

Ocala, FL National Compensation Survey August 2006



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Elaine L. Chao, Secretary

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Philip L. Rones, Acting Commissioner

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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 Ocala, FL, 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, Ocala, FL, 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	\$14.36	2.9	35.8	\$13.89	3.4	35.3	—	—	—
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	23.63	6.3	37.6	23.96	6.7	37.2	—	—	—
Management, business, and financial	23.85	19.5	36.0	24.57	20.8	35.7	—	—	—
Professional and related	23.56	5.4	38.2	23.73	5.5	37.7	—	—	—
Service	12.08	7.4	32.7	9.57	9.0	30.7	—	—	—
Sales and office	11.74	2.7	35.1	11.69	3.0	34.8	—	—	—
Sales and related	11.28	5.8	32.4	11.26	5.9	32.3	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	12.15	2.4	38.0	12.13	2.6	37.8	—	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.50	9.7	40.1	15.60	10.6	40.1	—	—	—
Construction and extraction	13.92	16.2	40.2	13.63	18.5	40.2	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	18.24	8.0	40.0	18.86	7.6	40.0	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	12.65	6.5	36.6	12.63	6.7	36.6	—	—	—
Production	14.05	12.3	39.5	14.05	12.3	39.5	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.84	5.0	35.2	11.77	5.2	35.0	—	—	—
Full time	15.11	2.6	40.0	14.69	3.2	39.9	—	—	—
Part time	8.97	10.0	20.4	8.98	10.2	20.5	—	—	—
Union	17.65	5.5	41.6	20.52	12.9	40.0	—	—	—
Nonunion	14.28	2.9	35.7	13.85	3.4	35.3	—	—	—
Time	13.94	3.1	35.4	13.33	3.7	34.8	—	—	—
Incentive	17.75	8.4	39.5	17.75	8.4	39.5	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	14.90	5.3	39.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	12.95	4.7	34.1	12.93	4.7	34.1	—	—	—
100-499 workers	14.69	7.6	35.9	14.64	7.8	35.9	—	—	—
500 workers or more	16.79	3.0	39.3	16.26	5.6	39.3	—	—	—

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 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, Ocala, FL, 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	\$14.36	2.9	\$15.11	2.6	\$8.97	10.0
Management occupations	30.29	11.1	30.29	11.1	—	—
General and operations managers	29.85	10.6	29.85	10.6	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	19.24	28.5	25.81	21.7	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	19.77	10.5	19.77	10.5	—	—
Community and social services occupations	16.62	17.3	16.62	17.3	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.26	7.0	23.77	8.3	28.15	13.5
Level 5	17.79	3.8	—	—	—	—
Level 9	23.37	4.3	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	25.09	4.4	25.20	4.9	—	—
Level 9	23.96	1.3	23.83	1.7	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.34	4.7	10.38	4.8	—	—
Level 3	10.22	3.9	—	—	—	—
Level 4	11.08	7.8	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.68	2.0	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.84	.8	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.96	7.1	10.96	7.1	—	—
Protective service occupations	19.53	4.3	20.04	4.5	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.15	9.3	7.41	10.8	6.69	6.0
Level 1	7.00	6.7	—	—	7.16	1.5
Food preparation workers	7.74	2.9	—	—	7.23	2.9
Fast food and counter workers	7.55	5.5	—	—	7.07	1.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	14.11	10.6	14.79	11.0	—	—
Level 1	8.53	1.6	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.93	2.6	9.01	2.5	—	—
Level 1	8.53	1.6	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.12	21.4	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	11.28	5.8	12.44	5.7	7.93	4.6
Level 1	7.38	2.5	—	—	—	—
Level 2	7.44	1.9	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.93	1.9	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.76	21.9	—	—	—	—
Level 5	16.05	6.4	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	13.64	18.5	16.04	17.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	16.04	17.0	16.04	17.0	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.75	3.8	10.71	4.2	7.53	5.5
Level 1	7.15	1.7	—	—	—	—
Level 2	7.44	1.9	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.64	.7	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.69	24.5	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.32	4.9	8.94	7.9	7.29	1.6
Level 1	7.46	1.6	—	—	7.44	1.9
Level 2	7.35	1.7	—	—	7.01	1.5
Level 3	9.41	10.0	9.54	11.6	—	—
Cashiers	8.32	4.9	8.94	7.9	7.29	1.6
Level 1	7.46	1.6	—	—	7.44	1.9
Level 2	7.35	1.7	—	—	7.01	1.5
Level 3	9.41	10.0	9.54	11.6	—	—
Retail salespersons	11.30	8.0	12.23	10.0	7.98	10.9
Level 4	13.69	24.5	13.83	24.8	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.15	2.4	12.34	2.4	9.23	8.8
Level 2	8.88	3.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.43	3.3	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Ocala, FL, 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 and administrative support occupations						
–Continued						
Level 4	\$13.74	8.6	–	–	–	–
Level 5	13.14	4.0	–	–	–	–
Financial clerks	12.85	7.4	\$12.90	7.6	–	–
Level 4	12.21	2.5	–	–	–	–
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.27	8.4	14.27	8.4	–	–
Level 4	12.69	4.6	12.69	4.6	–	–
Tellers	10.17	3.0	–	–	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.48	4.0	11.55	3.9	–	–
Level 3	11.35	5.8	–	–	–	–
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.09	3.5	11.09	3.5	–	–
Office clerks, general	10.42	4.6	10.90	4.8	–	–
Level 3	11.44	4.6	11.50	4.6	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	13.92	16.2	13.92	16.2	–	–
Level 4	12.11	17.2	12.11	17.2	–	–
Level 5	15.91	3.9	15.91	3.9	–	–
Carpenters	15.00	4.7	15.00	4.7	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.24	8.0	18.24	8.0	–	–
Level 4	18.11	17.7	–	–	–	–
Level 5	15.57	6.0	–	–	–	–
Level 7	34.03	13.8	–	–	–	–
Automotive technicians and repairers	19.75	4.4	19.75	4.4	–	–
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.00	10.8	13.00	10.8	–	–
Production occupations	14.05	12.3	14.12	12.4	–	–
Level 3	14.95	7.9	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.84	5.0	12.99	4.7	\$6.97	2.9
Level 1	9.50	14.8	–	–	–	–
Level 2	10.93	5.7	–	–	–	–
Level 3	12.71	2.4	–	–	–	–
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.94	8.7	14.06	5.0	–	–
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.86	5.2	13.86	5.2	–	–
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.50	10.8	11.93	11.0	7.32	1.9
Level 1	10.32	14.2	11.83	14.1	7.28	2.9
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.69	13.4	–	–	7.40	1.5
Level 1	12.08	14.7	–	–	–	–
Packers and packagers, hand	7.52	2.9	–	–	7.32	4.5
Level 1	7.52	2.9	–	–	7.32	4.5

