

New Orleans, LA National Compensation Survey June 1999



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Preface

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

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

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

2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, or call (202) 691-6199, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

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

Results of earlier surveys of this area are also available from BLS regional offices, the Division of Compensation Data Analysis 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. 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 several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the generic leveling methodology.

NCS products

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

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings, 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 480 detailed occupations are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households), as explained in Appendix A. 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 1-1 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 major occupational group, full-time or part-time status, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Establishment characteristics include goods and service producing and size of establishment.

Table 2-1 presents estimates of mean hourly earnings, and the relative standard errors associated with them, for

detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Table 2-2 presents the same type of information for full-time workers only. Table 2-3 provides similar data for workers designated as part-time.

Table 3-1 provides mean weekly earnings data, with relative standard errors, and weekly hours for full-time employees in specific occupations across all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Table 3-2 provides annual earnings, relative standard errors, and annual hours for full-time employees in specific occupations.

Table 4-1 provides mean hourly earnings data by work level for occupational groups and for detailed occupations. Separate data are also shown for private industry and government workers. Table 4-2 provides work level data for full-time workers. Table 4-3 provides similar data for workers designated as part-time.

Table 5-1 presents mean hourly earnings data for selected worker characteristics by major occupational groups. The worker characteristics include full-time or part-time designation, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Table 5-2 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions by occupational groups; these estimates are limited to the private sector. Table 5-3 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by major occupational groups; these estimates also are limited to the private sector.

Tables 6-1 through 6-5 present hourly wage percentiles that describe the distribution of hourly earnings for 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. These iterations correspond to those presented in tables 2-1, 2-2, and 2-3. For each published occupation, these percentiles relate to the average hourly earnings of jobs surveyed in establishments. The percentiles do not relate to the hourly earnings of individual workers in these establishment jobs.

Appendix table 1 provides the employment scope of this survey. The occupation employment estimates relate to all employers in the area, rather than just to those surveyed. Appendix table 2 presents the number of establishments studied by industry group and employment size. The median work levels for published occupations are presented in appendix table 3.

Table 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999

Worker and establishment characteristics	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	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)	
Total	\$14.60	3.8	37.1	\$14.49	4.9	37.3	\$14.95	3.5	36.4
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	18.02	4.7	36.9	17.88	6.5	37.3	18.36	3.9	36.0
Professional specialty and technical	23.09	5.0	35.6	24.39	8.1	36.4	21.45	3.9	34.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.55	6.9	39.2	28.83	8.8	39.7	24.64	9.3	38.1
Sales	12.06	19.5	35.8	12.08	19.6	35.7	-	-	-
Administrative support	10.90	3.6	38.0	11.34	4.5	38.2	9.69	3.8	37.8
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	13.54	5.0	39.1	14.02	5.3	39.2	10.71	4.4	38.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.09	4.0	40.0	18.09	3.6	40.2	11.82	5.5	39.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.97	5.1	39.7	12.03	5.2	39.7	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	11.14	5.2	40.1	11.13	6.1	41.5	11.24	6.3	34.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.92	7.8	36.7	9.03	8.9	36.3	8.32	9.5	38.6
Service occupations ⁵	7.55	4.4	34.3	6.87	5.5	33.7	9.28	4.6	35.8
Full time	15.14	3.7	39.6	15.15	4.9	40.0	15.12	3.5	38.5
Part time	8.31	9.4	21.3	7.77	10.8	22.2	11.44	16.9	17.1
Union	16.01	7.0	37.1	14.70	7.9	39.8	18.03	12.2	33.7
Nonunion	14.47	4.1	37.1	14.48	5.2	37.1	14.46	3.5	36.9
Time	14.17	3.6	36.9	13.90	4.8	37.1	14.95	3.5	36.4
Incentive	24.09	13.6	40.5	24.09	13.6	40.5	-	-	-
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	18.01	5.6	40.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	-	-	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	13.92	14.9	36.4	13.98	15.0	36.4	10.09	7.8	42.6
100-499 workers	13.28	7.1	37.1	13.34	7.3	37.1	11.85	3.7	38.7
500 workers or more	16.15	3.6	37.3	17.18	6.2	38.6	15.24	3.7	36.2

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, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² 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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁶ Classification of establishments into goods-producing and service-producing industries applies to private industry only.

⁷ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

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

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$14.60	3.8	\$14.49	4.9	\$14.95	3.5
All excluding sales	14.78	3.6	14.72	4.8	14.96	3.5
White collar	18.02	4.7	17.88	6.5	18.36	3.9
White collar excluding sales	18.98	4.3	19.31	6.2	18.38	3.9
Professional specialty and technical	23.09	5.0	24.39	8.1	21.45	3.9
Professional specialty	25.70	5.3	28.94	8.8	22.68	4.0
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.93	5.5	30.42	5.4	—	—
Petroleum engineers	36.07	4.9	36.07	4.9	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	29.84	4.6	29.84	4.6	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	30.20	23.1	30.20	23.1	—	—
Health related	22.08	4.1	21.95	5.3	22.29	6.2
Registered nurses	21.33	3.5	21.04	4.1	21.88	6.5
Teachers, college and university	34.37	9.2	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	24.49	7.0	—	—	26.26	2.7
Elementary school teachers	27.38	2.3	—	—	27.38	2.3
Secondary school teachers	27.79	2.3	—	—	27.79	2.3
Teachers, special education	24.26	12.2	—	—	27.46	2.9
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.31	2.6	—	—	11.99	1.6
Social workers	12.46	2.6	—	—	12.12	1.3
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	19.78	11.6	20.65	16.7	—	—
Professional, n.e.c.	19.00	5.0	—	—	—	—
Technical	15.07	5.8	15.80	7.1	12.44	6.2
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	14.25	12.8	—	—	—	—
Radiological technicians	15.75	5.2	15.65	7.4	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	12.48	3.9	12.57	4.7	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	14.11	12.4	16.00	15.2	10.69	7.0
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.42	10.7	17.42	10.7	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	12.78	12.2	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.55	6.9	28.83	8.8	24.64	9.3
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.83	7.3	31.36	9.8	27.10	9.9
Administrators and officials, public administration	32.63	19.6	—	—	32.63	19.6
Financial managers	29.57	18.6	29.57	18.6	—	—
Managers, medicine and health	24.48	9.0	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.49	11.9	36.28	12.0	—	—
Management related	24.61	13.3	26.09	15.7	19.86	14.0
Accountants and auditors	19.90	10.3	22.07	5.7	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	22.81	25.8	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	20.39	9.6	19.98	11.8	21.92	12.7
Sales	12.06	19.5	12.08	19.6	—	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	24.97	25.3	24.97	25.3	—	—
Cashiers	6.96	11.4	6.95	11.5	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	10.90	3.6	11.34	4.5	9.69	3.8
Supervisors, general office	13.68	12.8	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	11.88	5.2	12.89	5.5	9.76	4.5
Receptionists	8.83	10.5	8.98	11.8	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.30	8.4	—	—	9.43	17.6
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.10	7.6	10.00	8.5	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	9.78	5.2	9.78	5.2	—	—
Billing clerks	10.94	14.0	—	—	—	—
Dispatchers	13.68	10.6	—	—	13.68	10.6
Stock and inventory clerks	8.01	6.4	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	9.94	6.9	11.21	9.8	8.96	7.2
Teachers' aides	10.33	6.2	—	—	10.33	6.2
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.94	4.5	9.74	5.2	10.59	7.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar	\$13.54	5.0	\$14.02	5.3	\$10.71	4.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.09	4.0	18.09	3.6	11.82	5.5
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	24.20	25.4	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	15.18	11.9	16.96	9.8	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	17.06	11.2	17.06	11.2	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	17.26	10.6	—	—	10.63	10.5
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	20.08	8.7	—	—	14.10	6.7
Electricians	15.34	5.2	15.80	5.7	—	—
Supervisors, production	24.34	8.8	24.77	8.7	—	—
Machinists	15.65	6.2	15.65	6.2	—	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	9.64	10.8	—	—	9.64	10.8
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, n.e.c.	20.25	3.8	20.25	3.8	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.97	5.1	12.03	5.2	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	11.39	7.0	11.40	7.0	—	—
Welders and cutters	14.29	4.8	14.29	4.8	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.14	5.2	11.13	6.1	11.24	6.3
Truck drivers	9.69	7.7	9.76	9.4	9.41	8.0
Bus drivers	12.12	6.7	—	—	11.14	3.7
Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats	19.41	6.0	—	—	—	—
Sailors and deckhands	7.85	9.7	7.85	9.7	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.58	7.6	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.92	7.8	9.03	8.9	8.32	9.5
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	7.09	3.6	—	—	—	—
Helpers, construction trades	8.66	5.4	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	7.85	5.7	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.07	4.8	8.07	4.8	—	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	6.61	6.8	6.61	6.8	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.80	18.4	11.04	18.7	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.38	16.6	9.45	16.5	—	—
Service	7.55	4.4	6.87	5.5	9.28	4.6
Protective service	9.32	8.5	7.66	13.4	10.69	5.6
Supervisors, police and detectives	16.25	3.5	—	—	16.25	3.5
Firefighting	10.01	9.7	—	—	9.05	3.9
Police and detectives, public service	12.24	4.2	—	—	12.55	3.4
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	8.81	11.9	—	—	8.81	11.9
Correctional institution officers	8.62	4.6	—	—	8.62	4.6
Guards and police, except public service	6.77	10.0	6.79	11.7	—	—
Protective service, n.e.c.	10.07	10.4	—	—	—	—
Food service	5.75	5.5	5.50	5.5	8.25	10.5
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.25	11.5	4.25	11.5	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.80	12.9	3.80	12.9	—	—
Other food service	6.76	5.6	6.49	5.8	8.25	10.5
Cooks	7.62	6.1	7.52	6.4	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.68	4.8	—	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.75	9.5	6.66	10.8	—	—
Health service	7.10	5.2	6.68	5.3	8.11	6.7
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.80	4.4	6.53	4.7	7.47	3.6
Cleaning and building service	7.22	5.3	6.81	4.7	8.28	10.0
Maids and housemen	6.34	4.7	6.35	4.8	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.13	8.5	7.72	9.9	8.35	11.6
Personal service	9.00	17.3	9.61	18.7	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	6.81	15.1	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	9.20	11.0	9.25	10.8	—	—

