

Melbourne–Titusville–Palm Bay, FL National Compensation Survey November 2006



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Preface

Data shown in this bulletin were collected as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) National Compensation Survey (NCS). The survey could not have been conducted without the cooperation of the many private establishments and government agencies that provided pay data included in this bulletin. The Bureau thanks these respondents for their cooperation.

Field economists of the Bureau of Labor Statistics collected and reviewed the survey data. The Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, in cooperation with the Office of Field Operations and the Office of Technology and Survey Processing in the BLS National Office, designed the survey, processed the data, and prepared the survey for publication.

For additional information regarding this survey, please contact any BLS regional office at the address and telephone number listed on the back cover of this bulletin. You may also write to the Bureau of Labor Statistics at:

Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE., Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, call (202) 691-6199, or send an e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

The data contained in this bulletin are also available at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm>, the BLS Internet site. Data are presented in a Portable Document Format (PDF) file containing the core bulletin, and in an ASCII file containing the published table formats.

Results of earlier surveys of this area are available from BLS regional offices, the Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, or at the BLS Internet site.

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Melbourne–Titusville–Palm Bay, FL, metropolitan area. Data were collected between September 2006 and January 2007; the average reference month is November 2006. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and an appendix with detailed information on occupational classifications.

Most of the earnings estimates in this bulletin are presented as mean hourly earnings. Mean weekly and annual earnings, and the corresponding hours, also are provided for full-time employees in specific occupations. Some occupations, such as teachers and fire fighters, typically have shorter or longer work schedules than do the majority of full-time workers. The weekly and annual estimates are useful for comparing the earnings of occupations having different work schedules.

NCS products

The Bureau's National Compensation Survey provides comprehensive measures of occupational earnings, compensation cost trends, benefit incidence, and detailed plan provisions. The Employment Cost Index, a quarterly measure of the change in employer costs for wages and benefits, is derived from the NCS. Employer Costs for Employee Compensation measures employers' average hourly costs for wages and benefits. NCS also measures the incidence and provisions of benefit plans. This bulletin is limited to data on occupational wages and salaries.

Changes to the publications

The locality wage publications have undergone a number of significant changes. Beginning with the 3135 bulletin series, the releases employ:

1. The 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)
2. An expanded scope of establishments, lowering the minimum establishment size for private industry from 50 workers to 1 worker
3. Imputation for temporary non-response situations
4. Benchmarking of estimated employment
5. Redesigned tables, to reflect the new classification system and to emphasize work levels

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings, which include wages and salaries, incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. These earnings exclude premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. About 800 detailed occupations, listed in Appendix B, are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households). Data are not shown for any occupations if they would raise concerns about the confidentiality of the survey respondents or if the data are insufficient to support reliable estimates.

Table 1 presents an overview of all tables in this bulletin. Mean hourly earnings, weekly hours, and relative standard errors are given for all industries, private industry, and State and local government for selected worker and establishment characteristics. The worker characteristics include high-level and intermediate occupational aggregation, full-time or part-time status, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Establishment characteristics include goods producing, service providing, and size of establishment.

Table 2 presents mean hourly earnings data by work level for occupational major groups and for detailed occupations. Separate data are also shown for full-time and part-time workers. Table 3 provides work level data for private industry workers. Table 4 provides similar data for State and local government workers. Table 5 simplifies the work levels by combining them into broader groups within major and detailed occupations, and for full-time and part-time workers.

Tables 6 through 10 present hourly wage percentiles that describe the distribution of hourly earnings for individual workers within each published occupation. Data are provided for the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time workers, and part-time workers.

Table 11 presents mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings, and the associated hours, for major occupational groups and detailed occupations for full-time workers. Table 12 provides the same type of information for private industry workers. Table 13 provides similar data for State and local government workers.

Table 14 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by high-level occupational ag-

gregations in the private sector. Tables 15 and 16 provide mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings data for full-time employees in private establishments with fewer than 100 workers, and in private establishments with 100 workers or more.

Table 17 presents mean hourly earnings data for union and nonunion workers in all, private, and State and local government establishments by high-level occupational aggregation. Table 18 provides hourly earnings data for time and incentive workers in all and private establishments by

high-level occupational aggregation. Table 19 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions within the private sector.

Appendix table 1 presents the number of workers represented by the survey, by high-level occupational aggregation and for all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Appendix table 2 provides the number of establishments in the sampling frame and the number of responding and nonresponding establishments.

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$18.24	3.6	36.2	\$17.79	4.0	35.9	\$21.79	2.4	38.9
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	29.06	5.7	38.6	29.77	6.9	38.5	26.04	2.6	38.8
Management, business, and financial	32.82	9.7	41.2	33.15	10.4	41.4	29.25	17.5	39.5
Professional and related	27.68	4.9	37.7	28.30	6.4	37.4	25.62	1.8	38.7
Service	11.10	5.0	31.5	9.51	7.8	30.1	18.27	1.8	39.8
Sales and office	12.21	4.0	34.5	12.07	4.3	34.4	14.62	5.5	37.7
Sales and related	11.48	5.6	31.4	11.48	5.6	31.3	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	12.89	4.8	38.1	12.69	5.3	38.1	14.66	5.8	37.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.10	9.5	39.9	16.11	9.9	39.9	16.03	1.9	40.0
Construction and extraction	13.98	6.4	39.8	—	—	—	16.89	1.1	40.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	23.12	5.2	40.0	23.65	5.3	40.0	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.28	4.9	37.3	14.34	5.0	37.3	11.77	4.9	39.4
Production	15.64	6.3	38.6	15.69	6.5	38.6	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	12.71	7.0	35.9	12.77	7.1	35.9	—	—	—
Full time	19.67	4.0	40.1	19.32	4.5	40.1	22.06	2.4	40.3
Part time	9.17	6.9	22.3	8.94	7.4	22.3	15.57	17.4	21.7
Union	21.49	3.1	40.0	19.86	5.7	39.4	23.22	1.3	40.7
Nonunion	17.84	4.1	35.8	17.65	4.4	35.6	20.51	6.4	37.5
Time	18.35	3.7	36.3	17.90	4.1	35.9	21.79	2.4	38.9
Incentive	14.27	8.6	33.6	14.27	8.6	33.6	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	19.43	9.1	39.2	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	17.22	4.7	34.8	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	13.73	5.4	34.5	13.73	5.4	34.5	—	—	—
100-499 workers	12.87	8.3	35.2	12.47	9.6	34.7	16.84	7.1	40.0
500 workers or more	25.19	4.2	38.8	26.11	5.5	38.7	22.40	2.8	38.8

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. See appendix A for more information.

² The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

³ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁴ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining. Wages of time workers are based solely on

