,078
Office clerks, general	12.32	12.00	470	432	38.1	24,430	22,464	1,982
Construction and extraction occupations	16.22	16.00	649	640	40.0	33,621	32,444	2,072
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	15.70	16.00	628	640	40.0	32,651	33,280	2,080
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	15.70	16.00	628	640	40.0	32,651	33,280	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.55	14.81	710	592	40.4	36,912	30,805	2,103
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	24.60	20.25	1,064	950	43.2	55,306	49,401	2,248
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.20	12.12	648	485	40.0	33,703	25,210	2,080
Maintenance and repair workers, general	15.46	10.00	619	400	40.0	32,164	20,800	2,080
Production occupations	16.79	17.03	669	681	39.9	34,798	35,422	2,072
Miscellaneous production workers	19.08	18.91	763	756	40.0	39,682	39,333	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.02	11.00	494	440	41.1	25,680	22,880	2,136
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.47	14.50	667	580	46.1	34,692	30,164	2,398
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	14.50	13.15	729	580	50.3	37,928	30,164	2,615
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	9.72	9.49	363	380	37.4	18,897	19,739	1,945
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.79	9.49	365	380	37.3	18,988	19,739	1,940

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Mobile, AL, August 2006

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	\$15.18	\$12.25	\$612	\$494	40.3	\$31,717	\$25,771	2,089
Management occupations	27.89	21.10	1,200	930	43.0	62,393	48,348	2,237
Financial managers	30.19	23.24	1,307	844	43.3	67,978	43,880	2,252
Education, training, and library occupations	13.12	7.00	503	280	38.3	22,277	14,560	1,698
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	13.04	7.00	502	280	38.5	22,635	14,560	1,736
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	19.25	19.14	746	766	38.8	38,806	39,820	2,016
Registered nurses	22.40	21.50	842	837	37.6	43,759	43,524	1,953
Healthcare support occupations	8.85	8.62	352	339	39.8	18,298	17,618	2,069
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.00	8.62	360	345	40.0	18,726	17,930	2,080
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.52	10.09	415	404	39.4	21,566	20,987	2,051
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.21	7.75	333	306	40.5	17,245	15,704	2,100
Food service, tipped	4.25	4.32	157	156	37.0	8,189	8,093	1,926
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.39	9.44	375	378	40.0	19,514	19,637	2,078
Building cleaning workers	9.18	9.44	367	378	40.0	19,087	19,637	2,079
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.65	9.93	386	397	40.0	20,074	20,644	2,080
Sales and related occupations	15.33	10.89	634	442	41.3	32,948	22,964	2,149
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	16.61	15.91	768	688	46.2	39,918	35,798	2,404
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	13.00	12.24	576	612	44.3	29,959	31,824	2,305
Retail sales workers	11.80	10.30	476	412	40.4	24,764	21,424	2,098
Cashiers, all workers	8.78	7.97	351	319	40.0	18,246	16,582	2,079
Cashiers	8.78	7.97	351	319	40.0	18,246	16,582	2,079
Retail salespersons	13.40	10.76	544	430	40.6	28,288	22,385	2,112
Office and administrative support occupations	12.32	11.69	488	451	39.6	25,386	23,444	2,060
Financial clerks	14.24	14.50	575	580	40.4	29,916	30,154	2,101
Customer service representatives	10.51	8.60	410	344	39.0	21,315	17,888	2,028
Order clerks	11.62	11.00	465	440	40.0	24,175	22,880	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks ..	8.99	9.23	359	369	39.9	18,671	19,198	2,077
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	11.20	11.50	448	460	40.0	23,273	23,920	2,079
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.39	11.36	494	453	39.9	25,712	23,536	2,076
Medical secretaries	10.40	10.16	414	406	39.9	21,550	21,133	2,073
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.52	14.62	540	585	39.9	28,079	30,414	2,077
Office clerks, general	12.84	12.00	485	443	37.7	25,195	23,040	1,962
Construction and extraction occupations	16.32	16.00	653	640	40.0	33,935	33,280	2,080
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	15.66	16.00	626	640	40.0	32,572	33,280	2,080
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	15.66	16.00	626	640	40.0	32,572	33,280	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.11	16.00	733	638	40.5	38,138	33,176	2,106

