

New Orleans, LA National Compensation Survey February 1998



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Preface

This bulletin provides results of a February 1998 survey of occupational pay in the New Orleans, LA, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Data shown in this bulletin were collected as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) new program known as the National Compensation Survey (NCS).

The survey could not have been conducted without the cooperation of the many private firms and government jurisdictions that provided pay data included in this bulletin. The Bureau thanks these respondents for their cooperation.

Survey data were collected and reviewed by Bureau of Labor Statistics field economists under the direction of Hal R. Corley, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations of the Dallas Regional Office. The Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, in cooperation with the Office of Field Operations and the Office of Technology and Survey Processing in the BLS National Office, designed the survey, processed the data, and analyzed the survey results.

For additional information regarding this survey, please contact the BLS Dallas Regional Office at (214) 767-6970. You may also write to the Bureau of Labor Statistics at: Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, or call (202) 606-6220, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

The data contained in this bulletin are also available at the BLS Internet site (<http://stats.bls.gov/comhome.htm>). Data are in three formats: an ASCII file containing the published table formats; an ASCII file containing positional columns of data for manipulation as a data base or spreadsheet; and a Portable Document Format (PDF) file containing the entire bulletin.

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Introduction

This survey of occupational pay was conducted in the New Orleans, LA, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The MSA includes the parishes of Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, and St. Tammany. This bulletin consists primarily of tables whose data are analyzed in the initial textual section. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at a wide range of work levels. Also contained in this bulletin is information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the generic leveling methodology.

NCS design and products

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

NCS more extensive than OCS

The wage data in this bulletin differ from those in previous Occupational Compensation Surveys by providing

broader coverage of occupations and establishments within the survey area.

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

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

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

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

Wages in the New Orleans, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area

Straight-time wages in the New Orleans, LA, Metropolitan Statistical Area averaged \$13.97 per hour during February, 1998. White-collar workers had an average wage of \$17.28 per hour. Blue-collar workers averaged \$12.65 per hour, while service workers had average earnings of \$7.38 per hour. (All comparisons in this analysis cover hourly rates for both full- and part-time workers, unless otherwise noted.)



Within each of these occupational groups, average hourly wages for individual occupations varied. For example, white-collar occupations included registered nurses at \$21.52 per hour, secretaries at \$11.51, and general office clerks at \$10.26. Among occupations in the blue-collar category, truck drivers averaged \$9.78 per hour while stock handlers and baggers averaged \$7.16. Finally, service occupations included janitors and cleaners at \$7.37 per hour and nursing aides, orderlies and attendants at \$6.79 per hour. Table A-1 presents earnings data for 76 detailed occupations; data for other detailed occupations surveyed could not be reported separately due to concerns about the confidentiality of survey respondents and the reliability of the data.

Survey results show that private industry workers in New Orleans, LA earned \$13.72 per hour, while surveyed State and local government workers averaged \$14.71. Table A-2 reports the average hourly rate for white-collar occupations as \$17.02 in private industry and \$17.84 in State and local government. Blue-collar occupations showed an average hourly rate of \$13.01 in private industry and \$10.20 in State and local government. Service occupations within private industry averaged \$6.74 per hour while those found in State and local government averaged \$8.99.

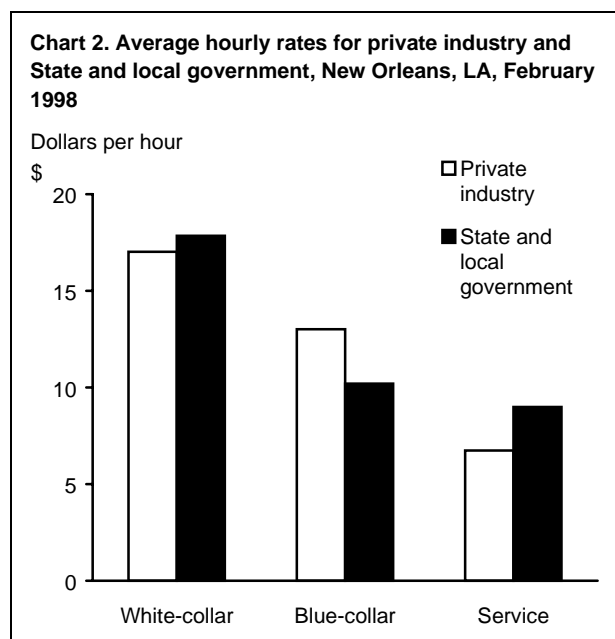
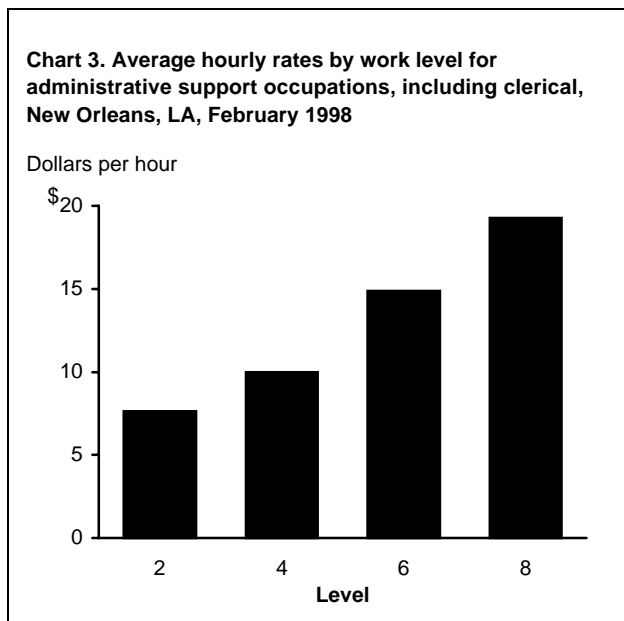


Table A-3 presents data for workers considered by the survey respondents to be either full-time or part-time. Average wages for full-time workers, all occupations, were \$14.58 per hour, compared with an average of \$7.42 per hour for part-time workers.

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

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

Work levels for all major groups span several levels, with professional specialty occupations and executive, administrative, and managerial occupations typically starting and ending at higher work levels than the other groups. Published data for administrative support occupations, including clerical, ranged from level 1 to level 8. As illustrated in Chart 3, the average hourly rate was \$7.63 for level 2, \$9.97 for level 4, \$14.89 for level 6, and \$19.26 for level 8.

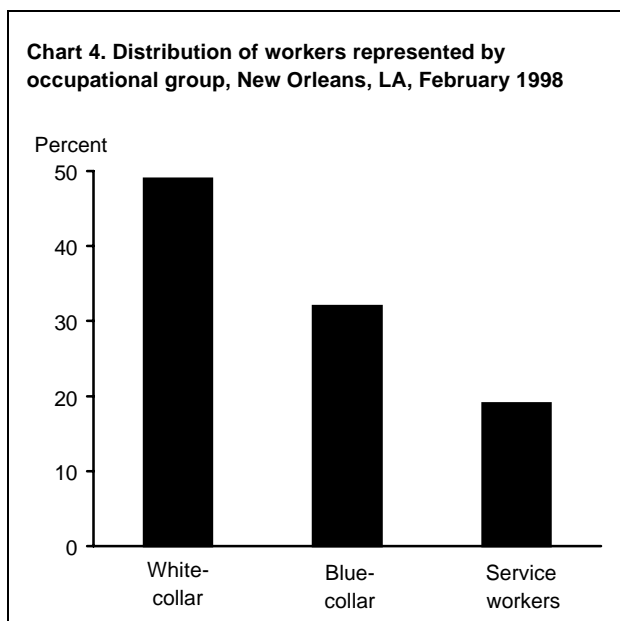


Surveyed union workers had an average hourly rate of \$15.15 as reported in table C-1. Wages for nonunion workers averaged \$13.83. Time workers, whose wages were based solely on an hourly rate or a salary, averaged \$13.81 per hour. Incentive workers, whose wages were at least partially based on productivity payments, averaged \$19.17 per hour.

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

wages averaged \$17.38 in all goods-producing industries, \$24.54 in mining, \$15.32 in construction and \$15.77 in manufacturing. In all service-producing industries, hourly wages averaged \$12.09, \$9.95 in wholesale and retail trade, \$25.12 in finance, insurance and real estate, and \$10.88 in services. Data for transportation, and public utilities did not meet publication criteria.

Table C-4 reports that a total of 302,740 workers were represented by the New Orleans, LA survey. White-collar occupations included 147,816 workers, or 49 percent, blue-collar occupations included 97,664 workers, or 32 percent; and service occupations included 57,260 workers, or 19 percent.



