

San Diego, CA National Compensation Survey November 1998



U.S. Department of Labor
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Bureau of Labor Statistics
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August 1999

Bulletin 3095-48

Preface

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

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

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

2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, or call (202) 606-6199, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

The data contained in this bulletin are also available at <http://stats.bls.gov/comhome.htm>, the BLS Internet site. 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.

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

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS survey results for the San Diego, CA metropolitan area. 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 are 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 products

The National Compensation Survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics provides data on the occupational wages and employee benefits for localities, broad geographic regions, and the Nation as a whole. The Employment Cost Index, a quarterly measure of the change in employer costs for wages and benefits, will be derived from the NCS. Another product, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, measures employers' average hourly costs for total compensation, that is, wages and benefits. Still another NCS product measures the incidence of benefit plans and their provisions. This bulletin is limited to data on occupational wages and salaries.

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings. Straight-time earnings include wages and salaries, incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. These earnings exclude premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. A total of 480 detailed occupations are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households).

Table A-1 presents straight-time earnings for detailed occupations. Data are not shown for any occupations if they would raise concerns about the confidentiality of the survey respondent or if the data are insufficient to support reliable estimates. The earnings shown include the mean for each occupation, as well as earnings for selected percentiles in each occupation.

Table A-2 compares the type of data and details shown in table A-1 for the private industry and State and local government sector.

Table A-3 compares the type of data and details shown in table A-1 for full-time and part-time workers. The definitions of full-time and part-time workers are those used in the surveyed establishments.

Table A-4 presents the weekly and annual straight-time earnings for full-time employees in specific occupations across all industries. For the weekly and annual earnings, the mean and median earnings and the mean hours are shown. The mean hours reflect hours employees are scheduled to work, excluding overtime hours.

Table B-1 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for groups of occupations and for levels of job requirements related to occupations in the group. Separate data are also shown for private industry and government workers, and for full-time and part-time workers in all industries. (See appendix C, Generic Leveling Criteria, for more information on job ranking in this survey. Average work levels for published occupation groups and their component occupations are presented in appendix table 3.)

Table B-2 also presents mean straight-time hourly earnings, but for detailed occupations at several levels of job requirements for each detailed occupation.

Table C-1 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and selected occupation characteristics. The occupation characteristics include full-time and part-time status, union and nonunion status, and time or incentive pay status. Union workers' wages are determined through collective bargaining. Time workers' wages are based solely on hourly rate or salary. Incentive workers' wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions and production bonuses.

Table C-2 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and industry division of employers; these are limited to the private sector.

Table C-3 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and the employment size of employers; these are also limited to the private sector.

Table C-4 presents the employment scope of this survey. The occupation employment estimates shown relate to all employers in the area surveyed, not just the surveyed employers.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, San Diego, CA, November 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$16.36	\$6.50	\$9.00	\$13.55	\$20.68	\$29.49
All occupations excluding sales	16.67	6.50	9.09	13.80	21.24	30.34
White-collar occupations	20.22	8.95	11.94	17.37	25.64	35.44
White-collar occupations excluding sales	21.54	10.04	12.76	19.00	26.69	37.33
Professional specialty and technical occupations	25.62	13.56	18.73	24.06	31.57	39.73
Professional specialty occupations	28.10	17.67	21.48	26.38	33.76	41.01
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	28.95	21.41	24.17	28.35	32.21	37.33
Electrical and electronic engineers	30.37	20.43	24.96	30.58	34.29	39.66
Industrial engineers	26.84	20.67	25.00	27.51	29.65	32.60
Mechanical engineers	28.38	19.23	22.58	28.28	33.72	37.33
Engineers, N.E.C.	29.00	22.60	25.09	28.47	30.43	34.85
Mathematical and computer scientists	30.22	21.16	24.91	28.85	34.86	42.24
Computer systems analysts and scientists	30.22	21.16	24.91	28.85	34.86	42.24
Natural scientists	27.01	19.15	20.30	23.71	35.43	43.55
Health related occupations	24.57	18.00	20.34	24.00	26.68	31.66
Registered nurses	23.70	17.84	20.07	23.35	26.68	30.36
Teachers, college and university	37.77	19.85	28.62	36.62	44.74	49.73
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	36.07	15.29	25.00	33.27	41.40	49.92
Teachers, except college and university	30.14	17.97	23.44	30.89	36.83	41.81
Elementary school teachers	31.85	20.68	24.90	31.60	39.00	43.46
Secondary school teachers	31.40	21.58	24.97	31.68	38.06	40.44
Librarians, archivists, and curators	26.23	19.92	21.78	22.37	35.26	35.26
Social scientists and urban planners	27.42	21.58	23.80	25.63	32.23	36.22
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and						
professionals, N.E.C.	21.07	9.98	13.99	20.00	26.07	32.49
Technical writers	19.97	16.43	19.23	20.00	21.40	22.13
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	27.91	15.26	17.23	26.72	30.72	39.61
Technical occupations	17.31	11.32	12.76	16.41	20.14	24.04
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	18.56	11.01	14.07	19.76	24.06	25.64
Licensed practical nurses	14.87	12.41	13.31	14.87	16.85	16.91
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	16.30	9.92	11.52	12.47	18.01	39.24
Electrical and electronic technicians	15.55	10.43	11.80	15.68	17.99	21.68
Drafters	19.84	13.46	14.60	17.34	19.50	40.00
Computer programmers	21.48	16.55	19.73	20.97	23.37	24.36
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	16.84	13.47	15.45	16.41	17.62	23.08
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	29.74	17.02	20.78	25.05	34.90	45.19
Executives, administrators, and managers	35.29	20.61	23.88	29.94	41.81	51.41
Administrators and officials, public administration	33.28	23.88	23.88	27.57	42.42	54.89
Financial managers	33.85	20.92	28.08	32.70	38.95	49.11
Managers, marketing, advertising and public						
relations	33.67	19.23	26.44	33.32	44.00	46.19
Administrators, education and related fields	59.84	38.79	43.09	52.14	79.81	79.81
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	21.98	19.30	20.61	22.83	22.83	24.04
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	37.31	21.63	26.22	30.00	42.70	68.75
Management related occupations	21.87	15.08	17.47	21.19	24.82	30.58
Accountants and auditors	20.43	16.00	17.38	20.00	22.18	28.93
Personnel, training, and labor relations						
specialists	21.77	18.75	20.00	21.16	25.00	25.74
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	19.13	11.50	15.70	20.50	22.71	23.18
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	22.43	10.90	17.36	22.50	26.51	31.28
Sales occupations	13.14	6.17	7.93	11.12	16.10	20.77
Supervisors, sales occupations	17.78	13.33	14.50	17.21	18.56	20.77
Sales occupations, other business services	17.51	9.50	9.50	16.60	24.39	29.49
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	20.63	6.88	11.56	18.73	25.92	39.68
Sales workers, other commodities	11.05	6.05	6.95	9.39	12.39	18.90
Cashiers	10.21	5.75	6.47	8.40	16.10	16.10
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	18.77	15.00	16.67	17.91	19.23	28.12
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12.64	8.40	10.07	12.34	14.42	17.88
Supervisors, general office	17.99	15.05	15.86	18.76	19.00	21.58
Secretaries	13.65	10.20	11.39	12.57	14.73	18.16
Receptionists	9.86	6.00	9.00	10.00	10.92	12.55
Order clerks	9.86	6.81	8.10	8.94	12.25	12.82

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, San Diego, CA, November 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
White-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)						
Personnel clerks except payroll and timekeeping	\$13.34	\$10.07	\$10.96	\$13.00	\$13.52	\$20.41
Library clerks	13.58	11.06	12.58	13.21	15.87	17.95
File clerks	11.47	8.00	8.50	13.24	13.90	13.90
Records clerks, N.E.C.	13.09	10.47	11.55	12.47	13.74	17.04
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.92	10.05	11.23	12.56	15.00	15.82
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	12.89	11.60	12.79	13.44	13.44	14.09
Telephone operators	9.16	6.94	7.41	8.50	10.36	11.89
Production coordinators	16.64	12.35	12.35	15.48	19.61	22.51
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.65	7.01	8.24	9.45	12.79	15.50
Stock and inventory clerks	10.65	6.58	8.50	10.76	12.45	14.20
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	13.90	10.87	12.50	12.95	14.37	19.30
General office clerks	11.54	8.97	9.90	10.92	13.00	14.53
Data entry keyers	11.09	8.81	10.50	10.83	12.57	13.02
Teachers' aides	9.99	8.39	8.39	8.81	11.55	13.34
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	14.16	9.50	11.70	13.92	15.89	18.46
Blue-collar occupations						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13.09	6.56	8.76	12.76	16.59	20.61
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	16.68	10.00	13.19	16.50	20.31	23.70
Automobile mechanics	21.41	16.50	17.76	22.44	23.76	26.06
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	16.59	11.70	13.61	17.85	18.74	20.40
Industrial machinery repairers	17.00	12.46	14.50	18.00	18.05	19.88
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	18.63	14.43	14.64	15.84	20.91	27.12
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	19.33	11.84	18.86	21.68	21.68	21.68
Electricians	13.77	6.75	8.40	14.13	17.17	20.03
Construction trades, N.E.C.	17.76	13.30	15.04	17.80	21.30	21.30
Supervisors, production occupations	14.14	11.27	14.08	14.12	14.60	16.50
Machinists	18.38	9.50	12.00	18.28	25.00	26.45
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	14.17	9.50	10.00	15.78	17.23	18.75
Inspectors, testers, and graders	9.74	6.00	6.97	9.31	11.35	12.38
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.65	12.31	13.88	15.75	17.49	18.69
Laundrying and dry cleaning machine operators	9.99	6.10	7.25	9.08	12.27	14.86
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	6.72	6.00	6.00	6.27	7.87	7.87
Welders and cutters	10.50	5.64	7.47	9.68	13.38	15.75
Assemblers	14.85	11.72	14.06	14.58	15.10	19.55
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	8.45	5.87	6.37	8.18	9.94	11.48
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.06	7.42	7.83	9.92	12.00	12.00
Truck drivers	13.69	8.76	11.14	14.68	16.64	17.57
Bus drivers	14.33	10.16	12.70	15.00	16.64	17.57
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.93	7.36	7.99	11.14	12.97	16.23
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	10.43	6.05	6.85	9.59	13.33	16.08
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	10.53	6.70	7.78	10.19	13.33	13.33
Construction laborers	18.18	10.11	12.00	13.50	25.00	25.00
Production helpers	14.17	5.75	8.85	14.63	20.99	25.00
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	8.55	6.20	6.50	8.23	9.88	11.77
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	12.20	7.00	11.41	13.24	13.50	14.67
Service occupations	8.47	6.25	6.50	6.77	8.87	12.87
Protective service occupations	9.55	5.75	6.19	7.61	11.17	16.50
Firefighting occupations	13.61	6.44	6.98	12.22	18.62	23.98
Police and detectives, public service	17.13	14.46	15.79	16.09	17.50	18.62
Guards and police except public service	21.52	15.96	17.56	23.21	25.09	25.09
Food service occupations	8.47	6.31	6.54	7.00	9.25	13.04
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	7.11	5.72	5.75	6.19	7.52	9.36
Bartenders	12.10	6.76	7.70	13.00	14.83	16.21
Waiters and waitresses	7.01	5.60	5.95	7.29	7.97	8.50
Cooks	5.89	5.68	5.75	5.75	5.88	6.35
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	8.06	5.75	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.40
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.62	5.40	5.93	6.00	7.39	7.88
	7.58	5.60	6.00	7.39	8.19	9.81