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, Mobile, AL, August 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	\$24.82	\$20.25	\$1,076	\$950	43.3	\$55,943	\$49,401	2,254
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.63	13.25	665	530	40.0	34,583	27,560	2,080
Maintenance and repair workers, general	16.01	10.00	640	400	40.0	33,301	20,800	2,080
Production occupations	16.77	16.75	668	670	39.8	34,754	34,840	2,072
Miscellaneous production workers	19.08	18.91	763	756	40.0	39,682	39,333	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.02	11.00	494	440	41.1	25,709	22,880	2,138
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.57	14.50	677	580	46.4	35,200	30,164	2,415
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	9.72	9.49	363	380	37.4	18,890	19,739	1,943
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.80	9.49	365	380	37.3	18,982	19,739	1,938

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Mobile, AL, August 2006

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	\$19.79	\$15.70	\$771	\$641	39.0	\$35,648	\$33,157	1,802
Management occupations	33.22	31.93	1,329	1,277	40.0	69,088	66,404	2,080
Community and social services occupations	19.24	21.36	768	855	39.9	39,693	44,437	2,062
Education, training, and library occupations	31.97	33.25	1,146	1,164	35.8	42,896	41,895	1,342
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.66	20.63	906	825	40.0	47,108	42,906	2,079
Registered nurses	22.46	21.78	897	871	39.9	46,642	45,302	2,077
Healthcare support occupations	10.32	9.76	412	391	39.9	21,418	20,307	2,076
Protective service occupations	15.02	14.11	647	622	43.1	33,623	32,353	2,239
Fire fighters	12.32	12.32	645	653	52.4	33,548	33,962	2,723
Police officers	16.82	15.98	679	639	40.3	35,291	33,243	2,098
Police and sheriff's patrol officers ...	16.82	15.98	679	639	40.3	35,291	33,243	2,098
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.20	9.56	448	382	40.0	22,040	18,290	1,967
Building cleaning workers	9.87	9.56	395	382	40.0	19,021	18,290	1,927
Office and administrative support occupations	12.78	11.95	507	453	39.7	26,032	23,531	2,037
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	14.49	15.55	580	622	40.0	30,146	32,352	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.47	14.76	579	591	40.0	30,104	30,707	2,080
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.41	14.76	577	591	40.0	29,981	30,707	2,080
Office clerks, general	10.13	9.93	404	396	39.9	21,023	20,571	2,075
Construction and extraction occupations	15.06	14.18	602	567	40.0	29,776	27,936	1,977
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.31	11.20	492	448	40.0	25,602	23,296	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.96	11.33	478	453	40.0	24,880	23,568	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Mobile, AL, August 2006**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$14.12	\$13.03	\$15.44	\$16.56
Management, professional, and related	22.61	23.10	21.51	22.75
Management, business, and financial	26.52	27.01	27.09	—
Professional and related	20.02	18.33	19.13	22.86
Service	8.05	7.83	8.57	8.57
Sales and office	12.65	11.52	13.59	16.47
Sales and related	13.40	11.63	14.10	22.76
Office and administrative support	12.06	11.42	13.36	11.87
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.98	16.03	19.08	17.81
Construction and extraction	16.25	16.29	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	18.11	15.50	21.52	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.57	12.38	16.13	14.33
Production	16.31	16.02	17.57	15.80
Transportation and material moving	11.63	10.96	14.64	—
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	3.8	6.9	5.1	6.0
Management, professional, and related	10.6	20.5	9.1	12.7
Management, business, and financial	19.1	26.3	7.3	—
Professional and related	8.1	20.9	8.1	7.8
Service	3.7	5.9	4.8	9.8
Sales and office	4.4	4.5	11.0	19.6
Sales and related	8.1	7.1	24.9	26.6
Office and administrative support	3.9	5.0	6.4	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	5.4	6.4	11.1	5.2
Construction and extraction	3.3	3.0	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	10.0	20.1	15.0	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	4.0	7.0	8.2	6.4
Production	3.8	9.6	8.7	2.0
Transportation and material moving	6.7	8.2	3.3	—

