

Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL National Compensation Survey September 2001



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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, or call (202) 691-6199, or send 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 in three formats: An ASCII file containing the published table formats; an ASCII file containing positional columns of data for manipulation as a data base or spreadsheet; and a Portable Document Format (PDF) file containing the entire bulletin.

Results of earlier surveys of this area are also 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 Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL, metropolitan area. Data were collected between March 2001 and April 2002; the average reference month is September 2001. 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 several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the occupational leveling methodology.

NCS products

The Bureau's National Compensation Survey provides data on occupational wages and employee benefits for localities, broad geographic regions, and the Nation as a whole. 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 of benefit plans and their provisions. 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 groups. 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 groups; these estimates are limited to the private sector. Table 5–3 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by major occupational groups within the private sector.

Tables 6–1 through 6–5 present hourly wage percentiles that describe the distribution of hourly earnings for 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. These iterations correspond to those presented in tables 2–1, 2–2, and 2–3. For each published occupation, these percentiles relate to the average hourly earnings of jobs surveyed in establishments. The percentiles do not relate to the hourly earnings of individual workers in these establishment jobs.

Appendix table 1 provides the number of workers represented by the survey by major occupational group. The employment estimates relate to all employers in the area, rather than just to those surveyed.

Table 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001

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	\$15.74	3.2	37.2	\$14.90	4.0	36.9	\$18.98	4.5	38.6
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	19.20	3.4	37.8	18.53	4.3	37.6	21.41	5.0	38.4
Professional specialty and technical	24.32	2.9	38.1	24.69	4.2	38.1	23.66	2.6	38.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.10	7.9	41.0	31.98	9.9	41.9	28.98	11.8	39.1
Sales	11.37	6.5	33.7	11.35	6.6	33.8	-	-	-
Administrative support	12.43	2.5	38.4	12.67	2.9	38.2	11.33	2.8	39.0
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	11.79	3.7	37.4	11.61	4.2	37.3	13.33	3.6	38.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.69	4.5	38.5	14.73	5.4	38.3	14.53	4.1	39.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.41	7.2	39.7	10.41	7.3	39.7	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	11.77	7.7	38.1	11.76	9.7	38.4	11.79	4.2	36.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.04	4.2	34.3	8.93	4.4	34.0	11.01	7.1	40.0
Service occupations ⁵	9.28	4.1	35.4	7.71	4.2	34.4	14.40	5.1	39.0
Full time	16.52	3.2	39.8	15.77	4.0	40.0	19.18	4.5	39.1
Part time	8.26	5.3	23.1	8.04	5.6	23.0	11.93	15.0	25.6
Union	18.41	4.2	38.4	18.93	8.9	38.8	18.20	4.5	38.3
Nonunion	15.27	3.7	37.0	14.67	4.1	36.8	19.82	7.7	38.9
Time	15.48	3.1	37.1	14.54	3.9	36.8	18.98	4.5	38.6
Incentive	23.54	30.9	41.0	23.54	30.9	41.0	-	-	-
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	-	-	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	-	-	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	13.06	9.0	35.1	13.06	9.0	35.1	-	-	-
100-499 workers	14.82	6.4	37.6	14.77	6.6	37.6	16.11	5.3	38.8
500 workers or more	17.49	3.6	37.6	16.17	5.3	36.9	19.21	4.8	38.6

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, 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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001

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	\$15.74	3.2	\$14.90	4.0	\$18.98	4.5
All excluding sales	16.20	3.3	15.38	4.3	19.00	4.5
White collar	19.20	3.4	18.53	4.3	21.41	5.0
White collar excluding sales	20.71	3.3	20.43	4.2	21.45	5.0
Professional specialty and technical	24.32	2.9	24.69	4.2	23.66	2.6
Professional specialty	26.01	3.0	27.12	4.2	24.41	2.4
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.47	5.1	31.67	5.8	—	—
Civil engineers	30.92	5.3	31.13	6.9	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	28.17	5.9	28.99	6.1	21.09	8.7
Computer systems analysts and scientists	27.46	5.8	28.28	6.0	21.09	8.7
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	23.22	8.6	23.48	9.0	—	—
Registered nurses	19.98	1.7	19.87	1.8	—	—
Teachers, college and university	38.37	5.0	—	—	—	—
Other post-secondary teachers	38.43	5.4	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	24.51	.9	18.94	11.9	24.72	.7
Elementary school teachers	24.53	.7	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.44	8.8	—	—	16.86	9.7
Social workers	16.68	9.1	—	—	16.86	9.7
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	30.69	15.9	29.92	17.1	—	—
Technical	17.34	5.3	17.69	5.6	15.42	12.5
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.00	13.8	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	15.09	2.8	15.09	2.8	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	16.36	10.1	16.73	10.0	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	16.69	7.2	15.84	7.3	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.10	7.9	31.98	9.9	28.98	11.8
Executives, administrators, and managers	35.17	9.3	36.65	12.6	32.44	11.5
Administrators, education and related fields	40.07	6.5	26.82	29.4	—	—
Managers, medicine and health	27.19	21.8	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.97	12.3	37.27	12.3	—	—
Management related	24.95	16.0	26.20	18.8	20.21	6.2
Accountants and auditors	23.62	10.9	23.97	14.8	—	—
Management analysts	17.36	2.0	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	20.37	5.6	20.64	5.9	19.57	13.1
Sales	11.37	6.5	11.35	6.6	—	—
Supervisors, sales	14.59	15.6	14.59	15.6	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	12.48	18.5	12.48	18.5	—	—
Cashiers	7.62	6.6	7.62	6.6	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.43	2.5	12.67	2.9	11.33	2.8
Supervisors, general office	18.96	12.1	18.96	12.1	—	—
Secretaries	13.62	6.4	13.91	8.6	12.96	4.0
Receptionists	9.45	4.6	9.51	4.5	—	—
Order clerks	13.99	10.9	14.12	11.5	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.96	9.3	12.06	10.6	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.07	3.3	13.05	3.6	13.36	7.0
Billing clerks	11.08	4.8	11.08	4.8	—	—
Telephone operators	8.91	3.7	—	—	—	—
Mail clerks, except postal service	9.78	5.1	—	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	10.10	8.9	10.26	11.0	—	—
General office clerks	11.22	4.8	12.19	4.9	9.97	5.3
Data entry keyers	9.57	12.5	9.57	12.5	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.16	4.7	12.28	5.9	11.73	3.1
Blue collar	11.79	3.7	11.61	4.2	13.33	3.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.69	4.5	14.73	5.4	14.53	4.1
Automobile mechanics	16.38	1.7	—	—	—	—

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001 — 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 –Continued						
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	\$15.99	19.3	–	–	\$12.09	6.3
Electricians	15.08	6.1	–	–	–	–
Construction trades, n.e.c.	11.68	6.2	–	–	–	–
Supervisors, production	19.59	13.3	\$19.59	13.3	–	–
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.90	15.0	9.90	15.0	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.41	7.2	10.41	7.3	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.22	7.7	10.21	8.0	–	–
Assemblers	8.99	12.2	8.99	12.2	–	–
Transportation and material moving	11.77	7.7	11.76	9.7	11.79	4.2
Truck drivers	10.97	6.0	10.97	6.0	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.04	4.2	8.93	4.4	11.01	7.1
Stock handlers and baggers	7.68	4.5	7.68	4.5	–	–
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.19	12.2	11.19	12.2	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.33	8.1	9.26	8.6	–	–
Service	9.28	4.1	7.71	4.2	14.40	5.1
Protective service	13.17	6.8	8.32	5.1	17.11	2.9
Firefighting	14.70	6.9	–	–	14.70	6.9
Police and detectives, public service	18.84	4.9	–	–	18.84	4.9
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	16.44	5.6	–	–	16.44	5.6
Guards and police, except public service	8.47	5.5	8.31	5.5	–	–
Food service	5.84	9.5	5.75	9.8	–	–
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.43	13.0	3.43	13.0	–	–
Waiters and waitresses	3.27	13.9	3.27	13.9	–	–
Other food service	8.22	7.3	8.21	7.9	–	–
Supervisors, food preparation and service	10.76	12.9	10.76	12.9	–	–
Cooks	9.46	4.8	9.46	4.8	–	–
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.47	5.9	7.06	7.3	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.93	5.6	6.89	5.7	–	–
Health service	9.35	2.0	9.33	2.1	–	–
Health aides, except nursing	10.09	6.5	10.04	7.4	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.16	1.5	9.18	1.6	–	–
Cleaning and building service	8.68	2.4	8.35	3.0	9.25	3.8
Maids and housemen	7.36	2.8	7.30	3.1	–	–
Janitors and cleaners	8.85	2.2	8.80	4.1	–	–
Personal service	8.63	7.5	8.37	7.3	–	–
Service, n.e.c.	7.94	5.1	7.94	5.1	–	–

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

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001

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	\$16.52	3.2	\$15.77	4.0	\$19.18	4.5
All excluding sales	16.85	3.3	16.12	4.3	19.18	4.5
White collar	19.96	3.3	19.45	4.2	21.50	5.0
White collar excluding sales	21.06	3.3	20.87	4.2	21.52	5.0
Professional specialty and technical	24.47	2.9	24.87	4.2	23.77	2.7
Professional specialty	26.00	3.0	27.10	4.3	24.42	2.4
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.47	5.1	31.67	5.8	—	—
Civil engineers	30.92	5.3	31.13	6.9	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	28.17	5.9	28.99	6.1	21.09	8.7
Computer systems analysts and scientists	27.46	5.8	28.28	6.0	21.09	8.7
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	23.05	8.9	23.28	9.2	—	—
Registered nurses	19.97	1.8	19.87	1.8	—	—
Teachers, college and university	38.36	5.3	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	24.62	.8	—	—	24.72	.8
Elementary school teachers	24.55	.7	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.44	8.8	—	—	16.86	9.7
Social workers	16.68	9.1	—	—	16.86	9.7
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	31.27	16.8	30.53	18.1	—	—
Technical	17.39	5.9	17.73	6.2	15.50	14.3
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	14.59	14.6	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	14.65	3.1	14.65	3.1	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	17.08	9.0	17.15	9.1	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	16.77	7.3	15.84	7.3	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.10	7.9	31.98	9.9	28.98	11.8
Executives, administrators, and managers	35.17	9.3	36.65	12.6	32.44	11.5
Administrators, education and related fields	40.07	6.5	26.82	29.4	—	—
Managers, medicine and health	27.19	21.8	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.97	12.3	37.27	12.3	—	—
Management related	24.95	16.0	26.20	18.8	20.21	6.2
Accountants and auditors	23.62	10.9	23.97	14.8	—	—
Management analysts	17.36	2.0	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	20.37	5.6	20.64	5.9	19.57	13.1
Sales	12.79	6.4	12.76	6.5	—	—
Supervisors, sales	14.59	15.6	14.59	15.6	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	13.60	19.3	13.60	19.3	—	—
Cashiers	8.82	8.8	8.82	8.8	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.60	2.6	12.89	3.0	11.37	2.8
Supervisors, general office	18.96	12.1	18.96	12.1	—	—
Secretaries	13.66	6.6	13.99	8.9	12.96	4.0
Receptionists	10.56	3.6	10.56	3.6	—	—
Order clerks	13.99	10.9	14.12	11.5	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.00	10.4	12.13	12.1	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.95	3.4	12.92	3.6	13.36	7.0
Billing clerks	11.08	4.8	11.08	4.8	—	—
Mail clerks, except postal service	9.79	5.4	—	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	10.15	10.3	10.37	13.2	—	—
General office clerks	11.24	5.2	12.37	5.1	9.97	5.3
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.30	4.9	12.47	6.3	11.73	3.1
Blue collar	12.24	3.7	12.10	4.2	13.33	3.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.05	4.0	15.17	4.8	14.53	4.1
Automobile mechanics	16.38	1.7	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	15.99	19.3	—	—	12.09	6.3
Electricians	15.08	6.1	—	—	—	—
Construction trades, n.e.c.	11.68	6.2	—	—	—	—

