

Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL National Compensation Survey December 1997



U.S. Department of Labor
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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a December 1997 survey of occupational pay in the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Data shown in this bulletin were collected as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) new program known as the 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.

Survey data were collected and reviewed by Bureau of Labor Statistics field economists under the direction of Dianne Farrow, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations of the Atlanta Regional Office. 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 analyzed the survey results.

For additional information regarding this survey, please contact the BLS Atlanta Regional Office at (404) 331-3415. 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) 606-6220, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

The data contained in this bulletin are also available at the BLS Internet site (<http://stats.bls.gov/comhome.htm>). 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.

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Introduction

This survey of occupational pay was conducted in the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The MSA includes Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties, FL.

This bulletin consists primarily of tables whose data are analyzed in the initial textual section. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at a wide range of work levels. Also contained in this bulletin is information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the generic leveling methodology.

NCS design and products

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) new National Compensation Survey (NCS) is designed to provide data on the levels and rates of change of occupational wages and employee benefits for localities, broad geographic regions, and the nation as a whole. One output of the NCS will be the Employment Cost Index, a quarterly measure of the change in employer costs for wages and benefits. This bulletin is limited to data on wages and salaries. These data are similar to those released under the Occupational Compensation Survey (OCS), which has been discontinued.

Due to the limited amount of time available to initiate this phase of the program, a number of companies were unable to provide complete data before the publication deadline. As a result, some surveys have a high nonresponse rate for the all industries or the private industry iterations. Such instances are noted in the bulletin table footnotes.

NCS more extensive than OCS

The wage data in this bulletin differ from those in previous Occupational Compensation Surveys by providing broader coverage of occupations and establishments within the survey area.

Occupations surveyed for this bulletin were selected using probability techniques from a list of all those present in each establishment. Previous OCS bulletins were limited to a preselected list of occupations, which represented a small subset of all occupations in the economy. Information in the new bulletin is published for a variety of occupation-based data. This new approach includes data on broad occupational classifications such as white-collar workers, major occupational groups such as sales workers, and individual occupations such as cashiers.

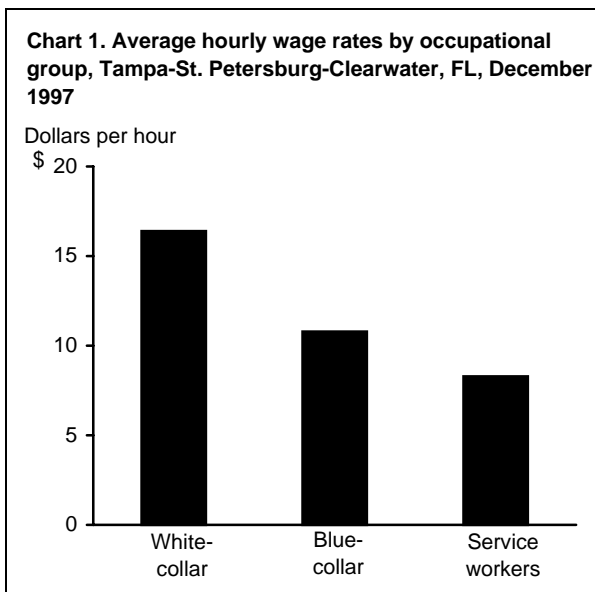
In tables containing work levels within occupational series, the work levels are derived from generic standards that *apply to all* occupational groups. The job levels in the OCS bulletins were based on narrowly-defined descriptions that were not comparable across specific occupations.

Occupational data in this bulletin are also tabulated for other classifications such as industry group, full-time versus part-time workers, union versus nonunion status, time versus incentive status, and establishment employment size. Not all of these series were generated by the OCS program.

The establishments surveyed for this bulletin were limited to those with 50 or more employees. Eventually, NCS will be expanded to cover those now-excluded establishments. Then, virtually all workers in the civilian economy will be surveyed, excluding only agriculture, private households, and employees of the Federal Government.

Wages in the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area

Straight-time wages in the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area averaged \$13.71 per hour during December 1997. White-collar workers had an average wage of \$16.40 per hour. Blue-collar workers averaged \$10.79 per hour, while service workers had average earnings of \$8.28 per hour. (All comparisons in this analysis cover hourly rates for both full- and part-time workers, unless otherwise noted.)



Within each of these occupational groups, average hourly wages for individual occupations varied. For example, white-collar occupations included registered nurses at \$17.61 per hour, secretaries at \$11.44, and general office clerks at \$9.70. Among occupations in the blue-collar category, truck drivers averaged \$10.86 per hour while stock handlers and baggers averaged \$6.67. Finally, service occupations included maids and housemen at \$6.44 per hour and nursing aides, orderlies and attendants at \$7.75 per hour. Table A-1 presents earnings data for 107 detailed occupations; data for other detailed occupations surveyed could not be reported separately due to concerns about the confidentiality of survey respondents and the reliability of the data.

Survey results show that private industry workers in Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL earned \$13.13 per

hour, while surveyed State and local government workers averaged \$16.18. Table A-2 reports the average hourly rate for white-collar occupations as \$16.00 in private industry and \$17.88 in State and local government. Blue-collar occupations showed an average hourly rate of \$10.60 in private industry and \$12.48 in State and local government. Service occupations within private industry averaged \$6.93 per hour while those found in State and local government averaged \$12.90.

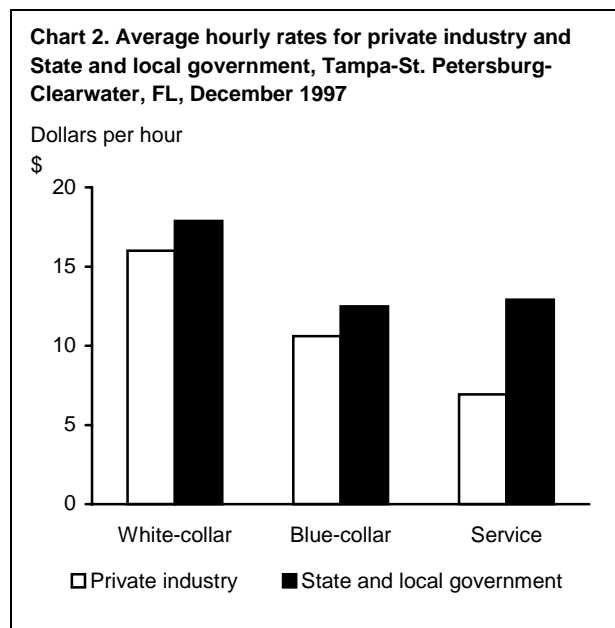
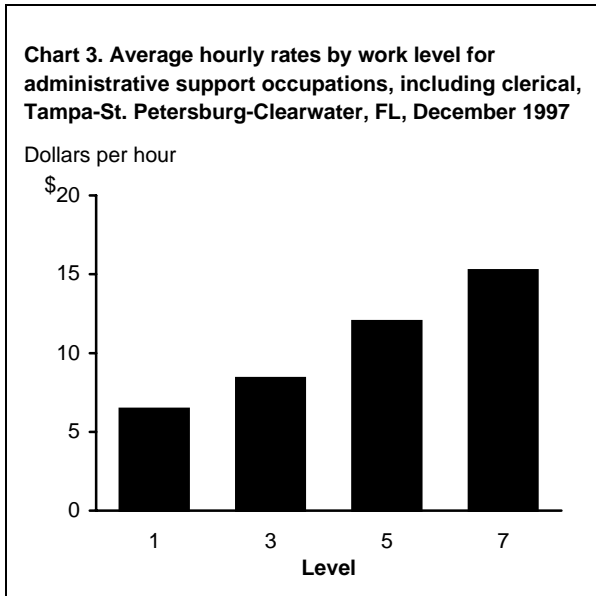


Table A-3 presents data for workers considered by the survey respondents to be either full-time or part-time. Average wages for full-time workers, all occupations, were \$14.32 per hour, compared with an average of \$7.68 per hour for part-time workers.

Data for specific work levels within major occupational groups are reported in table B-1. Occasionally, wage estimates for lower levels of work within major occupational groups are greater than estimates for higher levels. This can occur due to the mix of specific occupations (and industries) represented by the broad group as well as by the variability of the estimate. Some levels within a group may not be published because no workers were identified at that

level or because there were not enough data to guarantee confidentiality and reliability.

Work levels for all major groups span several levels, with professional specialty occupations and executive, administrative, and managerial occupations typically starting and ending at higher work levels than the other groups. Published data for administrative support occupations, including clerical, ranged from level 1 to level 7. As illustrated in Chart 3, the average hourly rate was \$6.46 for level 1, \$8.40 for level 3, \$12.03 for level 5, and \$15.24 for level 7.

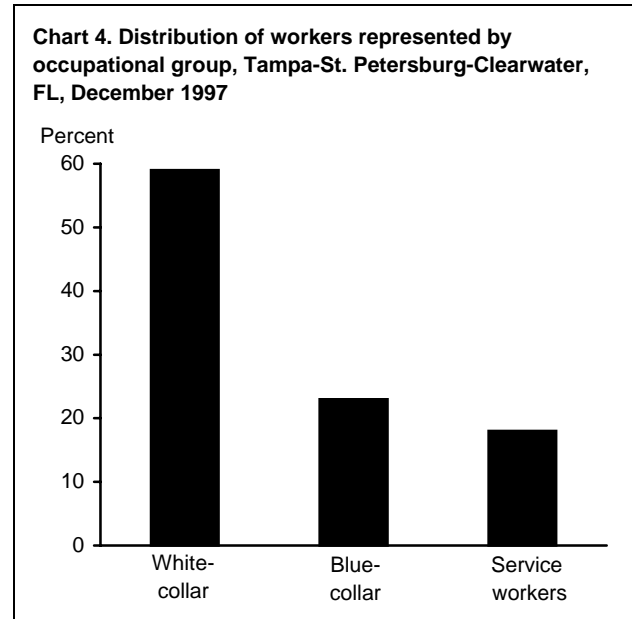


Surveyed union workers had an average hourly rate of \$16.28, as reported in table C-1. Wages for nonunion workers averaged \$13.31. Time workers, whose wages were based solely on an hourly rate or a salary, averaged \$13.47 per hour. Incentive workers, whose wages were at least partially based on productivity payments, averaged \$18.04 per hour.

Table C-2 shows wage data for specific industry divisions within private industry. In the private sector,

hourly wages averaged \$14.02 in all goods-producing industries, \$11.78 in construction, and \$14.40 in manufacturing. In service-producing industries, hourly wages averaged \$16.57 in transportation, and public utilities. Data for other industry divisions did not meet publication criteria.

Table C-4 reports that a total of 537,808 workers were represented by the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL survey. White-collar occupations included 319,097 workers, or 59 percent; blue-collar occupations included 121,191 workers, or 23 percent; and service occupations included 97,520 workers, or 18 percent.