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, Ocala, FL, 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	\$13.89	3.4	\$14.69	3.2	\$8.98	10.2
Management occupations	30.29	11.1	30.29	11.1	—	—
General and operations managers	29.85	10.6	29.85	10.6	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	19.87	32.7	28.86	23.7	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	25.92	8.9	25.92	8.9	—	—
Community and social services occupations	16.77	20.0	16.77	20.0	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.38	7.2	23.89	8.5	28.15	13.5
Level 5	17.79	3.8	—	—	—	—
Level 9	23.37	4.3	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	25.43	4.8	25.60	5.2	—	—
Level 9	23.96	1.3	23.83	1.7	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.40	4.9	10.45	5.1	—	—
Level 4	11.08	7.8	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.68	2.0	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.84	.8	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.18	7.5	11.18	7.5	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.15	9.3	7.41	10.8	6.69	6.0
Level 1	7.00	6.7	—	—	7.16	1.5
Food preparation workers	7.74	2.9	—	—	7.23	2.9
Fast food and counter workers	7.55	5.5	—	—	7.07	1.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	14.97	9.5	15.90	10.0	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.67	1.4	8.76	1.6	—	—
Sales and related occupations	11.26	5.9	12.45	5.8	7.93	4.6
Level 1	7.38	2.5	—	—	7.36	2.9
Level 2	7.44	1.9	—	—	7.18	2.1
Level 3	9.68	2.1	9.71	2.1	9.60	10.6
Level 4	13.76	21.9	14.95	24.0	—	—
Level 5	16.05	6.4	16.05	6.4	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	13.64	18.5	16.04	17.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	16.04	17.0	16.04	17.0	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.67	4.0	10.64	4.5	7.53	5.5
Level 1	7.15	1.7	—	—	7.07	2.0
Level 2	7.44	1.9	—	—	7.18	2.1
Level 3	9.31	.5	9.55	1.8	—	—
Level 4	13.69	24.5	13.83	24.8	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.08	5.0	8.61	8.2	7.29	1.6
Level 1	7.46	1.6	—	—	7.44	1.9
Level 2	7.35	1.7	—	—	7.01	1.5
Level 3	8.78	9.9	8.82	11.3	—	—
Cashiers	8.08	5.0	8.61	8.2	7.29	1.6
Level 1	7.46	1.6	—	—	7.44	1.9
Level 2	7.35	1.7	—	—	7.01	1.5
Level 3	8.78	9.9	8.82	11.3	—	—
Retail salespersons	11.30	8.0	12.23	10.0	7.98	10.9
Level 4	13.69	24.5	13.83	24.8	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.13	2.6	12.35	2.7	9.25	8.8
Level 2	8.81	3.3	9.03	3.8	—	—
Level 3	11.64	3.9	11.74	4.1	—	—
Level 4	14.12	10.2	14.32	10.8	—	—
Level 5	12.82	4.6	12.82	4.6	—	—
Financial clerks	12.85	7.4	12.90	7.6	—	—
Level 4	12.21	2.5	12.34	2.7	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.27	8.4	14.27	8.4	—	—
Level 4	12.69	4.6	12.69	4.6	—	—
Tellers	10.17	3.0	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Ocala, FL, 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)
Secretaries and administrative assistants	\$12.10	3.9	\$12.40	1.9	—	—
Office clerks, general	10.11	6.3	10.69	6.8	—	—
Level 3	11.60	6.3	—	—	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	13.63	18.5	13.63	18.5	—	—
Level 4	12.11	17.2	12.11	17.2	—	—
Carpenters	15.00	4.7	15.00	4.7	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.86	7.6	18.86	7.6	—	—
Level 4	18.11	17.7	18.11	17.7	—	—
Level 5	15.57	6.0	15.57	6.0	—	—
Level 7	34.03	13.8	34.03	13.8	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	19.75	4.4	19.75	4.4	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	15.24	1.4	15.24	1.4	—	—
Production occupations	14.05	12.3	14.12	12.4	—	—
Level 3	14.95	7.9	15.16	8.1	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.77	5.2	12.96	4.9	\$6.97	2.9
Level 1	9.50	14.8	11.83	14.1	6.86	3.8
Level 2	10.93	5.7	11.41	4.1	—	—
Level 3	12.71	2.4	12.71	2.4	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.94	8.7	14.06	5.0	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.86	5.2	13.86	5.2	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.50	10.8	11.93	11.0	7.32	1.9
Level 1	10.32	14.2	11.83	14.1	7.28	2.9
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.69	13.4	—	—	7.40	1.5
Level 1	12.08	14.7	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	7.52	2.9	—	—	7.32	4.5
Level 1	7.52	2.9	—	—	7.32	4.5

