

Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA National Compensation Survey October 1997



U.S. Department of Labor
Alexis M. Herman, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Katharine G. Abraham, Commissioner

Revised March 1999

Bulletin 3090-34

Preface

This bulletin provides results of an October 1997 survey of occupational pay in the Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Data shown in this bulletin were collected as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) new program known as the National Compensation Survey (NCS).

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

Survey data were collected and reviewed by Bureau of Labor Statistics field economists under the direction of Caryl L. O'Keefe, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations of the San Francisco Regional Office. The Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, in cooperation with the Office of Field Operations and the Office of Technology and Survey Processing in the BLS National Office, designed the survey, processed the data, and analyzed the survey results.

For additional information regarding this survey, please contact the BLS San Francisco Regional Office at (415) 975-4350. You may also write to the Bureau of Labor Statistics at: Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, or call (202) 606-6220, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

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

Material in this bulletin is in the public domain and, with appropriate credit, may be reproduced without permission. This information will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 606-7828; TDD phone: (202) 606-5897; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-326-2577.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1
Wages in the Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, MSA	2
Tables:	
A-1. Hourly earnings for selected occupations, all workers, all industries	4
A-2. Hourly earnings for selected occupations, all workers, private industry and State and local government.....	6
A-3. Hourly earnings for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers, all industries	8
A-4. Weekly and annual earnings and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only, all industries	10
B-1. Mean hourly earnings by occupational group and levels, all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers	11
B-2. Mean hourly earnings for selected occupations and levels, all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers	13
C-1. Mean hourly earnings by occupational group and selected characteristics, all industries	14
C-2. Mean hourly earnings by occupational group and industry division, private industry, all workers	15
C-3. Mean hourly earnings by occupational group and establishment employment size, private industry, all workers	16
C-4. Number of workers represented by occupational group	17
Appendix A:	
Technical Note	18
Appendix table 1. Number of establishments studied and represented.....	22
Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors.....	23
Appendix table 3. Average work levels.....	25

Introduction

This survey of occupational pay was conducted in the Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The MSA includes Tulare County, CA.

This bulletin consists primarily of tables whose data are analyzed in the initial textual section. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at a wide range of work levels. Also contained in this bulletin is information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the generic leveling methodology.

NCS design and products

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

NCS more extensive than OCS

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

broader coverage of occupations and establishments within the survey area.

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

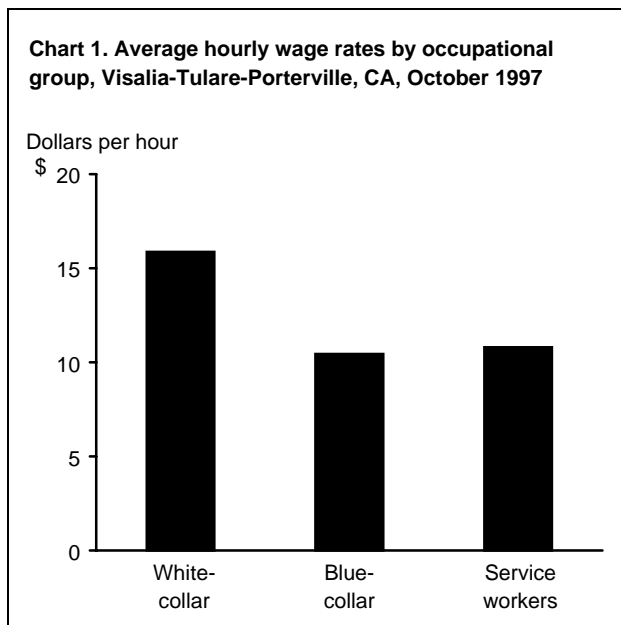
In tables containing work levels within occupational series, the work levels are derived from generic standards that *apply to all* occupational groups. The job levels in the OCS bulletins were based on narrowly-defined descriptions that were not comparable across specific occupations.

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

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

Wages in the Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area

Straight-time wages in the Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, Metropolitan Statistical Area averaged \$13.55 per hour during October 1997. White-collar workers had an average wage of \$15.87 per hour. Blue-collar workers averaged \$10.44 per hour, while service workers had average earnings of \$10.80 per hour. (All comparisons in this analysis cover hourly rates for both full- and part-time workers, unless otherwise noted.)



Within each of these occupational groups, average hourly wages for individual occupations varied. For example, white-collar occupations included registered nurses at \$24.03 per hour, secretaries at \$11.82, and general office clerks at \$9.19. Among occupations in the blue-collar category, truck drivers averaged \$11.61 per hour. Finally, service occupations included janitors and cleaners at \$12.48 per hour and nursing aides, orderlies and attendants at \$7.78. Table A-1 presents earnings data for 20 detailed occupations; data for other detailed occupations surveyed could not be reported separately due to concerns about the confidentiality of survey respondents and the reliability of the data.