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

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, New Orleans, LA, February 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$13.97	\$5.50	\$7.29	\$11.54	\$16.99	\$24.78
All occupations excluding sales	14.18	5.75	7.58	11.75	17.07	24.99
White-collar occupations	17.28	6.56	9.09	13.73	22.15	32.27
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.27	7.37	10.00	14.62	23.08	33.56
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.49	10.50	13.39	20.06	28.09	37.68
Professional specialty occupations	25.65	11.41	16.73	23.47	31.24	42.07
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.96	22.50	25.19	30.04	39.12	44.11
Petroleum engineers	35.46	26.11	28.75	35.24	43.63	45.69
Industrial engineers	22.89	16.00	16.00	23.00	30.00	32.42
Engineers, N.E.C.	34.11	24.24	27.81	35.56	41.35	45.19
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.31	20.94	23.06	23.47	25.96	28.79
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.09	20.94	21.91	23.47	23.86	30.58
Natural scientists	30.58	9.30	11.01	33.66	41.01	51.01
Health related occupations	22.16	15.69	17.68	20.96	23.82	28.28
Registered nurses	21.52	16.00	18.00	21.27	23.68	25.41
Teachers, college and university	32.36	15.57	21.69	28.85	40.06	54.70
Teachers, except college and university	23.70	11.31	18.65	25.67	30.02	31.90
Elementary school teachers	26.27	19.02	21.74	26.89	30.74	32.92
Secondary school teachers	27.50	20.45	22.95	29.00	31.70	33.12
Teachers, special education	24.07	12.26	17.87	27.22	30.02	31.15
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	11.66	8.87	10.21	11.09	12.57	13.86
Social workers	11.89	9.03	10.58	11.53	12.82	14.08
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	19.22	11.41	13.38	16.73	23.21	33.17
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	18.27	12.02	13.94	16.35	21.95	29.15
Technical occupations	14.86	9.08	11.11	13.86	17.51	21.26
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.27	8.78	11.65	16.96	18.17	19.43
Radiological technicians	15.60	12.13	13.80	15.91	16.98	18.25
Licensed practical nurses	11.93	9.91	11.00	11.91	13.00	14.09
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	13.38	7.37	9.50	12.00	15.69	17.05
Electrical and electronic technicians	16.12	10.24	11.69	15.08	21.26	22.03
Drafters	14.18	10.02	11.00	16.02	16.02	16.02
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	17.56	8.81	11.50	20.06	20.33	23.69
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	25.62	13.16	15.75	22.40	31.25	43.96
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.42	13.91	18.50	25.70	35.85	53.72
Administrators and officials, public administration	35.34	19.85	22.40	37.09	44.30	54.92
Financial managers	26.63	14.97	14.97	21.06	41.67	48.76
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	34.22	20.83	24.78	30.63	36.62	55.58
Management related occupations	20.11	11.76	14.18	19.51	24.99	26.44
Accountants and auditors	19.00	10.92	15.37	18.75	21.88	26.40
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	18.56	10.79	11.20	14.18	19.06	35.25
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	20.47	13.16	14.36	20.55	23.68	26.23
Sales occupations	10.74	5.15	5.45	7.00	13.95	19.11
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	15.20	7.50	11.25	14.43	18.75	21.88
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	20.99	6.19	11.11	16.11	33.02	42.33
Cashiers	5.84	5.15	5.15	5.41	5.87	7.00
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.33	6.46	7.50	9.52	12.38	15.87
Supervisors, general office	13.41	9.65	10.23	11.81	17.02	17.56
Secretaries	11.51	8.00	9.18	10.68	13.28	16.34
Receptionists	7.83	6.00	6.00	7.00	8.75	14.12
Records clerks, N.E.C.	7.84	6.46	6.70	7.00	7.70	10.50
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.79	7.28	7.50	9.25	10.77	13.23
Billing clerks	9.52	6.25	8.35	9.00	12.50	12.50
Dispatchers	13.75	8.67	13.22	14.95	15.32	16.51
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.77	7.50	9.00	9.50	12.41	12.48
Stock and inventory clerks	7.56	5.20	6.50	7.26	8.52	10.00
General office clerks	10.26	6.16	7.50	10.00	13.60	14.16
Teachers' aides	10.02	7.26	8.75	10.72	11.65	11.65
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	10.41	6.25	7.76	9.45	12.50	16.83

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, New Orleans, LA, February 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue-collar occupations	\$12.65	\$6.00	\$8.42	\$12.25	\$16.01	\$20.14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15.83	9.85	12.00	15.75	18.58	21.42
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	23.25	9.09	14.22	22.24	29.90	40.89
Automobile mechanics	12.45	8.75	9.92	11.56	15.00	17.00
Industrial machinery repairers	15.74	11.44	12.30	15.04	20.36	21.31
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	16.19	9.15	13.33	16.38	21.38	21.42
Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	14.26	10.28	12.19	13.76	15.19	19.12
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	18.11	13.74	17.60	18.58	20.90	21.30
Electricians	15.79	11.83	15.04	15.75	17.54	20.35
Construction trades, N.E.C.	13.17	9.00	12.00	12.00	16.94	16.94
Supervisors, production occupations	22.65	16.00	17.63	21.46	26.54	30.50
Machinists	14.83	12.50	12.75	13.75	16.73	18.15
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	10.13	7.45	8.03	8.87	10.19	16.54
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, N.E.C.	19.06	16.42	17.91	18.67	21.31	21.31
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.48	6.50	9.01	11.80	13.50	15.77
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	11.18	7.00	10.39	11.80	12.65	13.21
Welders and cutters	13.94	11.50	12.20	13.50	15.77	17.50
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.03	6.50	7.75	10.54	13.12	16.67
Truck drivers	9.78	6.80	7.75	9.08	10.78	14.72
Bus drivers	11.64	8.33	10.21	11.25	14.00	14.00
Ship captains and mates except fishing boats	15.21	9.00	12.78	16.67	17.92	17.92
Sailors and deckhands	7.80	6.50	7.19	7.33	8.33	10.00
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	11.27	9.65	10.08	11.49	12.23	12.96
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.19	5.25	5.56	7.00	10.18	13.00
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	6.68	5.25	5.60	6.75	6.92	8.32
Helpers, construction trades	8.06	6.42	6.70	7.77	8.50	10.10
Construction laborers	7.84	5.41	6.29	7.29	9.30	10.54
Stock handlers and baggers	7.16	5.15	5.25	5.75	9.40	9.85
Machine feeders and offbearers	5.53	5.15	5.35	5.50	5.50	6.25
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.39	5.26	5.81	8.75	10.18	19.39
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	8.64	5.25	5.50	7.00	12.25	13.45
Service occupations	7.38	5.15	5.25	6.20	8.31	11.42
Protective service occupations	9.09	5.15	6.00	8.00	11.57	14.84
Supervisors, police and detectives	16.40	14.17	16.19	16.60	17.02	18.34
Firefighting occupations	9.39	6.63	7.96	9.02	10.09	11.00
Police and detectives, public service	12.23	9.44	11.44	12.47	13.54	14.84
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	14.77	11.35	12.58	14.40	15.00	23.55
Correctional institution officers	8.19	6.56	6.85	7.42	9.09	12.66
Guards and police except public service	6.36	5.15	5.15	5.75	6.50	8.25
Protective service occupations, N.E.C.	10.27	8.00	8.00	9.50	10.82	13.94
Food service occupations	5.87	2.83	5.15	5.55	6.65	9.08
Bartenders	5.83	5.15	5.15	5.67	6.43	6.76
Waiters and waitresses	4.21	2.24	2.82	3.50	6.13	6.42
Cooks	7.99	5.25	5.90	8.00	9.40	12.00
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.86	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.90	7.37
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.62	5.15	5.25	6.00	7.26	10.95

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, New Orleans, LA, February 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)						
Health service occupations	\$7.10	\$5.25	\$5.89	\$6.75	\$7.74	\$9.02
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.79	5.25	5.75	6.51	7.49	8.57
Cleaning and building service occupations	6.88	5.15	5.36	6.00	7.82	9.79
Maids and housemen	6.14	5.15	5.15	5.50	6.14	7.06
Janitors and cleaners	7.37	5.25	5.77	7.00	7.97	10.31
Personal service occupations	8.67	5.00	5.15	6.26	8.44	16.00
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	6.52	5.15	5.15	5.33	6.60	9.85
Service occupations, N.E.C.	7.73	5.15	6.45	7.91	8.50	9.56

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

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

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

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

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

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, New Orleans, LA, February 1998

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$13.72	\$5.45	\$7.00	\$11.61	\$16.83	\$23.08	\$14.71	\$6.31	\$8.18	\$11.39	\$18.17	\$27.84
All occupations excluding sales	13.99	5.50	7.30	12.00	16.94	23.44	14.72	6.33	8.18	11.44	18.21	27.84
White-collar occupations	17.02	6.22	8.78	13.39	21.01	32.93	17.84	7.09	9.66	15.33	23.97	31.70
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.51	7.50	10.02	14.31	22.79	35.35	17.87	7.09	9.67	15.38	24.00	31.70
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.52	10.53	14.00	20.33	28.76	41.01	21.16	10.13	12.84	19.95	27.29	33.12
Professional specialty occupations	28.77	12.50	18.37	24.94	35.82	45.69	22.77	10.58	14.85	21.84	29.21	33.56
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.33	23.00	25.64	30.29	39.42	44.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum engineers	35.46	26.11	28.75	35.24	43.63	45.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	34.11	24.24	27.81	35.56	41.35	45.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	30.58	9.30	11.01	33.66	41.01	51.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	21.84	15.75	16.97	20.96	23.68	29.17	22.64	15.69	18.62	20.82	24.00	27.10
Registered nurses	21.28	16.22	17.87	21.04	23.51	25.37	21.89	15.69	18.21	21.49	24.00	25.41
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.50	17.87	21.12	27.22	30.54	32.51
Elementary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.27	19.02	21.74	26.89	30.74	32.92
Secondary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.50	20.45	22.95	29.00	31.70	33.12
Teachers, special education	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.48	19.30	24.06	29.61	30.65	31.90
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.35	8.46	10.21	11.09	12.57	13.54
Social workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.57	9.03	10.58	11.09	12.93	13.70
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	21.27	11.41	13.45	20.75	29.40	35.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	15.56	9.87	11.38	14.80	18.51	22.03	12.58	7.69	9.79	12.84	14.76	17.79
Radiological technicians	15.29	12.05	12.50	15.17	17.51	18.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	11.97	9.97	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	14.93	9.00	10.25	14.04	16.50	32.34	10.03	7.27	7.67	9.73	11.61	14.35
Electrical and electronic technicians	16.12	10.24	11.69	15.08	21.26	22.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters	14.18	10.02	11.00	16.02	16.02	16.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	25.83	12.69	15.63	21.71	31.25	46.88	25.13	13.28	16.80	23.83	30.00	38.89
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.15	13.70	17.16	25.70	36.62	53.72	28.04	16.80	20.12	24.20	35.32	44.18
Administrators and officials, public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.17	19.85	22.40	35.51	46.40	54.92
Financial managers	26.63	14.97	14.97	21.06	41.67	48.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	34.93	20.83	25.00	31.25	47.63	55.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	20.47	12.69	15.14	19.90	24.46	27.17	18.92	10.92	14.08	16.13	26.06	26.06
Accountants and auditors	20.42	15.12	17.87	19.51	22.79	27.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	17.79	10.79	11.20	14.18	19.06	32.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	20.44	12.88	18.81	20.55	23.08	28.76	20.58	14.08	14.08	25.46	25.88	26.23
Sales occupations	10.76	5.15	5.45	7.00	13.95	19.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	15.20	7.50	11.25	14.43	18.75	21.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	20.99	6.19	11.11	16.11	33.02	42.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	5.80	5.15	5.15	5.36	5.85	6.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.66	6.75	7.75	9.97	12.77	15.92	9.59	6.02	6.97	9.13	10.75	15.87
Secretaries	12.61	8.25	10.09	12.03	15.45	17.26	9.40	6.89	8.82	9.52	10.22	11.75
Receptionists	8.01	6.00	6.20	7.28	8.75	14.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Records clerks, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.76	6.44	6.70	7.86	10.20	11.80
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.00	7.28	7.69	9.52	11.54	13.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispatchers	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.62	7.38	10.24	14.95	15.32	17.35
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.77	7.50	9.00	9.50	12.41	12.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	11.64	7.50	8.75	12.74	14.16	14.16	8.39	5.47	6.17	8.20	10.55	10.75
Teachers' aides	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.02	7.26	8.75	10.72	11.65	11.65