Data are also presented in appendix table 1 on the number of establishments studied by industry group and employment size. The relative standard errors of published mean hourly earnings for all industries, private industry, and State and local government are available in appendix table 2. The average work levels for published occupational groups and selected occupations are presented in appendix table 3.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$13.71	\$6.00	\$7.77	\$11.25	\$17.14	\$25.31
All occupations excluding sales	13.87	6.25	7.95	11.50	17.31	25.53
White-collar occupations	16.40	7.44	9.38	13.75	20.43	29.10
White-collar occupations excluding sales	17.13	8.00	10.01	14.67	21.24	29.59
Professional specialty and technical occupations	20.43	11.79	15.02	18.75	25.31	29.82
Professional specialty occupations	22.10	13.90	17.02	20.51	26.45	31.25
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	26.52	17.34	21.63	26.66	30.95	36.18
Civil engineers	25.12	17.54	18.15	24.62	29.14	37.85
Electrical and electronic engineers	29.77	20.67	24.76	28.90	34.05	38.77
Industrial engineers	22.27	15.01	17.34	22.09	25.61	29.19
Engineers, N.E.C.	29.03	23.76	26.44	28.85	31.69	34.67
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.82	18.96	21.50	24.04	27.23	31.55
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.68	18.96	21.44	24.04	27.23	31.25
Natural scientists	22.85	13.44	15.02	17.86	21.32	45.64
Health related occupations	19.28	13.65	15.29	18.00	20.43	29.76
Registered nurses	17.61	13.85	15.34	17.15	18.99	20.50
Pharmacists	29.02	19.90	26.00	31.40	31.76	34.19
Respiratory therapists	16.02	13.55	14.24	15.86	17.35	18.64
Physical therapists	22.71	18.51	19.23	21.63	25.96	29.05
Teachers, college and university	26.79	14.94	18.87	25.09	33.21	39.81
Teachers, except college and university	21.59	16.38	17.58	20.44	26.29	28.54
Elementary school teachers	21.84	16.60	17.79	20.51	26.46	28.57
Secondary school teachers	22.20	15.58	17.67	21.53	27.59	29.59
Teachers, N.E.C.	21.56	16.68	17.45	20.52	26.19	28.11
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.96	10.02	10.49	12.59	16.13	20.63
Social workers	13.91	10.02	10.49	12.48	16.11	21.09
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	23.12	9.89	15.38	18.74	27.38	37.14
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	27.22	14.86	16.73	30.42	37.14	37.14
Technical occupations	14.99	9.00	11.47	13.88	17.09	23.30
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	12.17	8.39	8.93	10.77	15.42	17.10
Radiological technicians	14.83	12.92	13.63	14.79	16.35	17.00
Licensed practical nurses	12.39	9.38	10.99	12.58	13.75	14.63
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	11.76	7.40	9.28	11.85	13.71	16.00
Electrical and electronic technicians	15.40	10.84	13.45	15.75	17.08	18.81
Drafters	14.08	9.00	9.00	11.82	17.50	23.48
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	19.33	11.26	13.03	18.61	25.14	29.09
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	25.19	13.46	16.83	21.54	30.77	41.39
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.04	14.89	19.33	26.57	33.89	43.34
Financial managers	31.91	18.80	26.60	34.52	41.39	41.39
Personnel and labor relations managers	33.43	21.00	30.38	30.38	43.91	45.06
Managers., marketing, advertising and public relations	22.88	13.00	13.25	18.29	30.77	44.71
Administrators, education and related fields	26.81	16.68	20.96	26.37	34.75	37.00
Managers, medicine and health	23.68	14.03	16.83	20.63	30.04	31.67
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	21.86	15.00	15.14	21.89	27.50	29.75
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	30.50	15.19	19.53	28.85	35.96	48.56
Management related occupations	20.20	11.54	13.87	17.60	22.11	31.73
Accountants and auditors	21.59	14.04	17.50	21.01	25.38	30.29
Other financial officers	19.22	11.54	13.61	15.87	24.78	31.73
Management analysts	20.95	12.90	14.45	15.52	19.47	41.90
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	16.22	9.80	10.25	11.49	19.62	32.56
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	18.63	11.18	12.98	16.52	19.73	27.41
Sales occupations	11.88	5.40	6.30	9.10	13.75	21.73
Supervisors, sales occupations	15.99	8.13	10.78	13.08	19.23	27.86
Advertising and related sales occupations	11.79	6.60	8.96	10.60	13.00	13.00
Sales occupations, other business services	15.12	10.00	11.14	14.19	18.17	19.21
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	19.46	10.44	13.98	17.31	23.81	29.86
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	17.11	5.18	9.13	14.46	20.22	29.13

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
White-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Sales occupations (-Continued)						
Sales workers, other commodities	\$10.68	\$5.30	\$5.90	\$7.85	\$9.90	\$15.93
Cashiers	6.34	5.20	5.45	5.75	6.80	8.45
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	13.02	8.25	9.62	13.23	13.83	18.75
Administrative support occupations, including clerical						
Supervisors, general office	13.84	8.80	11.00	12.50	15.51	18.20
Supervisors, financial records processing	13.29	10.21	11.68	13.64	14.51	17.02
Computer operators	10.72	8.08	8.98	9.50	12.06	16.36
Secretaries	11.44	8.58	9.60	11.34	13.25	15.09
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	12.98	6.10	7.90	13.12	17.70	17.88
Receptionists	7.63	6.00	6.90	7.46	8.25	9.00
Information clerks, N.E.C.	9.90	6.80	8.35	9.13	12.26	13.46
Order clerks	11.87	8.05	10.01	12.00	13.70	15.14
Personnel clerks except payroll & timekeeping	11.45	8.24	8.56	10.27	12.96	15.45
Library clerks	9.46	6.82	7.40	9.36	10.99	12.54
File clerks	6.97	5.50	5.78	6.94	7.57	9.00
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.69	7.46	8.34	9.50	10.70	11.78
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.32	8.00	9.01	10.65	12.86	16.20
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	9.92	7.45	7.73	9.75	12.10	12.10
Billing clerks	10.60	8.00	8.50	10.50	12.50	12.80
Telephone operators	7.41	6.25	6.45	6.90	8.00	9.45
Mail clerks except postal service	8.27	7.21	7.71	8.32	8.91	9.11
Dispatchers	11.04	6.54	7.25	10.52	14.37	14.98
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.37	5.60	7.50	8.00	9.01	12.13
Stock and inventory clerks	8.58	6.32	7.18	8.40	9.72	11.75
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	10.57	7.90	8.33	9.53	13.40	14.25
General office clerks	9.70	7.25	8.30	9.28	11.00	12.79
Data entry keyers	8.37	6.75	7.10	8.11	9.54	10.25
Teachers' aides	7.92	5.75	6.35	7.14	9.09	11.02
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	10.46	7.46	8.75	9.92	12.55	13.31
Blue-collar occupations						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations						
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	13.83	8.62	10.53	12.75	16.15	19.25
Automobile mechanics	19.54	10.03	13.00	13.54	32.62	34.88
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	15.79	10.51	12.72	15.05	17.40	23.00
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	11.97	9.00	10.00	11.50	13.56	15.73
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	11.33	7.14	9.00	10.52	13.93	15.35
Carpenters	15.57	10.50	12.77	15.27	17.03	23.50
Electricians	10.67	8.60	8.60	11.25	12.00	13.00
Construction trades, N.E.C.	11.90	9.00	10.00	11.50	13.57	15.41
Supervisors, production occupations	11.23	9.18	10.73	11.15	11.38	13.51
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	16.81	11.89	12.93	14.44	22.13	24.75
Inspectors, testers, and graders	9.76	7.45	8.25	9.82	11.20	11.94
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.09	8.67	10.53	12.34	16.67	24.71
Printing press operators	9.23	5.50	6.40	8.50	11.50	13.50
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators ..	13.11	9.45	10.22	12.55	15.29	18.04
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	5.88	5.15	5.40	5.75	6.29	6.80
Welders and cutters	8.81	6.00	6.95	7.50	12.30	13.00
Assemblers	10.30	6.52	8.46	11.40	11.50	12.00
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.05	5.35	6.00	7.50	9.85	11.90
Truck drivers	11.31	6.50	8.50	10.52	13.90	15.86
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.86	6.50	8.16	10.25	13.90	14.90
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers ..	10.12	6.80	8.55	10.18	11.53	13.33
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	7.59	5.25	5.80	6.75	8.45	11.50
Stock handlers and baggers	6.98	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.75	9.38
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	6.67	5.15	5.45	6.00	7.50	9.15
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	9.74	6.00	6.80	8.25	12.65	14.65
Hand packers and packagers	8.38	5.50	6.32	7.00	8.00	16.36
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	6.78	5.50	5.80	7.15	7.60	7.70
Service occupations	7.87	5.15	6.00	7.25	9.36	12.50
Protective service occupations	8.28	5.15	6.06	7.45	9.25	13.17
Protective service occupations	11.21	5.75	6.75	9.78	14.53	18.40

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)						
Protective service occupations (-Continued)						
Firefighting occupations	\$11.81	\$7.90	\$9.54	\$12.20	\$14.15	\$14.55
Police and detectives, public service	16.93	11.79	12.94	16.01	20.49	23.82
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers						
Guards and police except public service	14.53	10.62	11.91	14.46	16.51	19.78
Food service occupations	6.82	5.25	5.90	6.50	7.50	8.00
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations						
Waiters and waitresses	5.86	2.13	4.00	6.23	7.50	8.75
Cooks	8.44	6.60	7.52	8.00	9.65	10.00
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	3.41	2.13	2.13	2.45	3.68	7.35
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.66	6.25	7.00	7.50	8.50	9.19
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	5.52	3.25	5.15	5.50	5.75	7.17
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	7.13	5.65	6.29	6.85	7.95	9.17
Health service occupations	5.66	5.15	5.15	5.25	6.00	6.70
Health aides, except nursing	6.23	5.25	5.45	6.00	7.00	7.31
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.87	6.30	7.00	7.75	8.57	9.54
Cleaning and building service occupations	8.28	6.65	7.05	7.81	9.13	10.50
Maids and housemen	7.75	6.25	6.96	7.70	8.50	9.33
Janitors and cleaners	7.67	5.42	6.31	7.36	8.64	10.41
Personal service occupations	6.44	5.30	5.75	6.30	7.00	7.57
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	7.73	5.42	6.61	7.41	8.92	10.29
Service occupations, N.E.C.	8.15	3.64	5.75	7.25	9.92	12.54
	4.37	2.13	2.13	5.50	6.25	7.16
	7.24	5.15	6.00	7.25	8.25	9.07

