

Miami–Fort Lauderdale, FL National Compensation Survey December 2004



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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 firms and government jurisdictions 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. An ASCII file containing positional columns of data for manipulation as a data base or spreadsheet also is available.

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 Miami–Fort Lauderdale, FL, metropolitan area. Data were collected between June 2004 and July 2005; the average reference month is December 2004. 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 firefighters, 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. Another product, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, measures employers' average hourly costs for total compensation, that is, wages and benefits. Still another NCS product measures the incidence and provisions of benefit plans. This bulletin is limited to data on occupational wages and salaries.

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 480 detailed occupations 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 1–1 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 major occupational group, full-time or part-time status, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Establishment characteristics include goods and service producing and size of establishment.

Table 2–1 presents estimates of mean hourly earnings, and the relative standard errors associated with them, for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Table 2–2 presents the same type of information for full-time workers only. Table 2–3 provides similar data for workers designated as part-time.

Table 3–1 provides mean weekly earnings data, with relative standard errors, and weekly hours for full-time employees in specific occupations across all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Table 3–2 provides annual earnings, relative standard errors, and annual hours for full-time employees in specific occupations.

Table 4–1 provides mean hourly earnings data by work level for occupational groups and for detailed occupations. Separate data are also shown for private industry and government workers. Table 4–2 provides work level data for full-time workers. Table 4–3 provides similar data for workers designated as part-time.

Table 5–1 presents mean hourly earnings data for selected worker characteristics by major occupational group. The worker characteristics include full-time or part-time designation, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Table 5–2 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions by occupational group; these estimates are limited to the private sector. Table 5–3 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by major occupational group in the private sector.

Tables 6–1 through 6–5 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 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004

Worker and establishment characteristics	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	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)	
Total	\$17.15	3.1	37.2	\$15.72	4.4	36.9	\$21.63	2.3	38.4
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	20.95	3.6	37.7	20.02	5.2	37.5	23.37	2.6	38.2
Professional specialty and technical	28.30	4.0	37.5	28.56	6.4	37.4	27.90	2.5	37.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	34.27	14.7	41.3	37.54	19.4	42.2	28.60	9.0	39.8
Sales	12.23	4.1	34.7	12.27	4.1	34.6	-	-	-
Administrative support	13.48	3.2	38.6	13.14	4.2	38.6	14.39	6.0	38.6
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	13.52	4.4	37.9	12.71	5.1	37.7	16.73	4.4	39.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.76	5.2	40.1	15.81	5.6	40.1	20.84	3.2	40.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.11	20.6	40.0	10.26	17.8	40.0	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	14.55	7.1	36.1	14.41	10.9	35.9	14.91	3.2	36.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.10	5.4	36.8	10.51	6.8	36.1	13.54	3.7	40.0
Service occupations ⁵	11.53	4.7	35.6	9.29	4.0	35.0	20.76	6.7	38.5
Full time	17.81	3.1	39.5	16.42	4.6	39.7	21.83	2.3	39.2
Part time	10.25	6.0	23.2	9.89	6.0	23.2	14.69	9.6	23.1
Union	22.20	3.9	37.1	20.60	10.4	34.4	22.83	3.5	38.3
Nonunion	15.49	4.8	37.3	15.22	5.4	37.1	18.35	2.5	38.8
Time	16.79	2.8	37.3	15.15	4.1	36.9	21.63	2.3	38.4
Incentive	24.63	34.9	36.6	24.63	34.9	36.6	-	-	-
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	-	-	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	-	-	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	14.37	15.4	36.8	14.37	15.4	36.8	-	-	-
100-499 workers	14.43	8.1	37.4	14.43	8.2	37.4	14.11	3.9	38.3
500 workers or more	21.02	3.0	37.3	20.03	5.9	35.8	21.75	2.3	38.4

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, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

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

⁶ Classification of establishments into goods-producing and service-producing industries applies to private industry only.

⁷ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

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

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$17.15	3.1	\$15.72	4.4	\$21.63	2.3
All excluding sales	17.71	3.3	16.24	4.9	21.73	2.3
White collar	20.95	3.6	20.02	5.2	23.37	2.6
White collar excluding sales	22.92	4.0	22.60	6.0	23.54	2.7
Professional specialty and technical	28.30	4.0	28.56	6.4	27.90	2.5
Professional specialty	28.00	4.7	27.88	8.4	28.14	2.2
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	26.21	5.2	28.41	14.4	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	26.98	5.4	27.81	6.1	—	—
Registered nurses	26.37	1.2	26.42	1.4	—	—
Pharmacists	43.08	1.0	43.08	1.0	—	—
Teachers, college and university	43.51	2.4	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	31.07	1.7	26.88	7.4	31.33	1.8
Elementary school teachers	31.29	.8	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers	32.59	.3	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.68	6.6	18.02	10.6	14.52	1.1
Social workers	16.46	7.0	17.63	11.0	—	—
Lawyers and judges	48.92	5.8	—	—	—	—
Lawyers	48.92	5.8	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	30.29	5.7	31.29	6.1	19.37	11.0
Radiological technicians	23.28	3.8	23.28	3.8	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	17.83	1.9	17.92	2.2	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	18.83	10.2	19.05	10.7	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	34.27	14.7	37.54	19.4	28.60	9.0
Executives, administrators, and managers	40.25	20.4	45.83	25.7	30.94	15.3
Financial managers	44.49	19.6	—	—	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	38.72	14.2	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	49.70	32.9	58.04	34.6	—	—
Management related	27.76	8.2	28.79	11.2	25.89	9.8
Accountants and auditors	25.93	5.6	25.87	7.1	—	—
Other financial officers	39.89	29.7	39.89	29.7	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	21.99	7.8	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	27.89	14.1	32.36	12.6	—	—
Sales	12.23	4.1	12.27	4.1	—	—
Supervisors, sales	19.75	13.7	19.75	13.7	—	—
Sales, other business services	16.71	9.3	16.71	9.3	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	9.96	7.1	9.96	7.1	—	—
Cashiers	9.20	4.5	9.11	4.8	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.48	3.2	13.14	4.2	14.39	6.0
Supervisors, general office	20.64	8.4	20.66	8.5	—	—
Secretaries	15.73	4.0	15.49	6.8	16.04	4.7
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	10.91	14.9	10.91	14.9	—	—
Receptionists	10.72	2.8	10.72	2.8	—	—
Information clerks, n.e.c.	10.64	4.0	10.64	4.0	—	—
Order clerks	15.23	8.5	15.23	8.5	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	15.44	9.0	15.99	12.6	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.79	4.6	13.23	4.9	16.19	3.5
Billing clerks	10.49	9.1	10.49	9.1	—	—
Telephone operators	10.15	8.1	9.16	4.9	—	—
Mail clerks, except postal service	13.32	1.1	13.32	1.1	—	—
Dispatchers	11.16	21.6	—	—	15.64	11.3
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	12.88	7.6	12.88	7.6	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	11.98	11.0	10.99	9.2	—	—
General office clerks	12.82	6.3	12.87	9.6	12.71	1.6
Data entry keyers	10.76	3.9	10.26	3.1	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued						
Administrative support, n.e.c.	\$13.19	4.4	\$12.56	4.8	–	–
Blue collar						
	13.52	4.4	12.71	5.1	\$16.73	4.4
Precision production, craft, and repair						
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	16.76	5.2	15.81	5.6	20.84	3.2
	14.98	13.1	–	–	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
Assemblers	12.11	20.6	10.26	17.8	–	–
	11.77	11.1	11.77	11.1	–	–
Transportation and material moving						
	14.55	7.1	14.41	10.9	14.91	3.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	11.10	5.4	10.51	6.8	13.54	3.7
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.40	8.2	–	–	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	14.51	5.8	14.66	5.8	–	–
	9.54	14.3	8.52	17.2	12.74	4.0
Service						
	11.53	4.7	9.29	4.0	20.76	6.7
Protective service						
Supervisors, police and detectives	14.84	7.8	9.46	1.1	24.28	3.9
Supervisors, guards	37.07	.5	–	–	37.07	.5
Firefighting	12.37	10.8	–	–	–	–
Police and detectives, public service	21.11	1.8	–	–	21.11	1.8
Guards and police, except public service	27.06	.6	–	–	27.06	.6
Protective service, n.e.c.	9.63	1.7	9.63	1.7	–	–
	8.30	6.7	–	–	15.03	12.0
Food service						
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	8.49	9.6	8.54	9.8	–	–
Waiters/waitresses	4.02	24.0	4.02	24.0	–	–
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	3.27	24.3	3.27	24.3	–	–
Other food service	5.59	32.0	5.59	32.0	–	–
Supervisors, food preparation and service	10.43	5.6	10.55	5.5	–	–
Cooks	16.12	13.2	16.12	13.2	–	–
Kitchen workers, food preparation	11.08	3.4	11.08	3.4	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.51	9.8	8.51	9.8	–	–
	7.45	4.5	7.54	4.4	–	–
Health service						
Health aides, except nursing	10.27	3.4	10.15	3.9	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	12.16	12.7	12.16	12.7	–	–
Cleaning and building service	9.88	1.3	9.68	1.5	–	–
Maids and housemen	9.22	7.2	8.62	7.3	–	–
Janitors and cleaners	8.64	9.3	8.58	10.6	–	–
Personal service	9.37	7.4	8.42	4.6	–	–
Service, n.e.c.	12.30	17.6	12.56	20.4	–	–
	8.57	3.9	–	–	–	–