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$15.14	3.7	\$15.15	4.9	\$15.12	3.5
All excluding sales	15.30	3.6	15.36	4.8	15.13	3.5
White collar	18.34	4.7	18.33	6.6	18.36	4.0
White collar excluding sales	19.16	4.4	19.60	6.3	18.39	4.0
Professional specialty and technical	23.20	5.2	24.62	8.5	21.49	4.0
Professional specialty	25.87	5.6	29.40	9.5	22.74	4.1
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.08	5.5	30.42	5.4	—	—
Petroleum engineers	36.07	4.9	36.07	4.9	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	29.84	4.6	29.84	4.6	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	30.20	23.1	30.20	23.1	—	—
Health related	21.28	4.3	21.12	6.1	21.51	5.7
Registered nurses	20.82	3.4	20.08	3.2	21.92	6.9
Teachers, college and university	34.37	9.2	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	24.83	7.1	—	—	26.71	2.4
Elementary school teachers	27.38	2.3	—	—	27.38	2.3
Secondary school teachers	27.79	2.3	—	—	27.79	2.3
Teachers, special education	24.42	12.3	—	—	27.71	2.4
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.26	2.7	—	—	11.99	1.6
Social workers	12.41	2.6	—	—	12.12	1.3
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	19.87	11.8	20.65	16.7	—	—
Professional, n.e.c.	19.00	5.0	—	—	—	—
Technical	15.13	5.9	15.89	7.1	12.49	6.3
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	13.78	14.0	—	—	—	—
Radiological technicians	16.01	4.6	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	12.48	4.3	12.57	5.1	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	14.18	13.1	16.12	16.1	10.74	7.4
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.42	10.7	17.42	10.7	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.63	6.9	28.83	8.8	24.86	9.3
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.96	7.3	31.36	9.8	27.40	9.9
Administrators and officials, public administration	32.63	19.6	—	—	32.63	19.6
Financial managers	29.57	18.6	29.57	18.6	—	—
Managers, medicine and health	24.48	9.0	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.49	11.9	36.28	12.0	—	—
Management related	24.64	13.3	26.09	15.7	19.93	14.2
Accountants and auditors	19.90	10.3	22.07	5.7	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	22.81	25.8	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	20.47	9.7	19.98	11.8	—	—
Sales	12.85	20.8	12.88	20.9	—	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	24.97	25.3	24.97	25.3	—	—
Cashiers	7.14	13.3	7.13	13.4	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.10	3.6	11.63	4.5	9.73	3.8
Supervisors, general office	13.68	12.8	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	12.08	5.2	13.26	5.3	9.76	4.5
Receptionists	9.19	10.4	9.40	11.7	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.30	8.4	—	—	9.43	17.6
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.10	7.6	10.00	8.5	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	9.78	5.2	9.78	5.2	—	—
Billing clerks	10.94	14.0	—	—	—	—
Dispatchers	13.68	10.6	—	—	13.68	10.6
Stock and inventory clerks	8.17	6.7	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	10.01	7.2	11.38	10.2	9.02	7.3
Teachers' aides	10.45	5.7	—	—	10.45	5.7
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.28	4.7	10.17	5.6	10.59	7.4
Blue collar	13.89	4.8	14.43	5.1	10.70	4.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair	\$17.09	4.0	\$18.09	3.6	\$11.84	5.5
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	24.20	25.4	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	15.18	11.9	16.96	9.8	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	17.06	11.2	17.06	11.2	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	17.26	10.6	—	—	10.63	10.5
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	20.08	8.7	—	—	14.10	6.7
Electricians	15.34	5.2	15.80	5.7	—	—
Supervisors, production	24.34	8.8	24.77	8.7	—	—
Machinists	15.65	6.2	15.65	6.2	—	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	9.74	11.6	—	—	9.74	11.6
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, n.e.c.	20.25	3.8	20.25	3.8	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.98	5.1	12.04	5.3	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	11.42	6.9	11.43	7.0	—	—
Welders and cutters	14.29	4.8	14.29	4.8	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.49	3.9	11.54	4.2	11.19	8.9
Truck drivers	9.69	7.7	9.76	9.4	9.41	8.0
Bus drivers	12.66	7.6	—	—	10.83	5.1
Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats	19.41	6.0	—	—	—	—
Sailors and deckhands	7.85	9.7	7.85	9.7	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.58	7.6	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.29	8.0	9.48	9.1	8.33	9.6
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	7.09	3.6	—	—	—	—
Helpers, construction trades	8.66	5.4	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	7.85	5.7	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	9.56	7.5	9.56	7.5	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	10.25	21.2	—	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.76	16.6	9.84	16.5	—	—
Service	8.06	4.9	7.37	6.5	9.58	4.6
Protective service	9.46	8.8	7.76	14.3	10.81	5.6
Supervisors, police and detectives	16.25	3.5	—	—	16.25	3.5
Firefighting	10.01	9.7	—	—	9.05	3.9
Police and detectives, public service	12.24	4.2	—	—	12.55	3.4
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	8.36	11.8	—	—	8.36	11.8
Correctional institution officers	8.62	4.6	—	—	8.62	4.6
Guards and police, except public service	6.82	11.0	6.83	12.9	—	—
Protective service, n.e.c.	10.07	10.4	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.61	6.2	6.37	6.5	8.02	12.1
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.19	5.8	5.19	5.8	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.27	13.7	4.27	13.7	—	—
Other food service	7.28	6.5	7.08	7.4	8.02	12.1
Cooks	7.28	6.9	7.14	7.2	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.19	12.3	7.39	13.8	—	—
Health service	7.14	6.3	6.60	6.5	8.13	6.8
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.78	5.2	6.40	5.5	7.49	3.7
Cleaning and building service	7.21	5.4	6.81	4.8	8.28	10.4
Maids and housemen	6.32	4.9	6.32	4.9	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.12	8.8	7.72	9.9	8.35	12.2
Personal service	9.61	18.5	9.63	18.8	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	7.35	17.9	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	9.30	10.8	9.30	10.8	—	—

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings¹, part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$8.31	9.4	\$7.77	10.8	\$11.44	16.9
All excluding sales	8.55	10.0	7.99	11.7	11.44	16.9
White collar	12.73	14.3	11.83	16.6	18.17	21.6
White collar excluding sales	15.35	13.4	14.66	16.1	18.17	21.6
Professional specialty and technical	21.27	9.1	21.61	9.6	20.37	21.5
Professional specialty	23.22	8.2	24.15	7.7	21.26	21.5
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	25.47	7.7	24.57	7.6	-	-
Registered nurses	23.64	9.0	23.97	10.1	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	13.91	8.4	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	6.06	3.8	6.06	3.8	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	7.15	4.0	7.19	4.2	-	-
Blue collar	7.23	6.0	6.56	3.7	10.99	4.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	8.84	13.3	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.27	3.6	6.26	3.6	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	5.90	3.8	5.90	3.8	-	-
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	6.41	3.6	6.41	3.6	-	-
Service	5.31	5.5	5.10	6.0	6.52	10.1
Protective service	6.62	12.8	-	-	-	-
Food service	4.78	6.6	4.64	6.2	-	-
Other food service	5.96	7.1	5.75	6.2	-	-
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.13	10.2	5.68	5.6	-	-
Health service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$599	3.7	39.6	\$606	4.8	40.0	\$582	3.4	38.5
All excluding sales	605	3.6	39.6	614	4.7	40.0	583	3.4	38.5
White collar	716	4.6	39.0	730	6.5	39.8	689	3.8	37.5
White collar excluding sales	745	4.3	38.9	779	6.2	39.7	690	3.8	37.5
Professional specialty and technical	891	5.1	38.4	978	8.4	39.7	794	3.5	36.9
Professional specialty	982	5.6	38.0	1,164	9.2	39.6	833	3.6	36.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,203	5.5	40.0	1,217	5.4	40.0	-	-	-
Petroleum engineers	1,443	4.9	40.0	1,443	4.9	40.0	-	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	1,194	4.6	40.0	1,194	4.6	40.0	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	1,185	24.5	39.3	1,185	24.5	39.3	-	-	-
Health related	843	4.3	39.6	835	6.1	39.5	855	5.7	39.8
Registered nurses	826	3.4	39.7	795	3.1	39.6	873	6.9	39.8
Teachers, college and university	1,351	9.0	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	839	5.0	33.8	-	-	-	883	1.9	33.0
Elementary school teachers ...	897	2.0	32.8	-	-	-	897	2.0	32.8
Secondary school teachers	881	.5	31.7	-	-	-	881	.5	31.7
Teachers, special education ...	845	9.0	34.6	-	-	-	923	3.7	33.3
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	486	3.0	39.6	-	-	-	475	2.1	39.6
Social workers	492	3.0	39.6	-	-	-	480	2.0	39.6
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	796	11.9	40.1	828	16.8	40.1	-	-	-
Professional, n.e.c.	762	5.3	40.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	603	6.0	39.9	635	7.2	40.0	493	6.6	39.4
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	551	14.0	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radiological technicians	640	4.6	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	499	4.3	40.0	503	5.1	40.0	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	567	13.1	40.0	645	16.1	40.0	429	7.4	40.0
Electrical and electronic technicians	694	10.6	39.8	694	10.6	39.8	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,089	7.0	39.4	1,146	8.7	39.7	963	9.8	38.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,182	7.4	39.4	1,243	9.9	39.6	1,072	10.2	39.1
Administrators and officials, public administration	1,304	19.6	40.0	-	-	-	1,304	19.6	40.0
Financial managers	1,146	17.2	38.8	1,146	17.2	38.8	-	-	-
Managers, medicine and health	979	9.0	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1,419	11.9	40.0	1,451	12.0	40.0	-	-	-
Management related	971	13.5	39.4	1,040	15.7	39.8	759	15.3	38.1
Accountants and auditors	772	12.3	38.8	883	5.7	40.0	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	905	25.8	39.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related, n.e.c.	816	9.7	39.8	799	11.8	40.0	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Sales	\$515	20.8	40.1	\$516	20.9	40.1	—	—	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	1,026	24.6	41.1	1,026	24.6	41.1	—	—	—
Cashiers	286	13.3	40.0	285	13.4	40.0	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	436	3.7	39.3	462	4.5	39.7	\$370	3.9	38.1
Supervisors, general office	512	14.9	37.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	472	5.3	39.1	522	5.4	39.4	377	3.6	38.6
Receptionists	367	10.4	39.9	376	11.7	40.0	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	330	8.3	39.7	—	—	—	369	17.0	39.2
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	399	7.7	39.5	395	8.6	39.5	—	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	391	5.2	40.0	391	5.2	40.0	—	—	—
Billing clerks	440	14.0	40.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dispatchers	549	10.5	40.1	—	—	—	549	10.5	40.1
Stock and inventory clerks	327	6.7	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	388	7.9	38.8	455	10.2	40.0	342	8.9	37.9
Teachers' aides	333	2.2	31.9	—	—	—	333	2.2	31.9
Administrative support, n.e.c.	407	4.5	39.6	407	5.6	40.0	408	6.8	38.6
Blue collar	559	4.8	40.3	584	5.1	40.5	416	4.8	38.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	685	4.0	40.1	727	3.6	40.2	468	5.3	39.6
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	995	25.8	41.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	607	11.9	40.0	678	9.8	40.0	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	682	11.2	40.0	682	11.2	40.0	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	688	10.8	39.9	—	—	—	417	10.1	39.2
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	803	8.7	40.0	—	—	—	564	6.7	40.0
Electricians	615	5.2	40.1	634	5.9	40.1	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	973	8.8	40.0	991	8.7	40.0	—	—	—
Machinists	626	6.2	40.0	626	6.2	40.0	—	—	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	390	11.6	40.0	—	—	—	390	11.6	40.0
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, n.e.c.	800	4.4	39.5	800	4.4	39.5	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	477	5.3	39.8	480	5.4	39.8	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	457	6.9	40.0	457	7.0	40.0	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	572	4.7	40.0	572	4.7	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	486	8.4	42.3	502	9.1	43.5	398	12.5	35.6
Truck drivers	392	7.7	40.5	398	9.4	40.8	369	9.5	39.2
Bus drivers	451	16.2	35.6	—	—	—	326	5.0	30.1
Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats	962	17.0	49.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sailors and deckhands	420	12.4	53.5	420	12.4	53.5	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	423	7.6	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	370	8.1	39.8	379	9.1	40.0	325	10.2	39.0
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	264	6.0	37.2	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers —Continued									
Helpers, construction trades ...	\$346	5.4	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	314	5.7	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ...	382	7.5	40.0	\$382	7.5	40.0	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	410	21.2	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	390	16.6	40.0	393	16.5	40.0	—	—	—
Service	321	4.7	39.8	288	5.9	39.1	\$398	4.9	41.5
Protective service	392	9.7	41.5	302	14.2	38.9	473	5.3	43.8
Supervisors, police and detectives	685	4.6	42.1	—	—	—	685	4.6	42.1
Firefighting	511	6.9	51.0	—	—	—	476	4.0	52.6
Police and detectives, public service	509	4.8	41.6	—	—	—	523	3.8	41.7
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	344	11.8	41.1	—	—	—	344	11.8	41.1
Correctional institution officers	358	4.1	41.5	—	—	—	358	4.1	41.5
Guards and police, except public service	264	10.6	38.6	262	12.3	38.4	—	—	—
Protective service, n.e.c.	403	10.4	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	263	5.9	39.8	257	6.6	40.4	296	8.8	36.9
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	208	5.8	40.0	208	5.8	40.0	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	171	13.7	40.0	171	13.7	40.0	—	—	—
Other food service	290	6.1	39.7	288	7.5	40.6	296	8.8	36.9
Cooks	291	6.9	40.0	286	7.2	40.0	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	294	12.2	40.9	305	13.6	41.3	—	—	—
Health service	284	6.2	39.7	263	6.4	39.8	322	6.8	39.7
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	269	5.1	39.7	255	5.3	39.8	297	3.8	39.6
Cleaning and building service	285	6.2	39.6	269	6.2	39.5	330	10.5	39.8
Maids and housemen	247	6.5	39.1	247	6.5	39.1	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	324	8.8	39.9	309	9.9	40.0	332	12.2	39.8
Personal service	356	13.2	37.0	356	13.4	37.0	—	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	294	17.9	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	361	13.4	38.9	361	13.4	38.9	—	—	—

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

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

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

cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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.