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. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$13.13	\$5.85	\$7.45	\$10.35	\$15.87	\$24.57	\$16.18	\$8.35	\$10.52	\$14.64	\$20.27	\$26.44
All occupations excluding sales	13.27	6.00	7.50	10.50	16.10	24.78	16.19	8.35	10.52	14.65	20.32	26.44
White-collar occupations	16.00	7.00	9.00	13.10	19.53	29.65	17.88	8.95	11.42	17.22	22.76	28.23
White-collar occupations excluding sales	16.88	7.88	9.73	13.85	20.58	30.15	17.90	8.95	11.45	17.22	22.78	28.23
Professional specialty and technical occupations	20.35	11.79	14.42	18.29	25.00	31.07	20.58	11.79	16.60	19.60	25.45	28.74
Professional specialty occupations	22.72	14.06	16.87	20.96	27.21	32.95	21.15	12.99	17.14	20.20	26.12	28.93
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	26.55	16.65	21.60	26.90	30.95	36.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil engineers	24.56	15.08	17.81	18.88	28.84	41.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic engineers	29.77	20.67	24.76	28.90	34.05	38.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial engineers	22.27	15.01	17.34	22.09	25.61	29.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	29.03	23.76	26.44	28.85	31.69	34.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	25.27	19.23	21.59	24.13	27.89	32.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	25.15	19.23	21.59	24.04	27.65	31.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	19.45	13.80	15.49	18.03	20.50	29.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered nurses	17.61	13.84	15.34	17.15	19.00	20.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacists	29.02	19.90	26.00	31.40	31.76	34.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory therapists	16.02	13.55	14.24	15.86	17.35	18.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical therapists	22.71	18.51	19.23	21.63	25.96	29.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	25.06	12.75	13.00	16.50	31.74	44.74	27.06	16.83	19.78	25.61	33.26	39.81
Teachers, except college and university	15.73	12.63	13.74	14.55	18.32	19.63	21.76	16.73	17.58	20.51	26.42	28.57
Elementary school teachers	16.07	11.75	13.62	14.96	18.75	21.81	22.01	16.92	17.84	20.51	26.85	28.72
Secondary school teachers	15.47	13.13	13.74	14.27	17.67	19.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.41	8.23	10.10	14.96	16.25	17.86	14.11	10.02	10.49	12.48	16.13	21.24
Social workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.11	10.02	10.49	12.48	16.13	21.24
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	22.90	7.81	15.38	18.17	25.48	37.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	15.18	9.00	11.79	14.00	17.33	23.41	13.29	8.48	9.54	12.98	16.61	19.63
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	13.80	8.84	10.77	14.20	16.32	18.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radiological technicians	14.83	12.92	13.63	14.79	16.35	17.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	12.37	9.38	10.90	12.50	13.64	14.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	11.74	7.29	9.28	11.85	13.71	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	15.78	11.77	14.88	16.31	17.08	18.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters	14.72	9.00	9.00	14.59	17.50	23.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	19.61	11.00	13.10	16.94	26.06	29.76	17.32	11.33	13.03	18.61	20.71	23.30
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.30	13.25	16.83	23.93	32.59	43.70	21.87	14.03	17.15	20.30	25.04	34.84
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.57	14.63	20.00	28.85	34.52	47.34	23.87	15.19	18.45	21.00	26.98	36.45
Financial managers	31.95	18.80	26.60	34.52	41.39	41.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	22.88	13.00	13.25	18.29	30.77	44.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, medicine and health	25.84	17.79	20.19	23.15	30.04	33.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	21.81	15.00	15.14	21.89	28.94	29.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	31.40	15.58	20.25	29.33	36.30	48.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	20.95	11.54	13.76	17.64	24.50	36.32	17.57	12.04	14.18	17.31	20.17	23.68
Accountants and auditors	21.87	14.04	17.45	21.01	25.65	31.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial officers	19.22	11.54	13.61	15.87	24.78	31.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management analysts	22.39	12.44	14.45	15.35	21.00	51.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	16.22	9.80	10.25	11.49	19.62	32.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	20.07	11.18	13.08	16.95	22.11	37.60	15.96	11.68	12.98	14.89	18.57	23.68
Sales occupations	11.89	5.40	6.30	9.05	13.75	21.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales occupations	15.99	8.13	10.78	13.08	19.23	27.86	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government						
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles					
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90	
White-collar occupations (-Continued)													
Sales occupations (-Continued)													
Advertising and related sales occupations	\$11.79	\$6.60	\$8.96	\$10.60	\$13.00	\$13.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations, other business services	15.12	10.00	11.14	14.19	18.17	19.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	19.46	10.44	13.98	17.31	23.81	29.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	17.11	5.18	9.13	14.46	20.22	29.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	10.68	5.30	5.90	7.85	9.90	15.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	6.33	5.20	5.45	5.75	6.80	8.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.49	7.00	8.05	9.75	12.25	15.00	\$10.19	\$7.19	\$8.52	\$9.69	\$11.68	\$13.85	
Supervisors, general office	13.84	8.80	11.00	12.50	15.51	18.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, financial records processing	13.29	10.21	11.68	13.64	14.51	17.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators	10.72	8.08	8.98	9.50	12.06	16.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	11.64	8.16	9.73	11.46	13.46	15.09	11.08	8.73	9.23	10.55	12.58	14.69	
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	12.98	6.10	7.90	13.12	17.70	17.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	7.67	6.00	7.00	7.50	8.28	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information clerks, N.E.C.	10.65	6.75	8.74	12.26	13.13	13.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks	11.84	8.00	10.01	11.91	13.95	15.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks	6.97	5.50	5.78	6.94	7.57	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.74	7.46	8.30	9.62	10.75	11.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.23	8.00	9.00	10.60	12.60	16.42	12.29	8.96	9.41	11.98	13.54	16.20	
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	9.92	7.45	7.73	9.75	12.10	12.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billing clerks	10.60	8.00	8.50	10.50	12.50	12.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone operators	7.31	6.25	6.45	6.83	7.75	9.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mail clerks except postal service	8.12	6.50	7.32	7.73	8.91	8.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.47	5.60	7.50	8.25	10.16	12.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	8.65	6.00	7.15	8.50	10.55	11.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	10.57	7.90	8.33	9.53	13.40	14.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	9.88	7.87	8.37	9.33	11.25	12.79	9.40	6.82	7.93	9.09	10.32	13.05	
Data entry keyers	8.21	6.75	7.00	8.00	9.50	10.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	10.47	7.21	8.59	9.86	12.63	13.40	10.43	8.70	9.36	10.22	11.13	12.67	
Blue-collar occupations	10.60	5.70	6.74	9.71	12.90	16.78	12.48	7.86	9.85	12.48	14.40	17.54	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13.82	8.43	10.40	12.70	16.26	19.45	13.85	10.52	11.75	13.37	15.69	17.54	
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	20.08	10.03	13.00	13.50	32.62	34.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automobile mechanics	16.27	10.50	12.93	15.83	18.00	23.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	11.12	9.00	9.75	10.88	12.63	13.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	11.71	6.65	9.00	11.35	15.35	15.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians	11.29	9.00	9.50	10.50	12.75	15.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, production occupations ..	16.81	11.89	12.93	14.44	22.13	24.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.76	7.45	8.25	9.82	11.20	11.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, testers, and graders	14.09	8.67	10.53	12.34	16.67	24.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.23	5.50	6.36	8.47	11.50	13.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing press operators	13.11	9.45	10.22	12.55	15.29	18.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators	5.88	5.15	5.40	5.75	6.29	6.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	8.75	6.00	6.69	7.50	12.42	13.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders and cutters	10.30	6.52	8.46	11.40	11.50	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers	8.05	5.35	6.00	7.50	9.85	11.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.42	6.50	8.50	10.70	13.98	16.12	10.75	7.35	8.67	10.33	12.81	14.15	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government						
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles					
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90	
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)													
Transportation and material moving occupations (-Continued)													
Truck drivers	\$10.86	\$6.50	\$8.16	\$10.25	\$13.90	\$14.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	10.30	6.00	7.65	10.50	11.53	16.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.49	5.25	5.75	6.50	8.00	11.50	\$9.58	\$6.82	\$7.57	\$8.28	\$11.08	\$14.65	
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	6.99	5.25	6.00	6.45	7.75	9.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	6.67	5.15	5.45	6.00	7.50	9.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.74	6.00	6.80	8.25	12.65	14.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	8.38	5.50	6.32	7.00	8.00	16.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hand packers and packagers	6.78	5.50	5.80	7.15	7.60	7.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	7.82	5.15	5.85	6.50	9.36	12.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	6.93	4.78	5.75	7.00	8.00	9.33	12.90	7.36	9.17	12.19	15.41	19.78	
Protective service occupations	6.72	5.25	5.90	6.50	7.50	8.00	14.84	9.66	11.79	14.15	17.17	20.69	
Firefighting occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.81	7.90	9.54	12.20	14.15	14.55	
Police and detectives, public service ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.93	11.79	12.94	16.01	20.49	23.82	
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.53	10.62	11.91	14.46	16.51	19.78	
Guards and police except public service	6.69	5.25	5.79	6.50	7.50	8.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food service occupations	5.76	2.13	3.35	6.00	7.50	8.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	8.44	6.60	7.52	8.00	9.65	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waiters and waitresses	3.41	2.13	2.13	2.45	3.68	7.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooks	7.66	6.25	7.00	7.50	8.50	9.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	5.52	3.25	5.15	5.50	5.75	7.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.90	5.40	6.00	6.50	7.95	8.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	5.66	5.15	5.15	5.25	6.00	6.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.21	5.25	5.45	6.00	7.00	7.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health service occupations	7.88	6.30	7.00	7.75	8.57	9.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health aides, except nursing	8.28	6.65	7.05	7.81	9.13	10.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.75	6.25	6.97	7.70	8.50	9.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.41	5.33	5.90	6.96	8.32	10.26	8.33	6.61	7.36	7.69	9.28	10.84	
Maids and housemen	6.44	5.30	5.75	6.30	7.00	7.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors and cleaners	7.48	5.25	5.75	7.15	8.92	10.45	8.14	6.61	7.36	7.57	8.90	10.29	
Personal service occupations	7.82	3.35	5.50	7.00	8.75	11.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations, N.E.C.	6.88	5.15	6.00	7.00	8.00	8.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
10		25	Median 50	75	90	10		25	Median 50	75	90	
All occupations	\$14.32	\$6.50	\$8.33	\$11.90	\$17.75	\$26.00	\$7.68	\$5.15	\$5.40	\$6.25	\$7.63	\$10.85
All occupations excluding sales	14.38	6.58	8.40	12.00	17.85	26.07	8.03	5.15	5.45	6.50	7.87	12.50
White-collar occupations	16.87	7.96	9.92	14.28	20.96	29.33	9.84	5.25	5.75	7.00	9.60	16.00
White-collar occupations excluding sales	17.31	8.24	10.25	14.95	21.44	29.59	12.97	6.50	7.20	9.00	14.04	21.50
Professional specialty and technical occupations	20.47	11.88	15.19	18.85	25.31	29.82	19.31	8.84	13.00	15.96	20.97	30.00
Professional specialty occupations	22.03	13.90	17.10	20.51	26.44	31.25	25.12	13.00	15.96	20.00	30.00	33.13
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	26.52	17.34	21.63	26.66	30.95	36.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil engineers	25.12	17.54	18.15	24.62	29.14	37.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic engineers	29.77	20.67	24.76	28.90	34.05	38.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial engineers	22.27	15.01	17.34	22.09	25.61	29.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	29.03	23.76	26.44	28.85	31.69	34.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.82	18.96	21.50	24.04	27.23	31.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.68	18.96	21.44	24.04	27.23	31.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	22.85	13.44	15.02	17.86	21.32	45.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	18.93	13.50	15.23	17.96	20.20	27.64	24.27	15.16	16.09	20.97	30.00	30.00
Registered nurses	17.36	13.78	15.24	17.12	18.75	20.43	20.48	15.16	16.00	18.00	21.50	30.00
Pharmacists	29.02	19.90	26.00	31.40	31.76	34.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory therapists	16.02	13.55	14.24	15.86	17.35	18.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	26.83	15.14	18.95	25.00	33.43	39.81	25.48	13.00	13.00	33.13	33.13	33.13
Teachers, except college and university	21.66	16.46	17.58	20.50	26.31	28.57	15.50	5.29	7.20	15.65	20.00	26.85
Elementary school teachers	21.87	16.63	17.82	20.51	26.46	28.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary school teachers	22.25	15.65	17.67	21.53	27.72	29.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.95	10.02	10.49	12.59	16.25	20.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	13.91	10.02	10.49	12.48	16.11	21.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	22.37	9.38	15.38	18.74	27.14	37.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	27.22	14.86	16.73	30.42	37.14	37.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	15.13	9.00	11.58	13.78	17.35	23.41	13.22	7.75	11.00	14.00	15.50	17.50
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	12.30	8.47	8.93	11.17	15.44	17.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radiological technicians	14.81	12.92	13.55	14.79	16.35	17.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	12.04	9.18	10.50	12.46	13.41	14.38	13.67	11.00	12.50	13.95	15.00	15.50
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	12.07	8.37	10.10	12.00	13.86	16.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	15.40	10.84	13.45	15.75	17.08	18.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters	13.53	9.00	9.00	10.63	17.31	23.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	19.47	11.29	13.29	18.61	25.14	29.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	25.05	13.46	16.83	21.37	30.38	41.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.04	14.89	19.33	26.57	33.89	43.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial managers	31.91	18.80	26.60	34.52	41.39	41.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel and labor relations managers	33.43	21.00	30.38	30.38	43.91	45.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	22.88	13.00	13.25	18.29	30.77	44.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	26.82	16.68	20.96	26.37	34.75	37.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, medicine and health	23.68	14.03	16.83	20.63	30.04	31.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	21.86	15.00	15.14	21.89	27.50	29.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	30.50	15.19	19.53	28.85	35.96	48.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	19.73	11.54	13.75	17.50	21.63	31.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	21.23	14.04	17.45	20.83	24.73	30.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial officers	19.22	11.54	13.61	15.87	24.78	31.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management analysts	20.95	12.90	14.45	15.52	19.47	41.90	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time					Part-time						
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
10		25	Median 50	75	90	10		25	Median 50	75	90	
White-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations (-Continued)												
Management related occupations (-Continued)												
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	\$16.22	\$9.80	\$10.25	\$11.49	\$19.62	\$32.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	17.00	11.15	12.98	15.60	19.62	23.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	13.51	5.89	7.85	10.42	15.98	24.52	\$6.30	\$5.15	\$5.40	\$5.75	\$6.80	\$8.13
Supervisors, sales occupations	15.99	8.13	10.78	13.08	19.23	27.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising and related sales occupations	11.79	6.60	8.96	10.60	13.00	13.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations, other business services	15.75	10.00	13.75	14.19	18.17	19.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	19.46	10.44	13.98	17.31	23.81	29.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	17.11	5.18	9.13	14.46	20.22	29.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	11.73	5.50	7.00	8.00	11.35	19.70	7.07	5.00	5.25	6.00	9.00	9.90
Cashiers	7.21	5.45	5.70	7.05	8.50	9.00	5.79	5.15	5.30	5.50	6.00	6.80
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	13.02	8.25	9.62	13.23	13.83	18.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.60	7.25	8.32	9.94	12.36	14.98	8.04	6.20	7.00	7.50	9.00	10.60
Supervisors, general office	13.84	8.80	11.00	12.50	15.51	18.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, financial records processing	13.29	10.21	11.68	13.64	14.51	17.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	11.55	8.65	9.68	11.37	13.29	15.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interviewers	8.15	6.80	7.32	8.00	8.50	9.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	13.61	6.10	9.55	15.62	17.70	17.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	7.62	6.39	7.00	7.50	8.28	9.00	7.69	6.00	6.00	7.10	7.50	12.50
Information clerks, N.E.C.	9.89	6.80	8.35	9.13	12.26	13.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks	11.87	8.05	10.01	12.00	13.70	15.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel clerks except payroll & timekeeping	11.45	8.24	8.56	10.27	12.96	15.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
File clerks	6.97	5.50	5.78	6.94	7.57	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.76	7.88	8.50	9.57	10.70	11.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.47	8.03	9.10	11.00	13.11	16.42	9.46	7.00	8.00	9.50	11.00	12.00
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	10.11	7.45	7.96	10.58	12.10	12.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billing clerks	10.60	8.00	8.50	10.50	12.50	12.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone operators	7.38	6.25	6.45	6.84	8.05	9.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mail clerks except postal service	8.24	7.21	7.71	8.32	8.91	8.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispatchers	11.04	6.54	7.25	10.52	14.37	14.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.37	5.60	7.50	8.00	9.01	12.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	8.82	6.32	7.42	8.50	10.14	11.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	10.57	7.90	8.33	9.53	13.40	14.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	9.74	7.32	8.37	9.28	11.00	12.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data entry keyers	8.61	7.00	7.50	8.11	10.00	10.38	7.47	6.50	6.90	7.00	8.00	9.50
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	10.69	7.84	8.98	10.22	12.63	13.40	7.51	6.40	6.50	7.20	9.00	9.00
Blue-collar occupations	11.18	6.00	7.50	10.50	13.50	17.20	6.19	5.15	5.25	5.70	6.30	7.00
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13.95	9.00	10.70	12.87	16.27	19.28	6.87	5.75	6.00	6.95	7.00	8.00
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	19.54	10.03	13.00	13.54	32.62	34.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automobile mechanics	15.79	10.51	12.72	15.05	17.40	23.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	11.97	9.00	10.00	11.50	13.56	15.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	11.63	7.60	9.36	11.01	14.74	15.35	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time					Part-time						
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
10		25	Median 50	75	90	10		25	Median 50	75	90	
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (-Continued)												
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	\$15.57	\$10.50	\$12.77	\$15.27	\$17.03	\$23.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters	10.67	8.60	8.60	11.25	12.00	13.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	11.90	9.00	10.00	11.50	13.57	15.41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction trades, N.E.C.	11.23	9.18	10.73	11.15	11.38	13.51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production occupations ..	16.81	11.89	12.93	14.44	22.13	24.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.76	7.45	8.25	9.82	11.20	11.94	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inspectors, testers, and graders	14.09	8.67	10.53	12.34	16.67	24.71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.33	5.64	6.50	8.51	11.50	13.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing press operators	13.11	9.45	10.22	12.55	15.29	18.04	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laundrying and dry cleaning machine operators	6.03	5.50	5.50	5.75	6.50	6.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	8.81	6.00	6.95	7.50	12.30	13.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	10.30	6.52	8.46	11.40	11.50	12.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assemblers	8.05	5.35	6.00	7.50	9.85	11.90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.45	6.80	8.56	10.76	13.90	15.86	\$8.16	\$5.15	\$5.25	\$6.00	\$8.06	\$14.71
Truck drivers	11.03	6.75	8.50	10.50	13.90	14.90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	10.12	6.80	8.55	10.18	11.53	13.33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.03	5.55	6.12	7.25	8.75	12.04	5.97	5.15	5.25	5.50	6.00	7.00
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	7.04	5.75	6.00	6.50	7.75	9.61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.80	5.85	6.45	7.85	8.56	10.00	5.70	5.15	5.20	5.50	6.00	6.50
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.79	6.00	6.80	9.75	12.65	14.65	9.51	6.00	6.20	7.00	12.25	17.32
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	8.38	5.50	6.32	7.00	8.00	16.36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	7.93	5.15	6.00	7.25	9.50	12.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations	8.86	5.40	6.50	7.75	10.00	14.41	5.91	2.13	5.15	6.00	7.15	7.95
Protective service occupations	11.86	6.00	7.35	11.49	14.68	19.12	6.55	5.15	5.50	6.25	7.00	8.25
Firefighting occupations	11.81	7.90	9.54	12.20	14.15	14.55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police and detectives, public service ..	16.93	11.79	12.94	16.01	20.49	23.82	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	14.53	10.62	11.91	14.46	16.51	19.78	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guards and police except public service	6.94	5.50	6.00	6.85	7.50	8.00	6.45	5.15	5.50	6.00	6.75	7.95
Food service occupations	6.39	2.15	5.15	6.70	8.00	9.28	4.91	2.13	2.58	5.30	6.50	7.25
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	8.53	6.60	7.73	8.75	9.65	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.09	2.13	2.13	3.00	5.50	7.87	2.54	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.58	3.35
Cooks	7.93	6.25	7.10	7.70	8.75	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.68	6.25	6.41	7.80	8.48	9.28	6.34	5.40	5.75	6.50	6.79	7.00
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.43	5.30	5.61	6.50	7.00	7.31	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)												
Health service occupations	\$7.98	\$6.41	\$7.00	\$7.80	\$8.75	\$9.75	\$7.48	\$6.00	\$6.52	\$7.50	\$8.00	\$9.00
Health aides, except nursing	8.64	6.70	7.10	8.05	9.85	11.75	7.54	6.00	6.85	7.75	8.04	8.68
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.81	6.25	7.00	7.77	8.55	9.33	7.45	6.00	6.50	7.25	8.00	9.23
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.86	5.56	6.50	7.36	8.97	10.84	5.79	5.15	5.15	5.50	6.00	7.17
Maids and housemen	6.49	5.50	5.88	6.32	7.00	7.67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.95	5.56	6.75	7.50	9.00	10.45	5.81	5.15	5.15	5.39	6.00	7.47
Personal service occupations	8.31	3.35	5.94	7.50	11.07	13.13	6.57	5.50	5.75	6.32	7.00	8.50
Service occupations, N.E.C.	7.23	5.15	6.00	7.25	8.25	8.84	—	—	—	—	—	—