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, New Orleans, LA, February 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government						
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles					
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90	
White-collar occupations (-Continued)													
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)													
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	\$9.37	\$5.67	\$7.50	\$10.00	\$10.10	\$12.50	\$11.01	\$7.05	\$7.76	\$9.11	\$16.83	\$16.83	
Blue-collar occupations	13.01	6.00	8.58	12.65	16.50	20.53	10.20	6.44	7.97	10.21	11.83	13.77	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.60	11.40	13.50	16.38	19.16	21.57	11.31	8.03	9.15	11.23	12.30	14.58	
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	27.88	18.67	20.42	24.09	31.29	45.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Automobile mechanics	13.38	8.75	10.33	14.12	15.32	17.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Industrial machinery repairers	15.74	11.44	12.30	15.04	20.36	21.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.79	7.66	7.97	9.15	12.30	12.30	
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.20	10.32	11.44	14.30	16.11	17.57	
Electricians	16.33	13.50	15.75	15.75	17.54	20.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Supervisors, production occupations ..	23.03	16.50	18.41	21.58	26.95	30.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machinists	14.83	12.50	12.75	13.75	16.73	18.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.13	7.45	8.03	8.87	10.19	16.54	
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, N.E.C.	19.06	16.42	17.91	18.67	21.31	21.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.53	6.48	9.01	11.80	13.50	15.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	11.19	7.00	10.39	11.80	12.65	13.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Welders and cutters	13.94	11.50	12.20	13.50	15.77	17.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.06	6.42	7.75	10.54	13.50	16.67	10.76	7.60	10.21	10.54	11.55	14.07	
Truck drivers	10.24	7.75	8.00	9.08	11.47	15.82	8.13	5.98	6.60	7.67	9.23	10.78	
Bus drivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.05	10.21	10.21	10.64	11.30	12.29	
Ship captains and mates except fishing boats	15.27	9.00	14.83	16.67	17.92	17.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sailors and deckhands	7.80	6.50	7.19	7.33	8.33	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	11.27	9.65	10.08	11.49	12.23	12.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.26	5.25	5.50	7.00	10.25	13.00	7.80	5.39	6.08	6.92	9.31	11.30	
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.58	6.92	6.92	6.92	8.32	9.02	
Construction laborers	7.78	6.00	6.75	7.15	8.50	10.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stock handlers and baggers	7.16	5.15	5.25	5.75	9.40	9.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine feeders and offbearers	5.53	5.15	5.35	5.50	5.50	6.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	10.53	5.90	7.75	9.67	10.75	19.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	8.68	5.25	5.50	7.00	12.25	13.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Service occupations	6.74	5.00	5.15	5.96	7.49	9.75	8.99	5.46	6.38	7.98	10.31	14.07	
Protective service occupations	7.18	5.15	5.25	6.00	8.00	10.55	10.96	6.37	7.98	10.87	13.54	16.19	
Supervisors, police and detectives	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.40	14.17	16.19	16.60	17.02	18.34	
Firefighting occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.76	6.63	7.84	8.80	9.84	10.47	
Police and detectives, public service ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.52	10.11	11.57	12.47	13.78	14.84	
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.77	11.35	12.58	14.40	15.00	23.55	
Correctional institution officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.19	6.56	6.85	7.42	9.09	12.66	
Guards and police except public service	6.32	5.15	5.15	5.50	6.25	8.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Food service occupations	5.64	2.70	5.15	5.33	6.35	8.50	9.38	8.92	9.04	9.14	9.94	10.56	
Bartenders	5.83	5.15	5.15	5.67	6.43	6.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waiters and waitresses	4.21	2.24	2.82	3.50	6.13	6.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cooks	7.88	5.25	5.90	7.83	9.25	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.41	5.15	5.25	5.80	6.50	10.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Health service occupations	6.76	5.25	5.50	6.25	7.40	9.28	7.75	5.89	6.49	7.36	8.27	9.02	
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.61	5.20	5.50	6.18	7.27	8.51	7.15	5.78	6.33	7.07	7.73	8.77	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, New Orleans, LA, February 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)												
Cleaning and building service occupations	\$6.64	\$5.15	\$5.25	\$5.85	\$7.00	\$9.75	\$7.36	\$5.77	\$5.77	\$7.75	\$7.98	\$10.29
Maids and housemen	6.12	5.15	5.15	5.50	6.13	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.43	5.15	6.00	7.00	7.82	11.22	7.33	5.61	5.77	7.75	7.97	10.29
Personal service occupations	9.34	4.48	5.15	6.66	9.03	16.90	5.54	5.15	5.18	5.33	5.46	5.56
Service occupations, N.E.C.	7.76	5.15	6.50	7.91	8.65	9.56	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as

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

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

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

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, New Orleans, LA, February 1998