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

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$17.81	3.1	\$16.42	4.6	\$21.83	2.3
All excluding sales	18.17	3.3	16.72	5.0	21.91	2.3
White collar	21.73	3.8	21.00	5.5	23.46	2.5
White collar excluding sales	23.08	4.1	22.81	6.2	23.62	2.5
Professional specialty and technical	28.44	4.1	28.80	6.6	27.89	2.6
Professional specialty	28.08	4.8	28.02	8.7	28.14	2.3
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	26.21	5.2	28.41	14.4	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	26.93	6.4	27.86	7.3	—	—
Registered nurses	26.39	1.2	26.50	1.2	—	—
Pharmacists	43.04	1.0	43.04	1.0	—	—
Teachers, college and university	43.65	2.5	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	31.10	1.7	—	—	31.33	1.8
Secondary school teachers	32.59	.3	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.57	5.8	17.94	9.8	14.52	1.1
Social workers	16.33	6.0	17.51	10.1	—	—
Lawyers and judges	48.92	5.8	—	—	—	—
Lawyers	48.92	5.8	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	30.83	6.0	31.94	6.5	19.37	11.0
Radiological technicians	23.28	3.8	23.28	3.8	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	17.52	.6	17.56	.7	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	18.84	10.3	19.06	10.8	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	34.30	14.7	37.60	19.5	28.60	9.0
Executives, administrators, and managers	40.25	20.4	45.83	25.7	30.94	15.3
Financial managers	44.49	19.6	—	—	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	38.72	14.2	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	49.70	32.9	58.04	34.6	—	—
Management related	27.76	8.2	28.79	11.4	25.89	9.8
Accountants and auditors	25.93	5.6	25.87	7.1	—	—
Other financial officers	39.89	29.7	39.89	29.7	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	27.89	14.1	32.36	12.6	—	—
Sales	13.75	5.2	13.83	5.2	—	—
Supervisors, sales	19.75	13.7	19.75	13.7	—	—
Sales, other business services	16.71	9.3	16.71	9.3	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	10.38	8.0	10.38	8.0	—	—
Cashiers	10.06	6.9	9.97	7.6	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.49	3.6	13.20	4.6	14.29	6.5
Supervisors, general office	20.64	8.4	20.66	8.5	—	—
Secretaries	15.75	4.0	15.53	6.7	16.04	4.7
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	9.32	18.3	9.32	18.3	—	—
Receptionists	10.72	2.8	10.72	2.8	—	—
Information clerks, n.e.c.	11.02	2.7	11.02	2.7	—	—
Order clerks	15.23	8.5	15.23	8.5	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	14.06	10.3	15.99	12.6	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.79	4.6	13.23	4.9	16.19	3.5
Billing clerks	10.49	9.1	10.49	9.1	—	—
Telephone operators	10.16	8.1	9.16	4.9	—	—
Dispatchers	11.16	21.6	—	—	15.64	11.3
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	12.99	8.3	12.99	8.3	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	11.98	11.0	11.00	9.3	—	—
General office clerks	12.82	6.3	12.88	9.6	12.71	1.6
Data entry keyers	10.76	3.9	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.50	4.6	12.86	6.2	—	—
Blue collar	13.71	4.5	12.87	5.0	16.73	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair	\$16.76	5.2	\$15.81	5.6	\$20.84	3.2
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.98	13.1	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.12	20.6	10.26	17.8	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.33	6.8	14.07	10.9	14.91	3.2
Truck drivers	15.85	13.9	15.86	14.1	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.44	5.7	10.86	7.4	13.54	3.7
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	11.71	6.6	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	11.14	2.8	11.14	2.8	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	14.69	6.2	14.86	6.2	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.58	14.7	8.54	17.8	12.74	4.0
Service	12.09	4.1	9.61	3.5	21.58	7.7
Protective service	15.11	8.1	9.46	1.1	25.46	3.1
Supervisors, police and detectives	37.07	.5	—	—	37.07	.5
Firefighting	21.11	1.8	—	—	21.11	1.8
Police and detectives, public service	27.06	.6	—	—	27.06	.6
Guards and police, except public service	9.63	2.0	9.63	2.0	—	—
Food service	9.05	8.9	9.12	9.1	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.76	26.8	3.76	26.8	—	—
Other food service	11.15	5.6	11.33	5.3	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service	16.12	13.2	16.12	13.2	—	—
Cooks	11.07	3.6	11.07	3.6	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	10.40	1.3	10.40	1.3	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.56	2.7	7.70	2.1	—	—
Health service	10.29	3.7	10.12	4.3	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	12.31	13.1	12.31	13.1	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.79	2.0	9.49	2.2	—	—
Cleaning and building service	9.65	4.8	9.09	4.4	—	—
Maids and housemen	8.65	9.8	8.59	11.3	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	10.10	4.6	9.22	2.8	—	—
Personal service	12.82	17.0	13.03	18.9	—	—

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$10.25	6.0	\$9.89	6.0	\$14.69	9.6
All excluding sales	11.21	7.5	10.76	7.9	14.97	10.6
White collar	11.76	5.6	11.21	5.0	18.71	12.4
White collar excluding sales	18.20	8.3	17.85	9.6	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	24.30	4.3	23.78	4.3	-	-
Professional specialty	25.53	4.6	25.07	5.0	-	-
Health related	27.44	5.7	27.32	6.8	-	-
Registered nurses	26.19	2.7	25.71	2.6	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	18.85	7.0	18.85	7.0	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	8.21	3.6	8.22	3.6	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	8.96	9.0	8.96	9.0	-	-
Cashiers	8.08	1.8	8.08	1.9	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	13.20	9.2	12.02	6.2	-	-
Blue collar	10.71	15.2	10.71	15.2	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.34	3.8	8.34	3.8	-	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	13.18	3.4	13.18	3.4	-	-
Service	7.85	7.4	7.47	6.9	10.89	3.5
Protective service	10.41	5.9	-	-	11.34	.4
Food service	6.38	5.6	6.38	5.6	-	-
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.81	20.8	4.81	20.8	-	-
Waiters and waitresses	4.57	28.6	4.57	28.6	-	-
Other food service	7.30	5.9	7.30	5.9	-	-
Health service	10.17	6.2	10.26	6.1	-	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.24	6.2	10.33	6.2	-	-
Cleaning and building service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$704	3.2	39.5	\$651	4.6	39.7	\$855	2.7	39.2
All excluding sales	717	3.4	39.4	662	5.1	39.6	858	2.7	39.2
White collar	861	3.9	39.6	840	5.7	40.0	909	2.6	38.7
White collar excluding sales	911	4.3	39.5	909	6.5	39.8	915	2.6	38.7
Professional specialty and technical	1,098	3.8	38.6	1,125	6.3	39.1	1,059	2.0	38.0
Professional specialty	1,096	4.6	39.0	1,121	8.5	40.0	1,066	2.1	37.9
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,052	5.3	40.1	1,165	17.1	41.0	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	1,076	6.4	40.0	1,102	7.5	39.5	-	-	-
Registered nurses	1,025	1.8	38.8	1,038	1.6	39.2	-	-	-
Pharmacists	1,721	1.0	40.0	1,721	1.0	40.0	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	1,691	1.8	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	1,143	1.6	36.7	-	-	-	1,145	1.6	36.5
Secondary school teachers	1,229	1.2	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	671	5.4	40.5	732	8.8	40.8	581	1.1	40.0
Social workers	662	5.7	40.5	716	9.1	40.9	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	1,963	5.2	40.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers	1,963	5.2	40.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	1,109	4.2	36.0	1,138	4.3	35.6	775	11.0	40.0
Radiological technicians	931	3.8	40.0	931	3.8	40.0	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	698	.5	39.8	699	.7	39.8	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	749	10.2	39.8	757	10.7	39.7	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,420	15.9	41.4	1,595	21.1	42.4	1,137	8.5	39.8
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,696	21.8	42.1	2,010	27.3	43.9	1,224	14.2	39.6
Financial managers	1,868	21.3	42.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	1,473	13.5	38.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	2,192	35.5	44.1	2,660	36.3	45.8	-	-	-
Management related	1,128	9.1	40.6	1,180	12.6	41.0	1,036	9.8	40.0
Accountants and auditors	1,079	8.5	41.6	1,090	10.6	42.1	-	-	-
Other financial officers	1,607	34.4	40.3	1,607	34.4	40.3	-	-	-
Management related, n.e.c.	1,114	14.1	39.9	1,288	12.9	39.8	-	-	-
Sales	557	6.5	40.5	560	6.6	40.5	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales	907	17.0	45.9	907	17.0	45.9	-	-	-
Sales, other business services	660	8.8	39.5	660	8.8	39.5	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	396	6.7	38.2	396	6.7	38.2	-	-	-
Cashiers	393	7.2	39.1	388	8.0	39.0	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	537	3.6	39.8	526	4.5	39.9	565	6.6	39.6
Supervisors, general office	840	6.8	40.7	841	6.9	40.7	-	-	-
Secretaries	625	3.9	39.7	615	6.2	39.6	639	5.1	39.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Administrative support, including clerical —Continued									
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	\$373	18.3	40.0	\$373	18.3	40.0	—	—	—
Receptionists	425	2.8	39.7	425	2.8	39.7	—	—	—
Information clerks, n.e.c.	436	3.0	39.6	436	3.0	39.6	—	—	—
Order clerks	609	8.5	40.0	609	8.5	40.0	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	547	11.5	38.9	638	12.6	39.9	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	545	4.4	39.5	526	5.0	39.8	\$622	2.8	38.4
Billing clerks	414	8.5	39.5	414	8.5	39.5	—	—	—
Telephone operators	406	8.1	40.0	366	4.8	40.0	—	—	—
Dispatchers	441	21.1	39.6	—	—	—	611	12.5	39.1
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	520	8.3	40.0	520	8.3	40.0	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	479	11.0	40.0	440	9.3	40.0	—	—	—
General office clerks	512	6.3	39.9	514	9.6	40.0	507	1.4	39.9
Data entry keyers	430	3.9	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	539	4.6	39.9	514	6.2	40.0	—	—	—
Blue collar	547	4.6	39.9	516	5.1	40.1	654	5.6	39.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	672	5.0	40.1	635	5.4	40.1	834	3.2	40.0
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	599	13.1	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	485	20.6	40.0	410	17.8	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	561	7.3	39.2	567	10.6	40.3	550	4.3	36.9
Truck drivers	645	12.9	40.7	645	13.1	40.7	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	458	5.8	40.0	435	7.5	40.0	542	3.7	40.0
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	469	6.6	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	442	3.3	39.6	442	3.3	39.6	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	588	6.2	40.0	595	6.2	40.0	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	383	14.7	40.0	341	17.8	40.0	510	4.0	40.0
Service	471	5.0	39.0	370	4.8	38.5	883	8.2	40.9
Protective service	610	8.3	40.4	378	1.1	39.9	1,050	3.6	41.2
Supervisors, police and detectives	1,483	.5	40.0	—	—	—	1,483	.5	40.0
Firefighting	1,080	.2	51.2	—	—	—	1,080	.2	51.2
Police and detectives, public service	1,084	.7	40.0	—	—	—	1,084	.7	40.0
Guards and police, except public service	384	2.2	39.9	384	2.2	39.9	—	—	—
Food service	349	11.8	38.6	351	12.2	38.5	—	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	141	30.5	37.5	141	30.5	37.5	—	—	—
Other food service	435	6.3	39.0	442	6.1	39.0	—	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service	677	13.1	42.0	677	13.1	42.0	—	—	—
Cooks	433	3.2	39.1	433	3.2	39.1	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Service —Continued									
Food service—Continued									
Other food service—Continued									
Kitchen workers, food preparation	\$390	6.4	37.5	\$390	6.4	37.5	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	279	5.1	36.9	281	5.9	36.5	—	—	—
Health service	407	3.4	39.5	400	3.9	39.5	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing ..	477	12.8	38.8	477	12.8	38.8	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	389	1.8	39.7	377	2.0	39.7	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	386	4.8	40.0	363	4.4	40.0	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	346	9.8	40.0	344	11.3	40.0	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	404	4.6	40.0	368	2.9	39.9	—	—	—
Personal service	381	14.0	29.7	376	15.1	28.9	—	—	—

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to

cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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.