⁵ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$30,289	3.7	2,001	\$31,373	4.8	2,071	\$27,521	3.4	1,821
All excluding sales	30,518	3.6	1,995	31,790	4.7	2,070	27,538	3.4	1,820
White collar	35,408	4.6	1,930	37,648	6.5	2,054	31,374	3.8	1,709
White collar excluding sales	36,588	4.3	1,909	40,112	6.2	2,046	31,409	3.8	1,708
Professional specialty and technical	41,777	5.1	1,801	49,634	8.4	2,016	34,298	3.5	1,596
Professional specialty	44,644	5.6	1,726	58,311	9.2	1,983	35,205	3.6	1,548
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	62,574	5.5	2,080	63,280	5.4	2,080	-	-	-
Petroleum engineers	75,029	4.9	2,080	75,029	4.9	2,080	-	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	62,100	4.6	2,081	62,100	4.6	2,081	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	61,645	24.5	2,041	61,645	24.5	2,041	-	-	-
Health related	43,851	4.3	2,061	43,432	6.1	2,056	44,466	5.7	2,067
Registered nurses	42,956	3.4	2,063	41,333	3.1	2,059	45,387	6.9	2,070
Teachers, college and university	53,754	9.0	1,564	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	32,125	5.0	1,294	-	-	-	32,759	1.9	1,226
Elementary school teachers ...	32,980	2.0	1,205	-	-	-	32,980	2.0	1,205
Secondary school teachers	32,468	.5	1,168	-	-	-	32,468	.5	1,168
Teachers, special education ...	32,920	9.0	1,348	-	-	-	33,879	3.7	1,223
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	25,268	3.0	2,062	-	-	-	24,706	2.1	2,061
Social workers	25,560	3.0	2,060	-	-	-	24,963	2.0	2,060
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	41,390	11.9	2,083	43,049	16.8	2,085	-	-	-
Professional, n.e.c.	39,643	5.3	2,086	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	31,359	6.0	2,072	33,019	7.2	2,079	25,628	6.6	2,051
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	28,654	14.0	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radiological technicians	33,304	4.6	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	25,957	4.3	2,080	26,150	5.1	2,080	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	29,499	13.1	2,080	33,532	16.1	2,080	22,334	7.4	2,080
Electrical and electronic technicians	36,089	10.6	2,072	36,089	10.6	2,072	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	55,364	7.0	2,004	59,573	8.7	2,066	46,580	9.8	1,874
Executives, administrators, and managers	60,562	7.4	2,022	64,645	9.9	2,061	53,544	10.2	1,954
Administrators and officials, public administration	67,823	19.6	2,079	-	-	-	67,823	19.6	2,079
Financial managers	59,592	17.2	2,015	59,592	17.2	2,015	-	-	-
Managers, medicine and health	50,922	9.0	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	73,814	11.9	2,080	75,459	12.0	2,080	-	-	-
Management related	48,827	13.5	1,982	54,059	15.7	2,072	34,606	15.3	1,737
Accountants and auditors	40,038	12.3	2,012	45,908	5.7	2,080	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	46,838	25.8	2,053	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related, n.e.c.	41,701	9.7	2,037	41,558	11.8	2,080	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Sales	\$26,779	20.8	2,084	\$26,851	20.9	2,085	—	—	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	53,329	24.6	2,136	53,329	24.6	2,136	—	—	—
Cashiers	14,849	13.3	2,079	14,834	13.4	2,080	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	22,331	3.7	2,013	24,021	4.5	2,066	\$18,348	3.9	1,886
Supervisors, general office	26,609	14.9	1,945	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	24,261	5.3	2,008	27,147	5.4	2,047	18,903	3.6	1,936
Receptionists	19,070	10.4	2,075	19,558	11.7	2,080	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	17,136	8.3	2,064	—	—	—	19,202	17.0	2,036
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	20,195	7.7	1,999	20,552	8.6	2,055	—	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	20,337	5.2	2,080	20,337	5.2	2,080	—	—	—
Billing clerks	22,862	14.0	2,091	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dispatchers	28,540	10.5	2,086	—	—	—	28,540	10.5	2,086
Stock and inventory clerks	17,003	6.7	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	20,042	7.9	2,002	23,666	10.2	2,080	17,588	8.9	1,949
Teachers' aides	12,221	2.2	1,170	—	—	—	12,221	2.2	1,170
Administrative support, n.e.c.	21,179	4.5	2,060	21,157	5.6	2,080	21,237	6.8	2,005
Blue collar	28,973	4.8	2,086	30,387	5.1	2,106	21,151	4.8	1,977
Precision production, craft, and repair	35,616	4.0	2,084	37,794	3.6	2,089	24,343	5.3	2,057
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	51,766	25.8	2,139	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	31,569	11.9	2,080	35,271	9.8	2,080	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	35,488	11.2	2,080	35,488	11.2	2,080	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	35,792	10.8	2,074	—	—	—	21,695	10.1	2,041
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	41,772	8.7	2,080	—	—	—	29,328	6.7	2,080
Electricians	31,961	5.2	2,084	32,945	5.9	2,085	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	50,620	8.8	2,080	51,529	8.7	2,080	—	—	—
Machinists	32,550	6.2	2,080	32,550	6.2	2,080	—	—	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	20,267	11.6	2,080	—	—	—	20,267	11.6	2,080
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, n.e.c.	41,605	4.4	2,054	41,605	4.4	2,054	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	24,819	5.3	2,071	24,935	5.4	2,071	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	23,748	6.9	2,080	23,767	7.0	2,080	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	29,721	4.7	2,080	29,721	4.7	2,080	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	24,618	8.4	2,142	26,119	9.1	2,264	17,583	12.5	1,571
Truck drivers	20,393	7.7	2,104	20,682	9.4	2,120	19,171	9.5	2,037
Bus drivers	19,824	16.2	1,566	—	—	—	11,978	5.0	1,106
Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats	50,036	17.0	2,577	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sailors and deckhands	21,826	12.4	2,781	21,826	12.4	2,781	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	22,010	7.6	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	19,214	8.1	2,069	19,707	9.1	2,078	16,895	10.2	2,027
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	13,732	6.0	1,936	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers —Continued									
Helpers, construction trades ...	\$18,014	5.4	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	16,323	5.7	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ...	19,877	7.5	2,080	\$19,877	7.5	2,080	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	21,318	21.2	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	20,299	16.6	2,080	20,459	16.5	2,080	—	—	—
Service	16,488	4.7	2,045	14,971	5.9	2,032	\$19,860	4.9	2,073
Protective service	20,381	9.7	2,155	15,691	14.2	2,022	24,577	5.3	2,274
Supervisors, police and detectives	35,603	4.6	2,191	—	—	—	35,603	4.6	2,191
Firefighting	26,571	6.9	2,653	—	—	—	24,765	4.0	2,736
Police and detectives, public service	26,471	4.8	2,162	—	—	—	27,203	3.8	2,168
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	17,898	11.8	2,140	—	—	—	17,898	11.8	2,140
Correctional institution officers	18,606	4.1	2,158	—	—	—	18,606	4.1	2,158
Guards and police, except public service	13,689	10.6	2,007	13,648	12.3	1,998	—	—	—
Protective service, n.e.c.	20,947	10.4	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	13,086	5.9	1,979	13,372	6.6	2,100	11,909	8.8	1,484
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	10,805	5.8	2,080	10,805	5.8	2,080	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	8,878	13.7	2,080	8,878	13.7	2,080	—	—	—
Other food service	14,094	6.1	1,935	14,952	7.5	2,112	11,909	8.8	1,484
Cooks	14,743	6.9	2,025	14,850	7.2	2,080	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	15,018	12.2	2,089	15,885	13.6	2,148	—	—	—
Health service	14,763	6.2	2,067	13,666	6.4	2,069	16,766	6.8	2,063
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	14,002	5.1	2,065	13,240	5.3	2,068	15,428	3.8	2,060
Cleaning and building service	14,616	6.2	2,027	13,967	6.2	2,052	16,259	10.5	1,963
Maids and housemen	12,853	6.5	2,035	12,866	6.5	2,035	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	16,174	8.8	1,991	16,067	9.9	2,080	16,233	12.2	1,943
Personal service	18,384	13.2	1,913	18,395	13.4	1,911	—	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	15,289	17.9	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	18,357	13.4	1,975	18,357	13.4	1,975	—	—	—

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

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

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

cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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.