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$14.58	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$12.19	\$17.54	\$25.39	\$7.42	\$5.15	\$5.15	\$5.80	\$7.50	\$11.00
All occupations excluding sales	14.76	6.04	8.32	12.30	17.69	25.48	7.62	5.03	5.15	5.95	8.00	11.30
White-collar occupations	17.68	7.00	9.50	14.16	22.30	32.42	10.65	5.25	5.75	7.00	10.97	22.60
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.49	7.50	10.10	14.97	23.43	33.56	13.31	5.92	6.83	9.38	16.75	27.73
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.66	10.58	13.54	20.06	28.19	38.75	18.91	8.33	10.50	16.73	25.00	35.35
Professional specialty occupations	25.78	11.42	16.73	23.51	31.15	42.87	22.69	8.33	15.00	22.60	33.67	35.35
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.08	22.60	25.20	30.14	39.18	44.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum engineers	35.46	26.11	28.75	35.24	43.63	45.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial engineers	22.89	16.00	16.00	23.00	30.00	32.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	34.11	24.24	27.81	35.56	41.35	45.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.31	20.94	23.06	23.47	25.96	28.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.09	20.94	21.91	23.47	23.86	30.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	30.58	9.30	11.01	33.66	41.01	51.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	21.56	15.50	17.01	20.60	23.68	25.41	26.79	18.54	21.53	25.00	35.00	35.35
Registered nurses	21.13	15.86	17.64	20.89	23.68	25.25	24.69	18.00	21.00	22.60	25.31	35.35
Teachers, college and university	32.33	15.38	21.39	27.70	40.45	54.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	24.01	11.67	19.05	25.95	30.16	31.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers	26.25	19.02	21.67	26.89	30.92	32.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary school teachers	27.50	20.45	22.95	29.00	31.70	33.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, special education	24.23	12.26	17.89	27.22	30.43	31.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	11.66	8.87	10.21	11.09	12.57	13.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	11.89	9.03	10.58	11.53	12.82	14.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	19.51	11.41	13.45	16.73	24.04	34.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	18.27	12.02	13.94	16.35	21.95	29.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	15.02	9.08	11.30	14.04	17.79	21.26	12.06	9.45	10.25	12.00	13.80	16.66
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.12	8.78	11.37	17.79	18.17	19.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radiological technicians	15.87	12.05	14.73	16.32	16.98	18.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	11.94	9.91	10.95	11.73	13.12	14.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	13.61	7.37	9.50	12.50	15.69	17.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	16.12	10.24	11.69	15.08	21.26	22.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters	14.44	10.02	12.40	16.02	16.02	16.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	25.71	13.16	16.13	22.40	31.25	43.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.57	13.91	18.54	25.70	35.85	53.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators and officials, public administration	35.34	19.85	22.40	37.09	44.30	54.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial managers	26.63	14.97	14.97	21.06	41.67	48.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	34.22	20.83	24.78	30.63	36.62	55.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	20.14	11.76	14.18	19.51	24.99	26.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	19.00	10.92	15.37	18.75	21.88	26.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	18.56	10.79	11.20	14.18	19.06	35.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	20.62	12.88	14.08	20.55	23.68	26.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	11.62	5.15	5.50	8.00	15.00	21.41	5.85	5.15	5.25	5.50	6.45	7.00
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	16.12	9.23	11.89	14.71	18.75	22.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	20.99	6.19	11.11	16.11	33.02	42.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	5.90	5.15	5.15	5.36	6.00	8.00	5.60	5.15	5.15	5.45	5.60	6.50
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.49	6.70	7.50	9.66	12.50	15.87	7.31	5.50	6.00	7.00	8.29	9.38
Supervisors, general office	13.41	9.65	10.23	11.81	17.02	17.56	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, New Orleans, LA, February 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time					Part-time						
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
White-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)												
Secretaries	\$11.56	\$8.00	\$9.25	\$10.75	\$13.46	\$16.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	8.07	6.00	6.20	7.28	8.75	14.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Records clerks, N.E.C.	7.84	6.46	6.70	7.00	7.70	10.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.79	7.28	7.50	9.25	10.77	13.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billing clerks	9.52	6.25	8.35	9.00	12.50	12.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispatchers	13.75	8.67	13.22	14.95	15.32	16.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	7.64	5.20	7.00	7.26	8.52	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	10.36	6.16	7.50	10.38	13.60	14.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers' aides	10.17	7.57	8.75	10.90	11.65	11.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	10.90	7.25	7.94	9.89	14.52	16.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue-collar occupations	13.06	6.50	9.08	12.50	16.40	20.36	\$6.57	\$5.15	\$5.25	\$5.75	\$7.00	\$9.80
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15.85	9.88	12.00	15.75	18.58	21.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	23.25	9.09	14.22	22.24	29.90	40.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automobile mechanics	12.45	8.75	9.92	11.56	15.00	17.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	15.74	11.44	12.30	15.04	20.36	21.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	16.19	9.15	13.33	16.38	21.38	21.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	14.26	10.28	12.19	13.76	15.19	19.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	18.11	13.74	17.60	18.58	20.90	21.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians	15.79	11.83	15.04	15.75	17.54	20.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction trades, N.E.C.	13.74	12.00	12.00	12.00	16.94	16.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, production occupations ..	22.65	16.00	17.63	21.46	26.54	30.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists	14.83	12.50	12.75	13.75	16.73	18.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	10.28	7.45	7.83	9.32	11.02	16.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, N.E.C.	19.06	16.42	17.91	18.67	21.31	21.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.51	6.50	9.10	11.80	13.50	15.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	11.25	7.00	10.39	11.80	13.17	13.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders and cutters	13.94	11.50	12.20	13.50	15.77	17.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.31	7.19	8.33	11.00	13.77	16.67	8.22	5.75	5.75	7.50	10.78	11.36
Truck drivers	9.78	6.80	7.75	9.08	10.78	14.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bus drivers	11.97	7.50	10.21	14.00	14.00	14.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ship captains and mates except fishing boats	15.21	9.00	12.78	16.67	17.92	17.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sailors and deckhands	7.80	6.50	7.19	7.33	8.33	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	11.27	9.65	10.08	11.49	12.23	12.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.70	5.50	6.00	7.75	11.25	13.45	5.93	5.15	5.25	5.50	6.00	7.25
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	6.68	5.25	5.60	6.75	6.92	8.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, construction trades	8.00	6.31	6.70	7.70	8.74	10.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction laborers	7.86	5.41	6.50	7.29	9.30	10.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	8.68	5.45	6.00	9.40	9.80	10.80	5.45	5.15	5.20	5.25	5.50	6.00
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.82	5.39	5.90	9.60	10.18	19.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	9.21	5.50	5.75	8.95	12.25	13.45	5.96	5.15	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00
Service occupations	7.86	5.15	5.50	6.66	8.82	12.35	5.53	2.57	5.15	5.25	6.13	7.98
Protective service occupations	9.40	5.25	6.08	8.31	11.86	14.84	6.23	5.15	5.15	5.33	6.00	7.73
Supervisors, police and detectives	16.40	14.17	16.19	16.60	17.02	18.34	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, New Orleans, LA, February 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)												
Protective service occupations (-Continued)												
Firefighting occupations	\$9.39	\$6.63	\$7.96	\$9.02	\$10.09	\$11.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police and detectives, public service ..	12.23	9.44	11.44	12.47	13.54	14.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correctional institution officers	8.19	6.56	6.85	7.42	9.09	12.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards and police except public service	6.43	5.15	5.15	6.00	6.50	8.41	\$6.05	\$5.15	\$5.15	\$5.40	\$6.00	\$7.73
Protective service occupations, N.E.C.	10.27	8.00	8.00	9.50	10.82	13.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food service occupations	6.56	3.66	5.25	6.06	8.00	9.40	5.12	2.13	3.56	5.15	6.03	8.00
Waiters and waitresses	4.08	2.47	3.00	3.48	5.23	6.42	4.30	2.13	2.65	3.50	6.13	6.13
Cooks	7.83	5.25	5.90	7.83	9.30	12.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.80	5.25	5.25	6.14	6.70	10.95	6.35	5.15	5.15	5.75	7.70	9.04
Health service occupations	7.10	5.25	5.96	6.78	7.79	8.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.75	5.24	5.80	6.70	7.53	8.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service occupations	6.88	5.15	5.35	6.00	7.82	10.18	6.96	5.25	5.90	7.00	7.98	7.98
Maids and housemen	6.11	5.15	5.15	5.48	6.13	7.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors and cleaners	7.40	5.25	5.77	7.00	7.97	10.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service occupations	9.61	4.16	5.15	6.99	9.56	16.90	5.60	5.15	5.18	5.33	5.56	6.50
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	6.88	5.15	5.15	5.25	6.60	11.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations, N.E.C.	8.20	6.45	7.50	7.92	8.66	10.05	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based

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

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

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

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, New Orleans, LA, February 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
All occupations	39.7	\$579	\$490	2,011	\$29,309	\$25,465
All occupations excluding sales	39.7	586	494	2,008	29,639	25,584
White-collar occupations	39.1	691	566	1,941	34,307	28,912
White-collar occupations excluding sales	39.0	721	599	1,926	35,613	29,852
Professional specialty and technical occupations	38.7	877	784	1,834	41,555	35,187
Professional specialty occupations	38.2	985	909	1,751	45,140	36,867
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	40.4	1,296	1,212	2,101	67,384	63,003
Petroleum engineers	40.0	1,418	1,410	2,080	73,747	73,299
Industrial engineers	42.6	975	1,150	2,216	50,713	59,800
Engineers, N.E.C.	40.0	1,365	1,422	2,080	70,968	73,965
Mathematical and computer scientists	40.5	985	954	2,108	51,226	49,629
Computer systems analysts and scientists	40.6	978	954	2,111	50,861	49,629
Natural scientists	39.3	1,203	1,253	2,045	62,534	65,166
Health related occupations	39.7	856	824	2,064	44,489	42,848
Registered nurses	39.8	840	831	2,068	43,686	43,212
Teachers, college and university	39.4	1,273	1,128	1,570	50,762	45,895
Teachers, except college and university	33.9	813	887	1,298	31,176	33,278
Elementary school teachers	32.8	861	907	1,205	31,631	33,278
Secondary school teachers	31.7	872	922	1,168	32,126	33,899
Teachers, special education	34.7	840	934	1,352	32,755	34,869
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	39.6	462	444	2,055	23,961	23,067
Social workers	39.6	471	460	2,053	24,405	23,920
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	40.1	782	669	2,084	40,671	34,798
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	40.1	733	650	2,086	38,110	33,800
Technical occupations	39.9	599	562	2,074	31,151	29,203
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	40.0	605	712	2,080	31,448	37,003
Radiological technicians	40.0	635	653	2,080	32,999	33,946
Licensed practical nurses	40.0	478	469	2,080	24,839	24,398
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	40.0	544	500	2,080	28,311	26,000
Electrical and electronic technicians	39.9	643	606	2,072	33,412	31,491
Drafters	40.0	577	641	2,080	30,029	33,322
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	39.3	1,012	892	2,006	51,571	43,992
Executives, administrators, and managers	39.3	1,161	1,000	2,018	59,655	52,000
Administrators and officials, public administration	39.7	1,404	1,484	2,066	73,013	77,147
Financial managers	38.8	1,033	790	2,017	53,705	41,067
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	40.0	1,369	1,225	2,080	71,178	63,710
Management related occupations	39.5	795	780	1,989	40,045	37,440
Accountants and auditors	39.2	745	748	2,035	38,659	38,875
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	39.8	738	567	2,058	38,203	29,931
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	39.8	822	822	2,034	41,947	42,744
Sales occupations	39.5	459	320	2,056	23,889	16,640
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	40.0	645	588	2,080	33,526	30,597
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	41.6	873	656	2,164	45,415	34,117
Cashiers	39.9	236	216	2,077	12,261	11,232
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39.3	412	378	2,016	21,142	19,344
Supervisors, general office	37.6	505	423	1,958	26,256	21,977
Secretaries	39.2	453	423	2,012	23,250	21,486
Receptionists	39.9	322	291	2,075	16,746	15,142
Records clerks, N.E.C.	39.5	310	280	2,056	16,123	14,560
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	39.6	388	370	2,014	19,714	17,784
Billing clerks	40.0	381	360	2,080	19,804	18,720
Dispatchers	40.1	551	598	2,085	28,669	31,096
Stock and inventory clerks	40.0	306	290	2,080	15,899	15,101
General office clerks	39.2	406	400	2,027	21,006	20,800
Teachers' aides	32.0	325	350	1,173	11,928	12,932
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	39.4	429	396	2,048	22,330	20,571
Blue-collar occupations	40.6	530	506	2,104	27,492	26,312
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40.1	636	630	2,087	33,062	32,739