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, San Diego, CA, November 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)						
Food service occupations (-Continued)						
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	\$6.12	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$6.01	\$7.13
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.60	5.75	5.75	6.31	7.49	7.70
Health service occupations						
Health aides, except nursing	10.40	7.48	8.48	10.21	12.52	13.20
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	12.08	9.11	10.55	12.48	12.82	14.07
Cleaning and building service occupations						
Maids and housemen	8.72	6.98	7.68	8.50	10.21	10.69
Janitors and cleaners	7.91	5.50	6.14	7.20	9.31	11.18
Personal service occupations						
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	6.96	5.80	6.00	6.75	7.60	8.10
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	7.92	5.50	6.09	7.17	9.52	11.18
Baggage porters and bellhops	7.96	5.75	6.00	7.27	9.28	11.78
Welfare service aides	7.97	5.75	6.57	7.89	9.28	9.51
Early childhood teachers' assistants	6.72	5.50	5.91	6.01	7.02	8.37
Child care workers, N.E.C.	5.82	5.65	5.75	5.75	5.82	6.00
Service occupations, N.E.C.	9.50	6.50	6.50	10.15	12.38	13.13
	8.54	6.00	8.05	8.54	9.19	10.14
	8.53	6.07	7.00	7.95	9.52	12.15
	8.71	5.75	6.37	8.36	11.25	11.98

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, San Diego, CA, November 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	\$14.91	\$6.17	\$8.00	\$12.47	\$18.41	\$26.54	\$21.18	\$10.40	\$13.14	\$18.85	\$25.57	\$36.13
All occupations excluding sales	15.14	6.17	8.01	12.50	18.83	26.79	21.18	10.40	13.14	18.85	25.57	36.13
White-collar occupations	19.01	8.29	11.23	16.10	24.15	32.82	23.12	10.76	13.43	20.61	30.15	39.80
White-collar occupations excluding sales	20.69	9.55	12.50	18.13	26.00	35.26	23.12	10.76	13.43	20.61	30.15	39.80
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.56	12.41	16.85	22.13	28.65	36.24	28.56	17.02	20.91	26.41	34.58	41.95
Professional specialty occupations	26.31	16.61	20.67	25.53	30.87	38.66	30.10	19.92	22.52	28.54	35.92	42.85
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.65	20.67	25.07	30.12	32.60	39.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic engineers	30.41	20.43	24.94	30.58	34.31	39.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial engineers	26.84	20.67	25.00	27.51	29.65	32.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical engineers	28.38	19.23	22.58	28.28	33.72	37.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	29.99	20.20	25.45	30.43	31.44	35.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	31.42	21.16	26.35	30.66	37.11	43.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	31.42	21.16	26.35	30.66	37.11	43.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	28.47	19.15	21.72	23.97	35.48	43.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	25.14	18.28	20.86	25.00	26.69	31.66	22.02	17.02	19.23	21.88	24.53	26.41
Registered nurses	24.03	17.67	20.00	24.00	26.69	30.71	22.18	18.72	20.34	22.25	24.46	25.49
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.88	22.78	30.42	38.39	44.81	49.73
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.96	14.27	28.12	35.11	42.73	55.78
Teachers, except college and university	14.52	9.50	10.16	12.07	13.97	25.02	31.48	20.56	24.86	31.81	37.72	42.09
Elementary school teachers	24.16	12.00	18.36	21.53	31.17	40.08	31.98	20.78	25.14	31.65	39.00	43.46
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	20.80	9.98	13.73	20.00	25.28	35.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical writers	19.97	16.43	19.23	20.00	21.40	22.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	17.39	11.75	13.00	15.87	19.92	24.75	16.99	10.31	12.40	17.42	21.45	23.37
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	18.66	10.52	14.07	19.91	22.93	25.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	15.00	12.50	13.31	15.05	16.85	17.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	17.71	9.58	12.24	12.24	15.64	39.24	14.01	9.92	11.09	12.47	18.01	18.01
Electrical and electronic technicians	15.55	10.43	11.80	15.68	17.99	21.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters	19.84	13.46	14.60	17.34	19.50	40.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers	20.94	16.39	19.73	20.64	22.24	24.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	16.49	12.97	13.47	15.61	17.84	23.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	30.06	16.38	20.92	26.22	35.24	45.19	28.76	17.47	20.24	22.83	32.70	43.09
Executives, administrators, and managers	35.09	20.43	24.68	29.19	40.92	49.83	35.97	20.96	22.83	30.15	42.42	54.89
Administrators and officials, public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.28	23.88	23.88	27.57	42.42	54.89
Financial managers	33.71	20.92	28.08	28.85	43.27	49.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	33.67	19.23	26.44	33.32	44.00	46.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	37.88	23.07	26.33	31.23	44.60	68.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	22.39	14.38	17.32	21.63	25.62	31.28	20.55	15.84	17.47	20.14	22.54	24.10
Accountants and auditors	20.57	16.00	17.38	19.56	22.18	28.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	22.08	18.34	20.00	21.63	25.00	25.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	19.10	11.50	15.70	20.50	22.71	23.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	23.17	10.90	19.17	24.13	28.85	32.46	20.02	16.44	17.24	19.75	23.45	24.82
Sales occupations	13.14	6.17	7.93	11.12	16.10	20.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales occupations	17.78	13.33	14.50	17.21	18.56	20.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations, other business services	17.51	9.50	9.50	16.60	24.39	29.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	20.63	6.88	11.56	18.73	25.92	39.68	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, San Diego, CA, November 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)												
Sales occupations (-Continued)												
Sales workers, other commodities	\$11.05	\$6.05	\$6.95	\$9.39	\$12.39	\$18.90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	10.21	5.75	6.47	8.40	16.10	16.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	18.77	15.00	16.67	17.91	19.23	28.12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including												
clerical	12.64	8.06	9.80	12.45	14.84	18.37	\$12.63	\$9.38	\$10.76	\$12.27	\$13.92	\$16.21
Supervisors, general office	17.99	15.05	15.86	18.76	19.00	21.58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	13.72	10.00	10.60	12.56	15.10	19.45	13.52	11.60	11.68	13.43	14.20	16.07
Receptionists	9.86	6.00	9.00	10.00	10.92	12.55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Order clerks	9.86	6.81	8.10	8.94	12.25	12.82	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personnel clerks except payroll and timekeeping	12.40	10.07	10.96	13.00	13.00	16.45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Library clerks	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.61	11.06	12.94	13.21	15.16	17.95
Records clerks, N.E.C.	13.63	11.78	11.79	12.47	16.78	17.00	12.65	9.97	11.05	11.55	13.30	18.18
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.76	10.00	11.00	12.56	14.25	15.05	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telephone operators	9.16	6.94	7.41	8.50	10.36	11.89	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production coordinators	16.64	12.35	12.35	15.48	19.61	22.51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.65	7.01	8.24	9.45	12.79	15.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	10.66	6.58	7.90	11.20	13.78	14.37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	13.89	10.87	12.45	12.68	13.88	19.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	12.20	8.50	10.05	11.23	13.43	15.77	10.89	9.02	9.72	10.92	11.44	13.49
Data entry keyers	10.70	8.81	10.50	10.83	11.00	11.44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.03	8.39	8.39	8.81	11.84	13.34
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	13.54	8.01	9.50	14.47	15.89	18.27	14.60	10.92	12.27	12.96	15.75	20.19
Blue-collar occupations												
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.67	6.50	8.34	12.00	15.78	19.85	16.84	13.14	14.02	16.23	20.03	21.68
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	21.41	16.50	17.76	22.44	23.76	26.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	16.48	11.70	13.40	16.83	18.87	20.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	16.92	12.46	14.27	18.00	18.05	18.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	18.28	14.43	14.64	15.50	23.72	27.33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	13.15	6.75	7.59	14.13	14.60	19.47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	16.40	13.19	14.02	15.50	18.79	21.08	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production occupations ..	17.94	9.50	10.00	18.28	23.09	26.45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinists	14.17	9.50	10.00	15.78	17.23	18.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.74	6.00	6.97	9.31	11.35	12.38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inspectors, testers, and graders	15.44	12.08	13.88	15.75	17.25	18.69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.89	6.10	7.19	9.08	12.00	14.66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators	6.72	6.00	6.00	6.27	7.87	7.87	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	10.31	5.64	7.35	9.50	13.38	15.11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	14.41	11.72	14.06	14.58	15.00	16.83	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assemblers	8.45	5.87	6.37	8.18	9.94	11.48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	10.06	7.42	7.83	9.92	12.00	12.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.49	8.34	11.00	14.20	16.64	17.57	15.06	11.38	14.90	16.23	16.39	16.84
Truck drivers	14.16	10.00	12.18	14.70	16.64	17.57	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.85	8.59	11.38	16.23	16.23	16.23
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.92	5.94	6.70	8.58	12.10	16.36	13.71	12.15	13.14	13.33	14.67	14.67
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	7.96	5.99	6.70	8.00	9.36	9.79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	18.18	10.11	12.00	13.50	25.00	25.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production helpers	8.55	6.20	6.50	8.23	9.88	11.77	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, San Diego, CA, November 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
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (-Continued)												
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	\$11.60	\$7.00	\$9.56	\$13.24	\$13.50	\$13.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	8.47	6.25	6.50	6.77	8.87	12.87	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations												
Protective service occupations	7.87	5.75	6.00	6.98	8.75	12.03	\$16.05	\$8.79	\$10.67	\$15.79	\$20.86	\$25.09
Firefighting occupations	8.31	6.31	6.55	7.17	9.00	12.52	20.18	15.24	16.60	20.04	23.26	25.97
Police and detectives, public service ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.13	14.46	15.79	16.09	17.50	18.62
Guards and police except public service	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.52	15.96	17.56	23.21	25.09	25.09
Food service occupations	8.36	6.31	6.51	7.00	9.25	12.78	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	6.95	5.72	5.75	6.10	7.48	8.97	11.97	6.19	8.41	12.78	14.83	15.57
Bartenders	11.25	6.50	7.70	12.50	13.00	16.21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	7.01	5.60	5.95	7.29	7.97	8.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooks	5.89	5.68	5.75	5.75	5.88	6.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	8.06	5.75	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.62	5.40	5.93	6.00	7.39	7.88	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	7.59	5.60	6.00	7.44	8.19	9.81	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.12	5.75	5.75	5.75	6.01	7.13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health service occupations	6.51	5.75	5.75	6.22	7.15	7.61	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	10.56	7.23	8.22	10.56	12.58	13.53	9.69	7.82	8.84	10.21	10.21	10.67
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	12.30	9.11	11.19	12.52	13.14	14.37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	8.33	6.84	7.42	8.10	9.06	10.69	9.72	7.82	8.84	10.21	10.21	10.42
Maids and housemen	7.29	5.50	6.00	6.63	8.00	9.71	10.76	8.62	9.69	11.17	11.40	12.95
Janitors and cleaners	6.96	5.80	6.00	6.75	7.60	8.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service occupations	6.95	5.50	5.75	6.50	7.73	8.94	10.76	8.62	9.69	11.17	11.40	12.95
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	7.72	5.75	5.82	7.02	8.99	11.23	9.39	5.91	7.00	8.77	11.78	12.58
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	7.97	5.75	6.57	7.89	9.28	9.51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baggage porters and bellhops	6.90	5.49	6.00	6.00	7.62	9.77	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welfare service aides	5.82	5.65	5.75	5.75	5.82	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	9.50	6.50	6.50	10.15	12.38	13.13	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7.42	5.75	6.00	7.21	8.53	10.03	—	—	—	—	—	—

