

New Orleans, LA National Compensation Survey April 2006



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Elaine L. Chao, Secretary

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Philip L. Rones, Acting Commissioner

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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 establishments and government agencies 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 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, call (202) 691-6199, or send an e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

The data contained in this bulletin are also available at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm>, the BLS Internet site. Data are presented in a Portable Document Format (PDF) file containing the core bulletin, and in an ASCII file containing the published table formats.

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

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the New Orleans, LA, metropolitan area. Data were collected between September 2005 and October 2006; the average reference month is April 2006. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and an appendix with detailed information on occupational classifications.

Most of the earnings estimates in this bulletin are presented as mean hourly earnings. Mean weekly and annual earnings, and the corresponding hours, also are provided for full-time employees in specific occupations. Some occupations, such as teachers and fire fighters, typically have shorter or longer work schedules than do the majority of full-time workers. The weekly and annual estimates are useful for comparing the earnings of occupations having different work schedules.

NCS products

The Bureau's National Compensation Survey provides comprehensive measures of occupational earnings, compensation cost trends, benefit incidence, and detailed plan provisions. The Employment Cost Index, a quarterly measure of the change in employer costs for wages and benefits, is derived from the NCS. Employer Costs for Employee Compensation measures employers' average hourly costs for wages and benefits. NCS also measures the incidence and provisions of benefit plans. This bulletin is limited to data on occupational wages and salaries.

Changes to the publications

The locality wage publications have undergone a number of significant changes. Beginning with the 3135 bulletin series, the releases employ:

1. The 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)
2. An expanded scope of establishments, lowering the minimum establishment size for private industry from 50 workers to 1 worker
3. Imputation for temporary non-response situations
4. Benchmarking of estimated employment
5. Redesigned tables, to reflect the new classification system and to emphasize work levels

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings, which 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. About 800 detailed occupations, listed in Appendix B, are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households). Data are not shown for any occupations if they would raise concerns about the confidentiality of the survey respondents or if the data are insufficient to support reliable estimates.

Table 1 presents an overview of all tables in this bulletin. Mean hourly earnings, weekly hours, and relative standard errors are given for all industries, private industry, and State and local government for selected worker and establishment characteristics. The worker characteristics include high-level and intermediate occupational aggregation, full-time or part-time status, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Establishment characteristics include goods producing, service providing, and size of establishment.

Table 2 presents mean hourly earnings data by work level for occupational major groups and for detailed occupations. Separate data are also shown for full-time and part-time workers. Table 3 provides work level data for private industry workers. Table 4 provides similar data for State and local government workers. Table 5 simplifies the work levels by combining them into broader groups within major and detailed occupations, and for full-time and part-time workers.

Tables 6 through 10 present hourly wage percentiles that describe the distribution of hourly earnings for individual workers within each published occupation. Data are provided for the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time workers, and part-time workers.

Table 11 presents mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings, and the associated hours, for major occupational groups and detailed occupations for full-time workers. Table 12 provides the same type of information for private industry workers. Table 13 provides similar data for State and local government workers.

Table 14 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by high-level occupational aggregations in the private sector. Tables 15 and 16 provide mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings data for full-time employees in private establishments with fewer than 100 workers, and in private establishments with 100 workers or more.

Table 17 presents mean hourly earnings data for union and nonunion workers in all, private, and State and local government establishments by high-level occupational aggregation. Table 18 provides hourly earnings data for time

and incentive workers in all and private establishments by high-level occupational aggregation. Table 19 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions within the private sector.

Appendix table 1 presents the number of workers represented by the survey, by high-level occupational aggregation and for all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Appendix table 2 provides the number of establishments in the sampling frame and the number of responding and nonresponding establishments.

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$18.42	5.3	36.5	\$18.42	6.3	36.5	\$18.41	2.0	36.7
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	30.32	5.0	38.7	31.22	6.1	39.8	27.48	1.9	35.6
Management, business, and financial	35.41	9.3	40.8	35.63	10.3	41.3	33.86	11.3	37.7
Professional and related	28.11	3.9	37.9	28.84	5.3	39.1	26.34	2.6	35.2
Service	10.44	9.5	32.1	10.08	12.3	31.0	11.80	3.1	37.1
Sales and office	15.33	9.1	35.8	15.65	9.7	35.6	12.36	5.7	38.0
Sales and related	16.97	25.2	33.3	16.95	25.3	33.3	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	14.42	4.2	37.4	14.80	4.7	37.2	12.21	5.8	38.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	17.39	4.7	39.5	17.84	5.2	39.4	14.98	6.4	39.7
Construction and extraction	17.14	3.7	38.9	17.34	4.5	38.8	15.99	7.4	39.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.75	8.0	40.1	18.34	8.4	40.1	14.26	4.4	39.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	15.55	9.0	38.6	15.74	9.3	39.0	11.68	6.3	32.9
Production	17.72	16.3	39.5	17.99	16.7	39.5	12.19	5.1	38.7
Transportation and material moving	14.44	10.6	38.2	14.59	10.9	38.7	11.44	8.6	30.6
Full time	19.44	5.3	39.6	19.59	6.3	39.8	18.64	1.9	38.8
Part time	8.77	4.6	21.0	8.32	5.1	21.3	14.03	15.1	18.4
Union	19.65	7.9	37.9	18.94	9.7	38.8	22.91	8.1	34.1
Nonunion	18.30	5.6	36.4	18.37	6.5	36.3	17.87	1.9	37.1
Time	18.17	5.5	36.5	18.13	6.6	36.4	18.42	2.0	36.8
Incentive	23.33	31.3	37.6	23.38	31.4	37.9	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	15.72	7.1	35.2	15.73	7.2	35.1	13.02	6.6	42.6
100-499 workers	20.03	8.2	39.1	20.34	8.7	39.2	15.49	1.9	37.5
500 workers or more	21.25	9.0	36.8	23.28	13.8	36.9	18.80	2.3	36.6

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. See appendix A for more information.

² The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

³ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁴ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining. Wages of time workers are based solely on

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.