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, New Orleans, LA, February 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (-Continued)						
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	40.9	\$950	\$905	2,124	\$49,388	\$47,050
Automobile mechanics	40.0	498	462	2,080	25,900	24,045
Industrial machinery repairers	40.0	630	602	2,080	32,743	31,283
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	39.9	646	655	2,075	33,602	34,070
Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	40.0	570	550	2,080	29,661	28,621
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	40.0	725	743	2,080	37,678	38,646
Electricians	40.0	632	630	2,082	32,874	32,760
Construction trades, N.E.C.	38.8	533	480	2,017	27,716	24,960
Supervisors, production occupations	40.0	906	858	2,080	47,104	44,637
Machinists	40.0	593	550	2,080	30,851	28,600
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	40.0	411	373	2,080	21,385	19,386
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, N.E.C.	38.8	741	747	2,020	38,510	38,834
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	39.8	459	472	2,072	23,845	24,544
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	40.0	450	472	2,080	23,401	24,544
Welders and cutters	40.0	557	540	2,080	28,988	28,000
Transportation and material moving occupations	43.8	496	460	2,235	25,286	23,899
Truck drivers	40.4	395	360	2,101	20,551	18,720
Bus drivers	35.6	426	392	1,566	18,741	15,196
Ship captains and mates except fishing boats	49.2	749	830	2,558	38,923	43,185
Sailors and deckhands	54.5	426	430	2,836	22,128	22,335
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	40.0	451	460	2,080	23,450	23,899
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	39.8	346	310	2,068	17,989	16,016
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	37.4	250	224	1,934	12,925	11,648
Helpers, construction trades	40.0	320	308	2,080	16,634	16,016
Construction laborers	40.0	315	292	2,080	16,357	15,163
Stock handlers and baggers	40.0	347	376	2,080	18,056	19,552
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	40.0	393	384	2,080	20,431	19,968
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	40.0	368	358	2,080	19,154	18,616
Service occupations	39.8	313	266	2,042	16,057	13,517
Protective service occupations	41.4	389	353	2,149	20,202	18,272
Supervisors, police and detectives	42.1	691	711	2,191	35,922	36,997
Firefighting occupations	51.5	484	478	2,680	25,173	24,859
Police and detectives, public service	41.5	507	510	2,158	26,384	26,541
Correctional institution officers	41.5	340	314	2,158	17,678	16,345
Guards and police except public service	38.3	247	210	1,990	12,801	11,440
Protective service occupations, N.E.C.	40.0	411	380	2,080	21,355	19,760
Food service occupations	39.7	261	246	1,979	12,992	11,960
Waiters and waitresses	40.0	163	139	2,080	8,480	7,238
Cooks	39.7	311	313	2,016	15,788	13,568
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	40.6	276	246	2,076	14,118	12,792
Health service occupations	39.7	282	270	2,066	14,674	14,061
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	39.7	268	260	2,064	13,929	13,541
Cleaning and building service occupations	39.6	273	237	2,036	14,004	12,480
Maids and housemen	39.4	241	212	2,047	12,518	11,024
Janitors and cleaners	39.8	295	280	2,023	14,965	13,520
Personal service occupations	36.6	352	300	1,890	18,157	15,600
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	40.0	275	210	2,080	14,306	10,920
Service occupations, N.E.C.	38.7	318	317	1,968	16,140	16,474

¹ Earnings are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The median designates position—one-half of the workers receive the same as or more, and one-half receive the same as or less than the rate shown.

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

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

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

⁴ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

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

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, New Orleans, LA, February 1998

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	\$13.97	\$13.72	\$14.71	\$14.58	\$7.42
All occupations excluding sales	14.18	13.99	14.72	14.76	7.62
White-collar occupations	17.28	17.02	17.84	17.68	10.65
Level 1	5.84	5.70	6.48	5.85	5.84
Level 2	7.39	7.36	7.55	7.60	6.09
Level 3	9.24	9.58	7.81	9.33	7.56
Level 4	10.68	11.14	9.54	10.91	7.83
Level 5	13.88	13.95	13.61	14.04	9.90
Level 6	16.01	16.60	14.35	16.12	12.92
Level 7	16.97	18.64	13.40	16.74	22.09
Level 8	21.08	19.31	21.97	20.94	26.19
Level 9	22.64	22.92	22.24	22.48	-
Level 10	30.95	33.75	24.89	30.95	-
Level 11	32.45	34.09	26.92	32.45	-
Level 12	35.43	34.46	-	35.50	-
Level 13	48.12	50.67	-	48.12	-
Level 14	58.69	-	-	58.69	-
Not able to be leveled	23.07	-	25.44	23.78	10.98
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.27	18.51	17.87	18.49	13.31
Level 1	6.63	6.86	6.52	6.79	6.12
Level 2	7.66	7.70	7.55	7.66	-
Level 3	8.89	9.24	7.81	8.98	7.56
Level 4	10.01	10.27	9.53	10.22	7.83
Level 5	14.07	14.22	13.61	14.14	11.69
Level 6	15.13	15.45	14.35	15.22	12.92
Level 7	16.92	18.73	13.40	16.67	22.09
Level 8	21.23	19.68	21.97	21.09	26.19
Level 9	22.63	22.92	22.24	22.48	-
Level 10	30.93	34.17	24.89	30.93	-
Level 11	32.45	34.09	26.92	32.45	-
Level 12	35.43	34.46	-	35.50	-
Level 13	48.12	50.67	-	48.12	-
Level 14	58.69	-	-	58.69	-
Not able to be leveled	23.07	-	25.44	23.78	10.98
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.49	23.52	21.16	22.66	18.91
Professional specialty occupations	25.65	28.77	22.77	25.78	22.69
Level 5	16.66	13.03	21.70	17.06	-
Level 6	15.69	16.10	-	15.64	-
Level 7	16.33	21.30	12.90	15.58	22.09
Level 8	23.13	22.04	23.41	23.02	26.19
Level 9	25.10	25.56	24.72	24.73	-
Level 10	35.44	40.43	-	35.44	-
Level 11	32.46	33.87	-	32.46	-
Level 12	36.68	33.28	-	36.89	-
Level 13	44.45	44.45	-	44.45	-
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.96	32.33	-	32.08	-
Level 9	27.11	27.11	-	27.11	-
Level 11	35.34	35.34	-	35.34	-
Level 12	31.42	31.42	-	31.42	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	24.31	-	-	24.31	-
Natural scientists	30.58	30.58	-	30.58	-
Health related occupations	22.16	21.84	22.64	21.56	26.79
Level 6	17.66	17.96	-	17.65	-
Level 7	22.36	-	-	-	-
Level 8	21.82	21.40	22.50	21.00	26.83
Level 9	23.29	-	23.65	21.71	-
Teachers, college and university	32.36	-	-	32.33	-
Level 11	38.33	-	-	38.33	-
Teachers, except college and university	23.70	-	25.50	24.01	-
Level 5	18.10	-	24.70	-	-
Level 8	26.48	-	26.48	26.48	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, New Orleans, LA, February 1998 — Continued

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations (-Continued)					
Social, religious, and recreation workers	\$11.66	—	\$11.35	\$11.66	—
Level 7	11.43	—	—	11.43	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	19.22	\$21.27	—	19.51	—
Technical occupations	14.86	15.56	12.58	15.02	\$12.06
Level 3	9.64	—	—	9.62	—
Level 4	10.56	10.93	—	10.74	—
Level 5	15.01	16.00	—	15.18	—
Level 6	14.87	14.86	14.94	15.07	—
Level 7	15.97	15.97	—	15.97	—
Level 8	13.81	16.13	—	13.81	—
Level 9	17.65	—	—	17.72	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	25.62	25.83	25.13	25.71	—
Level 5	16.41	—	—	16.41	—
Level 6	15.56	15.43	15.89	15.57	—
Level 7	20.67	20.43	—	20.67	—
Level 8	17.62	17.65	—	17.62	—
Level 9	21.53	22.24	19.49	21.53	—
Level 10	26.39	27.82	—	26.39	—
Level 11	32.39	35.04	28.32	32.39	—
Level 12	33.67	—	—	33.67	—
Not able to be leveled	41.63	—	41.63	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.42	30.15	28.04	29.57	—
Level 6	15.80	—	—	15.80	—
Level 8	16.49	16.21	—	16.49	—
Level 9	22.12	22.40	21.35	22.12	—
Level 10	26.98	—	—	26.98	—
Level 11	32.68	35.81	28.32	32.68	—
Not able to be leveled	41.63	—	41.63	—	—
Management related occupations	20.11	20.47	18.92	20.14	—
Level 5	16.75	—	—	16.75	—
Level 6	15.40	15.03	16.36	15.42	—
Level 7	20.43	20.43	—	20.43	—
Level 9	20.60	22.00	—	20.60	—
Sales occupations	10.74	10.76	—	11.62	5.85
Level 1	5.56	5.56	—	5.53	5.72
Level 2	6.09	6.09	—	—	—
Level 3	10.58	10.58	—	10.58	—
Level 4	13.84	13.91	—	13.84	—
Level 5	12.37	12.37	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.33	10.66	9.59	10.49	7.31
Level 1	6.63	6.86	6.52	6.79	6.12
Level 2	7.63	7.65	7.54	7.62	—
Level 3	8.82	9.14	7.82	8.92	—
Level 4	9.97	10.18	9.59	10.17	—
Level 5	11.91	12.53	9.67	11.91	—
Level 6	14.89	15.92	14.01	14.95	—
Level 7	15.34	16.50	12.46	15.34	—
Level 8	19.26	—	—	19.26	—
Blue-collar occupations	12.65	13.01	10.20	13.06	6.57
Level 1	6.55	6.57	6.43	6.83	5.65
Level 2	8.43	8.26	9.21	8.58	7.84
Level 3	9.82	10.07	8.37	9.88	8.12
Level 4	11.68	12.22	9.34	11.68	—
Level 5	14.47	14.56	12.85	14.47	—
Level 6	16.13	16.54	12.09	16.19	—
Level 7	16.32	17.48	12.07	16.32	—
Level 8	20.90	21.47	—	20.90	—
Level 9	24.24	24.24	—	24.24	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15.83	16.60	11.31	15.85	—
Level 3	9.84	10.11	9.07	9.86	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, New Orleans, LA, February 1998 — Continued