⁵ Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$14.60	3.8	\$14.49	4.9	\$14.95	3.5
All excluding sales	14.78	3.6	14.72	4.8	14.96	3.5
White collar	18.02	4.7	17.88	6.5	18.36	3.9
1	6.96	9.8	6.90	10.6	7.62	5.9
2	8.08	3.6	8.04	4.1	8.27	6.7
3	10.22	6.4	10.59	7.1	8.26	3.1
4	11.21	4.9	11.66	5.9	10.21	6.4
5	16.44	11.9	17.22	14.9	14.09	6.8
6	17.34	11.3	18.19	12.6	13.72	7.9
7	18.60	4.8	20.14	4.5	14.58	8.8
8	23.00	4.2	21.69	10.2	23.50	4.4
9	23.84	4.9	24.64	6.0	22.64	8.2
10	33.43	10.8	38.31	11.2	24.72	7.9
11	31.20	6.4	33.02	7.4	26.72	11.4
12	37.40	6.8	37.97	4.9	-	-
13	51.17	8.1	53.84	7.6	-	-
Not able to be leveled	20.09	23.7	-	-	23.28	27.7
White collar excluding sales	18.98	4.3	19.31	6.2	18.38	3.9
1	7.65	5.5	-	-	7.78	6.7
2	8.34	3.1	8.36	3.5	8.27	6.7
3	9.83	5.9	10.21	6.8	8.26	3.1
4	10.45	3.7	10.61	4.5	10.19	6.4
5	16.61	12.6	17.53	16.0	14.09	6.8
6	15.07	4.3	15.45	5.0	13.72	7.9
7	18.63	5.0	20.30	4.7	14.58	8.8
8	23.00	4.2	21.69	10.2	23.50	4.4
9	23.84	4.9	24.64	6.0	22.64	8.2
10	33.43	10.8	38.31	11.2	24.72	7.9
11	31.20	6.4	33.02	7.4	26.72	11.4
12	37.40	6.8	37.97	4.9	-	-
13	51.17	8.1	53.84	7.6	-	-
Not able to be leveled	20.09	23.7	-	-	23.28	27.7
Professional specialty and technical	23.09	5.0	24.39	8.1	21.45	3.9
Professional specialty	25.70	5.3	28.94	8.8	22.68	4.0
5	17.25	10.7	14.02	11.6	21.08	10.2
6	15.60	7.5	15.76	7.7	-	-
7	19.18	9.0	23.89	6.7	14.23	10.3
8	23.92	4.5	23.83	13.5	23.95	4.4
9	25.49	6.2	26.28	7.1	24.80	9.9
10	37.69	16.0	44.20	12.6	-	-
11	30.80	9.4	32.48	10.0	-	-
12	40.23	5.8	37.52	2.4	-	-
13	47.26	5.6	47.26	5.6	-	-
Not able to be leveled	16.11	6.0	-	-	-	-
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.93	5.5	30.42	5.4	-	-
9	27.76	7.0	27.76	7.0	-	-
11	29.67	5.5	29.67	5.5	-	-
Petroleum engineers	36.07	4.9	36.07	4.9	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	29.84	4.6	29.84	4.6	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	30.20	23.1	30.20	23.1	-	-
Health related	22.08	4.1	21.95	5.3	22.29	6.2
6	17.61	4.6	17.74	4.5	-	-
7	22.38	5.3	-	-	-	-
8	21.73	5.8	21.09	8.5	22.92	3.9
9	23.78	9.4	-	-	24.38	12.0
Registered nurses	21.33	3.5	21.04	4.1	21.88	6.5
6	18.49	4.7	18.49	4.7	-	-
7	20.92	4.3	-	-	-	-
8	21.58	5.9	20.84	8.8	22.92	3.9
9	22.59	8.3	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	34.37	9.2	-	-	-	-
11	40.96	14.3	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	24.49	7.0	-	-	26.26	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued						
Professional specialty –Continued						
Teachers, except college and university –Continued						
5	\$18.26	16.7	–	–	\$24.28	2.8
8	27.37	1.8	–	–	27.37	1.8
Elementary school teachers	27.38	2.3	–	–	27.38	2.3
8	27.66	2.5	–	–	27.66	2.5
Secondary school teachers	27.79	2.3	–	–	27.79	2.3
8	28.04	2.3	–	–	28.04	2.3
Teachers, special education	24.26	12.2	–	–	27.46	2.9
8	27.89	2.2	–	–	27.89	2.2
Librarians, archivists, and curators	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social scientists and urban planners	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.31	2.6	–	–	11.99	1.6
Social workers	12.46	2.6	–	–	12.12	1.3
Lawyers and judges	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	19.78	11.6	\$20.65	16.7	–	–
Professional, n.e.c.	19.00	5.0	–	–	–	–
Technical	15.07	5.8	15.80	7.1	12.44	6.2
4	12.20	4.2	12.55	4.5	–	–
5	12.75	5.9	13.42	6.6	–	–
6	15.05	6.6	15.07	8.0	14.93	6.1
7	17.21	8.0	17.21	8.0	–	–
8	16.01	10.2	–	–	–	–
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	14.25	12.8	–	–	–	–
Radiological technicians	15.75	5.2	15.65	7.4	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	12.48	3.9	12.57	4.7	–	–
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	14.11	12.4	16.00	15.2	10.69	7.0
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.42	10.7	17.42	10.7	–	–
Technical and related, n.e.c.	12.78	12.2	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.55	6.9	28.83	8.8	24.64	9.3
6	15.46	7.9	15.12	10.1	16.36	10.0
7	21.87	10.3	21.41	11.3	–	–
8	17.34	10.4	–	–	–	–
9	23.33	8.3	24.38	10.2	20.36	8.5
10	28.66	8.2	–	–	–	–
11	31.78	5.4	34.54	7.3	28.71	5.3
12	34.78	11.2	–	–	–	–
Not able to be leveled	41.08	15.7	–	–	41.08	15.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.83	7.3	31.36	9.8	27.10	9.9
6	15.80	4.0	–	–	–	–
9	23.11	4.1	23.45	5.2	22.10	4.0
11	31.95	5.8	35.31	8.0	28.71	5.3
Not able to be leveled	41.08	15.7	–	–	41.08	15.7
Administrators and officials, public administration	32.63	19.6	–	–	32.63	19.6
Financial managers	29.57	18.6	29.57	18.6	–	–
Managers, medicine and health	24.48	9.0	–	–	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.49	11.9	36.28	12.0	–	–
9	22.23	5.5	22.50	5.7	–	–
Management related	24.61	13.3	26.09	15.7	19.86	14.0
6	15.26	12.1	14.64	14.2	–	–
7	21.41	11.3	21.41	11.3	–	–
9	23.75	22.7	26.24	27.8	–	–
Accountants and auditors	19.90	10.3	22.07	5.7	–	–
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	22.81	25.8	–	–	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	20.39	9.6	19.98	11.8	21.92	12.7
Sales	12.06	19.5	12.08	19.6	–	–
1	6.78	12.0	6.79	12.1	–	–
3	11.81	13.7	11.81	13.7	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Sales —Continued						
4	\$14.11	11.7	\$14.13	11.8	—	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	24.97	25.3	24.97	25.3	—	—
Cashiers	6.96	11.4	6.95	11.5	—	—
1	6.82	13.4	6.82	13.5	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical						
1	10.90	3.6	11.34	4.5	\$9.69	3.8
2	7.65	5.5	—	—	7.78	6.7
3	8.36	3.2	8.38	3.6	8.28	7.0
4	9.88	6.1	10.25	6.9	8.33	3.6
5	10.23	4.2	10.21	5.1	10.25	6.9
6	14.22	13.0	15.19	14.1	9.86	3.6
7	14.35	10.1	15.78	12.0	11.33	6.4
Supervisors, general office	15.93	7.5	17.42	8.8	12.36	13.6
Secretaries	13.68	12.8	—	—	—	—
4	11.88	5.2	12.89	5.5	9.76	4.5
5	10.36	8.0	12.35	11.7	9.19	2.6
Receptionists	11.75	5.7	12.27	5.6	—	—
2	8.83	10.5	8.98	11.8	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.27	8.7	8.40	10.3	—	—
4	8.30	8.4	—	—	9.43	17.6
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.10	7.6	10.00	8.5	—	—
4	9.71	10.1	9.27	11.4	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	9.78	5.2	9.78	5.2	—	—
Billing clerks	10.94	14.0	—	—	—	—
Dispatchers	13.68	10.6	—	—	13.68	10.6
4	14.49	7.0	—	—	14.49	7.0
Stock and inventory clerks	8.01	6.4	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	9.94	6.9	11.21	9.8	8.96	7.2
2	9.69	11.3	—	—	—	—
3	8.14	2.5	—	—	—	—
4	9.00	13.7	—	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	10.33	6.2	—	—	10.33	6.2
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.94	4.5	9.74	5.2	10.59	7.4
3	9.43	3.7	—	—	—	—
Blue collar						
1	13.54	5.0	14.02	5.3	10.71	4.4
2	6.87	3.0	6.92	3.4	6.50	4.6
3	8.81	6.8	8.65	8.5	9.50	5.5
4	10.05	5.9	10.19	6.4	9.17	8.7
5	12.09	5.9	12.84	6.2	9.31	4.5
6	15.50	5.7	15.52	5.9	15.17	16.0
7	16.59	6.3	17.10	5.9	12.09	5.7
8	17.45	6.0	18.91	5.8	12.77	5.2
9	21.94	5.2	22.69	4.8	—	—
9	26.59	6.9	26.59	6.9	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair						
3	17.09	4.0	18.09	3.6	11.82	5.5
4	9.88	5.4	—	—	10.00	3.8
5	12.82	12.8	15.60	12.3	8.78	3.2
6	16.10	5.6	16.05	5.9	17.49	21.3
7	17.12	6.9	17.81	6.1	12.09	5.7
8	17.76	6.7	19.34	6.1	12.59	6.0
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	22.70	5.1	23.73	4.2	—	—
Automobile mechanics	24.20	25.4	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	15.18	11.9	16.96	9.8	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	17.06	11.2	17.06	11.2	—	—
7	17.26	10.6	—	—	10.63	10.5
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	19.50	9.8	20.38	8.3	—	—
Electricians	20.08	8.7	—	—	14.10	6.7
Supervisors, production	15.34	5.2	15.80	5.7	—	—
7	24.34	8.8	24.77	8.7	—	—
7	19.68	6.7	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued						
Machinists	\$15.65	6.2	\$15.65	6.2	—	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	9.64	10.8	—	—	\$9.64	10.8
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, n.e.c.	20.25	3.8	20.25	3.8	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.97	5.1	12.03	5.2	—	—
2	9.12	18.8	9.12	18.8	—	—
3	9.68	6.1	9.68	6.1	—	—
4	12.24	4.2	12.36	4.4	—	—
7	17.09	7.4	17.93	5.6	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	11.39	7.0	11.40	7.0	—	—
Welders and cutters	14.29	4.8	14.29	4.8	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.14	5.2	11.13	6.1	11.24	6.3
1	7.07	11.6	7.05	11.8	—	—
2	9.04	12.7	8.48	16.0	10.64	6.6
3	10.03	7.0	9.96	8.8	10.33	3.9
4	11.53	8.8	11.71	9.6	—	—
Truck drivers	9.69	7.7	9.76	9.4	9.41	8.0
Bus drivers	12.12	6.7	—	—	11.14	3.7
Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats	19.41	6.0	—	—	—	—
Sailors and deckhands	7.85	9.7	7.85	9.7	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.58	7.6	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.92	7.8	9.03	8.9	8.32	9.5
1	6.84	3.1	6.91	3.6	6.46	4.7
2	8.38	3.8	8.32	4.9	—	—
3	10.23	10.7	10.53	10.1	—	—
7	13.56	4.1	—	—	—	—
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	7.09	3.6	—	—	—	—
Helpers, construction trades	8.66	5.4	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	7.85	5.7	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.07	4.8	8.07	4.8	—	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	6.61	6.8	6.61	6.8	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.80	18.4	11.04	18.7	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.38	16.6	9.45	16.5	—	—
1	6.30	3.1	6.33	3.3	—	—
Service	7.55	4.4	6.87	5.5	9.28	4.6
1	5.52	3.0	5.44	3.1	6.10	7.2
2	6.70	6.1	6.21	4.4	8.09	11.7
3	6.89	4.9	6.42	6.0	7.79	3.6
4	9.10	6.9	8.90	8.4	10.16	3.2
5	9.90	10.6	—	—	9.07	3.7
6	12.49	5.2	—	—	12.53	5.4
7	19.63	25.5	—	—	13.84	5.9
8	16.03	4.2	—	—	15.70	6.4
9	12.43	5.1	—	—	12.25	6.3
Protective service	9.32	8.5	7.66	13.4	10.69	5.6
2	6.81	3.7	—	—	6.44	2.9
3	6.57	11.6	—	—	7.35	8.2
4	10.63	11.7	—	—	10.69	5.2
5	10.01	11.2	—	—	9.07	3.7
6	12.18	5.4	—	—	12.18	5.4
7	13.84	5.9	—	—	13.84	5.9
8	15.70	6.4	—	—	15.70	6.4
9	12.43	5.1	—	—	12.25	6.3
Supervisors, police and detectives	16.25	3.5	—	—	16.25	3.5
Firefighting	10.01	9.7	—	—	9.05	3.9
Police and detectives, public service	12.24	4.2	—	—	12.55	3.4
5	9.69	9.9	—	—	—	—
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	8.81	11.9	—	—	8.81	11.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service—Continued						
Protective service—Continued						
Correctional institution officers	\$8.62	4.6	—	—	\$8.62	4.6
Guards and police, except public service	6.77	10.0	\$6.79	11.7	—	—
Protective service, n.e.c.	10.07	10.4	—	—	—	—
Food service						
1	5.75	5.5	5.50	5.5	8.25	10.5
2	5.13	5.5	4.98	5.5	—	—
3	5.56	8.9	5.38	9.4	—	—
4	6.47	9.4	5.60	5.5	9.13	1.8
4	6.59	15.5	6.59	15.5	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders						
1	4.25	11.5	4.25	11.5	—	—
3	4.05	16.2	4.05	16.2	—	—
3	5.29	8.3	5.29	8.3	—	—
Waiters and waitresses						
1	3.80	12.9	3.80	12.9	—	—
Other food service						
1	6.76	5.6	6.49	5.8	8.25	10.5
3	5.72	4.0	5.56	2.8	—	—
4	7.58	9.8	—	—	9.13	1.8
4	8.86	9.3	8.86	9.3	—	—
Cooks						
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.62	6.1	7.52	6.4	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.68	4.8	—	—	—	—
1	6.75	9.5	6.66	10.8	—	—
1	5.98	5.8	5.77	4.1	—	—
Health service						
2	7.10	5.2	6.68	5.3	8.11	6.7
3	6.47	6.1	6.41	7.0	—	—
3	7.23	4.9	—	—	7.88	2.0
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants						
2	6.80	4.4	6.53	4.7	7.47	3.6
3	6.36	5.7	—	—	—	—
3	7.23	4.9	—	—	7.88	2.0
Cleaning and building service						
1	7.22	5.3	6.81	4.7	8.28	10.0
2	5.98	2.5	6.00	2.9	5.83	5.1
3	7.57	17.0	—	—	—	—
3	8.38	3.6	—	—	8.14	3.1
Maids and housemen						
1	6.34	4.7	6.35	4.8	—	—
1	5.93	2.6	5.94	2.7	—	—
Janitors and cleaners						
1	8.13	8.5	7.72	9.9	8.35	11.6
2	6.08	5.1	—	—	—	—
3	10.69	12.3	—	—	—	—
3	8.37	4.9	—	—	—	—
Personal service						
1	9.00	17.3	9.61	18.7	—	—
1	4.85	12.0	—	—	—	—
3	6.09	8.7	6.38	12.4	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities						
Service, n.e.c.	6.81	15.1	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	9.20	11.0	9.25	10.8	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

³ All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

⁴ 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.