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001 — 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 –Continued						
Supervisors, production	\$19.59	13.3	\$19.59	13.3	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.45	7.3	10.45	7.3	–	–
Assemblers	10.22	7.7	10.21	8.0	–	–
	8.99	12.2	8.99	12.2	–	–
Transportation and material moving						
Truck drivers	11.98	7.8	12.03	9.7	\$11.79	4.2
	11.35	5.5	11.35	5.5	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
Stock handlers and baggers	9.67	4.6	9.58	4.8	11.01	7.1
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.31	4.2	9.31	4.2	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	10.92	11.7	10.92	11.7	–	–
	9.33	8.1	9.26	8.6	–	–
Service						
Protective service	9.84	4.6	8.07	5.0	14.83	5.3
Firefighting	13.96	6.6	8.47	6.1	17.26	2.8
Police and detectives, public service	14.70	6.9	–	–	14.70	6.9
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	18.84	4.9	–	–	18.84	4.9
Guards and police, except public service	16.44	5.6	–	–	16.44	5.6
Food service	8.67	6.6	8.46	6.7	–	–
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	6.17	13.0	6.16	13.1	–	–
Waiters and waitresses	3.45	16.4	3.45	16.4	–	–
Other food service	3.40	17.7	3.40	17.7	–	–
Supervisors, food preparation and service	8.54	9.1	8.54	9.2	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	10.91	13.0	10.91	13.0	–	–
Health service	6.95	6.2	6.91	6.3	–	–
Health aides, except nursing	9.42	2.0	9.41	2.0	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.30	5.8	10.27	6.6	–	–
Cleaning and building service	9.20	1.6	9.21	1.6	–	–
Maintenance workers, n.e.c.	8.75	2.5	8.43	3.1	9.25	3.8
Maids and housemen	7.37	2.9	7.32	3.3	–	–
Janitors and cleaners	8.93	2.1	8.94	4.0	–	–
Personal service	9.26	9.1	8.93	9.1	–	–
Service, n.e.c.	7.94	5.6	7.94	5.6	–	–

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 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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001

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	\$8.26	5.3	\$8.04	5.6	\$11.93	15.0
All excluding sales	8.71	6.5	8.44	7.0	12.07	15.4
White collar	10.08	7.0	9.75	7.4	16.24	14.7
White collar excluding sales	13.36	7.3	12.97	8.0	16.95	14.4
Professional specialty and technical	20.04	9.8	20.34	12.4	19.16	12.1
Professional specialty	26.81	17.5	29.29	26.3	23.25	5.4
Health related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	16.95	8.2	17.39	8.8	-	-
Sales	6.88	3.3	6.87	3.3	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	7.23	9.1	7.23	9.1	-	-
Cashiers	6.57	2.7	6.55	2.7	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	10.45	9.8	10.52	9.9	-	-
Receptionists	7.59	5.2	7.68	5.2	-	-
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.42	5.6	9.42	5.6	-	-
Blue collar	6.66	3.3	6.66	3.3	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.73	4.0	6.73	4.0	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	6.38	2.2	6.38	2.2	-	-
Service	6.53	6.6	6.30	7.4	8.62	2.2
Protective service	7.99	3.1	7.95	3.5	-	-
Guards and police, except public service	7.95	3.7	7.95	3.7	-	-
Food service	5.00	11.7	4.60	10.0	-	-
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.38	15.4	3.38	15.4	-	-
Waiters and waitresses	3.02	13.3	3.02	13.3	-	-
Other food service	7.20	4.6	6.83	2.7	-	-
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.20	7.0	-	-	-	-
Health service	8.61	6.7	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service	7.15	2.0	7.06	1.6	-	-

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 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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001

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	\$658	3.3	39.8	\$631	4.1	40.0	\$750	4.5	39.1
All excluding sales	671	3.4	39.8	645	4.4	40.0	751	4.5	39.1
White collar	795	3.4	39.8	781	4.3	40.2	835	4.9	38.8
White collar excluding sales	838	3.4	39.8	840	4.4	40.2	835	4.9	38.8
Professional specialty and technical	963	3.0	39.3	992	4.3	39.9	914	2.6	38.4
Professional specialty	1,018	3.2	39.1	1,075	4.6	39.7	938	2.3	38.4
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,270	4.8	40.3	1,280	5.6	40.4	-	-	-
Civil engineers	1,237	5.3	40.0	1,245	6.9	40.0	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	1,128	5.9	40.0	1,161	6.1	40.0	844	8.7	40.0
Computer systems analysts and scientists	1,100	5.9	40.0	1,133	6.0	40.1	844	8.7	40.0
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	896	9.3	38.9	904	9.6	38.8	-	-	-
Registered nurses	766	1.5	38.4	760	1.5	38.3	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	1,523	5.3	39.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	928	.8	37.7	-	-	-	930	.7	37.6
Elementary school teachers	924	.6	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	657	8.8	40.0	-	-	-	674	9.7	40.0
Social workers	667	9.1	40.0	-	-	-	674	9.7	40.0
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	1,248	16.8	39.9	1,221	18.1	40.0	-	-	-
Technical	701	5.6	40.3	718	5.9	40.5	604	13.9	39.0
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	574	14.0	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	586	3.1	40.0	586	3.1	40.0	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	685	8.9	40.1	688	9.1	40.1	-	-	-
Technical and related, n.e.c.	662	7.4	39.5	634	7.3	40.0	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,276	8.2	41.0	1,341	10.4	41.9	1,132	10.8	39.1
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,463	10.3	41.6	1,587	14.3	43.3	1,256	10.4	38.7
Administrators, education and related fields	1,512	6.3	37.7	1,073	29.4	40.0	-	-	-
Managers, medicine and health	1,116	23.9	41.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1,551	15.5	43.1	1,619	15.6	43.4	-	-	-
Management related	1,003	16.0	40.2	1,056	18.8	40.3	806	6.2	39.9
Accountants and auditors	952	10.9	40.3	969	14.7	40.4	-	-	-
Management analysts	694	2.0	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related, n.e.c.	821	5.7	40.3	834	6.0	40.4	783	13.1	40.0
Sales	510	6.4	39.9	510	6.5	39.9	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales	592	15.4	40.5	592	15.4	40.5	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	538	19.5	39.6	538	19.5	39.6	-	-	-
Cashiers	345	9.1	39.2	345	9.1	39.2	-	-	-

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001 — 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									
Supervisors, general office	\$501	2.6	39.7	\$513	2.9	39.8	\$448	3.1	39.4
Secretaries	757	12.0	39.9	757	12.0	39.9	—	—	—
Receptionists	534	5.8	39.1	542	7.8	38.7	517	4.0	39.9
Order clerks	433	2.9	41.0	433	2.9	41.0	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	560	10.9	40.0	565	11.5	40.0	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	478	10.5	39.9	483	12.2	39.8	—	—	—
Billing clerks	515	3.5	39.8	513	3.8	39.7	534	7.0	40.0
Mail clerks, except postal service	443	4.8	40.0	443	4.8	40.0	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	383	5.5	39.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	406	10.3	40.0	415	13.2	40.0	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	445	5.7	39.6	493	5.1	39.8	392	6.4	39.3
	490	4.9	39.9	498	6.3	39.9	465	3.5	39.6
Blue collar	488	3.7	39.8	483	4.2	39.9	519	4.0	38.9
Precision production, craft, and repair									
Automobile mechanics	603	4.1	40.1	609	4.9	40.2	575	4.0	39.6
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	679	4.5	41.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	640	19.3	40.0	—	—	—	484	6.3	40.0
Construction trades, n.e.c.	594	5.7	39.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	463	6.1	39.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
	807	11.4	41.2	807	11.4	41.2	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors									
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	418	7.3	40.0	418	7.3	40.0	—	—	—
Assemblers	409	7.6	40.0	408	8.0	40.0	—	—	—
	360	12.2	40.0	360	12.2	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving									
Truck drivers	470	8.0	39.3	481	9.7	40.0	434	6.9	36.8
	454	5.5	40.0	454	5.5	40.0	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers									
Stock handlers and baggers ...	383	4.6	39.6	379	4.8	39.5	440	7.1	40.0
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	362	3.5	38.8	362	3.5	38.8	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	435	11.8	39.8	435	11.8	39.8	—	—	—
	372	7.9	39.8	369	8.4	39.8	—	—	—
Service									
Protective service	390	4.8	39.7	318	5.3	39.4	599	6.0	40.4
Firefighting	571	6.8	40.9	338	6.1	39.9	718	2.8	41.6
Police and detectives, public service	730	6.4	49.6	—	—	—	730	6.4	49.6
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	757	5.1	40.2	—	—	—	757	5.1	40.2
Guards and police, except public service	663	6.0	40.4	—	—	—	663	6.0	40.4
Food service	346	6.6	39.9	337	6.7	39.9	—	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	236	13.8	38.3	237	13.9	38.4	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	129	17.2	37.5	129	17.2	37.5	—	—	—
Other food service	126	18.5	37.0	126	18.5	37.0	—	—	—
	334	9.5	39.1	336	9.6	39.3	—	—	—

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001 — 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									
Supervisors, food preparation and service	\$444	13.0	40.7	\$444	13.0	40.7	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	265	7.0	38.1	267	7.2	38.7	—	—	—
Health service	374	2.1	39.7	374	2.2	39.7	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing ..	412	5.8	40.0	411	6.6	40.0	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	365	1.8	39.7	365	1.8	39.7	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	343	2.5	39.2	337	3.1	40.0	\$351	4.2	38.0
Maids and housemen	295	2.9	40.0	293	3.3	40.0	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	347	2.3	38.8	358	4.0	40.0	—	—	—
Personal service	371	9.4	40.0	358	9.6	40.0	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	316	5.8	39.8	316	5.8	39.8	—	—	—