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, San Diego, CA, November 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	\$17.24	\$7.17	\$10.00	\$14.50	\$21.67	\$30.43	\$10.24	\$5.75	\$6.07	\$7.27	\$10.72	\$16.91
All occupations excluding sales	17.48	7.20	10.12	14.60	22.00	30.89	10.57	5.75	6.00	7.37	11.03	18.53
White-collar occupations	20.88	9.59	12.50	18.22	26.25	35.92	13.82	6.00	6.85	9.48	16.10	26.43
White-collar occupations excluding sales	21.92	10.47	13.03	19.56	27.03	37.60	16.73	6.58	8.60	12.29	20.00	32.67
Professional specialty and technical occupations	25.75	14.07	19.25	24.46	31.66	39.73	23.97	10.06	13.47	20.00	29.59	40.64
Professional specialty occupations	28.19	18.52	21.78	26.51	33.88	40.91	26.99	11.24	15.95	22.59	32.76	41.95
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	28.97	21.41	24.17	28.35	32.23	37.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic engineers	30.52	20.43	25.69	30.58	34.31	39.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial engineers	26.84	20.67	25.00	27.51	29.65	32.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical engineers	28.38	19.23	22.58	28.28	33.72	37.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	29.00	22.60	25.09	28.47	30.43	34.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	30.22	21.16	24.91	28.85	34.86	42.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	30.22	21.16	24.91	28.85	34.86	42.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	27.01	19.15	20.30	23.71	35.43	43.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	24.87	18.07	20.66	25.00	26.69	32.00	22.52	18.00	20.00	21.31	24.00	28.00
Registered nurses	24.08	17.67	20.34	24.52	26.68	30.36	21.40	18.00	20.00	21.07	22.97	24.56
Teachers, college and university	36.81	23.42	28.62	37.82	44.81	47.49	39.77	13.31	23.41	35.40	43.26	70.79
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	32.04	21.32	25.67	30.53	37.44	44.04	40.20	13.01	19.74	36.33	45.02	70.79
Teachers, except college and university	30.26	18.49	23.59	30.90	36.94	42.09	26.16	15.95	15.95	27.27	35.45	38.66
Elementary school teachers	31.85	20.68	24.90	31.60	39.00	43.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary school teachers	31.40	21.58	24.97	31.68	38.06	40.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	26.23	19.92	21.78	22.37	35.26	35.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	27.42	21.58	23.80	25.63	32.23	36.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	22.12	13.73	15.26	21.40	26.07	35.74	17.05	6.34	8.71	12.88	28.80	31.43
Technical writers	19.97	16.43	19.23	20.00	21.40	22.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	17.65	11.85	13.18	16.57	20.55	24.06	12.66	8.15	10.31	12.29	15.45	16.86
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	18.55	10.77	14.07	19.91	24.06	25.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	14.99	12.76	13.31	14.92	16.85	17.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	16.92	10.31	12.24	12.47	18.01	39.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	15.55	10.43	11.80	15.68	17.99	21.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters	19.84	13.46	14.60	17.34	19.50	40.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer programmers	21.48	16.55	19.73	20.97	23.37	24.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	17.52	13.86	16.35	16.41	18.09	23.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	29.94	17.24	20.92	25.34	35.09	45.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	35.44	20.61	24.04	30.00	42.42	51.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators and officials, public administration	33.28	23.88	23.88	27.57	42.42	54.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial managers	33.85	20.92	28.08	32.70	38.95	49.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	33.67	19.23	26.44	33.32	44.00	46.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	61.93	43.09	48.28	60.10	79.81	79.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	21.98	19.30	20.61	22.83	22.83	24.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	37.72	23.07	26.34	31.23	42.70	68.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	21.99	15.08	17.47	21.24	25.00	31.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	20.43	16.00	17.38	20.00	22.18	28.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	21.77	18.75	20.00	21.16	25.00	25.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	19.13	11.50	15.70	20.50	22.71	23.18	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, San Diego, CA, November 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)												
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations (-Continued)												
Management related occupations (-Continued)												
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	\$23.00	\$10.90	\$18.66	\$23.52	\$27.87	\$31.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	14.40	6.90	8.91	12.64	16.98	24.30	\$8.29	\$5.75	\$6.17	\$6.79	\$9.45	\$16.10
Supervisors, sales occupations	17.78	13.33	14.50	17.21	18.56	20.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations, other business services	17.51	9.50	9.50	16.60	24.39	29.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	20.63	6.88	11.56	18.73	25.92	39.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	12.22	6.53	8.59	10.35	13.84	19.88	7.35	5.79	6.17	6.21	8.16	10.00
Cashiers	10.89	6.05	6.76	8.85	16.10	16.10	8.89	5.75	5.75	6.79	10.34	16.10
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	18.77	15.00	16.67	17.91	19.23	28.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12.96	9.00	10.47	12.53	14.64	18.18	9.56	6.00	7.81	8.81	11.28	13.45
Supervisors, general office	17.99	15.05	15.86	18.76	19.00	21.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	13.71	10.28	11.57	12.68	14.76	18.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	10.32	8.27	9.00	10.12	10.92	13.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks	9.88	6.81	8.06	8.94	12.07	12.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel clerks except payroll and timekeeping	13.34	10.07	10.96	13.00	13.52	20.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Library clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.35	6.85	10.17	13.45	15.11	16.62
Records clerks, N.E.C.	13.09	10.47	11.55	12.47	13.74	17.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	13.06	10.10	11.95	13.00	15.00	15.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone operators	9.22	6.94	7.41	8.50	10.36	11.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production coordinators	16.64	12.35	12.35	15.48	19.61	22.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.65	7.01	8.24	9.45	12.79	15.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	11.50	8.50	10.06	11.10	13.60	14.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	13.93	10.87	12.50	13.04	14.37	19.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	11.74	9.02	10.06	10.92	13.02	14.53	9.28	6.00	7.70	9.72	9.72	15.77
Data entry keyers	11.15	8.81	10.50	10.83	12.57	13.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers' aides	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.04	8.39	8.39	8.81	11.94	13.61
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	14.66	10.68	12.46	14.31	16.40	18.61	10.97	7.61	9.23	10.92	12.42	14.29
Blue-collar occupations	13.29	6.76	9.00	13.14	16.64	20.91	10.09	5.90	6.33	8.04	13.50	16.75
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.63	10.00	13.19	16.50	20.27	23.70	18.89	11.03	13.81	19.00	25.00	26.33
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	21.41	16.50	17.76	22.44	23.76	26.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automobile mechanics	16.59	11.70	13.61	17.85	18.74	20.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	17.00	12.46	14.50	18.00	18.05	19.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	18.63	14.43	14.64	15.84	20.91	27.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	19.33	11.84	18.86	21.68	21.68	21.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	12.91	6.75	7.39	14.13	14.50	20.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians	17.76	13.30	15.04	17.80	21.30	21.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction trades, N.E.C.	14.14	11.27	14.08	14.12	14.60	16.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, production occupations	18.38	9.50	12.00	18.28	25.00	26.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists	14.17	9.50	10.00	15.78	17.23	18.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	9.74	6.00	6.97	9.31	11.35	12.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, testers, and graders	15.65	12.31	13.88	15.75	17.49	18.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.08	6.10	7.31	9.24	12.34	14.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	10.50	5.64	7.47	9.68	13.38	15.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders and cutters	14.85	11.72	14.06	14.58	15.10	19.55	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, San Diego, CA, November 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
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (-Continued)												
Assemblers	\$8.62	\$5.86	\$6.77	\$8.51	\$10.21	\$11.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	10.06	7.42	7.83	9.92	12.00	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.90	9.00	11.14	14.73	16.64	17.57	\$10.31	\$5.83	\$6.22	\$10.68	\$12.30	\$13.67
Truck drivers	14.34	10.16	12.76	15.00	16.64	17.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.77	6.20	7.00	9.79	13.33	16.59	8.64	5.90	6.15	6.60	10.72	13.50
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	10.53	6.70	7.78	10.19	13.33	13.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	18.18	10.11	12.00	13.50	25.00	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction laborers	14.17	5.75	8.85	14.63	20.99	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production helpers	8.55	6.20	6.50	8.23	9.88	11.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	10.96	7.42	9.00	10.05	12.54	14.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	12.08	7.00	10.07	13.24	14.67	14.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	9.08	6.28	6.54	7.85	11.65	16.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	10.53	5.75	6.57	8.45	12.58	18.30	7.05	5.75	5.75	6.43	7.55	9.48
Protective service occupations	15.82	6.70	9.25	15.96	20.96	25.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firefighting occupations	17.13	14.46	15.79	16.09	17.50	18.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police and detectives, public service ..	21.52	15.96	17.56	23.21	25.09	25.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards and police except public service	9.39	6.25	6.50	8.00	12.13	14.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food service occupations	7.87	5.75	6.00	7.13	8.02	13.00	6.21	5.67	5.75	5.75	6.20	7.43
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	12.10	6.76	7.70	13.00	14.83	16.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bartenders	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.00	5.60	5.60	5.75	6.22	7.25
Waiters and waitresses	5.91	5.68	5.72	5.75	5.99	6.57	5.88	5.67	5.75	5.75	5.88	6.32
Cooks	7.97	5.75	6.00	7.00	8.97	14.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.22	5.40	5.75	5.93	6.00	8.06
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.18	5.54	6.86	7.63	8.27	9.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.75	5.73	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.68	5.75	6.10	6.50	7.50	7.70	6.48	5.75	5.75	6.00	6.71	7.75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, San Diego, CA, November 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)												
Health service occupations	\$10.38	\$7.42	\$8.39	\$10.21	\$12.52	\$13.20	\$10.67	\$7.83	\$9.09	\$10.12	\$13.53	\$14.07
Health aides, except nursing	12.13	9.11	10.72	12.52	12.61	14.24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.61	6.98	7.61	8.50	10.21	10.69	9.86	7.58	8.45	9.79	10.97	13.53
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.91	5.50	6.14	7.17	9.14	11.18	7.90	5.85	6.58	8.13	9.69	9.69
Maids and housemen	6.99	5.86	6.00	6.75	7.64	8.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.89	5.50	6.00	6.87	9.42	11.40	8.12	6.00	6.58	8.31	9.69	9.69
Personal service occupations	8.48	5.75	5.82	8.33	10.22	12.00	7.30	5.75	6.00	6.50	8.22	9.77
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.92	5.50	5.91	6.15	7.62	8.37
Baggage porters and bellhops	5.82	5.65	5.75	5.75	5.82	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.26	5.75	5.75	6.48	10.43	12.58