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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 4-2. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$15.14	3.7	\$15.15	4.9	\$15.12	3.5
All excluding sales	15.30	3.6	15.36	4.8	15.13	3.5
White collar	18.34	4.7	18.33	6.6	18.36	4.0
1	7.13	12.5	7.06	13.6	7.79	7.1
2	8.32	2.8	8.33	3.1	8.28	6.8
3	10.32	6.5	10.72	7.2	8.28	3.2
4	11.48	4.9	12.04	6.0	10.27	6.6
5	16.44	12.1	17.21	15.0	14.10	6.9
6	17.47	11.4	18.36	12.6	13.73	8.0
7	17.98	5.1	19.61	5.0	14.31	8.9
8	22.84	4.3	20.85	10.6	23.54	4.5
9	23.73	5.0	24.91	6.1	21.94	8.2
10	33.43	10.8	38.31	11.2	24.72	7.9
11	31.20	6.4	33.02	7.4	26.72	11.4
12	37.40	6.8	37.97	4.9	-	-
13	51.17	8.1	53.84	7.6	-	-
Not able to be leveled	20.49	24.5	-	-	-	-
White collar excluding sales	19.16	4.4	19.60	6.3	18.39	4.0
1	8.23	4.4	-	-	-	-
2	8.37	3.2	8.39	3.6	8.28	6.8
3	9.93	6.0	10.36	6.9	8.28	3.2
4	10.72	3.9	11.03	4.7	10.26	6.6
5	16.61	12.8	17.53	16.1	14.10	6.9
6	15.13	4.3	15.53	4.9	13.73	8.0
7	17.98	5.4	19.76	5.4	14.31	8.9
8	22.84	4.3	20.85	10.6	23.54	4.5
9	23.73	5.0	24.91	6.1	21.94	8.2
10	33.43	10.8	38.31	11.2	24.72	7.9
11	31.20	6.4	33.02	7.4	26.72	11.4
12	37.40	6.8	37.97	4.9	-	-
13	51.17	8.1	53.84	7.6	-	-
Not able to be leveled	20.49	24.5	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	23.20	5.2	24.62	8.5	21.49	4.0
Professional specialty	25.87	5.6	29.40	9.5	22.74	4.1
5	17.30	11.2	13.87	11.5	-	-
6	15.55	7.5	15.72	7.8	-	-
7	17.49	11.4	-	-	13.80	10.5
8	23.76	4.6	22.74	15.0	24.00	4.5
9	25.19	6.4	26.70	6.9	23.85	10.3
10	37.69	16.0	44.20	12.6	-	-
11	30.80	9.4	32.48	10.0	-	-
12	40.23	5.8	37.52	2.4	-	-
13	47.26	5.6	47.26	5.6	-	-
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.08	5.5	30.42	5.4	-	-
9	27.76	7.0	27.76	7.0	-	-
11	29.67	5.5	29.67	5.5	-	-
Petroleum engineers	36.07	4.9	36.07	4.9	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	29.84	4.6	29.84	4.6	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	30.20	23.1	30.20	23.1	-	-
Health related	21.28	4.3	21.12	6.1	21.51	5.7
6	17.60	4.8	17.73	4.7	-	-
8	20.66	3.9	19.28	3.4	-	-
9	22.21	6.4	-	-	21.53	4.4
Registered nurses	20.82	3.4	20.08	3.2	21.92	6.9
8	20.45	3.8	18.91	2.9	-	-
9	23.25	8.1	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	34.37	9.2	-	-	-	-
11	40.96	14.3	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	24.83	7.1	-	-	26.71	2.4
8	27.37	1.8	-	-	27.37	1.8
Elementary school teachers	27.38	2.3	-	-	27.38	2.3
8	27.66	2.5	-	-	27.66	2.5
Secondary school teachers	27.79	2.3	-	-	27.79	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999** — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Professional specialty and technical —Continued						
Professional specialty —Continued						
Teachers, except college and university —Continued						
Secondary school teachers —Continued						
8	\$28.04	2.3	—	—	\$28.04	2.3
Teachers, special education	24.42	12.3	—	—	27.71	2.4
8	27.89	2.2	—	—	27.89	2.2
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.26	2.7	—	—	11.99	1.6
Social workers	12.41	2.6	—	—	12.12	1.3
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	19.87	11.8	\$20.65	16.7	—	—
Professional, n.e.c.	19.00	5.0	—	—	—	—
Technical	15.13	5.9	15.89	7.1	12.49	6.3
4	12.34	4.3	12.64	4.7	—	—
5	12.64	6.0	13.28	6.8	—	—
6	15.31	6.1	15.37	7.6	—	—
7	17.21	8.0	17.21	8.0	—	—
8	16.01	10.2	—	—	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	13.78	14.0	—	—	—	—
Radiological technicians	16.01	4.6	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	12.48	4.3	12.57	5.1	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	14.18	13.1	16.12	16.1	10.74	7.4
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.42	10.7	17.42	10.7	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.63	6.9	28.83	8.8	24.86	9.3
6	15.46	8.0	15.12	10.1	16.41	10.5
7	21.87	10.3	21.41	11.3	—	—
8	17.34	10.4	—	—	—	—
9	23.33	8.3	24.38	10.2	20.36	8.5
10	28.66	8.2	—	—	—	—
11	31.78	5.4	34.54	7.3	28.71	5.3
12	34.78	11.2	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.96	7.3	31.36	9.8	27.40	9.9
6	15.80	4.0	—	—	—	—
9	23.11	4.1	23.45	5.2	22.10	4.0
11	31.95	5.8	35.31	8.0	28.71	5.3
Administrators and officials, public administration	32.63	19.6	—	—	32.63	19.6
Financial managers	29.57	18.6	29.57	18.6	—	—
Managers, medicine and health	24.48	9.0	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.49	11.9	36.28	12.0	—	—
9	22.23	5.5	22.50	5.7	—	—
Management related	24.64	13.3	26.09	15.7	19.93	14.2
6	15.26	12.3	14.64	14.2	—	—
7	21.41	11.3	21.41	11.3	—	—
9	23.75	22.7	26.24	27.8	—	—
Accountants and auditors	19.90	10.3	22.07	5.7	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	22.81	25.8	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	20.47	9.7	19.98	11.8	—	—
Sales	12.85	20.8	12.88	20.9	—	—
3	11.81	13.7	11.81	13.7	—	—
4	14.11	11.7	14.13	11.8	—	—
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	24.97	25.3	24.97	25.3	—	—
Cashiers	7.14	13.3	7.13	13.4	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.10	3.6	11.63	4.5	9.73	3.8
1	8.23	4.4	—	—	—	—
2	8.39	3.3	8.41	3.8	8.29	7.1
3	10.00	6.3	10.41	7.1	8.36	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical —Continued						
4	\$10.48	4.3	\$10.66	5.5	\$10.25	6.9
5	14.22	13.0	15.19	14.1	9.86	3.6
6	14.35	10.1	15.78	12.0	11.33	6.4
7	15.93	7.5	17.42	8.8	12.36	13.6
Supervisors, general office	13.68	12.8	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	12.08	5.2	13.26	5.3	9.76	4.5
4	10.56	8.3	—	—	9.19	2.6
5	11.75	5.7	12.27	5.6	—	—
Receptionists	9.19	10.4	9.40	11.7	—	—
2	8.28	8.7	8.40	10.3	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.30	8.4	—	—	9.43	17.6
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.10	7.6	10.00	8.5	—	—
4	9.71	10.1	9.27	11.4	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	9.78	5.2	9.78	5.2	—	—
Billing clerks	10.94	14.0	—	—	—	—
Dispatchers	13.68	10.6	—	—	13.68	10.6
4	14.49	7.0	—	—	14.49	7.0
Stock and inventory clerks	8.17	6.7	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	10.01	7.2	11.38	10.2	9.02	7.3
3	8.14	2.5	—	—	—	—
4	9.00	13.7	—	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	10.45	5.7	—	—	10.45	5.7
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.28	4.7	10.17	5.6	10.59	7.4
Blue collar	13.89	4.8	14.43	5.1	10.70	4.6
1	7.03	4.2	7.13	4.9	6.50	4.7
2	8.98	7.5	9.07	8.6	8.47	3.4
3	10.17	6.2	10.33	6.7	9.17	9.3
4	12.09	5.9	12.84	6.2	9.31	4.5
5	15.50	5.7	15.52	5.9	15.17	16.0
6	16.59	6.3	17.10	5.9	12.09	5.7
7	17.45	6.0	18.91	5.8	12.77	5.2
8	21.94	5.2	22.69	4.8	—	—
9	26.59	6.9	26.59	6.9	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair						
3	17.09	4.0	18.09	3.6	11.84	5.5
4	9.91	5.4	—	—	10.10	3.5
5	12.82	12.8	15.60	12.3	8.78	3.2
6	16.10	5.6	16.05	5.9	17.49	21.3
7	17.12	6.9	17.81	6.1	12.09	5.7
8	17.76	6.7	19.34	6.1	12.59	6.0
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	22.70	5.1	23.73	4.2	—	—
24.20	25.4	—	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	15.18	11.9	16.96	9.8	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	17.06	11.2	17.06	11.2	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	17.26	10.6	—	—	10.63	10.5
7	19.50	9.8	20.38	8.3	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	20.08	8.7	—	—	14.10	6.7
Electricians	15.34	5.2	15.80	5.7	—	—
Supervisors, production	24.34	8.8	24.77	8.7	—	—
7	19.68	6.7	—	—	—	—
Machinists	15.65	6.2	15.65	6.2	—	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	9.74	11.6	—	—	9.74	11.6
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, n.e.c.	20.25	3.8	20.25	3.8	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
2	11.98	5.1	12.04	5.3	—	—
3	9.14	19.1	9.14	19.1	—	—
4	9.68	6.1	9.68	6.1	—	—
7	12.24	4.2	12.36	4.4	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	17.09	7.4	17.93	5.6	—	—
Welders and cutters	11.42	6.9	11.43	7.0	—	—
14.29	4.8	14.29	4.8	—	—	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999** — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Transportation and material moving	\$11.49	3.9	\$11.54	4.2	\$11.19	8.9
1	7.08	12.5	—	—	—	—
2	9.15	15.5	—	—	—	—
3	10.02	7.1	9.96	8.8	10.30	4.2
4	11.53	8.8	11.71	9.6	—	—
Truck drivers	9.69	7.7	9.76	9.4	9.41	8.0
Bus drivers	12.66	7.6	—	—	10.83	5.1
Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats	19.41	6.0	—	—	—	—
Sailors and deckhands	7.85	9.7	7.85	9.7	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.58	7.6	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.29	8.0	9.48	9.1	8.33	9.6
1	7.04	4.6	7.17	5.6	6.46	4.7
2	8.73	3.9	8.77	5.2	—	—
3	10.49	10.8	10.84	10.1	—	—
7	13.56	4.1	—	—	—	—
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	7.09	3.6	—	—	—	—
Helpers, construction trades	8.66	5.4	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	7.85	5.7	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	9.56	7.5	9.56	7.5	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	10.25	21.2	—	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.76	16.6	9.84	16.5	—	—
1	6.34	3.8	6.37	4.1	—	—
Service	8.06	4.9	7.37	6.5	9.58	4.6
1	5.79	3.1	5.79	3.5	5.82	4.2
2	6.80	6.5	6.29	4.6	8.12	11.8
3	6.99	5.8	6.40	6.8	8.17	2.1
4	10.11	5.0	10.14	6.1	9.97	2.5
5	9.90	10.6	—	—	9.07	3.7
6	12.49	5.2	—	—	12.53	5.4
7	19.63	25.5	—	—	13.84	5.9
8	16.03	4.2	—	—	15.70	6.4
9	12.43	5.1	—	—	12.25	6.3
Protective service	9.46	8.8	7.76	14.3	10.81	5.6
2	6.69	3.0	—	—	6.44	2.9
3	6.63	12.5	—	—	8.05	4.0
4	10.52	11.8	—	—	10.45	3.6
5	10.01	11.2	—	—	9.07	3.7
6	12.18	5.4	—	—	12.18	5.4
7	13.84	5.9	—	—	13.84	5.9
8	15.70	6.4	—	—	15.70	6.4
9	12.43	5.1	—	—	12.25	6.3
Supervisors, police and detectives	16.25	3.5	—	—	16.25	3.5
Firefighting	10.01	9.7	—	—	9.05	3.9
Police and detectives, public service	12.24	4.2	—	—	12.55	3.4
5	9.69	9.9	—	—	—	—
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	8.36	11.8	—	—	8.36	11.8
Correctional institution officers	8.62	4.6	—	—	8.62	4.6
Guards and police, except public service	6.82	11.0	6.83	12.9	—	—
Protective service, n.e.c.	10.07	10.4	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.61	6.2	6.37	6.5	8.02	12.1
1	5.60	3.5	5.62	4.1	—	—
3	6.41	10.4	5.38	6.0	9.13	1.8
4	8.63	11.0	8.63	11.0	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.19	5.8	5.19	5.8	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.27	13.7	4.27	13.7	—	—
Other food service	7.28	6.5	7.08	7.4	8.02	12.1
1	5.89	3.2	6.01	3.7	—	—
3	7.76	10.7	—	—	9.13	1.8
Cooks	7.28	6.9	7.14	7.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service—Continued						
Food service—Continued						
Other food service—Continued						
Food preparation, n.e.c.	\$7.19	12.3	\$7.39	13.8	—	—
1	5.80	3.4	—	—	—	—
Health service	7.14	6.3	6.60	6.5	\$8.13	6.8
2	6.43	6.1	—	—	—	—
3	7.64	5.2	—	—	7.88	2.0
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.78	5.2	6.40	5.5	7.49	3.7
2	6.31	5.6	—	—	—	—
3	7.64	5.2	—	—	7.88	2.0
Cleaning and building service	7.21	5.4	6.81	4.8	8.28	10.4
1	5.99	2.5	6.00	2.9	5.88	5.6
2	7.59	18.0	—	—	—	—
3	8.25	3.0	—	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	6.32	4.9	6.32	4.9	—	—
1	5.93	2.6	5.94	2.7	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.12	8.8	7.72	9.9	8.35	12.2
1	6.12	5.4	—	—	—	—
2	10.69	12.3	—	—	—	—
Personal service	9.61	18.5	9.63	18.8	—	—
3	6.38	12.4	6.38	12.4	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	7.35	17.9	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	9.30	10.8	9.30	10.8	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D 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 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.