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001

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	\$33,405	3.3	2,022	\$32,764	4.1	2,077	\$35,419	4.5	1,847
All excluding sales	33,993	3.4	2,017	33,485	4.4	2,077	35,427	4.5	1,847
White collar	39,888	3.4	1,999	40,577	4.3	2,086	38,089	4.9	1,771
White collar excluding sales	41,850	3.4	1,988	43,584	4.4	2,088	38,110	4.9	1,771
Professional specialty and technical	46,125	3.0	1,885	51,391	4.3	2,067	38,835	2.6	1,634
Professional specialty	47,968	3.2	1,845	55,653	4.6	2,054	39,299	2.3	1,609
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	66,025	4.8	2,098	66,535	5.6	2,101	-	-	-
Civil engineers	64,310	5.3	2,080	64,748	6.9	2,080	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	58,660	5.9	2,082	60,365	6.1	2,083	43,875	8.7	2,080
Computer systems analysts and scientists	57,193	5.9	2,083	58,899	6.0	2,083	43,875	8.7	2,080
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	46,612	9.3	2,022	46,995	9.6	2,019	-	-	-
Registered nurses	39,818	1.5	1,994	39,544	1.5	1,991	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	66,533	5.3	1,735	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	36,452	.8	1,481	-	-	-	36,521	.7	1,478
Elementary school teachers	36,274	.6	1,478	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	34,189	8.8	2,080	-	-	-	35,059	9.7	2,080
Social workers	34,697	9.1	2,080	-	-	-	35,059	9.7	2,080
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	64,878	16.8	2,075	63,501	18.1	2,080	-	-	-
Technical	36,445	5.6	2,095	37,362	5.9	2,108	31,423	13.9	2,027
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	29,867	14.0	2,047	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	30,467	3.1	2,080	30,467	3.1	2,080	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	35,629	8.9	2,086	35,781	9.1	2,086	-	-	-
Technical and related, n.e.c.	34,407	7.4	2,052	32,942	7.3	2,080	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	65,957	8.2	2,121	69,707	10.4	2,179	57,745	10.8	1,992
Executives, administrators, and managers	75,295	10.3	2,141	82,541	14.3	2,252	63,633	10.4	1,961
Administrators, education and related fields	75,025	6.3	1,872	55,778	29.4	2,080	-	-	-
Managers, medicine and health	58,054	23.9	2,135	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	80,646	15.5	2,242	84,203	15.6	2,259	-	-	-
Management related	52,168	16.0	2,091	54,900	18.8	2,096	41,930	6.2	2,075
Accountants and auditors	49,509	10.9	2,096	50,381	14.7	2,102	-	-	-
Management analysts	36,110	2.0	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related, n.e.c.	42,711	5.7	2,097	43,392	6.0	2,103	40,711	13.1	2,080
Sales	26,537	6.4	2,075	26,498	6.5	2,076	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales	30,759	15.4	2,108	30,759	15.4	2,108	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	27,989	19.5	2,057	27,989	19.5	2,057	-	-	-
Cashiers	17,953	9.1	2,036	17,953	9.1	2,036	-	-	-

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001 — 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									
Supervisors, general office	\$25,756	2.6	2,044	\$26,674	2.9	2,070	\$22,076	3.1	1,941
Secretaries	39,339	12.0	2,075	39,339	12.0	2,075	—	—	—
Receptionists	27,773	5.8	2,033	28,173	7.8	2,014	26,896	4.0	2,075
Order clerks	22,516	2.9	2,132	22,516	2.9	2,132	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	29,105	10.9	2,080	29,371	11.5	2,080	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	24,877	10.5	2,072	25,110	12.2	2,071	—	—	—
Billing clerks	26,788	3.5	2,068	26,693	3.8	2,067	27,790	7.0	2,080
Mail clerks, except postal service	23,041	4.8	2,080	23,041	4.8	2,080	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	19,912	5.5	2,033	—	—	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	21,119	10.3	2,080	21,566	13.2	2,080	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	22,202	5.7	1,975	25,626	5.1	2,071	18,704	6.4	1,876
	25,476	4.9	2,071	25,857	6.3	2,074	24,167	3.5	2,060
Blue collar	25,233	3.7	2,061	25,106	4.2	2,075	26,129	4.0	1,961
Precision production, craft, and repair									
Automobile mechanics	31,243	4.1	2,076	31,599	4.9	2,083	29,713	4.0	2,046
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	35,297	4.5	2,156	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	33,265	19.3	2,080	—	—	—	25,143	6.3	2,080
Construction trades, n.e.c.	30,489	5.7	2,022	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	24,102	6.1	2,063	—	—	—	—	—	—
	41,959	11.4	2,141	41,959	11.4	2,141	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors									
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	21,729	7.3	2,080	21,730	7.3	2,080	—	—	—
Assemblers	21,248	7.6	2,080	21,231	8.0	2,080	—	—	—
	18,696	12.2	2,080	18,696	12.2	2,080	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving									
Truck drivers	23,860	8.0	1,992	25,012	9.7	2,080	20,329	6.9	1,724
	23,599	5.5	2,080	23,599	5.5	2,080	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers									
Stock handlers and baggers ...	19,899	4.6	2,057	19,687	4.8	2,056	22,903	7.1	2,080
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	18,801	3.5	2,019	18,801	3.5	2,019	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	22,615	11.8	2,071	22,615	11.8	2,071	—	—	—
	19,327	7.9	2,072	19,173	8.4	2,071	—	—	—
Service									
Protective service	20,229	4.8	2,055	16,540	5.3	2,050	30,704	6.0	2,070
Firefighting	29,709	6.8	2,129	17,565	6.1	2,075	37,318	2.8	2,163
Police and detectives, public service	37,940	6.4	2,580	—	—	—	37,940	6.4	2,580
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	39,376	5.1	2,090	—	—	—	39,376	5.1	2,090
Guards and police, except public service	34,496	6.0	2,098	—	—	—	34,496	6.0	2,098
Food service	17,987	6.6	2,075	17,543	6.7	2,074	—	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	12,260	13.8	1,986	12,311	13.9	1,999	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	6,729	17.2	1,949	6,729	17.2	1,949	—	—	—
Other food service	6,555	18.5	1,926	6,555	18.5	1,926	—	—	—
	17,252	9.5	2,020	17,477	9.6	2,046	—	—	—

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001 — 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									
Supervisors, food preparation and service	\$23,071	13.0	2,115	\$23,071	13.0	2,115	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	13,570	7.0	1,951	13,897	7.2	2,012	—	—	—
Health service	19,465	2.1	2,066	19,433	2.2	2,066	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing ..	21,427	5.8	2,080	21,362	6.6	2,080	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	18,970	1.8	2,063	19,000	1.8	2,063	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	17,551	2.5	2,006	17,544	3.1	2,080	\$17,560	4.2	1,899
Maids and housemen	15,336	2.9	2,080	15,220	3.3	2,080	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	17,604	2.3	1,972	18,604	4.0	2,080	—	—	—
Personal service	19,284	9.4	2,082	18,602	9.6	2,082	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	16,440	5.8	2,070	16,440	5.8	2,070	—	—	—

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001**

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	\$15.74	3.2	\$14.90	4.0	\$18.98	4.5
All excluding sales	16.20	3.3	15.38	4.3	19.00	4.5
White collar	19.20	3.4	18.53	4.3	21.41	5.0
1	7.34	2.7	7.34	2.7	—	—
2	8.76	3.4	8.80	3.8	—	—
3	9.77	4.5	9.80	5.2	9.60	1.5
4	11.99	2.8	12.14	3.1	10.83	3.5
5	14.08	2.8	14.29	3.2	13.13	3.7
6	14.46	3.0	15.05	3.3	12.82	3.1
7	21.21	2.7	18.66	2.8	23.70	2.4
8	24.30	11.3	25.15	16.5	22.67	1.4
9	23.28	3.7	24.16	3.9	19.86	5.9
10	37.21	13.7	38.16	25.1	36.27	10.7
11	32.07	4.5	34.64	2.9	24.12	7.9
12	34.26	5.7	37.88	2.6	28.45	10.1
13	43.80	12.8	51.04	4.7	—	—
14	58.98	9.0	58.66	11.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	22.81	13.6	22.85	13.9	—	—
White collar excluding sales	20.71	3.3	20.43	4.2	21.45	5.0
1	8.38	3.7	8.38	3.7	—	—
2	9.37	3.1	9.52	3.4	—	—
3	10.47	2.1	10.71	2.4	9.64	1.4
4	12.45	3.8	12.82	4.2	10.83	3.5
5	14.17	2.9	14.45	3.2	13.03	3.7
6	14.36	3.2	15.01	3.6	12.82	3.1
7	21.21	2.7	18.66	2.8	23.70	2.4
8	24.44	13.4	25.66	21.1	22.66	1.5
9	23.46	3.6	24.41	3.8	19.86	5.9
10	37.21	13.7	38.16	25.1	36.27	10.7
11	32.07	4.5	34.64	2.9	24.12	7.9
12	34.21	5.7	37.82	2.7	28.45	10.1
13	43.80	12.8	51.04	4.7	—	—
14	58.98	9.0	58.66	11.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	23.18	14.0	23.24	14.3	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	24.32	2.9	24.69	4.2	23.66	2.6
Professional specialty	26.01	3.0	27.12	4.2	24.41	2.4
7	24.04	1.8	19.86	6.2	24.95	1.3
8	20.75	2.5	18.45	3.1	23.09	1.4
9	22.81	5.4	24.04	5.4	19.23	7.2
10	26.44	10.9	28.42	12.0	—	—
11	34.61	2.9	35.83	2.4	28.33	3.8
12	35.45	5.4	37.98	3.2	—	—
13	52.42	2.9	53.47	4.2	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.47	5.1	31.67	5.8	—	—
11	34.01	5.1	—	—	—	—
Civil engineers	30.92	5.3	31.13	6.9	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	28.17	5.9	28.99	6.1	21.09	8.7
8	17.36	8.3	—	—	—	—
9	27.48	5.6	27.76	5.6	—	—
11	33.14	5.4	34.15	5.0	—	—
12	37.32	9.1	37.32	9.1	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	27.46	5.8	28.28	6.0	21.09	8.7
9	27.48	5.6	27.76	5.6	—	—
11	31.92	5.4	32.89	4.7	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	23.22	8.6	23.48	9.0	—	—
7	17.43	8.5	17.43	8.5	—	—
8	19.11	1.4	18.87	1.4	—	—
9	20.36	3.5	20.71	3.1	—	—
Registered nurses	19.98	1.7	19.87	1.8	—	—
8	19.29	1.3	19.05	1.2	—	—
9	20.65	2.7	20.42	2.5	—	—
Teachers, college and university	38.37	5.0	—	—	—	—