Survey results show that private industry workers in Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA earned \$10.59 per hour, while surveyed State and local government workers aver-

aged \$16.94. Table A-2 reports the average hourly rate for white-collar occupations as \$11.60 in private industry and \$19.08 in State and local government. Blue-collar occupations showed an average hourly rate of \$10.26 in private industry and \$12.03 in State and local government. Service occupations within private industry averaged \$7.01 per hour while those found in State and local government averaged \$12.28.

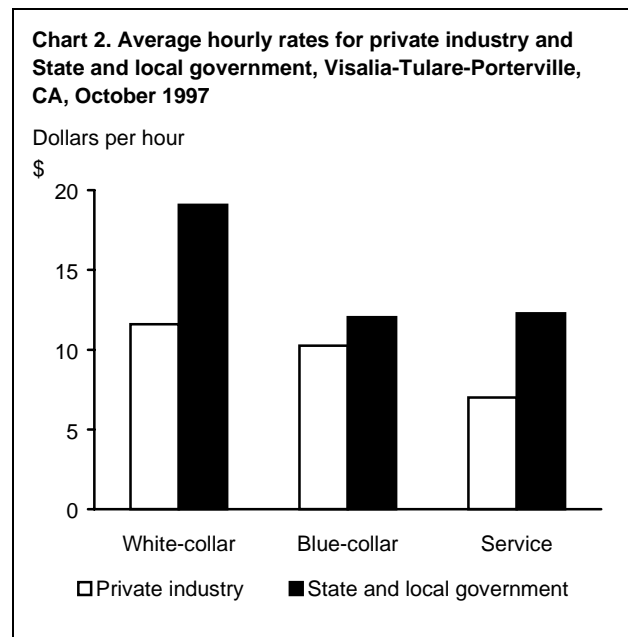
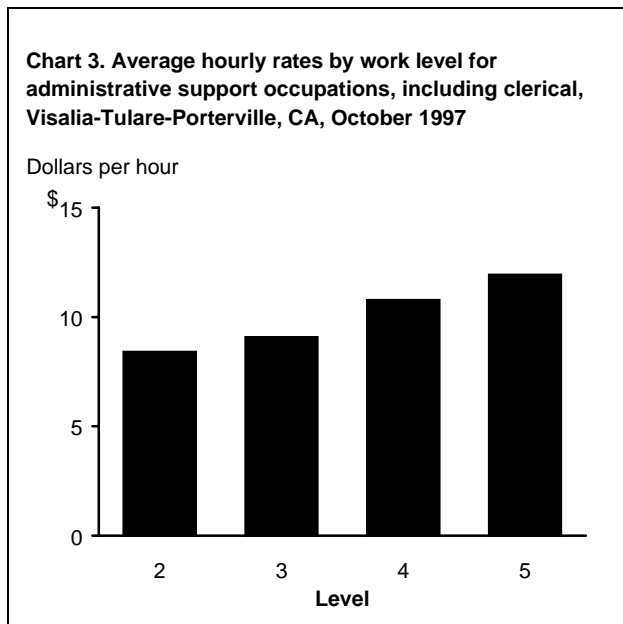


Table A-3 presents data for workers considered by the survey respondents to be either full-time or part-time. Average wages for full-time workers, all occupations, were \$14.60 per hour, compared with an average of \$7.82 per hour for part-time workers.

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

Work levels for all major groups span several levels, with professional specialty occupations and executive, administrative, and managerial occupations typically starting and ending at higher work levels than the other groups. Published data for administrative support occupations, including clerical, ranged from level 2 to level 7. As illustrated in Chart 3, the average hourly rate was \$8.40 for level 2, \$9.08 for level 3, \$10.77 for level 4, and \$11.92 for level 5.

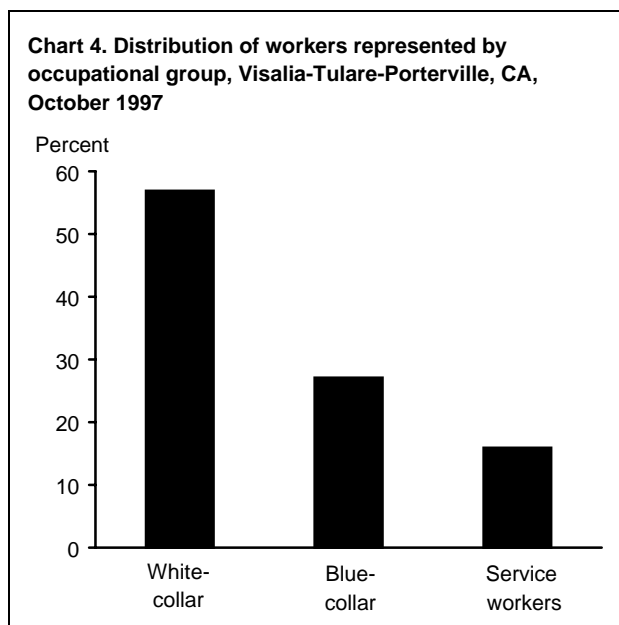


Surveyed union workers had an average hourly rate of \$17.27, as reported in table C-1. Wages for nonunion workers averaged \$11.47. Time workers, whose wages were based solely on an hourly rate or a salary, averaged \$13.80 per hour. Incentive workers, whose wages were at least partially based on productivity payments, averaged \$8.92 per hour.