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

⁵ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

⁶ Classification of establishments into goods-producing and service-providing industries applies to private industry only. Industries are determined by the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$18.24	3.6	\$19.67	4.0	\$9.17	6.9
Management occupations	38.09	10.6	38.10	10.6	—	—
Level 9	31.16	16.1	31.16	16.1	—	—
Level 11	38.10	5.1	38.10	5.1	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	21.82	12.3	21.85	12.4	—	—
Level 9	25.37	6.3	25.37	6.3	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	33.10	10.6	33.10	10.6	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	33.27	8.3	33.41	8.7	—	—
Level 7	24.39	4.1	24.39	4.1	—	—
Level 9	33.11	9.2	33.11	9.2	—	—
Level 11	39.81	6.9	39.81	6.9	—	—
Engineers	37.74	3.7	37.74	3.7	—	—
Level 9	33.44	10.0	33.44	10.0	—	—
Level 11	39.81	6.9	39.81	6.9	—	—
Electrical and electronics engineers	37.13	4.4	37.13	4.4	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.62	3.5	22.83	4.8	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	21.97	6.6	21.97	6.6	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	23.12	15.8	25.38	8.8	—	—
Level 9	26.98	.8	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	33.73	9.0	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	37.90	17.2	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	17.55	14.5	18.51	14.9	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.34	5.4	23.28	5.6	—	—
Level 7	24.33	1.6	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	25.38	2.4	25.64	3.0	—	—
Level 7	24.43	2.5	—	—	—	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	13.22	6.1	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.52	3.1	11.99	6.4	—	—
Level 4	11.05	8.0	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	11.26	6.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.26	6.3	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	19.04	3.6	19.11	3.6	—	—
Level 5	17.85	2.8	17.85	2.8	—	—
Level 6	21.50	2.6	21.50	2.6	—	—
Fire fighters	19.23	9.3	19.23	9.3	—	—
Police officers	19.19	.5	19.19	.5	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	19.19	.5	19.19	.5	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.58	5.2	8.06	14.7	7.13	8.8
Level 1	6.54	7.8	5.96	2.7	6.85	11.3
Level 2	7.47	9.1	7.96	18.9	—	—
Cooks	9.70	15.9	10.13	15.8	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.95	10.3	3.41	1.4	4.50	9.0
Level 1	3.88	10.7	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.41	1.2	3.41	1.4	—	—
Level 1	3.39	.9	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.65	3.3	8.62	4.7	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.42	3.9	8.28	4.7	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.86	.9	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	11.48	5.6	13.15	6.7	8.58	6.6
Level 2	7.87	1.7	—	—	7.48	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Sales and related occupations —Continued						
Level 3	\$9.05	3.3	\$9.25	4.3	\$8.58	4.3
Level 4	14.10	6.9	14.41	9.2	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.40	5.1	10.10	6.1	8.47	7.6
Level 2	7.86	1.7	—	—	7.47	1.6
Level 3	8.91	5.0	9.25	4.3	—	—
Level 4	13.01	2.4	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.84	5.2	9.33	2.1	8.46	9.8
Level 2	7.93	.5	—	—	7.52	2.1
Level 3	8.86	6.5	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.84	5.3	9.36	2.1	8.46	9.8
Level 2	7.90	.4	—	—	7.52	2.1
Level 3	8.86	6.5	—	—	—	—
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	9.13	2.0	—	—	—	—
Counter and rental clerks	9.13	2.0	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	10.60	4.0	11.26	9.2	—	—
Level 4	12.85	.0	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	22.04	29.5	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations						
Level 2	8.83	5.4	8.88	5.4	—	—
Level 3	11.30	4.8	11.35	6.4	11.13	6.0
Level 4	12.69	5.3	12.71	5.3	—	—
Level 5	15.96	5.5	15.96	5.5	—	—
Level 6	17.66	3.4	17.66	3.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	11.87	4.8	11.88	4.8	—	—
Financial clerks	12.53	4.8	12.73	5.3	—	—
Level 4	13.51	9.9	13.51	9.9	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.11	5.9	12.37	5.5	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	9.34	9.3	9.34	9.3	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.13	9.8	13.12	10.1	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.58	7.5	15.71	8.0	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.97	3.9	13.18	4.1	—	—
Level 4	13.08	5.7	13.22	5.8	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations						
Level 5	20.15	9.9	20.15	9.9	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.22	12.7	17.22	12.7	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.07	4.6	14.07	4.6	—	—
Production occupations						
Level 1	9.57	3.8	9.66	3.0	—	—
Level 2	9.72	3.6	9.70	3.6	—	—
Level 4	13.64	4.4	13.64	4.4	—	—
Level 5	12.50	6.0	12.50	6.0	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	9.96	2.3	10.05	1.7	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.96	2.3	10.05	1.7	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.40	4.9	11.40	4.9	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.46	13.5	13.46	13.5	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations						
Level 1	8.85	6.6	9.34	7.6	—	—
Level 3	14.07	6.7	13.95	7.5	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.75	7.7	13.84	7.8	—	—
Level 3	12.75	6.4	12.86	6.4	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.56	2.4	13.56	2.4	—	—
Level 3	13.65	1.3	13.65	1.3	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.82	13.4	11.67	15.3	—	—
Level 1	8.64	6.5	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.51	15.1	11.69	18.3	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand—Continued Level 1	\$8.77	6.7	—	—	—	—

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

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 Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$17.79	4.0	\$19.32	4.5	\$8.94	7.4
Management occupations	38.03	11.3	38.03	11.3	—	—
Level 9	31.09	17.1	31.09	17.1	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	22.45	13.9	22.50	14.1	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	33.27	10.8	33.27	10.8	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	33.56	8.7	33.72	9.1	—	—
Level 7	24.39	4.1	24.39	4.1	—	—
Level 9	32.80	10.7	32.80	10.7	—	—
Level 11	40.63	6.1	40.63	6.1	—	—
Engineers	38.02	3.7	38.02	3.7	—	—
Level 9	32.86	11.7	32.86	11.7	—	—
Level 11	40.63	6.1	40.63	6.1	—	—
Electrical and electronics engineers	37.13	4.4	37.13	4.4	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.89	3.7	23.11	5.2	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	21.97	6.6	21.97	6.6	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	17.55	14.5	18.51	14.9	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.87	5.8	23.93	6.0	—	—
Registered nurses	—	—	26.38	1.3	—	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	13.22	6.1	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.41	3.1	11.86	6.2	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.58	5.2	8.06	14.7	7.13	8.8
Level 1	6.54	7.8	5.96	2.7	6.85	11.3
Level 2	7.47	9.1	7.96	18.9	—	—
Cooks	9.70	15.9	10.13	15.8	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.95	10.3	3.41	1.4	4.50	9.0
Level 1	3.88	10.7	—	—	4.28	11.7
Waiters and waitresses	3.41	1.2	3.41	1.4	—	—
Level 1	3.39	.9	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.46	2.6	8.34	2.8	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.33	3.7	8.14	3.9	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.84	1.0	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	11.48	5.6	13.14	6.8	8.58	6.6
Level 2	7.87	1.7	—	—	7.48	1.6
Level 3	9.05	3.4	9.25	4.3	8.59	4.4
Level 4	14.10	6.9	14.41	9.2	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.40	5.1	10.10	6.1	8.47	7.6
Level 2	7.86	1.7	—	—	7.47	1.6
Level 3	8.91	5.1	9.25	4.3	—	—
Level 4	13.01	2.4	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.84	5.2	9.33	2.1	8.46	9.8
Level 2	7.93	.5	—	—	7.52	2.1
Level 3	8.85	6.6	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.84	5.3	9.36	2.1	8.46	9.8
Level 2	7.90	.4	—	—	7.52	2.1
Level 3	8.85	6.6	—	—	—	—
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	9.13	2.0	—	—	—	—
Counter and rental clerks	9.13	2.0	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	10.60	4.0	11.26	9.2	—	—
Level 4	12.85	.0	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	22.04	29.5	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.69	5.3	12.83	5.5	10.16	7.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Office and administrative support occupations						
-Continued						
Level 2	\$8.69	5.5	\$8.73	5.5	-	-
Level 3	11.31	5.2	11.24	6.9	-	-
Level 4	12.82	5.8	12.82	5.8	-	-
Level 5	14.83	7.2	14.83	7.2	-	-
Not able to be leveled	11.87	4.8	11.88	4.8	-	-
Financial clerks	12.39	5.0	12.58	5.5	-	-
Level 4	13.51	9.9	13.51	9.9	-	-
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.07	6.2	-	-	-	-
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.08	7.5	12.03	7.5	-	-
Office clerks, general	13.28	4.1	13.28	4.1	-	-
Level 4	13.82	5.2	13.82	5.2	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	23.65	5.3	23.65	5.3	-	-
Level 5	20.53	10.1	20.53	10.1	-	-
Production occupations	15.69	6.5	15.80	6.7	-	-
Level 1	9.57	3.8	9.66	3.0	-	-
Level 2	9.70	3.7	9.68	3.7	-	-
Level 4	13.67	4.8	13.67	4.8	-	-
Level 5	12.25	7.5	12.25	7.5	-	-
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	9.96	2.3	10.05	1.7	-	-
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.96	2.3	10.05	1.7	-	-
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.40	4.9	11.40	4.9	-	-
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.46	13.5	13.46	13.5	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.77	7.1	13.64	5.9	-	-
Level 1	8.85	6.8	-	-	-	-
Level 3	14.17	6.9	14.05	7.7	-	-
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.84	8.0	13.93	8.1	-	-
Level 3	12.82	6.7	12.94	6.7	-	-
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.66	2.3	13.66	2.3	-	-
Level 3	13.81	.6	13.81	.6	-	-
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.82	13.4	11.67	15.3	-	-
Level 1	8.64	6.5	-	-	-	-
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.51	15.1	11.69	18.3	-	-
Level 1	8.77	6.7	-	-	-	-