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, San Diego, CA, November 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
All occupations	39.7	\$684	\$577	2,001	\$34,497	\$29,741
All occupations excluding sales	39.7	694	583	1,995	34,874	30,002
White-collar occupations	39.5	825	720	1,960	40,924	36,192
White-collar occupations excluding sales	39.4	864	772	1,941	42,557	38,135
Professional specialty and technical occupations	38.7	996	943	1,816	46,773	44,165
Professional specialty occupations	38.3	1,080	1,039	1,756	49,489	47,352
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	40.0	1,159	1,134	2,081	60,273	58,968
Electrical and electronic engineers	40.1	1,223	1,223	2,084	63,602	63,606
Industrial engineers	40.0	1,074	1,100	2,080	55,829	57,221
Mechanical engineers	40.0	1,135	1,131	2,080	59,034	58,828
Engineers, N.E.C.	40.0	1,160	1,139	2,080	60,317	59,214
Mathematical and computer scientists	40.0	1,210	1,154	2,082	62,928	60,008
Computer systems analysts and scientists	40.0	1,210	1,154	2,082	62,928	60,008
Natural scientists	41.1	1,111	959	2,138	57,766	49,847
Health related occupations	38.8	964	902	2,016	50,143	46,904
Registered nurses	39.1	943	934	2,036	49,020	48,572
Teachers, college and university	40.0	1,472	1,513	1,593	58,644	56,415
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	40.0	1,281	1,221	1,576	50,486	49,640
Teachers, except college and university	35.3	1,069	1,051	1,362	41,233	39,439
Elementary school teachers	34.6	1,101	1,076	1,312	41,796	39,580
Secondary school teachers	37.4	1,174	1,148	1,415	44,444	43,631
Librarians, archivists, and curators	40.0	1,049	895	2,070	54,282	46,523
Social scientists and urban planners	40.0	1,097	1,025	1,995	54,688	54,432
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	39.7	878	847	2,044	45,203	43,997
Technical writers	40.0	799	800	2,080	41,546	41,600
Technical occupations	39.9	704	658	2,053	36,226	34,091
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	40.0	742	796	2,080	38,583	41,413
Licensed practical nurses	38.6	579	560	2,007	30,097	29,140
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	40.0	677	499	2,080	35,188	25,938
Electrical and electronic technicians	40.0	622	627	2,080	32,347	32,623
Drafters	40.0	793	694	2,080	41,258	36,067
Computer programmers	39.8	856	839	1,921	41,267	42,931
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	40.2	705	656	2,092	36,654	34,133
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	40.6	1,215	1,020	2,107	63,078	53,009
Executives, administrators, and managers	40.9	1,450	1,249	2,126	75,341	64,967
Administrators and officials, public administration	40.0	1,331	1,103	2,080	69,219	57,346
Financial managers	40.9	1,384	1,356	2,126	71,954	70,530
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	42.1	1,419	1,333	2,191	73,765	69,306
Administrators, education and related fields	40.0	2,477	2,404	2,055	127,240	108,451
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	40.0	879	913	2,080	45,715	47,486
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	41.3	1,556	1,249	2,145	80,917	64,967
Management related occupations	40.1	882	846	2,080	45,729	44,013
Accountants and auditors	39.8	813	800	2,069	42,256	41,600
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	40.0	871	846	2,080	45,283	44,013
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	40.1	767	820	2,086	39,896	42,640
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	40.4	929	906	2,099	48,265	47,091
Sales occupations	40.0	576	500	2,082	29,976	26,000
Supervisors, sales occupations	41.1	731	671	2,139	38,035	34,882
Sales occupations, other business services	40.1	702	542	2,086	36,514	28,179
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	42.6	879	813	2,215	45,691	42,273
Sales workers, other commodities	38.6	471	396	2,005	24,497	20,592
Cashiers	39.9	435	354	2,076	22,608	18,416
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	41.0	770	716	2,132	40,029	37,254
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39.8	516	500	2,031	26,335	25,938
Supervisors, general office	41.5	747	750	2,158	38,839	39,021
Secretaries	39.9	546	507	2,060	28,235	26,125
Receptionists	39.0	403	398	1,869	19,291	20,205
Order clerks	39.7	392	358	2,066	20,404	18,590
Personnel clerks except payroll and timekeeping	40.0	533	520	2,080	27,738	27,040
Records clerks, N.E.C.	39.9	523	499	2,074	27,149	25,938