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, Ocala, FL, 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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protective service occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, Ocala, FL, 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	\$14.36	2.9	\$15.11	2.6	\$8.97	10.0
Management occupations	30.29	11.1	30.29	11.1	—	—
Group II	28.27	19.6	—	—	—	—
Group III	31.66	11.2	—	—	—	—
General and operations managers	29.85	10.6	29.85	10.6	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	19.24	28.5	25.81	21.7	—	—
Group II	27.05	27.6	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	19.77	10.5	19.77	10.5	—	—
Group II	15.95	8.7	—	—	—	—
Community and social services occupations	16.62	17.3	16.62	17.3	—	—
Group II	16.11	14.1	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.26	7.0	23.77	8.3	28.15	13.5
Group II	19.66	8.5	—	—	—	—
Group III	28.35	8.1	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	25.09	4.4	25.20	4.9	—	—
Group III	25.51	5.5	25.74	6.1	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.34	4.7	10.38	4.8	—	—
Group I	10.34	4.7	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.68	2.0	—	—	—	—
Group I	9.68	2.0	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.84	.8	—	—	—	—
Group I	9.84	.8	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.96	7.1	10.96	7.1	—	—
Group I	10.96	7.1	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	19.53	4.3	20.04	4.5	—	—
Group II	18.19	3.7	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.15	9.3	7.41	10.8	6.69	6.0
Group I	7.15	9.3	—	—	—	—
Food preparation workers	7.74	2.9	—	—	7.23	2.9
Group I	7.74	2.9	—	—	7.23	2.9
Fast food and counter workers	7.55	5.5	—	—	7.07	1.9
Group I	7.55	5.5	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	14.11	10.6	14.79	11.0	—	—
Group I	10.38	12.9	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.93	2.6	9.01	2.5	—	—
Group I	8.94	2.7	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.12	21.4	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	11.28	5.8	12.44	5.7	7.93	4.6
Group I	9.91	3.1	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.01	5.9	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	13.64	18.5	16.04	17.0	—	—
Group II	13.48	6.3	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	16.04	17.0	16.04	17.0	—	—
Group II	13.48	6.3	13.48	6.3	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.75	3.8	10.71	4.2	7.53	5.5
Group I	9.32	1.8	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.32	4.9	8.94	7.9	7.29	1.6
Group I	8.13	4.2	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.32	4.9	8.94	7.9	7.29	1.6
Group I	8.13	4.2	8.84	10.6	7.29	1.6
Retail salespersons	11.30	8.0	12.23	10.0	7.98	10.9
Group I	10.84	6.1	12.06	7.4	7.97	11.2
Office and administrative support occupations	12.15	2.4	12.34	2.4	9.23	8.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Ocala, FL, 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 and administrative support occupations						
—Continued						
Group I	\$11.23	3.5	—	—	—	—
Group II	14.29	5.3	—	—	—	—
Financial clerks	12.85	7.4	\$12.90	7.6	—	—
Group I	11.46	3.9	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.27	8.4	14.27	8.4	—	—
Group I	13.04	2.6	13.04	2.6	—	—
Tellers	10.17	3.0	—	—	—	—
Group I	10.17	3.0	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.48	4.0	11.55	3.9	—	—
Group I	11.31	3.8	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.09	3.5	11.09	3.5	—	—
Office clerks, general	10.42	4.6	10.90	4.8	—	—
Group I	10.22	5.2	10.72	5.5	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	13.92	16.2	13.92	16.2	—	—
Group I	10.75	6.0	—	—	—	—
Group II	15.63	15.9	—	—	—	—
Carpenters	15.00	4.7	15.00	4.7	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.24	8.0	18.24	8.0	—	—
Group I	15.67	14.0	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.75	16.4	—	—	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	19.75	4.4	19.75	4.4	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.00	10.8	13.00	10.8	—	—
Production occupations	14.05	12.3	14.12	12.4	—	—
Group I	11.89	15.5	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.10	6.6	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.84	5.0	12.99	4.7	\$6.97	2.9
Group I	11.42	4.8	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.94	8.7	14.06	5.0	—	—
Group I	12.94	8.7	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.86	5.2	13.86	5.2	—	—
Group I	13.86	5.2	13.86	5.2	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.50	10.8	11.93	11.0	7.32	1.9
Group I	10.50	10.8	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.69	13.4	—	—	7.40	1.5
Group I	11.69	13.4	—	—	7.40	1.5
Packers and packagers, hand	7.52	2.9	—	—	7.32	4.5
Group I	7.52	2.9	—	—	7.32	4.5

