## News

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF VISALIA-TULARE-PORTERVILLE, CA NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY JUNE 2005

Workers in the Visalia-Tulare-Porterville metropolitan area averaged \$18.38 per hour during June 2005, according to a new survey released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Regional Commissioner Richard J. Holden reported that white collar workers averaged \$23.21 per hour and accounted for 53 percent of the workers in the area. Blue collar employees averaged \$13.45 per hour and represented 25 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$13.18 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 153 firms representing 37,800 workers in the Visalia-Tulare-Porterville metropolitan area, which consists of Tulare County. Within this survey, 52 percent of these employees worked in private industry.

In the Visalia-Tulare-Porterville metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 19 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white collar workers, registered nurses averaged \$30.68 per hour; secretaries, \$15.40; and library clerks, \$13.39. Blue collar occupations included truck drivers earning \$15.45 per hour and hand packers and packagers earning \$7.22. In the service occupations, janitors and cleaners averaged \$16.02 per hour and early childhood teachers' assistants earned \$8.76.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Visalia-Tulare-Porterville area averaged \$19.15 per hour and part-time employees averaged \$10.94. Union workers averaged \$23.87 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$14.32. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$14.54 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$16.23.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that integrates three previously separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use the data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required on the job.

## **Survey Availability**

Compensation Survey June 2005 (Bulletin 3130-56). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the San Francisco Information Office by calling 415-975-4350. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the San Francisco Information Office at 415-975-4350 from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., Pacific Time, Monday - Friday.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request.

Voice phone 202-691-5200

TDD message referral phone number: 800-877-8339

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings, <sup>1</sup> all workers: <sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, June 2005

	Total		Private	industry	State and local government	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
AllAll excluding sales	\$18.38 18.64	3.8 4.0	\$13.74 13.82	3.9 4.0	\$23.88 23.89	
White collarWhite collar excluding sales	23.21 24.25	4.8 4.9	16.83 17.89	5.7 6.8	27.88 27.92	5.1 5.1
Professional specialty and technical  Professional specialty  Mathematical and computer scientists  Natural scientists	31.96 34.17 –	3.7 2.9 -	22.99 26.37 –	9.9 12.8 -	34.05 35.15 –	3.3 3.1 -
Health related Registered nurses	32.27 30.68	6.3 1.1	_ _ _	_ _ _	30.91 30.76	2.3 1.0
Teachers, college and university  Teachers, except college and university  Elementary school teachers  Secondary school teachers  Social, recreation, and religious workers  Lawyers and judges  Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes,	39.41 42.62 41.66 –	- 1.9 0.2 0.7 - -	- - - -	- - - -	- 39.41 42.62 41.66 - -	1.9 0.2 0.7 -
and professionals, n.e.c  Technical  Licensed practical nurses	– 17.94 19.31	- 4.8 1.5	- 19.46 -	- 1.3 -	_ _ _	- - -
Executive, administrative, and managerial Executives, administrators, and managers Managers and administrators, n.e.c Management related	28.20 29.74 29.27 24.66	7.3 8.7 5.8 12.0	27.66 27.60 29.27 -	5.1 7.9 5.8 –	28.80 33.33 - -	13.9 13.5 –
SalesSales workers, other commoditiesCashiers	13.16 12.07 12.99	6.2 12.1 10.8	12.93 12.07 12.99	6.4 12.1 10.8	_ _ _	- - -
Administrative support, including clerical	13.14 15.40 8.64 13.39 11.91 12.00 12.58	2.8 1.5 10.7 4.8 8.9 5.1 8.7	12.42 - 8.64 - - -	5.1 - 10.7 - - -	13.97 15.31 – 13.39 – 12.00	2.4 1.9 - 4.8 - 5.1
Blue collar	13.45	2.9	12.91	3.8	17.17	7.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.30	3.6	16.07	3.5	17.73	9.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.50	5.5	13.48	5.6	_	_
Transportation and material moving  Truck drivers	15.30 15.45	5.4 5.9	14.28 -	3.1 -	_ 	_ 