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

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 Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$21.79	2.4	\$22.06	2.4	\$15.57	17.4
Management occupations	38.99	3.3	39.05	3.2	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	16.91	6.8	16.91	6.8	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.75	12.7	28.75	12.7	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	25.25	.0	25.25	.0	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	26.85	.7	27.00	.7	—	—
Protective service occupations	19.19	.4	19.30	.4	—	—
Level 5	17.85	2.8	17.85	2.8	—	—
Police officers	19.19	.5	19.19	.5	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	19.19	.5	19.19	.5	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.00	9.7	11.00	9.7	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	14.66	5.8	15.11	5.9	—	—
Level 4	11.21	8.2	11.37	9.5	—	—
Level 5	17.95	2.6	17.95	2.6	—	—
Office clerks, general	11.50	12.1	12.51	17.7	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	16.89	1.1	16.89	1.1	—	—

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

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 Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$18.24	3.6	\$19.67	4.0	\$9.17	6.9
Management occupations	38.09	10.6	38.10	10.6	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	21.82	12.3	21.85	12.4	—	—
Group II	21.08	14.4	—	—	—	—
Group III	25.60	5.0	—	—	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	33.10	10.6	33.10	10.6	—	—
Group II	24.46	9.5	—	—	—	—
Group III	36.96	6.4	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	33.27	8.3	33.41	8.7	—	—
Group II	22.77	2.4	—	—	—	—
Group III	37.24	4.3	—	—	—	—
Engineers	37.74	3.7	37.74	3.7	—	—
Group III	37.54	4.6	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronics engineers	37.13	4.4	37.13	4.4	—	—
Group III	35.57	4.7	—	—	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.62	3.5	22.83	4.8	—	—
Group II	22.57	2.6	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	21.97	6.6	21.97	6.6	—	—
Group II	21.15	6.7	21.15	6.7	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	23.12	15.8	25.38	8.8	—	—
Group III	27.77	.5	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	33.73	9.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	33.73	9.0	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	37.90	17.2	—	—	—	—
Group III	37.90	17.2	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	17.55	14.5	18.51	14.9	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.34	5.4	23.28	5.6	—	—
Group I	12.65	5.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	23.88	6.5	—	—	—	—
Group III	31.74	18.2	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	25.38	2.4	25.64	3.0	—	—
Group II	24.43	2.5	—	—	—	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	13.22	6.1	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.52	3.1	11.99	6.4	—	—
Group I	11.02	3.0	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	11.26	6.3	—	—	—	—
Group I	11.26	6.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.26	6.3	—	—	—	—
Group I	11.26	6.3	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	19.04	3.6	19.11	3.6	—	—
Group I	9.70	8.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.53	3.9	—	—	—	—
Fire fighters	19.23	9.3	19.23	9.3	—	—
Police officers	19.19	.5	19.19	.5	—	—
Group II	19.39	.3	—	—	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	19.19	.5	19.19	.5	—	—
Group II	19.39	.3	19.39	.3	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.58	5.2	8.06	14.7	7.13	8.8
Group I	7.33	5.1	—	—	—	—
Cooks	9.70	15.9	10.13	15.8	—	—
Group I	9.68	16.3	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.95	10.3	3.41	1.4	4.50	9.0
Group I	3.95	10.3	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.41	1.2	3.41	1.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Waiters and waitresses –Continued						
Group I	\$3.41	1.2	\$3.41	1.4	–	–
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.65	3.3	8.62	4.7	–	–
Group I	8.45	4.5	–	–	–	–
Building cleaning workers	8.42	3.9	8.28	4.7	–	–
Group I	8.39	4.2	–	–	–	–
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.86	.9	–	–	–	–
Sales and related occupations	11.48	5.6	13.15	6.7	\$8.58	6.6
Group I	9.84	5.9	–	–	–	–
Group II	16.12	8.3	–	–	–	–
Retail sales workers	9.40	5.1	10.10	6.1	8.47	7.6
Group I	9.30	7.1	–	–	–	–
Cashiers, all workers	8.84	5.2	9.33	2.1	8.46	9.8
Group I	8.78	5.9	–	–	–	–
Cashiers	8.84	5.3	9.36	2.1	8.46	9.8
Group I	8.78	6.1	9.38	3.0	8.46	9.8
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	9.13	2.0	–	–	–	–
Group I	8.58	6.2	–	–	–	–
Counter and rental clerks	9.13	2.0	–	–	–	–
Group I	8.58	6.2	–	–	–	–
Retail salespersons	10.60	4.0	11.26	9.2	–	–
Group I	11.22	.0	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	22.04	29.5	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	12.89	4.8	13.06	4.9	9.95	7.1
Group I	11.44	4.6	–	–	–	–
Group II	17.18	4.9	–	–	–	–
Financial clerks	12.53	4.8	12.73	5.3	–	–
Group I	12.68	9.1	–	–	–	–
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.11	5.9	12.37	5.5	–	–
Receptionists and information clerks	9.34	9.3	9.34	9.3	–	–
Group I	9.34	9.3	9.34	9.3	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.13	9.8	13.12	10.1	–	–
Group I	11.30	6.0	–	–	–	–
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.58	7.5	15.71	8.0	–	–
Office clerks, general	12.97	3.9	13.18	4.1	–	–
Group I	12.46	5.5	12.68	5.6	–	–
Group II	15.82	4.9	15.82	4.9	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	13.98	6.4	13.98	6.4	–	–
Group II	19.39	9.1	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	23.12	5.2	23.12	5.2	–	–
Group II	21.85	6.6	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.22	12.7	17.22	12.7	–	–
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.07	4.6	14.07	4.6	–	–
Production occupations	15.64	6.3	15.74	6.5	–	–
Group I	11.11	3.4	–	–	–	–
Group II	19.40	11.5	–	–	–	–
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	9.96	2.3	10.05	1.7	–	–
Group I	9.68	5.4	–	–	–	–
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.96	2.3	10.05	1.7	–	–
Group I	9.68	5.4	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.40	4.9	11.40	4.9	–	–
Group I	11.27	4.4	–	–	–	–
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.46	13.5	13.46	13.5	–	–
Group I	11.40	10.4	11.40	10.4	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.71	7.0	13.54	5.8	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations —Continued						
Group I	\$11.52	6.9	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.75	7.7	\$13.84	7.8	—	—
Group I	12.90	5.3	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.56	2.4	13.56	2.4	—	—
Group I	13.56	2.4	13.56	2.4	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.82	13.4	11.67	15.3	—	—
Group I	10.77	13.8	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.51	15.1	11.69	18.3	—	—
Group I	11.47	15.8	—	—	—	—

¹ Combined work levels simplify the presentation of work levels by combining levels 1 through 15 into four broad groups. Group I combines levels 1-4, group II combines levels 5-8, group III combines levels 9-12, and group IV combines levels 13-15.