⁵ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

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

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$35,849	3.2	2,013	\$33,770	4.6	2,057	\$41,351	2.7	1,895
All excluding sales	36,423	3.4	2,005	34,306	5.1	2,052	41,484	2.7	1,893
White collar	43,321	3.9	1,994	43,455	5.7	2,069	43,037	2.6	1,834
White collar excluding sales	45,610	4.3	1,976	46,977	6.5	2,060	43,259	2.6	1,832
Professional specialty and technical	53,051	3.8	1,866	57,676	6.3	2,002	47,225	2.0	1,693
Professional specialty	52,356	4.6	1,865	57,265	8.5	2,044	47,390	2.1	1,684
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	54,678	5.3	2,087	60,581	17.1	2,132	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	55,937	6.4	2,077	57,295	7.5	2,056	-	-	-
Registered nurses	53,290	1.8	2,019	53,966	1.6	2,037	-	-	-
Pharmacists	89,514	1.0	2,080	89,514	1.0	2,080	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	69,431	1.8	1,591	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	47,388	1.6	1,524	-	-	-	47,519	1.6	1,517
Secondary school teachers	49,956	1.2	1,533	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	34,888	5.4	2,106	38,081	8.8	2,123	30,205	1.1	2,080
Social workers	34,410	5.7	2,107	37,219	9.1	2,126	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	102,086	5.2	2,087	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers	102,086	5.2	2,087	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	57,680	4.2	1,871	59,169	4.3	1,853	40,300	11.0	2,080
Radiological technicians	48,426	3.8	2,080	48,426	3.8	2,080	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	36,300	.5	2,072	36,343	.7	2,070	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	38,949	10.2	2,067	39,387	10.7	2,066	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	73,865	15.9	2,154	82,953	21.1	2,206	59,135	8.5	2,068
Executives, administrators, and managers	88,215	21.8	2,192	104,521	27.3	2,281	63,667	14.2	2,058
Financial managers	97,126	21.3	2,183	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	76,581	13.5	1,978	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	114,001	35.5	2,294	138,328	36.3	2,383	-	-	-
Management related	58,649	9.1	2,113	61,383	12.6	2,132	53,850	9.8	2,080
Accountants and auditors	56,112	8.5	2,164	56,677	10.6	2,191	-	-	-
Other financial officers	83,585	34.4	2,095	83,585	34.4	2,095	-	-	-
Management related, n.e.c.	57,916	14.1	2,077	66,974	12.9	2,070	-	-	-
Sales	28,957	6.5	2,106	29,120	6.6	2,106	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales	47,169	17.0	2,388	47,169	17.0	2,388	-	-	-
Sales, other business services	34,308	8.8	2,053	34,308	8.8	2,053	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	20,599	6.7	1,984	20,599	6.7	1,984	-	-	-
Cashiers	20,442	7.2	2,032	20,192	8.0	2,026	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	27,672	3.6	2,051	27,357	4.5	2,073	28,507	6.6	1,995
Supervisors, general office	43,703	6.8	2,117	43,754	6.9	2,117	-	-	-
Secretaries	32,516	3.9	2,064	31,973	6.2	2,059	33,210	5.1	2,071

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Administrative support, including clerical —Continued									
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	\$19,385	18.3	2,080	\$19,385	18.3	2,080	—	—	—
Receptionists	22,121	2.8	2,064	22,121	2.8	2,064	—	—	—
Information clerks, n.e.c.	22,675	3.0	2,058	22,675	3.0	2,058	—	—	—
Order clerks	31,669	8.5	2,080	31,669	8.5	2,080	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	28,438	11.5	2,023	33,172	12.6	2,075	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	27,344	4.4	1,984	27,377	5.0	2,069	\$27,224	2.8	1,681
Billing clerks	21,544	8.5	2,054	21,544	8.5	2,054	—	—	—
Telephone operators	21,109	8.1	2,079	19,041	4.8	2,078	—	—	—
Dispatchers	22,954	21.1	2,057	—	—	—	31,797	12.5	2,033
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	27,027	8.3	2,080	27,027	8.3	2,080	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	24,920	11.0	2,080	22,874	9.3	2,080	—	—	—
General office clerks	26,621	6.3	2,077	26,748	9.6	2,077	26,384	1.4	2,076
Data entry keyers	22,372	3.9	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	28,036	4.6	2,076	26,753	6.2	2,080	—	—	—
Blue collar	28,122	4.6	2,052	26,847	5.1	2,086	32,417	5.6	1,938
Precision production, craft, and repair	34,958	5.0	2,086	33,009	5.4	2,088	43,354	3.2	2,080
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	31,149	13.1	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	25,204	20.6	2,080	21,344	17.8	2,080	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	27,644	7.3	1,929	29,486	10.6	2,096	24,514	4.3	1,644
Truck drivers	33,527	12.9	2,115	33,552	13.1	2,116	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	23,815	5.8	2,081	22,608	7.5	2,082	28,163	3.7	2,080
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	24,364	6.6	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	22,967	3.3	2,061	22,967	3.3	2,061	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	30,561	6.2	2,080	30,917	6.2	2,080	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	19,918	14.7	2,080	17,757	17.8	2,080	26,497	4.0	2,080
Service	24,433	5.0	2,020	19,222	4.8	2,001	45,262	8.2	2,097
Protective service	31,724	8.3	2,100	19,646	1.1	2,076	54,589	3.6	2,144
Supervisors, police and detectives	77,107	.5	2,080	—	—	—	77,107	.5	2,080
Firefighting	56,171	.2	2,661	—	—	—	56,171	.2	2,661
Police and detectives, public service	56,345	.7	2,082	—	—	—	56,345	.7	2,082
Guards and police, except public service	19,965	2.2	2,074	19,965	2.2	2,074	—	—	—
Food service	17,979	11.8	1,987	18,271	12.2	2,004	—	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	7,330	30.5	1,950	7,330	30.5	1,950	—	—	—
Other food service	22,324	6.3	2,003	22,961	6.1	2,027	—	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service	35,195	13.1	2,184	35,195	13.1	2,184	—	—	—
Cooks	22,493	3.2	2,032	22,493	3.2	2,032	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Service —Continued									
Other food service—Continued									
Kitchen workers, food preparation	\$20,285	6.4	1,950	\$20,285	6.4	1,950	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	13,930	5.1	1,843	14,623	5.9	1,898	—	—	—
Health service	21,168	3.4	2,056	20,787	3.9	2,054	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing ..	24,809	12.8	2,016	24,809	12.8	2,016	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	20,236	1.8	2,067	19,597	2.0	2,065	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	20,061	4.8	2,079	18,881	4.4	2,078	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	17,987	9.8	2,080	17,862	11.3	2,080	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	20,995	4.6	2,078	19,148	2.9	2,076	—	—	—
Personal service	19,819	14.0	1,546	19,561	15.1	1,501	—	—	—

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to

cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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.

