

New Orleans, LA National Compensation Survey July 1998



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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 New Orleans, LA 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, New Orleans, LA, July 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$14.06	\$5.65	\$7.50	\$11.39	\$17.00	\$25.68
All occupations excluding sales	14.35	5.87	7.88	11.54	17.50	26.06
White-collar occupations	17.51	6.89	9.25	13.32	22.64	32.69
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.69	7.50	10.00	14.49	23.98	34.13
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.39	10.58	13.54	20.61	29.44	41.31
Professional specialty occupations	26.30	11.75	16.97	23.56	31.70	43.94
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.59	23.00	26.66	30.29	39.96	43.94
Petroleum engineers	36.84	26.61	29.09	35.24	42.46	48.24
Engineers, N.E.C.	34.74	24.95	28.11	35.58	41.35	44.52
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	29.55	9.92	11.03	33.75	41.01	52.02
Health related occupations	22.28	15.71	18.00	21.28	24.00	30.00
Registered nurses	21.61	16.07	18.00	21.47	23.93	25.41
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	23.94	11.74	19.16	26.01	30.20	31.97
Elementary school teachers	26.66	19.95	22.22	27.56	31.00	32.92
Secondary school teachers	27.73	20.56	23.26	29.74	31.70	33.12
Teachers, special education	24.02	12.79	17.87	26.62	29.97	31.12
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	11.74	9.03	10.21	11.45	12.57	14.08
Social workers	12.06	9.08	10.66	11.54	12.98	14.08
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	18.78	11.97	12.73	15.38	21.95	30.45
Technical occupations	14.65	9.12	10.83	13.38	17.00	22.00
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	14.08	7.29	11.00	15.08	17.79	19.36
Radiological technicians	15.26	12.24	13.38	15.82	16.98	17.51
Licensed practical nurses	12.02	10.01	11.00	12.00	13.02	14.17
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	13.78	8.04	9.66	12.50	16.00	17.58
Electrical and electronic technicians	16.38	10.02	11.69	14.18	22.00	22.03
Drafters	13.17	10.25	10.25	12.40	16.02	16.93
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	14.40	8.17	9.86	12.76	20.06	23.69
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	25.50	13.50	17.31	22.62	29.81	43.58
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.90	13.50	18.50	25.70	35.20	48.76
Administrators and officials, public administration	29.56	18.54	20.12	22.84	39.12	53.90
Financial managers	28.97	15.83	15.83	27.30	43.58	48.76
Managers, medicine and health	23.94	13.28	21.13	22.26	29.81	29.81
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	33.76	20.50	24.78	29.22	36.00	56.95
Management related occupations	20.71	11.76	14.86	20.29	25.56	29.69
Accountants and auditors	19.83	11.76	17.31	19.13	22.26	27.07
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	19.54	10.95	11.20	14.18	26.75	44.57
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	21.01	13.16	18.80	20.55	23.08	28.26
Sales occupations	10.07	5.15	5.50	7.83	12.15	17.21
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	12.53	7.50	9.40	12.33	14.33	17.21
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	22.88	8.27	11.60	17.21	33.79	42.40
Cashiers	6.58	5.15	5.25	5.61	7.68	9.31
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.33	6.70	7.65	9.51	11.54	15.30
Supervisors, general office	13.02	9.65	9.89	11.06	17.13	18.57
Secretaries	11.60	7.65	9.37	11.20	12.68	17.01
Receptionists	7.83	6.00	6.33	7.20	9.25	12.21
Records clerks, N.E.C.	7.77	6.44	6.70	7.00	7.41	10.50
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.76	7.17	7.79	9.25	10.75	13.23
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	9.77	7.31	9.00	10.00	10.50	10.96
Billing clerks	9.71	7.80	7.93	9.60	10.67	12.50
Dispatchers	13.62	7.38	10.24	14.95	15.32	17.35
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.74	7.95	9.00	9.50	12.73	12.79
Stock and inventory clerks	8.06	6.75	7.00	7.34	9.04	10.00
General office clerks	9.85	6.17	7.50	9.62	11.97	14.16
Teachers' aides	10.06	7.26	8.76	10.72	11.65	11.65
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	9.83	7.39	8.04	9.80	10.47	12.27

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue-collar occupations	\$12.38	\$6.07	\$8.45	\$11.82	\$15.04	\$20.00
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15.53	9.50	11.64	14.62	19.05	21.57
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	22.08	9.09	10.42	20.67	30.91	44.27
Automobile mechanics	13.37	8.75	9.92	11.58	15.30	18.41
Industrial machinery repairers	15.66	11.44	12.00	15.04	20.97	21.31
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	14.73	9.03	11.23	15.33	17.67	21.42
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	18.71	11.44	14.48	20.14	21.30	23.58
Electricians	16.04	11.83	12.80	16.00	18.21	20.35
Supervisors, production occupations	22.68	16.00	18.41	21.46	27.21	31.73
Machinists	14.97	12.55	12.75	14.67	16.73	18.15
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	10.16	7.45	8.03	8.87	10.56	16.54
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, N.E.C.	20.04	18.45	19.32	19.32	21.31	22.59
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.51	7.00	8.45	11.82	13.32	16.32
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	11.04	6.90	10.25	11.82	12.65	13.21
Welders and cutters	13.52	10.00	11.50	13.11	15.00	17.38
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.88	6.50	8.39	10.21	12.90	15.58
Truck drivers	9.75	7.88	8.06	9.08	9.80	12.06
Bus drivers	11.67	8.20	10.21	11.25	14.10	14.10
Ship captains and mates except fishing boats	15.30	9.00	9.00	15.58	19.42	20.25
Sailors and deckhands	7.11	5.59	5.59	6.07	8.58	11.25
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.55	8.50	9.00	10.08	12.23	12.96
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.41	5.42	5.90	7.44	10.45	13.00
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	6.91	6.00	6.41	6.41	6.92	8.54
Helpers, construction trades	8.05	6.44	7.15	8.03	8.50	10.00
Construction laborers	7.64	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Stock handlers and baggers	7.44	5.25	5.45	5.88	9.80	11.29
Machine feeders and offbearers	5.51	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.43	5.39	6.05	7.95	10.18	19.61
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	9.11	5.50	5.90	8.27	12.25	13.45
Service occupations	7.56	5.15	5.46	6.44	8.50	11.83
Protective service occupations	9.25	5.33	6.00	8.26	11.82	14.84
Supervisors, police and detectives	16.33	13.51	16.19	16.60	17.02	18.34
Firefighting occupations	9.40	7.21	7.96	9.02	9.96	10.87
Police and detectives, public service	12.52	10.33	11.57	12.47	14.08	14.84
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	8.90	5.24	5.29	6.00	12.58	15.00
Correctional institution officers	8.39	6.73	6.88	7.88	9.09	12.66
Guards and police except public service	6.54	5.29	5.39	6.00	6.73	8.35
Protective service occupations, N.E.C.	10.49	8.26	8.26	9.81	11.25	16.88
Food service occupations	5.99	3.19	5.15	5.74	6.76	8.95
Bartenders	5.80	5.15	5.15	5.67	6.43	6.70
Waiters and waitresses	4.42	2.30	2.75	4.18	5.98	6.13
Cooks	7.84	5.36	6.27	8.00	9.00	11.00
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.89	5.15	5.15	5.36	6.20	6.30
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.74	5.25	5.25	6.15	7.30	11.39

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)						
Health service occupations	\$7.11	\$5.50	\$5.58	\$6.65	\$7.76	\$9.39
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.83	5.50	5.51	6.39	7.64	8.83
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.14	5.25	5.64	6.26	8.10	11.50
Maids and housemen	5.95	5.21	5.40	5.90	6.24	7.06
Janitors and cleaners	7.61	5.25	5.79	7.00	8.19	11.83
Personal service occupations	9.03	5.15	5.24	6.60	8.66	16.64
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	6.78	5.24	5.24	5.46	6.60	10.80
Service occupations, N.E.C.	8.26	6.00	7.50	8.00	8.66	10.05

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

² 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 The positional statistics for this occupation were suppressed because some were below the minimum wage. In this update survey, an average decrease in mean wages for this occupation was applied to the positional statistics, causing the 10th percentile to go below the minimum wage.