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. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

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. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
All occupations	40.0	\$572	\$476	2,034	\$29,124	\$24,710
All occupations excluding sales	39.9	574	480	2,029	29,177	24,898
White-collar occupations	39.9	674	575	2,018	34,035	28,600
White-collar occupations excluding sales	39.9	690	599	2,007	34,739	29,297
Professional specialty and technical occupations	39.6	811	743	1,923	39,359	36,355
Professional specialty occupations	39.5	870	808	1,881	41,429	38,610
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	40.9	1,085	1,082	2,128	56,416	56,285
Civil engineers	40.6	1,020	993	2,112	53,058	51,626
Electrical and electronic engineers	40.5	1,206	1,199	2,107	62,722	62,338
Industrial engineers	42.4	944	990	2,204	49,075	51,501
Engineers, N.E.C.	40.6	1,179	1,197	2,112	61,322	62,254
Mathematical and computer scientists	39.9	991	962	2,077	51,532	50,003
Computer systems analysts and scientists	39.9	986	962	2,076	51,251	50,003
Natural scientists	40.0	914	714	2,080	47,535	37,149
Health related occupations	39.5	748	695	2,053	38,864	36,130
Registered nurses	39.2	680	666	2,036	35,344	34,632
Pharmacists	40.1	1,163	1,260	2,084	60,495	65,520
Respiratory therapists	40.0	641	634	2,080	33,313	32,989
Teachers, college and university	38.7	1,038	973	1,842	49,414	44,013
Teachers, except college and university	37.9	820	769	1,522	32,975	30,444
Elementary school teachers	37.7	824	769	1,482	32,407	30,400
Secondary school teachers	37.9	843	820	1,498	33,322	32,899
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	40.1	560	504	2,086	29,104	26,187
Social workers	40.0	556	499	2,080	28,931	25,958
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	41.2	921	754	1,983	44,362	37,502
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	39.8	1,083	1,217	2,068	56,292	63,274
Technical occupations	40.1	606	560	2,083	31,512	29,120
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	39.7	488	450	2,062	25,364	23,400
Radiological technicians	40.0	592	592	2,080	30,797	30,763
Licensed practical nurses	39.7	478	488	2,066	24,881	25,350
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	40.1	484	482	2,085	25,173	25,043
Electrical and electronic technicians	39.8	612	630	2,067	31,825	32,760
Drafters	40.0	541	425	2,080	28,143	22,110
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	39.9	778	744	2,077	40,437	38,709
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	40.4	1,013	866	2,088	52,308	44,803
Executives, administrators, and managers	40.5	1,137	1,080	2,085	58,446	55,718
Financial managers	40.2	1,282	1,381	2,089	66,666	71,802
Personnel and labor relations managers	40.2	1,344	1,215	2,091	69,883	63,190
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	42.9	982	732	2,232	51,062	38,043
Administrators, education and related fields	39.1	1,049	1,055	1,890	50,683	49,110
Managers, medicine and health	41.3	978	825	2,148	50,858	42,910
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	40.0	874	876	2,080	45,462	45,531
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	40.9	1,249	1,173	2,129	64,939	61,006
Management related occupations	40.3	794	702	2,094	41,307	36,504
Accountants and auditors	40.4	858	833	2,101	44,597	43,326
Other financial officers	40.0	769	635	2,080	39,987	33,010
Management analysts	40.0	838	621	2,080	43,567	32,282
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	39.5	640	432	2,053	33,289	22,464
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	40.3	684	639	2,093	35,573	33,218
Sales occupations	40.4	546	418	2,103	28,404	21,736
Supervisors, sales occupations	39.9	637	538	2,073	33,145	27,997
Advertising and related sales occupations	39.2	462	424	2,036	24,013	22,048
Sales occupations, other business services	40.0	630	568	2,080	32,757	29,515
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	40.0	779	692	2,080	40,482	36,005
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	43.0	736	607	2,237	38,275	31,574
Sales workers, other commodities	39.6	465	312	2,060	24,179	16,245
Cashiers	39.0	281	260	2,028	14,628	13,520
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	39.7	517	529	2,066	26,902	27,518