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, Ocala, FL, August 2006**

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.25	\$9.27	\$12.30	\$16.83	\$24.00
Management occupations	12.85	22.06	30.98	36.46	45.11
General and operations managers	22.06	22.06	30.98	36.46	36.46
Business and financial operations occupations	9.90	10.00	15.87	22.42	31.42
Architecture and engineering occupations	12.62	13.13	15.00	25.00	36.60
Community and social services occupations	11.38	13.94	16.54	20.64	22.33
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.50	17.99	23.58	26.03	42.00
Registered nurses	20.79	23.58	24.40	26.04	30.82
Healthcare support occupations	8.85	9.26	10.06	11.40	12.50
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.85	9.06	9.55	10.17	11.13
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.95	9.06	9.69	10.17	11.24
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.18	9.43	10.88	12.02	13.65
Protective service occupations	10.45	14.68	17.51	24.05	32.63
Food preparation and serving related occupations	5.39	5.39	7.00	8.59	9.99
Food preparation workers	6.90	7.05	7.45	8.21	9.08
Fast food and counter workers	6.40	6.83	7.00	7.75	9.67
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.57	8.56	10.43	16.10	29.92
Building cleaning workers	7.50	8.18	8.76	9.63	10.43
Personal care and service occupations	6.53	6.53	6.53	11.90	14.36
Sales and related occupations	6.84	7.85	9.92	13.12	15.25
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	8.25	9.01	11.13	15.41	30.91
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	11.13	11.13	12.69	17.01	30.91
Retail sales workers	6.70	7.49	8.44	11.05	13.12
Cashiers, all workers	6.70	7.00	7.95	8.91	11.22
Cashiers	6.70	7.00	7.95	8.91	11.22
Retail salespersons	7.13	7.95	9.92	12.50	15.67
Office and administrative support occupations	8.01	9.52	11.08	13.29	18.00
Financial clerks	9.52	10.10	12.00	14.30	20.00
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.00	12.00	13.29	18.00	20.00
Tellers	9.32	9.76	10.10	10.10	10.13
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.33	10.00	11.01	12.98	13.07
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	9.33	9.89	10.00	12.30	14.02
Office clerks, general	8.00	8.50	10.50	11.64	14.00
Construction and extraction occupations	9.00	10.50	13.75	16.00	20.00
Carpenters	12.62	15.25	15.69	15.69	16.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10.30	13.00	15.13	22.63	25.01
Automotive technicians and repairers	12.50	13.08	20.00	25.01	25.01
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	9.33	9.33	12.24	13.65	21.09
Production occupations	9.00	9.40	13.18	17.50	19.32

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Ocala, FL, August 2006** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$6.61	\$9.30	\$12.00	\$13.80	\$16.14
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	6.15	12.00	13.06	14.53	17.19
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.50	12.65	13.44	14.65	17.17
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.50	7.75	9.39	14.73	14.73
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	6.75	9.30	13.26	14.73	14.73
Packers and packagers, hand	6.40	6.50	7.00	8.10	9.00

