

New Orleans, LA National Compensation Survey March 2000



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Alexis M. Herman, Secretary

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Katharine G. Abraham, Commissioner

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Preface

Data shown in this bulletin were collected as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) National Compensation Survey (NCS). The survey could not have been conducted without the cooperation of the many private 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. Data were collected between September 1999 and October 2000; the average reference month is March 2000. 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 within the private sector. Table 5-3 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by major occupational groups within 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 number of workers represented by the survey by major occupational group. Appendix table 2 presents the number of establishments studied and represented 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, March 2000

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	\$14.33	3.7	37.6	\$14.03	4.9	37.5	\$15.20	3.6	37.9
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	17.30	4.1	37.5	16.84	5.8	37.4	18.34	4.1	37.7
Professional specialty and technical	21.73	4.0	37.1	22.18	6.5	36.8	21.13	3.5	37.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.84	6.4	39.2	27.18	8.4	39.8	26.17	9.1	38.0
Sales	12.16	22.2	35.5	12.18	22.3	35.5	—	—	—
Administrative support	11.05	4.0	38.0	11.42	4.9	38.0	9.95	4.1	38.0
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	13.40	5.3	39.2	13.76	5.9	39.5	11.32	4.5	37.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.44	5.3	39.9	18.28	5.7	40.0	13.09	4.9	39.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.86	5.6	39.8	11.92	5.8	39.8	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.49	4.6	39.9	11.49	5.5	41.4	11.49	5.5	34.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.02	8.6	37.6	9.11	10.0	37.5	8.54	9.8	38.6
Service occupations ⁵	7.70	4.7	35.3	6.92	6.0	34.1	9.55	5.1	38.4
Full time	14.94	3.7	39.6	14.75	4.9	39.9	15.49	3.6	39.0
Part time	7.57	6.6	23.9	7.04	7.1	23.6	10.23	11.0	25.6
Union	16.02	7.6	39.6	16.10	8.4	39.7	15.50	12.3	39.1
Nonunion	14.19	4.0	37.4	13.82	5.3	37.3	15.19	3.7	37.8
Time	14.00	3.6	37.5	13.57	4.7	37.3	15.20	3.6	37.9
Incentive	23.29	15.8	40.0	23.29	15.8	40.0	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	18.31	7.1	40.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	13.43	12.0	37.0	13.48	12.2	36.9	10.78	7.6	42.5
100-499 workers	12.93	7.8	37.2	12.96	8.1	37.1	12.19	3.8	38.7
500 workers or more	15.86	3.6	38.1	16.27	6.2	38.4	15.47	3.8	37.8

