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HIGHLIGHTS OF TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG-CLEARWATER, FL NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY SEPTEMBER 2002

Workers in the Tampa metropolitan area averaged \$15.75 per hour during September 2002, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin reported that white-collar workers averaged \$20.08 per hour and accounted for 53 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$12.32 per hour and represented 23 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$9.30 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 259 firms representing 493,500 workers in the Tampa metropolitan area, which includes Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties in Florida. Eighty percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Tampa metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for nearly 65 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, electrical and electronic engineers averaged \$34.28 per hour; licensed practical nurses, \$15.82 and receptionists, \$9.37. Blue-collar occupations included bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics earning \$14.40; electrical and electronic equipment assemblers at \$11.06; and stock handlers and baggers at \$7.63. In the service occupations, nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, averaged \$9.63 per hour; cooks, \$9.29; and janitors and cleaners, \$8.83.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Tampa area averaged \$16.56 per hour and part-timers earned \$8.65. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$16.26 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$11.90. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$11.62 per hour, while those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$15.70.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an

occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgement, supervision received, and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL National Compensation Survey September 2002 (Bulletin 3115-64). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Atlanta Information Office by calling 404-331-3415. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Atlanta by dialing 404-331-3403 and requesting document 9550.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Atlanta Information Office at 404-331-3415 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2002

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$15.75	2.6	\$14.77	3.3	\$19.82	1.4
All excluding sales	16.19	3.0	15.22	3.8	19.85	1.4
White collar	20.08	3.6	19.24	4.7	22.78	4.1
White collar excluding sales	21.79	3.2	21.39	4.3	22.82	4.1
Professional specialty and technical	24.80	2.8	24.75	4.2	24.89	2.6
Professional specialty	26.50	2.9	27.22	3.7	25.52	4.1
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.99	7.0	29.86	7.7	—	—
Civil engineers	34.27	5.2	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	34.28	4.7	34.28	4.7	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	26.21	5.3	26.83	5.6	22.31	4.2
Computer systems analysts and scientists	26.29	5.4	26.95	5.6	22.31	4.2
Natural scientists	23.57	8.6	—	—	—	—
Health related	25.10	5.3	25.56	5.4	—	—
Registered nurses	22.12	.7	21.97	.5	—	—
Teachers, college and university	37.19	5.5	—	—	37.04	8.4
Other post-secondary teachers	37.51	6.3	—	—	37.53	8.8
Teachers, except college and university	25.69	.5	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	25.60	.3	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	18.43	2.3	—	—	18.73	2.1
Social workers	18.43	2.4	—	—	18.73	2.1
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	26.04	27.5	24.81	30.9	—	—
Technical	17.36	4.6	17.72	4.7	14.60	14.2
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	16.35	14.5	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	15.82	3.1	15.82	3.1	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	16.99	11.9	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	20.37	24.5	—	—	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	14.37	7.7	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	33.28	7.7	34.36	10.2	30.86	4.9
Executives, administrators, and managers	37.08	9.3	38.32	12.8	34.51	6.7
Administrators, education and related fields	42.83	7.4	—	—	—	—
Managers, medicine and health	29.13	38.0	—	—	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	37.83	9.0	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.79	19.3	36.46	19.6	—	—
Management related	25.39	14.0	26.71	17.7	21.89	6.1
Accountants and auditors	21.64	6.9	—	—	—	—
Other financial officers	26.99	14.0	26.99	14.0	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	22.15	3.9	21.68	5.5	23.24	1.1
Sales	10.89	5.6	10.87	5.6	—	—
Supervisors, sales	15.30	8.7	15.30	8.7	—	—
Sales workers, apparel	9.99	2.4	9.99	2.4	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	8.57	9.3	8.57	9.3	—	—
Cashiers	7.97	7.5	7.96	7.5	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.10	2.1	13.39	2.2	11.75	4.4
Secretaries	14.19	2.9	14.65	3.6	12.93	4.2
Receptionists	9.37	4.1	9.43	4.1	—	—
Information clerks, n.e.c.	10.96	3.5	11.38	4.7	—	—
Order clerks	14.70	6.2	14.70	6.2	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.87	7.9	11.69	10.6	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.38	3.6	13.41	3.8	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	11.57	5.8	11.98	7.0	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	14.43	13.9	14.43	13.9	—	—
General office clerks	10.96	5.0	11.79	3.4	10.01	6.9
Data entry keyers	9.54	11.2	9.54	11.2	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.84	8.4	14.17	11.1	13.06	5.1
Blue collar	12.32	2.5	12.18	2.7	13.74	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2002 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair	\$15.97	5.7	\$16.13	6.8	\$15.22	2.9
Automobile mechanics	18.07	7.4	—	—	—	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	14.40	5.2	14.40	5.2	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	12.15	4.6	—	—	12.38	4.0
Carpenters	13.00	9.9	—	—	—	—
Electricians	15.45	7.3	15.27	11.1	—	—
Construction trades, n.e.c.	13.78	5.4	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	19.64	6.2	19.64	6.2	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	11.06	2.0	11.06	2.0	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.38	3.6	10.38	3.6	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.56	8.0	10.55	8.4	—	—
Assemblers	9.40	8.8	9.40	8.8	—	—
Transportation and material moving	12.94	8.4	13.18	9.8	11.67	2.6
Truck drivers	13.24	15.1	13.24	15.1	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.49	8.1	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.54	4.5	9.46	4.7	11.36	.9
Stock handlers and baggers	7.63	1.0	7.63	1.0	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.66	18.0	11.66	18.0	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.74	11.1	9.70	11.5	—	—
Service	9.30	2.5	8.00	2.9	14.59	4.8
Protective service	12.82	10.8	9.03	2.8	17.56	3.2
Firefighting	14.90	9.5	—	—	14.90	9.5
Police and detectives, public service	18.98	5.1	—	—	18.98	5.1
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	17.54	4.0	—	—	17.54	4.0
Guards and police, except public service	9.03	4.4	8.94	3.7	—	—
Food service	6.07	5.9	5.99	6.2	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.39	24.5	3.39	24.5	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.16	22.6	3.16	22.6	—	—
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	3.56	34.0	3.56	34.0	—	—
Other food service	8.88	7.6	8.90	8.1	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service	12.29	13.1	12.29	13.1	—	—
Cooks	9.29	2.8	9.29	2.8	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.96	4.5	9.12	5.0	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.18	2.7	7.13	2.9	—	—
Health service	9.58	4.0	9.56	4.1	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	9.48	13.0	9.41	13.9	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.63	2.0	9.63	2.0	—	—
Cleaning and building service	8.64	1.8	8.23	2.8	9.47	1.7
Maids and housemen	7.31	3.1	7.25	3.4	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.83	2.3	8.62	4.0	—	—
Personal service	8.69	8.6	8.36	8.5	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	6.69	4.9	—	—	—	—