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

wages averaged \$12.01 in all goods-producing industries, and \$11.72 in manufacturing. In service-producing industries, hourly wages averaged \$8.18 in services. Data for other industry divisions did not meet publication criteria.

Table C-4 reports that a total of 44,440 workers were represented by the Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA survey. White-collar occupations included 25,313 workers, or 57 percent; blue-collar occupations included 12,052 workers, or 27 percent; and service occupations included 7,075 workers, or 16 percent.



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

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$13.55	\$5.96	\$8.00	\$11.28	\$16.00	\$24.52
All occupations excluding sales	13.98	6.01	8.29	11.68	16.79	25.08
White-collar occupations	15.87	6.78	9.26	12.95	20.00	30.69
White-collar occupations excluding sales	17.26	8.25	10.40	14.29	21.95	31.90
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.47	10.75	14.56	20.37	27.91	34.74
Professional specialty occupations	24.13	13.25	18.42	23.42	31.28	35.96
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	22.94	14.94	18.70	22.88	27.73	31.90
Registered nurses	24.03	18.24	19.55	23.69	28.19	31.90
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	27.53	16.13	21.76	27.80	34.74	38.59
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	13.30	9.64	10.96	13.16	15.76	17.22
Licensed practical nurses	14.86	11.57	13.10	15.76	16.45	17.22
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	23.28	13.15	14.31	19.25	28.52	43.96
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.58	13.15	16.00	25.96	40.57	44.14
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	31.27	21.63	21.63	25.96	32.61	57.69
Management related occupations	18.71	11.52	14.31	17.13	19.33	32.14
Sales occupations	9.95	5.25	6.40	8.80	10.85	15.53
Supervisors, sales occupations	14.42	9.25	10.00	13.36	15.02	28.55
Sales workers, other commodities	8.59	5.20	6.01	7.06	10.48	13.33
Cashiers	9.52	5.95	6.44	8.66	15.53	15.93
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.59	6.58	8.48	10.40	12.23	14.38
Supervisors, general office	17.70	13.79	13.79	15.63	21.47	25.43
Secretaries	11.82	9.69	10.43	11.92	13.64	13.64
Receptionists	7.91	6.50	6.50	7.80	8.61	10.00
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.25	7.25	7.50	9.07	11.08	12.95
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.95	8.75	9.83	11.00	14.38	14.95
General office clerks	9.19	6.70	7.53	9.17	10.40	12.34
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	10.72	5.48	8.69	12.46	12.46	14.29
Blue-collar occupations	10.44	5.20	6.25	9.58	13.37	16.35
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.85	5.91	8.00	12.78	16.35	21.00
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.23	5.15	6.75	9.72	12.77	16.15
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.76	5.15	6.50	11.25	13.38	15.70
Truck drivers	11.61	6.25	7.00	13.36	15.50	15.70
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.41	5.15	5.60	6.90	10.95	13.18
Production helpers	8.52	5.25	6.00	7.40	10.26	13.00
Stock handlers and baggers	9.39	5.63	6.03	7.77	12.90	13.95
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	8.41	5.15	5.51	9.42	11.38	11.38
Service occupations	10.80	6.08	7.00	9.64	13.50	16.97
Protective service occupations	14.52	7.35	10.53	13.50	17.30	24.26
Food service occupations	10.15	5.15	7.00	9.50	13.90	16.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)						
Health service occupations	\$8.30	\$6.08	\$6.79	\$8.39	\$9.73	\$11.18
Health aides, except nursing	9.21	8.39	8.44	8.44	9.93	11.18
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.78	6.08	6.26	6.90	8.76	11.55
Cleaning and building service occupations	11.05	5.20	10.26	12.80	13.81	14.54
Janitors and cleaners	12.48	8.75	11.68	12.80	13.81	14.54
Personal service occupations	7.81	5.77	6.38	7.78	9.44	9.97