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (-Continued)					
Level 4	\$11.43	\$13.16	\$8.91	\$11.43	—
Level 5	15.02	15.05	14.30	15.02	—
Level 6	16.39	16.96	12.09	16.47	—
Level 7	16.65	17.86	12.00	16.65	—
Level 8	21.77	22.57	—	21.77	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.48	11.53	—	11.51	—
Level 2	8.47	8.47	—	8.49	—
Level 3	10.48	10.48	—	10.57	—
Level 4	12.11	12.22	—	12.11	—
Level 7	14.72	15.35	—	14.72	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.03	11.06	10.76	11.31	\$8.22
Level 1	7.61	7.60	—	7.64	—
Level 2	8.74	7.94	11.02	9.24	—
Level 3	9.70	9.83	9.07	9.69	—
Level 4	11.86	12.07	—	11.86	—
Level 5	12.94	—	—	12.94	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.19	8.26	7.80	8.70	5.93
Level 1	6.17	6.14	6.40	6.41	5.62
Level 2	8.06	8.12	7.82	8.28	—
Level 3	9.72	10.09	—	9.85	—
Level 7	13.30	—	—	13.30	—
Service occupations					
Level 1	7.38	6.74	8.99	7.86	5.53
Level 2	5.58	5.40	6.33	5.75	5.25
Level 3	6.54	6.17	7.74	6.59	5.96
Level 4	6.71	6.38	7.57	6.94	5.81
Level 5	8.73	8.47	9.97	9.64	—
Level 6	8.96	8.84	9.06	9.48	—
Level 7	12.42	—	12.48	12.42	—
Level 8	19.58	—	13.88	19.58	—
Level 9	15.77	—	15.19	15.77	—
Level 9	11.89	—	11.94	11.89	—
Protective service occupations	9.09	7.18	10.96	9.40	6.23
Level 2	6.83	—	—	6.57	—
Level 3	—	—	7.12	—	—
Level 4	10.31	—	10.68	10.19	—
Level 5	9.63	—	9.06	9.63	—
Level 6	12.14	—	12.14	12.14	—
Level 7	13.88	—	13.88	13.88	—
Level 8	15.19	—	15.19	15.19	—
Level 9	11.89	—	11.94	11.89	—
Food service occupations	5.87	5.64	9.38	6.56	5.12
Level 1	5.11	4.98	—	5.35	5.00
Level 2	5.65	5.39	—	6.09	—
Level 3	6.51	5.97	9.18	6.59	6.26
Level 4	6.45	6.45	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, New Orleans, LA, February 1998 — Continued

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations (-Continued)					
Health service occupations	\$7.10	\$6.76	\$7.75	\$7.10	—
Level 2	6.50	6.49	—	6.47	—
Level 3	6.92	—	7.49	7.19	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	6.88	6.64	7.36	6.88	\$6.96
Level 1	6.00	5.84	6.32	5.95	—
Level 2	7.02	—	—	7.03	—
Level 3	8.07	8.33	7.84	8.15	—
Personal service occupations	8.67	9.34	5.54	9.61	5.60
Level 1	5.03	4.89	—	—	5.52
Level 3	5.97	—	—	—	—

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

² Each occupation for which wage data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's ranking within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See technical note for more information.

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

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

⁴ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, New Orleans, LA, February 1998

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations:					
Professional specialty and technical occupations:					
Professional specialty occupations:					
Petroleum engineers	\$35.46	\$35.46	—	\$35.46	—
Industrial engineers	22.89	—	—	22.89	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	34.11	34.11	—	34.11	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	24.09	—	—	24.09	—
Registered nurses	21.52	21.28	\$21.89	21.13	\$24.69
Level 8	21.58	20.95	22.50	20.65	26.83
Level 9	22.07	—	—	22.21	—
Elementary school teachers	26.27	—	26.27	26.25	—
Level 8	26.37	—	26.37	26.37	—
Secondary school teachers	27.50	—	27.50	27.50	—
Level 8	27.61	—	27.61	27.61	—
Teachers, special education	24.07	—	27.48	24.23	—
Level 8	27.93	—	27.93	27.93	—
Social workers	11.89	—	11.57	11.89	—
Level 7	11.43	—	—	11.43	—
Technical occupations:					
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.27	—	—	15.12	—
Radiological technicians	15.60	15.29	—	15.87	—
Licensed practical nurses	11.93	11.97	—	11.94	—
Level 6	11.73	—	—	11.73	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	13.38	14.93	10.03	13.61	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	16.12	16.12	—	16.12	—
Drafters	14.18	14.18	—	14.44	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	17.56	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations:					
Administrators and officials, public administration	35.34	—	35.17	35.34	—
Financial managers	26.63	26.63	—	26.63	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	34.22	34.93	—	34.22	—
Level 9	22.62	23.00	—	22.62	—
Level 11	33.85	33.85	—	33.85	—
Accountants and auditors	19.00	20.42	—	19.00	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	18.56	17.79	—	18.56	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	20.47	20.44	20.58	20.62	—
Sales occupations:					
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	15.20	15.20	—	16.12	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	20.99	20.99	—	20.99	—
Cashiers	5.84	5.80	—	5.90	5.60
Level 1	5.53	5.53	—	5.53	—
Level 2	6.11	6.11	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical:					
Supervisors, general office	13.41	—	—	13.41	—
Secretaries	11.51	12.61	9.40	11.56	—
Level 4	10.38	12.12	8.92	10.47	—
Level 5	11.63	12.56	—	11.63	—
Receptionists	7.83	8.01	—	8.07	—
Level 2	6.99	7.13	—	7.01	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	7.84	—	8.76	7.84	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.79	10.00	—	9.79	—
Level 3	8.13	—	—	8.13	—
Level 4	9.69	10.11	—	9.69	—
Billing clerks	9.52	—	—	9.52	—
Dispatchers	13.75	—	13.62	13.75	—
Level 4	14.49	—	14.49	14.49	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.77	10.77	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	7.56	—	—	7.64	—
General office clerks	10.26	11.64	8.39	10.36	—
Level 2	9.37	—	—	—	—
Level 3	7.79	—	—	7.77	—
Level 4	9.30	10.31	—	9.30	—
Teachers' aides	10.02	—	10.02	10.17	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, New Orleans, LA, February 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations: (-Continued)					
Administrative support occupations, including clerical: (-Continued)					
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	\$10.41	\$9.37	\$11.01	\$10.90	—
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	18.27	—	—	18.27	—
Blue-collar occupations:					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations:					
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	23.25	27.88	—	23.25	—
Level 7	20.13	—	—	20.13	—
Automobile mechanics	12.45	13.38	—	12.45	—
Industrial machinery repairers	15.74	15.74	—	15.74	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	16.19	—	9.79	16.19	—
Level 7	18.49	19.41	—	18.49	—
Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	14.26	—	—	14.26	—
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	18.11	—	14.20	18.11	—
Electricians	15.79	16.33	—	15.79	—
Level 7	15.30	—	—	15.30	—
Construction trades, N.E.C.	13.17	—	—	13.74	—
Supervisors, production occupations	22.65	23.03	—	22.65	—
Level 7	19.41	—	—	19.41	—
Machinists	14.83	14.83	—	14.83	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	10.13	—	10.13	10.28	—
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, N.E.C.	19.06	19.06	—	19.06	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors:					
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	11.18	11.19	—	11.25	—
Level 3	10.08	10.08	—	10.16	—
Level 4	12.43	—	—	12.43	—
Welders and cutters	13.94	13.94	—	13.94	—
Transportation and material moving occupations:					
Truck drivers	9.78	10.24	8.13	9.78	—
Bus drivers	11.64	—	11.05	11.97	—
Ship captains and mates except fishing boats	15.21	15.27	—	15.21	—
Sailors and deckhands	7.80	7.80	—	7.80	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	11.27	11.27	—	11.27	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers:					
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	6.68	—	7.58	6.68	—
Helpers, construction trades	8.06	—	—	8.00	—
Level 2	8.34	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	7.84	7.78	—	7.86	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.16	7.16	—	8.68	\$5.45
Level 1	6.21	6.21	—	—	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	5.53	5.53	—	—	—
Level 1	5.53	5.53	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.39	10.53	—	9.82	—
Level 3	10.41	10.41	—	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	8.64	8.68	—	9.21	5.96
Level 1	5.83	5.81	—	5.81	5.86
Service occupations:					
Protective service occupations:					
Supervisors, police and detectives	16.40	—	16.40	16.40	—
Firefighting occupations	9.39	—	8.76	9.39	—
Police and detectives, public service	12.23	—	12.52	12.23	—
Level 5	9.82	—	—	9.82	—
Level 7	12.40	—	12.40	12.40	—
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers					
.....	14.77	—	14.77	—	—
Correctional institution officers	8.19	—	8.19	8.19	—
Guards and police except public service	6.36	6.32	—	6.43	6.05
Protective service occupations, N.E.C.	10.27	—	—	10.27	—
Food service occupations:					
Bartenders	5.83	5.83	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, New Orleans, LA, February 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations: (-Continued)					
Food service occupations: (-Continued)					
Waiters and waitresses	\$4.21	\$4.21	—	\$4.08	\$4.30
Level 3	4.60	4.60	—	—	—
Cooks	7.99	7.88	—	7.83	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.86	—	—	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.62	6.41	—	6.80	6.35
Level 1	5.97	5.68	—	—	6.23
Health service occupations:					
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.79	6.61	\$7.15	6.75	—
Level 2	6.37	—	—	6.32	—
Level 3	6.92	—	7.49	7.19	—
Cleaning and building service occupations:					
Maids and housemen	6.14	6.12	—	6.11	—
Level 1	5.80	5.74	—	5.80	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.37	7.43	7.33	7.40	—
Level 1	6.16	6.00	6.28	6.07	—
Level 2	9.67	—	—	9.67	—
Level 3	8.19	—	—	8.31	—
Personal service occupations:					
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	6.52	—	—	6.88	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	7.73	7.76	—	8.20	—

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

² Each occupation for which wage data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's ranking within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See technical note for more information.