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

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2002

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$16.56	\$8.65	\$17.88	\$15.40	\$15.46	\$23.70
All excluding sales	16.87	8.94	17.95	15.87	15.88	26.49
White collar	20.98	10.56	21.11	19.89	19.77	27.11
White-collar excluding sales	22.21	13.64	21.28	21.90	21.38	34.46
Professional specialty and technical	24.99	20.40	24.42	24.95	24.82	—
Professional specialty	26.61	22.96	24.87	27.34	26.55	—
Technical	17.43	16.71	—	17.70	17.36	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	33.28	—	—	33.99	31.26	—
Sales	12.15	7.70	—	10.88	10.50	14.43
Administrative support, including clerical	13.36	10.20	14.02	12.96	12.92	17.10
Blue collar	12.62	6.94	16.26	11.90	12.02	18.40
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.02	—	18.59	15.46	15.36	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.40	—	10.60	10.37	10.34	—
Transportation and material moving	13.13	—	13.66	12.84	12.80	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.96	7.00	—	9.26	9.43	—
Service	9.81	7.17	11.51	8.88	9.28	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	3.0	4.0	4.8	3.0	3.0	22.6
All excluding sales	3.3	4.8	4.8	3.5	3.6	24.2
White collar	3.5	5.5	4.1	4.1	3.4	23.0
White-collar excluding sales	3.2	5.3	4.1	3.7	3.6	21.9
Professional specialty and technical	2.8	11.0	3.1	4.0	2.9	—
Professional specialty	2.9	10.9	4.8	3.6	3.0	—
Technical	5.0	3.2	—	4.4	4.6	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.7	—	—	7.8	7.8	—
Sales	6.9	5.0	—	5.7	6.5	3.5
Administrative support, including clerical	2.2	5.3	8.7	2.1	2.2	11.7
Blue collar	2.3	6.0	8.6	3.1	2.3	25.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.8	—	8.4	6.6	4.0	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.6	—	14.8	4.4	3.5	—
Transportation and material moving	8.5	—	8.5	10.2	9.8	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.0	7.0	—	3.8	3.9	—
Service	3.1	9.9	7.8	2.5	2.5	—

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

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

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, September 2002

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
Mean					
All occupations	\$14.77	\$11.62	\$15.48	\$15.32	\$15.70
All excluding sales	15.22	11.60	16.05	15.78	16.42
White collar	19.24	16.99	19.56	20.80	18.36
White-collar excluding sales	21.39	18.70	21.75	23.55	20.10
Professional specialty and technical	24.75	24.94	24.72	25.08	24.53
Professional specialty	27.22	-	27.11	28.48	26.49
Technical	17.72	-	17.79	18.61	17.03
Executive, administrative, and managerial	34.36	30.01	34.64	38.80	26.07
Sales	10.87	11.86	10.69	11.27	9.94
Administrative support, including clerical	13.39	14.04	13.27	13.06	13.48
Blue collar	12.18	11.20	12.45	11.98	13.76
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.13	14.82	16.42	16.26	16.78
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.38	11.66	10.06	10.08	10.04
Transportation and material moving	13.18	11.78	13.68	13.42	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.46	8.21	9.86	9.10	13.45
Service	8.00	6.39	8.59	8.86	8.17
Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All occupations	3.3	9.0	4.1	7.5	4.9
All excluding sales	3.8	9.9	4.4	8.0	5.1
White collar	4.7	11.0	5.1	9.1	5.4
White-collar excluding sales	4.3	12.9	4.6	7.9	4.8
Professional specialty and technical	4.2	14.2	4.2	8.9	5.6
Professional specialty	3.7	-	4.0	8.5	5.6
Technical	4.7	-	4.4	4.2	8.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.2	10.3	10.6	9.9	15.8
Sales	5.6	11.9	5.2	5.7	12.4
Administrative support, including clerical	2.2	11.1	2.5	3.7	2.7
Blue collar	2.7	5.3	2.8	4.5	8.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	6.8	2.8	8.1	10.3	11.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.6	7.3	3.8	7.4	7.8
Transportation and material moving	9.8	6.9	13.6	17.2	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.7	3.7	5.6	3.9	11.5
Service	2.9	5.3	1.7	1.7	3.3

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

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

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