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or 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, Ocala, FL, August 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$11.72	\$16.00	\$23.58
Management occupations	12.85	22.06	30.98	36.46	45.11
General and operations managers	22.06	22.06	30.98	36.46	36.46
Business and financial operations occupations	9.90	10.00	16.86	22.50	31.42
Architecture and engineering occupations	15.00	21.75	25.00	31.80	36.60
Community and social services occupations	10.97	13.46	16.54	20.69	22.33
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.50	17.99	23.58	26.04	42.00
Registered nurses	22.05	23.58	25.79	26.11	30.82
Healthcare support occupations	8.85	9.19	10.17	11.51	12.75
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.85	9.06	9.55	10.17	11.13
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.95	9.06	9.69	10.17	11.24
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	8.80	9.76	11.20	12.02	13.65
Food preparation and serving related occupations	5.39	5.39	7.00	8.59	9.99
Food preparation workers	6.90	7.05	7.45	8.21	9.08
Fast food and counter workers	6.40	6.83	7.00	7.75	9.67
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.50	8.50	14.91	19.10	29.92
Building cleaning workers	7.30	7.75	8.51	9.11	10.18
Sales and related occupations	6.84	7.80	9.83	13.46	15.25
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	8.25	9.01	11.13	15.41	30.91
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	11.13	11.13	12.69	17.01	30.91
Retail sales workers	6.70	7.49	8.25	10.51	13.12
Cashiers, all workers	6.66	7.00	7.90	8.51	10.00
Cashiers	6.66	7.00	7.90	8.51	10.00
Retail salespersons	7.13	7.95	9.92	12.50	15.67
Office and administrative support occupations	8.00	9.50	11.15	13.29	18.00
Financial clerks	9.52	10.10	12.00	14.30	20.00
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.00	12.00	13.29	18.00	20.00
Tellers	9.32	9.76	10.10	10.10	10.13
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.00	11.00	12.30	12.98	13.07
Office clerks, general	8.00	8.50	10.50	10.75	14.00
Construction and extraction occupations	8.50	10.00	13.00	16.00	20.00
Carpenters	12.62	15.25	15.69	15.69	16.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.24	13.08	17.22	22.63	25.01
Automotive technicians and repairers	12.50	13.08	20.00	25.01	25.01
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	10.30	12.24	12.24	20.42	22.65
Production occupations	9.00	9.40	13.18	17.50	19.32
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.61	9.27	12.00	13.80	15.97
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	6.15	12.00	13.06	14.53	17.19
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.50	12.65	13.44	14.65	17.17
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.50	7.75	9.39	14.73	14.73
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	6.75	9.30	13.26	14.73	14.73
Packers and packagers, hand	6.40	6.50	7.00	8.10	9.00

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Ocala, FL, August 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	-	-	-	-	-
Protective service occupations	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support occupations	-	-	-	-	-

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, Ocala, FL, August 2006

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.09	\$9.99	\$13.09	\$17.50	\$24.38
Management occupations	12.85	22.06	30.98	36.46	45.11
General and operations managers	22.06	22.06	30.98	36.46	36.46
Business and financial operations occupations	15.87	16.86	20.51	29.00	31.42
Architecture and engineering occupations	12.62	13.13	15.00	25.00	36.60
Community and social services occupations	11.38	13.94	16.54	20.64	22.33
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.50	17.50	23.58	26.04	42.00
Registered nurses	22.05	23.58	24.38	26.11	30.82
Healthcare support occupations	8.85	9.24	10.16	11.51	12.75
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.18	9.43	10.88	12.02	13.65
Protective service occupations	13.25	15.24	17.51	24.05	32.63
Food preparation and serving related occupations	5.39	5.39	7.50	9.67	9.99
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.11	8.90	14.91	19.10	29.92
Building cleaning workers	7.53	8.26	8.90	9.63	10.43
Sales and related occupations	7.75	8.56	11.20	15.25	17.01
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	11.13	11.13	12.69	17.01	30.91
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	11.13	11.13	12.69	17.01	30.91
Retail sales workers	7.50	8.00	9.37	11.99	15.00
Cashiers, all workers	7.25	7.90	8.25	9.78	12.30
Cashiers	7.25	7.90	8.25	9.78	12.30
Retail salespersons	7.50	8.67	10.92	13.12	18.13
Office and administrative support occupations	8.50	9.74	11.24	13.34	18.00
Financial clerks	9.76	10.10	12.00	14.30	20.00
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.00	12.00	13.29	18.00	20.00
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.33	10.00	11.99	12.98	13.07
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	9.33	9.89	10.00	12.30	14.02
Office clerks, general	8.50	9.36	10.67	12.13	14.00
Construction and extraction occupations	9.00	10.50	13.75	16.00	20.00
Carpenters	12.62	15.25	15.69	15.69	16.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10.30	13.00	15.13	22.63	25.01
Automotive technicians and repairers	12.50	13.08	20.00	25.01	25.01
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	9.33	9.33	12.24	13.65	21.09
Production occupations	9.00	9.40	13.64	17.50	19.33
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.39	11.00	12.81	14.73	16.91
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.50	12.65	13.44	14.98	17.63
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.50	12.65	13.44	14.65	17.17
Laborers and material movers, hand	8.00	9.39	12.99	14.73	14.73

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, Ocala, FL, August 2006

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$6.15	\$6.70	\$7.35	\$9.25	\$11.00
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.79	23.89	26.00	26.00	46.98
Food preparation and serving related occupations	5.50	5.50	6.90	7.05	7.50
Food preparation workers	6.90	6.90	6.90	7.35	8.90
Fast food and counter workers	6.40	6.75	7.00	7.40	7.50
Sales and related occupations	6.50	6.70	7.49	8.75	10.00
Retail sales workers	6.40	6.66	7.13	7.75	9.38
Cashiers, all workers	6.50	6.70	7.00	7.50	8.35
Cashiers	6.50	6.70	7.00	7.50	8.35
Retail salespersons	6.40	6.40	7.13	9.00	10.50
Office and administrative support occupations	7.00	8.00	8.25	11.00	11.00
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.15	6.40	6.61	7.04	8.25
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.40	6.50	7.00	8.00	8.75
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	6.40	6.50	7.00	8.13	9.00
Packers and packagers, hand	6.40	6.50	6.88	8.00	8.78

