

News

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BLS 08-39
FOR RELEASE:
Tuesday, May 20, 2008

HIGHLIGHTS OF VISALIA-PORTERVILLE NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY JULY 2007

Workers in the Visalia-Porterville metropolitan area earned an average of \$17.34 per hour in July 2007, according to new survey results from the National Compensation Survey (NCS) released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Richard J. Holden noted that wage data were reported for workers in a wide range of occupational groups, including average hourly earnings of \$36.50 for management occupations and \$29.41 for healthcare practitioner and technical occupations. Another occupational group, office and administrative support, had a mean hourly wage rate of \$14.72. The NCS data available for the Visalia area include earnings for 11 major occupational groups with additional detail for selected occupations within those groups. (See table 1.)

Education administrators, part of the management occupational group, earned \$39.75 per hour. Within the healthcare practitioner and technical occupational group, registered nurses averaged \$37.88 per hour and licensed practical and vocational nurses, \$20.68. Customer service representatives, an occupation within the office and administrative support group, registered an average hourly rate of \$16.96, and financial clerks earned \$15.19 per hour. (See table 1.)

Broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics is available from NCS for the local area. Full-time workers averaged \$18.37 per hour while their part-time counterparts earned \$10.47. Union workers earned \$23.59 and non-union workers, \$15.71. Workers in establishments with 1-99 workers averaged \$14.23 per hour, those in establishments with 100-499 workers earned \$16.74, and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$25.36.

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

The NCS data reported here covered 204 establishments with one or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. Agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government were excluded from the survey.

This sample of establishments represented 110,400 workers in the Visalia-Porterville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which consists of Tulare County in California.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Visalia-Porterville, CA National Compensation Survey July 2007 which is available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm>.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey data, as well as other Bureau data, contact the Western Information Office by calling (415) 625-2270 from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. PT.

Table 1. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers², Visalia-Porterville, CA, July 2007**

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All workers	\$17.34	3.6	\$18.37	3.9	\$10.47	5.4
Management occupations	36.50	7.6	36.50	7.6	–	–
Education administrators	39.75	6.0	39.75	6.0	–	–
Business and financial operations occupations	28.55	11.4	28.55	11.4	–	–
Computer and mathematical science occupations	20.33	12.8	20.33	12.8	–	–
Life, physical, and social science occupations	21.35	1.0	21.35	1.0	–	–
Community and social services occupations	21.73	18.8	21.73	18.8	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	35.79	2.3	39.08	2.8	15.01	8.0
Postsecondary teachers	36.66	22.6	–	–	–	–
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	41.46	2.4	42.65	2.0	–	–
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	29.41	10.5	29.24	11.0	32.09	24.8
Registered nurses	37.88	1.3	37.45	2.1	–	–
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	20.68	2.4	20.68	2.4	–	–
Healthcare support occupations	11.18	8.4	11.38	7.8	–	–
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.49	3.9	9.57	3.7	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.49	3.9	9.57	3.7	–	–
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	14.60	8.7	14.76	9.0	–	–
Protective service occupations	16.98	24.6	16.89	25.5	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.70	2.9	9.43	6.7	8.05	1.8
Cooks	12.34	6.0	–	–	–	–
Food preparation workers	7.89	4.8	–	–	–	–
Food service, tipped	7.65	2.0	–	–	7.63	3.7
Fast food and counter workers	8.59	8.1	–	–	8.16	2.2
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.65	8.1	–	–	8.22	1.7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.39	14.5	12.32	7.6	–	–
Building cleaning workers	9.56	10.5	10.58	11.5	–	–
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.96	16.9	12.84	20.5	–	–
Personal care and service occupations	12.94	11.4	14.53	10.5	9.28	11.2
Sales and related occupations	13.07	7.3	14.09	9.3	9.10	9.4
Retail sales workers	11.46	7.4	12.23	10.7	8.98	7.0
Cashiers, all workers	10.34	1.6	10.42	1.8	10.10	12.2
Cashiers	10.34	1.6	10.42	1.8	10.10	12.2
Retail salespersons	12.63	11.3	14.04	10.7	8.14	.7
Office and administrative support occupations	14.72	2.7	14.86	2.8	13.15	9.0
Financial clerks	15.19	5.3	15.34	5.6	–	–
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	15.18	3.7	–	–	–	–
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	15.30	8.4	15.30	8.4	–	–
Customer service representatives	16.96	3.2	17.12	2.9	–	–
Loan interviewers and clerks	14.38	1.4	–	–	–	–
Receptionists and information clerks	10.30	11.5	10.66	9.2	–	–
Office clerks, general	14.88	7.3	14.88	7.3	–	–
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	12.22	22.4	12.44	25.7	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	15.68	4.7	16.40	6.0	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.60	7.4	17.60	7.4	–	–
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.68	6.6	16.68	6.6	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers², Visalia-Porterville, CA, July 2007**
 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Production occupations	\$14.50	5.7	\$14.51	5.7	—	—
Printers	13.49	1.2	13.49	1.2	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	15.35	18.8	15.35	18.8	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	13.27	11.3	13.33	11.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.42	5.8	12.75	6.3	\$9.84	11.8
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.68	5.7	14.71	5.7	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	14.83	5.8	14.83	5.8	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.20	5.2	10.54	4.7	9.16	12.0
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.70	5.6	—	—	9.49	12.3
Packers and packagers, hand	9.71	6.0	9.93	6.0	—	—

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

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

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard

Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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