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, San Diego, CA, November 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
White-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)						
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	39.8	\$520	\$520	2,018	\$26,362	\$27,040
Telephone operators	39.3	363	340	2,045	18,862	17,680
Production coordinators	39.1	651	619	2,035	33,871	32,197
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	39.6	422	353	2,059	21,925	18,380
Stock and inventory clerks	40.0	460	444	2,080	23,913	23,077
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	39.7	553	507	2,063	28,740	26,380
General office clerks	39.9	469	437	1,996	23,437	22,707
Data entry keyers	40.0	446	433	1,482	16,518	21,840
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	39.8	583	568	1,980	29,015	28,334
Blue-collar occupations						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40.0	531	525	2,070	27,512	27,326
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	40.0	665	660	2,080	34,588	34,320
Automobile mechanics	40.0	856	898	2,080	44,535	46,680
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	40.0	664	714	2,080	34,508	37,120
Industrial machinery repairers	40.0	680	720	2,080	35,365	37,440
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	40.0	745	633	2,080	38,753	32,938
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	40.0	773	867	2,080	40,213	45,094
Electricians	40.0	516	565	2,080	26,853	29,391
Construction trades, N.E.C.	40.0	711	712	2,080	36,947	37,020
Supervisors, production occupations	39.8	563	565	2,072	29,299	29,377
Machinists	40.2	739	731	2,091	38,434	38,022
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	40.0	567	631	2,080	29,476	32,831
Inspectors, testers, and graders	40.0	390	373	2,080	20,267	19,370
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40.0	626	630	2,080	32,544	32,760
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	39.7	400	361	2,057	20,744	18,762
Welders and cutters	39.8	418	387	2,071	21,738	20,124
Assemblers	40.0	594	583	2,080	30,893	30,336
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	39.9	344	340	2,052	17,693	17,701
Transportation and material moving occupations	38.7	389	397	2,011	20,235	20,634
Truck drivers	40.5	563	600	2,106	29,264	31,200
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	40.7	583	600	2,116	30,335	31,200
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	40.0	431	392	2,046	22,039	20,363
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	40.0	421	407	2,080	21,899	21,185
Construction laborers	40.0	727	540	2,080	37,807	28,080
Production helpers	40.0	567	585	2,080	29,480	30,428
Stock handlers and baggers	40.0	342	329	2,080	17,794	17,123
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	40.0	438	402	2,080	22,786	20,908
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	40.0	483	530	2,080	25,131	27,541
Service occupations	40.0	363	314	2,080	18,881	16,328
Protective service occupations	39.9	420	327	2,052	21,611	16,756
Firefighting occupations	41.9	664	697	2,159	34,158	35,809
Police and detectives, public service	53.0	908	853	2,756	47,214	44,344
Guards and police except public service	40.4	868	937	2,099	45,157	48,743
Food service occupations	39.9	375	320	2,075	19,480	16,640
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	39.4	310	270	2,017	15,863	14,040
Waiters and waitresses	39.9	483	520	2,036	24,626	27,040
Cooks	38.3	226	229	1,992	11,771	11,895
Kitchen workers, food preparation	39.7	317	280	2,066	16,466	14,560
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	40.0	327	305	2,080	17,012	15,861
	39.5	264	260	1,927	12,881	12,896

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, San Diego, CA, November 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
Service occupations (-Continued)						
Health service occupations	39.2	\$407	\$408	2,038	\$21,144	\$21,237
Health aides, except nursing	39.4	477	501	2,046	24,821	26,042
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	39.0	336	328	2,029	17,469	17,063
Cleaning and building service occupations	39.7	315	284	2,057	16,277	14,645
Maids and housemen	38.9	272	256	2,022	14,129	13,313
Janitors and cleaners	39.9	315	275	2,062	16,273	14,047
Personal service occupations	37.5	318	288	1,870	15,849	14,332
Baggage porters and bellhops	39.8	232	230	2,068	12,040	11,960

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

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, San Diego, CA, November 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	\$16.36	\$14.91	\$21.18	\$17.24	\$10.24
All occupations excluding sales	16.67	15.14	21.18	17.48	10.57
White-collar occupations	20.22	19.01	23.12	20.88	13.82
Level 1	7.24	7.24	—	7.91	6.46
Level 2	8.68	8.52	—	9.01	7.23
Level 3	9.91	9.85	10.19	10.53	8.56
Level 4	12.54	12.76	11.80	12.66	11.27
Level 5	14.05	14.26	13.58	14.12	12.45
Level 6	16.69	17.02	15.57	16.71	—
Level 7	18.18	18.08	18.47	18.36	16.00
Level 8	23.60	20.83	26.96	23.66	21.83
Level 9	27.11	24.24	29.97	27.11	27.24
Level 10	28.24	27.72	28.90	28.00	—
Level 11	30.76	29.97	32.89	30.53	—
Level 12	35.71	35.45	37.74	35.71	—
Level 13	49.33	45.41	—	49.34	—
Level 14	62.00	62.70	—	62.00	—
Not able to be leveled	22.91	18.70	31.84	20.68	28.53
White-collar occupations excluding sales	21.54	20.69	23.12	21.92	16.73
Level 1	8.18	8.18	—	—	—
Level 2	8.81	8.68	—	9.13	7.34
Level 3	10.14	10.13	10.19	10.48	9.13
Level 4	12.48	12.83	11.80	12.53	11.88
Level 5	14.02	14.24	13.58	14.07	12.78
Level 6	16.45	16.74	15.57	16.45	—
Level 7	18.59	18.65	18.47	18.85	16.00
Level 8	24.01	21.10	26.96	24.09	21.83
Level 9	27.27	24.29	29.97	27.27	27.24
Level 10	28.10	27.36	28.90	27.83	—
Level 11	30.67	29.83	32.89	30.43	—
Level 12	35.71	35.45	37.74	35.71	—
Level 13	49.33	45.41	—	49.34	—
Level 14	62.00	62.70	—	62.00	—
Not able to be leveled	22.91	18.70	31.84	20.68	28.53
Professional specialty and technical occupations	25.62	23.56	28.56	25.75	23.97
Professional specialty occupations	28.10	26.31	30.10	28.19	26.99
Level 7	19.53	20.40	17.93	20.22	16.35
Level 8	25.89	22.80	27.65	26.00	22.77
Level 9	29.29	24.91	32.10	29.21	30.99
Level 10	29.14	27.01	30.90	28.70	—
Level 11	32.57	31.79	33.76	32.32	—
Level 12	33.92	33.99	—	33.92	—
Level 13	45.63	45.63	—	45.53	—
Not able to be leveled	22.25	15.80	35.20	17.88	29.02
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	28.95	29.65	—	28.97	—
Level 9	24.61	24.61	—	24.61	—
Level 11	29.71	30.03	—	29.78	—
Level 12	32.73	32.73	—	32.73	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	30.22	31.42	—	30.22	—
Level 11	28.99	31.56	—	28.99	—
Natural scientists	27.01	28.47	—	27.01	—
Health related occupations	24.57	25.14	22.02	24.87	22.52
Level 8	22.39	—	20.67	22.61	—
Level 9	25.28	25.53	—	25.40	—
Teachers, college and university	37.77	—	38.88	36.81	39.77
Level 9	36.57	—	—	—	—
Level 10	32.61	—	33.86	—	—
Level 11	40.18	—	40.90	39.79	—
Teachers, except college and university	30.14	14.52	31.48	30.26	26.16
Level 8	29.40	—	29.40	29.38	—
Level 9	33.43	26.53	33.62	33.38	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	26.23	—	—	26.23	—
Social scientists and urban planners	27.42	—	—	27.42	—

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, San Diego, CA, November 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	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	\$21.07	\$20.80	—	\$22.12	\$17.05
Level 8	19.57	19.57	—	19.57	—
Not able to be leveled	17.44	15.62	—	17.68	17.05
Technical occupations	17.31	17.39	\$16.99	17.65	12.66
Level 4	12.04	12.19	11.78	11.96	12.35
Level 5	14.60	14.60	—	14.80	—
Level 6	16.78	16.96	—	16.77	—
Level 7	18.58	17.95	—	18.58	—
Level 8	18.78	18.86	—	18.78	—
Level 9	23.51	23.15	—	23.51	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	29.74	30.06	28.76	29.94	—
Level 5	14.41	14.61	—	14.61	—
Level 7	17.87	17.53	—	17.87	—
Level 8	19.96	19.87	—	19.99	—
Level 9	23.25	24.02	21.77	23.49	—
Level 10	27.43	27.93	—	27.43	—
Level 11	27.13	27.05	—	26.92	—
Level 12	37.40	37.10	38.68	37.40	—
Level 13	52.11	45.14	—	52.11	—
Level 14	63.09	63.91	—	63.09	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	35.29	35.09	35.97	35.44	—
Level 7	17.63	17.63	—	17.63	—
Level 9	24.20	25.04	—	24.44	—
Level 10	28.45	27.86	—	28.45	—
Level 11	27.53	27.49	—	27.21	—
Level 12	37.10	36.70	38.68	37.10	—
Level 13	52.11	45.14	—	52.11	—
Level 14	65.26	66.35	—	65.26	—
Management related occupations	21.87	22.39	20.55	21.99	—
Level 5	14.41	14.61	—	14.61	—
Level 7	18.08	—	—	18.08	—
Level 8	19.77	19.60	—	19.79	—
Level 9	22.13	22.82	20.76	22.33	—
Level 10	26.43	28.04	—	26.43	—
Level 11	26.39	26.39	—	26.39	—
Sales occupations	13.14	13.14	—	14.40	8.29
Level 1	6.81	6.81	—	—	6.31
Level 3	9.53	9.53	—	10.65	8.03
Level 4	12.66	12.66	—	12.97	10.61
Level 5	14.49	14.49	—	14.91	—
Level 6	18.87	18.87	—	18.87	—
Level 7	15.86	15.86	—	15.86	—
Level 8	19.40	19.40	—	19.40	—
Level 9	23.77	23.77	—	23.77	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12.64	12.64	12.63	12.96	9.56
Level 1	8.18	8.18	—	—	—
Level 2	8.78	8.67	—	9.08	7.32
Level 3	10.14	10.13	10.19	10.48	9.13
Level 4	12.59	12.99	11.80	12.64	11.68
Level 5	13.88	14.08	13.61	13.91	—
Level 6	15.62	15.93	14.96	15.95	—
Level 7	17.58	17.41	18.16	17.80	—
Blue-collar occupations	13.09	12.67	16.84	13.29	10.09
Level 1	6.88	6.88	—	6.97	6.61
Level 2	8.10	8.10	—	7.98	—
Level 3	10.65	10.40	—	10.50	12.59
Level 4	11.57	11.36	—	11.40	—
Level 5	14.47	14.38	15.09	14.48	—
Level 6	15.37	15.12	—	15.37	—