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.

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

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$13.96	\$5.51	\$7.25	\$11.44	\$16.83	\$24.26	\$14.39	\$6.46	\$8.24	\$11.20	\$18.48	\$27.52
All occupations excluding sales	14.33	5.65	7.50	11.75	17.30	25.01	14.40	6.46	8.25	11.22	18.51	27.53
White-collar occupations	17.40	6.63	9.04	12.66	21.62	35.20	17.77	7.34	9.79	14.95	24.25	31.12
White-collar occupations excluding sales	19.15	7.75	10.01	14.26	23.62	36.49	17.80	7.34	9.80	14.95	24.27	31.12
Professional specialty and technical occupations	24.98	11.00	13.95	21.15	31.33	44.68	21.10	9.46	13.46	20.21	27.65	31.91
Professional specialty occupations	29.87	12.73	19.00	25.35	39.42	47.26	22.40	10.69	14.66	21.78	28.95	32.64
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.95	23.00	27.55	30.48	40.11	43.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum engineers	36.84	26.61	29.09	35.24	42.46	48.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	34.74	24.95	28.11	35.58	41.35	44.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	29.55	9.92	11.03	33.75	41.01	52.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	22.13	15.92	17.66	21.54	24.00	30.00	22.56	15.08	18.63	20.81	24.00	27.25
Registered nurses	21.48	16.31	18.00	21.46	23.93	25.62	21.87	15.69	18.26	21.49	23.83	25.41
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.68	17.79	21.36	27.38	30.54	32.51
Elementary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.66	19.95	22.22	27.56	31.00	32.92
Secondary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.73	20.56	23.26	29.74	31.70	33.12
Teachers, special education	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.26	20.20	24.16	28.95	29.98	31.90
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.41	9.03	9.40	11.09	12.63	13.56
Social workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.73	9.08	10.21	11.09	13.10	14.05
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	19.71	11.97	12.50	14.90	21.95	38.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	15.32	9.88	11.21	13.93	18.00	22.51	12.04	7.78	9.02	11.62	14.94	16.98
Radiological technicians	14.77	11.57	13.38	14.65	17.08	18.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	12.08	10.01	11.00	12.01	13.12	14.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	15.53	9.00	10.50	14.24	17.00	32.58	10.35	7.70	8.22	10.02	12.11	14.41
Electrical and electronic technicians	16.38	10.02	11.69	14.18	22.00	22.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drafters	13.17	10.25	10.25	12.40	16.02	16.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.13	13.50	17.31	22.46	30.02	43.97	23.91	12.10	16.13	22.62	26.23	35.97
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.25	13.50	17.62	27.30	35.85	55.29	26.11	14.63	19.85	22.84	33.57	35.97
Administrators and officials, public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.56	18.54	20.12	22.84	39.12	53.90
Financial managers	28.97	15.83	15.83	27.30	43.58	48.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	34.48	20.83	24.78	30.44	40.40	56.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	21.08	13.16	15.75	20.55	23.36	29.69	19.47	10.92	14.08	16.13	26.06	26.06
Accountants and auditors	21.05	17.07	18.03	20.29	22.46	27.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	18.69	10.82	11.20	13.76	20.01	44.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	20.92	13.16	19.89	20.55	23.08	28.26	21.25	14.08	14.65	25.46	26.23	31.05
Sales occupations	10.08	5.15	5.50	8.00	12.15	17.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	12.53	7.50	9.40	12.33	14.33	17.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	22.88	8.27	11.60	17.21	33.79	42.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	6.56	5.15	5.25	5.61	7.53	9.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.74	6.75	7.94	9.62	12.21	15.76	9.24	6.17	7.17	9.18	10.67	11.69
Secretaries	12.51	8.38	10.00	12.02	15.10	17.72	9.75	6.89	8.82	9.83	11.20	11.69
Receptionists	7.92	6.00	6.33	7.16	9.25	12.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Records clerks, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.46	6.44	6.70	7.25	10.04	10.83
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.96	7.26	7.79	10.33	11.06	13.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	9.77	7.31	9.00	10.00	10.50	10.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispatchers	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.62	7.38	10.24	14.95	15.32	17.35
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.74	7.95	9.00	9.50	12.73	12.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	8.35	6.75	7.00	9.04	9.04	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
White-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)												
General office clerks	\$10.89	\$7.50	\$8.54	\$10.79	\$13.00	\$15.01	\$8.71	\$5.82	\$6.26	\$9.34	\$10.55	\$10.75
Teachers' aides	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.06	7.26	8.76	10.72	11.65	11.65
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	9.72	7.39	8.04	10.00	10.47	11.49	10.10	6.97	8.19	9.44	10.61	15.90
Blue-collar occupations												
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.74	6.00	8.47	12.25	16.00	20.35	10.33	6.44	8.00	10.21	12.00	14.22
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	16.39	10.57	12.50	15.92	19.99	22.06	11.53	8.31	9.30	11.23	12.56	16.01
Automobile mechanics	26.75	18.67	18.81	23.28	30.91	44.27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	14.65	8.75	10.96	14.62	15.90	23.22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	15.66	11.44	12.00	15.04	20.97	21.31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	16.76	12.50	13.53	16.13	21.15	21.42	9.88	7.97	8.74	9.30	11.23	12.30
Electricians	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.09	10.32	11.44	14.48	15.36	17.37
Supervisors, production occupations ..	16.68	12.80	14.60	17.54	18.50	20.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinists	23.05	16.98	19.35	21.46	27.97	31.73	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	14.97	12.55	12.75	14.67	16.73	18.15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, N.E.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.16	7.45	8.03	8.87	10.56	16.54
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	20.04	18.45	19.32	19.32	21.31	22.59	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	11.55	6.97	8.45	11.82	13.32	16.32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	11.04	6.90	10.25	11.82	12.65	13.21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.52	10.00	11.50	13.11	15.00	17.38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers	10.88	6.46	7.88	10.08	12.90	15.58	10.91	8.18	9.80	10.40	12.12	14.76
Bus drivers	9.94	7.88	8.06	9.08	10.82	12.35	9.10	7.47	7.74	9.80	9.80	9.80
Ship captains and mates except fishing boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.04	10.21	10.21	10.64	11.30	12.29
Sailors and deckhands	15.38	9.00	9.00	15.58	19.42	20.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	7.11	5.59	5.59	6.07	8.58	11.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.78	8.50	9.00	10.08	12.23	12.96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	8.53	5.45	5.90	7.53	10.83	13.00	7.79	5.26	6.08	6.92	9.13	12.30
Helpers, construction trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.60	6.92	6.92	6.92	8.32	9.02
Stock handlers and baggers	8.55	7.30	8.03	8.05	8.50	10.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	7.44	5.25	5.45	5.88	9.80	11.29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	5.51	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	10.83	6.85	7.95	8.98	10.18	20.07	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	9.17	5.50	5.90	8.35	12.25	13.45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations												
Protective service occupations	6.90	5.05	5.29	6.00	7.50	9.81	9.06	5.36	6.44	8.19	11.29	14.09
Supervisors, police and detectives	7.39	5.29	5.39	6.20	8.26	10.75	10.66	6.08	7.88	10.23	13.22	15.60
Firefighting occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.33	13.51	16.19	16.60	17.02	18.34
Police and detectives, public service ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.79	6.84	7.96	8.62	9.84	10.42
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.52	10.33	11.57	12.47	14.08	14.84
Correctional institution officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.90	5.24	5.29	6.00	12.58	15.00
Guards and police except public service	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.39	6.73	6.88	7.88	9.09	12.66
Food service occupations	6.54	5.29	5.35	5.65	6.73	8.38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bartenders	5.78	3.15	5.15	5.61	6.50	8.50	8.01	5.36	5.36	8.92	9.14	10.03
Waiters and waitresses	5.80	5.15	5.15	5.67	6.43	6.70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooks	4.42	2.30	2.75	4.18	5.98	6.13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	7.92	5.45	6.50	8.00	9.00	11.44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health service occupations	6.69	5.25	5.25	6.15	6.87	11.39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health service occupations	6.81	5.50	5.51	6.25	7.45	9.54	7.78	5.75	6.44	7.37	8.49	9.02