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, Ocala, FL, 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	\$15.11	\$13.09	\$604	\$524	40.0	\$31,397	\$27,217	2,078
Management occupations	30.29	30.98	1,299	1,239	42.9	67,534	64,428	2,230
General and operations managers	29.85	30.98	1,256	1,239	42.1	65,317	64,428	2,188
Business and financial operations occupations	25.81	20.51	1,050	820	40.7	54,596	42,661	2,116
Architecture and engineering occupations	19.77	15.00	791	600	40.0	41,117	31,200	2,080
Community and social services occupations	16.62	16.54	665	662	40.0	34,564	34,403	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.77	23.58	937	882	39.4	48,748	45,868	2,051
Registered nurses	25.20	24.38	983	943	39.0	51,109	49,044	2,028
Healthcare support occupations	10.38	10.16	411	398	39.6	21,390	20,717	2,061
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.96	10.88	436	435	39.8	22,659	22,630	2,068
Protective service occupations	20.04	17.51	819	705	40.9	42,598	36,683	2,125
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.41	7.50	289	282	39.0	15,041	14,664	2,029
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	14.79	14.91	598	597	40.4	31,090	31,019	2,102
Building cleaning workers	9.01	8.90	357	353	39.6	18,561	18,366	2,061
Sales and related occupations	12.44	11.20	493	448	39.6	25,626	23,304	2,059
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	16.04	12.69	626	508	39.0	32,570	26,395	2,030
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	16.04	12.69	626	508	39.0	32,570	26,395	2,030
Retail sales workers	10.71	9.37	424	374	39.6	22,071	19,448	2,060
Cashiers, all workers	8.94	8.25	351	330	39.3	18,264	17,160	2,042
Cashiers	8.94	8.25	351	330	39.3	18,264	17,160	2,042
Retail salespersons	12.23	10.92	488	421	39.9	25,395	21,882	2,077
Office and administrative support occupations	12.34	11.24	493	450	40.0	25,645	23,375	2,078
Financial clerks	12.90	12.00	517	480	40.1	26,908	24,960	2,086
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.27	13.29	573	531	40.2	29,812	27,635	2,089
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.55	11.99	462	480	40.0	24,034	24,939	2,080
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.09	10.00	443	400	40.0	23,058	20,800	2,080
Office clerks, general	10.90	10.67	436	427	40.0	22,678	22,192	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	13.92	13.75	559	550	40.2	29,066	28,600	2,088
Carpenters	15.00	15.69	600	628	40.0	31,202	32,637	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.24	15.13	730	605	40.0	37,969	31,475	2,082
Automotive technicians and repairers	19.75	20.00	790	800	40.0	41,076	41,600	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.00	12.24	515	465	39.6	26,772	24,186	2,060
Production occupations	14.12	13.64	563	546	39.9	29,276	28,373	2,073

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, Ocala, FL, 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
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$12.99	\$12.81	\$523	\$512	40.2	\$27,184	\$26,645	2,092
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.06	13.44	581	546	41.3	30,210	28,392	2,148
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.86	13.44	574	546	41.4	29,823	28,369	2,152
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	11.93	12.99	464	519	38.9	24,147	27,013	2,023

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Ocala, FL, 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	\$14.69	\$12.69	\$587	\$504	39.9	\$30,475	\$26,227	2,075
Management occupations	30.29	30.98	1,299	1,239	42.9	67,534	64,428	2,230
General and operations managers	29.85	30.98	1,256	1,239	42.1	65,317	64,428	2,188
Business and financial operations occupations	28.86	22.50	1,180	900	40.9	61,349	46,800	2,126
Architecture and engineering occupations	25.92	25.00	1,037	1,000	40.0	53,910	52,000	2,080
Community and social services occupations	16.77	16.54	671	662	40.0	34,874	34,403	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.89	23.58	942	882	39.4	48,972	45,868	2,050
Registered nurses	25.60	24.40	997	962	38.9	51,819	50,003	2,024
Healthcare support occupations	10.45	10.17	414	407	39.6	21,523	21,149	2,059
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.18	11.20	444	448	39.7	23,099	23,296	2,067
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.41	7.50	289	282	39.0	15,041	14,664	2,029
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	15.90	14.93	644	597	40.5	33,488	31,044	2,107
Building cleaning workers	8.76	8.60	345	343	39.4	17,966	17,826	2,051
Sales and related occupations	12.45	11.15	493	436	39.6	25,627	22,693	2,059
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	16.04	12.69	626	508	39.0	32,570	26,395	2,030
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	16.04	12.69	626	508	39.0	32,570	26,395	2,030
Retail sales workers	10.64	9.19	422	366	39.6	21,921	19,032	2,060
Cashiers, all workers	8.61	8.25	338	330	39.2	17,558	17,160	2,038
Cashiers	8.61	8.25	338	330	39.2	17,558	17,160	2,038
Retail salespersons	12.23	10.92	488	421	39.9	25,395	21,882	2,077
Office and administrative support occupations	12.35	11.24	494	450	40.0	25,667	23,375	2,078
Financial clerks	12.90	12.00	517	480	40.1	26,908	24,960	2,086
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.27	13.29	573	531	40.2	29,812	27,635	2,089
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.40	12.30	496	492	40.0	25,782	25,584	2,080
Office clerks, general	10.69	10.50	427	420	40.0	22,227	21,840	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	13.63	13.00	548	520	40.2	28,474	27,040	2,089
Carpenters	15.00	15.69	600	628	40.0	31,202	32,637	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.86	17.22	755	682	40.0	39,258	35,485	2,082
Automotive technicians and repairers	19.75	20.00	790	800	40.0	41,076	41,600	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	15.24	12.24	600	490	39.3	31,180	25,459	2,045
Production occupations	14.12	13.64	563	546	39.9	29,276	28,373	2,073
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.96	12.81	522	512	40.2	27,125	26,645	2,092