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001 — 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						
Teachers, college and university –Continued						
Other post-secondary teachers	\$38.43	5.4	–	–	–	–
Teachers, except college and university	24.51	.9	\$18.94	11.9	\$24.72	0.7
7	25.32	.9	–	–	–	–
8	23.22	1.1	–	–	–	–
Elementary school teachers	24.53	.7	–	–	–	–
Librarians, archivists, and curators	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social scientists and urban planners	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.44	8.8	–	–	16.86	9.7
Social workers	16.68	9.1	–	–	16.86	9.7
Lawyers and judges	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	30.69	15.9	29.92	17.1	–	–
Technical	17.34	5.3	17.69	5.6	15.42	12.5
4	10.91	4.5	–	–	–	–
5	14.74	2.1	14.80	2.0	–	–
6	17.39	2.6	17.47	2.5	–	–
7	18.44	4.9	18.16	3.5	–	–
8	21.33	8.3	–	–	–	–
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.00	13.8	–	–	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	15.09	2.8	15.09	2.8	–	–
5	15.25	1.7	15.25	1.7	–	–
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	16.36	10.1	16.73	10.0	–	–
Technical and related, n.e.c.	16.69	7.2	15.84	7.3	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.10	7.9	31.98	9.9	28.98	11.8
5	15.90	3.3	16.09	3.5	–	–
7	19.58	7.8	–	–	16.95	1.5
8	44.81	28.3	48.13	26.9	–	–
9	24.14	7.1	24.58	8.2	21.93	4.1
10	44.92	16.6	54.69	38.4	–	–
11	27.49	9.0	31.69	6.2	20.95	10.3
12	31.01	13.7	37.07	2.1	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	35.17	9.3	36.65	12.6	32.44	11.5
9	27.15	9.3	28.42	10.7	–	–
10	45.30	17.0	54.69	38.4	–	–
11	29.48	8.9	32.50	4.5	–	–
12	36.09	10.9	–	–	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	40.07	6.5	26.82	29.4	–	–
Managers, medicine and health	27.19	21.8	–	–	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.97	12.3	37.27	12.3	–	–
9	25.20	12.0	26.49	14.0	–	–
11	32.17	4.9	32.82	4.6	–	–
Management related	24.95	16.0	26.20	18.8	20.21	6.2
7	20.54	11.0	–	–	–	–
8	48.46	28.6	–	–	–	–
9	20.14	4.0	20.02	4.5	–	–
Accountants and auditors	23.62	10.9	23.97	14.8	–	–
Management analysts	17.36	2.0	–	–	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	20.37	5.6	20.64	5.9	19.57	13.1
Sales	11.37	6.5	11.35	6.6	–	–
1	6.86	2.3	6.86	2.3	–	–
2	7.11	5.8	7.11	5.8	–	–
3	8.53	10.9	8.53	11.0	–	–
4	11.26	3.8	11.26	3.8	–	–
8	23.57	12.9	–	–	–	–
Supervisors, sales	14.59	15.6	14.59	15.6	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	12.48	18.5	12.48	18.5	–	–
4	11.34	5.9	11.34	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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001 — 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						
Sales —Continued						
Cashiers	\$7.62	6.6	\$7.62	6.6	—	—
1	6.89	2.5	6.89	2.5	—	—
2	6.91	5.9	6.91	5.9	—	—
3	8.57	12.6	8.58	12.7	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.43	2.5	12.67	2.9	\$11.33	2.8
1	8.38	3.7	8.38	3.7	—	—
2	9.36	3.1	9.51	3.4	—	—
3	10.46	2.2	10.70	2.5	9.64	1.4
4	12.66	4.0	13.00	4.4	10.89	3.7
5	13.84	4.1	14.12	4.8	12.95	4.0
6	13.35	2.5	13.74	2.6	12.80	3.7
7	17.67	3.1	17.91	3.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	11.97	5.5	11.97	5.5	—	—
Supervisors, general office	18.96	12.1	18.96	12.1	—	—
Secretaries	13.62	6.4	13.91	8.6	12.96	4.0
4	11.12	6.9	10.70	7.7	—	—
5	15.11	5.7	15.60	5.6	—	—
6	12.91	4.2	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	9.45	4.6	9.51	4.5	—	—
2	9.03	5.5	9.03	5.5	—	—
Order clerks	13.99	10.9	14.12	11.5	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.96	9.3	12.06	10.6	—	—
4	10.97	3.3	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.07	3.3	13.05	3.6	13.36	7.0
4	13.24	5.8	13.39	6.0	—	—
Billing clerks	11.08	4.8	11.08	4.8	—	—
Telephone operators	8.91	3.7	—	—	—	—
Mail clerks, except postal service	9.78	5.1	—	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	10.10	8.9	10.26	11.0	—	—
General office clerks	11.22	4.8	12.19	4.9	9.97	5.3
3	11.41	5.1	11.92	5.6	—	—
4	11.11	6.8	—	—	10.54	7.4
Data entry keyers	9.57	12.5	9.57	12.5	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.16	4.7	12.28	5.9	11.73	3.1
3	9.82	7.7	—	—	—	—
4	13.25	5.5	13.90	5.6	—	—
5	12.70	6.4	13.37	10.9	—	—
Blue collar	11.79	3.7	11.61	4.2	13.33	3.6
1	7.54	4.1	7.33	3.9	—	—
2	8.41	4.9	8.37	5.1	—	—
3	10.20	2.9	10.16	3.2	10.62	5.3
4	12.63	3.5	12.83	3.5	10.42	5.3
5	14.06	4.2	14.09	4.7	13.83	5.7
6	15.03	4.3	15.33	7.7	14.70	3.2
7	17.81	6.6	17.98	7.8	17.01	3.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.69	4.5	14.73	5.4	14.53	4.1
2	8.60	5.2	—	—	—	—
3	10.73	3.9	10.71	4.2	—	—
5	14.50	6.2	14.54	7.2	14.30	5.4
6	15.60	5.4	—	—	—	—
7	17.32	7.5	17.46	9.0	16.67	2.9
Automobile mechanics	16.38	1.7	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	15.99	19.3	—	—	12.09	6.3
Electricians	15.08	6.1	—	—	—	—
Construction trades, n.e.c.	11.68	6.2	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	19.59	13.3	19.59	13.3	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.90	15.0	9.90	15.0	—	—

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001 — 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						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	\$10.41	7.2	\$10.41	7.3	—	—
2	7.47	6.4	7.47	6.4	—	—
3	10.15	4.9	10.15	4.9	—	—
4	11.99	3.3	12.07	3.4	—	—
5	13.44	3.5	13.44	3.5	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.22	7.7	10.21	8.0	—	—
Assemblers	8.99	12.2	8.99	12.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.77	7.7	11.76	9.7	\$11.79	4.2
1	8.94	9.9	—	—	—	—
3	10.86	2.1	—	—	—	—
5	13.09	4.4	13.28	5.2	—	—
Truck drivers	10.97	6.0	10.97	6.0	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.04	4.2	8.93	4.4	11.01	7.1
1	7.26	4.3	7.26	4.3	—	—
2	9.15	6.4	9.12	6.6	—	—
3	9.59	6.6	9.55	7.4	—	—
4	12.44	9.7	12.94	10.2	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.68	4.5	7.68	4.5	—	—
1	6.83	5.4	6.83	5.4	—	—
2	9.14	5.6	9.14	5.6	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.19	12.2	11.19	12.2	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.33	8.1	9.26	8.6	—	—
Service	9.28	4.1	7.71	4.2	14.40	5.1
1	6.40	4.2	6.36	4.4	—	—
2	6.93	12.4	6.82	13.3	8.92	2.5
3	7.71	5.3	7.32	6.9	9.08	3.2
4	9.51	3.9	9.26	4.2	11.20	3.4
5	11.94	8.8	10.37	8.6	—	—
6	12.30	9.6	—	—	13.29	8.1
7	17.51	4.5	—	—	18.04	3.9
Protective service	13.17	6.8	8.32	5.1	17.11	2.9
2	8.61	11.0	8.61	11.2	—	—
3	8.40	5.8	8.17	5.2	—	—
4	10.49	7.5	—	—	—	—
7	18.02	4.0	—	—	18.02	4.0
Firefighting	14.70	6.9	—	—	14.70	6.9
Police and detectives, public service	18.84	4.9	—	—	18.84	4.9
7	19.19	6.3	—	—	19.19	6.3
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	16.44	5.6	—	—	16.44	5.6
Guards and police, except public service	8.47	5.5	8.31	5.5	—	—
2	8.63	11.6	8.63	11.6	—	—
3	8.40	5.8	8.17	5.2	—	—
Food service	5.84	9.5	5.75	9.8	—	—
1	5.36	5.2	5.36	5.2	—	—
2	3.91	22.9	3.91	22.9	—	—
3	4.89	13.9	4.37	13.0	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.43	13.0	3.43	13.0	—	—
1	4.13	18.8	4.13	18.8	—	—
2	2.84	25.5	2.84	25.5	—	—
3	3.29	10.2	3.29	10.2	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.27	13.9	3.27	13.9	—	—
1	4.03	22.7	4.03	22.7	—	—
2	2.84	25.5	2.84	25.5	—	—
Other food service	8.22	7.3	8.21	7.9	—	—
1	6.68	6.0	6.68	6.0	—	—
3	7.41	8.5	6.95	12.2	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service	10.76	12.9	10.76	12.9	—	—

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001 — 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						
Food service—Continued						
Other food service—Continued						
Cooks	\$9.46	4.8	\$9.46	4.8	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.47	5.9	7.06	7.3	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.93	5.6	6.89	5.7	—	—
1	6.83	7.2	6.83	7.2	—	—
Health service	9.35	2.0	9.33	2.1	—	—
2	9.31	1.7	—	—	—	—
3	9.02	3.4	9.02	3.6	—	—
4	9.75	5.4	9.66	6.1	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	10.09	6.5	10.04	7.4	—	—
4	9.91	12.7	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.16	1.5	9.18	1.6	—	—
2	9.31	1.7	—	—	—	—
3	9.05	3.4	9.04	3.5	—	—
4	9.65	3.0	9.65	3.0	—	—
Cleaning and building service	8.68	2.4	8.35	3.0	\$9.25	3.8
1	7.72	2.6	7.71	2.8	—	—
2	9.12	7.7	—	—	—	—
3	8.94	2.7	—	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	7.36	2.8	7.30	3.1	—	—
1	7.28	3.3	7.19	3.7	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.85	2.2	8.80	4.1	—	—
1	8.26	2.9	8.26	2.9	—	—
2	9.12	7.7	—	—	—	—
Personal service	8.63	7.5	8.37	7.3	—	—
1	6.54	4.9	6.54	4.9	—	—
2	7.22	2.7	7.10	2.7	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	7.94	5.1	7.94	5.1	—	—

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 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. 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 appendixes C and D 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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001**