⁵ 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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$17.15	3.1	\$15.72	4.4	\$21.63	2.3
All excluding sales	17.71	3.3	16.24	4.9	21.73	2.3
White collar	20.95	3.6	20.02	5.2	23.37	2.6
1	8.21	4.7	7.83	4.0	—	—
2	9.46	3.8	9.50	4.0	8.93	1.5
3	10.88	2.0	10.67	2.2	12.33	4.7
4	14.03	3.1	13.44	3.2	15.75	1.2
5	15.56	2.8	15.74	3.6	15.14	5.6
6	19.02	5.6	19.94	5.6	16.07	10.8
7	19.31	5.2	19.63	5.3	15.48	11.5
8	28.04	2.3	23.39	3.8	29.60	3.1
9	27.30	3.3	27.72	4.7	26.49	4.3
10	32.55	10.3	32.55	10.3	—	—
11	58.04	7.2	60.22	9.5	—	—
12	30.86	4.4	36.81	13.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	37.73	36.1	38.06	36.7	—	—
White collar excluding sales	22.92	4.0	22.60	6.0	23.54	2.7
1	8.75	6.7	8.20	10.0	—	—
2	9.71	3.9	9.79	4.2	—	—
3	11.50	2.3	11.26	2.4	12.54	6.3
4	14.40	2.9	13.64	2.7	15.88	1.1
5	15.38	2.6	15.52	3.0	15.14	5.6
6	18.69	7.8	19.84	8.1	16.07	10.8
7	18.65	4.6	18.94	4.7	15.48	11.5
8	28.04	2.3	23.39	3.8	29.60	3.1
9	28.10	2.4	29.02	3.1	26.49	4.3
10	32.53	10.4	32.53	10.4	—	—
11	58.04	7.2	60.22	9.5	—	—
12	30.86	4.4	36.81	13.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	46.43	29.3	47.09	29.6	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	28.30	4.0	28.56	6.4	27.90	2.5
Professional specialty	28.00	4.7	27.88	8.4	28.14	2.2
7	17.77	5.2	18.32	4.5	—	—
8	29.26	1.4	23.64	5.3	30.84	.6
9	26.79	2.5	27.49	2.6	25.43	5.1
10	32.50	11.0	32.50	11.0	—	—
11	48.09	5.5	48.71	5.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	35.52	29.6	35.52	29.6	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	26.21	5.2	28.41	14.4	—	—
9	26.12	5.2	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	26.98	5.4	27.81	6.1	—	—
7	21.13	10.3	23.84	1.6	—	—
8	25.46	.9	25.57	.7	—	—
9	26.63	1.9	27.38	1.5	—	—
10	28.24	25.1	28.24	25.1	—	—
11	43.10	.8	43.10	.8	—	—
Registered nurses	26.37	1.2	26.42	1.4	—	—
7	24.19	1.1	24.19	1.1	—	—
8	25.89	.9	25.89	.9	—	—
9	26.80	1.0	26.99	1.0	—	—
Pharmacists	43.08	1.0	43.08	1.0	—	—
11	43.10	.8	43.10	.8	—	—
Teachers, college and university	43.51	2.4	—	—	—	—
9	35.99	11.2	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	31.07	1.7	26.88	7.4	31.33	1.8
Elementary school teachers	31.29	.8	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers	32.59	.3	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.68	6.6	18.02	10.6	14.52	1.1
7	13.73	2.5	—	—	—	—
Social workers	16.46	7.0	17.63	11.0	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued						
Professional specialty –Continued						
Social, recreation, and religious workers –Continued						
Social workers –Continued						
7	\$13.73	2.5	–	–	–	–
Lawyers and judges	48.92	5.8	–	–	–	–
Lawyers	48.92	5.8	–	–	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Technical	30.29	5.7	\$31.29	6.1	\$19.37	11.0
4	13.87	10.7	12.76	12.0	–	–
5	17.63	2.7	17.87	2.9	–	–
6	20.51	10.6	20.22	11.2	–	–
7	23.37	4.0	23.34	4.1	–	–
8	22.77	2.3	–	–	–	–
Radiological technicians	23.28	3.8	23.28	3.8	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	17.83	1.9	17.92	2.2	–	–
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	18.83	10.2	19.05	10.7	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	34.27	14.7	37.54	19.4	28.60	9.0
7	17.85	7.2	17.58	7.6	–	–
8	21.89	4.3	22.74	3.7	–	–
9	31.11	6.1	33.67	6.8	28.02	6.3
11	47.18	15.9	46.17	28.6	–	–
12	28.88	4.6	–	–	–	–
Not able to be leveled	59.19	31.5	60.84	31.8	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	40.25	20.4	45.83	25.7	30.94	15.3
9	30.41	8.4	34.56	5.0	26.19	.7
11	43.92	11.3	39.69	21.7	–	–
Not able to be leveled	67.82	35.2	70.47	35.6	–	–
Financial managers	44.49	19.6	–	–	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	38.72	14.2	–	–	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	49.70	32.9	58.04	34.6	–	–
9	32.40	9.1	35.82	3.5	–	–
Not able to be leveled	103.97	36.3	103.97	36.3	–	–
Management related	27.76	8.2	28.79	11.2	25.89	9.8
7	20.29	4.8	20.35	5.5	–	–
8	21.89	4.3	22.74	3.7	–	–
9	32.06	8.8	32.66	13.4	31.15	7.2
Accountants and auditors	25.93	5.6	25.87	7.1	–	–
Other financial officers	39.89	29.7	39.89	29.7	–	–
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	21.99	7.8	–	–	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	27.89	14.1	32.36	12.6	–	–
Sales	12.23	4.1	12.27	4.1	–	–
1	7.60	1.1	7.60	1.1	–	–
2	9.12	6.4	9.13	6.6	–	–
3	9.77	3.3	9.75	3.4	–	–
4	13.07	6.1	13.08	6.4	–	–
5	16.35	10.4	16.35	10.4	–	–
6	20.19	21.6	20.19	21.6	–	–
7	26.99	13.5	26.99	13.5	–	–
Supervisors, sales	19.75	13.7	19.75	13.7	–	–
Sales, other business services	16.71	9.3	16.71	9.3	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	9.96	7.1	9.96	7.1	–	–
Cashiers	9.20	4.5	9.11	4.8	–	–
1	7.69	1.9	7.69	1.9	–	–
3	9.55	1.5	9.51	1.6	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	13.48	3.2	13.14	4.2	14.39	6.0
1	8.75	6.7	8.20	10.0	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical –Continued						
2	\$9.71	3.9	\$9.79	4.2	–	–
3	11.50	2.4	11.27	2.4	\$12.54	6.3
4	14.44	2.9	13.71	2.7	15.84	1.1
5	15.29	2.9	15.47	3.0	15.04	6.4
6	18.45	7.1	19.74	4.3	–	–
7	18.36	10.0	18.35	10.0	–	–
Supervisors, general office	20.64	8.4	20.66	8.5	–	–
Secretaries	15.73	4.0	15.49	6.8	16.04	4.7
3	10.07	5.3	10.07	5.3	–	–
4	14.29	6.1	13.13	2.2	–	–
5	15.80	6.6	14.91	6.4	16.25	7.8
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	10.91	14.9	10.91	14.9	–	–
4	15.30	6.6	15.30	6.6	–	–
Receptionists	10.72	2.8	10.72	2.8	–	–
Information clerks, n.e.c.	10.64	4.0	10.64	4.0	–	–
Order clerks	15.23	8.5	15.23	8.5	–	–
Records clerks, n.e.c.	15.44	9.0	15.99	12.6	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.79	4.6	13.23	4.9	16.19	3.5
3	12.32	4.8	11.84	3.4	–	–
4	14.76	7.8	13.60	8.0	–	–
5	14.94	10.8	–	–	–	–
Billing clerks	10.49	9.1	10.49	9.1	–	–
Telephone operators	10.15	8.1	9.16	4.9	–	–
Mail clerks, except postal service	13.32	1.1	13.32	1.1	–	–
Dispatchers	11.16	21.6	–	–	15.64	11.3
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	12.88	7.6	12.88	7.6	–	–
Stock and inventory clerks	11.98	11.0	10.99	9.2	–	–
General office clerks	12.82	6.3	12.87	9.6	12.71	1.6
2	10.04	11.7	–	–	–	–
3	12.17	2.1	12.12	2.8	–	–
4	13.01	4.2	–	–	–	–
Data entry keyers	10.76	3.9	10.26	3.1	–	–
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.19	4.4	12.56	4.8	–	–
Blue collar	13.52	4.4	12.71	5.1	16.73	4.4
1	8.50	7.4	7.80	4.3	–	–
2	10.46	7.5	10.38	7.9	–	–
3	13.81	5.1	13.77	6.2	13.96	8.4
4	15.63	4.0	15.50	5.3	16.15	.5
5	18.14	5.1	17.40	4.6	20.26	5.2
6	20.85	4.0	20.23	6.3	21.43	2.7
7	21.70	5.3	21.18	7.2	22.57	5.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.76	5.2	15.81	5.6	20.84	3.2
3	11.71	15.1	11.71	15.1	–	–
5	18.70	6.6	17.71	7.7	20.37	4.5
6	20.87	4.0	20.23	6.3	–	–
7	21.17	7.0	21.38	8.2	–	–
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.98	13.1	–	–	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.11	20.6	10.26	17.8	–	–
2	10.55	1.9	10.55	1.9	–	–
5	17.99	11.7	17.99	11.7	–	–
Assemblers	11.77	11.1	11.77	11.1	–	–
Transportation and material moving	14.55	7.1	14.41	10.9	14.91	3.2
2	9.76	22.3	9.70	23.0	–	–
3	14.44	8.7	16.10	19.8	–	–
4	16.67	5.1	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.10	5.4	10.51	6.8	13.54	3.7
1	9.11	8.5	8.26	5.9	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004** — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
—Continued						
2	\$11.21	5.7	\$11.11	6.1	—	—
3	14.90	4.9	14.78	5.8	—	—
4	13.72	6.1	—	—	\$15.86	2.1
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	11.40	8.2	—	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	14.51	5.8	14.66	5.8	—	—
3	16.50	3.2	16.85	3.9	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.54	14.3	8.52	17.2	12.74	4.0
2	13.64	8.0	—	—	—	—
Service	11.53	4.7	9.29	4.0	20.76	6.7
1	6.75	13.7	6.68	14.4	—	—
2	8.34	4.7	8.02	4.1	—	—
3	8.60	4.4	8.43	4.8	10.94	5.1
4	11.60	3.5	11.31	3.1	—	—
5	19.44	11.3	19.62	18.1	19.14	5.3
7	22.96	2.3	—	—	25.47	.7
9	33.75	.2	—	—	33.75	.2
Not able to be leveled	15.40	8.6	15.40	8.6	—	—
Protective service	14.84	7.8	9.46	1.1	24.28	3.9
1	8.28	11.9	—	—	—	—
3	8.99	1.0	8.95	1.0	—	—
4	11.73	6.1	—	—	—	—
5	17.19	8.5	—	—	19.14	5.3
7	25.47	.7	—	—	25.47	.7
9	33.75	.2	—	—	33.75	.2
Supervisors, police and detectives	37.07	.5	—	—	37.07	.5
Supervisors, guards	12.37	10.8	—	—	—	—
Firefighting	21.11	1.8	—	—	21.11	1.8
7	20.97	3.4	—	—	20.97	3.4
Police and detectives, public service	27.06	.6	—	—	27.06	.6
7	27.04	.8	—	—	27.04	.8
Guards and police, except public service	9.63	1.7	9.63	1.7	—	—
3	9.19	2.7	9.19	2.7	—	—
Protective service, n.e.c.	8.30	6.7	—	—	15.03	12.0
Food service	8.49	9.6	8.54	9.8	—	—
1	5.95	18.3	5.92	19.2	—	—
2	7.03	4.1	7.03	4.1	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.02	24.0	4.02	24.0	—	—
1	3.24	26.9	3.24	26.9	—	—
2	5.96	15.0	5.96	15.0	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.27	24.3	3.27	24.3	—	—
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	5.59	32.0	5.59	32.0	—	—
Other food service	10.43	5.6	10.55	5.5	—	—
1	7.77	1.9	7.89	1.3	—	—
2	7.71	6.4	7.71	6.4	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service	16.12	13.2	16.12	13.2	—	—
Cooks	11.08	3.4	11.08	3.4	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.51	9.8	8.51	9.8	—	—
2	7.91	10.8	7.91	10.8	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.45	4.5	7.54	4.4	—	—
1	7.42	5.9	7.54	5.9	—	—
2	7.56	3.9	7.56	3.9	—	—
Health service	10.27	3.4	10.15	3.9	—	—
2	9.41	2.0	9.34	2.0	—	—
3	11.08	7.5	11.61	8.7	—	—
4	11.43	7.5	10.94	8.5	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	12.16	12.7	12.16	12.7	—	—
4	10.84	10.3	10.84	10.3	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.88	1.3	9.68	1.5	—	—
2	9.41	2.0	9.34	2.0	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Health service —Continued						
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants —Continued						
3	\$11.18	7.5	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	9.22	7.2	\$8.62	7.3	—	—
1	8.20	12.2	8.13	13.2	—	—
2	10.10	9.3	8.40	6.2	—	—
Maids and housemen	8.64	9.3	8.58	10.6	—	—
1	8.83	8.5	8.79	10.1	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	9.37	7.4	8.42	4.6	—	—
1	7.51	14.2	7.51	14.2	—	—
2	10.67	5.7	—	—	—	—
Personal service	12.30	17.6	12.56	20.4	—	—
2	6.91	5.2	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	8.57	3.9	—	—	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² 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.

³ All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

⁴ 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.