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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 4-3. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$8.31	9.4	\$7.77	10.8	\$11.44	16.9
All excluding sales	8.55	10.0	7.99	11.7	11.44	16.9
White collar	12.73	14.3	11.83	16.6	18.17	21.6
1	6.22	3.0	6.23	3.0	—	—
4	7.65	3.9	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	12.79	18.0	—	—	12.79	18.0
White collar excluding sales	15.35	13.4	14.66	16.1	18.17	21.6
4	7.65	3.9	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	12.79	18.0	—	—	12.79	18.0
Professional specialty and technical	21.27	9.1	21.61	9.6	20.37	21.5
Professional specialty	23.22	8.2	24.15	7.7	21.26	21.5
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	25.47	7.7	24.57	7.6	—	—
Registered nurses	23.64	9.0	23.97	10.1	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	13.91	8.4	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	6.06	3.8	6.06	3.8	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	7.15	4.0	7.19	4.2	—	—
Blue collar	7.23	6.0	6.56	3.7	10.99	4.0
1	6.00	3.4	6.00	3.4	—	—
2	8.25	11.0	6.99	8.2	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	8.84	13.3	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.27	3.6	6.26	3.6	—	—
1	5.95	3.5	5.94	3.5	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	5.90	3.8	5.90	3.8	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	6.41	3.6	6.41	3.6	—	—
1	6.15	3.5	—	—	—	—
Service	5.31	5.5	5.10	6.0	6.52	10.1
1	5.03	6.8	4.82	7.2	—	—
2	5.49	16.8	—	—	—	—
3	6.28	4.6	—	—	—	—
Protective service	6.62	12.8	—	—	—	—
Food service	4.78	6.6	4.64	6.2	—	—
1	4.90	8.2	4.70	7.9	—	—
Other food service	5.96	7.1	5.75	6.2	—	—
1	5.63	6.0	5.35	3.3	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.13	10.2	5.68	5.6	—	—
1	6.13	10.2	5.68	5.6	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-3. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999** — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D 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 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.

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, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 5-1. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$15.14	\$8.31	\$16.01	\$14.47	\$14.17	\$24.09
All excluding sales	15.30	8.55	15.96	14.67	14.47	27.38
White collar	18.34	12.73	24.30	17.71	17.41	28.09
White-collar excluding sales	19.16	15.35	24.95	18.67	18.45	—
Professional specialty and technical	23.20	21.27	28.46	22.60	22.76	—
Professional specialty	25.87	23.22	28.76	25.35	25.30	—
Technical	15.13	13.91	—	14.96	15.07	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.63	—	—	27.55	25.84	—
Sales	12.85	6.06	—	11.87	8.10	20.57
Administrative support, including clerical	11.10	7.15	13.78	10.81	10.59	—
Blue collar	13.89	7.23	14.50	13.38	13.32	18.66
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.09	—	16.45	17.19	16.81	21.73
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.98	—	12.96	11.59	11.94	—
Transportation and material moving	11.49	8.84	12.59	10.69	11.07	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.29	6.27	—	8.85	8.92	—
Service	8.06	5.31	8.42	7.47	7.54	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	3.7	9.4	7.0	4.1	3.6	13.6
All excluding sales	3.6	10.0	7.1	4.0	3.6	17.7
White collar	4.7	14.3	6.0	5.0	4.7	14.4
White-collar excluding sales	4.4	13.4	6.0	4.6	4.3	—
Professional specialty and technical	5.2	9.1	2.2	5.6	5.0	—
Professional specialty	5.6	8.2	2.1	6.0	5.3	—
Technical	5.9	8.4	—	5.9	5.8	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6.9	—	—	6.9	5.7	—
Sales	20.8	3.8	—	20.3	10.6	21.5
Administrative support, including clerical	3.6	4.0	7.8	3.7	3.1	—
Blue collar	4.8	6.0	7.8	5.8	5.2	13.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.0	—	10.1	4.3	4.3	12.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.1	—	3.6	6.9	4.9	—
Transportation and material moving	3.9	13.3	5.9	6.6	5.5	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.0	3.6	—	8.2	7.8	—
Service	4.9	5.5	8.8	4.7	4.4	—

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.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B 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 Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

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

⁶ 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.

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers									
	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ³				Service-producing industries ⁴				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
	Mean									
All occupations	\$14.49	\$18.01	\$30.31	\$15.36	\$16.67	–	\$16.57	–	–	\$11.55
All excluding sales	14.72	18.01	30.31	15.36	16.67	–	16.53	–	–	11.92
White collar	17.88	23.41	32.74	16.62	20.53	–	16.89	–	–	15.27
White-collar excluding sales	19.31	23.41	32.74	16.62	20.53	–	16.81	–	–	16.48
Professional specialty and technical	24.39	27.41	36.92	–	23.10	–	–	–	–	21.66
Professional specialty	28.94	32.84	37.33	–	28.47	–	–	–	–	25.42
Technical	15.80	18.18	–	–	18.15	–	–	–	–	14.69
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.83	30.90	37.83	–	28.59	–	24.84	–	–	20.54
Sales	12.08	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	11.34	13.35	17.70	–	12.31	–	15.54	–	–	9.18
Blue collar	14.02	15.29	–	15.20	14.94	–	16.02	–	–	7.93
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.09	18.15	–	16.70	18.15	–	–	–	–	13.25
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.03	11.91	–	–	11.55	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	11.13	12.12	–	–	12.47	–	11.67	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.03	9.21	–	9.19	9.21	–	–	–	–	6.25
Service	6.87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.80
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	4.9	5.6	7.2	0.9	6.9	–	7.5	–	–	7.3
All excluding sales	4.8	5.6	7.2	.9	6.9	–	7.8	–	–	7.2
White collar	6.5	6.5	6.0	7.1	7.1	–	4.4	–	–	9.2
White-collar excluding sales	6.2	6.5	6.0	7.1	7.1	–	4.3	–	–	7.6
Professional specialty and technical	8.1	7.5	2.2	–	7.2	–	–	–	–	8.9
Professional specialty	8.8	3.8	2.6	–	4.1	–	–	–	–	9.8
Technical	7.1	12.0	–	–	12.7	–	–	–	–	8.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.8	9.4	16.2	–	11.7	–	13.9	–	–	18.0
Sales	19.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	4.5	6.1	3.7	–	7.5	–	4.3	–	–	4.2
Blue collar	5.3	5.5	–	1.8	7.0	–	12.3	–	–	11.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.6	4.6	–	2.7	6.1	–	–	–	–	12.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.2	5.2	–	–	5.1	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving	6.1	6.5	–	–	6.8	–	11.2	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.9	10.9	–	9.4	13.7	–	–	–	–	1.9
Service	5.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.3

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁴ Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

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.

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
Mean					
All occupations	\$14.49	\$13.98	\$14.62	\$13.34	\$17.18
All excluding sales	14.72	13.41	15.05	13.82	17.19
White collar	17.88	20.32	17.30	15.16	19.78
White-collar excluding sales	19.31	20.49	19.04	18.01	19.81
Professional specialty and technical	24.39	29.21	23.34	21.27	24.32
Professional specialty	28.94	30.88	28.32	26.27	28.97
Technical	15.80	—	15.84	17.08	14.87
Executive, administrative, and managerial	28.83	25.14	29.81	31.27	28.07
Sales	12.08	—	10.11	10.04	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.34	11.01	11.42	10.87	11.93
Blue collar	14.02	11.11	14.74	14.47	15.80
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.09	15.06	18.58	18.93	17.55
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.03	9.39	13.02	12.45	15.21
Transportation and material moving	11.13	9.72	11.60	11.16	13.13
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.03	8.62	9.16	9.16	9.14
Service	6.87	5.79	7.17	6.77	8.18
Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All occupations	4.9	15.0	4.8	7.3	6.2
All excluding sales	4.8	15.6	4.7	7.4	6.2
White collar	6.5	18.7	6.3	10.3	7.2
White-collar excluding sales	6.2	21.2	5.6	9.7	7.2
Professional specialty and technical	8.1	28.6	6.5	7.9	9.2
Professional specialty	8.8	29.7	5.7	7.9	7.1
Technical	7.1	—	7.5	10.1	10.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.8	15.9	10.2	15.5	11.8
Sales	19.6	—	14.7	14.9	—
Administrative support, including clerical	4.5	10.2	5.0	7.3	6.7
Blue collar	5.3	7.6	5.7	7.3	7.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.6	4.3	3.7	4.2	8.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.2	14.8	4.8	5.7	6.1
Transportation and material moving	6.1	16.7	3.9	4.7	7.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.9	6.6	11.3	12.3	11.7
Service	5.5	9.3	6.5	8.3	6.3

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

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.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$5.88	\$7.90	\$12.00	\$18.29	\$26.49
All excluding sales	6.00	8.05	12.08	18.72	26.55
White collar	7.28	9.53	14.18	23.69	31.88
White collar excluding sales	8.11	10.18	15.02	24.62	32.00
Professional specialty and technical	11.59	13.99	20.00	28.16	36.83
Professional specialty	12.18	17.91	24.18	29.08	40.87
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	20.26	25.14	30.29	33.49	40.87
Petroleum engineers	25.14	30.94	36.97	40.87	42.36
Engineers, n.e.c.	24.89	27.46	28.11	33.07	40.21
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	10.57	10.57	28.61	43.99	53.10
Health related	15.72	18.34	20.00	24.16	29.10
Registered nurses	17.18	18.51	19.73	23.69	25.05
Teachers, college and university	18.36	22.31	34.78	43.82	51.28
Teachers, except college and university	11.59	24.19	27.68	28.86	29.08
Elementary school teachers	24.47	25.31	27.81	28.16	32.71
Secondary school teachers	25.37	25.37	29.08	29.08	29.08
Teachers, special education	13.14	20.41	28.86	28.86	29.02
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	10.86	11.95	12.03	12.43	12.92
Social workers	11.54	12.03	12.18	12.43	12.92
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	12.50	15.09	17.55	19.25	27.40
Professional, n.e.c.	17.55	17.55	18.75	19.25	19.96
Technical	9.57	11.66	14.18	17.02	22.00
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	7.29	12.74	14.74	18.04	18.74
Radiological technicians	14.14	14.18	15.47	16.42	18.63
Licensed practical nurses	10.97	11.49	12.36	13.33	14.82
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	7.92	9.57	12.49	16.45	18.62
Electrical and electronic technicians	12.99	12.99	14.51	22.00	23.66
Technical and related, n.e.c.	10.65	10.65	11.22	14.58	14.58
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.15	17.55	24.84	30.93	47.96
Executives, administrators, and managers	14.75	20.83	27.09	34.91	48.76
Administrators and officials, public administration	18.59	23.86	27.09	47.96	47.96
Financial managers	15.83	15.83	27.30	43.58	48.76
Managers, medicine and health	14.50	22.09	22.26	29.81	29.81
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	20.83	23.92	30.93	41.90	60.72
Management related	12.01	15.91	21.07	26.06	43.64
Accountants and auditors	10.93	17.66	19.04	23.89	29.30
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	12.01	12.01	21.01	24.84	43.64
Management related, n.e.c.	11.93	14.91	21.78	23.08	25.83
Sales	5.62	6.00	9.53	14.48	19.07
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	11.73	13.59	19.07	35.77	35.77
Cashiers	5.62	5.62	5.62	9.53	9.53
Administrative support, including clerical	6.80	8.31	9.61	12.35	16.48
Supervisors, general office	10.11	10.11	12.08	17.37	22.74
Secretaries	8.44	9.18	11.48	13.79	17.38
Receptionists	6.12	6.33	8.25	10.60	13.07
Records clerks, n.e.c.	6.70	6.81	7.50	7.63	11.83
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	6.66	8.38	9.00	11.45	13.58
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	8.23	9.00	9.54	11.30	11.30
Billing clerks	7.83	7.93	9.87	10.67	17.50
Dispatchers	7.83	10.39	15.70	15.70	15.70
Stock and inventory clerks	6.72	6.75	7.19	9.04	10.00
General office clerks	6.32	7.90	8.93	11.43	13.97
Teachers' aides	8.31	8.80	11.36	11.36	11.36
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.19	9.06	9.22	10.47	12.50
Blue collar	6.52	8.90	12.60	17.43	21.95
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.50	13.07	16.78	21.02	22.97
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	9.28	9.28	21.02	30.91	49.07

