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HIGHLIGHTS OF TALLAHASSEE, FL NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY JUNE 2007

Workers in the Tallahassee Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) earned an average of \$18.25 per hour in June 2007, according to new survey results from the National Compensation Survey (NCS) released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that wage data were reported for workers in a wide range of occupational groups, including average hourly earnings of \$27.27 for legal occupations and \$12.79 for office and administrative support occupations. Another occupational group, food preparation and serving related occupations, had a mean hourly wage rate of \$7.88. The NCS data available for the Tallahassee area include earnings for 20 major occupational groups with additional detail for selected occupations within those groups. (See table 1.)

Lawyers, part of the legal occupational group, earned \$38.65 per hour. Within the office and administrative support occupations, executive secretaries and administrative assistants averaged \$15.21 per hour and general office clerks, \$11.70. Restaurant cooks, an occupation within the food preparation and serving related occupational group, averaged \$9.43, and food preparation workers earned \$8.11 per hour. (See table 1.)

Broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics is available from NCS for the local area. Full-time workers averaged \$19.56 per hour while their part-time counterparts earned \$10.90. Union workers earned \$22.53 and non-union workers, \$18.02. Workers in establishments with 1-99 workers averaged \$17.60 per hour, those in establishments with 100-499 workers earned \$16.61, and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$19.86.

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

The NCS data reported here covered 186 establishments with one or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. Agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government were excluded from the survey. This sample of establishments represented 152,300 workers in the Tallahassee, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which is comprised of Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, and Wakulla Counties in Florida.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Tallahassee, FL National Compensation Survey June 2007 which is available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm>.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey data, as well as other Bureau data, contact the Southeast Information Office by calling (404) 893-4222 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.

Table 1. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers², Tallahassee, FL, June 2007**

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All workers	\$18.25	5.5	\$19.56	5.8	\$10.90	9.8
Management occupations	35.87	13.7	35.80	13.8	–	–
Business and financial operations occupations	22.09	4.4	22.08	4.4	–	–
Accountants and auditors	22.85	4.1	22.85	4.1	–	–
Computer and mathematical science occupations	22.90	3.6	23.06	3.8	–	–
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.57	9.4	31.57	9.4	–	–
Engineers	33.16	11.3	33.16	11.3	–	–
Life, physical, and social science occupations	25.87	8.3	25.87	8.3	–	–
Community and social services occupations	15.19	5.2	15.19	5.2	–	–
Legal occupations	27.27	4.4	28.17	7.6	–	–
Lawyers	38.65	7.9	38.65	7.9	–	–
Paralegals and legal assistants	17.30	10.7	–	–	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	32.18	2.8	32.91	5.2	–	–
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	28.49	.8	28.49	.8	–	–
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.47	11.0	20.86	9.2	–	–
Registered nurses	23.55	8.9	23.45	9.2	–	–
Healthcare support occupations	15.16	12.0	15.32	11.6	–	–
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	11.16	.9	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	16.64	9.4	16.74	9.0	–	–
Protective service occupations	18.61	14.7	18.89	13.3	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.88	3.1	9.56	10.3	6.72	2.3
First-line supervisors/managers, food preparation and serving workers	12.80	6.7	12.80	6.7	–	–
Cooks	8.65	5.1	9.18	1.7	–	–
Cooks, restaurant	9.43	5.2	–	–	–	–
Food preparation workers	8.11	4.3	–	–	–	–
Food service, tipped	3.90	6.1	–	–	3.65	.1
Waiters and waitresses	3.93	7.1	–	–	3.65	.1
Fast food and counter workers	7.19	2.0	–	–	7.01	.1
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.19	2.0	–	–	7.01	.1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.32	6.9	9.89	6.9	7.40	2.1
Building cleaning workers	8.62	3.3	9.10	2.4	7.40	2.1
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.86	2.7	9.08	2.4	–	–
Personal care and service occupations	11.86	16.8	–	–	–	–
Sales and related occupations	15.27	19.5	17.28	21.1	8.45	3.0
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	18.39	9.4	–	–	–	–
Retail sales workers	10.38	8.0	11.17	6.9	8.17	2.3
Cashiers, all workers	8.76	1.9	–	–	8.00	2.0
Cashiers	8.76	1.9	–	–	8.00	2.0
Office and administrative support occupations	12.79	4.1	12.80	4.2	12.74	15.5
Financial clerks	13.67	9.1	14.34	8.4	–	–
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.55	12.4	15.65	12.5	–	–
Receptionists and information clerks	11.21	8.9	11.37	9.3	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.07	5.1	15.10	5.1	–	–
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.21	7.2	15.25	7.2	–	–
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.37	7.6	12.37	7.6	–	–
Office clerks, general	11.70	6.3	11.37	7.0	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers², Tallahassee, FL, June 2007** — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Construction and extraction occupations	\$12.87	2.5	\$12.93	2.5	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.05	17.4	16.05	17.4	—	—
Production occupations	12.40	8.0	12.61	7.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.38	6.4	12.30	8.8	\$8.33	8.3
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.41	19.0	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	8.89	3.7	—	—	7.69	4.5
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	—	—	—	—	8.49	4.9

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.

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

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard

Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

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

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.