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

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

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

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

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

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997

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	\$10.59	\$5.25	\$6.47	\$9.00	\$12.96	\$16.95	\$16.94	\$8.48	\$10.54	\$13.90	\$21.72	\$31.90
All occupations excluding sales	10.73	5.25	6.52	9.09	13.03	17.52	16.97	8.48	10.59	13.93	21.74	31.90
White-collar occupations	11.60	5.65	7.18	9.90	13.36	18.96	19.08	9.49	11.45	15.88	24.60	34.32
White-collar occupations excluding sales	12.84	6.50	8.25	11.00	16.00	21.47	19.13	9.54	11.52	15.99	24.63	34.32
Professional specialty and technical occupations	14.19	7.73	10.25	13.20	17.08	22.70	22.62	11.13	15.76	21.74	29.30	35.22
Professional specialty occupations	14.35	7.50	10.05	12.16	19.24	24.52	25.35	15.67	19.79	24.24	31.90	36.34
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	13.33	8.30	9.70	12.04	16.86	20.58	24.01	18.24	19.55	23.69	28.19	31.90
Registered nurses	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.17	18.24	19.83	23.99	28.19	31.90
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.57	16.13	21.76	27.80	34.74	38.59
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	13.93	8.37	12.55	13.56	16.29	17.53	13.12	9.64	10.96	13.16	15.76	16.45
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.00	16.00	16.53	21.63	28.52	52.89	22.15	12.80	14.05	18.67	27.02	43.96
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.84	16.00	19.04	25.24	32.61	52.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	31.27	21.63	21.63	25.96	32.61	57.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.46	11.52	14.31	14.31	19.33	32.14
Sales occupations	10.01	5.35	6.43	8.80	10.85	15.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales occupations	14.42	9.25	10.00	13.36	15.02	28.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	8.59	5.20	6.01	7.06	10.48	13.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	9.52	5.95	6.44	8.66	15.53	15.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.31	5.87	7.25	9.43	12.03	16.16	10.85	7.87	9.27	10.73	12.46	14.29
Supervisors, general office	17.70	13.79	13.79	15.63	21.47	25.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	13.96	12.49	12.49	12.49	18.65	18.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receptionists	7.91	6.50	6.50	7.80	8.61	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.37	5.69	7.25	9.43	10.00	12.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	9.57	5.87	7.55	9.00	11.70	12.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue-collar occupations	10.26	5.15	6.20	8.81	13.25	16.15	12.03	5.51	10.68	12.00	14.10	18.04
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.69	5.83	7.75	12.55	16.35	21.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.23	5.15	6.75	9.72	12.77	16.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.02	5.15	6.25	11.13	13.00	15.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers	11.35	6.25	7.00	11.65	15.50	15.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.97	5.15	5.50	6.55	10.26	12.90	10.31	5.51	7.20	11.38	13.18	14.67
Production helpers	8.71	5.15	5.50	7.46	12.02	13.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	9.39	5.63	6.03	7.77	12.90	13.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	7.01	5.15	5.96	6.57	8.00	9.62	12.28	6.99	8.91	11.17	14.51	17.98
Protective service occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.74	10.13	11.75	13.93	17.74	25.30
Food service occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997 — 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	\$7.09	\$6.08	\$6.08	\$6.60	\$7.23	\$10.43	\$9.10	\$6.86	\$8.07	\$8.44	\$10.59	\$11.55
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.60	6.01	6.08	6.30	6.90	7.72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	6.62	5.15	5.15	6.00	7.50	10.26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.94	5.86	6.54	8.15	9.44	9.97