² 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. See appendix A for more information.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where

a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.75	\$10.24	\$14.04	\$24.33	\$34.75
Management occupations	19.14	27.07	39.59	46.80	54.80
Business and financial operations occupations	13.81	15.39	22.20	28.25	30.13
Computer and mathematical science occupations	21.15	26.92	33.34	40.49	44.90
Architecture and engineering occupations	20.18	25.41	34.73	40.38	44.92
Engineers	26.79	32.95	39.74	41.94	45.82
Electrical and electronics engineers	28.99	30.15	39.28	42.24	44.92
Engineering technicians, except drafters	16.50	18.58	23.17	25.98	26.88
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	15.88	18.58	21.15	24.92	28.70
Education, training, and library occupations	8.50	21.86	26.34	26.34	28.84
Postsecondary teachers	23.06	23.06	30.07	43.46	48.06
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	17.18	29.06	42.50	47.92	52.53
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	10.33	12.42	17.09	21.68	26.80
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	12.15	16.93	24.68	28.13	32.17
Registered nurses	19.27	23.08	26.49	27.64	28.51
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	10.50	12.04	14.52	15.10	15.10
Healthcare support occupations	10.00	10.05	10.80	12.02	15.26
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.63	10.05	10.82	12.02	14.09
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.63	10.05	10.82	12.02	14.09
Protective service occupations	12.82	16.17	18.78	21.77	23.95
Fire fighters	14.46	16.17	21.77	21.77	21.77
Police officers	16.13	17.10	18.51	20.93	23.95
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.13	17.10	18.51	20.93	23.95
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.38	5.50	7.31	9.03	12.00
Cooks	6.50	7.75	9.00	11.00	14.00
Food service, tipped	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.50	5.67
Waiters and waitresses	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.53
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.25	7.50	8.00	9.25	11.00
Building cleaning workers	7.25	7.50	8.00	9.00	10.44
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.00	8.00	8.50	9.34	10.91
Sales and related occupations	7.00	7.95	9.40	13.63	16.90
Retail sales workers	6.75	7.45	8.89	10.32	13.63
Cashiers, all workers	6.75	7.40	8.40	9.69	11.61
Cashiers	6.75	7.26	8.40	9.75	11.64
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	6.87	8.25	9.23	9.50	11.50
Counter and rental clerks	6.87	8.25	9.23	9.50	11.50
Retail salespersons	7.28	8.15	9.72	12.09	16.60
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	7.23	8.00	12.50	20.63	65.00
Office and administrative support occupations	8.55	10.02	12.38	15.48	18.73
Financial clerks	9.75	10.58	12.38	13.49	16.65
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.50	10.73	12.36	12.98	13.70
Receptionists and information clerks	7.50	8.75	10.00	10.02	10.15
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.62	10.58	12.25	15.25	17.45
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.32	13.12	15.30	17.60	20.81
Office clerks, general	8.50	11.50	13.16	13.79	16.35
Construction and extraction occupations	10.97	12.56	12.56	14.00	19.35
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	14.20	16.50	25.01	26.80	28.39
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	12.50	14.13	15.26	19.59	25.31
Maintenance and repair workers, general	12.50	12.50	14.13	15.00	15.81

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Production occupations	\$8.45	\$9.68	\$12.50	\$22.04	\$28.13
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	8.75	9.24	9.24	10.93	12.00
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	8.75	9.24	9.24	10.93	12.00
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	7.80	8.50	10.50	13.88	16.20
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	7.50	10.90	11.40	17.56	18.75
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.75	9.25	11.97	14.80	20.00
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	9.75	11.50	13.63	14.08	15.53
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.50	13.37	13.91	13.94	14.77
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.25	8.00	9.25	13.33	17.05
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.68	8.10	9.25	17.05	17.05

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays;

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.50	\$9.92	\$13.13	\$22.60	\$35.63
Management occupations	19.14	19.81	39.59	47.01	55.72
Business and financial operations occupations	13.81	15.39	23.73	28.95	30.13
Computer and mathematical science occupations	21.15	26.92	33.56	40.81	44.90
Architecture and engineering occupations	20.58	25.41	35.21	40.38	44.92
Engineers	26.43	33.46	39.85	42.24	45.82
Electrical and electronics engineers	28.99	30.15	39.28	42.24	44.92
Engineering technicians, except drafters	16.66	18.89	23.57	26.05	27.94
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	15.88	18.58	21.15	24.92	28.70
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	10.33	12.42	17.09	21.68	26.80
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	12.04	17.49	25.24	28.13	32.17
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	10.50	12.04	14.52	15.10	15.10
Healthcare support occupations	10.00	10.05	10.80	12.02	15.26
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.38	5.50	7.31	9.03	12.00
Cooks	6.50	7.75	9.00	11.00	14.00
Food service, tipped	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.50	5.67
Waiters and waitresses	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.53
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	7.50	8.00	9.00	10.91
Building cleaning workers	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.91	10.00
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.00	8.00	8.47	9.27	10.91
Sales and related occupations	7.00	7.95	9.38	13.63	16.90
Retail sales workers	6.75	7.45	8.88	10.32	13.63
Cashiers, all workers	6.75	7.40	8.40	9.69	11.64
Cashiers	6.75	7.26	8.38	9.73	11.64
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	6.87	8.25	9.23	9.50	11.50
Counter and rental clerks	6.87	8.25	9.23	9.50	11.50
Retail salespersons	7.28	8.15	9.72	12.09	16.60
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	7.23	8.00	12.50	20.63	65.00
Office and administrative support occupations	8.55	10.00	12.24	15.00	18.02
Financial clerks	9.75	10.58	12.36	13.49	16.60
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.50	10.73	10.76	12.98	13.70
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.62	10.58	11.00	13.71	15.53
Office clerks, general	9.36	12.90	13.16	13.79	15.93
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.00	18.53	25.28	26.80	28.39
Production occupations	8.45	9.65	12.50	22.04	28.17
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	8.75	9.24	9.24	10.93	12.00
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	8.75	9.24	9.24	10.93	12.00
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	7.80	8.50	10.50	13.88	16.20
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	7.50	10.90	11.40	17.56	18.75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$7.75	\$9.25	\$11.97	\$15.00	\$20.00
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	9.75	12.26	13.76	14.08	15.53
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.50	13.37	13.94	13.94	14.78
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.25	8.00	9.25	13.33	17.05
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.68	8.10	9.25	17.05	17.05

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays;

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$12.02	\$16.13	\$21.78	\$26.34	\$28.84
Management occupations	33.48	37.25	39.04	41.78	44.41
Business and financial operations occupations	12.01	12.01	15.34	20.04	20.04
Architecture and engineering occupations	17.03	24.82	27.64	39.05	39.05
Life, physical, and social science occupations	20.87	22.68	25.04	26.31	37.02
Education, training, and library occupations	26.34	26.34	26.34	26.34	28.84
Protective service occupations	14.72	16.17	17.81	21.78	25.56
Police officers	16.13	17.10	18.51	20.93	23.95
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.13	17.10	18.51	20.93	23.95
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.68	9.54	10.55	11.24	15.39
Office and administrative support occupations	8.68	10.72	15.21	18.73	20.80
Office clerks, general	8.28	8.28	9.39	14.45	18.73
Construction and extraction occupations	12.76	12.76	17.01	20.55	20.55

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays;