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

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

⁴ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

Table C-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and selected characteristics, all industries, New Orleans, LA, February 1998

Occupational group ²	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
All occupations	\$14.58	\$7.42	\$15.15	\$13.83	\$13.81	\$19.17
All occupations excluding sales	14.76	7.62	15.08	14.08	14.09	20.04
White-collar occupations	17.68	10.65	23.57	17.00	17.08	22.58
White-collar excluding sales	18.49	13.31	24.53	17.99	18.09	-
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.66	18.91	27.82	22.08	22.32	-
Professional specialty occupations	25.78	22.69	28.27	25.37	25.45	-
Technical occupations	15.02	12.06	-	14.79	14.86	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	25.71	-	-	25.62	25.24	-
Sales occupations	11.62	5.85	-	10.40	8.52	18.30
Administrative support including clerical occupations	10.49	7.31	12.58	10.27	10.33	-
Blue-collar occupations	13.06	6.57	14.29	12.25	12.60	14.02
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15.85	-	15.68	15.88	15.83	15.78
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.51	-	13.11	10.49	11.67	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.31	8.22	12.36	10.68	10.93	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.70	5.93	10.19	8.11	8.19	-
Service occupations	7.86	5.53	7.89	7.33	7.38	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table C-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and industry division, private industry, all workers², New Orleans, LA, February 1998

Occupational group ³	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ⁴				Service-producing industries ⁵				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
All occupations	\$13.72	\$17.38	\$24.54	\$15.32	\$15.77	\$12.09	—	\$9.95	\$25.12	\$10.88
All occupations excluding sales	13.99	17.38	24.54	15.32	15.77	12.27	—	9.42	25.12	11.21
White-collar occupations	17.02	24.04	33.29	18.94	19.54	14.97	—	11.80	25.40	14.33
White-collar excluding sales	18.51	24.04	33.29	18.94	19.54	16.36	—	12.63	25.40	15.49
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.52	28.55	37.23	—	22.08	21.26	—	—	—	20.02
Professional specialty occupations	28.77	33.57	37.50	—	28.32	26.01	—	—	—	23.64
Technical occupations	15.56	16.25	—	—	16.18	15.36	—	—	—	13.97
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	25.83	29.41	35.98	—	26.59	23.42	—	—	31.71	19.50
Sales occupations	10.76	—	—	—	—	10.76	—	11.35	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	10.66	12.93	17.13	—	11.69	10.09	—	9.55	11.35	8.85
Blue-collar occupations	13.01	14.28	—	14.80	14.19	11.65	—	10.12	—	8.65
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.60	16.62	—	15.77	17.43	16.56	—	14.06	—	14.18
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.53	11.66	—	—	11.36	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.06	11.80	—	—	12.43	10.66	—	9.40	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.26	8.35	—	8.70	8.24	8.24	—	9.17	—	6.16
Service occupations	6.74	—	—	—	—	6.61	—	5.47	—	6.62

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table C-3. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and establishment employment size, private industry, all workers², New Orleans, LA, February 1998

Occupational group ³	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All occupations	\$13.72	\$12.64	\$14.00	\$12.90	\$15.99
All occupations excluding sales	13.99	12.40	14.39	13.37	16.06
White-collar occupations	17.02	17.85	16.83	14.82	19.61
White-collar excluding sales	18.51	18.93	18.42	17.03	19.83
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.52	26.49	23.01	21.62	24.14
Professional specialty occupations	28.77	28.84	28.76	29.78	28.28
Technical occupations	15.56	—	15.60	16.23	14.58
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	25.83	21.86	26.79	27.48	26.23
Sales occupations	10.76	14.79	9.44	9.32	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	10.66	11.52	10.48	10.28	10.75
Blue-collar occupations	13.01	10.99	13.57	13.29	14.29
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.60	14.78	16.93	17.33	16.08
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.53	8.87	12.34	11.43	14.72
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.06	10.10	11.61	11.36	11.97
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.26	7.82	8.38	8.34	8.69
Service occupations	6.74	5.92	7.00	6.69	7.53

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

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in

another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

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

Table C-4. Number of workers¹ represented by occupational group, New Orleans, LA, February 1998

Occupational group ²	All workers		
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	302,740	220,672	82,068
All occupations excluding sales	282,939	201,001	81,938
White-collar occupations	147,816	95,624	52,192
White-collar excluding sales	128,014	75,953	52,061
Professional specialty and technical occupations	63,286	31,983	31,303
Professional specialty occupations	47,267	19,732	27,535
Technical occupations	16,019	12,250	3,769
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	18,049	12,257	5,792
Sales occupations	19,802	19,671	—
Administrative support including clerical occupations	46,679	31,713	14,966
Blue-collar occupations	97,664	84,274	13,389
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	44,971	38,293	6,678
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8,824	8,581	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	16,036	13,174	2,862
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	27,833	24,227	3,606
Service occupations	57,260	40,773	16,487

¹ Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey. Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another establishment, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

² A classification system including about 480 individual

occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

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

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

The overall design of the survey, which was based on the type of data to be produced, had to be developed before data collection could begin.

Survey scope

This survey of the New Orleans, LA, Metropolitan Statistical Area covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing); service-producing industries (transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries); and State and local governments. Agriculture, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey an establishment was an economic unit which produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For private industries in this survey, the establishment was usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment was defined as all locations of a government entity.

The New Orleans MSA includes the parishes of Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, and St. Tammany.

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from the State unemployment insurance reports for the New Orleans, LA, Metropolitan Statistical Area. The reference month for the public sector is June 1994. Due to the volatility of industries within the private sector, sampling frames were developed using the most recent month of reference available at the time the sample was selected. The reference month for the private sector is March 1995. The sampling frame was reviewed prior to the survey and, when necessary, missing establishments were added, out-of-business and out-of-scope establishments were removed, and addresses, employment levels, industry classification, and other information were updated.

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two stage stratified design with probability proportional to employment sampling at each stage. The first stage of sample selection was a probability sample of establishments. The sample of establishments was drawn by first stratifying the sampling frame by industry and ownership. The number of sample establishments allocated to each stratum is approximately proportional to the stratum employment. Each sampled establishment is selected within a stratum with a probability proportional to its employment. Use of this technique means that the larger an establishment's employment, the greater its chance of selection. Weights were applied to each establishment when the data were tabulated so that it represents similar units (by industry and employment size) in the economy which were not selected for collection. See appendix table 1 for a count of establishments in the survey by employment size. The second stage of sample selection, detailed below, was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

Data collection

The collection of data from survey respondents required detailed procedures. Collection was the responsibility of the field economists, working out of the Regional Office, who visited each establishment surveyed.

Occupational selection and classification

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

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs.
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the Census of Population system.
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time v. part-time, union v. nonunion, and time v. incentive.
4. Determination of the level of work of each job.

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers who met all the criteria identified in the last three steps. Special procedures were developed for jobs for which a correct classification or level could not be determined.

In step one, the jobs to be sampled were selected at each establishment by the BLS field economist during a personal visit. A complete list of employees was used for sampling,

with each selected worker representing a job within the establishment.

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

The number of jobs collected in each establishment was based on an establishment's employment size as shown in the following schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
50-99	8
100-249	10
250-999	12
1000-2,499	16
2,500+	20

The second step of the process entailed classifying the selected jobs into occupations based on their duties. The National Compensation Survey occupational classification system is based on the 1990 Census of Population. A selected job may fall into any one of about 480 occupational classifications, from accountant to wood lathe operator. In cases where a job's duties overlapped two or more census classification codes, the duties used to set the wage level were used to classify the job. Classification by primary duties was the fallback.

Each occupational classification is an element of a broader classification known as a major occupational group (MOG). Occupations can fall into any of the following MOG's:

- Professional specialty and technical
- Executive, administrative, and managerial
- Sales
- Administrative support including clerical
- Precision production, craft, and repair
- Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors
- Transportation and material moving
- Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers
- Service occupations

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

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

being in a union job or a nonunion job. See the "Definition of Terms" section on the following page for more detail.

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

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

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

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

Each factor contains a number of levels and each level has an associated written description and point value. The number and range of points differ among the factors. For each factor, an occupation was assigned a level based on which written description best matched the job. Within each occupation, the points for 9 factors (supervisory duties was excluded) were recorded and totaled. The total determines the overall level of the occupation. Appendix table 3 presents average work levels for published occupational groups and selected occupations. A description of the levels for each factor is shown in appendix C.

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

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

showed that several of the generic level factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased. Detailed research continues in the area. The results of this research will be published by BLS in the future.

Collection period

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

Earnings

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

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

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

- Shift differentials, defined as extra payment for working a schedule that varies from the norm, such as night or weekend work
- Premium pay for overtime, holidays, and weekends
- Bonuses not directly tied to production (e.g., Christmas bonuses, profit-sharing bonuses)
- Uniform and tool allowances
- Free room and board
- Payments made by third parties (e.g., tips, bonuses given by manufacturers to department store salespeople, referral incentives in real estate)
- On-call pay

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

Definition of terms

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

Incentive worker. Any employee whose earnings are tied, at least in part, to commissions, piece rates, production bonuses, or other incentives based on production or sales.

Level. A ranking of an occupation based on the requirements of the position. (See the description in the technical note and the example for more details on the leveling process.)

Nonunion worker. An employee in an occupation not meeting the conditions for union coverage (see below).

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

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

Time-based worker. Any employee whose earnings are tied to an hourly rate or salary, and not to a specific level of production.

Union worker. Any employee is in a union occupation when all of the following conditions are met:

- A labor organization is recognized as the bargaining agent for all workers in the occupation.
- Wage and salary rates are determined through collective bargaining or negotiations.
- Settlement terms, which must include earnings provisions and may include benefit provisions, are embodied in a signed mutually binding collective bargaining agreement.

Processing and analyzing the data

Data were processed and analyzed at the Bureau's National Office following collection.