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued					
Automobile mechanics	\$9.84	\$11.61	\$15.12	\$16.78	\$20.84
Industrial machinery repairers	12.60	12.60	17.50	21.95	21.95
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	9.64	12.61	17.67	22.86	22.97
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	11.44	15.36	21.19	25.63	25.63
Electricians	12.85	13.34	15.01	16.02	18.96
Supervisors, production	16.56	19.53	22.01	29.36	30.62
Machinists	13.00	14.10	14.18	17.61	17.81
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	7.10	7.77	8.01	10.13	16.00
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, n.e.c.	18.45	19.32	19.32	21.95	21.95
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.10	8.99	12.15	13.69	16.58
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	6.60	10.80	11.82	13.15	13.61
Welders and cutters	12.59	12.69	14.00	14.50	16.25
Transportation and material moving	6.52	8.35	10.50	12.60	17.67
Truck drivers	7.75	7.75	9.27	10.50	11.00
Bus drivers	8.75	10.21	11.41	14.75	14.75
Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats	17.17	17.17	19.42	19.42	20.25
Sailors and deckhands	5.63	5.63	6.83	10.83	11.25
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	8.47	10.00	10.35	12.60	12.60
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.75	6.32	7.85	12.00	13.59
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	6.25	6.59	7.01	7.54	8.71
Helpers, construction trades	7.72	8.00	8.26	8.63	11.43
Construction laborers	6.51	6.51	8.38	8.62	8.62
Stock handlers and baggers	5.58	5.80	8.90	9.38	10.33
Machine feeders and offbearers	5.15	6.50	6.50	7.58	7.58
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	5.52	6.32	7.85	10.45	20.07
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	5.75	6.00	9.20	12.50	13.75
Service	5.17	5.50	6.35	8.50	11.83
Protective service	5.40	6.13	8.50	11.95	14.48
Supervisors, police and detectives	13.88	15.45	17.11	17.11	17.11
Firefighting	7.46	8.59	8.98	9.96	11.95
Police and detectives, public service	10.40	11.66	12.32	12.79	14.48
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	5.29	6.00	6.07	11.83	15.00
Correctional institution officers	7.32	7.51	7.85	9.68	12.36
Guards and police, except public service	5.40	5.40	6.00	7.00	8.50
Protective service, n.e.c.	8.50	8.50	8.50	10.90	16.39
Food service	3.07	5.15	5.52	6.50	9.08
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.29	3.07	3.66	5.52	6.32
Waiters and waitresses	2.31	2.37	3.37	5.83	6.17
Other food service	5.25	5.46	6.16	7.50	9.58
Cooks	5.88	5.99	6.50	9.05	9.94
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.15	5.28	5.28	5.52	6.25
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.25	5.46	6.05	6.63	11.39
Health service	5.75	5.75	6.50	7.87	9.25
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	5.75	5.75	6.50	7.81	8.18
Cleaning and building service	5.41	5.64	6.26	8.00	11.50
Maids and housemen	5.41	5.63	5.64	6.35	6.69
Janitors and cleaners	5.30	6.26	7.85	8.37	13.10
Personal service	3.83	5.29	6.43	10.70	16.43
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	5.29	5.29	5.39	6.43	10.82
Service, n.e.c.	6.92	7.69	10.70	10.70	10.70

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, 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, holidays,

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$5.65	\$7.50	\$12.00	\$17.96	\$24.84
All excluding sales	5.75	7.75	12.10	18.48	24.89
White collar	6.81	9.25	13.33	21.29	34.32
White collar excluding sales	8.23	10.04	14.90	23.12	36.00
Professional specialty and technical	11.59	14.51	19.55	29.91	43.82
Professional specialty	13.14	18.34	24.18	35.39	52.26
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	21.00	26.73	30.29	33.49	40.87
Petroleum engineers	25.14	30.94	36.97	40.87	42.36
Engineers, n.e.c.	24.89	27.46	28.11	33.07	40.21
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	10.57	10.57	28.61	43.99	53.10
Health related	15.72	18.05	19.62	23.99	30.00
Registered nurses	17.18	18.34	19.62	23.12	25.05
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	12.50	15.09	15.34	27.40	30.85
Technical	10.65	12.50	14.51	18.62	22.00
Radiological technicians	13.38	14.18	14.61	18.63	18.63
Licensed practical nurses	10.97	11.10	12.50	13.33	14.82
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	7.92	12.16	14.94	17.00	32.58
Electrical and electronic technicians	12.99	12.99	14.51	22.00	23.66
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.15	17.66	24.20	31.25	56.95
Executives, administrators, and managers	14.75	20.83	27.30	41.90	56.95
Financial managers	15.83	15.83	27.30	43.58	48.76
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	20.83	25.00	30.93	41.90	60.72
Management related	12.01	16.75	21.78	29.30	52.88
Accountants and auditors	18.00	18.59	19.04	24.20	29.80
Management related, n.e.c.	11.93	13.25	21.78	23.08	25.83
Sales	5.62	6.00	9.53	14.48	19.07
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	11.73	13.59	19.07	35.77	35.77
Cashiers	5.62	5.62	5.62	9.53	9.53
Administrative support, including clerical	6.81	8.43	9.96	12.78	17.66
Secretaries	8.37	10.46	12.35	14.26	17.66
Receptionists	6.12	6.33	8.25	10.60	13.07
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	6.66	8.31	9.00	11.07	11.75
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	8.23	9.00	9.54	11.30	11.30
General office clerks	7.22	8.62	11.43	12.72	16.75
Administrative support, n.e.c.	7.58	9.06	9.22	10.47	12.50
Blue collar	6.52	8.99	13.07	17.96	22.00
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.06	13.94	17.43	21.92	23.76
Automobile mechanics	12.05	14.83	16.78	20.84	20.84
Industrial machinery repairers	12.60	12.60	17.50	21.95	21.95
Electricians	12.85	15.01	15.01	16.03	18.96
Supervisors, production	16.56	19.53	22.01	29.36	30.62
Machinists	13.00	14.10	14.18	17.61	17.81
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, n.e.c.	18.45	19.32	19.32	21.95	21.95
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.10	8.99	12.34	13.69	16.58
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	6.60	10.80	12.15	13.15	13.61
Welders and cutters	12.59	12.69	14.00	14.50	16.25
Transportation and material moving	6.50	7.75	10.36	12.60	18.29
Truck drivers	7.75	7.75	9.27	10.36	11.00
Sailors and deckhands	5.63	5.63	6.83	10.83	11.25
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.80	6.50	7.90	12.00	13.75
Stock handlers and baggers	5.58	5.80	8.90	9.38	10.33
Machine feeders and offbearers	5.15	6.50	6.50	7.58	7.58

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-2. **Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999** — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers —Continued					
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	\$6.85	\$7.85	\$7.85	\$10.45	\$20.07
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	5.85	6.00	9.20	12.50	13.75
Service					
Protective service	3.83	5.40	5.99	7.50	10.32
Guards and police, except public service	5.40	5.40	7.00	8.50	10.90
Food service	5.40	5.40	5.75	7.00	8.72
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.94	3.73	5.52	6.32	7.50
Waiters and waitresses	2.29	3.07	3.66	5.52	6.32
Other food service	2.31	2.37	3.37	5.83	6.17
Cooks	5.15	5.28	6.05	6.50	9.05
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.88	5.99	6.50	9.05	9.94
Health service	5.25	5.50	6.05	6.50	11.39
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	5.75	5.75	6.34	7.76	7.87
Cleaning and building service	5.75	5.75	6.25	6.50	7.81
Maids and housemen	5.41	5.64	5.89	6.69	10.10
Janitors and cleaners	5.41	5.63	5.64	6.35	6.69
Personal service	5.25	5.89	7.37	9.75	11.50
Service, n.e.c.	3.83	5.29	8.08	10.70	16.43
	6.92	7.69	10.70	10.70	10.70

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, 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, holidays,

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$6.99	\$8.60	\$12.00	\$20.00	\$28.16
All excluding sales	7.01	8.60	12.03	20.00	28.16
White collar	8.11	10.61	15.70	25.37	29.08
White collar excluding sales	8.11	10.61	15.70	25.37	29.08
Professional specialty and technical	11.85	12.92	22.03	28.00	29.08
Professional specialty	12.03	15.22	24.19	28.16	29.08
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	15.22	18.67	20.05	24.33	28.00
Registered nurses	15.22	18.67	21.00	24.33	24.91
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	22.51	25.31	27.81	28.96	29.08
Elementary school teachers	24.47	25.31	27.81	28.16	32.71
Secondary school teachers	25.37	25.37	29.08	29.08	29.08
Teachers, special education	23.22	28.86	28.86	29.02	29.02
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	10.86	11.95	12.03	12.43	12.92
Social workers	11.54	12.03	12.03	12.43	12.92
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	7.98	9.57	12.49	14.74	16.42
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	7.65	9.57	9.57	12.49	13.88
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.10	15.91	26.06	27.61	35.93
Executives, administrators, and managers	14.63	21.98	26.16	31.63	47.96
Administrators and officials, public administration	18.59	23.86	27.09	47.96	47.96
Management related	10.93	14.91	15.91	26.06	27.02
Management related, n.e.c.	14.91	14.91	25.46	27.02	31.00
Sales	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	6.68	7.90	9.18	11.21	13.58
Secretaries	8.44	9.16	9.18	9.61	13.16
Records clerks, n.e.c.	7.28	7.28	7.28	10.66	14.69
Dispatchers	7.83	10.39	15.70	15.70	15.70
General office clerks	6.32	7.90	8.11	10.18	11.54
Teachers' aides	8.31	8.80	11.36	11.36	11.36
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.47	8.47	9.47	11.45	16.82
Blue collar	6.51	8.60	10.38	13.02	14.27
Precision production, craft, and repair	8.60	9.28	11.36	13.34	15.36
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	8.60	8.60	9.17	12.34	14.14
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	10.68	11.44	14.75	15.36	17.20
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	7.10	7.77	8.01	10.13	16.00
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	7.92	10.21	10.61	11.41	16.15
Truck drivers	7.39	7.68	10.55	10.55	10.55
Bus drivers	10.21	10.21	10.61	11.41	11.41
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.52	6.21	7.61	8.71	13.02
Service	5.40	6.94	8.37	11.66	14.16
Protective service	6.17	8.11	9.96	12.55	15.42
Supervisors, police and detectives	13.88	15.45	17.11	17.11	17.11
Firefighting	7.46	8.59	8.82	9.96	9.96
Police and detectives, public service	11.53	11.66	12.32	12.79	14.48
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	5.29	6.00	6.07	11.83	15.00
Correctional institution officers	7.32	7.51	7.85	9.68	12.36
Food service	5.46	5.46	9.08	9.36	9.58