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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 4-2. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$17.81	3.1	\$16.42	4.6	\$21.83	2.3
All excluding sales	18.17	3.3	16.72	5.0	21.91	2.3
White collar	21.73	3.8	21.00	5.5	23.46	2.5
1	8.45	5.5	8.00	5.7	—	—
2	9.84	4.5	9.91	4.8	—	—
3	11.26	2.2	11.07	2.4	12.33	4.7
4	14.03	2.8	13.54	3.3	15.53	1.1
5	15.65	2.6	15.89	3.4	15.14	5.6
6	19.01	5.7	19.96	5.6	16.07	10.8
7	19.31	5.1	19.64	5.3	15.48	11.5
8	28.13	2.4	23.27	4.1	29.60	3.1
9	27.29	3.4	27.73	4.9	26.44	4.4
10	32.40	10.7	32.40	10.7	—	—
11	58.44	7.0	60.72	9.4	—	—
12	30.86	4.4	36.81	13.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	39.01	36.6	39.37	37.2	—	—
White collar excluding sales	23.08	4.1	22.81	6.2	23.62	2.5
1	8.75	6.7	8.20	10.0	—	—
2	9.58	4.1	9.65	4.5	—	—
3	11.58	2.0	11.35	1.9	12.54	6.3
4	14.22	2.6	13.54	2.9	15.67	1.3
5	15.32	2.7	15.44	3.1	15.14	5.6
6	18.68	8.0	19.86	8.4	16.07	10.8
7	18.65	4.5	18.94	4.6	15.48	11.5
8	28.13	2.4	23.27	4.1	29.60	3.1
9	28.11	2.6	29.08	3.3	26.44	4.4
10	32.37	10.8	32.37	10.8	—	—
11	58.44	7.0	60.72	9.4	—	—
12	30.86	4.4	36.81	13.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	46.76	29.4	47.44	29.7	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	28.44	4.1	28.80	6.6	27.89	2.6
Professional specialty	28.08	4.8	28.02	8.7	28.14	2.3
7	17.74	5.2	—	—	—	—
8	29.41	1.4	23.51	6.1	30.84	.6
9	26.74	2.6	27.50	2.7	25.29	5.1
10	32.33	11.6	32.33	11.6	—	—
11	48.09	5.5	48.71	5.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	36.57	33.5	36.57	33.5	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	26.21	5.2	28.41	14.4	—	—
9	26.12	5.2	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	26.93	6.4	27.86	7.3	—	—
7	20.50	11.2	23.27	2.2	—	—
8	25.47	1.0	25.60	.8	—	—
9	26.52	2.2	27.39	2.0	—	—
Registered nurses	26.39	1.2	26.50	1.2	—	—
7	23.65	.2	23.65	.2	—	—
8	25.84	.8	25.84	.8	—	—
9	26.90	1.1	27.19	.7	—	—
Pharmacists	43.04	1.0	43.04	1.0	—	—
Teachers, college and university	43.65	2.5	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	31.10	1.7	—	—	31.33	1.8
Secondary school teachers	32.59	.3	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.57	5.8	17.94	9.8	14.52	1.1
7	13.85	2.7	—	—	—	—
Social workers	16.33	6.0	17.51	10.1	—	—
7	13.85	2.7	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	48.92	5.8	—	—	—	—
Lawyers	48.92	5.8	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued						
Professional specialty –Continued						
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.						
Technical	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	\$30.83	6.0	\$31.94	6.5	\$19.37	11.0
5	13.87	10.7	12.76	12.0	–	–
6	17.36	2.8	17.62	3.8	–	–
7	20.59	11.1	20.29	11.9	–	–
8	23.37	4.0	23.34	4.1	–	–
8	22.77	2.3	–	–	–	–
Radiological technicians	23.28	3.8	23.28	3.8	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	17.52	.6	17.56	.7	–	–
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	18.84	10.3	19.06	10.8	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial						
7	34.30	14.7	37.60	19.5	28.60	9.0
8	17.85	7.2	17.58	7.6	–	–
9	21.89	4.3	22.74	3.7	–	–
11	31.11	6.1	33.67	6.8	28.02	6.3
12	48.00	15.4	47.55	28.2	–	–
12	28.88	4.6	–	–	–	–
Not able to be leveled	59.19	31.5	60.84	31.8	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	40.25	20.4	45.83	25.7	30.94	15.3
9	30.41	8.4	34.56	5.0	26.19	.7
11	43.92	11.3	39.69	21.7	–	–
Not able to be leveled	67.82	35.2	70.47	35.6	–	–
Financial managers	44.49	19.6	–	–	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	38.72	14.2	–	–	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	49.70	32.9	58.04	34.6	–	–
9	32.40	9.1	35.82	3.5	–	–
Not able to be leveled	103.97	36.3	103.97	36.3	–	–
Management related	27.76	8.2	28.79	11.4	25.89	9.8
7	20.29	4.8	20.35	5.5	–	–
8	21.89	4.3	22.74	3.7	–	–
9	32.06	8.8	32.66	13.4	31.15	7.2
Accountants and auditors	25.93	5.6	25.87	7.1	–	–
Other financial officers	39.89	29.7	39.89	29.7	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	27.89	14.1	32.36	12.6	–	–
Sales						
1	13.75	5.2	13.83	5.2	–	–
2	7.75	1.8	7.75	1.8	–	–
3	10.40	9.0	10.45	9.3	–	–
4	10.42	5.1	10.43	5.4	–	–
5	13.50	6.7	13.54	7.0	–	–
6	17.28	8.8	17.28	8.8	–	–
7	20.19	21.6	20.19	21.6	–	–
7	26.99	13.5	26.99	13.5	–	–
Supervisors, sales	19.75	13.7	19.75	13.7	–	–
Sales, other business services	16.71	9.3	16.71	9.3	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	10.38	8.0	10.38	8.0	–	–
Cashiers	10.06	6.9	9.97	7.6	–	–
2	12.07	13.7	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical						
1	13.49	3.6	13.20	4.6	14.29	6.5
2	8.75	6.7	8.20	10.0	–	–
3	9.58	4.1	9.65	4.5	–	–
4	11.59	2.0	11.36	1.9	12.54	6.3
5	14.25	2.6	13.60	3.0	15.62	1.2
6	15.29	2.9	15.47	3.0	15.04	6.4
7	18.45	7.1	19.74	4.3	–	–
7	18.36	10.0	18.35	10.0	–	–
Supervisors, general office	20.64	8.4	20.66	8.5	–	–
Secretaries	15.75	4.0	15.53	6.7	16.04	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical —Continued						
Secretaries —Continued						
3	\$9.99	5.4	\$9.99	5.4	—	—
4	14.29	6.1	13.13	2.2	—	—
5	15.80	6.6	14.91	6.4	\$16.25	7.8
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	9.32	18.3	9.32	18.3	—	—
Receptionists	10.72	2.8	10.72	2.8	—	—
Information clerks, n.e.c.	11.02	2.7	11.02	2.7	—	—
Order clerks	15.23	8.5	15.23	8.5	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	14.06	10.3	15.99	12.6	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.79	4.6	13.23	4.9	16.19	3.5
3	12.32	4.8	11.84	3.4	—	—
4	14.76	7.8	13.60	8.0	—	—
5	14.94	10.8	—	—	—	—
Billing clerks	10.49	9.1	10.49	9.1	—	—
Telephone operators	10.16	8.1	9.16	4.9	—	—
Dispatchers	11.16	21.6	—	—	15.64	11.3
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	12.99	8.3	12.99	8.3	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	11.98	11.0	11.00	9.3	—	—
General office clerks	12.82	6.3	12.88	9.6	12.71	1.6
2	10.04	11.8	—	—	—	—
3	12.17	2.1	12.12	2.8	—	—
4	13.01	4.2	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	10.76	3.9	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.50	4.6	12.86	6.2	—	—
Blue collar	13.71	4.5	12.87	5.0	16.73	4.4
1	8.62	8.3	7.84	5.0	—	—
2	10.47	7.5	10.39	8.0	—	—
3	13.80	5.2	13.76	6.4	13.96	8.4
4	15.51	3.7	15.34	5.2	16.15	.5
5	18.14	5.1	17.40	4.6	20.26	5.2
6	20.85	4.0	20.23	6.3	21.43	2.7
7	21.70	5.3	21.18	7.2	22.57	5.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.76	5.2	15.81	5.6	20.84	3.2
3	11.71	15.1	11.71	15.1	—	—
5	18.70	6.6	17.71	7.7	20.37	4.5
6	20.87	4.0	20.23	6.3	—	—
7	21.17	7.0	21.38	8.2	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.98	13.1	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.12	20.6	10.26	17.8	—	—
2	10.57	2.0	10.57	2.0	—	—
5	17.99	11.7	17.99	11.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.33	6.8	14.07	10.9	14.91	3.2
2	9.76	22.3	9.70	23.0	—	—
3	14.44	8.7	16.10	19.8	—	—
4	16.64	5.8	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers	15.85	13.9	15.86	14.1	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.44	5.7	10.86	7.4	13.54	3.7
1	9.40	9.7	8.44	7.7	—	—
2	11.24	5.8	11.14	6.1	—	—
3	14.95	5.2	14.84	6.2	—	—
4	13.72	6.1	—	—	15.86	2.1
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	11.71	6.6	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	11.14	2.8	11.14	2.8	—	—
1	10.73	2.0	10.73	2.0	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	14.69	6.2	14.86	6.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers —Continued						
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	\$9.58	14.7	\$8.54	17.8	\$12.74	4.0
2	13.83	7.9	—	—	—	—
Service	12.09	4.1	9.61	3.5	21.58	7.7
1	6.87	15.4	6.84	16.3	—	—
2	8.43	5.5	8.04	4.8	—	—
3	8.57	4.5	8.42	4.8	—	—
4	11.76	4.0	11.43	3.3	—	—
5	20.23	9.0	20.96	14.8	19.14	5.3
7	22.95	2.3	—	—	25.47	.7
9	33.75	.2	—	—	33.75	.2
Protective service	15.11	8.1	9.46	1.1	25.46	3.1
3	8.96	1.1	8.96	1.1	—	—
4	11.79	7.0	—	—	—	—
5	18.64	5.0	—	—	19.14	5.3
7	25.47	.7	—	—	25.47	.7
9	33.75	.2	—	—	33.75	.2
Supervisors, police and detectives	37.07	.5	—	—	37.07	.5
Firefighting	21.11	1.8	—	—	21.11	1.8
7	20.97	3.4	—	—	20.97	3.4
Police and detectives, public service	27.06	.6	—	—	27.06	.6
7	27.04	.8	—	—	27.04	.8
Guards and police, except public service	9.63	2.0	9.63	2.0	—	—
3	9.21	2.7	9.21	2.7	—	—
Food service	9.05	8.9	9.12	9.1	—	—
1	6.05	21.5	6.02	22.9	—	—
2	6.91	7.1	6.91	7.1	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.76	26.8	3.76	26.8	—	—
2	5.36	12.0	5.36	12.0	—	—
Other food service	11.15	5.6	11.33	5.3	—	—
1	8.01	4.4	8.19	4.5	—	—
2	8.32	8.3	8.32	8.3	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service	16.12	13.2	16.12	13.2	—	—
Cooks	11.07	3.6	11.07	3.6	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	10.40	1.3	10.40	1.3	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.56	2.7	7.70	2.1	—	—
1	7.56	3.8	7.76	3.0	—	—
2	7.56	3.9	7.56	3.9	—	—
Health service	10.29	3.7	10.12	4.3	—	—
2	9.47	2.0	9.39	2.1	—	—
3	10.20	.6	10.23	1.0	—	—
4	11.46	8.1	10.93	9.4	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	12.31	13.1	12.31	13.1	—	—
4	10.91	10.5	10.91	10.5	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.79	2.0	9.49	2.2	—	—
2	9.47	2.0	9.39	2.1	—	—
Cleaning and building service	9.65	4.8	9.09	4.4	—	—
1	8.64	9.4	8.59	10.5	—	—
2	10.10	9.3	8.40	6.2	—	—
Maids and housemen	8.65	9.8	8.59	11.3	—	—
1	8.85	9.0	8.81	10.9	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	10.10	4.6	9.22	2.8	—	—
1	8.28	10.7	8.28	10.7	—	—
2	10.67	5.7	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Personal service	\$12.82	17.0	\$13.03	18.9	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² 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.