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

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

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

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

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

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997

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	\$14.60	\$6.68	\$9.00	\$12.40	\$17.30	\$25.84	\$7.82	\$5.15	\$5.50	\$6.55	\$8.91	\$10.96
All occupations excluding sales	14.91	6.78	9.26	12.71	18.02	26.44	8.06	5.15	5.50	6.58	9.50	11.69
White-collar occupations	17.19	8.50	10.41	14.14	21.74	31.90	8.32	5.15	5.75	7.06	9.33	10.96
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.25	9.17	11.10	15.03	23.30	32.61	9.25	5.15	6.01	7.53	10.43	13.45
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.82	11.19	14.94	20.74	28.19	34.83	15.15	6.14	10.66	10.96	20.44	28.75
Professional specialty occupations	24.48	13.98	19.08	23.54	31.84	36.27	16.53	6.00	10.66	16.93	21.69	28.75
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	23.03	14.94	18.79	22.93	27.85	31.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered nurses	24.15	18.24	19.66	23.99	28.19	31.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	27.88	19.32	22.10	27.91	34.74	38.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	13.36	9.64	11.45	13.16	15.76	17.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	14.86	11.57	13.10	15.76	16.45	17.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	23.28	13.15	14.31	19.25	28.52	43.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.58	13.15	16.00	25.96	40.57	44.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	31.27	21.63	21.63	25.96	32.61	57.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	18.71	11.52	14.31	17.13	19.33	32.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	11.33	6.00	7.50	9.90	13.27	15.53	6.96	5.20	5.36	6.17	7.74	10.48
Supervisors, sales occupations	14.42	9.25	10.00	13.36	15.02	28.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	9.23	5.21	6.45	7.14	12.91	15.10	7.75	5.07	5.36	7.06	10.48	10.55
Cashiers	10.41	5.95	7.00	9.00	15.53	15.93	7.23	5.20	6.00	6.17	7.06	9.90
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.40	8.25	9.27	11.00	12.52	14.95	7.51	5.15	6.00	7.28	8.52	10.43
Supervisors, general office	17.70	13.79	13.79	15.63	21.47	25.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.30	10.43	10.43	10.43	10.43	10.43
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.78	7.50	8.63	9.43	11.08	12.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.95	8.75	9.83	11.00	14.38	14.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	9.74	7.55	8.50	9.64	10.73	12.46	7.11	5.87	6.50	7.53	7.53	7.53
Blue-collar occupations	11.24	5.60	7.00	10.95	14.45	17.52	6.53	5.15	5.15	5.88	6.88	10.31
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.85	5.91	8.00	12.78	16.35	21.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.46	5.15	6.94	9.97	13.31	16.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.00	6.75	10.42	11.82	13.63	15.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers	11.61	6.25	7.00	13.36	15.50	15.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.53	5.50	6.55	9.00	12.36	14.67	6.57	5.15	5.15	5.91	6.88	10.31
Production helpers	8.52	5.25	6.00	7.40	10.26	13.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.10	5.63	5.91	6.20	7.77	10.48
Service occupations	11.20	6.18	7.22	10.13	13.81	17.30	8.53	5.15	5.86	8.91	9.91	13.50
Protective service occupations	14.90	7.35	10.64	13.81	17.73	25.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food service occupations	11.14	6.44	9.00	9.62	14.51	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health service occupations	8.20	6.08	6.79	7.99	9.52	11.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.86	6.08	6.21	6.90	8.82	11.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service occupations	11.08	5.20	10.26	12.80	13.81	14.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors and cleaners	12.53	8.75	11.68	12.80	13.81	14.54	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997 — 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)												
Personal service occupations	\$7.96	\$6.38	\$6.87	\$8.15	\$9.44	\$10.02	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
All occupations	39.5	\$577	\$494	1,921	\$28,048	\$25,106
All occupations excluding sales	39.5	589	504	1,906	28,426	25,792
White-collar occupations	39.3	675	572	1,872	32,179	29,411
White-collar occupations excluding sales	39.1	714	605	1,837	33,527	31,177
Professional specialty and technical occupations	38.8	846	803	1,748	38,131	37,533
Professional specialty occupations	38.5	943	922	1,667	40,807	40,945
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	39.9	918	917	1,965	45,249	45,940
Registered nurses	39.8	962	969	1,954	47,186	47,590
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	37.2	1,037	1,026	1,446	40,311	40,618
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	39.7	531	526	2,067	27,609	27,373
Licensed practical nurses	39.5	587	630	2,054	30,508	32,781
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	40.0	931	770	1,975	45,987	38,230
Executives, administrators, and managers	40.0	1,143	1,038	1,995	57,006	56,202
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	40.0	1,251	1,038	2,080	65,037	53,997
Management related occupations	40.0	748	685	1,958	36,636	34,794
Sales occupations	40.2	455	377	2,089	23,674	19,594
Supervisors, sales occupations	44.2	637	635	2,297	33,126	32,999
Sales workers, other commodities	39.1	361	273	2,033	18,764	14,206
Cashiers	40.0	416	360	2,080	21,647	18,720
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39.3	448	427	1,935	22,061	21,824
Supervisors, general office	40.0	708	625	2,080	36,816	32,510
Records clerks, N.E.C.	39.2	383	377	1,598	15,628	17,950
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	40.0	478	440	2,080	24,855	22,880
General office clerks	40.0	390	386	2,079	20,258	20,051
Blue-collar occupations	39.8	448	438	1,986	22,333	22,173
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	39.9	513	511	1,997	25,665	25,896
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	39.9	418	399	1,928	20,163	18,200
Transportation and material moving occupations	40.0	480	473	2,080	24,957	24,586
Truck drivers	40.0	465	534	2,080	24,157	27,789
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	39.6	377	360	2,004	19,098	18,491
Production helpers	38.9	331	292	1,857	15,820	12,898
Service occupations	39.9	447	394	1,991	22,303	19,115
Protective service occupations	41.9	625	591	2,095	31,210	29,806
Food service occupations	39.8	444	385	2,072	23,091	20,010
Health service occupations	39.1	320	306	2,031	16,652	15,933
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	38.7	304	272	2,010	15,798	14,123
Cleaning and building service occupations	39.7	440	512	2,067	22,900	26,624
Janitors and cleaners	39.6	497	512	2,062	25,831	26,624
Personal service occupations	37.3	297	287	1,573	12,527	13,594