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	\$16.52	3.2	\$15.77	4.0	\$19.18	4.5
All excluding sales	16.85	3.3	16.12	4.3	19.18	4.5
White collar	19.96	3.3	19.45	4.2	21.50	5.0
1	7.94	4.3	7.94	4.3	—	—
2	9.38	3.3	9.55	3.6	—	—
3	10.25	3.3	10.35	3.9	9.75	1.2
4	11.93	2.9	12.09	3.2	10.79	3.6
5	14.06	2.9	14.27	3.3	13.15	3.7
6	14.33	3.1	14.92	3.5	12.82	3.1
7	21.23	2.8	18.67	2.8	23.70	2.4
8	24.35	11.6	25.15	16.5	22.71	1.5
9	23.31	3.8	24.21	3.9	19.86	5.9
10	37.18	14.0	38.14	25.9	36.27	10.7
11	32.07	4.5	34.64	2.9	24.12	7.9
12	34.26	5.7	37.88	2.6	28.45	10.1
13	42.99	13.1	49.86	4.9	—	—
14	58.98	9.0	58.66	11.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	22.94	13.6	22.98	13.9	—	—
White collar excluding sales	21.06	3.3	20.87	4.2	21.52	5.0
1	8.50	3.9	8.50	3.9	—	—
2	9.57	3.2	9.81	3.5	—	—
3	10.55	2.2	10.79	2.7	9.75	1.2
4	12.33	3.9	12.71	4.5	10.79	3.6
5	14.16	3.0	14.43	3.3	13.05	3.8
6	14.20	3.3	14.84	4.0	12.82	3.1
7	21.23	2.8	18.67	2.8	23.70	2.4
8	24.51	13.7	25.66	21.1	22.71	1.5
9	23.49	3.7	24.47	3.8	19.86	5.9
10	37.18	14.0	38.14	25.9	36.27	10.7
11	32.07	4.5	34.64	2.9	24.12	7.9
12	34.21	5.7	37.82	2.7	28.45	10.1
13	42.99	13.1	49.86	4.9	—	—
14	58.98	9.0	58.66	11.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	23.33	14.0	23.39	14.3	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	24.47	2.9	24.87	4.2	23.77	2.7
Professional specialty	26.00	3.0	27.10	4.3	24.42	2.4
7	24.05	1.8	19.83	6.3	24.95	1.3
8	20.68	2.5	18.45	3.1	23.08	1.4
9	22.81	5.4	24.04	5.4	19.23	7.2
10	25.93	10.4	27.84	11.6	—	—
11	34.61	2.9	35.83	2.4	28.33	3.8
12	35.45	5.4	37.98	3.2	—	—
13	51.53	2.9	52.03	4.5	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.47	5.1	31.67	5.8	—	—
11	34.01	5.1	—	—	—	—
Civil engineers	30.92	5.3	31.13	6.9	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	28.17	5.9	28.99	6.1	21.09	8.7
8	17.36	8.3	—	—	—	—
9	27.48	5.6	27.76	5.6	—	—
11	33.14	5.4	34.15	5.0	—	—
12	37.32	9.1	37.32	9.1	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	27.46	5.8	28.28	6.0	21.09	8.7
9	27.48	5.6	27.76	5.6	—	—
11	31.92	5.4	32.89	4.7	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	23.05	8.9	23.28	9.2	—	—
7	17.43	8.5	17.43	8.5	—	—
8	19.04	1.4	18.87	1.4	—	—
9	20.36	3.5	20.71	3.1	—	—
Registered nurses	19.97	1.8	19.87	1.8	—	—
8	19.22	1.3	19.05	1.2	—	—
9	20.65	2.7	20.42	2.5	—	—
Teachers, college and university	38.36	5.3	—	—	—	—

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001** — 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						
Teachers, except college and university	\$24.62	0.8	—	—	\$24.72	0.8
Elementary school teachers	24.55	.7	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.44	8.8	—	—	16.86	9.7
Social workers	16.68	9.1	—	—	16.86	9.7
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	31.27	16.8	\$30.53	18.1	—	—
Technical	17.39	5.9	17.73	6.2	15.50	14.3
4	10.97	4.9	—	—	—	—
5	14.70	2.0	14.70	2.0	—	—
6	17.77	3.0	—	—	—	—
7	18.44	4.9	18.16	3.5	—	—
8	21.51	8.8	—	—	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	14.59	14.6	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	14.65	3.1	14.65	3.1	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	17.08	9.0	17.15	9.1	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	16.77	7.3	15.84	7.3	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.10	7.9	31.98	9.9	28.98	11.8
5	15.90	3.3	16.09	3.5	—	—
7	19.58	7.8	—	—	16.95	1.5
8	44.81	28.3	48.13	26.9	—	—
9	24.14	7.1	24.58	8.2	21.93	4.1
10	44.92	16.6	54.69	38.4	—	—
11	27.49	9.0	31.69	6.2	20.95	10.3
12	31.01	13.7	37.07	2.1	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	35.17	9.3	36.65	12.6	32.44	11.5
9	27.15	9.3	28.42	10.7	—	—
10	45.30	17.0	54.69	38.4	—	—
11	29.48	8.9	32.50	4.5	—	—
12	36.09	10.9	—	—	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	40.07	6.5	26.82	29.4	—	—
Managers, medicine and health	27.19	21.8	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.97	12.3	37.27	12.3	—	—
9	25.20	12.0	26.49	14.0	—	—
11	32.17	4.9	32.82	4.6	—	—
Management related	24.95	16.0	26.20	18.8	20.21	6.2
7	20.54	11.0	—	—	—	—
8	48.46	28.6	—	—	—	—
9	20.14	4.0	20.02	4.5	—	—
Accountants and auditors	23.62	10.9	23.97	14.8	—	—
Management analysts	17.36	2.0	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	20.37	5.6	20.64	5.9	19.57	13.1
Sales	12.79	6.4	12.76	6.5	—	—
1	7.38	6.2	7.38	6.2	—	—
3	9.54	10.2	9.54	10.2	—	—
4	11.32	3.9	11.32	3.9	—	—
8	23.57	12.9	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	14.59	15.6	14.59	15.6	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	13.60	19.3	13.60	19.3	—	—
4	11.52	6.1	11.52	6.1	—	—
Cashiers	8.82	8.8	8.82	8.8	—	—
3	9.31	11.1	9.31	11.1	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.60	2.6	12.89	3.0	11.37	2.8
1	8.50	3.9	8.50	3.9	—	—
2	9.57	3.2	9.81	3.5	—	—

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001** — 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						
3	\$10.54	2.3	\$10.79	2.8	\$9.75	1.2
4	12.51	4.2	12.86	4.7	10.89	3.7
5	13.84	4.1	14.12	4.9	12.95	4.0
6	13.34	2.5	13.72	2.6	12.80	3.7
7	17.70	3.1	17.94	3.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	12.00	5.6	12.00	5.6	—	—
Supervisors, general office	18.96	12.1	18.96	12.1	—	—
Secretaries	13.66	6.6	13.99	8.9	12.96	4.0
4	10.96	7.2	10.44	7.5	—	—
5	15.11	5.7	15.60	5.6	—	—
6	12.91	4.2	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	10.56	3.6	10.56	3.6	—	—
Order clerks	13.99	10.9	14.12	11.5	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.00	10.4	12.13	12.1	—	—
4	10.97	3.3	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.95	3.4	12.92	3.6	13.36	7.0
4	12.72	6.9	12.88	7.5	—	—
Billing clerks	11.08	4.8	11.08	4.8	—	—
Mail clerks, except postal service	9.79	5.4	—	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	10.15	10.3	10.37	13.2	—	—
General office clerks	11.24	5.2	12.37	5.1	9.97	5.3
3	11.54	6.0	12.33	5.6	—	—
4	11.11	6.8	—	—	10.54	7.4
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.30	4.9	12.47	6.3	11.73	3.1
4	13.25	5.5	13.90	5.6	—	—
5	12.70	6.4	13.37	10.9	—	—
Blue collar	12.24	3.7	12.10	4.2	13.33	3.6
1	8.42	5.1	8.14	5.0	—	—
2	8.40	4.7	8.35	4.8	—	—
3	10.53	2.4	10.52	2.6	10.62	5.3
4	12.63	3.5	12.83	3.5	10.42	5.3
5	14.06	4.2	14.09	4.7	13.83	5.7
6	15.03	4.3	15.33	7.7	14.70	3.2
7	17.81	6.6	17.98	7.8	17.01	3.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.05	4.0	15.17	4.8	14.53	4.1
3	10.73	3.9	10.71	4.2	—	—
5	14.50	6.2	14.54	7.2	14.30	5.4
6	15.60	5.4	—	—	—	—
7	17.32	7.5	17.46	9.0	16.67	2.9
Automobile mechanics	16.38	1.7	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	15.99	19.3	—	—	12.09	6.3
Electricians	15.08	6.1	—	—	—	—
Construction trades, n.e.c.	11.68	6.2	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	19.59	13.3	19.59	13.3	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.45	7.3	10.45	7.3	—	—
2	7.47	6.4	7.47	6.4	—	—
3	10.29	4.9	10.29	4.9	—	—
4	11.99	3.3	12.07	3.4	—	—
5	13.44	3.5	13.44	3.5	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.22	7.7	10.21	8.0	—	—
Assemblers	8.99	12.2	8.99	12.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.98	7.8	12.03	9.7	11.79	4.2
3	10.86	2.1	—	—	—	—
5	13.09	4.4	13.28	5.2	—	—
Truck drivers	11.35	5.5	11.35	5.5	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.67	4.6	9.58	4.8	11.01	7.1

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001** — 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						
1	\$8.16	6.3	\$8.16	6.3	—	—
2	9.06	5.6	9.02	5.8	—	—
3	10.56	3.0	10.70	3.2	—	—
4	12.44	9.7	12.94	10.2	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	9.31	4.2	9.31	4.2	—	—
2	9.14	5.6	9.14	5.6	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	10.92	11.7	10.92	11.7	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.33	8.1	9.26	8.6	—	—
Service	9.84	4.6	8.07	5.0	\$14.83	5.3
1	6.48	4.8	6.44	4.9	—	—
2	7.39	17.1	7.32	18.0	—	—
3	7.96	5.6	7.55	7.4	—	—
4	9.60	3.8	9.34	4.1	—	—
5	11.94	8.8	10.37	8.6	—	—
6	12.30	9.6	—	—	13.29	8.1
7	17.51	4.5	—	—	18.04	3.9
Protective service	13.96	6.6	8.47	6.1	17.26	2.8
3	8.58	8.1	8.23	7.4	—	—
4	10.60	7.8	—	—	—	—
7	18.02	4.0	—	—	18.02	4.0
Firefighting	14.70	6.9	—	—	14.70	6.9
Police and detectives, public service	18.84	4.9	—	—	18.84	4.9
7	19.19	6.3	—	—	19.19	6.3
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	16.44	5.6	—	—	16.44	5.6
Guards and police, except public service	8.67	6.6	8.46	6.7	—	—
3	8.58	8.1	8.23	7.4	—	—
Food service	6.17	13.0	6.16	13.1	—	—
1	5.42	7.5	5.42	7.5	—	—
3	4.63	14.2	4.51	14.6	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.45	16.4	3.45	16.4	—	—
1	3.89	20.7	3.89	20.7	—	—
3	3.56	12.2	3.56	12.2	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.40	17.7	3.40	17.7	—	—
1	4.14	22.2	4.14	22.2	—	—
Other food service	8.54	9.1	8.54	9.2	—	—
1	6.64	6.7	6.64	6.7	—	—
3	7.00	17.4	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service	10.91	13.0	10.91	13.0	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.95	6.2	6.91	6.3	—	—
1	6.83	7.2	6.83	7.2	—	—
Health service	9.42	2.0	9.41	2.0	—	—
3	9.12	3.7	9.12	3.7	—	—
4	9.87	4.7	9.79	5.4	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	10.30	5.8	10.27	6.6	—	—
4	10.24	11.0	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.20	1.6	9.21	1.6	—	—
3	9.13	3.7	9.13	3.7	—	—
4	9.65	3.0	9.65	3.0	—	—
Cleaning and building service	8.75	2.5	8.43	3.1	9.25	3.8
1	7.68	2.7	7.67	2.9	—	—
2	9.82	3.2	—	—	—	—
3	8.94	2.7	—	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	7.37	2.9	7.32	3.3	—	—
1	7.29	3.5	7.20	4.0	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.93	2.1	8.94	4.0	—	—
1	8.17	3.1	8.17	3.1	—	—
2	9.82	3.2	—	—	—	—