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 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.

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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 4-3. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$10.25	6.0	\$9.89	6.0	\$14.69	9.6
All excluding sales	11.21	7.5	10.76	7.9	14.97	10.6
White collar	11.76	5.6	11.21	5.0	18.71	12.4
1	7.46	1.7	7.46	1.7	—	—
2	8.28	7.4	8.29	7.6	—	—
3	8.89	2.1	8.89	2.1	—	—
4	13.98	8.4	12.45	4.1	—	—
5	13.54	16.1	13.54	16.1	—	—
7	18.88	16.0	18.88	16.0	—	—
8	24.52	3.2	24.52	3.2	—	—
9	27.64	7.6	27.28	11.1	—	—
White collar excluding sales	18.20	8.3	17.85	9.6	—	—
3	10.05	13.2	10.05	13.2	—	—
4	16.49	5.1	15.51	8.0	—	—
7	18.88	16.0	18.88	16.0	—	—
8	24.52	3.2	24.52	3.2	—	—
9	27.64	7.6	27.28	11.1	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	24.30	4.3	23.78	4.3	—	—
Professional specialty	25.53	4.6	25.07	5.0	—	—
7	18.88	16.0	18.88	16.0	—	—
8	24.52	3.2	24.52	3.2	—	—
9	27.64	7.6	27.28	11.1	—	—
Health related	27.44	5.7	27.32	6.8	—	—
8	25.44	3.8	25.44	3.8	—	—
9	27.50	7.7	27.28	11.1	—	—
Registered nurses	26.19	2.7	25.71	2.6	—	—
9	25.90	5.5	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	18.85	7.0	18.85	7.0	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	8.21	3.6	8.22	3.6	—	—
1	7.46	1.7	7.46	1.7	—	—
2	7.54	2.2	7.54	2.3	—	—
3	8.57	2.5	8.57	2.5	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	8.96	9.0	8.96	9.0	—	—
Cashiers	8.08	1.8	8.08	1.9	—	—
3	8.48	2.6	8.48	2.6	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.20	9.2	12.02	6.2	—	—
3	10.05	13.2	10.05	13.2	—	—
4	16.49	5.1	15.51	8.0	—	—
Blue collar	10.71	15.2	10.71	15.2	—	—
1	7.52	1.3	7.52	1.3	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.34	3.8	8.34	3.8	—	—
1	7.52	1.3	7.52	1.3	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	13.18	3.4	13.18	3.4	—	—
Service	7.85	7.4	7.47	6.9	10.89	3.5
1	6.30	8.1	6.13	7.9	—	—
2	7.97	7.3	7.94	7.5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-3. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service—Continued						
3	\$8.88	14.6	\$8.56	17.9	—	—
4	10.12	11.8	—	—	—	—
Protective service	10.41	5.9	—	—	\$11.34	0.4
Food service	6.38	5.6	6.38	5.6	—	—
1	5.60	7.5	5.60	7.5	—	—
2	7.23	8.7	7.23	8.7	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.81	20.8	4.81	20.8	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.57	28.6	4.57	28.6	—	—
Other food service	7.30	5.9	7.30	5.9	—	—
1	7.01	12.2	7.01	12.2	—	—
Health service	10.17	6.2	10.26	6.1	—	—
2	9.12	5.2	9.12	5.2	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.24	6.2	10.33	6.2	—	—
2	9.12	5.2	9.12	5.2	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² 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.

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 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.

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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 5-1. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$17.81	\$10.25	\$22.20	\$15.49	\$16.79	\$24.63
All excluding sales	18.17	11.21	22.23	16.01	17.32	—
White collar	21.73	11.76	26.16	19.42	20.46	30.75
White-collar excluding sales	23.08	18.20	26.32	21.65	22.22	52.26
Professional specialty and technical	28.44	24.30	33.24	25.83	28.30	—
Professional specialty	28.08	25.53	30.23	26.79	28.00	—
Technical	30.83	18.85	64.61	20.62	30.29	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	34.30	—	33.07	34.49	28.97	82.21
Sales	13.75	8.21	—	12.02	11.45	16.46
Administrative support, including clerical	13.49	13.20	14.73	13.07	13.51	12.14
Blue collar	13.71	10.71	17.92	11.56	13.22	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.76	—	21.52	13.72	16.80	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.12	—	—	10.26	12.11	—
Transportation and material moving	14.33	—	16.32	13.69	13.18	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.44	8.34	14.46	9.67	11.09	—
Service	12.09	7.85	18.58	9.32	11.54	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	3.1	6.0	3.9	4.8	2.8	34.9
All excluding sales	3.3	7.5	4.0	5.4	2.7	—
White collar	3.8	5.6	6.3	5.1	3.0	43.8
White-collar excluding sales	4.1	8.3	6.4	5.7	2.9	48.2
Professional specialty and technical	4.1	4.3	2.4	6.4	4.0	—
Professional specialty	4.8	4.6	1.5	7.5	4.7	—
Technical	6.0	7.0	23.5	4.3	5.7	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14.7	—	8.9	17.0	4.6	33.7
Sales	5.2	3.6	—	4.7	4.8	24.9
Administrative support, including clerical	3.6	9.2	5.2	4.0	3.1	20.8
Blue collar	4.5	15.2	3.0	6.8	4.5	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.2	—	5.3	6.1	5.6	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	20.6	—	—	17.8	20.6	—
Transportation and material moving	6.8	—	4.0	14.9	4.5	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.7	3.8	4.7	6.1	5.4	—
Service	4.1	7.4	9.2	5.1	4.7	—

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

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

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 Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers									
	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ³				Service-producing industries ⁴				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
	Mean									
All occupations	\$15.72	-	-	-	-	-	\$22.64	-	-	-
All excluding sales	16.24	-	-	-	-	-	22.83	-	-	-
White collar	20.02	-	-	-	-	-	26.98	-	-	-
White-collar excluding sales	22.60	-	-	-	-	-	29.15	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	28.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty	27.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	31.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	37.54	-	-	-	-	-	36.39	-	-	-
Sales	12.27	-	-	-	-	-	21.29	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	13.14	-	-	-	-	-	13.37	-	-	-
Blue collar	12.71	-	-	-	-	-	18.70	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.81	-	-	-	-	-	24.17	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	14.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.51	-	-	-	-	-	16.11	-	-	-
Service	9.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	-
All excluding sales	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	-
White collar	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	15.4	-	-	-
White-collar excluding sales	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	15.2	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19.4	-	-	-	-	-	22.3	-	-	-
Sales	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	22.2	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	-	-	-
Blue collar	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	.7	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	17.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-
Service	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

³ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁴ Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

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.

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
Mean					
All occupations	\$15.72	\$14.37	\$16.10	\$14.43	\$20.03
All excluding sales	16.24	14.65	16.71	14.88	20.52
White collar	20.02	20.82	19.86	17.81	24.22
White-collar excluding sales	22.60	23.98	22.34	20.36	25.57
Professional specialty and technical	28.56	31.48	27.94	23.46	34.04
Professional specialty	27.88	35.68	26.48	23.82	31.25
Technical	31.29	22.19	34.76	19.46	40.48
Executive, administrative, and managerial	37.54	30.72	38.75	44.12	31.68
Sales	12.27	11.97	12.33	12.24	12.91
Administrative support, including clerical	13.14	14.18	12.96	12.50	13.91
Blue collar	12.71	11.15	13.31	12.18	17.18
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.81	13.68	16.85	13.67	24.61
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.26	14.81	8.59	7.44	14.24
Transportation and material moving	14.41	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.51	8.55	11.43	10.97	13.13
Service	9.29	9.24	9.31	8.44	11.22
Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All occupations	4.4	15.4	4.5	8.2	5.9
All excluding sales	4.9	16.4	4.8	9.1	6.4
White collar	5.2	17.1	6.0	10.0	5.3
White-collar excluding sales	6.0	15.9	6.7	11.7	5.2
Professional specialty and technical	6.4	20.1	3.9	4.5	3.7
Professional specialty	8.4	24.5	3.9	4.5	6.5
Technical	6.1	6.1	5.0	5.1	2.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19.4	8.0	21.8	30.3	7.5
Sales	4.1	9.9	6.6	8.1	12.9
Administrative support, including clerical	4.2	14.9	3.5	6.3	3.8
Blue collar	5.1	15.6	5.0	6.4	9.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.6	12.3	8.2	9.0	2.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	17.8	.0	11.5	11.8	11.9
Transportation and material moving	10.9	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.8	15.3	6.1	9.4	10.1
Service	4.0	15.6	2.0	2.2	3.4

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.