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

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, March 2000

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	\$14.33	3.7	\$14.03	4.9	\$15.20	3.6
All excluding sales	14.47	3.6	14.19	4.7	15.21	3.6
White collar	17.30	4.1	16.84	5.8	18.34	4.1
White collar excluding sales	17.99	3.7	17.80	5.2	18.36	4.1
Professional specialty and technical	21.73	4.0	22.18	6.5	21.13	3.5
Professional specialty	24.20	4.1	26.18	7.2	22.37	3.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.94	5.5	30.26	5.5	—	—
Petroleum engineers	35.09	3.9	35.09	3.9	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	30.54	4.5	30.54	4.5	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	33.42	22.5	33.42	22.5	—	—
Health related	21.12	3.3	20.36	3.4	22.34	6.1
Registered nurses	21.17	3.5	20.55	3.4	22.19	7.1
Teachers, college and university	31.09	9.4	41.54	8.9	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	23.73	6.6	—	—	25.45	2.3
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	24.97	3.4	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	25.96	1.7	—	—	25.96	1.7
Secondary school teachers	25.73	1.2	—	—	25.73	1.2
Teachers, special education	24.55	10.6	—	—	26.96	3.8
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.50	3.2	—	—	11.94	1.8
Social workers	12.70	3.2	—	—	12.10	1.1
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	20.41	14.9	21.10	20.0	—	—
Professional, n.e.c.	23.75	17.1	—	—	—	—
Technical	15.40	5.3	15.94	6.5	13.38	7.2
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.31	10.8	—	—	—	—
Radiological technicians	16.72	6.0	16.49	8.3	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	12.63	3.4	12.69	3.9	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	13.81	13.1	15.60	16.5	10.66	6.2
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.00	12.4	17.00	12.4	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	13.32	10.4	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.84	6.4	27.18	8.4	26.17	9.1
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.28	7.7	31.55	11.9	28.68	8.2
Administrators and officials, public administration	33.14	19.4	—	—	33.14	19.4
Administrators, education and related fields	31.82	1.9	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.90	12.5	36.75	12.7	—	—
Management related	22.52	10.2	23.37	11.5	19.03	14.1
Accountants and auditors	20.91	10.1	22.96	5.9	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	22.71	19.5	20.97	22.8	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	21.22	5.5	20.40	7.2	—	—
Sales	12.16	22.2	12.18	22.3	—	—
Cashiers	5.95	7.9	5.90	7.8	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.05	4.0	11.42	4.9	9.95	4.1
Supervisors, general office	14.60	14.2	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	11.94	5.3	13.00	5.6	10.11	5.4
Receptionists	8.81	10.0	8.89	11.2	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.73	10.8	—	—	9.73	18.5
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.60	6.4	10.34	6.5	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	10.09	4.7	10.09	4.7	—	—
Billing clerks	9.28	6.7	—	—	—	—
Dispatchers	14.15	7.4	—	—	14.15	7.4
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.94	10.2	10.94	10.2	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	8.34	8.5	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	9.76	7.4	10.80	11.6	8.81	6.3
Teachers' aides	10.35	7.4	—	—	10.35	7.4
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.92	6.9	9.45	8.4	10.83	6.8

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, March 2000 — 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	\$13.40	5.3	\$13.76	5.9	\$11.32	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.44	5.3	18.28	5.7	13.09	4.9
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	27.17	32.6	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	14.13	11.6	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.63	6.3	15.82	8.5	12.45	7.1
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	21.10	10.6	—	—	14.63	7.8
Electricians	15.36	5.7	15.72	6.7	—	—
Supervisors, production	26.19	9.0	26.70	8.4	—	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	11.14	10.5	—	—	11.14	10.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.86	5.6	11.92	5.8	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.91	9.9	10.91	10.0	—	—
Welders and cutters	14.57	3.4	14.57	3.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.49	4.6	11.49	5.5	11.49	5.5
Truck drivers	10.23	10.1	10.33	12.2	—	—
Bus drivers	12.47	5.8	—	—	11.62	4.4
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	11.51	5.7	11.66	5.3	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.02	8.6	9.11	10.0	8.54	9.8
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	7.10	3.4	—	—	7.65	4.3
Helpers, construction trades	8.67	5.9	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	8.15	6.5	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.76	9.7	8.76	9.7	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.14	22.8	12.78	23.2	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.33	17.2	9.37	17.3	—	—
Service	7.70	4.7	6.92	6.0	9.55	5.1
Protective service	10.35	6.6	9.17	14.0	10.99	5.6
Supervisors, police and detectives	16.20	3.4	—	—	16.20	3.4
Firefighting	11.03	14.9	—	—	9.19	4.6
Police and detectives, public service	12.83	4.3	—	—	13.17	3.6
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	8.86	10.2	—	—	8.86	10.2
Correctional institution officers	8.97	5.5	—	—	8.97	5.5
Guards and police, except public service	7.37	3.4	7.53	4.2	—	—
Food service	5.44	7.0	5.20	7.3	8.24	12.7
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.55	12.8	3.55	12.8	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.27	12.5	3.27	12.5	—	—
Other food service	6.96	6.3	6.75	6.6	8.24	12.7
Cooks	8.02	5.8	7.87	6.0	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.84	9.2	6.66	10.1	—	—
Health service	7.42	4.5	7.04	5.3	8.16	6.4
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.11	3.8	6.84	4.8	7.66	3.5
Cleaning and building service	7.52	7.0	6.96	4.8	9.04	14.1
Maids and housemen	6.46	4.4	6.47	4.4	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.45	11.6	7.41	8.0	9.22	15.9
Personal service	8.65	16.5	9.27	18.1	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	6.93	14.4	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	8.51	8.8	8.51	8.8	—	—