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)												
Health service occupations (-Continued)												
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	\$6.67	\$5.50	\$5.51	\$6.00	\$7.08	\$8.90	\$7.18	\$5.55	\$6.27	\$7.10	\$7.97	\$8.77
Cleaning and building service occupations	6.79	5.20	5.59	6.03	7.00	9.75	7.77	5.36	5.86	7.94	8.21	11.83
Maids and housemen	5.93	5.15	5.40	5.89	6.17	7.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.37	5.20	5.79	6.38	8.10	11.50	7.83	5.25	5.76	7.94	8.21	11.83
Personal service occupations	9.66	5.00	5.24	7.50	9.56	16.90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	8.29	6.45	7.50	8.00	8.66	10.05	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

² 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 The positional statistics for this occupation were suppressed because some were below the minimum wage. In this update survey, an average decrease in mean wages for this occupation was applied to the positional statistics, causing the 10th percentile to go below the minimum wage.

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.

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

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$14.64	\$6.02	\$8.25	\$11.83	\$17.62	\$26.16	\$8.09	\$5.15	\$5.25	\$6.10	\$8.00	\$13.38
All occupations excluding sales	14.90	6.20	8.45	12.00	18.12	26.77	8.36	5.15	5.25	6.25	8.33	15.00
White-collar occupations	17.88	7.00	9.50	13.58	22.95	33.12	11.85	5.25	6.00	8.00	16.66	24.00
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.87	7.76	10.06	14.65	23.99	34.26	14.94	6.20	7.39	11.23	20.75	30.00
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.56	10.66	13.58	20.65	29.52	42.07	20.66	10.26	13.38	19.00	25.00	35.35
Professional specialty occupations	26.48	11.77	16.81	23.51	31.70	44.53	23.22	11.50	18.00	23.99	30.00	35.35
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.69	23.00	26.89	30.38	39.96	43.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum engineers	36.84	26.61	29.09	35.24	42.46	48.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	34.74	24.95	28.11	35.58	41.35	44.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	29.55	9.92	11.03	33.75	41.01	52.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	21.53	15.38	17.08	20.61	23.51	25.41	25.65	18.00	19.33	24.00	30.00	35.35
Registered nurses	21.10	15.71	17.71	21.13	23.34	25.25	23.86	18.00	19.00	23.99	25.00	35.35
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	24.26	11.77	19.95	26.20	30.43	31.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers	26.66	19.95	22.15	27.56	31.12	32.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary school teachers	27.73	20.56	23.26	29.74	31.70	33.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, special education	24.18	12.79	18.42	26.62	29.97	31.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	11.74	9.03	10.21	11.45	12.57	14.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	12.06	9.08	10.66	11.54	12.98	14.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	19.09	12.02	13.18	15.67	21.95	30.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	14.75	9.00	10.90	13.53	17.02	22.00	12.99	10.00	10.50	12.80	14.70	17.09
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	13.76	7.29	9.26	13.53	17.79	19.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radiological technicians	15.49	11.98	14.35	15.91	16.98	17.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	11.99	9.92	11.00	12.00	13.12	14.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	13.84	8.04	9.66	12.50	15.81	18.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	16.38	10.02	11.69	14.18	22.00	22.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	14.49	8.17	9.86	12.76	20.33	23.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	25.60	13.50	17.43	22.79	29.81	43.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.06	13.68	18.59	25.73	35.20	48.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators and officials, public administration	29.56	18.54	20.12	22.84	39.12	53.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial managers	28.97	15.83	15.83	27.30	43.58	48.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, medicine and health	23.94	13.28	21.13	22.26	29.81	29.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	33.76	20.50	24.78	29.22	36.00	56.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	20.75	11.76	15.10	20.45	25.79	29.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	19.83	11.76	17.31	19.13	22.26	27.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	19.54	10.95	11.20	14.18	26.75	44.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	21.24	13.16	19.89	22.33	23.08	28.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	10.81	5.20	5.72	9.31	12.33	17.67	6.01	5.15	5.25	5.95	6.20	8.00
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	12.99	8.51	11.54	12.65	14.33	17.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	22.88	8.27	11.60	17.21	33.79	42.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.63	5.15	5.25	5.45	6.09	6.10
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.49	6.76	7.80	9.65	11.69	15.40	7.32	5.65	6.25	6.75	8.00	9.00
Supervisors, general office	13.02	9.65	9.89	11.06	17.13	18.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	11.76	8.25	9.50	11.20	12.76	17.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	8.03	6.00	6.33	7.31	9.25	12.21	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time					Part-time						
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
10		25	Median 50	75	90	10		25	Median 50	75	90	
White-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)												
Records clerks, N.E.C.	\$7.77	\$6.44	\$6.70	\$7.00	\$7.41	\$10.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.76	7.17	7.79	9.25	10.75	13.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	9.77	7.31	9.00	10.00	10.50	10.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billing clerks	9.71	7.80	7.93	9.60	10.67	12.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispatchers	13.62	7.38	10.24	14.95	15.32	17.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	8.07	6.96	7.00	7.34	9.04	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	9.94	6.17	7.50	9.77	11.97	14.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers' aides	10.21	7.66	8.76	11.10	11.65	11.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	10.10	8.00	8.51	10.00	10.48	13.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue-collar occupations												
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.78	6.50	8.95	12.23	15.55	20.25	\$6.95	\$5.25	\$5.57	\$6.52	\$7.50	\$10.23
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	15.56	9.55	11.65	14.62	19.15	21.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automobile mechanics	22.08	9.09	10.42	20.67	30.91	44.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	13.37	8.75	9.92	11.58	15.30	18.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	15.66	11.44	12.00	15.04	20.97	21.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	14.73	9.03	11.23	15.33	17.67	21.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians	18.71	11.44	14.48	20.14	21.30	23.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction trades, N.E.C.	16.04	11.83	12.80	16.00	18.21	20.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, production occupations ..	13.55	8.21	12.00	12.71	16.94	16.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists	22.68	16.00	18.41	21.46	27.21	31.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	14.97	12.55	12.75	14.67	16.73	18.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, N.E.C.	10.33	7.45	8.03	9.55	11.22	16.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	20.04	18.45	19.32	19.32	21.31	22.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	11.54	7.00	8.47	11.82	13.32	16.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders and cutters	11.10	6.90	10.25	11.82	12.65	13.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.52	10.00	11.50	13.11	15.00	17.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers	11.20	6.46	8.75	10.52	12.96	15.58	8.39	6.52	6.52	7.50	10.74	11.31
Bus drivers	9.75	7.88	8.06	9.08	9.80	12.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ship captains and mates except fishing boats	12.01	7.50	10.21	14.10	14.10	14.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sailors and deckhands	15.30	9.00	9.00	15.58	19.42	20.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	7.11	5.59	5.59	6.07	8.58	11.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.55	8.50	9.00	10.08	12.23	12.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	8.86	5.50	6.17	8.03	12.02	13.00	6.27	5.25	5.45	5.88	7.25	7.60
Helpers, construction trades	6.91	6.00	6.41	6.41	6.92	8.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction laborers	7.98	6.44	6.92	8.03	8.17	10.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	7.64	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.22	5.45	6.50	9.80	10.78	12.38	5.49	5.15	5.25	5.45	5.57	6.00
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	9.71	5.26	5.67	8.47	10.18	20.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	9.58	5.50	5.90	9.57	12.25	13.45	6.63	5.65	5.65	6.73	7.34	7.53
Protective service occupations	8.05	5.25	5.65	6.76	9.02	12.47	5.67	3.15	5.15	5.46	6.13	8.09
Supervisors, police and detectives	9.39	5.35	6.20	8.26	11.86	14.84	6.59	5.20	5.33	5.78	6.00	12.00
Firefighting occupations	16.33	13.51	16.19	16.60	17.02	18.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police and detectives, public service ..	9.40	7.21	7.96	9.02	9.96	10.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12.52	10.33	11.57	12.47	14.08	14.84	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)												
Protective service occupations (-Continued)												
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	\$8.46	\$5.24	\$5.29	\$6.00	\$11.35	\$14.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correctional institution officers	8.39	6.73	6.88	7.88	9.09	12.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guards and police except public service	6.57	5.29	5.35	6.00	6.74	8.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protective service occupations, N.E.C.	10.49	8.26	8.26	9.81	11.25	16.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food service occupations	6.67	5.15	5.36	6.15	7.83	9.30	\$5.18	\$2.72	\$3.50	\$5.15	\$6.13	\$8.00
Waiters and waitresses	4.42	2.47	3.12	3.84	5.83	5.98	4.41	2.13	2.71	4.32	6.13	6.13
Cooks	7.64	5.36	5.45	6.50	9.02	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.93	5.25	5.36	6.15	6.87	11.39	6.40	5.25	5.25	5.75	7.50	8.74
Health service occupations	7.16	5.51	5.75	6.77	7.93	9.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.79	5.51	5.52	6.52	7.64	8.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.14	5.23	5.64	6.17	8.10	11.50	7.10	5.25	5.90	7.20	8.21	8.21
Maids and housemen	5.89	5.15	5.40	5.84	6.14	6.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors and cleaners	7.65	5.20	5.79	7.00	8.19	11.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service occupations	9.80	4.48	5.24	7.91	9.56	16.90	5.79	5.20	5.33	5.46	6.00	7.10
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	7.32	5.24	5.24	5.85	8.17	11.05	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover

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

⁴ The positional statistics for this occupation were suppressed because some were below the minimum wage. In this update survey, an average decrease in mean wages for this occupation was applied to the positional statistics, causing the 10th percentile to go below the minimum wage.

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.

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

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
All occupations	39.6	\$579	\$480	2,002	\$29,313	\$24,960
All occupations excluding sales	39.6	589	483	1,998	29,767	25,116
White-collar occupations	38.9	696	542	1,933	34,556	27,782
White-collar occupations excluding sales	38.9	733	586	1,916	36,168	29,536
Professional specialty and technical occupations	38.5	907	802	1,820	42,886	35,546
Professional specialty occupations	38.1	1,009	916	1,750	46,355	37,423
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	40.4	1,321	1,215	2,101	68,685	63,190
Petroleum engineers	40.0	1,473	1,410	2,080	76,618	73,299
Engineers, N.E.C.	40.0	1,390	1,423	2,080	72,283	74,006
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	39.2	1,157	1,174	2,036	60,166	61,027
Health related occupations	39.5	851	823	2,057	44,268	42,806
Registered nurses	39.6	836	833	2,060	43,474	43,341
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	33.8	821	899	1,299	31,520	33,672
Elementary school teachers	32.8	874	916	1,205	32,116	33,899
Secondary school teachers	31.7	879	930	1,168	32,401	34,121
Teachers, special education	34.7	838	932	1,352	32,689	34,093
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	39.5	464	457	2,048	24,053	23,816
Social workers	39.5	476	462	2,045	24,671	24,003
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	40.1	765	626	2,084	39,781	32,552
Technical occupations	39.8	587	540	2,070	30,530	28,059
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	40.0	550	541	2,080	28,612	28,142
Radiological technicians	40.0	620	636	2,080	32,215	33,093
Licensed practical nurses	40.0	479	480	2,080	24,932	24,960
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	40.0	553	500	2,080	28,777	26,000
Electrical and electronic technicians	39.8	653	570	2,071	33,936	29,661
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	38.6	560	455	2,009	29,119	23,637
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	39.4	1,009	912	2,008	51,406	45,864
Executives, administrators, and managers	39.4	1,144	1,002	2,022	58,739	52,083
Administrators and officials, public administration	39.8	1,175	905	2,068	61,118	47,050
Financial managers	38.8	1,124	1,024	2,017	58,441	53,235
Managers, medicine and health	40.0	957	890	2,080	49,786	46,301
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	40.0	1,350	1,169	2,080	70,221	60,785
Management related occupations	39.5	819	819	1,988	41,254	39,000
Accountants and auditors	39.2	778	762	2,037	40,395	39,624
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	39.7	776	567	2,055	40,158	29,494
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	39.8	846	893	2,026	43,040	43,470
Sales occupations	39.6	428	369	2,059	22,254	19,198
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	40.0	520	506	2,080	27,024	26,318
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	41.5	949	768	2,158	49,368	39,936
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39.0	409	378	2,001	20,992	19,448
Supervisors, general office	37.4	486	411	1,943	25,286	21,379
Secretaries	39.0	459	438	2,004	23,573	21,276
Receptionists	39.9	321	292	2,075	16,671	15,201
Records clerks, N.E.C.	39.6	308	280	2,061	16,022	14,560
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	39.6	387	370	2,016	19,680	17,784
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	40.0	391	400	2,080	20,324	20,800
Billing clerks	40.3	391	384	2,093	20,333	19,968
Dispatchers	40.1	546	598	2,086	28,407	31,096
Stock and inventory clerks	40.0	323	294	2,080	16,789	15,267
General office clerks	39.0	388	380	2,018	20,061	19,760
Teachers' aides	32.0	326	350	1,173	11,970	12,932
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	39.5	398	400	2,052	20,719	20,800
Blue-collar occupations	40.3	515	490	2,089	26,694	25,480
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40.1	625	589	2,087	32,474	30,618
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	40.9	903	890	2,128	46,974	46,259
Automobile mechanics	40.0	535	463	2,080	27,803	24,086