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

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.00	\$9.47	\$13.80	\$21.60	\$29.71
All excluding sales	7.05	9.85	14.42	22.30	30.27
White collar	8.86	11.72	17.07	25.50	36.07
White collar excluding sales	10.14	13.38	19.29	27.03	37.10
Professional specialty and technical	15.00	19.00	25.39	31.71	41.72
Professional specialty	15.00	20.00	25.83	32.50	42.08
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	18.20	20.19	26.96	30.27	31.71
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	16.85	22.51	25.90	28.50	32.80
Registered nurses	21.60	24.00	26.44	28.33	31.25
Pharmacists	40.96	41.65	42.56	45.20	45.25
Teachers, college and university	21.39	32.47	40.32	46.49	65.92
Teachers, except college and university	22.61	24.28	28.43	38.19	43.72
Elementary school teachers	22.88	24.55	28.69	38.19	43.23
Secondary school teachers	23.33	25.15	30.67	39.45	44.39
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.31	12.84	15.98	19.00	23.35
Social workers	12.31	12.84	15.87	19.00	22.72
Lawyers and judges	28.97	39.62	50.48	58.89	64.90
Lawyers	28.97	39.62	50.48	58.89	64.90
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	14.06	17.00	20.87	26.00	33.00
Radiological technicians	18.50	20.60	23.81	26.44	27.42
Licensed practical nurses	15.50	17.00	17.43	18.91	21.33
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	12.23	15.00	17.63	23.50	27.73
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19.05	21.64	28.75	36.07	48.86
Executives, administrators, and managers	19.49	25.67	30.27	40.69	53.66
Financial managers	25.24	27.48	31.00	53.66	83.89
Administrators, education and related fields	22.32	29.66	40.69	47.80	52.06
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	21.76	27.64	36.07	41.20	123.40
Management related	18.68	19.59	24.12	32.31	38.04
Accountants and auditors	19.29	21.64	24.18	32.31	32.85
Other financial officers	19.62	19.85	30.36	41.88	80.84
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	17.10	17.10	21.30	24.42	28.58
Management related, n.e.c.	19.59	19.59	29.29	38.04	38.04
Sales	7.00	8.00	10.25	15.02	19.41
Supervisors, sales	15.10	15.39	15.68	22.16	26.33
Sales, other business services	10.55	13.34	15.52	20.41	23.73
Sales workers, other commodities	6.90	7.88	9.00	11.35	14.84
Cashiers	6.50	7.30	8.91	10.50	11.96
Administrative support, including clerical	8.43	10.42	12.88	15.90	19.84
Supervisors, general office	13.38	17.00	22.02	24.14	24.76
Secretaries	11.06	12.78	14.49	18.97	22.61
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	6.50	6.50	9.70	13.24	19.19
Receptionists	8.62	10.42	10.42	11.00	12.86
Information clerks, n.e.c.	8.00	9.60	10.79	11.00	12.56
Order clerks	10.00	12.50	15.63	18.39	19.09
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.12	12.01	15.01	18.97	19.75
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.14	11.75	12.75	16.60	18.00
Billing clerks	7.10	8.27	9.70	12.50	14.10
Telephone operators	7.80	8.20	9.80	10.48	12.13
Mail clerks, except postal service	9.00	11.52	13.08	15.05	16.80
Dispatchers	6.50	7.00	9.95	15.19	18.87
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.00	11.00	12.60	14.89	16.14
Stock and inventory clerks	7.80	9.00	11.00	15.54	16.98
General office clerks	8.00	10.71	12.29	14.42	17.31
Data entry keyers	9.00	9.00	10.61	11.62	12.37
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.00	11.66	13.09	14.03	17.54
Blue collar	6.20	8.73	12.70	17.50	21.94

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair	\$7.75	\$12.50	\$17.00	\$21.94	\$25.38
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	11.50	11.85	11.85	16.60	27.17
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.80	6.15	9.94	16.00	23.75
Assemblers	8.00	10.00	11.50	13.15	15.00
Transportation and material moving	7.00	11.13	14.81	18.28	20.36
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.25	7.50	10.75	13.48	18.50
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	7.00	8.66	9.41	13.87	18.90
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	8.50	10.60	13.48	18.50	20.36
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	5.25	6.00	8.85	12.66	14.62
Service	5.75	7.75	9.44	12.00	23.81
Protective service	7.75	8.83	10.75	20.60	28.99
Supervisors, police and detectives	32.94	33.54	35.26	39.96	47.50
Supervisors, guards	9.86	10.75	11.29	13.00	15.00
Firefighting	16.48	18.52	21.38	23.58	25.40
Police and detectives, public service	20.92	23.76	27.92	30.99	32.59
Guards and police, except public service	8.25	8.70	9.44	10.40	11.50
Protective service, n.e.c.	6.50	7.00	7.75	8.50	10.45
Food service	2.13	5.55	8.00	10.71	14.42
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.33	5.23	8.00
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	3.35	8.00
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	2.30	4.50	5.00	7.74	9.85
Other food service	6.30	7.36	9.60	12.00	14.42
Supervisors, food preparation and service	10.71	12.69	14.42	19.94	24.13
Cooks	10.00	10.50	10.81	12.00	12.25
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.00	6.15	9.05	10.50	11.25
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.25	6.75	7.50	8.15	8.95
Health service	8.25	8.83	10.00	10.37	13.00
Health aides, except nursing	8.15	9.08	10.45	13.50	21.35
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.33	8.83	9.98	10.04	12.13
Cleaning and building service	6.25	7.36	9.01	10.25	12.39
Maids and housemen	6.50	7.23	8.97	9.62	10.25
Janitors and cleaners	6.25	7.45	9.01	10.39	13.25
Personal service	3.75	4.75	8.00	9.41	38.05
Service, n.e.c.	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.45	10.84

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 All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$6.75	\$8.75	\$12.00	\$18.38	\$26.44
All excluding sales	6.60	9.00	12.50	19.05	27.30
White collar	8.04	10.61	15.39	23.73	33.00
White collar excluding sales	10.00	12.64	17.31	25.91	37.02
Professional specialty and technical	15.00	18.13	24.71	30.05	40.88
Professional specialty	15.38	19.00	25.36	31.54	41.10
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	20.19	20.19	29.00	36.90	38.22
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	21.00	23.69	26.00	29.08	33.36
Registered nurses	21.97	24.00	26.33	28.30	31.32
Pharmacists	40.96	41.65	42.56	45.20	45.25
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	20.83	23.21	26.14	30.84	34.98
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	11.54	14.71	17.07	21.16	25.06
Social workers	11.54	14.71	17.07	20.15	24.00
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	14.06	17.00	21.29	26.49	33.00
Radiological technicians	18.50	20.60	23.81	26.44	27.42
Licensed practical nurses	15.50	17.00	17.43	19.00	21.50
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	12.22	14.50	18.09	24.02	27.73
Executive, administrative, and managerial	17.10	22.66	29.17	38.04	53.24
Executives, administrators, and managers	14.43	26.00	36.07	42.79	83.89
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	25.75	36.07	38.46	48.53	123.40
Management related	17.15	20.55	24.04	32.31	38.04
Accountants and auditors	19.29	20.82	23.18	32.31	32.31
Other financial officers	19.62	19.85	30.36	41.88	80.84
Management related, n.e.c.	22.27	29.29	38.04	38.04	38.04
Sales	7.00	8.00	10.25	15.10	19.73
Supervisors, sales	15.10	15.39	15.68	22.16	26.33
Sales, other business services	10.55	13.34	15.52	20.41	23.73
Sales workers, other commodities	6.90	7.88	9.00	11.35	14.84
Cashiers	6.50	7.30	8.75	10.45	11.70
Administrative support, including clerical	8.00	10.09	12.50	15.63	19.38
Supervisors, general office	13.38	16.97	22.10	24.14	24.76
Secretaries	10.04	12.78	13.46	20.00	22.99
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	6.50	6.50	9.70	13.24	19.19
Receptionists	8.62	10.42	10.42	11.00	12.86
Information clerks, n.e.c.	8.00	9.60	10.79	11.00	12.56
Order clerks	10.00	12.50	15.63	18.39	19.09
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.01	12.01	16.17	21.26	21.26
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.00	11.20	12.00	16.01	17.45
Billing clerks	7.10	8.27	9.70	12.50	14.10
Telephone operators	7.50	7.80	9.65	10.00	10.48
Mail clerks, except postal service	9.00	11.52	13.08	15.05	16.80
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.00	11.00	12.60	14.89	16.14
Stock and inventory clerks	7.70	8.50	10.00	12.60	16.20
General office clerks	8.00	10.20	13.13	17.31	17.31
Data entry keyers	9.00	9.00	10.14	11.11	12.05
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.30	11.00	12.50	13.46	16.23
Blue collar	6.00	8.00	11.75	16.35	20.28
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.25	11.50	15.56	19.00	25.38
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.80	6.00	8.75	13.43	16.50
Assemblers	8.00	10.00	11.50	13.15	15.00
Transportation and material moving	7.00	10.00	15.30	18.22	20.34

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-2. **Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004** — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	\$6.15	\$7.23	\$9.79	\$12.14	\$18.00
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	8.50	10.84	13.50	18.50	20.36
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	5.25	5.50	6.85	10.75	13.75
Service	5.00	7.25	9.00	10.50	13.00
Protective service	7.00	8.50	9.44	10.50	12.00
Guards and police, except public service	8.25	8.70	9.44	10.40	11.50
Food service	2.13	5.50	8.00	10.71	14.42
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.33	5.23	8.00
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	3.35	8.00
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	2.30	4.50	5.00	7.74	9.85
Other food service	6.50	7.50	9.90	12.00	14.42
Supervisors, food preparation and service	10.71	12.69	14.42	19.94	24.13
Cooks	10.00	10.50	10.81	12.00	12.25
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.00	6.15	9.05	10.50	11.25
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.30	7.00	7.50	8.15	8.95
Health service	8.24	8.80	10.00	10.05	12.73
Health aides, except nursing	8.15	9.08	10.45	13.50	21.35
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.25	8.75	9.75	10.00	11.41
Cleaning and building service	6.25	6.89	8.46	9.62	10.60
Maids and housemen	6.44	7.11	8.80	9.62	10.30
Janitors and cleaners	6.00	6.50	7.84	9.50	10.72
Personal service	3.75	4.75	8.00	8.28	41.59

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 All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$10.53	\$14.14	\$20.27	\$27.04	\$34.46
All excluding sales	10.70	14.19	20.50	27.16	34.53
White collar	11.47	15.00	22.21	29.89	38.76
White collar excluding sales	11.62	15.01	22.41	30.00	38.86
Professional specialty and technical	15.00	22.31	26.90	33.22	42.23
Professional specialty	15.00	22.61	26.96	33.55	42.23
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	22.71	24.50	28.84	38.72	43.78
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.31	12.84	13.80	16.24	17.54
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	14.69	15.26	18.15	23.51	26.93
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19.59	20.86	27.54	31.92	45.14
Executives, administrators, and managers	19.49	23.14	28.75	30.91	49.39
Management related	19.59	19.59	24.35	31.92	34.67
Sales	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	9.09	11.25	14.04	17.41	20.27
Secretaries	11.89	13.50	15.59	18.77	20.27
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.60	14.87	16.12	17.30	18.74
Dispatchers	11.47	11.47	15.34	17.72	22.72
General office clerks	10.27	11.08	12.22	13.71	15.51
Blue collar	10.15	12.27	16.71	21.86	23.75
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.71	18.87	21.94	21.97	23.95
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	10.27	11.37	14.43	18.28	20.88
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.66	10.21	13.87	16.23	18.90
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	10.70	11.03	12.28	14.15	15.21
Service	9.37	12.73	20.92	27.92	31.86
Protective service	15.44	18.56	24.17	29.28	32.94
Supervisors, police and detectives	32.94	33.54	35.26	39.96	47.50
Firefighting	16.48	18.52	21.38	23.58	25.40
Police and detectives, public service	20.92	23.76	27.92	30.99	32.59
Protective service, n.e.c.	10.15	13.38	14.64	18.05	20.47
Food service	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	—	—	—	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—