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, Mobile, AL, August 2006

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	\$14.24	\$11.73	\$578	\$460	40.6	\$29,955	\$23,920	2,104
Management occupations	29.25	19.23	1,300	769	44.4	67,580	39,998	2,311
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.15	7.75	331	289	40.7	17,231	15,040	2,114
Food service, tipped	4.24	4.32	158	156	37.1	8,197	8,093	1,932
Sales and related occupations	13.50	10.89	561	442	41.6	29,184	22,964	2,162
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	17.04	16.01	801	688	47.0	41,657	35,798	2,444
Retail sales workers	11.03	10.70	441	428	40.0	22,950	22,256	2,080
Retail salespersons	12.27	10.89	491	436	40.0	25,516	22,657	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	11.78	11.50	463	438	39.3	24,065	22,797	2,042
Financial clerks	14.75	15.50	590	620	40.0	30,684	32,240	2,080
Office clerks, general	12.74	12.00	477	438	37.5	24,815	22,797	1,948
Construction and extraction occupations	16.29	16.50	652	660	40.0	33,886	34,320	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.50	10.00	632	400	40.8	32,861	20,800	2,120
Production occupations	17.27	19.00	687	760	39.8	35,734	39,520	2,069
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.46	11.00	469	436	40.9	24,372	22,693	2,126
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.03	12.35	662	580	47.2	34,409	30,164	2,453
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.78	9.49	362	380	37.0	18,812	19,739	1,924
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.78	9.49	362	380	37.0	18,812	19,739	1,924

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Mobile, AL, August 2006

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	\$16.58	\$14.71	\$663	\$588	40.0	\$34,288	\$30,601	2,068
Management occupations	25.15	24.52	1,016	981	40.4	52,832	50,997	2,101
Education, training, and library occupations	17.45	12.65	621	443	35.6	24,184	16,387	1,386
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	19.81	19.66	768	766	38.8	39,934	39,820	2,016
Registered nurses	22.39	21.46	840	836	37.5	43,705	43,451	1,952
Healthcare support occupations	9.72	9.00	383	356	39.5	19,941	18,491	2,052
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.00	8.62	360	345	40.0	18,726	17,930	2,080
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.00	8.62	360	345	40.0	18,726	17,930	2,080
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.59	10.03	411	401	38.8	21,380	20,862	2,019
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.38	8.05	359	322	38.2	17,483	15,974	1,865
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.29	8.42	331	337	39.9	17,212	17,514	2,077
Building cleaning workers	9.20	9.44	367	378	40.0	19,106	19,637	2,078
Sales and related occupations	19.08	10.76	778	430	40.8	40,482	22,385	2,122
Office and administrative support occupations	12.94	11.80	518	472	40.0	26,915	24,546	2,080
Financial clerks	13.46	12.86	552	514	41.0	28,713	26,740	2,134
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.08	11.91	522	468	39.9	27,125	24,315	2,074
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.58	14.71	542	588	39.9	28,199	30,601	2,077
Office clerks, general	13.54	12.00	536	480	39.6	27,890	24,960	2,060
Construction and extraction occupations	16.38	16.00	655	640	40.0	34,073	33,280	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21.11	18.55	848	760	40.2	44,105	39,520	2,089
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	21.53	21.20	861	848	40.0	44,785	44,096	2,080
Maintenance and repair workers, general	24.28	27.94	971	1,118	40.0	50,495	58,115	2,080
Production occupations	16.50	16.42	658	657	39.9	34,227	34,149	2,074
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.20	14.38	549	575	41.6	28,567	29,900	2,165