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	\$13.55	\$10.59	\$16.94	\$14.60	\$7.82
All occupations excluding sales	13.98	10.73	16.97	14.91	8.06
White-collar occupations	15.87	11.60	19.08	17.19	8.32
Level 2	7.98	7.22	9.47	9.44	6.94
Level 3	8.54	8.25	9.25	9.20	6.97
Level 4	10.09	9.97	10.34	10.44	8.07
Level 5	11.95	11.97	11.94	12.03	10.95
Level 6	16.50	14.57	17.36	16.97	—
Level 7	21.09	15.09	22.74	21.12	—
Level 8	18.86	19.26	18.66	18.83	—
Level 9	26.32	18.93	27.56	26.37	—
Level 10	28.09	—	—	28.09	—
Level 11	33.56	—	—	33.56	—
White-collar occupations excluding sales	17.26	12.84	19.13	18.25	9.25
Level 2	8.38	7.40	9.47	9.14	7.59
Level 3	9.08	8.93	9.25	9.59	7.30
Level 4	10.56	10.83	10.34	10.73	8.22
Level 5	12.07	11.99	12.09	12.12	—
Level 6	16.12	12.06	17.36	16.61	—
Level 7	21.65	15.95	22.74	21.68	—
Level 8	18.59	18.45	18.66	18.56	—
Level 9	27.06	22.05	27.56	27.14	—
Level 10	27.82	—	—	27.82	—
Level 11	33.56	—	—	33.56	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.47	14.19	22.62	21.82	15.15
Professional specialty occupations	24.13	14.35	25.35	24.48	16.53
Level 6	19.82	—	—	19.82	—
Level 7	24.49	—	25.21	24.56	—
Level 8	20.08	—	—	20.12	—
Level 9	28.38	—	28.61	28.55	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related occupations	22.94	13.33	24.01	23.03	—
Level 9	26.45	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	27.53	—	27.57	27.88	—
Level 9	30.34	—	30.34	30.41	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social, religious, and recreation workers	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical occupations	13.30	13.93	13.12	13.36	—
Level 5	12.57	—	—	12.57	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	23.28	26.00	22.15	23.28	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	28.58	28.84	—	28.58	—
Management related occupations	18.71	—	18.46	18.71	—
Sales occupations	9.95	10.01	—	11.33	6.96
Level 3	7.61	7.61	—	8.30	—
Level 4	9.44	9.44	—	9.93	8.02
Level 5	10.93	11.94	—	11.25	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.59	10.31	10.85	11.40	7.51
Level 2	8.40	7.36	9.47	9.26	7.59
Level 3	9.08	8.93	9.25	9.59	7.30
Level 4	10.77	10.87	10.67	11.01	8.22
Level 5	11.92	11.83	11.96	12.04	—
Level 7	16.27	—	—	16.27	—
Blue-collar occupations	10.44	10.26	12.03	11.24	6.53
Level 1	6.30	6.30	—	6.13	6.46
Level 2	8.02	8.31	—	8.36	6.61
Level 3	8.42	8.49	—	8.70	—

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, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997 — Continued

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)					
Level 4	\$11.55	\$11.32	—	\$11.78	—
Level 5	13.17	13.09	—	13.19	—
Level 6	15.00	15.30	—	15.00	—
Level 7	17.04	16.90	—	17.04	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.85	12.69	—	12.85	—
Level 5	13.38	13.64	—	13.43	—
Level 7	17.13	16.98	—	17.13	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.23	10.23	—	10.46	—
Level 2	7.12	7.12	—	7.30	—
Level 3	7.44	7.44	—	7.44	—
Level 4	10.17	10.17	—	10.11	—
Level 5	12.49	12.49	—	12.49	—
Level 6	14.65	14.65	—	14.65	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.76	10.02	—	12.00	—
Level 3	8.77	8.77	—	10.27	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.41	7.97	\$10.31	9.53	\$6.57
Level 1	6.38	6.38	—	6.25	6.43
Level 2	8.44	9.10	—	8.86	—
Level 3	9.45	9.94	—	9.55	—
Level 4	12.14	—	—	—	—
Service occupations					
Level 1	10.80	7.01	12.28	11.20	8.53
Level 2	6.55	—	—	7.00	—
Level 3	6.63	6.47	—	6.78	—
Level 4	8.77	6.99	9.77	8.73	—
Level 6	10.17	—	10.74	10.21	—
Level 6	13.11	—	13.11	13.05	—
Protective service occupations	14.52	—	15.74	14.90	—
Food service occupations	10.15	—	—	11.14	—
Health service occupations	8.30	7.09	9.10	8.20	—
Level 3	7.49	—	—	—	—
Level 4	10.55	—	10.60	—	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	11.05	6.62	—	11.08	—
Personal service occupations	7.81	—	7.94	7.96	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997

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:					
Registered nurses	\$24.03	—	\$24.17	\$24.15	—
Level 9	26.45	—	—	—	—
Technical occupations:					
Licensed practical nurses	14.86	—	—	14.86	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations:					
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	31.27	\$31.27	—	31.27	—
Sales occupations:					
Supervisors, sales occupations	14.42	14.42	—	14.42	—
Sales workers, other commodities	8.59	8.59	—	9.23	\$7.75
Level 4	7.53	7.53	—	—	7.69
Cashiers	9.52	9.52	—	10.41	7.23
Administrative support occupations, including clerical:					
Supervisors, general office	17.70	17.70	—	17.70	—
Secretaries	11.82	13.96	—	—	10.30
Receptionists	7.91	7.91	—	—	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	9.25	9.37	—	9.78	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.95	—	—	11.95	—
General office clerks	9.19	9.57	—	9.74	7.11
Level 4	9.21	9.40	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	10.72	—	—	—	—
Blue-collar occupations:					
Transportation and material moving occupations:					
Truck drivers	11.61	11.35	—	11.61	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers:					
Production helpers	8.52	8.71	—	8.52	—
Stock handlers and baggers	9.39	9.39	—	—	7.10
Level 1	6.05	6.05	—	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	8.41	—	—	—	—
Service occupations:					
Health service occupations:					
Health aides, except nursing	9.21	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.78	6.60	—	7.86	—
Cleaning and building service occupations:					
Janitors and cleaners	12.48	—	—	12.53	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table C-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and selected characteristics, all industries, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997