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

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, March 2000

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	\$14.94	3.7	\$14.75	4.9	\$15.49	3.6
All excluding sales	15.06	3.6	14.89	4.8	15.50	3.6
White collar	17.71	4.2	17.40	5.9	18.37	4.2
White collar excluding sales	18.30	3.7	18.25	5.3	18.40	4.2
Professional specialty and technical	21.87	4.1	22.43	6.7	21.17	3.6
Professional specialty	24.32	4.3	26.47	7.6	22.41	3.7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.94	5.5	30.26	5.5	—	—
Petroleum engineers	35.09	3.9	35.09	3.9	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	30.54	4.5	30.54	4.5	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	33.42	22.5	33.42	22.5	—	—
Health related	20.98	3.5	20.01	3.4	22.41	6.4
Registered nurses	21.05	3.8	20.23	3.4	22.25	7.5
Teachers, college and university	31.09	9.4	41.54	8.9	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	23.75	6.7	—	—	25.51	2.3
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	24.97	3.4	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	25.90	1.8	—	—	25.90	1.8
Secondary school teachers	25.73	1.2	—	—	25.73	1.2
Teachers, special education	24.68	10.6	—	—	27.15	3.5
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.44	3.3	—	—	11.94	1.8
Social workers	12.64	3.3	—	—	12.10	1.1
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	20.72	15.7	21.44	20.9	—	—
Professional, n.e.c.	23.75	17.1	—	—	—	—
Technical	15.51	5.4	16.09	6.5	13.45	7.3
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.06	11.7	—	—	—	—
Radiological technicians	17.04	5.0	16.94	7.3	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	12.64	3.6	12.70	4.2	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	14.03	14.2	16.10	18.0	10.71	6.5
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.00	12.4	17.00	12.4	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.94	6.4	27.18	8.4	26.45	9.1
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.46	7.7	31.55	11.9	29.05	8.1
Administrators and officials, public administration	33.14	19.4	—	—	33.14	19.4
Administrators, education and related fields	31.82	1.9	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.90	12.5	36.75	12.7	—	—
Management related	22.54	10.2	23.37	11.5	19.11	14.4
Accountants and auditors	20.91	10.1	22.96	5.9	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	22.71	19.5	20.97	22.8	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	21.30	5.5	20.40	7.2	—	—
Sales	12.99	23.7	13.02	23.8	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.30	4.0	11.80	5.0	9.99	4.1
Supervisors, general office	14.60	14.2	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	12.12	5.4	13.36	5.4	10.11	5.4
Receptionists	9.21	11.0	9.38	12.5	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.73	10.8	—	—	9.73	18.5
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.60	6.4	10.34	6.5	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	10.09	4.7	10.09	4.7	—	—
Billing clerks	9.28	6.7	—	—	—	—
Dispatchers	14.15	7.4	—	—	14.15	7.4
Stock and inventory clerks	8.34	8.5	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	10.03	7.7	11.61	11.5	8.86	6.3
Teachers' aides	10.35	7.4	—	—	10.35	7.4
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.14	7.6	—	—	10.83	6.8
Blue collar	13.67	5.3	14.05	6.0	11.34	5.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.49	5.3	18.34	5.7	13.12	4.9