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
White-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39.8	\$422	\$396	2,056	\$21,796	\$20,488
Supervisors, general office	39.8	551	500	2,070	28,654	26,000
Supervisors, financial records processing	40.0	532	546	2,080	27,638	28,371
Secretaries	39.5	457	454	2,054	23,727	23,587
Interviewers	40.0	326	320	2,080	16,954	16,640
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	39.7	541	547	2,065	28,112	28,428
Receptionists	40.0	305	300	2,080	15,844	15,600
Information clerks, N.E.C.	40.0	396	365	2,080	20,576	18,990
Order clerks	40.0	475	480	2,080	24,698	24,960
Personnel clerks except payroll & timekeeping	39.8	456	411	2,070	23,698	21,362
File clerks	40.0	279	278	2,080	14,498	14,435
Records clerks, N.E.C.	39.7	388	379	2,065	20,159	19,698
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	39.9	458	438	2,077	23,830	22,776
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	40.2	407	423	2,091	21,147	22,006
Billing clerks	40.0	424	420	2,080	22,042	21,840
Telephone operators	40.0	295	274	2,080	15,342	14,227
Mail clerks except postal service	39.1	322	330	2,031	16,730	17,141
Dispatchers	40.0	442	450	2,082	22,989	23,400
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	40.0	335	320	2,080	17,413	16,640
Stock and inventory clerks	40.0	353	340	2,080	18,343	17,680
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	40.1	424	380	2,086	22,053	19,760
General office clerks	39.7	387	370	2,023	19,702	18,803
Data entry keyers	39.7	342	324	2,064	17,771	16,869
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	39.9	427	409	2,075	22,184	21,258
Blue-collar occupations						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40.3	451	416	2,071	23,167	21,632
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	40.2	561	514	2,083	29,062	26,676
Automobile mechanics	40.4	789	542	2,099	41,014	28,163
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	42.3	668	602	2,201	34,749	31,304
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	40.0	479	460	2,080	24,888	23,920
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	40.0	465	440	2,080	24,180	22,901
Carpenters	40.0	623	611	2,080	32,385	31,762
Electricians	40.0	427	450	2,080	22,201	23,400
Construction trades, N.E.C.	39.4	469	460	2,022	24,056	23,119
Supervisors, production occupations	39.5	444	446	2,055	23,076	23,192
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	40.8	685	624	2,119	35,631	32,469
Inspectors, testers, and graders	39.2	382	387	2,037	19,875	20,108
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40.0	564	494	2,080	29,315	25,667
Printing press operators	40.0	373	340	2,080	19,405	17,701
Laundry and dry cleaning machine operators	40.0	524	502	2,080	27,262	26,104
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	40.0	241	230	2,080	12,552	11,960
Welders and cutters	40.0	353	300	2,080	18,330	15,600
Assemblers	40.0	412	456	2,080	21,415	23,712
Transportation and material moving occupations	40.0	322	300	2,080	16,735	15,600
Truck drivers	43.0	492	420	2,074	23,753	21,840
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	46.1	508	420	2,179	24,038	22,627
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers ..	40.0	405	407	2,080	21,048	21,174
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	39.3	316	282	2,045	16,413	14,664
Stock handlers and baggers	36.1	254	240	1,879	13,222	12,480
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	39.0	304	300	2,027	15,819	15,600
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	39.9	391	379	2,075	20,317	19,718
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	40.0	335	280	2,080	17,427	14,560
Service occupations	39.6	314	290	2,060	16,341	15,080
Protective service occupations	39.6	351	302	2,045	18,119	15,600
Firefighting occupations	40.9	485	467	2,128	25,234	24,294
Police and detectives, public service	49.4	583	582	2,568	30,324	30,264
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	40.2	681	653	2,091	35,389	33,946
Guards and police except public service	40.4	586	599	2,099	30,497	31,166
Food service occupations	39.9	277	270	2,077	14,426	14,040
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	37.7	241	254	1,926	12,303	13,000
Occupations	39.1	334	320	2,034	17,361	16,640

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
Service occupations (-Continued)						
Food service occupations (-Continued)						
Waiters and waitresses	36.3	\$148	\$112	1,886	\$7,714	\$5,824
Cooks	39.2	311	302	2,040	16,168	15,725
Kitchen workers, food preparation	35.6	273	290	1,668	12,806	13,104
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	38.6	248	243	1,983	12,744	12,646
Health service occupations	39.4	314	310	2,048	16,345	16,120
Health aides, except nursing	39.9	345	322	2,075	17,918	16,744
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	39.3	307	309	2,042	15,942	16,058
Cleaning and building service occupations	39.5	311	286	2,032	15,974	14,560
Maids and housemen	40.0	259	253	2,080	13,490	13,146
Janitors and cleaners	39.3	313	294	2,014	16,009	14,872
Personal service occupations	40.0	333	300	2,082	17,296	15,600
Service occupations, N.E.C.	39.9	289	290	2,076	15,016	15,080

¹ Earnings 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. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The median designates position--one-half of the workers receive the same as or more, and one-half receive the same as or less than the rate shown.

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. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ 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. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	\$13.71	\$13.13	\$16.18	\$14.32	\$7.68
All occupations excluding sales	13.87	13.27	16.19	14.38	8.03
White-collar occupations	16.40	16.00	17.88	16.87	9.84
Level 1	5.96	5.96	—	6.28	5.64
Level 2	7.89	7.94	—	8.09	7.28
Level 3	8.19	8.11	8.77	8.46	7.22
Level 4	10.80	10.97	9.63	10.83	9.36
Level 5	12.53	12.73	11.61	12.55	11.26
Level 6	13.13	13.63	11.17	13.08	14.23
Level 7	17.20	15.55	20.01	17.23	14.42
Level 8	20.71	20.56	20.90	20.68	21.67
Level 9	21.47	21.36	22.06	21.49	20.27
Level 10	24.07	24.44	23.16	24.07	—
Level 11	26.80	28.60	20.41	26.78	—
Level 12	30.41	33.88	23.64	29.99	—
Level 13	37.97	45.24	—	37.36	—
Level 14	45.70	56.13	—	45.70	—
Not able to be leveled	23.24	23.86	—	23.66	—
White-collar occupations excluding sales	17.13	16.88	17.90	17.31	12.97
Level 1	6.46	6.46	—	6.46	6.45
Level 2	8.09	8.17	—	8.14	7.88
Level 3	8.40	8.33	8.81	8.49	7.67
Level 4	10.22	10.33	9.63	10.24	9.40
Level 5	12.09	12.21	11.61	12.10	11.26
Level 6	13.05	13.60	11.17	12.99	14.23
Level 7	17.29	15.60	20.02	17.32	14.42
Level 8	20.04	19.18	20.90	19.98	21.67
Level 9	21.54	21.44	22.06	21.57	20.27
Level 10	24.05	24.43	23.16	24.05	—
Level 11	26.82	28.66	20.42	26.79	—
Level 12	30.37	33.86	23.64	29.95	—
Level 13	37.97	45.24	—	37.36	—
Level 14	45.70	56.13	—	45.70	—
Not able to be leveled	23.78	24.61	—	24.31	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	20.43	20.35	20.58	20.47	19.31
Professional specialty occupations	22.10	22.72	21.15	22.03	25.12
Level 5	11.56	—	—	—	—
Level 6	12.30	—	—	—	—
Level 7	20.32	17.33	22.10	20.40	—
Level 8	19.86	17.57	21.10	19.73	22.11
Level 9	20.01	20.63	16.25	19.97	21.81
Level 10	22.58	22.18	23.21	22.58	—
Level 11	25.35	26.86	20.96	25.34	—
Level 12	30.26	32.81	—	30.26	—
Level 13	37.03	40.80	—	35.50	—
Level 14	43.73	—	—	43.73	—
Not able to be leveled	22.51	22.49	—	20.50	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	26.52	26.55	—	26.52	—
Level 9	23.04	23.04	—	23.04	—
Level 10	25.44	25.44	—	25.44	—
Level 11	28.44	28.48	—	28.44	—
Level 12	29.87	31.50	—	29.87	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.82	25.27	—	24.82	—
Level 9	23.24	23.25	—	23.24	—
Level 11	26.24	26.74	—	26.24	—
Level 12	32.85	32.85	—	32.85	—
Natural scientists	22.85	—	—	22.85	—
Health related occupations	19.28	19.45	—	18.93	24.27
Level 7	16.13	16.13	—	16.16	—
Level 8	18.22	18.22	—	17.05	—
Level 9	19.16	19.17	—	19.12	—
Level 11	22.66	26.33	—	22.59	—
Teachers, college and university	26.79	25.06	27.06	26.83	25.48