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001** — 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	\$9.26	9.1	\$8.93	9.1	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	7.94	5.6	7.94	5.6	—	—

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 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. 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 appendixes C and D 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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001**

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	\$8.26	5.3	\$8.04	5.6	\$11.93	15.0
All excluding sales	8.71	6.5	8.44	7.0	12.07	15.4
White collar	10.08	7.0	9.75	7.4	16.24	14.7
1	6.91	2.1	6.91	2.1	—	—
2	7.51	4.1	7.51	4.1	—	—
3	7.83	8.3	7.83	8.7	—	—
4	12.87	10.4	12.94	10.8	—	—
8	22.06	6.2	—	—	22.06	6.2
Not able to be leveled	11.32	6.7	11.32	6.7	—	—
White collar excluding sales	13.36	7.3	12.97	8.0	16.95	14.4
1	8.15	5.8	8.15	5.8	—	—
2	8.51	5.5	8.51	5.5	—	—
3	9.90	4.1	10.15	3.6	—	—
8	22.06	6.2	—	—	22.06	6.2
Not able to be leveled	11.32	6.7	11.32	6.7	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	20.04	9.8	20.34	12.4	19.16	12.1
Professional specialty	26.81	17.5	29.29	26.3	23.25	5.4
8	23.25	5.4	—	—	23.25	5.4
Health related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	16.95	8.2	17.39	8.8	—	—
Sales	6.88	3.3	6.87	3.3	—	—
1	6.64	.7	6.64	.7	—	—
2	6.78	4.3	6.78	4.3	—	—
3	6.65	6.9	6.62	7.1	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.23	9.1	7.23	9.1	—	—
Cashiers	6.57	2.7	6.55	2.7	—	—
1	6.66	.7	6.66	.7	—	—
2	6.61	4.7	6.61	4.7	—	—
3	6.30	7.1	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	10.45	9.8	10.52	9.9	—	—
1	8.15	5.8	8.15	5.8	—	—
2	8.44	6.0	8.44	6.0	—	—
3	9.90	4.1	10.15	3.6	—	—
Receptionists	7.59	5.2	7.68	5.2	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.42	5.6	9.42	5.6	—	—
Blue collar	6.66	3.3	6.66	3.3	—	—
1	6.29	2.2	6.29	2.2	—	—
3	7.41	7.3	7.41	7.3	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.73	4.0	6.73	4.0	—	—
1	6.21	2.3	6.21	2.3	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	6.38	2.2	6.38	2.2	—	—
1	6.21	2.3	6.21	2.3	—	—
Service	6.53	6.6	6.30	7.4	8.62	2.2
1	6.12	10.5	6.08	10.8	—	—
2	5.99	11.7	5.75	12.5	—	—
3	7.00	11.6	6.74	14.1	—	—
Protective service	7.99	3.1	7.95	3.5	—	—
Guards and police, except public service	7.95	3.7	7.95	3.7	—	—

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001** — 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						
Food service	\$5.00	11.7	\$4.60	10.0	—	—
1	5.13	18.5	5.13	18.5	—	—
2	4.60	21.0	4.60	21.0	—	—
3	5.24	24.9	—	—	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.38	15.4	3.38	15.4	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.02	13.3	3.02	13.3	—	—
Other food service	7.20	4.6	6.83	2.7	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.20	7.0	—	—	—	—
Health service	8.61	6.7	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	7.15	2.0	7.06	1.6	—	—
2	7.15	3.1	—	—	—	—

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 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. 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 appendixes C and D 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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001**

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	\$16.52	\$8.26	\$18.41	\$15.27	\$15.48	\$23.54
All excluding sales	16.85	8.71	18.49	15.76	15.87	34.91
White collar	19.96	10.08	20.63	18.91	18.89	26.62
White-collar excluding sales	21.06	13.36	20.79	20.69	20.15	55.69
Professional specialty and technical	24.47	20.04	24.20	24.38	24.32	–
Professional specialty	26.00	26.81	24.57	26.88	26.01	–
Technical	17.39	16.95	–	17.63	17.34	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.10	–	–	31.70	28.30	–
Sales	12.79	6.88	–	11.35	11.18	12.34
Administrative support, including clerical	12.60	10.45	12.92	12.35	12.41	13.87
Blue collar	12.24	6.66	16.01	11.29	11.70	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.05	–	18.52	13.89	14.63	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.45	–	9.14	10.48	10.30	–
Transportation and material moving	11.98	–	12.77	11.61	11.77	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.67	6.73	–	8.76	9.04	–
Service	9.84	6.53	11.80	8.89	9.25	–
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	3.2	5.3	4.2	3.7	3.1	30.9
All excluding sales	3.3	6.5	4.2	4.0	3.2	36.4
White collar	3.3	7.0	3.8	4.1	3.2	34.5
White-collar excluding sales	3.3	7.3	3.7	4.1	3.1	30.6
Professional specialty and technical	2.9	9.8	5.7	3.4	2.9	–
Professional specialty	3.0	17.5	5.5	3.5	3.0	–
Technical	5.9	8.2	–	5.2	5.3	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.9	–	–	8.1	6.5	–
Sales	6.4	3.3	–	6.7	7.9	6.2
Administrative support, including clerical	2.6	9.8	8.9	2.6	2.6	13.9
Blue collar	3.7	3.3	9.2	3.6	3.8	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.0	–	9.1	3.9	4.7	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.3	–	4.4	7.6	7.5	–
Transportation and material moving	7.8	–	10.2	9.2	7.7	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.6	4.0	–	3.0	4.2	–
Service	4.6	6.6	6.9	4.5	4.1	–

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

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001

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	\$14.90	-	-	\$14.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
All excluding sales	15.38	-	-	14.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
White collar	18.53	-	-	22.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-collar excluding sales	20.43	-	-	22.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	24.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty	27.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	17.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	11.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	12.67	-	-	15.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue collar	11.61	-	-	13.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.73	-	-	14.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	11.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.93	-	-	10.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	7.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	4.0	-	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
All excluding sales	4.3	-	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
White collar	4.3	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-collar excluding sales	4.2	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	2.9	-	-	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue collar	4.2	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.4	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.4	-	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001

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	\$14.90	\$13.06	\$15.30	\$14.77	\$16.17
All excluding sales	15.38	13.16	15.89	15.37	16.69
White collar	18.53	17.59	18.71	18.94	18.42
White-collar excluding sales	20.43	18.90	20.72	22.00	19.47
Professional specialty and technical	24.69	25.96	24.46	23.88	24.76
Professional specialty	27.12	27.88	26.96	28.23	26.51
Technical	17.69	—	17.94	18.43	17.33
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.98	22.03	33.03	36.06	24.25
Sales	11.35	12.04	11.23	11.48	10.48
Administrative support, including clerical	12.67	13.67	12.44	12.29	12.60
Blue collar	11.61	10.78	11.81	11.39	13.10
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.73	14.85	14.70	13.72	17.14
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.41	—	10.28	10.49	9.81
Transportation and material moving	11.76	—	12.00	12.08	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.93	8.00	9.39	8.88	11.37
Service	7.71	6.23	8.19	8.31	7.92
Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All occupations	4.0	9.0	4.4	6.6	5.3
All excluding sales	4.3	9.5	4.7	7.3	5.0
White collar	4.3	9.1	4.8	7.6	5.1
White-collar excluding sales	4.2	9.1	4.6	7.5	4.6
Professional specialty and technical	4.2	10.8	4.5	7.1	5.7
Professional specialty	4.2	9.1	4.8	9.3	5.7
Technical	5.6	—	5.1	8.4	4.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.9	18.9	10.1	11.5	8.9
Sales	6.6	27.1	6.3	6.7	14.0
Administrative support, including clerical	2.9	8.8	2.7	3.4	4.4
Blue collar	4.2	6.4	5.0	5.4	10.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.4	4.2	6.5	6.3	10.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.3	—	8.1	11.0	6.8
Transportation and material moving	9.7	—	9.8	10.5	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.4	5.2	5.8	4.2	15.6
Service	4.2	12.1	3.5	4.5	5.4