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$9.10	\$11.50	\$16.15	\$26.34	\$37.25
Management occupations	19.14	27.07	39.59	46.80	54.80
Business and financial operations occupations	13.81	15.39	22.20	28.46	30.13
Computer and mathematical science occupations	21.15	26.92	33.34	40.49	44.90
Architecture and engineering occupations	20.58	25.41	34.94	40.38	44.92
Engineers	26.79	32.95	39.74	41.94	45.82
Electrical and electronics engineers	28.99	30.15	39.28	42.24	44.92
Engineering technicians, except drafters	16.35	18.94	23.56	26.05	27.82
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	15.88	18.58	21.15	24.92	28.70
Education, training, and library occupations	9.10	26.34	26.34	27.10	28.87
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	10.33	15.39	17.09	25.96	26.80
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	12.04	15.10	24.48	28.13	32.17
Registered nurses	19.14	23.83	26.49	28.00	28.18
Healthcare support occupations	10.00	10.05	10.89	14.09	15.26
Protective service occupations	13.20	16.41	19.01	21.77	23.95
Fire fighters	14.46	16.17	21.77	21.77	21.77
Police officers	16.13	17.10	18.51	20.93	23.95
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.13	17.10	18.51	20.93	23.95
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.38	3.38	8.01	11.19	12.26
Cooks	6.50	8.00	9.75	14.00	14.00
Food service, tipped	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.50
Waiters and waitresses	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.50
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	7.25	8.00	9.35	11.00
Building cleaning workers	7.00	7.25	7.95	9.12	10.44
Sales and related occupations	8.36	9.11	10.84	15.20	20.63
Retail sales workers	8.25	8.58	9.35	11.00	12.77
Cashiers, all workers	8.35	8.41	9.11	10.24	11.00
Cashiers	8.36	8.41	9.11	10.24	11.00
Retail salespersons	7.95	8.70	10.84	12.91	16.60
Office and administrative support occupations	8.75	10.14	12.60	15.80	18.80
Financial clerks	9.75	10.50	12.38	13.49	16.65
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.50	10.73	12.38	13.22	15.21
Receptionists and information clerks	7.50	8.75	10.00	10.02	10.15
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.62	10.58	12.00	15.25	17.50
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.23	12.96	15.61	17.85	20.81
Office clerks, general	8.50	12.90	13.16	14.00	16.35
Construction and extraction occupations	10.97	12.56	12.56	14.00	19.35
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	14.20	16.50	25.01	26.80	28.39
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	12.50	14.13	15.26	19.59	25.31
Maintenance and repair workers, general	12.50	12.50	14.13	15.00	15.81
Production occupations	8.45	9.75	12.68	22.04	28.15
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	9.24	9.24	9.35	11.00	12.08
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.24	9.24	9.35	11.00	12.08
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	7.80	8.50	10.50	13.88	16.20
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	7.50	10.90	11.40	17.56	18.75
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.38	10.90	13.37	17.05	20.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	\$9.75	\$12.00	\$13.63	\$14.08	\$15.53
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.50	13.37	13.91	13.94	14.77
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.68	8.37	10.90	17.05	17.05
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.68	8.05	8.93	17.05	17.05

¹ 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.

² Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly

wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 10. **Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006**

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$6.67	\$7.00	\$7.75	\$10.51	\$13.63
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.38	6.50	7.11	7.90	12.00
Food service, tipped	3.38	3.38	3.43	5.50	8.00
Sales and related occupations	6.75	6.90	7.42	9.10	13.63
Retail sales workers	6.75	6.87	7.40	8.60	13.63
Cashiers, all workers	6.75	6.75	7.42	8.68	13.63
Cashiers	6.75	6.75	7.42	8.68	13.63
Office and administrative support occupations	7.50	7.50	9.95	10.75	12.68

¹ 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.

² Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly

wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$19.67	\$16.15	\$789	\$640	40.1	\$40,342	\$34,123	2,051
Management occupations	38.10	39.59	1,619	1,616	42.5	84,202	84,032	2,210
Business and financial operations occupations	21.85	22.20	879	885	40.2	45,688	46,012	2,091
Computer and mathematical science occupations	33.10	33.34	1,391	1,360	42.0	72,316	70,741	2,185
Architecture and engineering occupations	33.41	34.94	1,339	1,397	40.1	69,605	72,634	2,083
Engineers	37.74	39.74	1,513	1,594	40.1	78,671	82,892	2,084
Electrical and electronics engineers	37.13	39.28	1,485	1,571	40.0	77,232	81,700	2,080
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.83	23.56	913	942	40.0	47,478	49,001	2,080
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	21.97	21.15	879	846	40.0	45,691	44,000	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	25.38	26.34	1,042	1,054	41.1	41,815	41,304	1,647
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	18.51	17.09	796	769	43.0	41,389	40,000	2,236
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.28	24.48	925	968	39.7	48,112	50,315	2,066
Registered nurses	25.64	26.49	1,013	1,059	39.5	52,696	55,089	2,055
Healthcare support occupations	11.99	10.89	475	436	39.6	24,722	22,651	2,062
Protective service occupations	19.11	19.01	820	780	42.9	42,651	40,539	2,232
Fire fighters	19.23	21.77	1,017	1,154	52.9	52,908	59,998	2,751
Police officers	19.19	18.51	768	740	40.0	39,923	38,501	2,080
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	19.19	18.51	768	740	40.0	39,923	38,501	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.06	8.01	267	269	33.1	13,878	13,975	1,722
Cooks	10.13	9.75	349	296	34.4	18,134	15,411	1,790
Food service, tipped	3.41	3.38	103	90	30.1	5,337	4,654	1,566
Waiters and waitresses	3.41	3.38	103	90	30.1	5,337	4,654	1,566
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.62	8.00	343	320	39.8	17,846	16,640	2,070
Building cleaning workers	8.28	7.95	330	314	39.8	17,136	16,328	2,069
Sales and related occupations	13.15	10.84	524	411	39.9	27,252	21,382	2,073
Retail sales workers	10.10	9.35	397	379	39.3	20,669	19,718	2,045
Cashiers, all workers	9.33	9.11	368	358	39.4	19,126	18,616	2,050
Cashiers	9.36	9.11	369	360	39.4	19,175	18,720	2,048
Retail salespersons	11.26	10.84	436	410	38.7	22,647	21,299	2,011
Office and administrative support occupations	13.06	12.60	523	504	40.0	27,193	26,187	2,082
Financial clerks	12.73	12.38	509	495	40.0	26,480	25,748	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.37	12.38	495	495	40.0	25,733	25,748	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks	9.34	10.00	373	400	40.0	19,404	20,800	2,078
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.12	12.00	525	480	40.0	27,284	24,960	2,080
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.71	15.61	628	624	40.0	32,678	32,469	2,080
Office clerks, general	13.18	13.16	534	526	40.5	27,752	27,367	2,106

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Construction and extraction occupations	\$13.98	\$12.56	\$563	\$502	40.3	\$29,266	\$26,121	2,093
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	23.12	25.01	925	1,000	40.0	48,092	52,021	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.22	15.26	689	610	40.0	35,819	31,737	2,080
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.07	14.13	563	565	40.0	29,269	29,390	2,080
Production occupations	15.74	12.68	629	507	40.0	32,704	26,374	2,078
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	10.05	9.35	402	374	40.0	20,908	19,448	2,080
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	10.05	9.35	402	374	40.0	20,908	19,448	2,080
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.40	10.50	456	420	40.0	23,718	21,840	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.46	11.40	538	456	40.0	27,986	23,712	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.54	13.37	537	535	39.7	27,935	27,805	2,063
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.84	13.63	553	545	40.0	28,778	28,352	2,080
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.56	13.91	542	556	40.0	28,196	28,935	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	11.67	10.90	455	414	39.0	23,684	21,549	2,030
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.69	8.93	454	350	38.9	23,628	18,200	2,021