⁵ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

⁶ Classification of establishments into goods-producing and service-providing industries applies to private industry only. Industries are determined by the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, New Orleans, LA, April 2006**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$18.42	5.3	\$19.44	5.3	\$8.77	4.6
Management occupations	40.02	8.5	40.12	8.5	—	—
Level 9	32.99	8.2	32.99	8.2	—	—
Level 11	60.88	23.1	60.88	23.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	35.39	9.2	35.59	9.3	—	—
General and operations managers	38.09	23.5	38.09	23.5	—	—
Engineering managers	57.69	6.9	57.69	6.9	—	—
Medical and health services managers	27.11	10.2	27.11	10.2	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	25.63	12.2	25.64	12.2	—	—
Level 6	19.45	5.8	19.44	5.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	43.16	9.5	43.16	9.5	—	—
Management analysts	37.19	21.9	37.19	21.9	—	—
Accountants and auditors	22.87	24.3	22.87	24.3	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.19	4.8	26.19	4.8	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	34.65	11.9	34.65	11.9	—	—
Level 11	40.24	4.8	40.24	4.8	—	—
Engineers	35.53	11.7	35.53	11.7	—	—
Level 11	40.32	5.6	—	—	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	26.01	12.9	26.01	12.9	—	—
Community and social services occupations	15.21	9.6	15.08	9.7	—	—
Level 8	14.58	6.6	14.58	6.6	—	—
Counselors	14.58	7.3	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	12.21	12.0	12.24	12.2	—	—
Legal occupations	33.93	14.5	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	32.87	6.8	33.63	6.7	12.68	24.2
Level 6	14.72	17.5	—	—	—	—
Level 7	24.48	9.4	24.13	9.8	—	—
Level 8	33.55	4.1	33.75	4.0	—	—
Level 9	35.57	8.2	—	—	—	—
Level 11	53.42	15.6	53.42	15.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	24.98	27.2	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	41.17	8.4	41.66	8.2	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	34.94	4.3	35.13	3.9	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	33.40	1.7	33.88	1.9	—	—
Level 8	35.60	2.0	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	33.19	3.5	33.88	3.7	—	—
Level 8	36.23	3.5	36.23	3.5	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	32.43	6.6	33.36	6.6	—	—
Level 8	35.49	6.1	35.49	6.1	—	—
Secondary school teachers	31.74	.3	31.74	.3	—	—
Level 8	32.28	1.2	32.28	1.2	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	31.74	.3	31.74	.3	—	—
Level 8	32.28	1.2	32.28	1.2	—	—
Special education teachers	36.52	2.2	36.52	2.2	—	—
Level 8	36.85	1.1	36.85	1.1	—	—
Teacher assistants	13.01	10.6	12.99	10.7	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	20.23	15.9	20.23	15.9	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.42	2.4	25.73	2.6	21.34	14.4
Level 3	11.22	8.7	—	—	—	—
Level 5	16.68	6.6	16.67	6.7	—	—
Level 6	22.66	10.1	24.19	7.8	—	—
Level 7	22.32	8.7	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, New Orleans, LA, April 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations						
–Continued						
Level 8	\$30.68	8.1	–	–	–	–
Level 9	29.30	5.7	\$28.92	5.9	–	–
Registered nurses	31.15	4.1	31.29	4.2	–	–
Level 8	27.13	1.7	–	–	–	–
Level 9	29.79	6.2	29.85	6.5	–	–
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.59	7.3	17.58	7.3	–	–
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	15.81	3.3	16.49	2.9	–	–
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	19.50	11.5	19.52	12.1	–	–
Healthcare support occupations	14.62	22.8	14.82	22.7	–	–
Level 2	9.12	6.7	9.12	6.7	–	–
Level 3	11.13	1.9	11.13	1.9	–	–
Level 4	10.53	11.7	10.82	11.3	–	–
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.84	2.6	8.95	2.0	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.91	2.9	8.91	2.9	–	–
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	12.04	5.9	12.04	5.9	–	–
Level 4	12.26	14.9	12.26	14.9	–	–
Protective service occupations	14.22	4.0	14.29	3.4	–	–
Level 2	10.40	9.6	9.52	4.2	–	–
Level 4	12.79	4.4	12.79	4.4	–	–
Level 5	12.24	5.0	12.24	5.0	–	–
Level 6	15.74	3.5	15.74	3.5	–	–
Level 7	15.78	7.9	15.78	7.9	–	–
Not able to be leveled	16.10	22.7	16.10	22.7	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement workers	19.94	11.7	19.94	11.7	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	20.25	2.5	20.25	2.5	–	–
Fire fighters	11.99	10.9	11.99	10.9	–	–
Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	10.60	.8	10.60	.8	–	–
Correctional officers and jailers	10.43	2.7	10.43	2.7	–	–
Police officers	16.54	4.0	16.54	4.0	–	–
Level 7	18.02	5.6	18.02	5.6	–	–
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.54	4.0	16.54	4.0	–	–
Level 7	18.02	5.6	18.02	5.6	–	–
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	11.13	12.4	–	–	–	–
Security guards	11.13	12.4	–	–	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.96	12.4	8.84	16.4	\$6.38	10.0
Level 1	7.19	4.0	7.41	3.9	6.94	8.2
Level 2	6.99	21.9	7.85	23.5	–	–
Level 3	6.88	28.5	7.95	23.5	4.96	22.2
Level 4	11.12	26.3	11.37	25.8	–	–
Cooks	11.36	7.4	11.14	9.9	–	–
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	11.78	14.7	11.78	14.7	–	–
Food preparation workers	7.10	8.7	–	–	–	–
Food service, tipped	4.23	3.2	4.01	16.5	4.47	16.4
Bartenders	5.54	7.3	–	–	–	–
Waiters and waitresses	2.93	4.4	–	–	3.19	13.0
Fast food and counter workers	7.67	9.4	–	–	–	–
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.24	9.1	–	–	–	–
Food servers, nonrestaurant	7.26	8.5	–	–	–	–
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.35	2.6	9.19	2.7	–	–
Level 1	8.76	2.2	8.56	2.0	–	–
Level 2	9.49	3.3	9.59	3.5	–	–
Building cleaning workers	9.08	2.0	9.06	2.5	–	–
Level 1	8.82	2.0	8.63	1.8	–	–
Level 2	9.26	3.3	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, New Orleans, LA, April 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	\$9.14	2.2	\$9.13	3.4	—	—
Level 1	—	—	8.73	4.2	—	—
Level 2	9.26	3.3	—	—	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.57	1.3	8.57	1.3	—	—
Level 1	8.57	1.3	8.57	1.3	—	—
Grounds maintenance workers	8.95	7.2	8.95	7.2	—	—
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	8.57	10.2	8.57	10.4	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.44	5.7	10.24	9.0	\$8.07	5.3
Level 3	7.82	5.0	—	—	—	—
Recreation and fitness workers	8.69	7.5	—	—	—	—
Recreation workers	8.19	6.1	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	16.97	25.2	19.67	25.7	7.53	1.1
Level 2	8.92	5.5	—	—	—	—
Level 3	8.95	6.2	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.47	8.6	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	22.86	33.2	24.24	32.4	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	16.53	29.1	17.45	28.8	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.34	10.2	10.49	9.3	7.40	.6
Level 2	8.92	5.5	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	7.78	3.7	—	—	7.44	1.8
Cashiers	7.78	3.7	—	—	7.44	1.8
Office and administrative support occupations	14.42	4.2	14.67	4.3	9.99	6.2
Level 1	7.76	5.0	—	—	—	—
Level 2	10.67	5.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	10.52	3.3	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.86	6.7	—	—	—	—
Level 5	18.12	5.5	—	—	—	—
Level 6	20.08	5.7	—	—	—	—
Level 7	23.53	17.8	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	19.18	9.9	—	—	—	—
Financial clerks	12.27	7.4	12.72	8.4	10.14	7.9
Level 3	10.39	7.0	—	—	—	—
Level 4	12.52	7.2	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.67	4.2	12.95	3.3	—	—
Level 4	14.23	6.7	14.23	6.7	—	—
Tellers	10.40	.7	10.12	2.7	—	—
Customer service representatives	16.82	8.0	16.82	8.0	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	8.52	6.9	9.02	10.4	—	—
Couriers and messengers	9.68	3.9	9.68	3.9	—	—
Dispatchers	21.77	27.7	22.06	27.6	—	—
Level 4	14.34	12.6	14.34	12.6	—	—
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	16.73	13.2	17.73	8.5	—	—
Level 4	17.95	9.1	17.95	9.1	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	16.39	4.9	16.51	5.1	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	19.78	7.5	19.78	7.5	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	14.04	13.6	14.04	13.6	—	—
Office clerks, general	11.08	8.4	11.10	8.5	—	—
Level 3	10.52	9.6	10.52	9.6	—	—
Level 4	10.73	7.6	10.73	7.6	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	17.14	3.7	17.43	2.6	—	—
Level 1	10.38	20.7	—	—	—	—
Level 5	16.85	9.7	17.06	8.4	—	—
Level 6	19.99	6.2	19.99	6.2	—	—
Level 7	—	—	21.86	4.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	16.11	5.8	16.11	5.8	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	20.92	11.1	20.92	11.1	—	—
Construction laborers	10.31	20.2	—	—	—	—
Level 1	10.38	21.1	—	—	—	—
Electricians	19.63	1.3	19.67	1.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, New Orleans, LA, April 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	\$17.75	8.0	\$17.75	8.0	—	—
Level 5	15.75	6.0	—	—	—	—
Level 6	16.59	6.3	—	—	—	—
Level 7	17.15	8.3	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	23.81	8.3	—	—	—	—
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists ...	15.53	5.7	15.53	5.7	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.25	5.1	16.25	5.1	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.21	12.5	14.21	12.5	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	13.48	2.8	13.48	2.8	—	—
Production occupations	17.72	16.3	17.85	16.2	—	—
Level 1	8.97	12.7	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.16	9.0	—	—	—	—
Level 5	17.14	12.0	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	24.60	27.0	24.60	27.0	—	—
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	17.20	5.6	17.20	5.6	—	—
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	17.20	5.9	17.20	5.9	—	—
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	11.75	15.6	11.90	15.9	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.44	10.6	14.98	10.4	\$8.04	7.1
Level 1	9.66	6.4	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.60	8.5	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.87	2.8	—	—	—	—
Level 4	17.24	2.8	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	10.49	18.7	15.09	6.8	—	—
Bus drivers, school	13.53	1.1	13.91	5.4	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.34	14.0	15.34	14.0	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	13.74	31.7	13.74	31.7	—	—
Sailors and marine oilers	13.86	12.9	13.86	12.9	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.92	2.8	10.02	3.8	—	—
Level 1	10.06	4.0	10.18	3.9	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.04	4.0	10.11	4.2	—	—
Level 1	9.87	5.2	9.93	5.2	—	—

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. See appendix A for more information.

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 Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$18.42	6.3	\$19.59	6.3	\$8.32	5.1
Management occupations	40.45	9.4	40.45	9.4	—	—
Level 9	32.99	8.2	32.99	8.2	—	—
Level 11	66.42	23.0	66.42	23.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	35.02	10.9	35.02	10.9	—	—
Engineering managers	57.69	6.9	57.69	6.9	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	25.70	13.6	25.70	13.6	—	—
Level 6	19.58	6.2	19.58	6.2	—	—
Management analysts	37.62	23.0	37.62	23.0	—	—
Accountants and auditors	23.44	27.4	23.44	27.4	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.12	5.3	26.12	5.3	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	34.75	12.1	34.75	12.1	—	—
Level 11	40.24	4.8	40.24	4.8	—	—
Engineers	35.64	11.8	35.64	11.8	—	—
Level 11	40.32	5.6	40.32	5.6	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	27.04	13.6	27.04	13.6	—	—
Community and social services occupations	16.20	16.5	15.96	16.8	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	38.51	19.3	41.63	17.0	10.46	31.5
Postsecondary teachers	47.72	9.3	49.27	7.1	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	19.12	20.3	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	20.23	15.9	20.23	15.9	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	26.01	3.2	26.57	3.4	17.44	20.6
Level 9	28.89	7.4	28.93	7.7	—	—
Registered nurses	32.59	7.0	32.66	7.0	—	—
Level 9	29.61	7.3	29.67	7.6	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	16.96	9.9	16.95	10.0	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	15.24	25.4	15.50	25.3	—	—
Level 3	11.25	2.1	11.25	2.1	—	—
Level 4	10.46	13.8	10.80	13.7	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.72	3.0	8.87	2.1	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.86	6.3	11.86	6.3	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.90	13.0	8.81	17.3	6.34	10.3
Level 1	7.19	4.1	7.52	4.9	6.84	7.6
Level 2	6.93	22.2	—	—	—	—
Level 3	6.61	30.1	7.60	26.2	4.96	22.2
Level 4	11.12	26.3	11.37	25.8	—	—
Cooks	11.41	7.5	11.19	10.1	—	—
Food preparation workers	7.08	8.8	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.23	3.2	4.01	16.5	4.47	16.4
Level 3	—	—	—	—	4.36	17.8
Bartenders	5.54	7.3	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.93	4.4	—	—	3.19	13.0
Food servers, nonrestaurant	7.26	8.5	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.45	2.9	9.22	3.3	—	—
Level 1	8.98	1.4	8.83	1.3	—	—
Building cleaning workers	9.12	1.9	9.07	2.6	—	—
Level 1	8.98	1.4	8.83	1.3	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.49	6.8	10.19	10.4	8.02	3.3
Level 3	7.62	3.5	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	16.95	25.3	19.65	25.8	7.46	.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, New Orleans, LA, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Sales and related occupations —Continued						
Level 2	\$8.92	5.5	—	—	—	—
Level 3	8.95	6.2	\$9.55	6.8	—	—
Level 4	14.47	8.6	14.66	9.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	—	—	17.40	26.3	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	22.86	33.2	24.24	32.4	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	16.53	29.1	17.45	28.8	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.34	10.2	10.49	9.3	\$7.40	0.6
Level 2	8.92	5.5	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	7.78	3.7	—	—	7.44	1.8
Cashiers	7.78	3.7	—	—	7.44	1.8
Office and administrative support occupations	14.80	4.7	15.11	5.0	10.03	6.4
Level 2	10.77	7.2	10.77	7.2	—	—
Level 3	10.53	3.6	10.73	4.8	8.40	9.9
Level 4	14.00	7.2	14.17	6.9	—	—
Level 5	18.54	5.2	18.54	5.2	—	—
Level 6	20.92	3.9	20.92	3.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	19.22	9.9	19.80	8.0	—	—
Financial clerks	12.26	8.3	12.77	9.7	10.14	7.9
Level 3	10.39	7.2	10.66	9.5	—	—
Level 4	12.34	8.5	13.22	9.2	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.56	4.7	12.89	3.2	—	—
Tellers	10.40	.7	10.12	2.7	—	—
Customer service representatives	17.32	8.2	17.32	8.2	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	8.17	7.1	8.62	11.8	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	16.76	5.8	16.91	6.0	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	19.78	7.5	19.78	7.5	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	14.16	14.5	14.16	14.5	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	17.34	4.5	17.70	3.2	—	—
Construction laborers	10.36	20.8	—	—	—	—
Electricians	19.76	1.4	19.83	1.5	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.34	8.4	18.34	8.4	—	—
Level 5	15.81	6.9	15.81	6.9	—	—
Level 6	16.67	6.9	16.67	6.9	—	—
Production occupations	17.99	16.7	18.11	16.6	—	—
Level 1	8.97	12.7	9.24	11.4	—	—
Level 4	14.51	10.3	14.51	10.3	—	—
Level 5	17.33	12.1	17.33	12.1	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	25.05	27.4	25.05	27.4	—	—
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	17.20	5.6	17.20	5.6	—	—
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	17.20	5.9	17.20	5.9	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, New Orleans, LA, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$14.59	10.9	\$15.14	10.6	\$7.22	5.4
Level 1	9.83	6.6	9.95	6.0	—	—
Level 2	8.31	9.2	8.78	9.3	—	—
Level 4	17.41	3.2	17.41	3.2	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.60	14.9	15.60	14.9	—	—
Sailors and marine oilers	13.86	12.9	13.86	12.9	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.08	2.6	10.19	4.0	—	—
Level 1	10.25	4.0	10.39	4.1	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.25	4.5	10.33	5.0	—	—
Level 1	10.08	5.4	—	—	—	—

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. See appendix A for more information.