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings, <sup>1</sup> all workers: <sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government,

National Compensation Survey, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, June 2005 (Continued)

Tradional Compensation Curvey, Visalia Tulare 10	1101 11110, 071,	00110 2000	(Continuou)		04-4	-l la a a l
					State and local	
	Total		Private industry		government	
Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
Blue collar (Continued)						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and						
laborers	\$9.68	4.1	\$8.50	4.4	\$15.53	3.1
Hand packers and packagers	7.22	2.0	7.22	2.0	_	_
Service	13.18	5.6	8.30	2.3	16.46	2.1
Protective service	20.02	7.8	_	_	20.65	7.9
Police and detectives, public service	29.11	2.3	<b>-</b>	_	29.11	2.3
Food service	10.26	9.9	8.12	2.8	12.22	6.1
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	_	_	l –	_	l –	_
Other food service	10.44	10.2	8.21	3.7	12.22	6.1
Food preparation, n.e.c	10.83	5.9	_	_	_	_
Health service	9.38	3.4	_	_	_	_
Cleaning and building service	13.75	7.0	7.98	3.8	16.43	3.3
Janitors and cleaners			9.72	8.4		3.5
Personal service	9.79		9.32			
Early childhood teachers' assistants	8.76		_	_	_	_

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>2</sup> All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

<sup>3</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B in the full bulletin for more information.

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

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> by occupational group,<sup>2</sup> National Compensation Survey, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville. CA. June 2005

Survey, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, June 2005								
	Private industry and State and local government							
Occupational group	Full-time	Part-time						
Occupational group	workers <sup>3</sup>	workers <sup>3</sup>	Union <sup>4</sup>	Nonunion <sup>4</sup>	Time <sup>5</sup>	Incentive <sup>5</sup>		
	Women	WOMOTO		an	11110	11100111110		
All occupations	\$19.15	\$10.94	\$23.87	\$14.32	\$18.47	_		
All excluding sales	19.36	10.94	23.97	14.42	18.71	_		
White collar	24.44	11.61	28.59	17.58	23.28	_		
White-collar excluding sales	25.32	11.83	28.83	18.52	24.25	_		
Professional specialty and technical	32.50	17.49	34.48	24.45	31.96	_		
Professional specialty		_	35.12	29.17	34.17	_		
Technical	18.43	_	_	18.70	17.94	_		
Executive, administrative, and managerial		_	_	26.47	28.20			
Sales		10.95		13.09	13.30	_		
Administrative support, including clerical	13.70	10.23	14.26	12.41	13.14	_		
Blue collar	13.56	10.88	19.02	12.18	13.42	_		
Precision production, craft, and repair		_	22.25	14.00	16.50	-		
inspectors	13.50	_	18.10	12.65	13.50	_		
Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and	15.80	_	_	14.89	15.55	_		
laborers	9.60	_	14.49	8.97	9.68	_		
Service	13.77	9.96	15.10	11.05	13.22	-		
	Relative error <sup>6</sup> (percent)							
All occupations	3.9	7.4	3.2	4.1	3.9	_		
All excluding sales		8.6		4.3	4.0	_		
White collar	4.5	6.6	5.3	5.7	4.8	-		
White-collar excluding sales	4.6	8.5	5.3	6.4	4.9	_		
Professional specialty and technical	4.4	10.4		9.2	3.7	_		
Professional specialty		_	3.4	8.9	2.9			
Technical	6.1	_	_	5.0	4.8			
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.3	_	_	4.9	7.3			
Sales	8.0			7.1	6.4			
Administrative support, including clerical	2.7	8.7	1.9	4.7	2.8			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> by occupational group,<sup>2</sup> National Compensation Survey, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, June 2005 (Continued)