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries

paid to employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$19.32	\$15.08	\$775	\$592	40.1	\$40,128	\$31,117	2,077
Management occupations	38.03	39.59	1,624	1,626	42.7	84,438	84,552	2,220
Business and financial operations occupations	22.50	23.73	905	949	40.2	47,073	49,352	2,092
Computer and mathematical science occupations	33.27	33.56	1,399	1,385	42.1	72,763	71,999	2,187
Architecture and engineering occupations	33.72	35.49	1,351	1,419	40.1	70,244	73,798	2,083
Engineers	38.02	39.85	1,524	1,594	40.1	79,255	82,892	2,085
Electrical and electronics engineers	37.13	39.28	1,485	1,571	40.0	77,232	81,700	2,080
Engineering technicians, except drafters	23.11	23.99	924	960	40.0	48,074	49,899	2,080
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	21.97	21.15	879	846	40.0	45,691	44,000	2,080
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	18.51	17.09	796	769	43.0	41,389	40,000	2,236
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.93	25.30	954	1,012	39.8	49,588	52,624	2,072
Registered nurses	26.38	26.90	1,039	1,064	39.4	54,052	55,307	2,049
Healthcare support occupations	11.86	10.89	470	436	39.6	24,440	22,651	2,061
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.06	8.01	267	269	33.1	13,878	13,975	1,722
Cooks	10.13	9.75	349	296	34.4	18,134	15,411	1,790
Food service, tipped	3.41	3.38	103	90	30.1	5,337	4,654	1,566
Waiters and waitresses	3.41	3.38	103	90	30.1	5,337	4,654	1,566
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.34	7.75	332	310	39.8	17,253	16,120	2,068
Building cleaning workers	8.14	7.75	324	310	39.8	16,831	16,120	2,068
Sales and related occupations	13.14	10.84	524	410	39.9	27,246	21,320	2,073
Retail sales workers	10.10	9.32	397	379	39.3	20,667	19,718	2,045
Cashiers, all workers	9.33	9.11	368	358	39.4	19,114	18,595	2,049
Cashiers	9.36	9.11	369	360	39.4	19,162	18,720	2,048
Retail salespersons	11.26	10.84	436	410	38.7	22,647	21,299	2,011
Office and administrative support occupations	12.83	12.38	514	495	40.0	26,710	25,748	2,082
Financial clerks	12.58	12.38	503	495	40.0	26,158	25,748	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.03	11.00	481	440	40.0	25,023	22,880	2,080
Office clerks, general	13.28	13.16	539	526	40.6	28,022	27,367	2,110
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	23.65	25.28	946	1,011	40.0	49,195	52,582	2,080
Production occupations	15.80	12.50	631	500	40.0	32,832	26,000	2,078
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	10.05	9.35	402	374	40.0	20,908	19,448	2,080
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	10.05	9.35	402	374	40.0	20,908	19,448	2,080
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.40	10.50	456	420	40.0	23,718	21,840	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.46	11.40	538	456	40.0	27,986	23,712	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$13.64	\$13.37	\$541	\$535	39.7	\$28,130	\$27,805	2,063
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.93	13.91	557	556	40.0	28,974	28,935	2,080
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	13.66	13.94	547	558	40.0	28,420	28,993	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	11.67	10.90	455	414	39.0	23,684	21,549	2,030
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.69	8.93	454	350	38.9	23,628	18,200	2,021

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries

paid to employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$22.06	\$21.78	\$890	\$890	40.3	\$41,707	\$41,304	1,890
Management occupations	39.05	39.28	1,562	1,571	40.0	81,229	81,702	2,080
Business and financial operations occupations	16.91	15.34	676	614	40.0	35,169	31,913	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.75	27.64	1,150	1,106	40.0	59,794	57,487	2,080
Life, physical, and social science occupations	25.25	25.04	1,010	1,002	40.0	52,517	52,079	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	27.00	26.34	1,078	1,054	39.9	42,410	41,304	1,571
Protective service occupations	19.30	17.95	807	760	41.8	41,970	39,541	2,175
Police officers	19.19	18.51	768	740	40.0	39,923	38,501	2,080
Police and sheriff's patrol officers ...	19.19	18.51	768	740	40.0	39,923	38,501	2,080
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.00	10.55	440	422	40.0	22,887	21,952	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	15.11	15.25	604	610	40.0	31,423	31,720	2,080
Office clerks, general	12.51	10.72	501	429	40.0	26,029	22,298	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	16.89	17.01	676	680	40.0	35,133	35,381	2,080

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries

paid to employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$17.79	\$13.73	\$12.47	\$26.11
Management, professional, and related	29.77	23.61	22.57	33.68
Management, business, and financial	33.15	26.19	21.81	38.63
Professional and related	28.30	22.27	22.89	31.72
Service	9.51	8.60	9.06	14.46
Sales and office	12.07	11.52	10.19	14.54
Sales and related	11.48	11.06	9.71	14.96
Office and administrative support	12.69	11.96	11.48	14.28
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.11	—	—	26.33
Installation, maintenance, and repair	23.65	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.34	12.08	11.66	19.91
Production	15.69	11.03	10.29	20.51
Transportation and material moving	12.77	12.85	—	—
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	4.0	5.4	9.6	5.5
Management, professional, and related	6.9	21.2	7.8	4.0
Management, business, and financial	10.4	26.5	19.0	6.7
Professional and related	6.4	21.5	8.5	2.6
Service	7.8	2.3	19.2	16.1
Sales and office	4.3	4.5	3.3	9.8
Sales and related	5.6	6.9	4.2	16.0
Office and administrative support	5.3	5.8	4.4	8.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	9.9	—	—	4.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5.3	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	5.0	7.2	10.0	7.1
Production	6.5	7.9	.5	8.1
Transportation and material moving	7.1	9.2	—	—

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$14.94	\$12.56	\$598	\$502	40.0	\$30,916	\$26,121	2,069
Management occupations	30.91	19.81	1,477	1,188	47.8	76,808	61,801	2,485
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.19	8.00	264	256	32.3	13,742	13,312	1,677
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.61	7.75	340	310	39.5	17,705	16,120	2,055
Sales and related occupations	13.04	11.15	517	409	39.6	26,878	21,291	2,061
Retail sales workers	10.35	9.23	400	369	38.7	20,803	19,198	2,011
Office and administrative support occupations	12.12	11.00	484	440	40.0	25,178	22,880	2,078
Financial clerks	12.67	12.38	507	495	40.0	26,356	25,748	2,080
Production occupations	11.11	10.90	443	419	39.9	23,060	21,783	2,075
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	12.11	11.10	485	444	40.0	25,195	23,088	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.21	12.87	522	515	39.5	27,161	26,770	2,057
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.67	13.63	507	545	40.0	26,350	28,352	2,080

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries paid to

employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$24.03	\$22.04	\$965	\$913	40.2	\$50,100	\$47,501	2,085
Business and financial operations occupations ...	25.18	25.48	1,002	1,019	39.8	52,101	53,000	2,069
Computer and mathematical science occupations	36.61	36.59	1,464	1,464	40.0	76,148	76,103	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	33.04	33.10	1,324	1,322	40.1	68,863	68,723	2,084
Engineers	37.74	39.09	1,514	1,562	40.1	78,711	81,224	2,086
Electrical and electronics engineers	38.50	40.30	1,540	1,612	40.0	80,071	83,826	2,080
Engineering technicians, except drafters	23.02	23.56	921	942	40.0	47,881	49,005	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.61	22.86	939	903	39.8	48,827	46,946	2,068
Registered nurses	26.38	26.90	1,039	1,064	39.4	54,052	55,307	2,049
Healthcare support occupations	11.02	10.09	429	404	38.9	22,289	20,987	2,022
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.52	8.48	279	320	37.1	14,506	16,640	1,929
Sales and related occupations	13.27	10.46	532	418	40.1	27,682	21,757	2,087
Cashiers, all workers	9.52	9.19	381	368	40.0	19,799	19,115	2,080
Cashiers	9.60	9.30	384	372	40.0	19,959	19,344	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	13.73	13.22	551	527	40.1	28,651	27,414	2,087
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.65	13.71	546	548	40.0	28,401	28,517	2,080
Office clerks, general	13.55	13.79	556	614	41.0	28,908	31,947	2,134
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	26.02	25.70	1,041	1,028	40.0	54,112	53,456	2,080
Production occupations	18.64	18.90	746	756	40.0	38,772	39,312	2,080
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	10.86	9.80	434	392	40.0	22,581	20,384	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.84	13.63	594	545	40.0	30,867	28,340	2,080