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 Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$18.41	2.0	\$18.64	1.9	\$14.03	15.1
Management occupations	37.15	12.6	37.85	12.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	36.75	19.1	37.80	19.2	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	25.03	19.7	25.14	19.7	—	—
Community and social services occupations	13.85	3.1	13.90	3.2	—	—
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	14.22	.4	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	31.35	3.6	31.64	3.5	—	—
Level 7	25.91	11.3	25.54	12.0	—	—
Level 8	34.14	4.0	34.14	4.0	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	34.47	1.8	35.01	2.0	—	—
Level 8	35.60	2.0	35.60	2.0	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	34.76	3.7	35.59	4.0	—	—
Level 8	36.23	3.5	36.23	3.5	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	33.90	6.4	35.02	6.5	—	—
Level 8	35.49	6.1	35.49	6.1	—	—
Secondary school teachers	31.74	.3	31.74	.3	—	—
Level 8	32.28	1.2	32.28	1.2	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	31.74	.3	31.74	.3	—	—
Level 8	32.28	1.2	32.28	1.2	—	—
Special education teachers	36.52	2.2	36.52	2.2	—	—
Level 8	36.85	1.1	36.85	1.1	—	—
Teacher assistants	13.56	8.3	13.56	8.3	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.85	4.7	23.42	6.2	27.97	19.1
Level 6	21.71	5.6	21.71	5.6	—	—
Level 8	26.40	1.2	—	—	—	—
Level 9	30.46	8.1	28.87	6.7	—	—
Registered nurses	28.00	5.1	27.97	5.3	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.35	7.1	11.35	7.1	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.18	4.4	9.18	4.4	—	—
Protective service occupations	14.26	4.6	14.46	3.9	—	—
Level 2	9.52	4.2	9.52	4.2	—	—
Level 4	12.79	4.4	12.79	4.4	—	—
Level 5	12.15	5.9	12.15	5.9	—	—
Level 6	15.98	3.7	15.98	3.7	—	—
Level 7	17.94	4.6	17.94	4.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	16.74	28.3	16.74	28.3	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement workers	19.94	11.7	19.94	11.7	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	20.25	2.5	20.25	2.5	—	—
Fire fighters	11.99	10.9	11.99	10.9	—	—
Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	10.60	.8	10.60	.8	—	—
Correctional officers and jailers	10.43	2.7	10.43	2.7	—	—
Police officers	16.89	4.7	16.89	4.7	—	—
Level 7	18.02	5.6	18.02	5.6	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.89	4.7	16.89	4.7	—	—
Level 7	18.02	5.6	18.02	5.6	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.48	15.5	9.36	18.7	—	—
Level 3	11.91	.3	11.91	.3	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.05	4.7	9.12	4.8	8.15	.3
Level 1	7.63	4.6	7.55	5.3	—	—
Level 2	10.06	1.0	10.06	1.0	—	—
Level 3	10.08	3.9	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, New Orleans, LA, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Building cleaning workers	\$8.91	6.3	\$9.00	6.2	—	—
Level 1	7.47	3.1	7.30	4.4	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.00	6.5	9.10	6.3	—	—
Level 1	7.49	3.6	—	—	—	—
Grounds maintenance workers	8.91	7.9	8.92	8.0	—	—
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	8.44	11.9	8.44	12.1	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.22	9.2	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.21	5.8	12.25	6.0	—	—
Level 1	7.62	6.7	—	—	—	—
Level 2	10.44	1.2	10.44	1.2	—	—
Level 3	10.42	7.0	10.42	7.0	—	—
Level 4	12.65	8.9	12.65	8.9	—	—
Level 5	14.50	10.7	14.50	10.7	—	—
Financial clerks	12.37	10.7	12.37	10.7	—	—
Dispatchers	17.73	8.5	17.73	8.5	—	—
Level 4	17.95	9.1	17.95	9.1	—	—
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	17.73	8.5	17.73	8.5	—	—
Level 4	17.95	9.1	17.95	9.1	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.02	5.5	13.02	5.5	—	—
Level 4	12.14	5.8	12.14	5.8	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.31	5.5	12.31	5.5	—	—
Level 4	12.14	5.8	12.14	5.8	—	—
Office clerks, general	10.07	7.3	10.08	7.5	—	—
Level 4	9.44	5.7	9.44	5.7	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	15.99	7.4	15.99	7.4	—	—
Level 5	15.84	1.5	15.84	1.5	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	14.26	4.4	14.26	4.4	—	—
Level 7	15.21	8.1	15.21	8.1	—	—
Production occupations	12.19	5.1	12.26	5.0	—	—
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	11.75	15.6	11.90	15.9	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.44	8.6	10.97	10.0	—	—
Level 2	12.98	4.5	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.29	5.7	12.22	5.7	—	—
Bus drivers	13.53	1.1	13.91	5.4	—	—
Bus drivers, school	13.53	1.1	13.91	5.4	—	—

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. See appendix A for more information.

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 Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$18.42	5.3	\$19.44	5.3	\$8.77	4.6
Management occupations	40.02	8.5	40.12	8.5	—	—
Group II	16.70	10.5	—	—	—	—
Group III	45.85	11.9	—	—	—	—
General and operations managers	38.09	23.5	38.09	23.5	—	—
Engineering managers	57.69	6.9	57.69	6.9	—	—
Medical and health services managers	27.11	10.2	27.11	10.2	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	25.63	12.2	25.64	12.2	—	—
Group II	19.44	4.4	—	—	—	—
Group III	25.62	24.5	—	—	—	—
Management analysts	37.19	21.9	37.19	21.9	—	—
Accountants and auditors	22.87	24.3	22.87	24.3	—	—
Group II	21.23	18.3	21.23	18.3	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.19	4.8	26.19	4.8	—	—
Group II	18.72	2.7	—	—	—	—
Group III	43.13	6.3	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	34.65	11.9	34.65	11.9	—	—
Group II	27.57	4.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	40.39	8.6	—	—	—	—
Engineers	35.53	11.7	35.53	11.7	—	—
Group II	28.01	4.9	—	—	—	—
Group III	40.41	8.9	—	—	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	26.01	12.9	26.01	12.9	—	—
Community and social services occupations	15.21	9.6	15.08	9.7	—	—
Group II	16.55	4.0	—	—	—	—
Counselors	14.58	7.3	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	12.21	12.0	12.24	12.2	—	—
Group II	14.42	1.0	—	—	—	—
Legal occupations	33.93	14.5	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	32.87	6.8	33.63	6.7	12.68	24.2
Group I	12.72	9.0	—	—	—	—
Group II	30.54	3.4	—	—	—	—
Group III	45.85	10.1	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	41.17	8.4	41.66	8.2	—	—
Group II	22.73	12.5	—	—	—	—
Group III	46.27	10.2	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	34.94	4.3	35.13	3.9	—	—
Group II	24.16	10.6	—	—	—	—
Group III	40.23	15.3	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	33.40	1.7	33.88	1.9	—	—
Group II	33.86	1.8	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	33.19	3.5	33.88	3.7	—	—
Group II	33.86	3.6	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	32.43	6.6	33.36	6.6	—	—
Group II	33.33	6.5	33.36	6.6	—	—
Secondary school teachers	31.74	.3	31.74	.3	—	—
Group II	31.74	.3	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	31.74	.3	31.74	.3	—	—
Group II	31.74	.3	31.74	.3	—	—
Special education teachers	36.52	2.2	36.52	2.2	—	—
Group II	36.52	2.2	—	—	—	—
Teacher assistants	13.01	10.6	12.99	10.7	—	—
Group I	13.01	10.6	12.99	10.7	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, New Orleans, LA, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	\$20.23	15.9	\$20.23	15.9	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.42	2.4	25.73	2.6	\$21.34	14.4
Group I	12.74	8.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	23.59	7.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	33.25	2.1	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	31.15	4.1	31.29	4.2	—	—
Group II	26.30	3.2	26.05	4.1	—	—
Group III	33.55	6.7	33.65	6.8	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.59	7.3	17.58	7.3	—	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	15.81	3.3	16.49	2.9	—	—
Group II	16.03	2.7	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	19.50	11.5	19.52	12.1	—	—
Group II	19.99	11.3	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	14.62	22.8	14.82	22.7	—	—
Group I	10.40	5.1	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.84	2.6	8.95	2.0	—	—
Group I	8.84	2.6	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.91	2.9	8.91	2.9	—	—
Group I	8.91	2.9	8.91	2.9	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	12.04	5.9	12.04	5.9	—	—
Group I	11.74	5.8	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	14.22	4.0	14.29	3.4	—	—
Group I	11.00	6.0	—	—	—	—
Group II	15.38	2.3	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement workers	19.94	11.7	19.94	11.7	—	—
Group II	20.32	.2	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	20.25	2.5	20.25	2.5	—	—
Group II	20.59	.7	20.59	.7	—	—
Fire fighters	11.99	10.9	11.99	10.9	—	—
Group II	10.65	.9	10.65	.9	—	—
Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	10.60	.8	10.60	.8	—	—
Group I	10.34	2.2	—	—	—	—
Correctional officers and jailers	10.43	2.7	10.43	2.7	—	—
Group I	10.40	3.0	10.40	3.0	—	—
Police officers	16.54	4.0	16.54	4.0	—	—
Group II	16.72	4.5	—	—	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.54	4.0	16.54	4.0	—	—
Group II	16.72	4.5	16.72	4.5	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	11.13	12.4	—	—	—	—
Security guards	11.13	12.4	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.96	12.4	8.84	16.4	6.38	10.0
Group I	7.82	11.5	—	—	—	—
Cooks	11.36	7.4	11.14	9.9	—	—
Group I	11.36	7.4	—	—	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	11.78	14.7	11.78	14.7	—	—
Group I	11.78	14.7	11.78	14.7	—	—
Food preparation workers	7.10	8.7	—	—	—	—
Group I	7.10	8.7	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.23	3.2	4.01	16.5	4.47	16.4
Group I	4.23	3.2	—	—	—	—
Bartenders	5.54	7.3	—	—	—	—
Group I	5.54	7.3	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.93	4.4	—	—	3.19	13.0
Group I	2.93	4.4	—	—	3.19	13.0
Fast food and counter workers	7.67	9.4	—	—	—	—
Group I	7.67	9.4	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, New Orleans, LA, April 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	\$7.24	9.1	-	-	-	-
Group I	7.24	9.1	-	-	-	-
Food servers, nonrestaurant	7.26	8.5	-	-	-	-
Group I	7.26	8.5	-	-	-	-
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.35	2.6	\$9.19	2.7	-	-
Group I	9.26	2.6	-	-	-	-
Building cleaning workers	9.08	2.0	9.06	2.5	-	-
Group I	9.08	2.0	-	-	-	-
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.14	2.2	9.13	3.4	-	-
Group I	9.14	2.2	9.13	3.4	-	-
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.57	1.3	8.57	1.3	-	-
Group I	8.57	1.3	8.57	1.3	-	-
Grounds maintenance workers	8.95	7.2	8.95	7.2	-	-
Group I	8.91	7.9	-	-	-	-
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	8.57	10.2	8.57	10.4	-	-
Group I	8.44	11.9	8.44	12.1	-	-
Personal care and service occupations	9.44	5.7	10.24	9.0	\$8.07	5.3
Group I	8.37	5.8	-	-	-	-
Recreation and fitness workers	8.69	7.5	-	-	-	-
Recreation workers	8.19	6.1	-	-	-	-
Sales and related occupations	16.97	25.2	19.67	25.7	7.53	1.1
Group I	9.73	7.2	-	-	-	-
Group II	26.02	17.9	-	-	-	-
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	22.86	33.2	24.24	32.4	-	-
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	16.53	29.1	17.45	28.8	-	-
Retail sales workers	9.34	10.2	10.49	9.3	7.40	.6
Group I	9.45	9.5	-	-	-	-
Cashiers, all workers	7.78	3.7	-	-	7.44	1.8
Group I	7.65	.7	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	7.78	3.7	-	-	7.44	1.8
Group I	7.65	.7	-	-	7.44	1.8
Office and administrative support occupations	14.42	4.2	14.67	4.3	9.99	6.2
Group I	12.51	6.0	-	-	-	-
Group II	19.99	4.2	-	-	-	-
Financial clerks	12.27	7.4	12.72	8.4	10.14	7.9
Group I	11.28	4.8	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.67	4.2	12.95	3.3	-	-
Group I	11.79	6.9	12.07	8.7	-	-
Tellers	10.40	.7	10.12	2.7	-	-
Group I	10.40	.7	10.12	2.7	-	-
Customer service representatives	16.82	8.0	16.82	8.0	-	-
Group II	18.57	7.4	18.57	7.4	-	-
Receptionists and information clerks	8.52	6.9	9.02	10.4	-	-
Group I	8.40	7.0	8.87	10.6	-	-
Couriers and messengers	9.68	3.9	9.68	3.9	-	-
Group I	9.68	3.9	9.68	3.9	-	-
Dispatchers	21.77	27.7	22.06	27.6	-	-
Group I	13.29	10.5	-	-	-	-
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	16.73	13.2	17.73	8.5	-	-
Group I	16.89	13.9	17.95	9.1	-	-
Secretaries and administrative assistants	16.39	4.9	16.51	5.1	-	-
Group I	14.82	7.5	-	-	-	-
Group II	19.42	4.4	-	-	-	-
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	19.78	7.5	19.78	7.5	-	-
Data entry and information processing workers	14.04	13.6	14.04	13.6	-	-
Group I	14.04	13.6	-	-	-	-
Office clerks, general	11.08	8.4	11.10	8.5	-	-
Group I	10.07	8.0	10.08	8.2	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, New Orleans, LA, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Construction and extraction occupations	\$17.14	3.7	\$17.43	2.6	—	—
Group I	11.74	13.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.36	3.3	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	20.92	11.1	20.92	11.1	—	—
Construction laborers	10.31	20.2	—	—	—	—
Group I	10.38	21.1	—	—	—	—
Electricians	19.63	1.3	19.67	1.4	—	—
Group II	20.02	4.0	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.75	8.0	17.75	8.0	—	—
Group I	13.43	7.1	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.79	3.7	—	—	—	—
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists ...	15.53	5.7	15.53	5.7	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.25	5.1	16.25	5.1	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.21	12.5	14.21	12.5	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	13.48	2.8	13.48	2.8	—	—
Production occupations	17.72	16.3	17.85	16.2	—	—
Group I	11.67	4.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	22.82	17.4	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	24.60	27.0	24.60	27.0	—	—
Group II	24.60	27.0	24.60	27.0	—	—
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	17.20	5.6	17.20	5.6	—	—
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	17.20	5.9	17.20	5.9	—	—
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	11.75	15.6	11.90	15.9	—	—
Group I	10.71	10.4	10.77	11.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.44	10.6	14.98	10.4	\$8.04	7.1
Group I	12.36	9.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.85	13.5	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	10.49	18.7	15.09	6.8	—	—
Group I	10.49	18.7	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers, school	13.53	1.1	13.91	5.4	—	—
Group I	13.53	1.1	13.91	5.4	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.34	14.0	15.34	14.0	—	—
Group I	15.28	24.2	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	13.74	31.7	13.74	31.7	—	—
Group I	13.74	31.7	13.74	31.7	—	—
Sailors and marine oilers	13.86	12.9	13.86	12.9	—	—
Group I	13.68	16.2	13.68	16.2	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.92	2.8	10.02	3.8	—	—
Group I	9.92	2.8	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.04	4.0	10.11	4.2	—	—
Group I	10.04	4.0	10.11	4.2	—	—