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service —Continued					
Food service —Continued					
Other food service	\$5.46	\$5.46	\$9.08	\$9.36	\$9.58
Health service	6.60	6.60	7.82	8.18	9.58
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.60	6.60	7.78	7.97	8.18
Cleaning and building service	5.30	6.26	7.85	8.37	13.10
Janitors and cleaners	5.30	6.26	7.85	8.37	13.10
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, 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, holidays,

nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$6.25	\$8.44	\$12.37	\$18.73	\$27.40
All excluding sales	6.33	8.59	12.50	19.04	27.30
White collar	7.75	9.93	14.48	23.92	32.52
White collar excluding sales	8.37	10.47	15.02	24.90	32.00
Professional specialty and technical	11.59	13.99	20.05	28.16	37.01
Professional specialty	12.18	17.80	24.27	29.08	42.36
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	21.00	25.50	30.29	33.49	40.87
Petroleum engineers	25.14	30.94	36.97	40.87	42.36
Engineers, n.e.c.	24.89	27.46	28.11	33.07	40.21
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	10.57	10.57	28.61	43.99	53.10
Health related	15.22	18.28	19.73	22.40	25.35
Registered nurses	15.72	18.51	19.62	22.40	24.62
Teachers, college and university	18.36	22.31	34.78	43.82	51.28
Teachers, except college and university	11.59	24.19	27.68	28.86	29.08
Elementary school teachers	24.47	25.31	27.81	28.16	32.71
Secondary school teachers	25.37	25.37	29.08	29.08	29.08
Teachers, special education	13.14	22.84	28.86	28.86	29.02
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	10.86	11.95	12.03	12.43	12.92
Social workers	11.54	12.03	12.03	12.43	12.92
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	12.50	15.09	17.55	19.25	27.40
Professional, n.e.c.	17.55	17.55	18.75	19.25	19.96
Technical	9.57	11.66	14.18	17.00	22.00
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	7.29	8.71	14.74	18.74	18.74
Radiological technicians	14.18	14.18	16.42	16.42	18.63
Licensed practical nurses	10.97	11.10	12.00	13.33	14.82
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	7.92	9.57	12.49	16.45	18.62
Electrical and electronic technicians	12.99	12.99	14.51	22.00	23.66
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.15	17.66	24.84	30.93	47.96
Executives, administrators, and managers	14.75	20.83	27.09	34.91	48.76
Administrators and officials, public administration	18.59	23.86	27.09	47.96	47.96
Financial managers	15.83	15.83	27.30	43.58	48.76
Managers, medicine and health	14.50	22.09	22.26	29.81	29.81
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	20.83	23.92	30.93	41.90	60.72
Management related	12.01	15.91	21.07	26.06	43.64
Accountants and auditors	10.93	17.66	19.04	23.89	29.30
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	12.01	12.01	21.01	24.84	43.64
Management related, n.e.c.	11.93	14.91	21.78	23.08	25.83
Sales	5.62	6.79	9.53	14.48	33.33
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	11.73	13.59	19.07	35.77	35.77
Cashiers	5.62	5.62	6.79	9.53	9.53
Administrative support, including clerical	7.22	8.42	9.87	12.48	16.75
Supervisors, general office	10.11	10.11	12.08	17.37	22.74
Secretaries	8.44	9.18	11.50	13.79	17.38
Receptionists	6.33	6.98	8.51	10.60	13.07
Records clerks, n.e.c.	6.70	6.81	7.50	7.63	11.83
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	6.66	8.38	9.00	11.45	13.58
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	8.23	9.00	9.54	11.30	11.30
Billing clerks	7.83	7.93	9.87	10.67	17.50
Dispatchers	7.83	10.39	15.70	15.70	15.70
Stock and inventory clerks	6.72	7.19	9.00	9.04	10.00
General office clerks	7.01	7.90	9.05	11.54	13.97
Teachers' aides	8.31	8.80	11.36	11.36	11.36
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.06	9.22	9.22	10.47	12.50
Blue collar	7.00	9.20	13.00	17.50	21.95
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.50	13.07	16.78	21.02	22.97
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	9.28	9.28	21.02	30.91	49.07
Automobile mechanics	9.84	11.61	15.12	16.78	20.84

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued					
Industrial machinery repairers	\$12.60	\$12.60	\$17.50	\$21.95	\$21.95
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	9.64	12.61	17.67	22.86	22.97
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	11.44	15.36	21.19	25.63	25.63
Electricians	12.85	13.34	15.01	16.02	18.96
Supervisors, production	16.56	19.53	22.01	29.36	30.62
Machinists	13.00	14.10	14.18	17.61	17.81
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	7.10	7.77	8.01	10.13	16.00
Miscellaneous plant and system operators, n.e.c.	18.45	19.32	19.32	21.95	21.95
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	6.60	10.80	12.15	13.15	13.61
Welders and cutters	12.59	12.69	14.00	14.50	16.25
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	6.50	8.47	10.55	13.29	18.29
Bus drivers	7.75	7.75	9.27	10.50	11.00
Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats	8.75	10.21	14.75	14.75	14.75
Sailors and deckhands	17.17	17.17	19.42	19.42	20.25
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	5.63	5.63	6.83	10.83	11.25
.....	8.47	10.00	10.35	12.60	12.60
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	6.00	6.59	8.38	12.00	13.75
Helpers, construction trades	6.25	6.59	7.01	7.54	8.71
Construction laborers	7.72	8.00	8.26	8.63	11.43
Stock handlers and baggers	6.51	6.51	8.38	8.62	8.62
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	6.25	8.90	8.90	10.33	10.33
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	5.52	5.52	7.85	10.45	20.07
.....	5.90	6.00	10.28	12.50	13.75
Service					
Protective service	5.40	5.73	6.69	8.82	12.55
Supervisors, police and detectives	5.40	6.72	8.50	12.15	14.48
Firefighting	13.88	15.45	17.11	17.11	17.11
Police and detectives, public service	7.46	8.59	8.98	9.96	11.95
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	10.40	11.66	12.32	12.79	14.48
Correctional institution officers	5.29	6.00	6.07	11.83	13.84
Guards and police, except public service	7.32	7.51	7.85	9.68	12.36
Protective service, n.e.c.	5.40	5.40	6.00	7.00	8.50
Food service	8.50	8.50	8.50	10.90	16.39
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.46	5.52	6.17	7.50	9.36
Waiters and waitresses	3.07	3.37	5.83	6.17	6.47
Other food service	3.07	3.07	3.37	5.83	6.17
Cooks	5.50	5.88	6.50	8.83	10.48
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.88	5.99	6.50	8.83	9.94
Health service	5.46	5.50	6.18	8.53	11.39
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	5.75	5.75	6.60	7.87	8.18
Cleaning and building service	5.75	5.75	6.50	7.81	8.18
Maids and housemen	5.41	5.64	6.26	8.22	11.50
Janitors and cleaners	5.41	5.63	5.64	6.35	6.69
Personal service	5.30	6.26	7.85	8.37	13.10
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	3.83	5.29	8.08	10.70	16.43
Service, n.e.c.	5.29	5.29	5.99	8.47	10.82
.....	6.92	8.08	10.70	10.70	10.70

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, 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, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, part-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$3.61	\$5.28	\$6.25	\$7.91	\$18.00
All excluding sales	3.39	5.27	6.35	8.93	18.05
White collar	5.60	6.12	7.58	18.34	25.05
White collar excluding sales	6.42	6.80	12.50	23.06	30.00
Professional specialty and technical	10.00	15.00	19.67	25.05	34.32
Professional specialty	15.00	18.34	23.69	30.00	34.32
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	18.34	19.67	23.99	30.00	35.97
Registered nurses	18.34	18.34	23.69	24.18	34.32
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	10.00	12.50	13.38	17.09	18.04
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—
Management related	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	5.60	5.60	6.00	6.10	7.00
Administrative support, including clerical	6.12	6.42	6.80	7.58	9.56
Blue collar	5.58	5.80	6.52	7.25	10.63
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	6.52	6.52	7.89	10.63	11.41
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.15	5.70	6.08	6.68	7.25
Stock handlers and baggers	5.15	5.58	5.80	6.08	7.00
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	5.65	5.85	6.52	6.68	7.25
Service	2.31	3.73	5.27	6.25	7.76
Protective service	5.27	5.27	5.75	6.00	12.00
Food service	2.29	3.38	5.17	5.28	6.63
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	5.15	5.25	5.28	6.32	9.05
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.15	5.25	5.25	6.40	9.58
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, 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, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing); service-producing industries (transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries); and State and local governments. Agriculture, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment 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 entity.

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. The sampling frame was reviewed prior to the survey and, when necessary, missing establishments were added, out-of-business and out-of-scope establishments were removed, and addresses, employment levels, industry classification, and other information were updated.

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two-stage stratified design with probability proportional to 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. See appendix table 2 for a count of establishments in the survey by employment size. The second stage of sample selection, detailed below, was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

Data collection

The collection of data from survey respondents required detailed procedures. Field economists collected the data, working out of the Regional Office and visiting each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to follow-up and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B contains a complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the MOG to which they belong.

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

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

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using a "generic leveling" process. Generic leveling ranks and compares all occupations randomly selected in an establishment using the same criteria.

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

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

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

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

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the new generic leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 generic level factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the generic level factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased. For addi-

tional information on generic leveling see Brooks Pierce, "Using the National Compensation Survey to Predict Wage Rates," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Winter 1999, pp. 8–16.

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 room and board
- Payments made by third parties (for example, bonuses given by manufacturers to department store salespeople, referral incentives in real estate)
- 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, exempt from overtime provisions, often work beyond the assigned work schedule, their typical number of hours actually worked was collected.

Definition of terms

Full-time worker. Any employee that the employer consid-

ers to be full time.

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

Level. A ranking of an occupation based on the requirements of the position. (See the description in the technical note on generic leveling through point factor analysis for more details on the leveling process.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

Sample weights were calculated for each establishment and occupation in the survey. These weights reflected the relative size of the occupation within the establishment and of the establishment within the sample universe. Weights were used to aggregate the individual establishments or occupations into the various data series. Some of the establishments surveyed could not supply or refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar "cells" were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of the nonrespondents equals the mean value of the respondents at some detailed "cell" level. Responding and nonresponding establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonre-

responding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells that were additionally defined by major occupation group and job level.

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

Survey response

	<i>Establish- ments</i>
Total in sample	221
Responding	145
Out of business or not in survey scope	29
Unable or refused to provide data	47

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

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for 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 percentiles presented in tables 6-1 through 6-5 are computed using average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. Establishments in the survey may report either individual-worker earnings or average wage rates for each sampled job. If individual-worker earnings are provided, an average hourly wage rate is computed for the job and used in the calculation of percentile estimates. The average hourly wages for each sampled job are appropriately weighted and then arrayed from lowest to highest.

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile, 10 percent of a published occupation's employment is in sampled establishment jobs that had average hourly wages at the 10th percentile or less for that occupation. Note that the percentiles in previous NCS bulletins for this area were calculated from individual-worker earnings rather than from average wages for sampled establishment jobs. Data users should keep this difference in mind.

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 suf-

ficient. 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.

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 \$12.79, with a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (1.645 times 3.6 percent = 5.922 percent times \$12.27, plus or minus \$0.76). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

Nonsampling errors also affect survey results. They can stem from many sources, such as inability to obtain information for some establishments, difficulties with survey definitions, inability of the respondents to provide correct information, or mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained. A Technical Reinterview Program done in all survey areas will be used in the development of a formal quality assessment process to help compute nonsampling error. Although they were not specifically measured, the nonsampling errors were expected to be minimal due to the extensive training of the field economists who gathered the survey data by personal visit, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	273,000	198,700	74,300
All excluding sales	254,800	180,600	74,200
White collar	134,100	88,100	46,000
White-collar excluding sales	115,900	70,000	45,900
Professional specialty and technical	57,900	29,000	28,800
Professional specialty	46,000	19,800	26,200
Technical	11,900	9,300	2,600
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15,800	10,500	5,200
Sales	18,200	18,100	–
Administrative support, including clerical	42,300	30,400	11,800
Blue collar	86,100	72,800	13,300
Precision production, craft, and repair	40,800	34,100	6,700
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8,400	8,100	–
Transportation and material moving	12,600	9,700	2,900
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	24,300	20,800	3,500
Service	52,800	37,800	15,000

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. Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

Appendix table 2. **Number of establishments represented by survey and the number studied by industry division and establishment employment size, New Orleans, LA, June 1999**

Industry	Number of establishments represented ¹	Number of establishments studied				
		Total studied	50 - 99 workers ²	100 workers or more		
				Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All industries	1,400	145	32	113	64	49
Private industry	1,400	109	31	78	52	26
Goods-producing industries	400	36	11	25	16	9
Mining	(³)	6	1	5	2	3
Construction	100	7	2	5	4	1
Manufacturing	300	23	8	15	10	5
Service-producing industries	1,000	73	20	53	36	17
Transportation and public utilities	100	13	3	10	7	3
Wholesale and retail trade	500	20	9	11	11	-
Finance, insurance and real estate	(³)	2	1	1	-	1
Services	400	38	7	31	18	13
State and local government	(³)	36	1	35	12	23

¹ Number of establishments represented by the survey rounded to the nearest 100.

² Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

³ Number of establishments represented by the survey is fewer than 50.

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

Appendix table 3. **Median work levels for all workers, full-time and part-time workers:¹ Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999**

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. **Median work levels for all workers, full-time and part-time workers:¹ Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, June 1999** — Continued

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

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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. The occupations titled authors,

musicians, actors, painters, photographers, dancers, artists, athletes, and legislators cannot be assigned a work level. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.