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, San Diego, CA, November 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)					
Level 7	\$18.20	\$17.69	\$20.13	\$18.22	—
Level 8	20.53	20.50	—	20.28	—
Level 9	23.64	23.64	—	23.64	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.68	16.29	19.23	16.63	\$18.89
Level 2	7.98	7.98	—	7.98	—
Level 3	11.58	11.58	—	9.94	—
Level 4	11.85	11.85	—	11.80	—
Level 5	14.94	14.91	—	14.94	—
Level 6	15.71	15.29	—	15.72	—
Level 7	18.51	17.99	20.59	18.45	—
Level 8	20.95	20.96	—	20.69	—
Level 9	24.20	24.20	—	24.20	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.99	9.89	—	10.08	—
Level 1	6.56	6.56	—	6.47	—
Level 2	7.83	7.83	—	7.83	—
Level 3	10.07	10.07	—	10.07	—
Level 4	10.09	10.09	—	10.09	—
Level 5	12.16	12.02	—	12.16	—
Level 6	13.95	13.95	—	13.95	—
Level 7	17.03	16.50	—	17.03	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.69	13.49	15.06	13.90	10.31
Level 3	10.29	10.22	—	—	—
Level 4	13.49	13.29	—	13.47	—
Level 5	14.93	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.43	9.92	13.71	10.77	8.64
Level 1	7.11	7.11	—	7.37	6.45
Level 2	8.63	8.63	—	8.26	—
Level 3	10.99	10.30	—	11.21	—
Level 4	11.73	11.22	—	11.22	—
Level 5	15.62	15.95	—	15.62	—
Service occupations	9.55	7.87	16.05	10.53	7.05
Level 1	6.53	6.32	8.68	6.73	6.31
Level 2	7.45	7.19	9.62	7.60	7.31
Level 3	7.62	7.15	11.23	7.73	7.18
Level 4	10.04	9.64	12.78	10.37	7.84
Level 5	12.69	11.85	15.00	12.68	—
Level 6	14.18	—	—	14.21	—
Level 7	19.20	—	20.13	19.20	—
Level 8	19.87	—	20.38	19.87	—
Protective service occupations	13.61	8.31	20.18	15.82	—
Level 3	9.12	8.33	—	9.13	—
Level 4	12.10	10.92	—	12.00	—
Level 7	20.24	—	20.28	20.24	—
Level 8	20.38	—	20.38	20.38	—
Food service occupations	7.11	6.95	11.97	7.87	6.21
Level 1	6.22	6.22	—	6.41	6.12
Level 2	6.83	6.81	—	7.05	6.36
Level 3	6.87	6.81	—	7.02	6.55
Level 4	7.93	7.93	—	9.26	—

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, San Diego, CA, November 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	\$10.40	\$10.56	\$9.69	\$10.38	\$10.67
Level 3	8.26	7.89	—	8.11	8.82
Level 4	10.49	10.48	—	10.44	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.91	7.29	10.76	7.91	7.90
Level 1	7.21	6.68	—	7.07	8.06
Level 2	8.39	7.19	—	8.60	—
Level 3	7.49	6.76	—	7.49	—
Level 4	9.71	—	—	9.71	—
Personal service occupations	7.96	7.72	9.39	8.48	7.30
Level 1	6.08	6.01	—	—	6.14
Level 2	6.87	6.55	—	—	—
Level 3	7.15	6.91	—	—	7.43
Level 4	9.30	8.82	—	9.46	—

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

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, San Diego, CA, November 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:					
Electrical and electronic engineers	\$30.37	\$30.41	—	\$30.52	—
Industrial engineers	26.84	26.84	—	26.84	—
Mechanical engineers	28.38	28.38	—	28.38	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	29.00	29.99	—	29.00	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	30.22	31.42	—	30.22	—
Level 11	28.99	31.56	—	28.99	—
Registered nurses	23.70	24.03	\$22.18	24.08	\$21.40
Level 8	22.34	—	20.67	—	—
Level 9	25.35	25.66	—	25.59	—
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	36.07	—	37.96	32.04	40.20
Level 10	32.53	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	31.85	24.16	31.98	31.85	—
Level 9	33.68	27.35	33.83	33.68	—
Secondary school teachers	31.40	—	—	31.40	—
Technical writers	19.97	19.97	—	19.97	—
Technical occupations:					
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	18.56	18.66	—	18.55	—
Licensed practical nurses	14.87	15.00	—	14.99	—
Level 6	15.52	15.64	—	15.52	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	16.30	17.71	14.01	16.92	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	15.55	15.55	—	15.55	—
Drafters	19.84	19.84	—	19.84	—
Computer programmers	21.48	20.94	—	21.48	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	16.84	16.49	—	17.52	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations:					
Administrators and officials, public administration	33.28	—	33.28	33.28	—
Financial managers	33.85	33.71	—	33.85	—
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	33.67	33.67	—	33.67	—
Administrators, education and related fields	59.84	—	—	61.93	—
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	21.98	—	—	21.98	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	37.31	37.88	—	37.72	—
Level 9	25.55	26.23	—	26.23	—
Level 10	28.43	28.30	—	28.43	—
Level 11	28.77	28.77	—	28.77	—
Level 12	35.00	34.79	—	35.00	—
Level 13	46.35	—	—	46.35	—
Level 14	72.17	72.17	—	72.17	—
Accountants and auditors	20.43	20.57	—	20.43	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	21.77	22.08	—	21.77	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	19.13	19.10	—	19.13	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	22.43	23.17	20.02	23.00	—
Level 8	19.30	—	—	19.15	—
Level 9	22.12	23.46	—	22.89	—
Sales occupations:					
Supervisors, sales occupations	17.78	17.78	—	17.78	—
Level 8	19.77	19.77	—	19.77	—
Sales occupations, other business services	17.51	17.51	—	17.51	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	20.63	20.63	—	20.63	—
Level 4	20.29	20.29	—	20.29	—
Sales workers, other commodities	11.05	11.05	—	12.22	7.35
Level 4	10.00	10.00	—	10.64	—
Cashiers	10.21	10.21	—	10.89	8.89
Level 1	6.80	6.80	—	—	—
Level 3	9.16	9.16	—	9.97	8.14
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	18.77	18.77	—	18.77	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical:					
Supervisors, general office	17.99	17.99	—	17.99	—
Secretaries	13.65	13.72	13.52	13.71	—
Level 4	11.74	11.36	12.40	11.79	—
Level 5	13.77	13.34	—	13.76	—

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, San Diego, CA, November 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)					
Secretaries (-Continued)					
Level 6	\$17.68	\$18.46	—	\$17.68	—
Level 7	19.74	19.91	—	19.74	—
Receptionists	9.86	9.86	—	10.32	—
Level 3	10.79	10.79	—	10.79	—
Order clerks	9.86	9.86	—	9.88	—
Personnel clerks except payroll and timekeeping	13.34	12.40	—	13.34	—
Library clerks	13.58	—	\$13.61	—	\$12.35
File clerks	11.47	—	—	—	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	13.09	13.63	12.65	13.09	—
Level 4	12.33	13.69	—	12.33	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.92	12.76	—	13.06	—
Level 4	12.91	12.91	—	12.91	—
Level 5	13.63	13.89	—	13.63	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	12.89	—	—	—	—
Telephone operators	9.16	9.16	—	9.22	—
Production coordinators	16.64	16.64	—	16.64	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.65	10.65	—	10.65	—
Stock and inventory clerks	10.65	10.66	—	11.50	—
Level 4	12.76	13.87	—	12.76	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	13.90	13.89	—	13.93	—
General office clerks	11.54	12.20	10.89	11.74	9.28
Level 4	10.81	10.37	11.01	10.93	—
Data entry keyers	11.09	10.70	—	11.15	—
Teachers' aides	9.99	—	10.03	—	10.04
Level 3	9.66	—	9.66	—	9.66
Level 4	10.99	—	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	14.16	13.54	14.60	14.66	10.97
Level 5	14.40	—	—	14.69	—
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	27.91	—	—	—	—
Blue-collar occupations:					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations:					
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	21.41	21.41	—	21.41	—
Automobile mechanics	16.59	16.48	—	16.59	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	17.00	16.92	—	17.00	—
Level 7	17.79	17.74	—	17.79	—
Industrial machinery repairers	18.63	18.28	—	18.63	—
Level 7	18.28	18.28	—	18.28	—
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	19.33	—	—	19.33	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	13.77	13.15	—	12.91	—
Electricians	17.76	16.40	—	17.76	—
Level 7	17.59	—	—	17.59	—
Construction trades, N.E.C.	14.14	—	—	14.14	—
Supervisors, production occupations	18.38	17.94	—	18.38	—
Machinists	14.17	14.17	—	14.17	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.74	9.74	—	9.74	—
Inspectors, testers, and graders	15.65	15.44	—	15.65	—
Level 7	17.52	17.52	—	17.52	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors:					
Laundrying and dry cleaning machine operators ..	6.72	6.72	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	10.50	10.31	—	10.50	—
Level 4	9.88	9.88	—	9.88	—
Welders and cutters	14.85	14.41	—	14.85	—
Level 7	16.61	—	—	16.61	—
Assemblers	8.45	8.45	—	8.62	—
Level 1	6.57	6.57	—	—	—
Level 2	8.12	8.12	—	8.12	—
Level 3	9.25	9.25	—	9.25	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	10.06	10.06	—	10.06	—