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries paid to

employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	\$21.49	\$19.86	\$23.22	\$17.84	\$17.65	\$20.51
Management, professional, and related	26.19	23.46	26.77	29.51	29.97	25.02
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	32.82	33.15	29.25
Professional and related	26.19	23.46	26.77	28.02	28.52	23.34
Service	17.54	—	17.35	10.08	8.79	18.86
Sales and office	16.78	—	—	11.92	11.77	14.66
Sales and related	—	—	—	11.39	11.39	—
Office and administrative support	—	—	—	12.44	12.18	14.70
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	23.25	24.77	12.86	15.10	15.01	17.97
Construction and extraction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	—	—	—	22.60	22.89	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	15.45	16.52	11.77	14.15	14.15	—
Production	16.75	—	—	15.60	15.60	—
Transportation and material moving	15.17	—	—	12.17	12.17	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	3.1	5.7	1.3	4.1	4.4	6.4
Management, professional, and related	2.2	12.1	1.1	6.4	6.9	7.8
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	9.7	10.4	17.5
Professional and related	2.2	12.1	1.1	6.1	6.7	2.7
Service	3.0	—	.1	3.7	3.9	3.0
Sales and office	5.2	—	—	3.7	3.9	5.9
Sales and related	—	—	—	5.9	5.9	—
Office and administrative support	—	—	—	3.8	4.0	6.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	4.7	2.9	1.8	7.4	7.4	2.8
Construction and extraction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	—	—	—	6.2	6.4	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	10.5	14.2	4.9	5.0	5.0	—
Production	5.7	—	—	6.5	6.5	—
Transportation and material moving	12.3	—	—	8.5	8.5	—

¹ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

² 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. See appendix A for more information.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more

information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$18.35	\$17.90	\$14.27	\$14.27
Management, professional, and related	29.06	29.77	—	—
Management, business, and financial	32.82	33.15	—	—
Professional and related	27.68	28.30	—	—
Service	11.21	9.62	—	—
Sales and office	11.94	11.77	16.08	16.08
Sales and related	10.99	10.99	16.25	16.25
Office and administrative support	12.77	12.54	15.72	15.72
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.10	16.11	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	23.12	23.65	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.35	14.42	—	—
Production	15.74	15.81	—	—
Transportation and material moving	12.65	12.71	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	3.7	4.1	8.6	8.6
Management, professional, and related	5.7	6.9	—	—
Management, business, and financial	9.7	10.4	—	—
Professional and related	4.9	6.4	—	—
Service	4.4	7.3	—	—
Sales and office	4.9	5.3	10.1	10.1
Sales and related	7.6	7.6	15.8	15.8
Office and administrative support	5.0	5.6	7.2	7.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	9.5	9.9	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5.2	5.3	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	5.0	5.2	—	—
Production	6.7	6.8	—	—
Transportation and material moving	7.6	7.8	—	—

¹ Wages of time workers are based solely on hourly rate or salary. Incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

² 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. See appendix A for more information.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	–	\$23.72	\$11.68	–	\$13.88	\$27.98	\$16.03	\$8.55	–
Management, professional, and related	–	32.79	25.07	–	–	36.14	20.76	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	35.63	–	–	–	41.51	23.30	–	–
Professional and related	–	32.38	27.92	–	–	32.05	20.15	–	–
Service	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.38	7.69	–
Sales and office	–	17.71	10.33	–	13.86	15.89	10.98	9.86	–
Sales and related	–	–	10.01	–	12.96	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	13.60	11.39	–	14.50	15.42	10.98	11.12	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	–	–	–	–	25.33	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	11.70	12.08	–	–	21.43	–	–	–
Production	–	11.81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	–	–	11.64	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	–	2.0	8.8	–	8.1	10.6	5.5	6.6	–
Management, professional, and related	–	1.7	11.4	–	–	10.9	17.2	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	9.5	–	–	–	5.5	10.4	–	–
Professional and related	–	1.5	.6	–	–	12.2	20.4	–	–
Service	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.5	6.4	–
Sales and office	–	20.6	8.0	–	9.1	4.8	3.9	3.5	–
Sales and related	–	–	8.5	–	14.0	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	12.3	10.5	–	7.1	11.7	3.9	3.1	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	–	–	–	–	5.4	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	2.5	12.1	–	–	13.9	–	–	–
Production	–	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	–	–	13.3	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Industry sectors are determined by the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

² 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. See appendix A for more information.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix A: Technical Note

This section provides basic information on the procedures and concepts used to produce the data contained in this bulletin. It is divided into three parts: Planning for the survey; data collection; and processing and analyzing the data. Although this section answers some questions commonly asked by data users, it is not a comprehensive description of all of the steps required to produce the data.

Planning for the survey

The overall design of the National Compensation Survey (NCS) includes questions of scope, frame, and sample selection.

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing one worker or more in private goods-producing industries (mining, construction, and manufacturing); private service-providing industries (trade, transportation, and utilities, information, financial activities, professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and other services); State governments; and local governments employing 50 or more workers. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment is an economic unit that produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For private industries in this survey, the establishment is usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a government agency within the sampled area.

The Melbourne–Titusville–Palm Bay, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area consists of Brevard County.

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from State unemployment insurance reports. Due to the volatility of industries within the private sector, sampling frames were developed using the most recent month of reference available at the time the sample was selected. Approximately one-fifth of the sample is reselected each year.

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two-stage stratified design with probability proportional to em-

ployment sampling at each stage. The first stage of sample selection was a probability sample of establishments. The sample of establishments was drawn by first stratifying the sampling frame by industry and ownership. The number of sample establishments allocated to each stratum is approximately proportional to the stratum employment. Each sampled establishment is selected within a stratum with a probability proportional to its employment. Use of this technique means that the larger an establishment's employment, the greater its chance of selection. Weights were applied to each establishment when the data were tabulated so that it represents similar units (by industry and employment size) in the economy that were not selected for collection. The second stage of sample selection, detailed below, was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

Data collection

The collection of data from survey respondents required detailed procedures. Field economists collected the data, working out of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Regional Offices and visiting each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to clarify and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

Identification of the occupations for which wage data were to be collected was a multistep process:

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time or part-time, union or nonunion, and time or incentive
4. Determination of the level of work of each job

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers whose jobs could be characterized by the criteria identified in the last three steps. If a specific work level could not be determined, wages were still collected.

In step one, the jobs to be sampled were selected at each establishment by the BLS field economist. A complete list of employees was used for sampling, with each selected worker representing a job within the establishment.

As with the selection of establishments, the selection of a job was based on probability proportional to its size in the establishment. The greater the number of people working in a job in the establishment, the greater its chance of selection.

The number of jobs for which data were collected in each establishment was based on the establishment's employment size. The number of jobs selected followed this schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
1-49	Up to 4
50-249	6
250 or more	8

The second step of the process entailed classifying the selected jobs into occupations based on their duties. NCS uses the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. A selected job may fall into any one of about 800 occupational classifications, from accountant to zoologist. When workers could be classified in more than one occupation, they were classified in the occupation that required the higher skill level. When there was no perceptible difference in skill level, the workers were classified in the occupation that described their primary activity.

Each occupational classification is an element of a broader classification known as a major group. Occupations can fall into any of 22 major groups. Appendix B contains a complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the major group to which they belong.

In step three, certain other job characteristics of the chosen worker were identified. First, the worker was identified as holding either a full-time or part-time job, based on the establishment's definition of those terms. Then, the worker was classified as having a time versus incentive job, depending on whether any part of pay was directly based on the actual production of the worker, rather than solely on hours worked. Finally, the worker was identified as being in a union job or a nonunion job. See the "Definition of terms" section on the following page for more detail.