Weighting and nonresponse

Sample weights were calculated for each establishment/occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate the individual establishment/occupations into the various data series. Of the establishments surveyed, 16.7 percent (representing 55,175 employees) refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar "cells" were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of the nonrespondents equals the mean value of the respondents at some detailed "cell" level. Responding and nonresponding establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells which

were additionally defined by major occupation group and job level.

Establishments which were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey (9.5 percent of the total sample) had their weights changed to zero. If only partial data were given by a sample establishment or occupation, or data were missing, the response was treated as a refusal.

Estimation

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

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

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

Data reliability

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

Sampling errors occur because observations come only from a sample and not from an entire population. The

sample used for this survey is one of a number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the sample design. Estimates derived from the different samples would differ from each other.

A measure of the variation among these differing estimates is called the standard error or sampling error. It indicates the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error divided by the estimate. Appendix table 2 contains RSE data for selected series in this bulletin. RSE data for all series in this bulletin are available on the Internet web site and by request to the BLS National Office.

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

Nonsampling errors also affect survey results. They can stem from many sources, such as inability to obtain information for some establishments, difficulties with survey definitions, inability of the respondents to provide correct information, or mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained. A Technical Reinterview Program done in all survey areas will be used in the development of a formal quality assessment process to help compute nonsampling error. Although they were not specifically measured, the nonsampling errors were expected to be minimal due to the extensive training of the field economists who gathered the survey data by personal visit, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. Number of establishments studied by industry division and establishment employment size, and number of establishments represented, New Orleans, LA, February 1998

Industry	Number of establishments represented	Number of establishments studied				
		Total studied	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
				Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All industries	1,578	162	40	122	71	51
Private industry	1,502	126	38	88	58	30
Goods-producing industries	391	40	11	29	17	12
Mining	33	8	1	7	3	4
Construction	106	8	3	5	4	1
Manufacturing	252	24	7	17	10	7
Service-producing industries	1,111	86	27	59	41	18
Transportation and public utilities	163	14	5	9	7	2
Wholesale and retail trade	484	28	13	15	14	1
Finance, insurance and real estate	40	3	1	2	1	1
Services	424	41	8	33	19	14
State and local government	75	36	2	34	13	21

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

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², New Orleans, LA, February 1998

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	3.1	3.9	4.1
All occupations excluding sales	3.1	4.0	4.1
White-collar occupations	3.8	5.2	4.6
White-collar occupations excluding sales	3.6	5.0	4.6
Professional specialty and technical occupations	4.4	6.6	4.7
Professional specialty occupations	4.6	6.5	4.9
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	7.7	7.5	—
Petroleum engineers	4.6	4.6	—
Industrial engineers	9.2	—	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	9.3	9.3	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	4.2	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	4.7	—	—
Natural scientists	20.2	20.2	—
Health related occupations	3.7	4.6	6.2
Registered nurses	3.3	3.6	6.3
Teachers, college and university	9.1	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	3.5	—	3.4
Elementary school teachers	3.3	—	3.3
Secondary school teachers	2.9	—	2.9
Teachers, special education	7.7	—	3.7
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	3.7	—	3.4
Social workers	3.6	—	3.1
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	9.3	15.7	—
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	5.3	—	—
Technical occupations	5.4	6.0	6.0
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	7.7	—	—
Radiological technicians	2.7	3.8	—
Licensed practical nurses	2.2	2.4	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	11.7	13.6	7.0
Electrical and electronic technicians	9.4	9.4	—
Drafters	8.4	8.4	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	15.7	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	5.5	5.8	12.5
Executives, administrators, and managers	6.9	8.2	13.5
Administrators and officials, public administration	17.9	—	19.9
Financial managers	13.0	13.0	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	9.2	9.2	—
Management related occupations	5.5	5.7	14.4
Accountants and auditors	8.0	5.5	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	19.6	20.8	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	6.3	7.2	12.7
Sales occupations	11.6	11.7	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	12.4	12.4	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	23.9	23.9	—
Cashiers	3.3	3.2	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2.9	3.4	5.0
Supervisors, general office	10.3	—	—
Secretaries	4.6	4.6	4.1
Receptionists	9.5	10.1	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	5.5	—	11.3
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	5.2	5.8	—
Billing clerks	8.7	—	—
Dispatchers	7.8	—	11.1
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.1	10.1	—
Stock and inventory clerks	6.0	—	—
General office clerks	8.8	8.2	8.6
Teachers' aides	7.9	—	7.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², New Orleans, LA, February 1998 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
White-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)			
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	11.6	7.6	15.5
Blue-collar occupations			
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4.1	4.4	3.7
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	3.5	3.4	4.4
Automobile mechanics	19.4	12.3	—
Industrial machinery repairers	6.0	4.6	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	9.2	9.2	—
Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	9.7	—	7.8
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	9.7	—	—
Electricians	4.6	—	6.1
Construction trades, N.E.C.	4.5	3.9	—
Supervisors, production occupations	7.3	—	—
Machinists	6.8	6.8	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	6.0	6.0	—
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, N.E.C.	9.5	—	9.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.2	5.2	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	5.3	5.4	—
Welders and cutters	6.1	6.1	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.5	5.5	—
Truck drivers	3.6	4.0	5.5
Bus drivers	8.1	9.3	3.0
Ship captains and mates except fishing boats	4.9	—	3.4
Sailors and deckhands	11.4	11.7	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	3.0	3.0	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.5	4.5	—
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	7.2	8.2	7.1
Helpers, construction trades	4.2	—	4.9
Construction laborers	5.2	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	4.9	5.7	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	5.3	5.3	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	1.4	1.4	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	13.2	11.8	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	15.0	15.1	—
Service occupations			
Protective service occupations	3.7	4.7	4.6
Supervisors, police and detectives	7.7	9.4	5.8
Firefighting occupations	2.9	—	2.9
Police and detectives, public service	6.9	—	4.5
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	3.6	—	3.4
Correctional institution officers	8.6	—	8.6
Guards and police except public service	5.6	—	5.6
Protective service occupations, N.E.C.	6.4	7.2	—
Food service occupations	9.4	—	—
Bartenders	3.9	3.4	2.5
Waiters and waitresses	3.9	3.9	—
Cooks	10.6	10.6	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.1	7.3	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	5.8	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.8	6.2	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², New Orleans, LA, February 1998 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
Service occupations (-Continued)			
Health service occupations	4.0	4.6	6.6
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3.3	4.4	2.8
Cleaning and building service occupations	3.2	3.3	5.9
Maids and housemen	2.9	3.0	—
Janitors and cleaners	4.9	6.9	6.8
Personal service occupations	16.4	18.0	3.4
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	15.1	—	—
Service occupations, N.E.C..	7.9	7.8	—

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

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

the minimum full-time schedule.

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

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

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, New Orleans, LA, February 1998

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	5	5	3
All occupations excluding sales	5	5	3
White-collar occupations	6	6	4
White-collar occupations excluding sales	7	7	5
Professional specialty and technical occupations	8	8	7
Professional specialty occupations	9	9	7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	10	10	—
Petroleum engineers	10	10	—
Industrial engineers	9	9	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	11	11	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	11	11	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	11	11	—
Natural scientists	9	9	—
Health related occupations	8	8	8
Registered nurses	8	8	8
Teachers, college and university	10	10	—
Teachers, except college and university	7	7	—
Elementary school teachers	8	8	—
Secondary school teachers	8	8	—
Teachers, special education	7	8	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	8	8	—
Social workers	8	8	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	8	9	—
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	9	9	—
Technical occupations	6	6	6
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	7	7	—
Radiological technicians	6	6	—
Licensed practical nurses	5	5	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	5	6	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	7	7	—
Drafters	6	6	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	5	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	9	9	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	10	10	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	10	10	—
Financial managers	9	9	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	11	11	—
Management related occupations	8	8	—
Accountants and auditors	8	8	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	7	7	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Sales occupations	3	4	2
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	5	5	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	5	5	—
Cashiers	2	1	2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4	4	3
Supervisors, general office	6	6	—
Secretaries	5	5	—
Receptionists	2	2	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	3	3	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	4	4	—
Billing clerks	3	3	—
Dispatchers	5	5	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	4	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	2	2	—
General office clerks	4	4	—
Teachers' aides	4	4	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	4	5	—
Blue-collar occupations	4	5	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6	6	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	8	8	—
Automobile mechanics	6	6	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, New Orleans, LA, February 1998 — Continued

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (-Continued)			
Industrial machinery repairers	6	6	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	6	6	—
Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	7	7	—
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Electricians	6	6	—
Construction trades, N.E.C.	5	5	—
Supervisors, production occupations	8	8	—
Machinists	6	6	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	4	4	—
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, N.E.C.	5	5	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4	4	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	3	3	—
Welders and cutters	6	6	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	4	4	2
Truck drivers	3	3	—
Bus drivers	3	4	—
Ship captains and mates except fishing boats	6	6	—
Sailors and deckhands	2	2	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	3	3	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	3	2
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	2	2	—
Helpers, construction trades	2	2	—
Construction laborers	2	2	—
Stock handlers and baggers	2	2	1
Machine feeders and offbearers	1	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	2	2	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	2	3	1
Service occupations	3	3	2
Protective service occupations	4	5	2
Supervisors, police and detectives	8	8	—
Firefighting occupations	5	5	—
Police and detectives, public service	7	7	—
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	5	—	—
Correctional institution officers	3	3	—
Guards and police except public service	2	2	2
Protective service occupations, N.E.C.	4	4	—
Food service occupations	2	3	2
Bartenders	3	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3	2	3
Cooks	4	3	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	2	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	2	2	1
Health service occupations	3	3	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3	3	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	2	2	2
Maids and housemen	2	2	—
Janitors and cleaners	2	2	—
Personal service occupations	3	4	2
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	3	3	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	2	3	—

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

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