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations (-Continued)					
Teachers, college and university (-Continued)					
Level 10	\$30.18	—	—	\$30.18	—
Teachers, except college and university	21.59	\$15.73	\$21.76	21.66	\$15.50
Level 8	21.21	14.58	21.39	21.22	—
Level 9	19.27	17.56	—	19.33	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, religious, and recreation workers	13.96	13.41	14.11	13.95	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	23.12	22.90	—	22.37	—
Level 9	18.50	18.63	—	18.50	—
Not able to be leveled	23.33	23.55	—	20.75	—
Technical occupations	14.99	15.18	13.29	15.13	13.22
Level 3	8.46	8.46	—	8.42	—
Level 4	9.73	9.93	—	9.77	—
Level 5	12.28	12.34	—	12.34	—
Level 6	13.73	13.79	—	13.63	14.25
Level 7	14.86	14.58	—	14.88	—
Level 8	17.59	17.78	—	17.62	—
Level 9	22.64	22.83	—	22.95	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	25.19	26.30	21.87	25.05	—
Level 5	12.49	12.49	—	12.49	—
Level 6	14.20	14.49	—	14.20	—
Level 7	15.01	14.30	16.30	15.01	—
Level 8	23.54	24.75	—	23.55	—
Level 9	23.59	22.33	27.82	23.59	—
Level 10	27.00	27.53	—	27.00	—
Level 11	28.59	30.65	19.50	28.56	—
Level 12	30.49	35.17	—	29.62	—
Level 13	38.66	47.87	—	38.66	—
Level 14	47.11	66.58	—	47.11	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.04	29.57	23.87	28.04	—
Level 7	15.36	13.27	—	15.36	—
Level 8	20.39	19.28	—	20.40	—
Level 9	26.20	24.48	30.00	26.20	—
Level 10	27.00	27.53	—	27.00	—
Level 11	29.75	30.53	—	29.75	—
Level 12	28.86	33.59	—	28.86	—
Level 13	47.42	47.42	—	47.42	—
Level 14	47.13	67.11	—	47.13	—
Management related occupations	20.20	20.95	17.57	19.73	—
Level 5	12.18	12.18	—	12.18	—
Level 6	14.38	14.72	—	14.38	—
Level 7	14.68	15.21	13.63	14.68	—
Level 8	26.17	27.95	—	26.17	—
Level 9	20.12	20.08	—	20.12	—
Level 11	23.93	—	—	23.38	—
Level 12	39.99	39.99	—	—	—
Sales occupations	11.88	11.89	—	13.51	6.30
Level 1	5.74	5.74	—	6.09	5.55
Level 2	6.76	6.76	—	—	6.15
Level 3	7.64	7.64	—	8.31	6.96
Level 4	12.50	12.50	—	12.51	—
Level 5	14.98	15.04	—	14.98	—
Level 6	13.76	13.76	—	13.76	—
Level 7	14.85	—	—	14.85	—
Level 8	27.16	27.16	—	27.16	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.44	10.49	10.19	10.60	8.04
Level 1	6.46	6.46	—	6.46	6.45
Level 2	8.10	8.18	—	8.15	7.88
Level 3	8.40	8.32	8.81	8.50	7.62
Level 4	10.26	10.36	9.73	10.28	9.75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations (-Continued)					
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)					
Level 5	\$12.03	\$12.17	\$11.58	\$12.04	—
Level 6	12.46	13.08	11.04	12.46	—
Level 7	15.24	15.53	—	15.25	—
Not able to be leveled	15.22	15.22	—	16.86	\$7.95
Blue-collar occupations					
Level 1	6.52	6.29	—	6.82	5.65
Level 2	7.22	7.19	—	7.35	6.42
Level 3	8.90	8.92	—	9.00	7.73
Level 4	11.66	11.85	9.20	11.69	—
Level 5	12.97	13.08	12.10	12.97	—
Level 6	13.00	13.07	12.80	13.00	—
Level 7	16.95	17.40	15.32	16.95	—
Level 9	20.44	20.14	—	20.44	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13.83	13.82	13.85	13.95	6.87
Level 2	7.43	7.25	—	7.84	—
Level 3	8.78	8.70	—	8.78	—
Level 4	12.30	12.30	—	12.41	—
Level 5	13.26	13.33	12.80	13.27	—
Level 6	12.79	12.87	12.65	12.79	—
Level 7	16.65	17.07	15.23	16.65	—
Level 9	20.44	20.14	—	20.44	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.23	9.23	—	9.33	—
Level 1	6.45	6.45	—	6.44	—
Level 2	6.31	6.31	—	6.40	—
Level 3	8.31	8.31	—	8.43	—
Level 4	10.30	10.35	—	10.30	—
Level 5	12.62	12.62	—	12.62	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.31	11.42	10.75	11.45	8.16
Level 1	8.68	—	—	—	—
Level 2	7.52	7.52	—	7.57	—
Level 3	10.37	10.62	—	10.28	—
Level 5	11.70	12.49	—	11.70	—
Level 6	13.57	—	—	13.57	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.59	7.49	9.58	8.03	5.97
Level 1	6.23	6.23	—	6.51	5.64
Level 2	7.54	7.53	—	7.73	—
Level 3	7.63	7.69	—	7.98	—
Level 4	10.19	10.54	9.12	10.19	—
Service occupations					
Level 1	8.28	6.93	12.90	8.86	5.91
Level 2	6.19	5.94	—	6.44	5.29
Level 3	6.16	6.11	—	6.54	5.67
Level 4	6.87	6.65	8.19	7.05	6.29
Level 5	8.33	8.21	9.46	8.37	7.25
Level 6	10.58	8.55	13.41	10.57	—
Level 7	10.83	10.27	11.79	10.83	—
Level 7	15.84	—	16.07	15.84	—
Protective service occupations	11.21	6.72	14.84	11.86	6.55
Level 2	6.46	6.44	—	—	6.32
Level 3	7.00	6.72	—	7.11	—
Level 4	9.02	—	—	9.08	—
Level 6	11.30	—	—	11.30	—
Level 7	16.07	—	16.07	16.07	—
Food service occupations	5.86	5.76	—	6.39	4.91
Level 1	5.65	5.48	—	6.01	4.97
Level 2	4.88	4.88	—	5.27	4.71
Level 3	5.40	5.19	—	5.51	5.16
Level 4	8.34	8.36	—	8.34	—
Level 5	8.32	8.32	—	8.32	—
Health service occupations	7.87	7.88	—	7.98	7.48

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations (-Continued)					
Health service occupations (-Continued)					
Level 2	\$7.58	\$7.58	—	\$7.64	\$7.41
Level 3	7.86	7.86	—	8.04	7.62
Level 4	7.93	7.95	—	8.00	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.67	7.41	\$8.33	7.86	5.79
Level 1	6.85	6.53	—	7.00	—
Level 2	7.99	7.65	—	7.99	—
Level 3	7.88	7.84	—	8.12	—
Level 4	8.08	8.08	—	8.08	—
Personal service occupations	8.15	7.82	—	8.31	6.57
Level 1	5.24	5.24	—	5.24	—
Level 2	4.74	4.66	—	—	—
Level 3	6.73	6.64	—	6.64	—
Level 4	9.05	9.05	—	—	—
Level 6	10.40	10.12	—	10.40	—

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 Each occupation for which wage 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 ranking within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See technical note for more information.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations:					
Professional specialty and technical occupations:					
Professional specialty occupations:					
Civil engineers	\$25.12	\$24.56	—	\$25.12	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	29.77	29.77	—	29.77	—
Industrial engineers	22.27	22.27	—	22.27	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	29.03	29.03	—	29.03	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.68	25.15	—	24.68	—
Level 9	23.24	23.25	—	23.24	—
Level 11	26.19	26.74	—	26.19	—
Level 12	32.59	32.59	—	32.59	—
Registered nurses	17.61	17.61	—	17.36	\$20.48
Level 7	16.31	16.31	—	16.33	—
Level 8	17.98	17.98	—	17.15	—
Level 9	17.37	17.37	—	17.29	—
Pharmacists	29.02	29.02	—	29.02	—
Respiratory therapists	16.02	16.02	—	16.02	—
Physical therapists	22.71	22.71	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	21.84	16.07	\$22.01	21.87	—
Level 8	19.82	—	—	19.86	—
Secondary school teachers	22.20	15.47	—	22.25	—
Teachers, N.E.C.	21.56	—	—	—	—
Social workers	13.91	—	14.11	13.91	—
Technical occupations:					
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	12.17	13.80	—	12.30	—
Radiological technicians	14.83	14.83	—	14.81	—
Licensed practical nurses	12.39	12.37	—	12.04	13.67
Level 5	12.01	12.01	—	11.99	—
Level 6	12.88	12.89	—	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	11.76	11.74	—	12.07	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	15.40	15.78	—	15.40	—
Drafters	14.08	14.72	—	13.53	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	19.33	19.61	17.32	19.47	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations:					
Financial managers	31.91	31.95	—	31.91	—
Personnel and labor relations managers	33.43	—	—	33.43	—
Managers., marketing, advertising and public relations	22.88	22.88	—	22.88	—
Administrators, education and related fields	26.81	—	—	26.82	—
Level 8	21.14	—	—	21.15	—
Managers, medicine and health	23.68	25.84	—	23.68	—
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	21.86	21.81	—	21.86	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	30.50	31.40	—	30.50	—
Level 9	23.36	24.16	—	23.36	—
Level 11	32.82	34.16	—	32.82	—
Level 12	34.94	34.94	—	34.94	—
Level 14	67.59	67.59	—	67.59	—
Accountants and auditors	21.59	21.87	—	21.23	—
Other financial officers	19.22	19.22	—	19.22	—
Management analysts	20.95	22.39	—	20.95	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	16.22	16.22	—	16.22	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	18.63	20.07	15.96	17.00	—
Level 6	12.76	—	—	12.76	—
Level 7	14.86	—	—	14.86	—
Level 9	21.13	—	—	21.13	—
Sales occupations:					
Supervisors, sales occupations	15.99	15.99	—	15.99	—
Advertising and related sales occupations	11.79	11.79	—	11.79	—
Sales occupations, other business services	15.12	15.12	—	15.75	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	19.46	19.46	—	19.46	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	17.11	17.11	—	17.11	—
Level 4	16.97	16.97	—	16.97	—
Sales workers, other commodities	10.68	10.68	—	11.73	7.07