¹ Combined work levels simplify the presentation of work levels by combining levels 1 through 15 into four broad groups. Group I combines levels 1-4, group II combines levels 5-8, group III combines levels 9-12, and group IV combines levels 13-15.

² 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. See appendix A for more information.

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 Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

⁵ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.50	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$22.05	\$35.10
Management occupations	19.23	27.84	38.10	46.58	64.10
General and operations managers	19.23	19.23	40.79	51.28	51.28
Engineering managers	38.88	46.15	46.58	64.10	88.94
Medical and health services managers	15.34	21.86	30.75	33.00	33.00
Business and financial operations occupations	16.11	16.11	20.04	34.09	44.57
Management analysts	21.05	21.05	39.04	54.24	54.24
Accountants and auditors	16.06	16.11	16.11	29.70	44.57
Computer and mathematical science occupations	17.60	18.02	19.25	29.87	45.68
Architecture and engineering occupations	18.80	26.04	34.19	40.00	50.00
Engineers	18.80	26.50	34.19	40.00	50.00
Life, physical, and social science occupations	14.96	25.04	25.36	33.99	35.19
Community and social services occupations	8.48	11.87	13.74	20.90	21.53
Counselors	11.87	11.87	12.76	13.71	16.31
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	8.48	8.48	12.97	14.38	16.00
Legal occupations	15.86	23.41	42.50	42.50	42.50
Education, training, and library occupations	13.50	20.98	32.07	38.31	54.05
Postsecondary teachers	17.33	24.53	35.90	56.04	76.71
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	17.33	24.08	29.21	44.87	58.34
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	25.28	29.42	37.10	38.31	38.41
Elementary and middle school teachers	18.59	29.19	37.10	38.31	38.35
Elementary school teachers, except special education	18.59	27.83	37.10	37.10	43.09
Secondary school teachers	25.39	28.01	32.05	35.99	37.96
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.39	28.01	32.05	35.99	37.96
Special education teachers	30.09	36.35	38.17	38.23	39.23
Teacher assistants	9.21	10.80	14.97	14.97	14.97
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	13.73	13.73	17.43	26.96	29.55
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	13.91	17.42	24.48	30.56	36.87
Registered nurses	21.49	26.95	30.00	34.98	38.10
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	9.25	10.22	14.10	24.79	28.65
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	10.61	14.50	15.36	18.33	20.50
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.67	14.79	22.91	22.91	22.91
Healthcare support occupations	8.45	9.12	11.10	17.61	27.82
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.50	8.25	8.55	9.62	10.15
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.50	8.00	9.00	9.62	10.17
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.30	10.50	11.75	12.86	17.48
Protective service occupations	8.91	10.73	13.55	16.47	19.90
First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement workers	12.66	19.06	20.48	21.61	23.70
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	17.50	19.73	20.65	21.13	22.11
Fire fighters	8.79	10.38	11.94	13.66	14.78
Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	8.21	9.32	9.85	11.50	14.49
Correctional officers and jailers	8.21	8.89	9.73	11.50	14.49
Police officers	13.17	15.40	16.47	18.02	19.28
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	13.17	15.40	16.47	18.02	19.28
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	8.63	8.91	10.00	11.50	15.28
Security guards	8.63	8.91	10.00	11.50	15.28
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.26	5.83	7.05	10.42	14.00
Cooks	7.00	8.70	11.67	14.00	14.00
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	7.00	8.60	14.00	14.00	14.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, New Orleans, LA, April 2006** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Food preparation workers	\$5.97	\$5.97	\$6.86	\$7.72	\$7.72
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	3.24	5.83	6.00
Bartenders	2.13	5.83	5.83	6.00	6.00
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.50	2.67	5.15
Fast food and counter workers	5.80	5.89	7.00	9.00	11.81
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.80	5.89	7.00	8.00	9.00
Food servers, nonrestaurant	4.68	6.00	7.05	9.25	10.00
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.13	7.92	9.17	10.00	11.91
Building cleaning workers	7.13	7.88	9.06	10.00	10.21
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.35	8.50	9.39	10.00	10.21
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.13	7.13	7.92	9.05	12.75
Grounds maintenance workers	5.75	7.91	8.74	9.24	12.08
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	5.75	7.02	8.27	9.24	12.08
Personal care and service occupations	6.39	7.21	8.62	10.00	13.44
Recreation and fitness workers	6.92	6.92	7.79	8.76	11.62
Recreation workers	6.92	6.92	7.42	8.76	9.39
Sales and related occupations	7.26	8.00	10.15	18.76	35.43
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	10.13	10.27	14.70	28.85	41.78
Retail sales workers	6.78	7.46	8.19	9.65	13.26
Cashiers, all workers	6.12	6.75	8.00	9.03	9.03
Cashiers	6.12	6.75	8.00	9.03	9.03
Office and administrative support occupations	9.00	10.44	13.17	16.25	21.44
Financial clerks	9.00	9.87	10.85	13.95	17.64
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	7.30	9.87	13.95	15.63	17.64
Tellers	9.00	10.00	10.00	11.17	12.67
Customer service representatives	12.08	12.08	18.30	20.58	21.48
Receptionists and information clerks	6.91	7.24	7.69	9.86	11.93
Couriers and messengers	8.26	8.50	10.10	10.50	11.00
Dispatchers	10.80	12.00	15.83	36.06	37.74
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	7.95	13.79	17.47	19.65	21.44
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.00	15.01	16.25	18.43	20.00
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	14.25	18.43	22.00	22.00	22.00
Data entry and information processing workers	9.51	11.67	12.86	14.73	21.79
Office clerks, general	6.39	8.11	11.06	12.14	15.67
Construction and extraction occupations	12.00	13.82	17.00	19.56	25.00
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	15.70	16.80	20.41	26.07	26.07
Construction laborers	5.47	7.97	12.00	13.00	14.00
Electricians	13.61	16.50	18.00	25.00	25.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.00	14.38	16.60	19.91	28.59
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists ... Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	14.00	14.25	15.00	17.86	17.86
Maintenance and repair workers, general	11.54	16.60	16.60	17.13	19.83
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.27	11.27	11.54	17.71	19.83
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.34	12.00	13.00	14.38	16.00
Production occupations	9.95	11.88	16.00	23.65	27.89
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	12.94	13.55	21.98	37.26	39.66
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	14.29	16.00	17.11	18.00	20.70
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	14.29	15.00	16.97	18.00	20.70
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	8.06	8.92	10.48	12.43	18.21
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.14	9.58	14.38	17.86	22.05
Bus drivers	7.11	7.37	8.36	13.27	16.59
Bus drivers, school	12.48	12.79	13.27	13.27	14.66
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	7.44	10.56	16.01	19.66	23.46

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, New Orleans, LA, April 2006** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	\$5.64	\$7.44	\$19.66	\$19.66	\$19.66
Sailors and marine oilers	9.58	10.83	14.38	14.38	22.05
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.59	9.35	9.83	10.25	11.91
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.35	9.35	9.83	10.25	12.00