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (-Continued)						
Industrial machinery repairers	40.0	\$626	\$602	2,080	\$32,563	\$31,283
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	39.8	586	613	2,069	30,483	31,886
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	40.0	748	806	2,080	38,916	41,893
Electricians	40.0	642	640	2,083	33,400	33,280
Construction trades, N.E.C.	38.7	524	480	2,010	27,236	24,960
Supervisors, production occupations	40.0	907	858	2,080	47,166	44,637
Machinists	40.0	599	587	2,080	31,140	30,518
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	40.0	413	382	2,080	21,482	19,864
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, N.E.C.	39.2	786	773	2,039	40,860	40,186
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	39.9	460	473	2,073	23,913	24,586
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	40.0	444	473	2,080	23,095	24,586
Welders and cutters	40.0	541	524	2,080	28,125	27,264
Transportation and material moving occupations	42.0	470	447	2,140	23,961	22,734
Truck drivers	40.3	393	363	2,096	20,432	18,886
Bus drivers	35.6	428	393	1,566	18,810	15,196
Ship captains and mates except fishing boats	46.6	713	623	2,425	37,099	32,406
Sailors and deckhands	53.5	380	343	2,781	19,767	17,846
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	40.0	422	403	2,080	21,948	20,966
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	39.8	352	321	2,067	18,319	16,702
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	37.0	256	240	1,916	13,247	12,480
Helpers, construction trades	40.0	319	321	2,080	16,601	16,702
Construction laborers	40.0	305	320	2,080	15,886	16,640
Stock handlers and baggers	40.0	369	392	2,080	19,177	20,384
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	40.0	388	339	2,080	20,195	17,609
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	40.0	383	383	2,080	19,934	19,906
Service occupations						
Protective service occupations	41.6	391	346	2,162	20,305	18,001
Supervisors, police and detectives	42.1	688	711	2,191	35,781	36,997
Firefighting occupations	51.6	485	467	2,682	25,213	24,280
Police and detectives, public service	41.6	521	532	2,164	27,082	27,685
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	41.1	348	240	2,139	18,093	12,480
Correctional institution officers	41.5	348	335	2,158	18,104	17,406
Guards and police except public service	38.6	254	226	2,005	13,172	11,744
Protective service occupations, N.E.C.	40.0	419	392	2,080	21,814	20,395
Food service occupations	39.8	265	246	1,985	13,228	12,126
Waiters and waitresses	40.0	177	154	2,080	9,200	7,987
Cooks	40.0	305	260	2,032	15,519	13,520
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	40.5	281	246	2,076	14,382	12,792
Health service occupations	39.7	284	269	2,066	14,782	13,971
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	39.7	269	260	2,064	14,008	13,520
Cleaning and building service occupations	39.6	283	245	2,027	14,483	12,792
Maids and housemen	39.0	229	223	2,028	11,933	11,606
Janitors and cleaners	39.8	305	280	2,010	15,381	13,890
Personal service occupations	36.8	361	317	1,916	16,781	16,474
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	40.0	293	234	2,080	15,228	12,168

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."