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, March 2000 — 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 —Continued						
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	\$27.17	32.6	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	14.13	11.6	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.63	6.3	\$15.82	8.5	\$12.45	7.1
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	21.10	10.6	—	—	14.63	7.8
Electricians	15.36	5.7	15.72	6.7	—	—
Supervisors, production	26.19	9.0	26.70	8.4	—	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	11.41	11.3	—	—	11.41	11.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.96	10.1	10.96	10.1	—	—
Welders and cutters	14.57	3.4	14.57	3.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving						
Truck drivers	11.89	3.1	11.92	3.2	11.62	9.9
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.23	10.1	10.33	12.2	—	—
	11.51	5.7	11.66	5.3	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	9.20	9.0	9.34	10.5	8.55	9.9
Helpers, construction trades	7.10	3.4	—	—	7.66	4.4
Construction laborers	8.67	5.9	—	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	8.19	6.5	—	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	11.47	25.2	—	—	—	—
	9.47	17.5	9.51	17.6	—	—
Service						
Protective service	8.37	4.9	7.59	6.7	9.93	4.9
Supervisors, police and detectives	10.60	5.9	9.56	13.6	11.10	5.5
Firefighting	16.20	3.4	—	—	16.20	3.4
Police and detectives, public service	11.03	14.9	—	—	9.19	4.6
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	12.83	4.3	—	—	13.17	3.6
Correctional institution officers	8.25	8.3	—	—	8.25	8.3
Guards and police, except public service	8.97	5.5	—	—	8.97	5.5
Food service	7.54	3.6	7.76	3.4	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	6.34	7.7	6.18	8.6	7.63	15.3
Waiters and waitresses	4.63	10.2	4.63	10.2	—	—
Other food service	3.74	16.8	3.74	16.8	—	—
Cooks	7.37	8.1	7.32	9.3	7.63	15.3
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.77	8.3	7.50	8.5	—	—
Health service	7.77	12.5	8.18	13.2	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.49	5.1	7.06	6.6	8.16	6.4
Cleaning and building service	7.14	4.5	6.81	6.1	7.66	3.5
Maids and housemen	7.52	7.2	6.95	4.9	9.03	14.2
Janitors and cleaners	6.44	4.5	6.44	4.6	—	—
Personal service	8.45	11.7	7.41	8.0	9.22	16.0
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	9.45	19.3	9.46	19.6	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	7.36	18.0	—	—	—	—
	8.88	8.8	8.88	8.8	—	—

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

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, March 2000

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	\$7.57	6.6	\$7.04	7.1	\$10.23	11.0
All excluding sales	7.71	7.0	7.15	7.7	10.23	11.0
White collar	10.33	10.7	9.66	11.0	16.58	14.4
White collar excluding sales	11.80	9.6	11.08	10.4	16.58	14.4
Professional specialty and technical	18.25	7.9	17.90	9.4	19.39	12.4
Professional specialty	20.93	5.7	20.98	6.7	20.82	10.9
Health related	22.33	3.2	22.60	3.3	-	-
Registered nurses	22.16	3.5	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	13.38	8.1	13.69	8.8	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.11	30.1	-	-	12.11	30.1
Executives, administrators, and managers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	7.47	3.7	7.51	3.8	-	-
Blue collar	8.33	8.8	7.13	7.8	11.16	3.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	9.20	14.3	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.84	5.4	6.83	5.4	-	-
Service	5.24	5.8	4.95	5.7	6.73	12.2
Protective service	6.98	11.9	-	-	-	-
Food service	4.57	8.0	-	-	-	-
Other food service	6.44	9.2	6.10	7.8	-	-
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.13	10.3	5.62	5.2	-	-
Health service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service	6.23	8.3	-	-	-	-

