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HIGHLIGHTS OF PALM BAY-MELBOURNE-TITUSVILLE, FL NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY NOVEMBER 2008

Workers in the Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) earned an average of \$19.91 per hour in November 2008, according to new survey results from the National Compensation Survey (NCS) released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that wage data were reported for workers in a wide range of occupational groups, including average hourly earnings of \$36.87 for architecture and engineering occupations and \$18.73 for protective service occupations. Another occupational group, office and administrative support, had a mean hourly wage rate of \$13.53. The NCS data available for the Palm Bay area include earnings for 18 major occupational groups with additional detail for selected occupations within those groups. (See table 1.)

Electrical and electronic engineering technicians, part of the architecture and engineering occupational group, earned \$24.21 per hour. Within the protective service occupational group, police and sheriff's patrol officers averaged \$20.43 per hour and fire fighters, \$16.15. Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks, an occupation within the office and administrative support occupations group, registered an average hourly rate of \$13.56, and general office clerks earned \$13.01 per hour. (See table 1.)

Broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics is available from NCS for the local area. Full-time workers averaged \$21.40 per hour while their part-time counterparts earned \$9.87. Union workers earned \$21.69 and non-union workers, \$19.65. Workers in establishments with 1-99 workers averaged \$15.30 per hour, those in establishments with 100-499 workers earned \$13.88, and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$27.55.

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

The NCS data reported here covered 160 establishments with one or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. Agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government were excluded from the survey. This sample of establishments represented 186,600 workers in the Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which is comprised of Brevard County in Florida.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL National Compensation Survey November 2008 which is available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm>.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey data, as well as other Bureau data, contact the Southeast Information Office by calling (404) 893-4222 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.

Table 1. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers², Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL, November 2008**

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All workers	\$19.91	4.0	\$21.40	3.8	\$9.87	7.2
Management occupations	42.45	9.7	42.45	9.7	–	–
Business and financial operations occupations	24.12	12.5	24.16	12.6	–	–
Computer and mathematical science occupations	35.48	9.6	35.48	9.6	–	–
Architecture and engineering occupations	36.87	9.0	37.04	9.4	–	–
Engineers	43.27	2.8	43.27	2.8	–	–
Engineering technicians, except drafters	23.98	3.3	24.14	3.8	–	–
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	24.21	5.0	24.21	5.0	–	–
Community and social services occupations	25.36	14.5	25.36	14.5	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	23.73	18.1	26.17	11.3	–	–
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.55	5.5	24.44	6.1	25.41	6.4
Registered nurses	26.89	4.1	27.41	5.5	–	–
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	13.70	8.8	–	–	–	–
Healthcare support occupations	12.53	1.8	12.99	4.7	–	–
Protective service occupations	18.73	5.8	18.79	5.7	–	–
Fire fighters	16.15	3.5	16.15	3.5	–	–
Police officers	20.43	.5	20.43	.5	–	–
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	20.43	.5	20.43	.5	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.80	6.3	8.40	15.4	7.17	9.8
Cooks	9.49	16.9	–	–	–	–
Food service, tipped	4.27	10.8	–	–	4.76	10.4
Waiters and waitresses	3.80	.2	–	–	–	–
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.82	8.5	11.16	9.5	–	–
Building cleaning workers	9.56	5.2	–	–	–	–
Personal care and service occupations	16.14	15.9	–	–	13.05	30.7
Sales and related occupations	12.17	6.6	13.58	9.1	9.13	8.2
Retail sales workers	9.94	2.4	10.39	1.9	9.19	8.1
Cashiers, all workers	9.58	4.5	9.77	1.1	9.41	8.7
Cashiers	9.59	4.5	9.79	1.1	9.41	8.7
Retail salespersons	10.61	3.0	11.26	1.8	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	13.53	4.9	13.66	5.2	11.06	9.5
Financial clerks	14.22	3.5	14.58	3.4	–	–
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.56	4.8	–	–	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.27	3.9	13.23	3.9	–	–
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.14	2.5	–	–	–	–
Office clerks, general	13.01	4.8	13.22	4.9	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	15.90	9.5	15.90	9.5	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	23.06	6.9	23.06	6.9	–	–
Production occupations	16.43	9.5	16.47	9.5	–	–
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	11.09	.4	11.20	1.1	–	–
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	11.09	.4	11.20	1.1	–	–
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.56	15.0	11.56	15.0	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.17	9.0	14.24	8.8	–	–
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.50	13.8	15.50	13.8	–	–
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.67	13.5	12.49	15.9	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers², Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL, November 2008** — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations —Continued Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	\$12.98	13.3	\$13.79	14.3	—	—

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

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

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard

Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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