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, Ocala, FL, 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
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	\$14.06	\$13.44	\$581	\$546	41.3	\$30,210	\$28,392	2,148
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.86	13.44	574	546	41.4	29,823	28,369	2,152
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	11.93	12.99	464	519	38.9	24,147	27,013	2,023

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Ocala, FL, 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protective service occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$13.89	\$12.93	\$14.64	\$16.26
Management, professional, and related	23.96	20.97	24.01	26.84
Management, business, and financial	24.57	—	22.17	—
Professional and related	23.73	18.12	24.57	26.39
Service	9.57	9.67	9.49	—
Sales and office	11.69	11.28	12.67	11.84
Sales and related	11.26	10.88	12.68	—
Office and administrative support	12.13	11.64	12.64	13.20
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.60	15.38	18.95	—
Construction and extraction	13.63	13.73	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	18.86	18.70	22.32	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	12.63	13.11	11.49	13.72
Production	14.05	16.94	10.91	—
Transportation and material moving	11.77	11.55	11.90	—
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	3.4	4.7	7.8	5.6
Management, professional, and related	6.7	19.4	5.3	9.9
Management, business, and financial	20.8	—	12.4	—
Professional and related	5.5	19.1	4.2	11.3
Service	9.0	13.9	5.2	—
Sales and office	3.0	3.5	11.0	5.7
Sales and related	5.9	8.6	15.1	—
Office and administrative support	2.6	3.9	4.6	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	10.6	12.4	17.0	—
Construction and extraction	18.5	19.7	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7.6	8.4	8.7	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	6.7	7.5	10.4	3.4
Production	12.3	7.1	15.9	—
Transportation and material moving	5.2	7.4	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 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, Ocala, FL, 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	\$13.74	\$12.50	\$547	\$488	39.8	\$28,395	\$25,168	2,066
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.25	7.35	282	263	38.9	14,655	13,650	2,021
Sales and related occupations	11.95	11.13	469	401	39.3	24,411	20,826	2,043
Retail sales workers	10.77	8.25	424	330	39.3	22,023	17,160	2,044
Cashiers, all workers	7.85	8.00	303	320	38.6	15,773	16,640	2,009
Cashiers	7.85	8.00	303	320	38.6	15,773	16,640	2,009
Retail salespersons	13.21	11.20	527	448	39.9	27,387	23,304	2,074
Office and administrative support occupations	11.93	10.50	477	420	39.9	24,790	21,840	2,077
Financial clerks	13.31	12.00	534	480	40.2	27,788	24,960	2,088
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ...	14.67	14.30	590	600	40.2	30,677	31,200	2,092
Office clerks, general	10.45	10.50	418	420	40.0	21,737	21,840	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	13.73	13.75	552	550	40.2	28,687	28,600	2,090
Carpenters	15.35	15.69	614	628	40.0	31,922	32,637	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.70	15.13	750	605	40.1	39,020	31,475	2,087
Automotive technicians and repairers	19.75	20.00	790	800	40.0	41,076	41,600	2,080
Production occupations	17.20	17.50	682	700	39.7	35,477	36,400	2,063
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.55	12.50	496	500	39.5	25,795	26,000	2,056
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.94	14.73	460	580	38.5	23,922	30,160	2,003

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Ocala, FL, 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	\$15.98	\$12.99	\$642	\$520	40.1	\$33,359	\$27,040	2,087
Management occupations	27.61	23.49	1,180	891	42.8	61,383	46,328	2,223
Architecture and engineering occupations	27.73	27.23	1,109	1,089	40.0	57,672	56,638	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.66	24.04	1,011	940	39.4	52,562	48,882	2,049
Registered nurses	25.79	24.40	999	962	38.7	51,959	50,003	2,015
Healthcare support occupations	10.28	10.17	406	399	39.5	21,132	20,738	2,056
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.73	10.88	426	435	39.7	22,144	22,630	2,063
Sales and related occupations	13.09	11.50	524	460	40.0	27,236	23,920	2,080
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	18.47	15.70	739	628	40.0	38,446	32,656	2,081
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	18.47	15.70	739	628	40.0	38,446	32,656	2,081
Office and administrative support occupations	13.04	12.20	521	488	40.0	27,114	25,376	2,080
Financial clerks	12.05	13.06	482	522	40.0	25,073	27,165	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.38	19.60	769	784	39.7	40,008	40,768	2,065
Production occupations	11.97	10.00	479	400	40.0	24,903	20,800	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.69	13.16	568	536	41.5	29,554	27,846	2,159