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, San Diego, CA, November 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
Blue-collar occupations: (-Continued)					
Transportation and material moving occupations:					
Truck drivers	\$14.33	\$14.16	—	\$14.34	—
Level 4	13.49	13.29	—	13.47	—
Bus drivers	10.93	—	\$13.85	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers:					
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	10.53	7.96	—	10.53	—
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	18.18	18.18	—	18.18	—
Construction laborers	14.17	—	—	14.17	—
Production helpers	8.55	8.55	—	8.55	—
Stock handlers and baggers	—	—	—	10.96	—
Level 4	12.07	12.07	—	12.16	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	12.20	11.60	—	12.08	—
Level 3	11.13	11.13	—	—	—
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	8.47	8.47	—	9.08	—
Level 1	6.78	6.78	—	—	—
Service occupations:					
Protective service occupations:					
Firefighting occupations	17.13	—	17.13	17.13	—
Police and detectives, public service	21.52	—	21.52	21.52	—
Guards and police except public service	8.47	8.36	—	9.39	—
Level 3	8.33	8.33	—	8.33	—
Food service occupations:					
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	12.10	11.25	—	12.10	—
Bartenders	7.01	7.01	—	—	\$6.00
Waiters and waitresses	5.89	5.89	—	5.91	5.88
Level 1	5.99	5.99	—	—	6.00
Level 3	5.83	5.83	—	—	—
Cooks	8.06	8.06	—	7.97	—
Level 3	7.57	7.57	—	—	—
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	6.62	6.62	—	—	6.22
Level 1	6.24	6.24	—	—	6.22
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.58	7.59	—	8.18	—
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	6.12	6.12	—	—	5.75
Level 1	5.93	5.93	—	—	5.75
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.60	6.51	—	6.68	6.48

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, San Diego, CA, November 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)					
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C. (-Continued)					
Level 1	\$6.39	\$6.39	—	\$6.55	\$6.09
Health service occupations:					
Health aides, except nursing	12.08	12.30	—	12.13	—
Level 4	11.69	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.72	8.33	\$9.72	8.61	9.86
Level 3	8.09	7.82	—	—	8.82
Level 4	8.97	8.18	—	8.77	—
Cleaning and building service occupations:					
Maids and housemen	6.96	6.96	—	6.99	—
Level 1	6.55	6.55	—	6.60	—
Level 2	6.94	6.94	—	6.89	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.92	6.95	10.76	7.89	8.12
Level 1	7.46	6.75	—	7.26	—
Level 2	9.61	—	—	—	—
Level 3	7.51	—	—	7.51	—
Personal service occupations:					
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	7.97	7.97	—	—	—
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	6.72	6.90	—	—	6.92
Level 1	6.09	—	—	—	—
Baggage porters and bellhops	5.82	5.82	—	5.82	—
Welfare service aides	9.50	9.50	—	—	—
Early childhood teachers' assistants	8.54	—	—	—	—
Child care workers, N.E.C.	8.53	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	8.71	7.42	—	—	8.26

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and selected characteristics, all industries, San Diego, CA, November 1998

Occupational group ²	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
All occupations	\$17.24	\$10.24	\$18.13	\$15.57	\$16.40	\$15.08
All occupations excluding sales	17.48	10.57	18.34	15.86	16.69	14.85
White-collar occupations	20.88	13.82	20.88	19.92	20.44	15.29
White-collar excluding sales	21.92	16.73	21.46	21.58	21.55	-
Professional specialty and technical occupations	25.75	23.97	27.89	24.04	25.62	-
Professional specialty occupations	28.19	26.99	29.54	26.91	28.10	-
Technical occupations	17.65	12.66	18.55	16.86	17.31	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	29.94	-	21.69	31.21	29.71	-
Sales occupations	14.40	8.29	12.78	13.20	12.42	15.18
Administrative support including clerical occupations	12.96	9.56	12.81	12.53	12.64	-
Blue-collar occupations	13.29	10.09	15.08	12.27	13.01	15.76
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.63	18.89	17.73	16.02	16.60	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.08	-	11.65	9.79	9.99	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.90	10.31	13.09	13.99	13.84	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.77	8.64	12.25	9.53	10.42	-
Service occupations	10.53	7.05	13.71	7.73	9.55	-

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and industry division, private industry, all workers², San Diego, CA, November 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	\$14.91	-	-	-	\$16.14	-	\$18.12	-	-	-
All occupations excluding sales	15.14	-	-	-	15.99	-	18.12	-	-	-
White-collar occupations	19.01	-	-	-	22.80	-	19.49	-	-	-
White-collar excluding sales	20.69	-	-	-	23.02	-	19.58	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.56	-	-	-	23.21	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty occupations	26.31	-	-	-	26.68	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	17.39	-	-	-	16.59	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	30.06	-	-	-	32.92	-	29.54	-	-	-
Sales occupations	13.14	-	-	-	20.41	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	12.64	-	-	-	12.44	-	15.28	-	-	-
Blue-collar occupations	12.67	-	-	-	11.99	-	18.65	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.29	-	-	-	14.92	-	22.67	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.89	-	-	-	10.10	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.49	-	-	-	-	-	11.36	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.92	-	-	-	8.21	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	7.87	-	-	-	9.09	-	-	-	-	-

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.

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NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-3. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and establishment employment size, private industry, all workers², San Diego, CA, November 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	\$14.91	\$14.28	\$15.10	\$13.57	\$17.14
All occupations excluding sales	15.14	14.20	15.41	13.74	17.40
White-collar occupations	19.01	18.55	19.12	17.60	20.69
White-collar excluding sales	20.69	20.20	20.79	19.98	21.41
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.56	25.98	23.16	23.07	23.21
Professional specialty occupations	26.31	30.08	25.67	26.35	25.40
Technical occupations	17.39	15.67	17.65	18.49	17.00
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	30.06	25.13	31.31	29.82	32.76
Sales occupations	13.14	14.81	12.55	12.70	11.91
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	12.64	12.54	12.66	12.76	12.56
Blue-collar occupations	12.67	13.50	12.32	12.02	12.82
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.29	18.16	15.64	15.71	15.54
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.89	9.17	10.05	9.68	10.64
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.49	14.97	11.45	10.95	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.92	9.65	10.07	9.57	10.81
Service occupations	7.87	7.64	7.94	7.47	8.98

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.

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NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-4. Number of workers¹ represented by occupational group, San Diego, CA, November 1998

Occupational group ²	All workers		
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	519,451	383,286	136,165
All occupations excluding sales	473,624	337,459	136,165
White-collar occupations	294,938	193,210	101,727
White-collar excluding sales	249,110	147,383	101,727
Professional specialty and technical occupations	119,962	59,930	60,032
Professional specialty occupations	96,293	41,714	54,578
Technical occupations	23,670	18,216	5,454
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	38,661	28,289	10,372
Sales occupations	45,827	45,827	—
Administrative support including clerical occupations	90,487	59,164	31,323
Blue-collar occupations	110,581	99,894	10,686
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40,366	35,131	5,234
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	28,145	27,843	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12,807	10,945	1,862
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	29,262	25,975	3,287
Service occupations	113,933	90,181	23,751

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.

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categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

The overall design of the survey includes questions of scope, frame, and sample selection.

Survey scope

This survey 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 San Diego, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes San Diego County, CA.

Sampling frame

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

ployment sampling at each stage. The first stage of sample selection was a probability sample of establishments. The sample of establishments was drawn by first stratifying the sampling frame by industry and ownership. The number of sample establishments allocated to each stratum is approximately proportional to the stratum employment. Each sampled establishment is selected within a stratum with a probability proportional to its employment. Use of this technique means that the larger an establishment's employment, the greater its chance of selection. Weights were applied to each establishment when the data were tabulated so that it represents similar units (by industry and employment size) in the economy 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. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to follow-up and update data.

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 es-

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 MOGs:

- 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

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

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 data were collected over several months. For

each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment's most recent information at the time of collection. The payroll reference month shown in the tables reflects the average date of this information for all sample units.

Earnings

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

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

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

- Shift differentials, defined as extra payment for working a schedule that varies from the norm, such as night or weekend work
- Premium pay for overtime, holidays, and weekends
- Bonuses not directly tied to production (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 and occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate the individual establishments or occupations into the various data series. Some of the establishments surveyed could not supply or refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member, 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 that were additionally defined by major occupation group and job level.

Establishments that were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey 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.

Survey response

	Establishments
Total in sample	475
Responding	265
Out of business or not in survey scope	38
Unable or refused to provide data	172

Some surveys may have a high nonresponse rate for the all industries or private industry iterations. Such instances are noted in the bulletin table footnotes.