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 All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.50	\$10.00	\$14.47	\$22.21	\$30.27
All excluding sales	7.47	10.00	14.74	22.95	31.00
White collar	9.64	12.50	17.52	26.00	36.93
White collar excluding sales	10.20	13.40	19.49	27.16	37.42
Professional specialty and technical	15.00	19.00	25.46	31.80	42.00
Professional specialty	15.00	19.90	25.83	32.86	42.23
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	18.20	20.19	26.96	30.27	31.71
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	16.85	22.28	25.83	28.50	32.80
Registered nurses	21.60	24.03	26.26	28.50	31.32
Pharmacists	40.78	41.31	43.10	45.25	45.25
Teachers, college and university	21.39	32.06	40.32	46.49	65.92
Teachers, except college and university	22.61	24.30	28.37	38.19	43.72
Secondary school teachers	23.33	25.15	30.67	39.45	44.39
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.31	12.84	15.87	19.00	22.89
Social workers	12.31	12.84	15.87	18.98	22.60
Lawyers and judges	28.97	39.62	50.48	58.89	64.90
Lawyers	28.97	39.62	50.48	58.89	64.90
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	14.01	17.00	21.00	26.49	33.00
Radiological technicians	18.50	20.60	23.81	26.44	27.42
Licensed practical nurses	15.94	17.00	17.42	18.15	19.30
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	12.23	15.00	17.48	23.50	27.73
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19.05	21.64	28.75	36.07	48.86
Executives, administrators, and managers	19.49	25.67	30.27	40.69	53.66
Financial managers	25.24	27.48	31.00	53.66	83.89
Administrators, education and related fields	22.32	29.66	40.69	47.80	52.06
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	21.76	27.64	36.07	41.20	123.40
Management related	18.59	19.59	24.04	32.31	38.04
Accountants and auditors	19.29	21.64	24.18	32.31	32.85
Other financial officers	19.62	19.85	30.36	41.88	80.84
Management related, n.e.c.	19.59	19.59	29.29	38.04	38.04
Sales	7.73	9.18	12.00	15.39	22.16
Supervisors, sales	15.10	15.39	15.68	22.16	26.33
Sales, other business services	10.55	13.34	15.52	20.41	23.73
Sales workers, other commodities	7.50	8.31	9.24	11.62	14.84
Cashiers	7.00	8.07	10.00	11.10	13.90
Administrative support, including clerical	8.50	10.42	12.94	15.90	19.90
Supervisors, general office	13.38	17.00	22.02	24.14	24.76
Secretaries	11.15	12.78	14.52	18.97	22.61
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	6.50	6.50	7.50	10.00	15.96
Receptionists	8.62	10.42	10.42	11.00	12.86
Information clerks, n.e.c.	9.60	10.00	10.98	11.03	12.99
Order clerks	10.00	12.50	15.63	18.39	19.09
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.35	11.12	12.56	16.34	21.26
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.14	11.75	12.75	16.60	18.00
Billing clerks	7.10	8.27	9.70	12.50	14.10
Telephone operators	7.80	8.20	9.80	10.48	12.13
Dispatchers	6.50	7.00	9.95	15.19	18.87
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.00	12.00	13.40	15.00	16.14
Stock and inventory clerks	7.80	9.00	11.00	15.54	16.98
General office clerks	8.00	10.71	12.29	14.42	17.31
Data entry keyers	9.00	9.00	10.61	11.62	12.37
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.00	11.98	13.46	14.69	17.54
Blue collar	6.25	9.12	12.74	17.55	21.94
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.75	12.50	17.00	21.94	25.38
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	11.50	11.85	11.85	16.60	27.17
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.80	6.15	9.94	16.00	23.75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Transportation and material moving	\$7.00	\$10.61	\$14.43	\$18.12	\$20.50
Truck drivers	8.00	10.00	16.35	20.11	20.59
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.50	8.35	11.00	14.08	18.50
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	8.35	8.66	9.41	13.87	18.90
Stock handlers and baggers	8.69	9.79	11.02	11.75	14.70
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	8.00	10.00	15.45	18.50	20.36
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	5.25	6.00	9.00	12.75	14.62
Service	6.16	8.00	9.75	13.00	24.13
Protective service	7.75	8.75	10.75	21.61	29.11
Supervisors, police and detectives	32.94	33.54	35.26	39.96	47.50
Firefighting	16.48	18.52	21.38	23.58	25.40
Police and detectives, public service	20.92	23.76	27.92	30.99	32.59
Guards and police, except public service	8.00	8.70	9.44	10.50	11.50
Food service	2.13	5.98	8.75	11.00	14.42
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.30	4.80	8.09
Other food service	7.00	7.75	10.50	12.54	15.63
Supervisors, food preparation and service	10.71	12.69	14.42	19.94	24.13
Cooks	10.00	10.50	10.81	12.00	12.25
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.29	9.50	10.67	11.00	11.80
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.13	8.95
Health service	8.40	9.00	10.00	10.36	12.94
Health aides, except nursing	8.20	9.31	10.63	14.00	21.35
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.50	8.87	9.75	10.00	11.24
Cleaning and building service	6.50	7.84	9.25	10.30	12.99
Maids and housemen	6.47	7.21	9.06	9.85	10.25
Janitors and cleaners	7.00	8.91	9.50	10.81	14.32
Personal service	3.75	4.75	8.00	9.59	41.47

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

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

Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$6.00	\$6.83	\$8.25	\$11.77	\$18.97
All excluding sales	5.75	6.76	8.70	13.48	20.60
White collar	6.50	7.10	9.00	12.64	22.50
White collar excluding sales	8.08	12.50	18.00	23.00	28.08
Professional specialty and technical	15.50	21.00	24.00	28.00	30.00
Professional specialty	16.00	22.50	24.50	28.00	32.13
Health related	22.50	23.54	28.00	28.08	31.87
Registered nurses	22.50	24.00	28.00	28.00	29.50
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	15.50	16.50	18.19	21.50	22.00
Executive, administrative, and managerial	-	-	-	-	-
Management related	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	6.26	6.90	7.87	9.05	10.81
Sales workers, other commodities	6.40	6.75	8.65	9.63	12.50
Cashiers	6.25	6.75	8.00	9.05	10.00
Administrative support, including clerical	8.00	10.00	12.50	16.17	19.75
Blue collar	6.00	6.75	8.50	14.14	18.34
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.00	6.45	7.40	9.00	13.30
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.00	12.17	13.42	13.49	20.06
Service	5.15	6.25	8.00	9.44	11.77
Protective service	8.50	9.00	10.15	11.29	12.85
Food service	2.13	5.15	6.27	8.00	8.50
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	5.15	8.00	8.00
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	5.15	8.00	8.00
Other food service	5.95	6.10	6.75	8.15	9.75
Health service	7.80	8.40	10.00	12.00	14.00
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.99	8.40	10.00	12.00	14.00
Cleaning and building service	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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 50 workers or more in goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing); service-producing industries (transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries); and State and local governments. Agriculture, 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 entity.

The Miami–Fort Lauderdale, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Broward and Dade Counties.

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from State unemployment insurance reports. Due to the volatility of industries within the private sector, sampling frames were developed using the most recent month of reference available at the time the sample was selected. The sampling frame was reviewed prior to the survey and, when necessary, missing establishments were added, out-of-business and out-of-scope establishments were removed, and addresses, employment levels, industry classification, and other information were updated. 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 employment 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 follow up 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 Census of Population system
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time versus part-time, union versus nonunion, and time versus 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. Special procedures were

developed for jobs for which a level could not be determined.

In step one, the jobs to be sampled were selected at each establishment by the BLS field economist during a personal visit. 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. Prior to 2002, the number of jobs selected ranged from 8 to 20. Beginning in 2002, the number of jobs selected followed this schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
50–249	6
250 or more	8

The second step of the process entailed classifying the selected jobs into occupations based on their duties. The NCS occupational classification system is based on the 1990 Census of Population. A selected job may fall into any one of about 480 occupational classifications, from accountant to wood lathe operator. For cases in which a job's duties overlapped two or more census classification codes, the duties used to set the wage level were used to classify the job. Classification by primary duties was the fallback.

Each occupational classification is an element of a broader classification known as a major occupational group (MOG). Occupations can fall into any of the following MOGs:

- Professional specialty and technical
- Executive, administrative, and managerial
- Sales
- Administrative support, including clerical
- Precision production, craft, and repair
- Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors
- Transportation and material moving
- Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers
- Service occupations

Appendix B contains a complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the MOG 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. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related occupations. A knowledge guide for each of the 24 families 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>.

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 collection. 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 room and board
- Payments made by third parties (for example, tips, bonuses given by manufacturers to department store salespeople, referral incentives in real estate)
- 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.

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.

Level. A ranking of an occupation based on the requirements of the position. (See the description in the technical note on occupational leveling through point factor analysis for more details on the leveling process.)

Nonunion worker. An employee in an occupation not meeting the conditions for union coverage. (See below.)

Part-time worker. Any employee whom the employer considers to be part time.

Time-based worker. Any employee whose earnings are tied to an hourly rate or salary, and not to a specific level of production.

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

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, 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.

Establishments that were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey had their weights changed to zero. If only partial data were given by a sam-

ple establishment or occupation, or data were missing, the response was treated as a refusal.

Survey response

	<i>Establish- ments</i>
Total in sampling frame	4,662
Total in sample	469
Responding	268
Out of business or not in survey scope	73
Unable or refused to provide data	128

In this survey, the nonresponse rate for private industry exceeded regular survey standards.

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.

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 6-1 through 6-5 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 \$12.79, with a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is from \$12.03 to \$13.55 (\$12.79 minus and plus \$0.76, where \$0.76 is the product of 1.645 times 3.6 percent times \$12.79). 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 by personal visit, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, December 2004**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	714,500	537,600	176,900
All excluding sales	638,200	462,800	175,400
White collar	392,000	277,400	114,600
White-collar excluding sales	315,800	202,600	113,200
Professional specialty and technical	150,900	86,400	64,400
Professional specialty	130,900	67,900	63,000
Technical	20,000	18,500	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	37,800	23,500	14,300
Sales	76,300	74,800	–
Administrative support, including clerical	127,100	92,600	34,400
Blue collar	157,200	125,100	32,200
Precision production, craft, and repair	42,300	34,300	8,000
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	18,600	16,000	–
Transportation and material moving	33,400	–	10,500
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	63,000	51,800	11,100
Service	165,200	135,200	30,000

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. Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey.

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

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