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages 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, and holidays;

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.47	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$22.00	\$35.10
Management occupations	19.23	27.84	38.10	46.58	64.10
Engineering managers	38.88	46.15	46.58	64.10	88.94
Business and financial operations occupations	16.11	16.11	18.15	33.00	45.24
Management analysts	21.05	21.05	39.04	54.24	54.24
Accountants and auditors	16.11	16.11	16.11	29.70	44.57
Computer and mathematical science occupations	17.60	18.02	19.25	41.27	45.68
Architecture and engineering occupations	18.80	26.04	34.19	40.00	50.00
Engineers	18.80	26.50	34.19	40.00	50.00
Life, physical, and social science occupations	16.95	25.04	25.36	33.99	35.19
Community and social services occupations	8.48	8.48	16.31	20.90	21.53
Education, training, and library occupations	10.00	17.04	30.27	69.75	76.71
Postsecondary teachers	13.50	29.29	41.80	75.96	76.71
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	12.93	12.93	19.69	24.23	28.30
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	13.73	13.73	17.43	26.96	29.55
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	11.75	16.02	26.36	34.98	38.10
Registered nurses	23.22	28.03	30.04	34.98	38.10
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	9.25	9.62	14.10	25.00	28.80
Healthcare support occupations	8.50	9.00	11.50	27.82	27.82
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.52	8.25	8.55	9.05	10.00
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.25	10.50	12.11	12.86	13.30
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.26	5.83	7.05	10.00	14.00
Cooks	7.00	9.55	11.67	14.00	14.00
Food preparation workers	5.97	5.97	6.86	7.72	7.72
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	3.24	5.83	6.00
Bartenders	2.13	5.83	5.83	6.00	6.00
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.50	2.67	5.15
Food servers, nonrestaurant	4.68	6.00	7.05	9.25	10.00
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.35	8.05	9.24	10.00	12.44
Building cleaning workers	7.13	7.92	9.02	10.00	10.00
Personal care and service occupations	6.45	7.21	8.62	10.00	13.44
Sales and related occupations	7.26	8.00	10.15	18.76	35.43
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	10.13	10.27	14.70	28.85	41.78
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	10.13	10.27	13.22	15.70	28.85
Retail sales workers	6.78	7.46	8.19	9.65	13.26
Cashiers, all workers	6.12	6.75	8.00	9.03	9.03
Cashiers	6.12	6.75	8.00	9.03	9.03
Office and administrative support occupations	9.51	10.82	13.93	17.59	21.79
Financial clerks	9.00	9.87	10.81	13.95	17.64
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	7.30	9.87	13.95	15.63	17.64
Tellers	9.00	10.00	10.00	11.17	12.67
Customer service representatives	12.08	12.08	18.30	20.58	21.48
Receptionists and information clerks	6.91	7.24	7.24	8.01	11.93
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.00	16.25	16.25	20.00	20.00
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	14.25	18.43	22.00	22.00	22.00
Data entry and information processing workers	9.51	12.42	12.86	14.73	21.79
Construction and extraction occupations	12.00	13.82	17.00	19.56	25.00
Construction laborers	5.47	7.97	12.00	13.00	14.00
Electricians	13.61	16.50	19.00	25.00	25.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.00	14.50	16.60	19.91	28.59

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, New Orleans, LA, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Production occupations	\$10.00	\$11.88	\$16.10	\$23.65	\$27.89
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	13.55	13.55	22.43	37.26	39.66
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	14.29	16.00	17.11	18.00	20.70
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	14.29	15.00	16.97	18.00	20.70
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.36	9.58	14.38	18.13	22.05
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	7.44	10.56	16.06	19.66	23.75
Sailors and marine oilers	9.58	10.83	14.38	14.38	22.05
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.75	9.35	9.96	10.25	11.91
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.35	9.35	9.96	10.25	13.00

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages 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, and holidays;

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.33	\$10.68	\$14.67	\$22.91	\$34.55
Management occupations	21.86	27.13	33.00	40.79	59.53
Business and financial operations occupations	14.91	16.06	24.35	34.51	34.51
Community and social services occupations	11.87	12.15	12.97	13.87	16.40
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	11.99	12.97	13.54	14.71	17.84
Education, training, and library occupations	14.73	23.15	32.16	38.31	43.09
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	26.53	30.71	37.10	38.31	38.43
Elementary and middle school teachers	26.43	31.69	37.10	38.31	38.41
Elementary school teachers, except special education	25.96	29.94	37.10	37.10	43.09
Secondary school teachers	25.39	28.01	32.05	35.99	37.96
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.39	28.01	32.05	35.99	37.96
Special education teachers	30.09	36.35	38.17	38.23	39.23
Teacher assistants	10.09	11.93	14.97	14.97	14.97
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.50	17.88	23.04	28.65	31.70
Registered nurses	20.28	23.97	27.03	30.94	33.83
Healthcare support occupations	7.17	9.12	10.17	11.46	17.48
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	6.50	7.78	9.92	10.15	10.78
Protective service occupations	8.79	10.38	14.13	17.11	20.18
First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement workers	12.66	19.06	20.48	21.61	23.70
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	17.50	19.73	20.65	21.13	22.11
Fire fighters	8.79	10.38	11.94	13.66	14.78
Bailliffs, correctional officers, and jailers	8.21	9.32	9.85	11.50	14.49
Correctional officers and jailers	8.21	8.89	9.73	11.50	14.49
Police officers	15.00	15.40	16.47	18.43	19.28
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	15.00	15.40	16.47	18.43	19.28
Food preparation and serving related occupations	5.89	5.89	10.42	11.81	12.37
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.47	7.51	8.94	10.21	10.33
Building cleaning workers	6.56	6.85	9.86	10.21	10.21
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.66	6.85	9.86	10.21	10.21
Grounds maintenance workers	5.75	7.91	8.74	9.35	12.97
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	5.75	6.47	7.91	9.21	12.08
Personal care and service occupations	6.37	6.92	8.05	11.07	13.15
Office and administrative support occupations	7.82	9.46	11.22	14.55	17.16
Financial clerks	9.79	9.79	10.85	16.08	17.08
Dispatchers	13.00	15.83	18.69	20.57	22.19
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	13.00	15.83	18.69	20.57	22.19
Secretaries and administrative assistants	9.40	11.97	12.55	15.19	16.68
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	9.40	11.53	12.11	13.13	14.87
Office clerks, general	6.39	8.11	10.26	11.22	13.63
Construction and extraction occupations	9.04	12.68	16.80	18.34	20.41
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11.27	11.81	14.03	15.99	17.71
Production occupations	8.92	10.12	11.54	13.20	14.48
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	8.06	8.92	10.48	12.43	18.21
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.13	8.29	12.12	13.27	15.74
Bus drivers	12.48	12.79	13.27	13.27	14.66

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. **State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, New Orleans, LA, April 2006 —**
Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Bus drivers, school	\$12.48	\$12.79	\$13.27	\$13.27	\$14.66

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages 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, and holidays;

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.63	\$11.00	\$16.11	\$23.65	\$35.95
Management occupations	19.23	27.84	38.10	46.58	64.10
General and operations managers	19.23	19.23	40.79	51.28	51.28
Engineering managers	38.88	46.15	46.58	64.10	88.94
Medical and health services managers	15.34	21.86	30.75	33.00	33.00
Business and financial operations occupations	16.11	16.11	19.88	34.09	44.57
Management analysts	21.05	21.05	39.04	54.24	54.24
Accountants and auditors	16.06	16.11	16.11	29.70	44.57
Computer and mathematical science occupations	17.60	18.02	19.25	29.87	45.68
Architecture and engineering occupations	18.80	26.04	34.19	40.00	50.00
Engineers	18.80	26.50	34.19	40.00	50.00
Life, physical, and social science occupations	14.96	25.04	25.36	33.99	35.19
Community and social services occupations	8.48	11.87	13.74	20.90	21.53
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	8.48	8.48	12.97	14.38	16.00
Education, training, and library occupations	14.75	22.61	33.01	38.31	54.95
Postsecondary teachers	19.32	24.53	37.14	57.07	76.71
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	17.33	24.23	29.41	44.87	58.39
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	25.90	30.09	37.10	38.31	38.41
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.91	30.33	37.10	38.31	38.39
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.54	28.66	37.10	37.10	43.09
Secondary school teachers	25.39	28.01	32.05	35.99	37.96
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.39	28.01	32.05	35.99	37.96
Special education teachers	30.09	36.35	38.17	38.23	39.23
Teacher assistants	9.21	10.45	14.97	14.97	14.97
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	13.73	13.73	17.43	26.96	29.55
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.10	17.61	25.19	30.86	38.00
Registered nurses	21.16	26.95	30.04	34.98	38.10
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	9.25	10.22	14.10	24.86	28.65
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	14.31	14.87	15.36	18.33	20.50
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.67	14.79	22.91	22.91	22.91
Healthcare support occupations	8.55	9.22	11.18	17.61	27.82
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.50	8.55	9.00	9.62	10.15
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.50	8.00	9.00	9.62	10.17
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.30	10.50	11.75	12.86	17.48
Protective service occupations	8.99	10.92	13.56	16.47	19.73
First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement workers	12.66	19.06	20.48	21.61	23.70
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	17.50	19.73	20.65	21.13	22.11
Fire fighters	8.79	10.38	11.94	13.66	14.78
Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	8.21	9.32	9.85	11.50	14.49
Correctional officers and jailers	8.21	8.89	9.73	11.50	14.49
Police officers	13.17	15.40	16.47	18.02	19.28
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	13.17	15.40	16.47	18.02	19.28
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.50	6.00	8.00	11.81	15.09
Cooks	7.00	8.70	11.67	14.00	14.00
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	7.00	8.60	14.00	14.00	14.00
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.50	5.83	6.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², New Orleans, LA, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	\$7.13	\$7.76	\$9.03	\$10.00	\$11.25
Building cleaning workers	7.13	7.60	9.05	10.00	10.37
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.85	8.25	9.29	10.19	10.27
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.13	7.13	7.92	9.05	12.75
Grounds maintenance workers	5.75	7.91	8.74	9.24	12.08
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	5.75	7.02	8.27	9.24	12.08
Personal care and service occupations	6.69	7.21	8.80	10.64	13.96
Sales and related occupations	8.19	9.65	13.26	23.66	40.04
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	10.27	10.43	15.20	28.85	78.47
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	10.27	10.27	14.70	26.81	28.85
Retail sales workers	7.47	8.19	9.20	10.73	15.65
Office and administrative support occupations	9.51	10.82	13.78	17.08	21.48
Financial clerks	9.00	10.00	11.17	14.62	17.64
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	7.30	9.87	13.95	15.63	17.64
Tellers	9.00	10.00	10.00	11.14	11.17
Customer service representatives	12.08	12.08	18.30	20.58	21.48
Receptionists and information clerks	7.24	7.24	8.01	9.86	11.93
Couriers and messengers	8.26	8.50	10.10	10.50	11.00
Dispatchers	10.80	12.00	16.92	36.06	37.74
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	13.00	15.83	18.69	20.57	22.19
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.11	16.25	16.25	18.43	20.00
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	14.25	18.43	22.00	22.00	22.00
Data entry and information processing workers	9.51	11.67	12.86	14.73	21.79
Office clerks, general	6.39	8.11	11.06	12.14	15.67
Construction and extraction occupations	12.00	14.00	17.00	19.56	25.00
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	15.70	16.80	20.41	26.07	26.07
Electricians	15.00	17.00	18.00	25.00	25.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.00	14.38	16.60	19.91	28.59
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists ...	14.00	14.25	15.00	17.86	17.86
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	11.54	16.60	16.60	17.13	19.83
Maintenance and repair workers, general	11.27	11.27	11.54	17.71	19.83
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.34	12.00	13.00	14.38	16.00
Production occupations	10.00	11.88	16.00	23.65	27.89
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	12.94	13.55	21.98	37.26	39.66
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	14.29	16.00	17.11	18.00	20.70
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	14.29	15.00	16.97	18.00	20.70
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	8.06	8.92	10.91	12.43	18.96

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², New Orleans, LA, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$8.87	\$9.96	\$14.38	\$18.96	\$22.05
Bus drivers	13.27	13.27	16.39	16.59	16.59
Bus drivers, school	13.27	13.27	13.27	13.41	16.39
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	7.44	10.56	16.01	19.66	23.46
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	5.64	7.44	19.66	19.66	19.66
Sailors and marine oilers	9.58	10.83	14.38	14.38	22.05
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.27	9.35	9.96	10.25	11.91
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.35	9.35	9.83	10.25	12.75

¹ 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.

² Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly

wages 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, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$5.49	\$6.75	\$7.50	\$9.75	\$13.05
Education, training, and library occupations	6.00	6.00	10.98	15.17	29.75
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	9.86	11.52	20.75	26.25	32.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.26	5.25	5.97	8.13	9.60
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.26	5.15	5.83	7.50
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.26	2.50	5.15	5.25
Personal care and service occupations	6.37	6.92	7.21	8.76	9.75
Sales and related occupations	6.20	7.21	7.48	8.00	8.30
Retail sales workers	6.20	6.79	7.26	8.00	8.00
Cashiers, all workers	6.12	6.20	7.70	8.00	8.40
Cashiers	6.12	6.20	7.70	8.00	8.40
Office and administrative support occupations	6.91	7.69	9.77	12.00	12.67
Financial clerks	6.63	9.77	9.77	10.37	12.67
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.25	6.50	7.37	8.23	12.48

¹ 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.

² Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly

wages 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, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$19.44	\$16.11	\$770	\$630	39.6	\$39,342	\$32,744	2,024
Management occupations	40.12	38.10	1,668	1,524	41.6	86,331	74,241	2,152
General and operations managers	38.09	40.79	1,785	1,989	46.9	92,806	103,409	2,436
Engineering managers	57.69	46.58	2,438	2,096	42.3	126,778	109,000	2,198
Medical and health services managers	27.11	30.75	1,074	1,230	39.6	55,865	63,960	2,061
Business and financial operations occupations	25.64	19.88	1,015	746	39.6	51,964	41,995	2,027
Management analysts	37.19	39.04	1,488	1,562	40.0	77,366	81,201	2,080
Accountants and auditors	22.87	16.11	901	644	39.4	46,814	33,500	2,047
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.19	19.25	1,043	770	39.8	54,238	40,040	2,071
Architecture and engineering occupations	34.65	34.19	1,434	1,458	41.4	74,583	75,833	2,153
Engineers	35.53	34.19	1,476	1,458	41.5	76,733	75,833	2,160
Life, physical, and social science occupations	26.01	25.36	1,061	1,065	40.8	54,958	55,386	2,113
Community and social services occupations	15.08	13.74	600	550	39.8	31,110	28,579	2,062
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	12.24	12.97	486	519	39.7	25,250	26,978	2,063
Education, training, and library occupations	33.63	33.01	1,202	1,126	35.8	46,923	42,438	1,395
Postsecondary teachers	41.66	37.14	1,635	1,461	39.2	64,349	55,871	1,545
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	35.13	29.41	1,405	1,176	40.0	55,573	48,480	1,582
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	33.88	37.10	1,113	1,147	32.9	41,047	42,438	1,212
Elementary and middle school teachers	33.88	37.10	1,092	1,113	32.2	40,361	41,180	1,191
Elementary school teachers, except special education	33.36	37.10	1,089	1,113	32.6	40,286	41,180	1,208
Secondary school teachers	31.74	32.05	1,125	1,137	35.5	41,289	41,631	1,301
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	31.74	32.05	1,125	1,137	35.5	41,289	41,631	1,301
Special education teachers	36.52	38.17	1,217	1,197	33.3	44,744	44,760	1,225
Teacher assistants	12.99	14.97	418	449	32.2	15,332	16,612	1,180
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	20.23	17.43	809	697	40.0	42,078	36,259	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.73	25.19	1,025	981	39.8	53,277	51,031	2,071
Registered nurses	31.29	30.04	1,242	1,202	39.7	64,584	62,485	2,064
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.58	14.10	702	564	39.9	36,501	29,328	2,076
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	16.49	15.36	660	615	40.0	34,308	31,957	2,080
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	19.52	22.91	776	916	39.8	40,361	47,644	2,067
Healthcare support occupations	14.82	11.18	565	412	38.1	29,402	21,424	1,984
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.95	9.00	353	342	39.4	18,361	17,776	2,051
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.91	9.00	351	342	39.4	18,258	17,784	2,049

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, New Orleans, LA, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	\$12.04	\$11.75	\$438	\$419	36.3	\$22,763	\$21,803	1,890
Protective service occupations	14.29	13.56	609	587	42.6	31,659	30,503	2,216
First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement workers	19.94	20.48	842	865	42.2	43,774	44,989	2,195
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	20.25	20.65	853	865	42.1	44,374	44,989	2,192
Fire fighters	11.99	11.94	596	597	49.7	30,995	31,060	2,586
Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	10.60	9.85	441	417	41.6	22,921	21,681	2,162
Correctional officers and jailers	10.43	9.73	436	418	41.8	22,682	21,750	2,175
Police officers	16.54	16.47	684	675	41.4	35,564	35,098	2,151
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.54	16.47	684	675	41.4	35,564	35,098	2,151
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.84	8.00	325	280	36.8	16,721	14,560	1,892
Cooks	11.14	11.67	452	491	40.6	23,359	25,554	2,097
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	11.78	14.00	469	560	39.8	23,974	29,120	2,034
Food service, tipped	4.01	2.50	131	85	32.6	6,795	4,430	1,696
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.19	9.03	354	346	38.5	18,164	17,680	1,977
Building cleaning workers	9.06	9.05	349	346	38.6	17,907	17,527	1,977
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.13	9.29	351	346	38.5	17,672	17,527	1,937
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.57	7.92	326	304	38.1	16,958	15,808	1,979
Grounds maintenance workers	8.95	8.74	331	349	36.9	17,193	18,171	1,920
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	8.57	8.27	303	316	35.4	15,758	16,453	1,838
Personal care and service occupations	10.24	8.80	390	350	38.1	16,565	15,891	1,618
Sales and related occupations	19.67	13.26	786	531	39.9	40,861	27,589	2,077
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	24.24	15.20	980	628	40.4	50,971	32,656	2,103
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	17.45	14.70	707	588	40.5	36,748	30,576	2,106
Retail sales workers	10.49	9.20	416	366	39.7	21,632	19,032	2,062
Office and administrative support occupations	14.67	13.78	573	550	39.0	29,723	28,095	2,026
Financial clerks	12.72	11.17	489	433	38.5	25,355	22,493	1,993
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.95	13.95	513	558	39.6	26,442	27,854	2,042
Tellers	10.12	10.00	405	400	40.0	21,042	20,800	2,080
Customer service representatives	16.82	18.30	668	732	39.7	34,720	38,054	2,064
Receptionists and information clerks	9.02	8.01	360	320	39.9	18,670	16,655	2,070
Couriers and messengers	9.68	10.10	385	404	39.8	20,044	21,000	2,070
Dispatchers	22.06	16.92	829	532	37.6	43,131	27,660	1,955
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	17.73	18.69	710	748	40.0	36,919	38,871	2,083
Secretaries and administrative assistants	16.51	16.25	636	630	38.5	32,975	32,744	1,997
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	19.78	22.00	733	770	37.1	38,132	40,040	1,927
Data entry and information processing workers	14.04	12.86	551	514	39.2	28,644	26,745	2,041
Office clerks, general	11.10	11.06	434	442	39.1	22,572	23,001	2,033
Construction and extraction occupations	17.43	17.00	696	680	39.9	36,210	35,360	2,077

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, New Orleans, LA, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	\$20.92	\$20.41	\$837	\$816	40.0	\$43,517	\$42,447	2,080
Electricians	19.67	18.00	787	720	40.0	40,924	37,440	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.75	16.60	711	664	40.1	36,973	34,530	2,083
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	15.53	15.00	621	600	40.0	32,307	31,200	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.25	16.60	650	664	40.0	33,802	34,530	2,080
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.21	11.54	568	462	40.0	29,548	24,001	2,080
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	13.48	13.00	539	520	40.0	28,039	27,040	2,080
Production occupations	17.85	16.00	711	640	39.8	36,984	33,280	2,072
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	24.60	21.98	958	871	38.9	49,816	45,273	2,025
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	17.20	17.11	688	684	40.0	35,767	35,589	2,080
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	17.20	16.97	688	679	40.0	35,779	35,298	2,080
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	11.90	10.91	476	436	40.0	24,756	22,697	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.98	14.38	619	575	41.3	32,015	29,900	2,138
Bus drivers	15.09	16.39	511	469	33.9	21,100	14,724	1,398
Bus drivers, school	13.91	13.27	420	398	30.2	15,449	14,724	1,111
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.34	16.01	650	723	42.3	33,776	37,587	2,202
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	13.74	19.66	548	786	39.9	28,484	40,882	2,073
Sailors and marine oilers	13.86	14.38	598	575	43.1	31,091	29,900	2,243
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	10.02	9.96	371	374	37.0	19,296	19,442	1,925
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.11	9.83	368	374	36.4	19,142	19,442	1,893