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 nonresponding 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, San Diego, CA, November 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	2,790	259	86	173	107	66
Private industry	2,699	230	84	146	103	43
Goods-producing industries	595	65	17	48	31	17
Mining	2	1	-	1	1	-
Construction	144	9	7	2	2	-
Manufacturing	449	55	10	45	28	17
Service-producing industries	2,104	165	67	98	72	26
Transportation and public utilities	159	18	8	10	6	4
Wholesale and retail trade	934	54	28	26	24	2
Finance, insurance and real estate	147	9	2	7	5	2
Services	864	84	29	55	37	18
State and local government	91	29	2	27	4	23

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, San Diego, CA, November 1998

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	2.2	2.9	2.7
All occupations excluding sales	2.4	3.2	2.7
White-collar occupations	2.2	3.0	3.2
White-collar occupations excluding sales	2.2	3.1	3.2
Professional specialty and technical occupations	2.0	3.1	2.5
Professional specialty occupations	2.0	3.2	2.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	3.0	3.1	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	6.6	6.7	—
Industrial engineers	2.8	2.8	—
Mechanical engineers	9.0	9.0	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	6.1	6.5	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	5.7	5.8	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	5.7	5.8	—
Natural scientists	10.4	10.5	—
Health related occupations	3.1	3.6	1.2
Registered nurses	3.2	3.8	1.2
Teachers, college and university	7.8	—	8.4
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	13.2	—	14.4
Teachers, except college and university	3.0	12.4	2.0
Elementary school teachers	2.8	13.6	2.9
Secondary school teachers	2.8	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	8.4	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	3.9	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	9.9	11.3	—
Technical writers	3.9	3.9	—
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	7.4	—	—
Technical occupations	3.4	4.0	6.3
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	9.2	11.7	—
Licensed practical nurses	3.6	3.9	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	10.4	14.9	10.5
Electrical and electronic technicians	11.2	11.2	—
Drafters	13.6	13.6	—
Computer programmers	3.0	4.0	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	4.9	6.7	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	4.7	5.0	11.0
Executives, administrators, and managers	5.7	6.1	14.5
Administrators and officials, public administration	16.9	—	16.9
Financial managers	8.7	12.3	—
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	11.6	11.6	—
Administrators, education and related fields	15.7	—	—
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	2.9	—	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	8.0	8.4	—
Management related occupations	3.5	4.2	5.0
Accountants and auditors	3.4	3.8	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	2.4	2.3	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	8.4	8.7	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	6.5	8.2	5.3
Sales occupations	4.4	4.4	—
Supervisors, sales occupations	8.9	8.9	—
Sales occupations, other business services	16.1	16.1	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	12.8	12.8	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.4	7.4	—
Cashiers	6.0	6.0	—
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	8.1	8.1	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1.7	2.2	2.8
Supervisors, general office	3.6	3.6	—
Secretaries	4.1	5.7	4.6
Receptionists	5.2	5.2	—

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, San Diego, CA, November 1998 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
White-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)			
Order clerks	8.3	8.3	—
Personnel clerks except payroll and timekeeping	6.2	5.3	—
Library clerks	5.9	—	6.1
File clerks	11.3	—	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	5.5	5.4	8.0
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	2.6	2.7	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	3.7	—	—
Telephone operators	7.2	7.2	—
Production coordinators	11.1	11.1	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.5	8.5	—
Stock and inventory clerks	5.8	8.4	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	4.7	4.9	—
General office clerks	4.9	7.1	3.9
Data entry keyers	3.9	3.9	—
Teachers' aides	4.8	—	5.0
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	6.6	10.2	8.3
Blue-collar occupations			
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2.9	3.2	4.9
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	2.7	2.9	3.9
Automobile mechanics	6.8	6.8	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	4.7	4.9	—
Industrial machinery repairers	5.1	5.3	—
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	7.9	9.9	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	10.0	—	—
Electricians	11.8	12.7	—
Construction trades, N.E.C.	5.2	6.3	—
Supervisors, production occupations	3.2	—	—
Machinists	13.4	14.0	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	11.5	11.5	—
Inspectors, testers, and graders	8.6	8.6	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.1	3.4	—
Laundry and dry cleaning machine operators	4.5	4.5	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	5.6	5.6	—
Welders and cutters	10.1	10.5	—
Assemblers	4.4	4.3	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	5.3	5.3	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.4	6.4	—
Truck drivers	6.5	7.8	3.3
Bus drivers	6.1	6.9	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14.6	—	6.5
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	5.1	5.8	3.2
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	8.2	3.4	—
Construction laborers	18.3	18.3	—
Production helpers	20.3	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	8.3	8.3	—
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	5.8	8.5	—
8.2	8.2	—	
Service occupations			
Protective service occupations	3.6	2.4	4.1
Firefighting occupations	12.7	6.9	3.3
Police and detectives, public service	4.6	—	4.6
Guards and police except public service	4.6	—	4.6
Food service occupations	8.0	7.8	—
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	2.4	2.2	8.3
Bartenders	10.1	13.3	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.2	4.2	—
Cooks	0.8	0.8	—
7.0	7.0	—	

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, San Diego, CA, November 1998 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
Service occupations (-Continued)			
Food service occupations (-Continued)			
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	2.9	2.9	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.5	6.8	—
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	3.3	3.3	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	2.5	2.3	—
Health service occupations	3.4	4.1	2.4
Health aides, except nursing	3.3	3.4	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3.8	4.3	3.1
Cleaning and building service occupations	5.5	5.4	2.9
Maids and housemen	3.7	3.7	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.3	5.8	2.9
Personal service occupations	4.5	5.2	6.4
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	5.5	5.5	—
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	5.0	7.6	—
Baggage porters and bellhops	0.8	0.8	—
Welfare service aides	13.8	13.8	—
Early childhood teachers' assistants	5.5	—	—
Child care workers, N.E.C.	9.7	—	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	8.0	7.3	—

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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, San Diego, CA, November 1998

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	5	6	4
All occupations excluding sales	6	6	4
White-collar occupations	7	7	5
White-collar occupations excluding sales	7	7	6
Professional specialty and technical occupations	8	9	8
Professional specialty occupations	9	9	8
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	11	11	—
Electrical and electronic engineers	11	11	—
Industrial engineers	9	9	—
Mechanical engineers	11	11	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	11	11	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	11	11	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	11	11	—
Natural scientists	10	10	—
Health related occupations	8	9	8
Registered nurses	8	9	8
Teachers, college and university	10	10	9
Teachers, post secondary N.E.C.	10	10	9
Teachers, except college and university	8	8	8
Elementary school teachers	8	8	—
Secondary school teachers	8	8	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	9	9	—
Social scientists and urban planners	10	10	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	9	9	—
Technical writers	7	7	—
Professional occupations, N.E.C.	9	—	—
Technical occupations	6	6	4
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	6	7	—
Licensed practical nurses	6	6	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	5	6	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	6	6	—
Drafters	6	6	—
Computer programmers	8	8	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10	10	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	11	11	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	11	11	—
Financial managers	12	12	—
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations ..	11	11	—
Administrators, education and related fields	12	12	—
Managers, service organizations, N.E.C.	10	10	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	11	11	—
Management related occupations	8	9	—
Accountants and auditors	9	9	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	8	8	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	9	9	—
Sales occupations	4	5	3
Supervisors, sales occupations	7	7	—
Sales occupations, other business services	6	6	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	5	5	—
Sales workers, other commodities	4	5	3
Cashiers	3	3	3
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4	4	3
Supervisors, general office	8	8	—
Secretaries	5	5	—
Receptionists	3	3	—
Order clerks	4	4	—
Personnel clerks except payroll and timekeeping	5	5	—
Library clerks	5	—	6
File clerks	3	—	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	5	5	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	4	4	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, San Diego, CA, November 1998 — Continued

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)			
Telephone operators	2	2	—
Production coordinators	6	6	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	3	3	—
Stock and inventory clerks	3	4	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	5	5	—
General office clerks	4	4	4
Data entry keyers	3	3	—
Teachers' aides	3	—	3
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	5	5	3
Blue-collar occupations	4	5	3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6	6	6
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	8	8	—
Automobile mechanics	6	6	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	7	7	—
Industrial machinery repairers	7	7	—
Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment	6	6	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	5	5	—
Electricians	7	7	—
Construction trades, N.E.C.	5	5	—
Supervisors, production occupations	7	7	—
Machinists	6	6	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	3	3	—
Inspectors, testers, and graders	5	5	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3	3	—
Laundry and dry cleaning machine operators	2	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	4	4	—
Welders and cutters	5	5	—
Assemblers	2	3	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	4	4	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	5	5	4
Truck drivers	5	5	—
Bus drivers	4	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3	3	2
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	3	3	—
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	5	5	—
Construction laborers	3	3	—
Production helpers	2	2	—
Stock handlers and baggers	—	3	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	3	3	—
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	2	2	—
Service occupations	3	4	2
Protective service occupations	5	6	—
Firefighting occupations	7	7	—
Police and detectives, public service	7	7	—
Guards and police except public service	3	3	—
Food service occupations	2	3	2
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	5	5	—
Bartenders	3	—	3
Waiters and waitresses	2	2	2
Cooks	3	3	—
Food counter, fountain, and related occupations	2	—	1
Kitchen workers, food preparation	2	3	—
Waiters/Waitresses' assistants	1	—	1
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	2	2	2
Health service occupations	4	4	3
Health aides, except nursing	5	5	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	4	4	3
Cleaning and building service occupations	2	2	1
Maids and housemen	2	2	—
Janitors and cleaners	2	2	1
Personal service occupations	3	4	2
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, San Diego, CA, November 1998 — Continued

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations (-Continued)			
Personal service occupations (-Continued)			
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	2	—	2
Baggage porters and bellhops	2	2	—
Welfare service aides	4	—	—
Early childhood teachers' assistants	4	—	—
Child care workers, N.E.C.	3	—	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	3	—	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."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.