Carroy, vicana raiaro i critorvino, cri, cario 2000	(Continuou)						
	Private industry and State and local government						
	Relative error <sup>6</sup> (percent)						
Occupational group	Full-time	Part-time					
	workers <sup>3</sup>	workers <sup>3</sup>	Union⁴	Nonunion <sup>4</sup>	Time <sup>5</sup>	Incentive <sup>5</sup>	
Blue collar	2.9	8.3	2.9	5.1	2.8	_	
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.6	_	8.6	5.7	3.7	_	
Machine operators, assemblers, and							
inspectors	5.5	_	2.6	7.8	5.5	_	
Transportation and material moving	5.9	_	_	6.3	5.4	_	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and							
laborers	4.6	_	5.6	4.7	4.1	_	
Service	5.8	14.3	2.4	8.0	5.7	_	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B in the full bulletin for more information.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A in the full bulletin.

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> by occupational group,<sup>2</sup> private industry,

National Compensation Survey, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, June 2005

National Compensation Survey, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, June 2005							
	Full-time and part-time workers						
			100	nore			
	All						
	private	50 - 99		100 - 499	500		
Occupational group	industry	workers <sup>3</sup>	Total	workers	workers		
	workers				or more		
			Mean				
All occupations	\$13.74	•	\$13.30	\$12.54	\$16.23		
All excluding sales	13.82	14.53	13.45	12.67	16.23		
White collar			16.65	15.97	20.33		
White-collar excluding sales	17.89	18.25	17.72	17.12	20.33		
Duefocacional en ecialty and tack size!	00.00	04.05	40.40	40.00			
Professional specialty and technical		31.65	19.16	19.20	_		
Professional specialty		33.39	_	_	_		
Technical	19.46		-	_	_		
Executive, administrative, and managerial			29.83	_	_		
Sales	12.93		10.93	10.93			
Administrative support, including clerical	12.42	11.23	13.04	13.15	12.47		
Dive salles	40.04	40.50	40.54	44.45	44.55		
Blue collar		13.56	12.51	11.45	14.55		
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.07	18.91	13.53	14.94	_		
Machine operators, assemblers, and	40.40		40.00	44.00	47.70		
inspectors	13.48	_	13.03	11.80	17.79		
Transportation and material moving	14.28	_	_	_	_		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and							
laborers	8.50	_	8.27	_	_		
Service	8.30	8.63	8.20	8.20			
Service	0.30	0.03	0.20	0.20	_		
		Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)					
		Trelative error (percent)					
All occupations	3.9	11.3	4.6	5.4	3.2		
All excluding sales	4.0	12.9	4.9	5.9	3.2		
All Cacidality sales	7.0	12.0	7.5	0.5	5.2		
White collar	5.7	10.9	6.7	7.2	14.0		
White-collar excluding sales	6.8		7.0	7.8	14.0		
Willia collar excitating dates	0.0	10.0	7.0	7.0	1 1.0		
Professional specialty and technical	9.9	14.7	3.0	3.3	_		
Professional specialty			-	_	_		
Technical			_	_	_		
Executive, administrative, and managerial		_	4.4	_	_		
Sales		9.7	5.5	5.5	_		
Administrative support, including clerical	5.1	8.6	5.4	6.0	4.7		
Authinistrative support, including delical	5.1	0.0	5.4	0.0	4.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> by occupational group,<sup>2</sup> private industry, National Compensation Survey, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, June 2005 (Continued)

National Compensation Survey, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, June 2005 (Continued)								
	Full-time and part-time workers							
	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)							
	(1000000)							
	100 workers or more							
	All							
	private	50 - 99		100 - 499	500			
Occupational group	industry	workers <sup>3</sup>	Total	workers	workers			
	workers				or more			
					_			
Blue collar	3.8	13.8	6.1	9.9	0.4			
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.5	9.9	1.6	7.2	_			
Machine operators, assemblers, and								
inspectors	5.6	_	6.8	11.6	1.4			
Transportation and material moving	3.1	_	_	_	_			
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and								
laborers	4.4	_	10.0	_	_			
Service	2.3	11.4	1.3	1.3	_			

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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<sup>2</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B in the full bulletin for more information.

<sup>3</sup> Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

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