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Ocala, FL, 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	\$17.65	\$20.52	–	\$14.28	\$13.85	–
Management, professional, and related	–	–	–	23.63	23.96	–
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	23.85	24.57	–
Professional and related	–	–	–	23.56	23.73	–
Service	–	–	–	11.68	9.57	–
Sales and office	–	–	–	11.72	11.67	–
Sales and related	–	–	–	11.28	11.26	–
Office and administrative support	–	–	–	12.13	12.11	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	–	–	15.24	15.31	–
Construction and extraction	–	–	–	–	13.63	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	–	–	–	17.69	18.32	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	–	–	12.67	12.64	–
Production	–	–	–	14.14	14.14	–
Transportation and material moving	–	–	–	11.84	11.77	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	5.5	12.9	–	2.9	3.4	–
Management, professional, and related	–	–	–	6.3	6.7	–
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	19.5	20.8	–
Professional and related	–	–	–	5.4	5.5	–
Service	–	–	–	7.9	9.0	–
Sales and office	–	–	–	2.8	3.0	–
Sales and related	–	–	–	5.8	5.9	–
Office and administrative support	–	–	–	2.4	2.6	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	–	–	9.9	10.9	–
Construction and extraction	–	–	–	–	18.5	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	–	–	–	8.6	8.1	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	–	–	6.6	6.8	–
Production	–	–	–	12.8	12.8	–
Transportation and material moving	–	–	–	5.0	5.2	–

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, Ocala, FL, August 2006

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$13.94	\$13.33	\$17.75	\$17.75
Management, professional, and related	22.87	23.05	—	—
Management, business, and financial	20.52	21.03	—	—
Professional and related	23.56	23.72	—	—
Service	11.80	8.96	—	—
Sales and office	11.15	11.03	15.11	15.11
Sales and related	9.89	9.83	15.70	15.70
Office and administrative support	12.09	12.06	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.00	15.06	17.71	17.71
Construction and extraction	—	13.73	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.82	18.90	18.81	18.81
Production, transportation, and material moving	12.01	11.97	17.06	17.06
Production	12.94	12.94	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.48	11.40	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	3.1	3.7	8.4	8.4
Management, professional, and related	6.0	6.2	—	—
Management, business, and financial	16.9	18.5	—	—
Professional and related	5.4	5.5	—	—
Service	7.5	7.0	—	—
Sales and office	1.7	1.8	10.3	10.3
Sales and related	4.0	4.2	7.6	7.6
Office and administrative support	2.2	2.4	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	12.5	14.0	8.0	8.0
Construction and extraction	—	19.3	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	13.6	13.0	6.9	6.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	7.3	7.5	13.0	13.0
Production	13.6	13.6	—	—
Transportation and material moving	5.8	6.1	—	—

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, Ocala, FL, 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	-	\$15.74	\$12.93	-	-	-	\$15.09	-	\$18.56
Management, professional, and related	-	30.23	29.41	-	-	-	22.13	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	-	27.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related Service	-	27.73	32.70	-	-	-	22.38	-	-
Service	-	-	9.04	-	-	-	9.29	-	-
Sales and office	-	15.91	11.20	-	-	-	11.88	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	11.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	15.91	11.85	-	-	-	11.80	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	14.68	20.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	-	16.24	22.28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	13.72	12.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	13.58	12.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving ...	-	-	12.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	-	3.0	5.2	-	-	-	7.0	-	20.3
Management, professional, and related	-	16.3	10.7	-	-	-	6.8	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	-	14.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related Service	-	7.2	13.2	-	-	-	7.3	-	-
Service	-	-	7.0	-	-	-	7.3	-	-
Sales and office	-	1.1	4.9	-	-	-	1.9	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	1.1	5.6	-	-	-	1.9	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	4.2	20.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	-	3.3	17.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	13.6	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	15.0	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving ...	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 Ocala, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Marion County.

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, Ocala, FL, August 2006**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	88,100	77,200	—
Management, professional, and related	13,200	11,000	—
Management, business, and financial	3,300	3,100	—
Professional and related	9,800	7,900	—
Service	21,600	16,200	—
Sales and office	27,400	25,300	—
Sales and related	14,200	14,000	—
Office and administrative support	13,200	11,400	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	10,800	9,800	—
Construction and extraction	6,900	6,100	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4,000	3,700	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	15,100	14,800	—
Production	5,100	5,100	—
Transportation and material moving	10,000	9,700	—

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Ocala, FL, August 2006**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	4,968	4,959	10
Total in sample	189	179	10
Responding	103	97	6
Refused or unable to provide data	48	45	3
Out of business or not in survey scope	38	37	1

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

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.