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, New Orleans, LA, July 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	\$14.06	\$13.96	\$14.39	\$14.64	\$8.09
All occupations excluding sales	14.35	14.33	14.40	14.90	8.36
White-collar occupations	17.51	17.40	17.77	17.88	11.85
Level 1	6.65	6.62	6.93	6.73	6.33
Level 2	7.66	7.64	7.76	7.95	6.01
Level 3	9.55	9.79	8.40	9.64	—
Level 4	10.41	10.68	9.71	10.57	7.50
Level 5	14.11	14.17	13.93	14.23	10.93
Level 6	16.03	16.82	13.23	16.15	13.21
Level 7	18.15	19.68	13.99	17.50	—
Level 8	21.93	19.80	23.01	21.75	—
Level 9	22.91	23.42	22.09	22.76	—
Level 10	33.80	38.38	24.98	33.80	—
Level 11	32.81	34.64	26.23	32.81	—
Level 12	37.48	37.47	—	37.48	—
Level 13	48.12	50.18	—	48.12	—
Level 14	66.76	—	—	66.76	—
Not able to be leveled	19.64	—	22.44	20.22	10.68
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.69	19.15	17.80	18.87	14.94
Level 1	7.34	7.69	6.98	7.52	6.90
Level 2	7.95	8.00	7.76	7.97	—
Level 3	9.14	9.33	8.40	9.22	—
Level 4	10.05	10.23	9.70	10.23	7.50
Level 5	14.35	14.49	13.93	14.37	—
Level 6	14.94	15.48	13.23	15.02	13.21
Level 7	18.21	19.87	13.99	17.52	—
Level 8	22.12	20.24	23.01	21.94	—
Level 9	22.91	23.42	22.09	22.76	—
Level 10	33.80	38.38	24.98	33.80	—
Level 11	32.81	34.64	26.23	32.81	—
Level 12	37.48	37.47	—	37.48	—
Level 13	48.12	50.18	—	48.12	—
Level 14	66.76	—	—	66.76	—
Not able to be leveled	19.64	—	22.44	20.22	10.68
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.39	24.98	21.10	23.56	20.66
Professional specialty occupations	26.30	29.87	22.40	26.48	23.22
Level 5	17.04	13.78	21.70	17.10	—
Level 6	15.57	16.09	—	15.53	—
Level 7	18.84	22.85	13.50	17.14	—
Level 8	23.71	23.93	23.66	23.56	—
Level 9	24.99	26.15	24.08	24.57	—
Level 10	39.28	45.58	—	39.28	—
Level 11	33.08	34.81	—	33.08	—
Level 12	39.69	37.47	—	39.69	—
Level 13	44.67	44.67	—	44.67	—
Not able to be leveled	15.65	—	—	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	32.59	32.95	—	32.69	—
Level 9	27.48	27.48	—	27.48	—
Level 11	35.65	35.65	—	35.65	—
Level 12	32.30	32.30	—	32.30	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	29.55	29.55	—	29.55	—
Health related occupations	22.28	22.13	22.56	21.53	25.65
Level 6	17.37	17.72	—	17.36	—
Level 7	22.82	—	—	—	—
Level 8	22.06	21.96	22.21	21.00	—
Level 9	23.58	—	24.06	21.95	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	23.94	—	25.68	24.26	—
Level 5	18.33	—	24.62	—	—
Level 8	26.85	—	26.85	26.85	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, religious, and recreation workers	11.74	—	11.41	11.74	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, New Orleans, LA, July 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 (-Continued)					
Level 7	\$11.77	—	—	\$11.77	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	18.78	\$19.71	—	19.09	—
Technical occupations	14.65	15.32	\$12.04	14.75	\$12.99
Level 3	9.34	—	—	9.34	—
Level 4	11.55	11.94	—	11.67	—
Level 5	13.12	13.99	—	13.16	—
Level 6	14.69	14.65	14.93	14.89	—
Level 7	16.50	16.50	—	16.50	—
Level 8	14.70	—	—	14.70	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	25.50	26.13	23.91	25.60	—
Level 5	16.41	—	—	16.41	—
Level 6	15.72	15.76	15.64	15.75	—
Level 7	21.35	20.89	—	21.35	—
Level 8	16.40	15.90	—	16.40	—
Level 9	22.10	22.77	19.90	22.10	—
Level 10	28.35	31.41	—	28.35	—
Level 11	32.00	34.15	28.62	32.00	—
Level 12	34.21	—	—	34.21	—
Not able to be leveled	38.18	—	38.18	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.90	30.25	26.11	29.06	—
Level 6	15.80	—	—	15.80	—
Level 8	15.18	—	—	15.18	—
Level 9	22.92	23.40	21.61	22.92	—
Level 10	30.89	—	—	30.89	—
Level 11	32.16	34.63	28.62	32.16	—
Not able to be leveled	38.18	—	38.18	—	—
Management related occupations	20.71	21.08	19.47	20.75	—
Level 5	16.75	—	—	16.75	—
Level 6	15.65	15.02	16.92	15.69	—
Level 7	20.89	20.89	—	20.89	—
Level 9	21.08	22.06	—	21.08	—
Sales occupations	10.07	10.08	—	10.81	6.01
Level 1	6.46	6.47	—	—	6.04
Level 2	6.28	6.28	—	—	—
Level 3	11.98	11.98	—	11.98	—
Level 4	12.06	12.08	—	12.06	—
Level 5	12.31	12.31	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.33	10.74	9.24	10.49	7.32
Level 1	7.34	7.69	6.98	7.52	6.90
Level 2	7.91	7.95	7.75	7.93	—
Level 3	9.12	9.28	8.48	9.21	—
Level 4	9.89	9.96	9.76	10.05	—
Level 5	13.30	14.09	9.73	13.30	—
Level 6	14.20	15.94	10.93	14.26	—
Level 7	15.40	16.80	12.17	15.40	—
Blue-collar occupations	12.38	12.74	10.33	12.78	6.95
Level 1	6.52	6.55	6.31	6.70	5.93
Level 2	8.53	8.44	8.93	8.68	8.01
Level 3	9.78	9.96	8.73	9.85	7.98
Level 4	11.51	11.98	9.38	11.51	—
Level 5	13.60	13.62	13.30	13.60	—
Level 6	15.89	16.27	12.09	15.97	—
Level 7	16.06	17.44	12.28	16.06	—
Level 8	20.99	21.65	—	20.99	—
Level 9	24.76	24.76	—	24.76	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15.53	16.39	11.53	15.56	—
Level 3	9.76	9.95	9.26	9.78	—
Level 4	11.39	13.15	8.97	11.39	—
Level 5	13.91	13.83	14.92	13.91	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (-Continued)					
Level 6	\$16.22	\$16.71	\$12.09	\$16.32	—
Level 7	16.30	17.77	12.16	16.30	—
Level 8	21.57	22.49	—	21.57	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.51	11.55	—	11.54	—
Level 2	8.63	8.63	—	8.64	—
Level 3	9.84	9.84	—	9.90	—
Level 4	12.03	12.13	—	12.03	—
Level 7	16.44	17.25	—	16.44	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.88	10.88	10.91	11.20	\$8.39
Level 1	6.84	6.83	—	6.86	—
Level 2	8.75	8.14	10.47	9.09	—
Level 3	9.75	9.74	9.82	9.74	—
Level 4	11.47	11.61	—	11.47	—
Level 5	12.99	—	—	12.99	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.41	8.53	7.79	8.86	6.27
Level 1	6.48	6.51	6.28	6.69	5.91
Level 2	8.21	8.36	7.70	8.47	—
Level 3	9.79	10.18	—	9.96	—
Level 7	13.16	—	—	13.16	—
Service occupations	7.56	6.90	9.06	8.05	5.67
Level 1	5.58	5.48	6.12	5.69	5.37
Level 2	6.95	6.53	7.80	7.07	5.88
Level 3	6.84	6.53	7.57	7.05	5.98
Level 4	8.62	8.34	9.98	9.45	—
Level 5	9.01	9.20	8.91	9.56	—
Level 6	12.44	—	12.49	12.44	—
Level 7	18.85	—	13.83	18.85	—
Level 8	15.85	—	15.31	15.85	—
Level 9	12.03	—	11.97	12.03	—
Protective service occupations	9.25	7.39	10.66	9.39	6.59
Level 2	6.60	—	6.36	6.47	—
Level 3	6.60	—	7.04	6.67	—
Level 4	10.34	—	10.68	10.21	—
Level 5	9.65	—	8.91	9.65	—
Level 6	12.14	—	12.14	12.14	—
Level 7	13.83	—	13.83	13.83	—
Level 8	15.31	—	15.31	15.31	—
Level 9	12.03	—	11.97	12.03	—
Food service occupations	5.99	5.78	8.01	6.67	5.18
Level 1	5.22	5.08	—	5.40	5.12
Level 2	5.73	5.46	—	6.22	—
Level 3	6.66	6.13	9.05	6.73	—
Level 4	6.74	6.74	—	8.69	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations (-Continued)					
Health service occupations	\$7.11	\$6.81	\$7.78	\$7.16	—
Level 2	6.56	6.60	—	6.51	—
Level 3	6.84	6.46	7.59	7.28	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.14	6.79	7.77	7.14	\$7.10
Level 1	5.90	5.84	6.12	5.83	—
Level 2	9.59	—	—	9.85	—
Level 3	8.21	8.85	7.85	8.31	—
Personal service occupations	9.03	9.66	—	9.80	5.79
Level 1	5.15	5.05	—	—	—
Level 3	5.92	—	—	—	—

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."

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, New Orleans, LA, July 1998

