

NEWS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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HIGHLIGHTS OF OCALA, FLORIDA NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY AUGUST 2007

Workers in the Ocala metropolitan area earned an average of \$14.62 per hour in August 2007, according to new survey results from the National Compensation Survey (NCS) released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted wage data for workers in a wide range of occupational groups, including average hourly earnings of \$23.88 for healthcare practitioner and technical occupations and \$12.47 for transportation and material moving occupations. Another occupational group, sales and related occupations, had a mean hourly wage rate of \$10.90. The NCS data available for the Ocala area include earnings for 16 major occupational groups with additional detail for selected occupations within those groups. (See table 1.)

Registered nurses, part of the healthcare practitioner and technical occupational group, earned \$25.27 per hour. Within the transportation and material moving occupations, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers averaged \$14.29 per hour. Retail salespersons, an occupation within the sales and related occupations, registered an average hourly rate of \$11.06, and cashiers earned \$8.35 per hour. (See table 1.)

In the Ocala area, sales and office jobs represented the largest occupational group in the survey at 28 percent. Service accounted for 21 percent; management, professional, and related workers, 21 percent; and production, transportation, and material moving, 18 percent. Natural resources, construction, and maintenance workers accounted for 12 percent.

Broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics is available from NCS for the local area. Full-time workers averaged \$15.36 per hour while their part-time counterparts earned \$9.62. Union workers earned \$20.18 and non-union workers, \$14.12. Workers in establishments with 1-99 workers averaged \$12.89 per hour, those in establishments with 100-499 workers earned \$14.90, and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$18.52.

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

The NCS data provided in the detailed bulletin covered 196 establishments with one or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. Agricultural establishments, private

households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government were excluded from the survey. This sample of establishments represented 92,100 workers in the Ocala Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which is comprised of Marion County in Florida.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Ocala, FL National Compensation Survey August 2007 document which is available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm.

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

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

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All workers	\$14.62	3.0	\$15.36	2.8	\$9.62	9.8
Management occupations	30.72	10.2	30.72	10.2	–	–
General and operations managers	28.53	10.2	28.53	10.2	–	–
Business and financial operations occupations	16.95	21.6	22.28	10.6	–	–
Architecture and engineering occupations	24.73	6.4	24.73	6.4	–	–
Engineers	29.91	8.2	29.91	8.2	–	–
Community and social services occupations	17.21	13.5	17.21	13.5	–	–
Social workers	18.10	13.5	18.10	13.5	–	–
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	15.65	12.8	15.65	12.8	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	22.46	10.9	22.45	11.0	–	–
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.88	3.4	22.63	4.4	32.40	20.3
Registered nurses	25.27	2.8	25.39	3.0	–	–
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	13.61	24.2	13.99	24.3	–	–
Healthcare support occupations	10.57	5.8	10.64	6.1	–	–
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.88	1.9	–	–	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.04	1.5	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.28	8.9	11.28	8.9	–	–
Protective service occupations	16.58	3.2	16.80	3.3	–	–
Bailliffs, correctional officers, and jailers	15.64	5.5	15.64	5.5	–	–
Correctional officers and jailers	15.64	5.5	15.64	5.5	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.61	10.4	7.97	12.2	7.02	7.5
Food preparation workers	7.54	2.9	–	–	7.49	3.4
Fast food and counter workers	7.88	5.3	–	–	7.46	2.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	14.68	4.0	15.72	7.4	–	–
Building cleaning workers	9.66	7.0	–	–	–	–
Sales and related occupations	10.90	3.6	12.01	4.5	8.26	4.6
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	13.22	15.6	15.43	14.2	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	15.43	14.2	15.43	14.2	–	–
Retail sales workers	9.84	5.2	10.76	5.8	7.82	5.2
Cashiers, all workers	8.35	6.1	9.04	9.3	7.47	2.2
Cashiers	8.35	6.1	9.04	9.3	7.47	2.2
Retail salespersons	11.06	5.3	11.77	5.8	8.42	8.7
Office and administrative support occupations	12.80	2.9	13.05	2.7	9.12	8.1
Financial clerks	13.71	7.1	13.80	7.1	–	–
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.55	7.4	15.55	7.4	–	–
Tellers	10.40	2.8	–	–	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.38	6.8	12.74	4.0	–	–
Medical secretaries	11.93	6.8	–	–	–	–
Office clerks, general	10.35	5.5	10.90	5.7	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	14.02	18.9	14.02	18.9	–	–
Carpenters	14.99	4.4	14.99	4.4	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.38	7.1	19.55	7.3	–	–
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	14.44	6.7	14.44	6.7	–	–
Production occupations	14.13	12.2	14.20	12.3	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.47	5.2	13.53	4.9	7.20	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	\$13.29	8.8	\$14.39	5.0	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	14.29	5.3	14.29	5.3	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.08	11.1	12.36	11.3	\$7.65	4.1
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	12.29	13.2	—	—	7.83	1.8
Packers and packagers, hand	7.87	3.1	—	—	7.68	4.6

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

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

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard

Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.