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.00	\$9.26	\$12.50	\$19.13	\$26.70
All excluding sales	7.42	9.41	13.15	19.83	27.97
White collar	9.00	11.01	16.30	23.92	33.80
White collar excluding sales	9.78	12.21	17.43	25.09	35.92
Professional specialty and technical	14.90	18.33	23.64	29.06	36.60
Professional specialty	16.92	20.29	24.94	29.68	36.60
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	24.93	29.12	29.58	33.80	41.14
Civil engineers	24.93	29.58	29.58	30.54	41.14
Mathematical and computer scientists	15.31	23.22	29.78	33.59	35.90
Computer systems analysts and scientists	14.29	23.32	29.78	32.38	35.06
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	16.71	19.04	20.29	22.72	36.60
Registered nurses	17.38	19.13	20.29	21.00	22.72
Teachers, college and university	20.50	30.94	37.80	49.65	56.08
Other post-secondary teachers	27.60	30.94	37.80	49.65	56.08
Teachers, except college and university	23.00	23.75	25.09	25.27	26.70
Elementary school teachers	21.66	23.75	25.09	25.22	25.58
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	11.97	13.35	15.78	17.20	23.86
Social workers	11.97	13.35	15.78	17.46	23.86
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	18.00	18.00	24.95	45.03	46.03
Technical	11.00	14.27	16.72	19.67	23.51
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	9.53	9.53	16.53	18.38	19.20
Licensed practical nurses	12.04	14.90	14.92	16.15	17.07
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	9.36	11.81	18.30	19.67	19.67
Technical and related, n.e.c.	13.85	14.59	16.24	18.19	18.19
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.34	18.77	25.00	38.36	47.69
Executives, administrators, and managers	16.65	21.48	34.56	44.61	51.85
Administrators, education and related fields	38.36	38.36	38.36	44.61	44.61
Managers, medicine and health	16.27	16.27	17.79	26.94	38.46
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	19.83	25.64	34.56	47.69	58.85
Management related	15.92	17.09	20.75	24.09	32.04
Accountants and auditors	15.03	20.90	21.68	32.04	32.04
Management analysts	14.87	17.04	17.43	17.66	18.03
Management related, n.e.c.	15.90	16.98	18.92	22.94	28.70
Sales	6.33	7.31	10.36	12.50	17.22
Supervisors, sales	9.59	10.60	12.50	14.69	25.36
Sales workers, other commodities	6.45	7.50	10.86	13.20	17.03
Cashiers	5.82	6.33	6.78	9.08	10.50
Administrative support, including clerical	8.84	9.82	11.78	14.46	16.89
Supervisors, general office	10.64	10.85	16.13	25.96	25.96
Secretaries	9.00	11.60	13.59	16.25	18.95
Receptionists	6.75	8.50	9.69	10.47	12.00
Order clerks	9.90	10.62	12.74	17.07	17.07
Records clerks, n.e.c.	9.75	10.25	11.01	11.07	14.36
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.73	11.58	12.57	14.65	15.38
Billing clerks	9.88	9.90	10.38	11.83	13.32
Telephone operators	8.19	8.19	8.90	9.75	9.75
Mail clerks, except postal service	8.68	8.68	9.69	9.69	10.88
Stock and inventory clerks	7.95	8.35	8.70	9.75	16.85
General office clerks	8.54	10.00	10.52	12.70	14.02
Data entry keyers	6.60	7.56	10.00	11.95	12.09
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.43	9.78	11.39	14.47	16.18
Blue collar	6.70	8.50	11.25	14.08	17.03
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.16	11.82	14.78	16.39	21.41
Automobile mechanics	15.14	15.99	16.33	17.03	17.03
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	9.46	11.43	13.28	24.27	24.27
Electricians	12.79	12.79	15.87	16.51	17.31
Construction trades, n.e.c.	10.16	10.16	10.80	12.39	16.97

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar –Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair –Continued					
Supervisors, production	\$14.04	\$14.84	\$20.31	\$26.69	\$26.69
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	6.13	6.75	10.56	12.33	12.33
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.59	7.99	10.36	13.00	13.73
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	8.31	8.58	9.11	13.08	13.08
Assemblers	6.28	6.28	9.77	11.17	12.39
Transportation and material moving	6.94	9.50	11.04	13.33	17.46
Truck drivers	9.92	9.92	10.76	12.26	13.85
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.15	7.25	8.50	10.07	12.39
Stock handlers and baggers	5.63	6.16	7.28	8.93	9.93
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	8.01	9.48	9.48	12.09	15.62
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	5.90	7.75	9.40	10.51	12.50
Service	3.35	6.97	8.66	10.02	15.74
Protective service	6.98	8.29	11.77	16.89	19.42
Firefighting	9.38	11.77	16.35	16.61	18.04
Police and detectives, public service	14.79	15.74	17.39	19.42	24.68
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	12.26	14.35	17.78	18.48	19.54
Guards and police, except public service	6.80	7.54	8.29	9.95	10.02
Food service	2.13	2.50	6.00	8.07	10.22
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.58	3.35	6.75
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.58	3.35	6.25
Other food service	5.15	6.63	8.07	8.93	10.67
Supervisors, food preparation and service	5.03	8.93	10.67	15.00	17.79
Cooks	8.54	8.65	8.74	10.22	10.22
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.62	6.63	6.88	8.32	8.92
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.15	6.38	6.71	7.81	8.07
Health service	8.00	8.66	9.34	9.84	10.15
Health aides, except nursing	6.88	9.64	9.64	11.57	12.58
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.00	8.60	9.31	9.82	10.07
Cleaning and building service	6.81	7.70	8.85	9.00	10.25
Maids and housemen	6.39	6.81	7.42	7.79	8.34
Janitors and cleaners	7.70	8.35	8.85	9.24	10.25
Personal service	5.50	6.97	7.63	9.41	12.15
Service, n.e.c.	6.54	7.43	7.63	9.25	9.41

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, 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, 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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$6.71	\$8.82	\$11.94	\$17.22	\$26.69
All excluding sales	6.81	8.97	12.14	18.25	29.12
White collar	8.70	10.66	15.00	20.95	34.56
White collar excluding sales	9.78	12.00	16.89	23.51	36.60
Professional specialty and technical	14.65	18.19	21.58	29.79	37.91
Professional specialty	16.92	19.55	23.92	35.06	38.82
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	23.92	29.12	29.58	33.80	41.61
Civil engineers	23.92	29.58	29.58	29.58	41.61
Mathematical and computer scientists	18.72	23.32	29.78	35.06	36.04
Computer systems analysts and scientists	14.29	23.32	29.78	33.59	35.57
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	16.71	19.13	20.29	25.78	36.60
Registered nurses	17.38	19.04	19.83	20.72	22.72
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	7.18	16.97	21.32	23.23	23.23
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	18.00	18.00	23.20	45.03	46.03
Technical	11.42	14.65	17.07	19.67	23.51
Licensed practical nurses	12.04	14.90	14.92	16.15	17.07
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	9.36	14.48	18.30	19.67	19.67
Technical and related, n.e.c.	11.00	13.85	16.72	18.19	18.19
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.90	18.77	25.00	36.86	52.23
Executives, administrators, and managers	15.59	21.69	34.56	47.69	58.85
Administrators, education and related fields	19.42	19.42	19.42	24.04	27.60
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	20.33	25.64	34.56	47.69	58.85
Management related	15.90	17.09	20.75	25.10	36.86
Accountants and auditors	15.03	16.68	23.50	32.04	32.04
Management related, n.e.c.	15.90	17.09	18.92	22.94	28.70
Sales	6.33	7.31	10.36	12.46	17.22
Supervisors, sales	9.59	10.60	12.50	14.69	25.36
Sales workers, other commodities	6.45	7.50	10.86	13.20	17.03
Cashiers	5.82	6.33	6.78	9.08	10.50
Administrative support, including clerical	8.94	9.93	11.92	14.64	17.07
Supervisors, general office	10.64	10.85	16.13	25.96	25.96
Secretaries	9.00	10.03	14.50	16.89	18.95
Receptionists	6.75	8.50	9.69	10.47	12.00
Order clerks	9.90	10.62	17.07	17.07	17.07
Records clerks, n.e.c.	9.75	10.63	11.01	11.07	23.65
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.73	11.50	12.57	14.65	15.00
Billing clerks	9.88	9.90	10.38	11.83	13.32
Stock and inventory clerks	7.95	8.35	8.70	9.75	16.85
General office clerks	10.12	10.52	11.92	13.33	14.08
Data entry keyers	6.60	7.56	10.00	11.95	12.09
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.43	9.78	11.35	15.00	16.18
Blue collar	6.59	8.20	10.76	13.59	17.03
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.83	11.82	14.15	16.51	21.41
Supervisors, production	14.04	14.84	20.31	26.69	26.69
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	6.13	6.75	10.56	12.33	12.33
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.59	7.95	9.78	13.00	13.73
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	8.31	8.58	9.11	13.08	13.08
Assemblers	6.28	6.28	9.77	11.17	12.39
Transportation and material moving	6.94	7.70	10.76	13.33	19.86
Truck drivers	9.92	9.92	10.76	12.26	13.85
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.15	7.19	8.20	10.00	12.39

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar –Continued					
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers –Continued					
Stock handlers and baggers	\$5.63	\$6.16	\$7.28	\$8.93	\$9.93
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	8.01	9.48	9.48	12.09	15.62
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	5.90	7.70	9.40	10.00	12.50
Service	2.58	6.62	8.00	9.34	10.15
Protective service	6.80	7.54	8.29	9.95	10.02
Guards and police, except public service	6.51	6.98	8.29	9.95	10.02
Food service	2.13	2.50	6.00	7.94	10.22
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.58	3.35	6.75
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.58	3.35	6.25
Other food service	5.15	6.62	7.81	9.19	10.67
Supervisors, food preparation and service	5.03	8.93	10.67	15.00	17.79
Cooks	8.54	8.65	8.74	10.22	10.22
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.40	6.62	6.84	6.88	8.92
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.15	6.38	6.71	7.81	8.07
Health service	8.00	8.66	9.34	9.84	10.15
Health aides, except nursing	6.88	9.64	9.64	11.57	12.58
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.00	8.60	9.34	9.84	10.07
Cleaning and building service	6.39	7.41	8.12	9.30	10.70
Maids and housemen	6.39	6.81	7.41	7.52	8.34
Janitors and cleaners	7.28	7.96	8.35	9.43	10.70
Personal service	5.50	6.97	7.63	9.27	12.00
Service, n.e.c.	6.54	7.43	7.63	9.25	9.41