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations:					
Professional specialty and technical occupations:					
Professional specialty occupations:					
Petroleum engineers	\$36.84	\$36.84	—	\$36.84	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	34.74	34.74	—	34.74	—
Registered nurses	21.61	21.48	\$21.87	21.10	\$23.86
Level 6	18.42	18.42	—	—	—
Level 7	21.07	—	—	—	—
Level 8	21.84	21.60	22.21	20.66	—
Level 9	22.45	—	—	22.62	—
Elementary school teachers	26.66	—	26.66	26.66	—
Level 8	26.83	—	26.83	26.83	—
Secondary school teachers	27.73	—	27.73	27.73	—
Level 8	27.87	—	27.87	27.87	—
Teachers, special education	24.02	—	27.26	24.18	—
Level 8	27.69	—	27.69	27.69	—
Social workers	12.06	—	11.73	12.06	—
Level 7	11.77	—	—	11.77	—
Technical occupations:					
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	14.08	—	—	13.76	—
Radiological technicians	15.26	14.77	—	15.49	—
Licensed practical nurses	12.02	12.08	—	11.99	—
Level 6	11.88	—	—	11.78	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	13.78	15.53	10.35	13.84	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	16.38	16.38	—	16.38	—
Drafters	13.17	13.17	—	—	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	14.40	—	—	14.49	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations:					
Administrators and officials, public administration	29.56	—	29.56	29.56	—
Financial managers	28.97	28.97	—	28.97	—
Managers, medicine and health	23.94	—	—	23.94	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	33.76	34.48	—	33.76	—
Level 9	22.40	22.77	—	22.40	—
Level 11	31.58	31.58	—	31.58	—
Accountants and auditors	19.83	21.05	—	19.83	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	19.54	18.69	—	19.54	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	21.01	20.92	21.25	21.24	—
Sales occupations:					
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	12.53	12.53	—	12.99	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	22.88	22.88	—	22.88	—
Cashiers	6.58	6.56	—	—	5.63
Level 1	6.46	6.46	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical:					
Supervisors, general office	13.02	—	—	13.02	—
Secretaries	11.60	12.51	9.75	11.76	—
Level 2	8.13	—	—	—	—
Level 4	10.30	11.83	9.41	10.42	—
Level 5	11.76	12.36	—	11.76	—
Receptionists	7.83	7.92	—	8.03	—
Level 2	7.22	7.31	—	7.24	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	7.77	—	8.46	7.77	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.76	9.96	—	9.76	—
Level 3	8.23	—	—	8.23	—
Level 4	9.71	10.10	—	9.71	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	9.77	9.77	—	9.77	—
Billing clerks	9.71	—	—	9.71	—
Dispatchers	13.62	—	13.62	13.62	—
Level 4	14.49	—	14.49	14.49	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.74	10.74	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	8.06	8.35	—	8.07	—
General office clerks	9.85	10.89	8.71	9.94	—
Level 2	9.46	—	—	—	—
Level 3	8.56	—	—	8.62	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, New Orleans, LA, July 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)					
General office clerks (-Continued)					
Level 4	\$8.80	—	—	\$8.80	—
Level 5	13.03	\$13.03	—	13.03	—
Teachers' aides	10.06	—	\$10.06	10.21	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	9.83	9.72	10.10	10.10	—
Level 3	9.43	—	—	—	—
Blue-collar occupations:					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations:					
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	22.08	26.75	—	22.08	—
Level 7	19.98	—	—	19.98	—
Automobile mechanics	13.37	14.65	—	13.37	—
Industrial machinery repairers	15.66	15.66	—	15.66	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	14.73	16.76	9.88	14.73	—
Level 7	16.92	18.21	—	16.92	—
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	18.71	—	14.09	18.71	—
Electricians	16.04	16.68	—	16.04	—
Construction trades, N.E.C.	—	—	—	13.55	—
Supervisors, production occupations	22.68	23.05	—	22.68	—
Level 7	19.50	—	—	19.50	—
Machinists	14.97	14.97	—	14.97	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	10.16	—	10.16	10.33	—
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, N.E.C.	20.04	20.04	—	20.04	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors:					
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	11.04	11.04	—	11.10	—
Level 3	10.27	10.27	—	10.41	—
Level 4	12.54	—	—	12.54	—
Welders and cutters	13.52	13.52	—	13.52	—
Transportation and material moving occupations:					
Truck drivers	9.75	9.94	9.10	9.75	—
Bus drivers	11.67	—	11.04	12.01	—
Ship captains and mates except fishing boats	15.30	15.38	—	15.30	—
Sailors and deckhands	7.11	7.11	—	7.11	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.55	10.78	—	10.55	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers:					
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	6.91	—	7.60	6.91	—
Helpers, construction trades	8.05	8.55	—	7.98	—
Level 2	8.41	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	7.64	—	—	7.64	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.44	7.44	—	9.22	\$5.49
Level 1	6.57	6.57	—	—	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	5.51	5.51	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.43	10.83	—	9.71	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	9.11	9.17	—	9.58	6.63
Level 1	6.19	6.20	—	6.02	—
Service occupations:					
Protective service occupations:					
Supervisors, police and detectives	16.33	—	16.33	16.33	—
Firefighting occupations	9.40	—	8.79	9.40	—
Police and detectives, public service	12.52	—	12.52	12.52	—
Level 7	12.41	—	12.41	12.41	—
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers:					
officers	8.90	—	8.90	8.46	—
Correctional institution officers	8.39	—	8.39	8.39	—
Guards and police except public service	6.54	6.54	—	6.57	—
Protective service occupations, N.E.C.	10.49	—	—	10.49	—
Food service occupations:					
Bartenders	5.80	5.80	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.42	4.42	—	4.42	4.41
Level 3	4.96	4.96	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, New Orleans, LA, July 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)					
Cooks	\$7.84	\$7.92	—	\$7.64	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.89	—	—	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.74	6.69	—	6.93	\$6.40
Level 1	5.98	5.79	—	5.61	6.30
Health service occupations:					
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.83	6.67	\$7.18	6.79	—
Level 2	6.43	—	—	6.36	—
Level 3	6.84	6.46	7.59	7.28	—
Cleaning and building service occupations:					
Maids and housemen	5.95	5.93	—	5.89	—
Level 1	5.81	5.78	—	5.81	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.61	7.37	7.83	7.65	—
Level 1	6.00	5.93	6.10	5.86	—
Level 2	10.39	—	—	10.39	—
Level 3	8.43	—	—	8.60	—
Personal service occupations:					
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	6.78	—	—	7.32	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	8.26	8.29	—	—	—

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."

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, New Orleans, LA, July 1998

Occupational group ²	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
All occupations	\$14.64	\$8.09	\$15.24	\$13.94	\$13.87	\$19.89
All occupations excluding sales	14.90	8.36	15.19	14.26	14.21	22.24
White-collar occupations	17.88	11.85	23.80	17.23	17.27	23.16
White-collar excluding sales	18.87	14.94	24.50	18.42	18.43	-
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.56	20.66	27.82	23.02	23.13	-
Professional specialty occupations	26.48	23.22	28.15	26.10	25.97	-
Technical occupations	14.75	12.99	-	14.55	14.65	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	25.60	-	-	25.50	25.12	-
Sales occupations	10.81	6.01	-	9.85	7.90	17.31
Administrative support including clerical occupations	10.49	7.32	12.58	10.28	10.13	-
Blue-collar occupations	12.78	6.95	13.99	12.05	12.29	14.94
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15.56	-	15.52	15.54	15.45	17.26
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.54	-	13.24	10.67	11.55	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.20	8.39	12.31	10.44	10.81	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.86	6.27	-	8.34	8.41	-
Service occupations	8.05	5.67	8.25	7.49	7.56	-

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

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."

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, New Orleans, LA, July 1998

Occupational group ³	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ⁴				Service-producing industries ⁵				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
All occupations	\$13.96	\$17.17	\$24.93	\$15.42	\$15.42	\$12.42	\$16.74	\$10.16	\$26.46	\$11.55
All occupations excluding sales	14.33	17.17	24.93	15.42	15.42	12.77	16.74	9.60	26.46	12.02
White-collar occupations	17.40	24.13	34.70	18.66	19.35	15.51	19.26	11.88	26.79	14.81
White-collar excluding sales	19.15	24.13	34.70	18.66	19.35	17.29	19.43	12.41	26.79	16.20
Professional specialty and technical occupations	24.98	29.33	38.15	—	22.43	23.07	25.69	—	—	21.01
Professional specialty occupations	29.87	34.28	38.41	—	28.32	27.72	33.36	—	—	24.81
Technical occupations	15.32	17.13	—	—	17.07	14.68	16.64	—	—	14.20
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.13	29.93	38.69	—	27.02	24.16	23.14	—	33.81	21.30
Sales occupations	10.08	—	—	—	—	10.08	—	11.62	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	10.74	13.10	17.89	—	11.99	10.11	14.03	9.95	10.16	8.91
Blue-collar occupations	12.74	14.05	—	14.75	13.93	10.99	13.73	10.55	—	8.11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.39	16.76	—	16.23	17.28	15.43	16.80	14.90	—	13.05
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.55	11.57	—	—	11.26	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.88	11.67	—	—	12.17	10.33	11.03	9.30	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.53	8.35	—	8.57	8.30	8.58	—	9.44	—	5.98
Service occupations	6.90	—	—	—	—	6.76	—	5.55	—	6.80