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries

paid to employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$19.59	\$16.25	\$780	\$630	39.8	\$40,283	\$32,744	2,056
Management occupations	40.45	38.10	1,698	1,524	42.0	88,321	79,252	2,184
Engineering managers	57.69	46.58	2,438	2,096	42.3	126,778	109,000	2,198
Business and financial operations occupations	25.70	18.15	1,023	726	39.8	53,213	37,752	2,071
Management analysts	37.62	39.04	1,505	1,562	40.0	78,240	81,201	2,080
Accountants and auditors	23.44	16.11	934	644	39.9	48,580	33,500	2,073
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.12	19.25	1,045	770	40.0	54,330	40,040	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	34.75	34.19	1,439	1,458	41.4	74,807	75,833	2,153
Engineers	35.64	34.19	1,481	1,458	41.5	76,992	75,833	2,160
Life, physical, and social science occupations	27.04	25.36	1,106	1,065	40.9	57,534	55,386	2,128
Community and social services occupations	15.96	16.31	638	652	40.0	33,196	33,925	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	41.63	35.02	1,557	1,313	37.4	61,199	50,771	1,470
Postsecondary teachers	49.27	41.80	1,881	1,567	38.2	75,016	61,125	1,523
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	20.23	17.43	809	697	40.0	42,078	36,259	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	26.57	28.03	1,061	1,121	40.0	55,195	58,298	2,078
Registered nurses	32.66	30.04	1,303	1,202	39.9	67,734	62,485	2,074
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	16.95	14.10	678	564	40.0	35,256	29,328	2,080
Healthcare support occupations	15.50	12.11	588	416	37.9	30,574	21,632	1,972
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.87	8.55	350	342	39.4	18,176	17,776	2,050
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.86	12.11	426	404	35.9	22,152	21,008	1,867
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.81	8.00	324	280	36.8	16,848	14,560	1,913
Cooks	11.19	11.67	456	491	40.7	23,693	25,554	2,118
Food service, tipped	4.01	2.50	131	85	32.6	6,795	4,430	1,696
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.22	9.02	355	346	38.5	18,464	17,988	2,002
Building cleaning workers	9.07	8.65	349	340	38.4	18,137	17,680	1,999
Personal care and service occupations	10.19	8.62	386	345	37.8	15,913	14,997	1,562
Sales and related occupations	19.65	13.26	785	531	40.0	40,835	27,589	2,078
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	24.24	15.20	980	628	40.4	50,971	32,656	2,103
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	17.45	14.70	707	588	40.5	36,748	30,576	2,106
Retail sales workers	10.49	9.20	416	366	39.7	21,632	19,032	2,062
Office and administrative support occupations	15.11	14.22	590	566	39.1	30,691	29,417	2,031
Financial clerks	12.77	11.17	492	409	38.5	25,560	21,258	2,001

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, New Orleans, LA, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	\$12.89	\$13.95	\$516	\$558	40.0	\$26,807	\$29,008	2,080
Tellers	10.12	10.00	405	400	40.0	21,042	20,800	2,080
Customer service representatives	17.32	18.30	693	732	40.0	36,031	38,054	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks ..	8.62	7.24	345	290	40.0	17,926	15,063	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	16.91	16.25	651	630	38.5	33,866	32,744	2,003
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	19.78	22.00	733	770	37.1	38,132	40,040	1,927
Data entry and information processing workers	14.16	12.86	560	514	39.5	29,098	26,745	2,056
Construction and extraction occupations	17.70	17.00	708	680	40.0	36,813	35,360	2,080
Electricians	19.83	19.00	793	760	40.0	41,248	39,520	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.34	16.60	736	664	40.1	38,268	34,530	2,087
Production occupations	18.11	16.10	721	644	39.8	37,514	33,488	2,072
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	25.05	22.43	974	879	38.9	50,665	45,718	2,023
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	17.20	17.11	688	684	40.0	35,767	35,589	2,080
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	17.20	16.97	688	679	40.0	35,779	35,298	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.14	14.38	629	575	41.6	32,727	29,900	2,161
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.60	16.06	664	749	42.6	34,524	38,943	2,213
Sailors and marine oilers	13.86	14.38	598	575	43.1	31,091	29,900	2,243
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	10.19	9.96	376	374	36.9	19,555	19,442	1,918
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.33	9.96	374	374	36.2	19,450	19,442	1,883

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries

paid to employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$18.64	\$14.87	\$723	\$592	38.8	\$34,828	\$30,969	1,868
Management occupations	37.85	33.00	1,475	1,320	39.0	73,989	68,230	1,955
Business and financial operations occupations	25.14	28.85	941	974	37.4	42,738	49,472	1,700
Community and social services occupations	13.90	12.97	550	515	39.6	28,344	26,770	2,039
Education, training, and library occupations	31.64	32.57	1,119	1,113	35.4	43,597	41,631	1,378
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	35.01	37.10	1,147	1,147	32.8	42,218	42,438	1,206
Elementary and middle school teachers	35.59	37.10	1,140	1,149	32.0	42,039	42,524	1,181
Elementary school teachers, except special education	35.02	37.10	1,139	1,113	32.5	41,957	41,180	1,198
Secondary school teachers	31.74	32.05	1,125	1,137	35.5	41,289	41,631	1,301
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	31.74	32.05	1,125	1,137	35.5	41,289	41,631	1,301
Special education teachers	36.52	38.17	1,217	1,197	33.3	44,744	44,760	1,225
Teacher assistants	13.56	14.97	433	449	31.9	15,912	16,612	1,173
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.42	23.04	925	916	39.5	48,082	47,644	2,053
Registered nurses	27.97	26.95	1,097	1,078	39.2	57,050	56,062	2,040
Healthcare support occupations	11.35	10.17	446	406	39.3	23,201	21,120	2,044
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.18	9.92	362	371	39.5	18,847	19,286	2,054
Protective service occupations	14.46	14.34	624	644	43.2	32,445	33,467	2,244
First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement workers	19.94	20.48	842	865	42.2	43,774	44,989	2,195
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	20.25	20.65	853	865	42.1	44,374	44,989	2,192
Fire fighters	11.99	11.94	596	597	49.7	30,995	31,060	2,586
Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	10.60	9.85	441	417	41.6	22,921	21,681	2,162
Correctional officers and jailers	10.43	9.73	436	418	41.8	22,682	21,750	2,175
Police officers	16.89	16.47	704	684	41.7	36,597	35,583	2,167
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.89	16.47	704	684	41.7	36,597	35,583	2,167
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.36	11.19	351	413	37.5	14,716	15,297	1,573
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.12	9.39	350	357	38.4	17,529	16,716	1,922
Building cleaning workers	9.00	9.86	352	362	39.0	17,107	16,716	1,900
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.10	9.86	355	381	39.0	17,210	16,716	1,890
Grounds maintenance workers	8.92	8.74	327	349	36.6	16,982	18,171	1,904
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	8.44	7.91	292	248	34.6	15,182	12,901	1,798
Office and administrative support occupations	12.25	11.22	476	449	38.9	24,498	23,259	2,000
Financial clerks	12.37	10.85	475	434	38.4	23,957	22,564	1,937
Dispatchers	17.73	18.69	710	748	40.0	36,919	38,871	2,083
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	17.73	18.69	710	748	40.0	36,919	38,871	2,083

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, New Orleans, LA, April 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Secretaries and administrative assistants	\$13.02	\$12.55	\$504	\$518	38.7	\$25,368	\$25,195	1,948
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.31	12.11	491	485	39.9	24,358	24,987	1,979
Office clerks, general	10.08	10.26	390	410	38.7	20,264	21,332	2,010
Construction and extraction occupations	15.99	16.80	634	647	39.7	32,975	33,648	2,062
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	14.26	14.03	565	561	39.6	29,360	29,184	2,059
Production occupations	12.26	12.43	490	497	40.0	25,502	25,854	2,080
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	11.90	10.91	476	436	40.0	24,756	22,697	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.97	9.90	402	398	36.7	18,508	15,318	1,688
Bus drivers	13.91	13.27	420	398	30.2	15,449	14,724	1,111
Bus drivers, school	13.91	13.27	420	398	30.2	15,449	14,724	1,111

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries

paid to employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, New Orleans, LA, April 2006**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$18.42	\$15.73	\$20.34	\$23.28
Management, professional, and related	31.22	28.00	31.29	34.18
Management, business, and financial	35.63	34.53	30.49	46.25
Professional and related	28.84	23.83	32.03	30.87
Service	10.08	10.27	9.29	9.90
Sales and office	15.65	13.22	21.34	14.83
Sales and related	16.95	10.82	34.19	—
Office and administrative support	14.80	15.17	13.63	15.63
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	17.84	18.79	16.76	14.68
Construction and extraction	17.34	18.06	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	18.34	19.51	15.41	18.76
Production, transportation, and material moving	15.74	15.19	13.62	21.54
Production	17.99	12.21	15.58	22.95
Transportation and material moving	14.59	15.94	12.92	14.94
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	6.3	7.2	8.7	13.8
Management, professional, and related	6.1	10.0	9.4	11.1
Management, business, and financial	10.3	16.2	17.9	11.7
Professional and related	5.3	8.8	7.4	9.4
Service	12.3	16.9	8.4	4.7
Sales and office	9.7	4.8	16.3	13.6
Sales and related	25.3	6.3	27.2	—
Office and administrative support	4.7	5.5	9.7	13.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	5.2	6.3	10.2	14.2
Construction and extraction	4.5	8.8	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	8.4	10.2	8.0	6.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	9.3	15.3	6.5	18.0
Production	16.7	6.1	8.4	16.5
Transportation and material moving	10.9	16.7	9.2	10.5

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. See appendix A for more information.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$17.10	\$15.65	\$678	\$604	39.6	\$35,193	\$31,387	2,058
Management occupations	37.02	39.35	1,643	1,574	44.4	85,456	81,842	2,309
Business and financial operations occupations ...	26.52	17.66	1,044	706	39.4	54,304	36,727	2,048
Education, training, and library occupations	15.72	12.93	592	517	37.6	24,343	23,809	1,549
Healthcare support occupations	18.68	17.61	693	443	37.1	36,037	23,057	1,929
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.59	7.80	307	270	35.7	15,952	14,040	1,857
Food service, tipped	3.74	2.50	121	85	32.3	6,287	4,430	1,679
Sales and related occupations	12.27	10.13	490	405	39.9	25,487	21,072	2,077
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	15.34	13.22	623	588	40.6	32,374	30,576	2,110
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	15.34	13.22	623	588	40.6	32,374	30,576	2,110
Retail sales workers	9.86	9.03	391	359	39.6	20,314	18,645	2,060
Office and administrative support occupations	15.52	16.25	600	630	38.7	31,214	32,744	2,011
Financial clerks	12.94	11.25	487	400	37.6	25,313	20,800	1,957
Secretaries and administrative assistants	17.41	16.25	672	630	38.6	34,924	32,744	2,005
Construction and extraction occupations	17.97	18.61	719	744	40.0	37,385	38,709	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.51	16.60	784	664	40.2	40,788	34,530	2,090
Production occupations	12.21	11.23	489	449	40.0	25,406	23,360	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	17.26	15.16	718	575	41.6	37,321	29,908	2,162

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries paid to

employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$22.19	\$17.00	\$887	\$691	40.0	\$45,586	\$35,630	2,054
Management occupations	43.12	38.10	1,737	1,524	40.3	90,345	79,252	2,095
Engineering managers	62.72	63.08	2,509	2,523	40.0	130,453	131,215	2,080
Business and financial operations occupations ...	25.38	21.05	1,015	842	40.0	52,782	43,784	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	39.04	36.18	1,561	1,447	40.0	81,197	75,256	2,080
Engineers	41.61	36.46	1,664	1,458	40.0	86,547	75,833	2,080
Life, physical, and social science occupations	27.04	25.36	1,106	1,065	40.9	57,534	55,386	2,128
Education, training, and library occupations	51.40	41.80	1,917	1,567	37.3	74,136	61,125	1,442
Postsecondary teachers	55.34	63.61	2,095	2,385	37.9	80,188	88,257	1,449
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	27.58	28.03	1,102	1,121	39.9	57,292	58,298	2,077
Registered nurses	32.66	30.04	1,303	1,202	39.9	67,734	62,485	2,074
Healthcare support occupations	9.73	9.62	385	375	39.5	20,017	19,500	2,056
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.47	10.44	419	418	40.0	21,779	21,715	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.44	9.00	380	360	40.3	19,779	18,720	2,095
Personal care and service occupations	11.45	8.75	415	293	36.3	14,880	10,284	1,300
Sales and related occupations	32.12	23.66	1,285	946	40.0	66,812	49,213	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	14.59	12.62	577	501	39.6	30,017	26,042	2,057
Financial clerks	12.50	11.17	500	447	40.0	26,004	23,225	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ...	12.52	13.95	501	558	40.0	26,046	29,008	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.09	12.50	499	500	38.1	25,934	26,000	1,981
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.58	12.50	478	470	38.0	24,839	24,443	1,975
Construction and extraction occupations	17.19	16.50	688	660	40.0	35,758	34,320	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.20	15.50	648	620	40.0	33,686	32,240	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.82	17.67	673	707	40.0	34,978	36,754	2,080
Production occupations	20.14	17.50	801	700	39.8	41,664	36,400	2,069
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	25.05	22.43	974	879	38.9	50,665	45,718	2,023
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	17.83	17.27	713	691	40.0	37,094	35,922	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.14	11.00	546	510	41.5	28,392	26,520	2,160
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.55	10.25	384	374	36.4	19,970	19,442	1,894