Occupational group ²	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
All occupations	\$14.60	\$7.82	\$17.27	\$11.47	\$13.80	\$8.92
All occupations excluding sales	14.91	8.06	17.29	11.80	14.24	—
White-collar occupations	17.19	8.32	19.54	13.20	15.95	13.12
White-collar excluding sales	18.25	9.25	19.60	14.80	17.20	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.82	15.15	22.78	19.22	21.47	—
Professional specialty occupations	24.48	16.53	25.48	21.56	24.13	—
Technical occupations	13.36	—	—	13.45	13.30	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	23.28	—	24.06	22.54	22.82	—
Sales occupations	11.33	6.96	—	9.76	9.74	11.18
Administrative support including clerical occupations	11.40	7.51	11.56	10.01	10.59	—
Blue-collar occupations	11.24	6.53	14.48	9.71	10.90	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.85	—	16.29	12.02	12.87	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.46	—	—	9.31	11.40	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.00	—	—	10.27	10.85	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.53	6.57	11.48	7.95	8.59	—
Service occupations	11.20	8.53	11.99	9.69	10.86	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table C-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and industry division, private industry, all workers², Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997

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	\$10.59	\$12.01	—	—	\$11.72	—	—	—	—	\$8.18
All occupations excluding sales	10.73	12.00	—	—	11.71	—	—	—	—	8.11
White-collar occupations	11.60	14.81	—	—	14.91	—	—	—	—	10.93
White-collar excluding sales	12.84	15.13	—	—	15.25	—	—	—	—	11.30
Professional specialty and technical occupations	14.19	15.28	—	—	15.28	—	—	—	—	13.98
Professional specialty occupations	14.35	16.22	—	—	16.22	—	—	—	—	13.62
Technical occupations	13.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.35
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.00	24.06	—	—	24.06	—	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	10.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	10.31	11.23	—	—	11.23	—	—	—	—	8.61
Blue-collar occupations	10.26	11.09	—	—	10.62	—	—	—	—	5.88
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.69	12.02	—	—	10.81	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.23	10.77	—	—	10.77	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.02	12.04	—	—	12.04	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.97	9.30	—	—	9.32	—	—	—	—	5.59
Service occupations	7.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.64

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table C-3. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and establishment employment size, private industry, all workers², Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997

Occupational group ³	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All occupations	\$10.59	\$9.75	\$10.98	\$10.98	\$11.01
All occupations excluding sales	10.73	9.12	11.34	11.39	11.01
White-collar occupations	11.60	11.59	11.61	11.63	—
White-collar excluding sales	12.84	12.38	12.98	13.09	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	14.19	12.08	15.01	15.01	—
Professional specialty occupations	14.35	12.24	14.93	14.93	—
Technical occupations	13.93	—	15.17	15.17	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.00	—	26.15	26.15	—
Sales occupations	10.01	11.14	8.87	8.87	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	10.31	9.10	10.60	10.58	—
Blue-collar occupations	10.26	8.05	11.26	11.32	11.03
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12.69	9.99	13.49	14.92	9.41
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.23	8.22	10.59	9.85	13.48
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.02	7.85	11.99	11.10	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.97	7.16	8.71	8.71	—
Service occupations	7.01	—	6.82	6.82	—

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

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

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

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

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

Table C-4. Number of workers¹ represented by occupational group, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997

Occupational group ²	All workers		
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	44,440	23,510	20,931
All occupations excluding sales	39,563	18,681	20,882
White-collar occupations	25,313	10,597	14,717
White-collar excluding sales	20,436	5,769	14,668
Professional specialty and technical occupations	10,186	1,262	8,924
Professional specialty occupations	8,095	798	7,297
Technical occupations	2,091	464	1,627
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	1,925	537	1,388
Sales occupations	4,877	4,828	—
Administrative support including clerical occupations	8,325	3,970	4,355
Blue-collar occupations	12,052	10,972	1,080
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3,274	3,022	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,037	3,037	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	986	895	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,755	4,017	737
Service occupations	7,075	1,941	5,134

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual

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

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

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

This survey of the Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) 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 Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Tulare County, CA.

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from the State unemployment insurance reports for the Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA. The reference month for the public sector is June 1994. Due to the volatility of industries within the private sector, sampling frames were developed using the most recent month of reference available at the time the sample was selected. The reference month for the private sector is March 1996. 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, em-

ployment levels, industry classification, and other information were updated.