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, New Orleans, LA, July 1998

Occupational group ³	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All occupations	\$13.96	\$12.57	\$14.29	\$12.71	\$17.04
All occupations excluding sales	14.33	12.46	14.74	13.25	17.05
White-collar occupations	17.40	17.86	17.31	14.86	20.34
White-collar excluding sales	19.15	20.24	18.98	17.39	20.37
Professional specialty and technical occupations	24.98	32.15	24.15	22.56	25.26
Professional specialty occupations	29.87	32.84	29.34	28.62	29.71
Technical occupations	15.32	—	15.36	15.76	14.91
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	26.13	24.47	26.48	27.05	25.99
Sales occupations	10.08	13.25	8.77	8.69	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	10.74	10.35	10.81	10.09	11.63
Blue-collar occupations	12.74	10.61	13.27	12.89	14.21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.39	14.58	16.72	17.49	15.48
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.55	8.79	12.32	11.56	14.82
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.88	9.30	11.40	11.00	12.04
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.53	8.08	8.67	8.67	8.63
Service occupations	6.90	5.79	7.25	6.84	8.21

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

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

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

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

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

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, New Orleans, LA, July 1998

Occupational group ²	All workers		
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	287,090	210,239	76,850
All occupations excluding sales	267,238	190,492	76,746
White-collar occupations	142,983	96,401	46,582
White-collar excluding sales	123,131	76,653	46,478
Professional specialty and technical occupations	60,528	32,152	28,376
Professional specialty occupations	47,710	21,994	25,716
Technical occupations	12,818	10,158	2,660
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	17,878	12,381	5,497
Sales occupations	19,852	19,747	—
Administrative support including clerical occupations	44,725	32,121	12,604
Blue-collar occupations	91,274	77,132	14,142
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	39,059	32,051	7,008
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10,198	9,955	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	15,580	12,497	3,082
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	26,437	22,629	3,809
Service occupations	52,833	36,707	16,126

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

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

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

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 New Orleans, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area includes the parishes of Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist and St. Tammany.

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from 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-

tabshment.

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 five quarters. 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 require-

ments 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

	Establish- ments
Total in sample	221
Responding	161
Out of business or not in survey scope	24
Unable or refused to pro- vide data	36

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, New Orleans, LA, July 1998

Industry	Number of establishments represented	Number of establishments studied				
		Total studied	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
				Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All industries	1,489	159	35	124	75	49
Private industry	1,447	123	33	90	61	29
Goods-producing industries	402	40	10	30	18	12
Mining	33	8	1	7	3	4
Construction	90	7	2	5	4	1
Manufacturing	278	25	7	18	11	7
Service-producing industries	1,045	83	23	60	43	17
Transportation and public utilities	116	14	3	11	7	4
Wholesale and retail trade	476	26	12	14	14	-
Finance, insurance and real estate	40	3	1	2	1	1
Services	414	40	7	33	21	12
State and local government	42	36	2	34	14	20

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

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

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	3.2	4.1	3.4
All occupations excluding sales	3.1	4.1	3.4
White-collar occupations	4.3	5.9	4.0
White-collar occupations excluding sales	3.9	5.3	4.0
Professional specialty and technical occupations	4.8	6.9	4.1
Professional specialty occupations	4.9	6.7	4.2
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	7.4	7.2	—
Petroleum engineers	5.0	5.0	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	8.3	8.3	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—
Natural scientists	23.9	23.9	—
Health related occupations	3.4	4.0	6.3
Registered nurses	3.2	3.5	6.4
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	3.5	—	3.4
Elementary school teachers	2.9	—	2.9
Secondary school teachers	2.4	—	2.4
Teachers, special education	7.2	—	3.4
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	4.1	—	3.8
Social workers	3.7	—	3.2
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	10.0	15.4	—
Technical occupations	5.1	5.9	7.0
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	10.0	—	—
Radiological technicians	3.5	4.6	—
Licensed practical nurses	2.0	2.2	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	11.8	14.1	6.0
Electrical and electronic technicians	10.9	10.9	—
Drafters	8.4	8.4	—
Technical and related occupations, N.E.C.	17.7	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	5.2	6.2	9.2
Executives, administrators, and managers	6.7	8.5	10.0
Administrators and officials, public administration	22.2	—	22.2
Financial managers	13.4	13.4	—
Managers, medicine and health	9.3	—	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	10.0	10.0	—
Management related occupations	5.5	5.9	14.3
Accountants and auditors	6.4	3.8	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	21.8	23.6	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	6.4	7.3	13.1
Sales occupations	13.4	13.5	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	8.9	8.9	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	23.5	23.5	—
Cashiers	8.8	8.9	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2.9	3.6	3.7
Supervisors, general office	10.6	—	—
Secretaries	4.6	4.9	5.6
Receptionists	7.5	8.4	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	5.2	—	9.5
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	5.1	5.7	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	4.5	4.5	—
Billing clerks	7.5	—	—
Dispatchers	11.1	—	11.1
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.0	10.0	—
Stock and inventory clerks	3.8	3.4	—
General office clerks	5.8	6.1	8.3
Teachers' aides	7.7	—	7.7
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	4.0	4.3	8.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
Blue-collar occupations	2.9	3.3	3.9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3.5	3.9	4.8
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	19.7	12.3	—
Automobile mechanics	10.8	11.3	—
Industrial machinery repairers	9.5	9.5	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	8.4	5.7	7.4
Supervisors, construction trades, N.E.C.	7.8	—	5.6
Electricians	5.7	4.8	—
Supervisors, production occupations	6.8	6.8	—
Machinists	5.9	5.9	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	9.6	—	9.6
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, N.E.C.	2.9	2.9	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.9	5.0	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	7.3	7.3	—
Welders and cutters	5.2	5.2	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.0	4.5	5.9
Truck drivers	6.6	8.4	5.7
Bus drivers	5.1	—	3.4
Ship captains and mates except fishing boats	18.0	18.6	—
Sailors and deckhands	4.3	4.3	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	6.8	6.7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.8	7.8	7.6
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	4.1	—	5.1
Helpers, construction trades	4.2	5.4	—
Construction laborers	5.9	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	5.0	5.0	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	1.9	1.9	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	15.0	14.2	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	13.9	13.9	—
Service occupations	3.8	5.0	4.5
Protective service occupations	6.8	9.7	5.6
Supervisors, police and detectives	3.2	—	3.2
Firefighting occupations	6.8	—	4.4
Police and detectives, public service	3.4	—	3.4
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	12.3	—	12.3
Correctional institution officers	5.2	—	5.2
Guards and police except public service	6.4	7.5	—
Protective service occupations, N.E.C.	9.8	—	—
Food service occupations	3.8	3.5	9.8
Bartenders	4.0	4.0	—
Waiters and waitresses	10.4	10.4	—
Cooks	6.3	6.6	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.2	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	5.0	5.1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
Service occupations (-Continued)			
Health service occupations	3.7	4.1	6.8
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3.0	3.8	3.5
Cleaning and building service occupations	4.9	5.3	8.0
Maids and housemen	2.5	2.6	—
Janitors and cleaners	6.6	8.7	9.3
Personal service occupations	16.9	18.2	—
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	15.1	—	—
Service occupations, N.E.C.	6.1	6.0	—

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."

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, New Orleans, LA, July 1998

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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