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations: (-Continued)					
Sales occupations: (-Continued)					
Sales workers, other commodities (-Continued)					
Level 3	\$8.55	\$8.55	—	—	\$8.46
Cashiers	6.34	6.33	—	\$7.21	5.79
Level 1	5.81	5.81	—	6.32	—
Level 2	6.36	6.36	—	—	—
Level 3	6.86	6.86	—	7.88	5.90
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	13.02	—	—	13.02	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical:					
Supervisors, general office	13.84	13.84	—	13.84	—
Level 7	15.25	15.25	—	15.25	—
Supervisors, financial records processing	13.29	13.29	—	13.29	—
Computer operators	10.72	10.72	—	—	—
Secretaries	11.44	11.64	\$11.08	11.55	—
Level 3	9.46	—	—	9.46	—
Level 4	10.29	10.28	—	10.32	—
Level 5	12.48	12.57	—	12.48	—
Level 6	11.22	—	—	11.22	—
Level 7	13.81	—	—	13.81	—
Interviewers	—	—	—	8.15	—
Level 3	8.13	8.13	—	8.15	—
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	12.98	12.98	—	13.61	—
Receptionists	7.63	7.67	—	7.62	7.69
Level 2	7.73	7.73	—	7.41	—
Level 3	7.75	7.84	—	—	—
Information clerks, N.E.C.	9.90	10.65	—	9.89	—
Order clerks	11.87	11.84	—	11.87	—
Personnel clerks except payroll & timekeeping	11.45	—	—	11.45	—
Library clerks	9.46	—	—	—	—
File clerks	6.97	6.97	—	6.97	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.69	9.74	—	9.76	—
Level 3	8.56	—	—	—	—
Level 4	9.90	9.97	—	9.90	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.32	11.23	12.29	11.47	9.46
Level 2	9.62	9.62	—	—	—
Level 3	8.45	8.45	—	8.33	—
Level 4	10.37	10.42	—	10.32	—
Level 6	14.14	14.47	—	14.14	—
Level 7	16.67	—	—	16.67	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	9.92	9.92	—	10.11	—
Level 4	11.14	11.14	—	11.14	—
Billing clerks	10.60	10.60	—	10.60	—
Telephone operators	7.41	7.31	—	7.38	—
Mail clerks except postal service	8.27	8.12	—	8.24	—
Dispatchers	11.04	—	—	11.04	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.37	8.47	—	8.37	—
Stock and inventory clerks	8.58	8.65	—	8.82	—
Level 4	8.57	—	—	8.57	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	10.57	10.57	—	10.57	—
General office clerks	9.70	9.88	9.40	9.74	—
Level 2	7.59	—	—	7.59	—
Level 3	9.11	9.07	—	9.16	—
Level 4	9.91	9.82	10.02	9.91	—
Level 5	10.39	10.40	—	10.44	—
Data entry keyers	8.37	8.21	—	8.61	7.47
Level 2	7.54	7.54	—	7.89	—
Level 4	8.73	8.73	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	7.92	—	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	10.46	10.47	10.43	10.69	7.51
Level 2	8.09	8.09	—	—	—
Level 3	7.77	7.80	—	—	—
Level 4	10.51	10.60	—	10.56	—
Level 5	10.78	10.91	—	10.78	—
Level 6	12.13	—	—	12.13	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations: (-Continued)					
Administrative support occupations, including clerical: (-Continued)					
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	\$27.22	—	—	\$27.22	—
Blue-collar occupations:					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations:					
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	19.54	\$20.08	—	19.54	—
Automobile mechanics	15.79	16.27	—	15.79	—
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	11.97	11.12	—	11.97	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	11.33	11.71	—	11.63	—
Level 5	12.23	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	15.57	—	—	15.57	—
Carpenters	10.67	—	—	10.67	—
Electricians	11.90	11.29	—	11.90	—
Construction trades, N.E.C.	11.23	—	—	11.23	—
Supervisors, production occupations	16.81	16.81	—	16.81	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.76	9.76	—	9.76	—
Inspectors, testers, and graders	14.09	14.09	—	14.09	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors:					
Printing press operators	13.11	13.11	—	13.11	—
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators ..	5.88	5.88	—	6.03	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	8.81	8.75	—	8.81	—
Welders and cutters	10.30	10.30	—	10.30	—
Assemblers	8.05	8.05	—	8.05	—
Transportation and material moving occupations:					
Truck drivers	10.86	10.86	—	11.03	—
Level 2	7.89	7.89	—	7.89	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.12	10.30	—	10.12	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers:					
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	6.98	6.99	—	7.04	—
Stock handlers and baggers	6.67	6.67	—	7.80	\$5.70
Level 1	5.94	5.94	—	—	5.52
Level 2	—	—	—	7.64	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.74	9.74	—	9.79	9.51
Level 2	9.00	9.00	—	—	—
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	8.38	8.38	—	8.38	—
Hand packers and packagers	6.78	6.78	—	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	7.87	7.82	—	7.93	—
Level 1	6.27	6.27	—	6.31	—
Level 2	8.62	8.85	—	—	—
Service occupations:					
Protective service occupations:					
Firefighting occupations	11.81	—	\$11.81	11.81	—
Police and detectives, public service	16.93	—	16.93	16.93	—
Level 7	17.84	—	17.84	17.84	—
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	14.53	—	14.53	14.53	—
Guards and police except public service	6.82	6.69	—	6.94	6.45
Level 2	6.45	6.45	—	—	—
Level 3	7.00	6.72	—	7.11	—
Food service occupations:					
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	8.44	8.44	—	8.53	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.41	3.41	—	4.09	2.54
Level 1	4.57	4.57	—	5.25	—
Level 2	2.80	2.80	—	—	—
Level 3	3.15	3.15	—	—	—
Cooks	7.66	7.66	—	7.93	—
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations ..	5.52	5.52	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.13	6.90	—	7.68	6.34
Level 2	5.98	5.98	—	—	—
Level 3	7.51	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations: (-Continued)					
Food service occupations: (-Continued)					
Writers/Waitresses' assistants	\$5.66	\$5.66	—	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.23	6.21	—	\$6.43	—
Level 1	6.11	6.11	—	6.39	—
Health service occupations:					
Health aides, except nursing	8.28	8.28	—	8.64	\$7.54
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.75	7.75	—	7.81	7.45
Level 2	7.64	7.64	—	7.64	—
Level 3	7.75	7.75	—	7.96	7.35
Level 4	7.86	7.88	—	7.88	—
Cleaning and building service occupations:					
Maids and housemen	6.44	6.44	—	6.49	—
Level 1	6.03	6.03	—	6.10	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.73	7.48	\$8.14	7.95	5.81
Level 1	7.10	6.73	—	7.28	—
Level 2	8.36	—	—	8.36	—
Level 3	8.13	8.38	—	8.39	—
Personal service occupations:					
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	4.37	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	7.24	6.88	—	7.23	—

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 Each occupation for which wage 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 ranking within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See technical note for more information.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table C-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and selected characteristics, all industries, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997

Occupational group ²	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
All occupations	\$14.32	\$7.68	\$16.28	\$13.31	\$13.47	\$18.04
All occupations excluding sales	14.38	8.03	16.28	13.46	13.68	19.39
White-collar occupations	16.87	9.84	18.04	16.11	16.21	19.39
White-collar excluding sales	17.31	12.97	18.04	16.94	16.93	24.63
Professional specialty and technical occupations	20.47	19.31	20.97	20.22	20.39	—
Professional specialty occupations	22.03	25.12	21.28	22.54	22.05	—
Technical occupations	15.13	13.22	—	15.12	14.97	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	25.05	—	18.37	25.96	24.38	36.38
Sales occupations	13.51	6.30	—	11.86	10.35	16.17
Administrative support including clerical occupations	10.60	8.04	10.84	10.39	10.38	12.26
Blue-collar occupations	11.18	6.19	14.89	10.31	10.44	15.57
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13.95	6.87	16.73	13.18	13.48	17.88
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.33	—	8.20	9.29	8.97	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.45	8.16	12.82	11.12	10.78	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.03	5.97	—	7.47	7.59	—
Service occupations	8.86	5.91	10.52	7.96	8.26	—

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. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

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.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table C-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and industry division, private industry, all workers², Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997

Occupational group ³	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ⁴				Service-producing industries ⁵				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
All occupations	\$13.13	\$14.02	—	\$11.78	\$14.40	—	\$16.57	—	—	—
All occupations excluding sales	13.27	13.93	—	11.81	14.31	—	16.57	—	—	—
White-collar occupations	16.00	19.04	—	13.73	19.59	—	18.62	—	—	—
White-collar excluding sales	16.88	19.50	—	13.98	20.11	—	18.67	—	—	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	20.35	23.02	—	—	23.02	—	25.05	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	22.72	27.00	—	—	27.16	—	—	—	—	—
Technical occupations	15.18	15.15	—	—	15.15	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.30	29.28	—	23.08	29.92	—	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	11.89	15.68	—	—	15.97	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	10.49	11.03	—	10.25	11.21	—	12.56	—	—	—
Blue-collar occupations	10.60	10.38	—	11.04	10.24	—	15.09	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13.82	12.57	—	11.75	13.08	—	18.17	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.23	9.19	—	—	9.19	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.42	10.14	—	—	10.18	—	14.10	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.49	7.78	—	7.66	7.81	—	11.84	—	—	—
Service occupations	6.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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. 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. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine

major occupational groups.

⁴ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁵ Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

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Table C-3. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and establishment employment size, private industry, all workers², Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997

Occupational group ³	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All occupations	\$13.13	\$11.02	\$13.66	\$12.70	\$14.94
All occupations excluding sales	13.27	10.77	13.93	12.89	15.16
White-collar occupations	16.00	13.94	16.38	15.66	17.11
White-collar excluding sales	16.88	13.85	17.47	17.32	17.58
Professional specialty and technical occupations	20.35	19.35	20.45	21.02	20.07
Professional specialty occupations	22.72	23.11	22.69	23.52	22.12
Technical occupations	15.18	13.40	15.39	14.77	15.75
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	26.30	20.14	27.22	27.62	26.91
Sales occupations	11.89	14.49	11.50	11.65	10.83
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	10.49	10.91	10.36	10.00	10.67
Blue-collar occupations	10.60	9.99	10.81	10.76	10.91
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13.82	12.68	14.38	13.93	15.35
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.23	9.03	9.26	9.36	9.07
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.42	9.33	12.00	12.17	11.18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.49	7.11	7.65	7.57	7.81
Service occupations	6.93	6.30	7.15	7.05	7.36

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. 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. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table C-4. Number of workers¹ represented by occupational group, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997

Occupational group ²	All workers		
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	537,808	433,207	104,601
All occupations excluding sales	490,666	386,339	104,327
White-collar occupations	319,097	246,972	72,125
White-collar excluding sales	271,956	200,104	71,852
Professional specialty and technical occupations	111,557	70,590	40,968
Professional specialty occupations	86,719	48,373	38,346
Technical occupations	24,838	22,216	2,622
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	47,461	35,082	12,379
Sales occupations	47,141	46,868	—
Administrative support including clerical occupations	112,937	94,432	18,505
Blue-collar occupations	121,191	108,961	12,230
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	43,157	35,923	7,234
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	22,082	21,893	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	17,444	14,170	3,273
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	38,508	36,974	1,533
Service occupations	97,520	77,274	20,246

¹ Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey. 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 establishment, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

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. While 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, which was based on the type of data to be produced, had to be developed before data collection could begin.

Survey scope

This survey of the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area 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 was an economic unit which 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 was usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment was defined as all locations of a government entity.

Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, MSA includes Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties, FL.

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from the State unemployment insurance reports for the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area. The reference month for the public sector is June 1994. 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 reference month for the private sector is June 1995. 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 which were not selected for collection. See appendix table 1 for a count of establishments in the survey by employment size. 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. Collection was the responsibility of the field economists, working out of the Regional Office, who visited each establishment surveyed.

Occupational selection and classification

Identification of the occupations for which wage data were to be collected was a multi-step 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 collected in each establishment was based on an 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
1000-2,499	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. In cases where 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 MOG's:

- 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

A complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the MOG to which they belong, is contained in appendix B.

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.

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using a "generic leveling" process. Generic leveling ranks and compares all occupations randomly selected in an establishment using the same criteria. This is a major departure from the method used in the past in the Bureau's Occupational Compensation Surveys which studied specifically defined occupations with leveling definitions unique to each occupation.

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 which written description best matched the job. Within each occupation, the points for 9 factors (supervisory duties was excluded) were recorded and totaled. The total determines the overall level of the occupation. Appendix table 3 presents average work levels for published occupational groups and selected occupations. 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 leveled job and a guide to help data users evaluate jobs in their firm.

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the new generic leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 generic level factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis

showed that several of the generic level 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. Detailed research continues in the area. The results of this research will be published by BLS in the future.

Collection period

The survey was collected from September 1997 through May 1998. The average payroll reference month was December 1997. For each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment's practices on the day of collection.

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 (e.g., Christmas bonuses, profit-sharing bonuses)
- Uniform and tool allowances
- Free room and board
- Payments made by third parties (e.g., tips, bonuses given by manufacturers to department store salespeople, referral incentives in real estate)
- On-call pay

In order to calculate earnings for various time periods (hourly, weekly, and annual), data on work schedules were also 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 and the example 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.

Straight-time. Time worked at the standard rate of pay for the job.

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/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 the individual establishment/occupations into the various data series. Of the establishments surveyed, 30.8 percent (representing 179,451 employees) 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 the nonrespondents equals the mean value of 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 which were additionally defined by major occupation group and job level.

Establishments which were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey (6.1 percent of the total sample) 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.