¹ 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.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries paid to

employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	\$19.65	\$18.94	\$22.91	\$18.30	\$18.37	\$17.87
Management, professional, and related	34.58	–	34.58	30.18	31.22	26.41
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	35.41	35.63	33.86
Professional and related	34.58	–	34.58	27.81	28.84	24.83
Service	10.48	–	11.50	10.44	10.11	11.84
Sales and office	–	–	–	15.34	15.66	12.36
Sales and related	–	–	–	17.02	17.01	–
Office and administrative support	–	–	–	14.41	14.78	12.22
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	19.21	19.64	–	16.47	16.77	15.28
Construction and extraction	–	17.47	–	–	17.17	15.99
Installation, maintenance, and repair	22.89	–	–	16.32	16.55	14.78
Production, transportation, and material moving	18.80	18.93	–	14.54	14.72	11.36
Production	–	–	–	15.46	15.68	12.19
Transportation and material moving	15.66	15.74	–	14.11	14.28	10.85
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	7.9	9.7	8.1	5.6	6.5	1.9
Management, professional, and related	2.1	–	2.1	5.2	6.1	2.0
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	9.3	10.3	11.3
Professional and related	2.1	–	2.1	4.2	5.3	3.1
Service	9.2	–	6.7	10.0	12.5	4.4
Sales and office	–	–	–	9.1	9.7	5.7
Sales and related	–	–	–	25.2	25.4	–
Office and administrative support	–	–	–	4.2	4.8	5.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	11.1	11.5	–	4.6	5.1	6.9
Construction and extraction	–	1.9	–	–	11.1	7.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.4	–	–	3.1	3.7	4.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.3	14.6	–	9.8	10.3	7.0
Production	–	–	–	10.9	11.7	5.1
Transportation and material moving	6.5	6.9	–	13.7	14.2	10.0

¹ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

² 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. See appendix A for more information.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more

information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$18.17	\$18.13	\$23.33	\$23.38
Management, professional, and related	30.40	31.33	—	—
Management, business, and financial	35.31	35.52	—	—
Professional and related	28.27	29.07	—	—
Service	10.60	10.27	—	—
Sales and office	13.79	13.96	28.08	28.20
Sales and related	12.20	12.15	28.97	29.11
Office and administrative support	14.43	14.82	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	17.39	17.84	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	17.34	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.75	18.34	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	15.49	15.68	—	—
Production	17.72	17.99	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.27	14.42	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	5.5	6.6	31.3	31.4
Management, professional, and related	5.0	6.1	—	—
Management, business, and financial	9.4	10.4	—	—
Professional and related	3.9	5.2	—	—
Service	9.2	12.1	—	—
Sales and office	2.8	3.0	35.1	35.1
Sales and related	7.5	7.5	36.0	36.1
Office and administrative support	4.2	4.8	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	4.7	5.2	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	4.5	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	8.0	8.4	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	9.3	9.7	—	—
Production	16.3	16.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.6	12.0	—	—

¹ Wages of time workers are based solely on 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.

² 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. See appendix A for more information.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, New Orleans, LA, April 2006

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Industry sectors are determined by the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

² 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. See appendix A for more information.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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 of the steps required to produce the data.

Planning for the survey

The overall design of the National Compensation Survey (NCS) includes questions of scope, frame, and sample selection.

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing one worker or more in private goods-producing industries (mining, construction, and manufacturing); private service-providing industries (trade, transportation, and utilities, information, financial activities, professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and other services); State governments; and local governments employing 50 or more workers. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment is an economic unit that 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 is usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a government agency within the sampled area.

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

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. Approximately one-fifth of the sample is reselected each year.

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 that were not selected for collection. 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. Field economists collected the data, working out of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Regional Offices and visiting each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to clarify and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

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

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time versus part-time, union versus nonunion, and time versus incentive
4. Determination of the level of work of each job

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers whose jobs could be characterized by the criteria

identified in the last three steps. If a specific work level could not be determined, wages were still collected.

In step one, the jobs to be sampled were selected at each establishment by the BLS field economist. 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 for which data were collected in each establishment was based on the establishment's employment size. The number of jobs selected followed this schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
1-49	Up to 4
50-249	6
250 or more	8

The second step of the process entailed classifying the selected jobs into occupations based on their duties. NCS uses the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. A selected job may fall into any one of about 800 occupational classifications, from accountant to zoologist. When workers could be classified in more than one occupation, they were classified in the occupation that required the higher skill level. When there was no perceptible difference in skill level, the workers were classified in the occupation that described their primary activity.

Each occupational classification is an element of a broader classification known as a major group. Occupations can fall into any of 22 major groups. Appendix B contains a complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the major group 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.

Occupational leveling

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using a "point factor leveling" process. Point factor leveling matches certain aspects of a job to specific levels of work with assigned point values. Points for each factor are then totaled to determine the overall work level for the job.

The NCS program is in the process of converting from a nine-factor to a four-factor occupational leveling system. The conversion is being phased in via annual NCS sample replenishment groups and will require several years for full implementation. The four occupational leveling factors are:

- Knowledge
- Job controls and complexity
- Contacts (nature and purpose)
- Physical environment

Each factor consists of several levels, and each level has an associated description and assigned points. A knowledge guide for 24 families of closely related occupations contains short definitions of the point levels of knowledge expected for the occupations and presents relevant examples. The other three factors use identical descriptions for all occupational categories and contain a definition of each point level within each factor.

The description within each factor best matching the job is chosen. The point levels within each factor are designed to describe the thresholds of distinct levels of work. When a job does not meet the full description of a point level, the next lowest point level is used. Points for the four factors are totaled to determine the overall work level. NCS publishes data for up to 15 work levels.

Most supervisory occupations are evaluated based on their duties and responsibilities. A modified approach is used for professional and administrative supervisors when they direct professional work and are paid primarily to supervise. Such supervisory occupations are leveled based on the work level of the highest position reporting to them.

For a complete description of point factor leveling, refer to the publication "National Compensation Survey: Guide for Evaluating Your Firm's Jobs and Pay," available at the BLS National Compensation Survey Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/sp/ncbr0004.pdf>.

Combined work levels

This bulletin includes a table which simplifies the presentation of work levels by combining them into four broad groups. The groups were determined by combinations of knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, physical environment, and supervisory duties, and are meant to be comparable across different occupations. The broad groups and the combined work levels are:

<i>Group designation</i>	<i>Levels combined</i>
Group I	Levels 1-4
Group II	Levels 5-8
Group III	Levels 9-12
Group IV	Levels 13-15

Collection period

Survey data were collected over a 13-month period for 60 metropolitan areas in the NCS program. For 20 small metropolitan areas, data were collected over a 4-month period. 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 (such as Christmas and profit-sharing bonuses)
- Uniform and tool allowances
- Free or subsidized room and board
- Payments made by third parties (for example, tips)
- On-call pay

To calculate earnings for various periods (hourly, weekly, and annual), data on work schedules also were 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 who are 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 whom the employer considers to be full time.

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

Time-based worker. Any employee whose earnings are solely tied to an hourly rate or salary.

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.

Nonunion worker. An employee in an occupation not meeting the conditions for union coverage.

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

Level. A ranking within an occupation based on the requirements of the position.

Processing and analyzing the data

Data were processed and analyzed at the BLS 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 data for 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 during the initial interview, 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 data for the nonrespondents equals the mean value of data for 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.

If average hourly earnings data were not provided by a sample member during the update interview, then missing average hourly earnings were imputed by multiplying prior average hourly earnings by the rate of change in the average hourly earnings of respondents. The regression model that takes into account available establishment characteris-

tics is used to derive the rate of change in the average hourly earnings.

Establishments that were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey had their weights changed to zero.

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for each sampled occupation. Before being combined, individual wage rates are weighted by the number of workers; the sample weight, adjusted for nonresponding establishments and other factors; and the occupation's scheduled hours of work. The sample weight reflects the inverse of each unit's probability of selection at each sample selection stage and four weight adjustment factors. The first factor adjusts for establishment nonresponse and the second factor adjusts for occupational nonresponse. The third factor adjusts for any special situations that may have occurred during data collection. The fourth factor, poststratification, also called benchmarking, is introduced to adjust estimated employment totals to the current counts of employment by industry. The latest available employment counts were used to derive average hourly earnings in this publication.

Not all calculated series 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 the publication of a series that could have revealed information about a specific establishment.

Estimates of the number of workers 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 to indicate only the relative importance of the occupational groups studied.

Percentiles

The percentiles presented in tables 6 through 10 are computed using earnings reported for individual workers in sampled establishment jobs and their scheduled hours of work. Establishments in the survey may report only individual-worker earnings for each sampled job. For the calculation of percentile estimates, the individual-worker hourly earnings are appropriately weighted and then arrayed from lowest to highest.

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution within

each published occupation. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

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. RSE data are provided alongside the earnings data in the bulletin tables.

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$17.75, with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is from \$16.46 to \$18.04 (\$17.75 minus and plus \$0.29, where \$0.29 is the product of 1.645 times 1.0 percent times \$17.75). 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. 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, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, New Orleans, LA, April 2006**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	415,600	349,000	66,600
Management, professional, and related	99,400	70,700	28,700
Management, business, and financial	27,300	23,500	3,700
Professional and related	72,100	47,100	25,000
Service	86,100	70,300	15,800
Sales and office	124,500	113,000	11,400
Sales and related	48,200	47,800	–
Office and administrative support	76,300	65,300	11,000
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	45,500	38,600	6,800
Construction and extraction	23,700	20,600	3,100
Installation, maintenance, and repair	21,100	18,000	3,100
Production, transportation, and material moving	60,200	56,400	3,800
Production	19,700	18,700	900
Transportation and material moving	40,500	37,600	2,900

¹ The number of workers represented by the survey are rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates of the number of workers provide a description of size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison to other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, New Orleans, LA, April 2006**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	40,728	40,682	46
Total in sample	270	231	39
Responding	131	98	33
Refused or unable to provide data	100	95	5
Out of business or not in survey scope	39	38	1

¹ The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from State unemployment insurance reports and is based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For private industries, an establishment is usually a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.