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, 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, 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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$9.24	\$11.78	\$16.89	\$24.81	\$26.70
All excluding sales	9.24	11.78	16.91	24.81	26.70
White collar	9.82	13.59	22.71	25.22	30.94
White collar excluding sales	9.86	13.59	22.85	25.22	30.94
Professional specialty and technical	15.78	21.66	24.63	25.27	27.60
Professional specialty	16.92	23.00	25.09	25.58	27.60
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	15.31	16.16	21.58	23.22	27.97
Computer systems analysts and scientists	15.31	16.16	21.58	23.22	27.97
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	23.64	23.75	25.09	25.27	26.70
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	11.97	13.35	15.78	17.20	23.86
Social workers	11.97	13.35	15.78	17.20	23.86
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	9.53	11.63	16.24	18.03	19.20
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.65	19.18	25.00	38.36	44.61
Executives, administrators, and managers	16.65	21.48	38.36	44.61	44.61
Management related	16.79	17.43	19.10	21.68	25.61
Management related, n.e.c.	14.45	16.91	18.04	19.10	31.83
Sales	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	8.54	9.66	11.41	12.44	14.76
Secretaries	11.50	11.78	11.78	14.28	16.05
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.73	11.59	13.62	13.62	16.89
General office clerks	8.54	8.54	9.93	10.42	12.44
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.85	10.85	11.41	12.22	12.22
Blue collar	9.45	10.80	12.20	15.22	17.35
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.80	11.59	15.02	15.99	17.35
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	9.32	10.97	11.43	14.25	14.54
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	9.42	10.22	11.80	11.93	14.26
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.22	9.28	10.03	10.62	12.20
Service	8.85	8.85	14.79	17.39	19.54
Protective service	11.77	14.79	16.61	18.48	24.43
Firefighting	9.38	11.77	16.35	16.61	18.04
Police and detectives, public service	14.79	15.74	17.39	19.42	24.68
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	12.26	14.35	17.78	18.48	19.54
Food service	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	—	—	—	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.85	9.94
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, 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, 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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.07	\$9.82	\$13.32	\$19.87	\$28.70
All excluding sales	8.14	9.82	13.82	20.50	29.58
White collar	9.69	11.83	16.89	24.98	34.85
White collar excluding sales	9.90	12.44	18.19	25.22	36.60
Professional specialty and technical	14.92	18.68	23.72	29.12	36.60
Professional specialty	16.92	20.29	24.94	29.68	36.60
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	24.93	29.12	29.58	33.80	41.14
Civil engineers	24.93	29.58	29.58	30.54	41.14
Mathematical and computer scientists	15.31	23.22	29.78	33.59	35.90
Computer systems analysts and scientists	14.29	23.32	29.78	32.38	35.06
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	16.71	18.80	20.29	22.72	36.60
Registered nurses	17.38	19.13	20.03	21.08	22.72
Teachers, college and university	20.50	30.94	37.80	49.65	56.08
Teachers, except college and university	23.00	23.75	25.09	25.27	26.70
Elementary school teachers	21.66	23.75	25.09	25.22	25.58
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	11.97	13.35	15.78	17.20	23.86
Social workers	11.97	13.35	15.78	17.46	23.86
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	18.00	18.00	24.95	45.03	53.87
Technical	11.00	13.85	16.72	19.67	24.98
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	9.53	9.53	15.98	18.19	18.38
Licensed practical nurses	12.04	14.27	14.90	16.15	16.15
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	11.50	14.82	18.30	19.67	19.67
Technical and related, n.e.c.	13.85	14.59	16.72	18.19	18.19
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.34	18.77	25.00	38.36	47.69
Executives, administrators, and managers	16.65	21.48	34.56	44.61	51.85
Administrators, education and related fields	38.36	38.36	38.36	44.61	44.61
Managers, medicine and health	16.27	16.27	17.79	26.94	38.46
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	19.83	25.64	34.56	47.69	58.85
Management related	15.92	17.09	20.75	24.09	32.04
Accountants and auditors	15.03	20.90	21.68	32.04	32.04
Management analysts	14.87	17.04	17.43	17.66	18.03
Management related, n.e.c.	15.90	16.98	18.92	22.94	28.70
Sales	7.67	9.68	11.68	14.69	19.05
Supervisors, sales	9.59	10.60	12.50	14.69	25.36
Sales workers, other commodities	6.60	10.00	10.86	13.20	33.61
Cashiers	5.82	7.43	9.08	9.74	11.68
Administrative support, including clerical	9.00	9.95	11.83	14.47	16.89
Supervisors, general office	10.64	10.85	16.13	25.96	25.96
Secretaries	9.00	11.50	13.92	16.89	18.95
Receptionists	8.81	9.69	10.47	10.50	12.00
Order clerks	9.90	10.62	12.74	17.07	17.07
Records clerks, n.e.c.	9.75	10.05	11.01	11.22	12.64
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.00	11.50	12.22	13.97	15.38
Billing clerks	9.88	9.90	10.38	11.83	13.32
Mail clerks, except postal service	8.68	8.68	9.69	9.69	13.77
Stock and inventory clerks	7.95	8.35	8.70	12.21	16.85
General office clerks	8.54	9.93	10.52	12.70	14.08
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.78	9.98	11.41	14.47	16.18
Blue collar	7.50	9.32	11.73	14.30	17.03
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.56	12.33	14.84	16.51	21.41
Automobile mechanics	15.14	15.99	16.33	17.03	17.03
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	9.46	11.43	13.28	24.27	24.27
Electricians	12.79	12.79	15.87	16.51	17.31
Construction trades, n.e.c.	10.16	10.16	10.80	12.39	16.97
Supervisors, production	14.04	14.84	20.31	26.69	26.69
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.59	7.99	10.36	13.00	13.73

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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar –Continued					
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
–Continued					
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	\$8.31	\$8.58	\$9.11	\$13.08	\$13.08
Assemblers	6.28	6.28	9.77	11.17	12.39
Transportation and material moving	6.94	9.92	11.13	13.33	17.46
Truck drivers	9.92	10.38	10.76	12.33	13.85
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.19	8.20	9.40	10.55	12.50
Stock handlers and baggers	7.42	8.50	9.38	9.93	10.55
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	8.01	9.26	9.48	11.41	12.09
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	5.90	7.75	9.40	10.51	12.50
Service	4.99	7.63	8.93	10.67	16.61
Protective service	7.65	9.28	14.35	17.39	19.54
Firefighting	9.38	11.77	16.35	16.61	18.04
Police and detectives, public service	14.79	15.74	17.39	19.42	24.68
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	12.26	14.35	17.78	18.48	19.54
Guards and police, except public service	6.51	6.80	8.82	9.95	10.02
Food service	2.13	2.50	6.00	8.65	10.22
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.50	3.35	7.00
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.26	3.35	7.00
Other food service	5.03	6.54	8.43	10.22	12.13
Supervisors, food preparation and service	5.03	8.93	10.67	15.00	17.79
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.15	6.38	6.69	7.83	8.07
Health service	8.60	8.66	9.34	9.84	10.07
Health aides, except nursing	8.93	9.64	9.64	11.57	12.58
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.60	8.66	9.31	9.82	10.07
Cleaning and building service	7.41	7.70	8.85	9.00	10.25
Maids and housemen	6.39	6.81	7.42	7.79	8.34
Janitors and cleaners	7.70	8.35	8.85	9.20	10.25
Personal service	4.99	7.50	7.78	11.25	13.65
Service, n.e.c.	6.54	7.63	7.63	9.27	9.41

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, 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, 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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$5.52	\$6.20	\$6.98	\$8.46	\$13.74
All excluding sales	5.23	6.20	7.25	9.25	15.00
White collar	6.19	6.57	7.60	10.92	16.00
White collar excluding sales	6.76	8.94	11.27	15.13	21.32
Professional specialty and technical	11.81	15.84	17.07	22.24	24.73
Professional specialty	9.58	21.00	24.73	39.14	39.14
Health related	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	11.81	15.84	17.07	19.20	22.24
Sales	6.03	6.31	6.66	7.31	7.94
Sales workers, other commodities	5.61	6.25	6.51	9.21	9.21
Cashiers	6.03	6.19	6.42	6.75	7.54
Administrative support, including clerical	6.75	8.50	9.75	13.00	15.00
Receptionists	6.41	6.75	7.60	8.50	9.10
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.01	8.01	9.20	10.55	11.27
Blue collar	5.25	6.13	6.16	7.00	7.73
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.25	6.03	6.20	7.25	8.00
Stock handlers and baggers	5.25	6.03	6.16	7.00	7.28
Service	2.41	5.82	6.97	8.29	8.70
Protective service	6.98	7.54	8.29	8.29	8.29
Guards and police, except public service	6.98	7.54	8.29	8.29	8.29
Food service	2.13	2.58	5.82	6.84	8.32
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.58	3.80	6.75
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.58	3.35	5.82
Other food service	6.62	6.71	6.88	8.32	8.32
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.40	6.62	6.84	8.32	8.32
Health service	7.41	7.45	9.25	9.53	10.15
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	6.46	6.86	6.97	7.08	8.33

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, 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, 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.

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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 the steps required to produce the data.

Planning for the survey

The overall design of the survey 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 Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas 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.

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 Regional Office 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 v. part-time, union v. nonunion, and time v. incentive
4. Determination of the level of work of each job

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers who met all the criteria identified in the last three steps. Special procedures were developed for jobs for which a correct classification or 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, as shown in the following schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
50–99	8
100–249	10
250–999	12
1,000–2,499	16
2,500+	20

The second step of the process entailed classifying the selected jobs into occupations based on their duties. The National Compensation Survey 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 an "occupational leveling" process. Occupational leveling ranks and compares all occupations randomly selected in an establishment using the same criteria.

For this survey, the level of each occupation in an establishment was determined by an analysis of each of 10 leveling factors. Nine of these factors are drawn from the U.S. Government Office of Personnel Management's Factor Evaluation System, which is the underlying structure for evaluation of General Schedule Federal employees. The tenth factor, supervisory duties, attempts to account for the effect of supervisory duties. It is considered experimental. The 10 factors are:

- Knowledge
- Supervision received
- Guidelines
- Complexity
- Scope and effect
- Personal contacts
- Purpose of contacts
- Physical demands
- Work environment
- Supervisory duties

Each factor contains a number of levels, and each level has an associated written description and point value. The number and range of points differ among the factors. For each factor, an occupation was assigned a level based on the written description that best matched the job. Within each occupation, the points for nine factors (supervisory duties was excluded) were recorded and totaled. The total determines the overall level of the occupation. A description of the levels for each factor is shown in appendix C.

Tabulations of levels of work for occupations in the survey follow the Federal Government's white-collar General Schedule. Point ranges for each of the 15 levels are shown in appendix D. It also includes an example of a job with its associated leveling factors, and a guide to help data users evaluate jobs in their firms

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the occupational leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 occupational leveling factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the occupational leveling factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased.

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, 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, 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 that 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 that 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 Bureau's 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 and job level.

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

Survey response

	<i>Establish- ments</i>
Total in sampling frame	2,871
Total in sample	458
Responding	226
Out of business or not in survey scope	48
Unable or refused to provide data	184

In this survey, the nonresponse rate for all industries and 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 average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. During this phase of the ongoing NCS development, establishments in the survey may report either individual-worker earnings or average wage rates for each sampled job. If individual-worker earnings are provided, an average hourly wage rate is computed for the job and used in the calculation of percentile estimates. The average hourly wages for each sampled job are appropriately weighted and then arrayed from lowest to highest.

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example,

at the 10th percentile, 10 percent of a published occupation's employment is in sampled establishment jobs that had average hourly wages at the 10th percentile or less for that occupation.

Note that the percentiles in earlier NCS bulletins for this area (in the 3090 and 3095 bulletin series) were calculated from individual-worker earnings rather than from average wages for sampled establishment jobs. Research has shown that using average-wage data for jobs instead of individual-worker data has the effect of moving percentile estimates toward the median (50th percentile). This effect is greatest for occupations with a high degree of wage dispersion. However, medians calculated using the two methods are nearly identical.

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 the estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (1.645 times 3.6 percent times \$12.79 = \$0.76, plus or minus \$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, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2001**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	470,300	369,900	100,300
All excluding sales	421,300	321,400	99,900
White collar	279,600	209,800	69,800
White-collar excluding sales	230,700	161,300	69,400
Professional specialty and technical	100,400	59,600	40,900
Professional specialty	81,800	43,800	38,100
Technical	18,600	15,800	2,800
Executive, administrative, and managerial	37,800	25,900	11,800
Sales	48,900	48,500	–
Administrative support, including clerical	92,500	75,700	16,700
Blue collar	98,600	88,100	10,600
Precision production, craft, and repair	35,300	29,200	6,200
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	21,200	21,000	–
Transportation and material moving	12,900	9,900	2,900
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	29,200	27,900	1,300
Service	92,000	72,100	20,000

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.