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for individual establishment/occupations. Before being combined, individual wage rates are weighted by: number of workers; the sample weight adjusted for nonresponding establishments and other factors; and the occupation work schedule, varying depending on whether hourly, weekly, or annual rates are being calculated.

Not all series that were calculated 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 publishing a series that could have revealed information about a specific establishment.

The number of workers estimates 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 only to indicate the relative importance of the occupational groups studied.

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. Appendix table 2 contains RSE data for selected series in this bulletin. RSE data for all series in this bulletin are available on the Internet web site and by request to the BLS National Office.

The standard error can be used to calculate a “confidence interval” around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose table A-1 shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers was \$12.79 per hour, and appendix table 2 shows a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (\$12.79 plus and minus 1.645 times 3.6 percent times \$12.79). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

Nonsampling errors also affect survey results. They can stem from many sources, such as inability to obtain information for some establishments, difficulties with survey definitions, inability of the respondents to provide correct information, or mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained. A Technical Reinterview Program done in all survey areas will be used in the development of a formal quality assessment process to help compute nonsampling error. 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 establishments studied by industry division and establishment employment size, and number of establishments represented, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997

Industry	Number of establishments represented	Number of establishments studied				
		Total studied	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
				Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All industries	2,760	285	75	210	127	83
Private industry	2,699	258	73	185	121	64
Goods-producing industries	455	48	16	32	19	13
Mining	3	2	1	1	1	-
Construction	153	11	8	3	3	-
Manufacturing	298	35	7	28	15	13
Service-producing industries	2,244	210	57	153	102	51
Transportation and public utilities	178	19	4	15	9	6
Wholesale and retail trade	1,042	59	22	37	29	8
Finance, insurance and real estate	184	13	4	9	4	5
Services	841	119	27	92	60	32
State and local government	61	27	2	25	6	19

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported. Overall industry and industry groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	2.0	2.5	2.7
All occupations excluding sales	2.1	2.7	2.8
White-collar occupations	2.0	2.5	3.0
White-collar occupations excluding sales	2.1	2.6	3.0
Professional specialty and technical occupations	2.0	2.7	2.7
Professional specialty occupations	2.0	2.8	2.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	4.0	4.3	—
Civil engineers	7.3	11.2	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	5.6	5.6	—
Industrial engineers	6.2	6.2	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	4.1	4.1	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	2.9	2.9	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	2.8	2.9	—
Natural scientists	19.0	—	—
Health related occupations	3.8	3.8	—
Registered nurses	2.1	2.2	—
Pharmacists	4.6	4.6	—
Respiratory therapists	4.6	4.6	—
Physical therapists	5.9	5.9	—
Teachers, college and university	7.2	27.9	7.0
Teachers, except college and university	2.1	4.2	2.1
Elementary school teachers	1.2	8.1	1.1
Secondary school teachers	4.3	4.9	—
Teachers, N.E.C.	4.5	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	9.2	9.8	11.3
Social workers	9.8	—	11.3
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	10.7	12.1	—
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	16.0	—	—
Technical occupations	2.5	2.4	11.7
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.5	7.1	—
Radiological technicians	3.7	3.7	—
Licensed practical nurses	2.9	2.9	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	5.0	5.2	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	5.0	5.1	—
Drafters	15.3	17.1	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	5.2	6.0	10.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	4.1	4.6	6.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	5.0	5.5	8.0
Financial managers	5.8	5.8	—
Personnel and labor relations managers	8.1	—	—
Managers., marketing, advertising and public relations	19.1	19.1	—
Administrators, education and related fields	10.5	—	—
Managers, medicine and health	9.8	8.1	—
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	9.8	12.0	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	7.5	7.5	—
Management related occupations	6.7	8.0	5.7
Accountants and auditors	5.3	7.1	—
Other financial officers	15.5	15.5	—
Management analysts	19.5	23.0	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	20.6	20.6	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	10.3	13.6	8.1
Sales occupations	5.3	5.3	—
Supervisors, sales occupations	12.0	12.0	—
Advertising and related sales occupations	12.5	12.5	—
Sales occupations, other business services	9.6	9.6	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	12.8	12.8	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
White-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Sales occupations (-Continued)			
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	11.3	11.3	—
Sales workers, other commodities	20.4	20.4	—
Cashiers	2.9	2.9	—
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	11.3	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1.7	2.0	2.5
Supervisors, general office	7.1	7.1	—
Supervisors, financial records processing	6.4	6.4	—
Computer operators	10.8	10.8	—
Secretaries	3.1	4.2	3.5
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	9.5	9.5	—
Receptionists	3.3	3.3	—
Information clerks, N.E.C.	6.8	9.1	—
Order clerks	6.1	6.6	—
Personnel clerks except payroll & timekeeping	10.1	—	—
Library clerks	11.7	—	—
File clerks	7.2	7.2	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	3.1	3.3	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	4.1	4.4	8.8
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	6.7	6.7	—
Billing clerks	2.0	2.0	—
Telephone operators	5.1	5.5	—
Mail clerks except postal service	3.5	4.4	—
Dispatchers	10.5	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	6.2	7.8	—
Stock and inventory clerks	5.4	6.1	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	7.0	7.0	—
General office clerks	3.3	3.5	7.0
Data entry keyers	4.5	4.6	—
Teachers' aides	7.0	—	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	3.6	4.5	2.0
Blue-collar occupations			
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2.8	3.1	4.6
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	3.2	3.8	4.1
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	20.7	21.8	—
Automobile mechanics	7.8	9.0	—
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	8.0	5.1	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	7.2	9.1	—
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	8.8	—	—
Carpenters	7.1	—	—
Electricians	7.0	6.4	—
Construction trades, N.E.C.	3.7	—	—
Supervisors, production occupations	8.8	8.8	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	3.3	3.3	—
Inspectors, testers, and graders	12.2	12.2	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.0	6.1	—
Printing press operators	6.1	6.1	—
Laundry and dry cleaning machine operators	3.0	3.0	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	8.9	9.8	—
Welders and cutters	6.9	6.9	—
Assemblers	8.8	8.8	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.4	6.1	7.4
Truck drivers	7.7	7.7	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	5.9	10.1	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.1	3.2	7.4
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	3.5	4.0	—
Stock handlers and baggers	4.2	4.2	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	10.0	10.0	—
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	12.4	12.4	—
Hand packers and packagers	4.3	4.3	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	7.0	7.5	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
Service occupations	3.0	2.2	4.6
Protective service occupations	7.1	2.2	3.4
Firefighting occupations	5.7	—	5.7
Police and detectives, public service	6.0	—	6.0
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	5.5	—	5.5
Guards and police except public service	3.2	2.5	—
Food service occupations	4.4	4.5	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	5.0	5.0	—
Waiters and waitresses	15.5	15.5	—
Cooks	3.7	3.7	—
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	8.1	8.1	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	3.6	5.0	—
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	3.9	3.9	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	3.0	3.1	—
Health service occupations	1.8	1.7	—
Health aides, except nursing	4.2	4.2	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	1.7	1.8	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	3.2	4.3	2.8
Maids and housemen	2.6	2.6	—
Janitors and cleaners	3.5	5.4	1.5
Personal service occupations	6.6	7.1	—
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	25.3	—	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	6.5	5.1	—

¹ The relative standard error is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. Hourly earnings for these occupations are presented in Tables A-1 and A-2. Reliable relative standard errors could not be determined for all occupations.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	5	6	3
All occupations excluding sales	5	6	3
White-collar occupations	6	7	4
White-collar occupations excluding sales	7	7	5
Professional specialty and technical occupations	8	8	7
Professional specialty occupations	9	9	8
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	11	11	—
Civil engineers	11	11	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	11	11	—
Industrial engineers	10	10	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	11	11	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	10	10	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	10	10	—
Natural scientists	10	10	—
Health related occupations	9	9	9
Registered nurses	8	8	8
Pharmacists	10	11	—
Respiratory therapists	8	8	—
Physical therapists	9	—	—
Teachers, college and university	11	11	8
Teachers, except college and university	7	8	7
Elementary school teachers	7	7	—
Secondary school teachers	8	8	—
Teachers, N.E.C.	8	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	9	9	—
Social workers	9	9	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	9	9	—
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	11	11	—
Technical occupations	6	6	6
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	6	6	—
Radiological technicians	7	7	—
Licensed practical nurses	6	6	6
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	5	5	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	7	7	—
Drafters	6	5	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10	10	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	10	10	—
Financial managers	10	10	—
Personnel and labor relations managers	11	11	—
Managers., marketing, advertising and public relations	9	9	—
Administrators, education and related fields	9	9	—
Managers, medicine and health	11	11	—
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	10	10	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	11	11	—
Management related occupations	8	8	—
Accountants and auditors	10	10	—
Other financial officers	7	7	—
Management analysts	9	9	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	7	7	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	8	7	—
Sales occupations	4	5	2
Supervisors, sales occupations	6	6	—
Advertising and related sales occupations	5	5	—
Sales occupations, other business services	5	6	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	7	7	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	5	5	—
Sales workers, other commodities	3	4	2
Cashiers	2	2	2
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	6	6	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4	4	3
Supervisors, general office	6	6	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)			
Supervisors, financial records processing	7	7	—
Computer operators	5	—	—
Secretaries	5	5	—
Interviewers	—	3	—
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	4	4	—
Receptionists	3	3	2
Information clerks, N.E.C.	4	4	—
Order clerks	4	4	—
Personnel clerks except payroll & timekeeping	6	6	—
Library clerks	5	—	—
File clerks	2	2	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	4	4	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	4	5	3
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	4	4	—
Billing clerks	4	4	—
Telephone operators	2	2	—
Mail clerks except postal service	2	3	—
Dispatchers	4	4	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	3	3	—
Stock and inventory clerks	3	4	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	5	5	—
General office clerks	4	4	—
Data entry keyers	3	3	2
Teachers' aides	3	—	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	4	4	3
Blue-collar occupations			
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4	4	2
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	5	5	3
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	7	7	—
Automobile mechanics	6	6	—
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics ...	5	5	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	5	5	—
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Carpenters	5	5	—
Electricians	6	6	—
Construction trades, N.E.C.	6	6	—
Supervisors, production occupations	6	6	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	4	4	—
Inspectors, testers, and graders	5	5	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3	3	—
Printing press operators	5	5	—
Laundry and dry cleaning machine operators	2	2	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	3	3	—
Welders and cutters	5	5	—
Assemblers	3	3	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	4	4	2
Truck drivers	3	3	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	4	4	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	2	2
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	2	2	—
Stock handlers and baggers	2	2	2
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	3	3	2
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	2	2	—
Hand packers and packagers	2	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	2	3	—
Service occupations			
Protective service occupations	3	4	2
Firefighting occupations	5	5	2
Firefighting occupations	7	7	—
Police and detectives, public service	8	8	—
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	7	7	—
Guards and police except public service	3	3	2
Food service occupations	2	3	2
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	4	5	—
Waiters and waitresses	2	2	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, December 1997 — Continued

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations (-Continued)			
Food service occupations (-Continued)			
Cooks	3	4	—
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	2	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	2	2	2
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	2	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	2	2	—
Health service occupations	3	3	3
Health aides, except nursing	4	4	3
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3	3	3
Cleaning and building service occupations	2	2	2
Maids and housemen	2	2	—
Janitors and cleaners	2	2	2
Personal service occupations	4	4	3
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	2	—	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	4	4	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups. The occupations titled authors, musicians, actors, painters, photographers, dancers, artists, athletes, and legislators cannot be assigned a work level.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."