Occupational leveling

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using a "point factor leveling" process. Point factor leveling matches certain aspects of a job to specific levels of work with assigned point values. Points for each factor are then totaled to determine the overall work level for the job.

The NCS program is in the process of converting from a nine-factor to a four-factor occupational leveling system. The conversion is being phased in via annual NCS sample replenishment groups and will require several years for full implementation. The four occupational leveling factors are:

- Knowledge
- Job controls and complexity
- Contacts (nature and purpose)
- Physical environment

Each factor consists of several levels, and each level has an associated description and assigned points. A knowledge guide for 24 families of closely related occupations contains short definitions of the point levels of knowledge expected for the occupations and presents relevant examples. The other three factors use identical descriptions for all occupational categories and contain a definition of each point level within each factor.

The description within each factor best matching the job is chosen. The point levels within each factor are designed to describe the thresholds of distinct levels of work. When a job does not meet the full description of a point level, the next lowest point level is used. Points for the four factors are totaled to determine the overall work level. NCS publishes data for up to 15 work levels.

Most supervisory occupations are evaluated based on their duties and responsibilities. A modified approach is used for professional and administrative supervisors when they direct professional work and are paid primarily to supervise. Such supervisory occupations are leveled based on the work level of the highest position reporting to them.

For a complete description of point factor leveling, refer to the publication "National Compensation Survey: Guide for Evaluating Your Firm's Jobs and Pay," available at the BLS National Compensation Survey Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/sp/ncbr0004.pdf>.

Combined work levels

This bulletin includes a table which simplifies the presentation of work levels by combining them into four broad groups. The groups were determined by combinations of knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, physical environment, and supervisory duties, and are meant to be comparable across different occupations. The broad groups and the combined work levels are:

<i>Group designation</i>	<i>Levels combined</i>
Group I	Levels 1-4
Group II	Levels 5-8
Group III	Levels 9-12
Group IV	Levels 13-15

Collection period

Survey data were collected over a 13-month period for 60 metropolitan areas in the NCS program. For 20 small metropolitan areas, data were collected over a 4-month period. For each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment's most recent information at the time of collec-

tion. The payroll reference month shown in the tables reflects the average date of this information for all sample units.

Earnings

Earnings were defined as regular payments from the employer to the employee as compensation for straight-time hourly work, or for any salaried work performed. The following components were included as part of earnings:

- Incentive pay, including commissions, production bonuses, and piece rates
- Cost-of-living allowances
- Hazard pay
- Payments of income deferred due to participation in a salary reduction plan
- Deadhead pay, defined as pay given to transportation workers returning in a vehicle without freight or passengers

The following forms of payments were *not* considered part of straight-time earnings:

- Shift differentials, defined as extra payment for working a schedule that varies from the norm, such as night or weekend work
- Premium pay for overtime, holidays, and weekends
- Bonuses not directly tied to production (such as Christmas and profit-sharing bonuses)
- Uniform and tool allowances
- Free or subsidized room and board
- Payments made by third parties (for example, tips)
- On-call pay

To calculate earnings for various periods (hourly, weekly, and annual), data on work schedules also were collected. For hourly workers, scheduled hours worked per day and per week, exclusive of overtime, were recorded. Annual weeks worked were determined. Because salaried workers who are exempt from overtime provisions often work beyond the assigned work schedule, their typical number of hours actually worked was collected.

Definition of terms

Full-time worker. Any employee whom the employer considers to be full time.

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

Time-based worker. Any employee whose earnings are solely tied to an hourly rate or salary.

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.

Nonunion worker. An employee in an occupation not meeting the conditions for union coverage.

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

Level. A ranking within an occupation based on the requirements of the position.

Processing and analyzing the data

Data were processed and analyzed at the BLS National Office following collection.

Weighting and nonresponse

Sample weights were calculated for each establishment and occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate data for the individual establishments or occupations into the various data series. Some of the establishments surveyed could not supply or refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member during the initial interview, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar “cells” were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of data for the nonrespondents equals the mean value of data for the respondents at some detailed “cell” level. Responding and nonresponding establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells that were additionally defined by major occupation group.

If average hourly earnings data were not provided by a sample member during the update interview, then missing average hourly earnings were imputed by multiplying prior average hourly earnings by the rate of change in the average hourly earnings of respondents. The regression model that takes into account available establishment characteris-

tics is used to derive the rate of change in the average hourly earnings.

Establishments that were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey had their weights changed to zero.

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for each sampled occupation. Before being combined, individual wage rates are weighted by the number of workers; the sample weight, adjusted for nonresponding establishments and other factors; and the occupation's scheduled hours of work. The sample weight reflects the inverse of each unit's probability of selection at each sample selection stage and four weight adjustment factors. The first factor adjusts for establishment nonresponse and the second factor adjusts for occupational nonresponse. The third factor adjusts for any special situations that may have occurred during data collection.

The fourth factor, postratification, also called benchmarking, is introduced to adjust estimated employment totals to the current counts of employment by industry. In some situations, two or more industries may be combined in making an adjustment. Also, some industries that had no responding sample were not adjusted. The latest available employment counts were used to derive average hourly earnings in this publication.

Not all calculated series met the criteria for publication. Before any series was published, it was reviewed to make sure that the number of observations underlying it was sufficient. This review prevented the publication of a series that could have revealed information about a specific establishment.

Estimates of the number of workers represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study, and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of the number of workers obtained from the sample of establishments serve to indicate only the relative importance of the occupational groups studied.

Percentiles

The percentiles presented in tables 6 through 10 are computed using earnings reported for individual workers in sampled establishment jobs and their scheduled hours of work. Establishments in the survey may report only individual-worker earnings for each sampled job. For the calculation of percentile estimates, the individual-worker hourly earnings are appropriately weighted and then arrayed from lowest to highest.

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution within each published occupation. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

Data reliability

The data in this bulletin are estimates from a scientifically selected probability sample. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey, sampling and nonsampling.

Sampling errors occur because observations come only from a sample and not from an entire population. The sample used for this survey is one of a number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the sample design. Estimates derived from the different samples would differ from each other.

A measure of the variation among these differing estimates is called the standard error or sampling error. It indicates the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error divided by the estimate. RSE data are provided alongside the earnings data in the bulletin tables.

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$17.75, with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is from \$16.46 to \$18.04 (\$17.75 minus and plus \$0.29, where \$0.29 is the product of 1.645 times 1.0 percent times \$17.75). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

Nonsampling errors also affect survey results. They can stem from many sources, such as inability to obtain information for some establishments, difficulties with survey definitions, inability of the respondents to provide correct information, or mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained. Although they were not specifically measured, the nonsampling errors were expected to be minimal due to the extensive training of the field economists who gathered the survey data, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	196,400	173,800	22,600
Management, professional, and related	61,300	47,900	13,400
Management, business, and financial	14,700	13,400	1,300
Professional and related	46,600	34,600	12,100
Service	34,100	29,200	4,900
Sales and office	54,800	52,000	2,800
Sales and related	29,000	28,900	–
Office and administrative support	25,800	23,100	2,800
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	22,900	22,000	900
Construction and extraction	17,600	–	700
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5,300	5,000	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	23,300	22,800	500
Production	12,100	11,800	–
Transportation and material moving	11,200	11,000	–

¹ The number of workers represented by the survey are rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates of the number of workers provide a description of size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison to other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, November 2006**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	14,801	14,781	20
Total in sample	187	167	20
Responding	118	99	19
Refused or unable to provide data	38	37	1
Out of business or not in survey scope	31	31	0

¹ The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from State unemployment insurance reports and is based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For private industries, an establishment is usually a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.