Sample design

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

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In step three, certain other job characteristics of the chosen worker were identified. First, the worker was identified as holding either a full-time or part-time job, based on the establishment's definition of those terms. Then the worker was classified as having a time versus incentive job,

depending on whether any part of pay was directly based on the actual production of the worker, rather than solely on hours worked. Finally, the worker was identified as being in a union job or a nonunion job. See the "Definition of Terms" section on the following page for more detail.

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

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

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

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

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

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

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the new generic leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers

using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 generic level factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the generic level factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased. Detailed research continues in the area. The results of this research will be published by BLS in the future.

Collection period

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

- On-call pay

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

Sample weights were calculated for each establishment/occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate the individual establishment/occupations into the various data series. Of the establishments surveyed, 22.4 percent (representing 10,006 employees) refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar "cells" were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of the nonrespondents equals the mean value of the respondents at some detailed "cell" level. Responding and nonresponding establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells which were additionally defined by major occupation group and job level.

Establishments which were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey (7.1 percent of the total sample) had their weights changed to zero. If only partial data were given by a sample establishment or occupation, or data were missing, the response was treated as a refusal.

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for individual establishment/occupations. Before being combined, individual wage rates are weighted by: number of workers; the sample weight adjusted for 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, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997

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	268	69	24	45	35	10
Private industry	212	55	22	33	30	3
Goods-producing industries	55	21	6	15	12	3
Construction	4	1	-	1	1	-
Manufacturing	51	20	6	14	11	3
Service-producing industries	158	34	16	18	18	-
Transportation and public utilities	15	3	1	2	2	-
Wholesale and retail trade	98	16	9	7	7	-
Finance, insurance and real estate	6	3	1	2	2	-
Services	40	12	5	7	7	-
State and local government	56	14	2	12	5	7

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, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	3.2	3.6	4.6
All occupations excluding sales	3.3	3.9	4.6
White-collar occupations	3.9	4.7	4.9
White-collar occupations excluding sales	4.2	5.8	4.9
Professional specialty and technical occupations	5.1	7.2	5.5
Professional specialty occupations	5.4	9.3	5.7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—
Health related occupations	6.1	11.2	5.9
Registered nurses	5.8	—	6.0
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	7.4	—	7.4
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	—	—	—
Technical occupations	4.3	7.0	5.0
Licensed practical nurses	4.4	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	9.2	12.0	11.9
Executives, administrators, and managers	16.4	13.8	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	12.2	12.2	—
Management related occupations	11.7	—	13.9
Sales occupations	5.7	5.7	—
Supervisors, sales occupations	16.0	16.0	—
Sales workers, other commodities	9.2	9.2	—
Cashiers	11.7	11.7	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3.9	6.9	4.1
Supervisors, general office	8.1	8.1	—
Secretaries	6.6	11.9	—
Receptionists	3.7	3.7	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	4.7	8.4	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	7.1	—	—
General office clerks	5.1	7.8	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	12.6	—	—
Blue-collar occupations	4.8	5.3	10.2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8.6	9.4	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.7	5.7	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.0	9.5	—
Truck drivers	8.8	9.7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.4	5.9	9.6
Production helpers	11.4	12.7	—
Stock handlers and baggers	10.8	10.8	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	16.0	—	—
Service occupations	5.5	3.9	6.1
Protective service occupations	7.7	—	7.6
Food service occupations	12.0	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
Service occupations (-Continued)			
Health service occupations	4.7	6.2	6.9
Health aides, except nursing	4.7	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.2	4.8	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	10.3	9.8	—
Janitors and cleaners	6.9	—	—
Personal service occupations	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."

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, October 1997

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	5	5	3
All occupations excluding sales	5	6	3
White-collar occupations	6	6	4
White-collar occupations excluding sales	6	7	4
Professional specialty and technical occupations	7	7	7
Professional specialty occupations	8	8	7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—
Health related occupations	8	8	—
Registered nurses	8	8	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	8	8	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	—	—	—
Technical occupations	6	6	—
Licensed practical nurses	6	6	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	9	9	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	10	10	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	11	11	—
Management related occupations	7	7	—
Sales occupations	4	5	3
Supervisors, sales occupations	7	7	—
Sales workers, other commodities	4	5	4
Cashiers	3	3	2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4	4	3
Supervisors, general office	8	8	—
Secretaries	5	—	5
Receptionists	2	—	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	3	3	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	5	5	—
General office clerks	3	3	3
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	4	—	—
Blue-collar occupations	3	4	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5	5	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4	4	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	4	4	—
Truck drivers	4	4	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	3	1
Production helpers	2	2	—
Stock handlers and baggers	2	—	2
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	3	—	—
Service occupations	4	5	3
Protective service occupations	6	6	—
Food service occupations	4	4	—
Health service occupations	3	3	—
Health aides, except nursing	4	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3	3	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	4	4	—
Janitors and cleaners	5	5	—
Personal service occupations	3	4	—

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."