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Mobile, AL, August 2006

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	\$19.19	\$16.69	–	\$14.58	\$14.02	\$19.07
Management, professional, and related	–	–	–	24.06	22.61	29.54
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	26.64	26.52	27.50
Professional and related	–	–	–	22.60	20.02	30.11
Service	–	–	–	8.78	8.03	13.22
Sales and office	–	–	–	12.61	12.61	12.61
Sales and related	–	–	–	13.39	13.43	–
Office and administrative support	–	–	–	12.06	11.96	12.75
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	17.34	18.56	–	16.68	16.90	13.75
Construction and extraction	–	–	–	–	16.14	15.77
Installation, maintenance, and repair	–	–	–	17.51	18.10	12.31
Production, transportation, and material moving	16.81	16.81	–	13.02	13.00	13.80
Production	17.75	17.75	–	15.85	15.79	–
Transportation and material moving	14.34	14.34	–	11.45	11.43	11.96
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	6.6	12.3	–	3.4	3.8	4.3
Management, professional, and related	–	–	–	8.3	10.6	5.1
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	16.6	19.1	8.9
Professional and related	–	–	–	6.5	8.1	7.5
Service	–	–	–	2.4	3.8	2.1
Sales and office	–	–	–	4.2	4.5	4.2
Sales and related	–	–	–	8.0	8.1	–
Office and administrative support	–	–	–	3.5	3.9	4.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	5.8	4.8	–	5.4	5.7	.9
Construction and extraction	–	–	–	–	3.3	12.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	–	–	–	10.0	10.5	4.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.1	14.1	–	4.9	5.1	10.7
Production	12.0	12.0	–	5.6	5.9	–
Transportation and material moving	10.1	10.1	–	7.1	7.4	11.9

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, Mobile, AL, August 2006

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$14.42	\$13.51	\$20.10	\$20.10
Management, professional, and related	23.93	21.91	—	—
Management, business, and financial	25.37	25.03	—	—
Professional and related	23.29	20.02	—	—
Service	8.80	8.00	—	—
Sales and office	11.32	11.20	22.62	22.62
Sales and related	9.83	9.79	23.34	23.34
Office and administrative support	12.09	12.03	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.28	16.52	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	16.25	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.49	17.03	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.50	13.49	13.99	13.99
Production	16.35	16.33	—	—
Transportation and material moving	10.82	10.77	14.00	14.00
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	3.4	4.0	11.6	11.6
Management, professional, and related	7.5	11.0	—	—
Management, business, and financial	18.5	21.7	—	—
Professional and related	5.5	8.1	—	—
Service	2.5	4.2	—	—
Sales and office	2.6	2.9	20.6	20.6
Sales and related	4.0	4.1	23.6	23.6
Office and administrative support	3.4	3.9	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	4.4	4.8	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	3.3	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	9.6	10.4	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	5.0	5.2	10.9	10.9
Production	3.7	3.9	—	—
Transportation and material moving	4.5	4.7	11.0	11.0

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, Mobile, AL, August 2006

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$12.73	-	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.41	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.82	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.51	-	-
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.86	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.86	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relative error ⁴ (percent)									
All workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	-	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.3	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	-	-
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 employing 50 or more workers. 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 Mobile, AL, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Baldwin and Mobile Counties.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

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

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

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time or part-time, union or nonunion, and time or 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 collec-

tion. 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, poststratification, also called benchmarking, is introduced to adjust estimated employment totals to the current counts of employment by industry. The latest available employment counts were used to derive average hourly earnings in this publication.

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

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

Percentiles

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

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

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Mobile, AL, August 2006**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	216,300	183,800	32,400
Management, professional, and related	44,100	27,700	16,400
Management, business, and financial	11,600	10,100	1,600
Professional and related	32,500	17,600	14,900
Service	51,700	44,400	7,300
Sales and office	66,800	61,100	5,700
Sales and related	28,200	27,700	–
Office and administrative support	38,600	33,300	5,300
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	26,700	24,400	2,300
Construction and extraction	16,100	14,900	1,200
Installation, maintenance, and repair	10,600	9,500	1,000
Production, transportation, and material moving	27,000	26,300	700
Production	11,200	10,900	–
Transportation and material moving	15,800	15,400	500

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, Mobile, AL, August 2006**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	9,777	9,747	30
Total in sample	261	236	25
Responding	151	129	22
Refused or unable to provide data	74	71	3
Out of business or not in survey scope	36	36	0

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

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.