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

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, March 2000

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	\$592	3.7	39.6	\$588	4.9	39.9	\$604	3.5	39.0
All excluding sales	597	3.5	39.6	594	4.8	39.9	604	3.5	39.0
White collar	694	4.1	39.2	691	5.8	39.7	701	4.1	38.1
White collar excluding sales	716	3.7	39.1	724	5.3	39.7	702	4.1	38.1
Professional specialty and technical	849	4.0	38.8	888	6.7	39.6	803	3.2	37.9
Professional specialty	937	4.3	38.5	1,044	7.6	39.5	845	3.3	37.7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,197	5.5	40.0	1,210	5.5	40.0	-	-	-
Petroleum engineers	1,404	3.9	40.0	1,404	3.9	40.0	-	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	1,222	4.5	40.0	1,222	4.5	40.0	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	1,312	24.0	39.3	1,312	24.0	39.3	-	-	-
Health related	824	3.6	39.3	777	3.5	38.8	895	6.4	39.9
Registered nurses	826	3.9	39.2	783	3.7	38.7	891	7.5	40.1
Teachers, college and university	1,221	9.4	39.3	1,590	9.9	38.3	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	854	5.5	35.9	-	-	-	904	2.2	35.4
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	878	3.3	35.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers	916	1.7	35.4	-	-	-	916	1.7	35.4
Secondary school teachers	913	1.8	35.5	-	-	-	913	1.8	35.5
Teachers, special education	884	8.6	35.8	-	-	-	950	3.5	35.0
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	492	3.7	39.6	-	-	-	472	2.5	39.5
Social workers	500	3.8	39.5	-	-	-	478	2.3	39.5
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	829	15.7	40.0	858	20.9	40.0	-	-	-
Professional, n.e.c.	950	17.1	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	615	5.4	39.7	639	6.5	39.7	531	7.6	39.5
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	602	11.7	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radiological technicians	682	5.0	40.0	678	7.3	40.0	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	506	3.6	40.0	508	4.2	40.0	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	555	14.1	39.5	632	18.1	39.2	428	6.5	40.0
Electrical and electronic technicians	673	12.0	39.6	673	12.0	39.6	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,063	6.5	39.5	1,083	8.4	39.8	1,024	9.6	38.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,204	7.7	39.5	1,259	12.0	39.9	1,135	8.3	39.1
Administrators and officials, public administration	1,325	19.3	40.0	-	-	-	1,325	19.3	40.0
Administrators, education and related fields	1,234	2.6	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1,435	12.5	40.0	1,469	12.7	40.0	-	-	-
Management related	887	10.4	39.4	929	11.5	39.8	720	15.4	37.7
Accountants and auditors	807	11.9	38.6	910	5.8	39.6	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	893	19.1	39.3	839	22.8	40.0	-	-	-
Management related, n.e.c.	842	5.2	39.5	810	7.0	39.7	-	-	-

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, March 2000 — 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	\$516	23.6	39.8	\$518	23.7	39.8	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	444	4.1	39.3	468	5.1	39.7	\$382	4.2	38.3
Supervisors, general office	548	16.5	37.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	474	5.4	39.1	526	5.4	39.4	391	4.5	38.7
Receptionists	367	11.0	39.9	375	12.5	40.0	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	347	10.7	39.8	—	—	—	384	18.1	39.4
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	421	6.5	39.8	412	6.6	39.8	—	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	404	4.7	40.0	404	4.7	40.0	—	—	—
Billing clerks	374	7.2	40.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dispatchers	568	7.2	40.1	—	—	—	568	7.2	40.1
Stock and inventory clerks	334	8.5	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	388	8.4	38.7	462	11.5	39.8	335	8.1	37.8
Teachers' aides	322	3.1	31.2	—	—	—	322	3.1	31.2
Administrative support, n.e.c.	399	7.1	39.3	—	—	—	415	6.3	38.3
Blue collar	550	5.4	40.3	568	6.0	40.5	443	5.1	39.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	698	5.3	39.9	734	5.7	40.0	518	4.6	39.5
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	1,087	32.6	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	565	11.6	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	579	6.6	39.6	633	8.5	40.0	483	8.0	38.8
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	844	10.6	40.0	—	—	—	585	7.8	40.0
Electricians	615	5.7	40.0	629	6.7	40.0	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	1,048	9.0	40.0	1,068	8.4	40.0	—	—	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	456	11.3	40.0	—	—	—	456	11.3	40.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	474	5.7	39.8	476	5.9	39.8	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	438	10.1	40.0	438	10.1	40.0	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	583	3.4	40.0	583	3.4	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	507	6.4	42.6	515	6.9	43.2	439	10.6	37.8
Truck drivers	414	9.7	40.5	421	11.8	40.8	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	460	5.7	40.0	466	5.3	40.0	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	366	9.0	39.8	373	10.5	40.0	333	10.6	39.0
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	265	5.8	37.3	—	—	—	263	11.4	34.4
Helpers, construction trades	347	5.9	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	328	6.5	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	459	25.2	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	379	17.5	40.0	381	17.6	40.0	—	—	—
Service	333	4.8	39.8	296	6.1	38.9	415	5.1	41.8
Protective service	440	7.6	41.5	357	16.7	37.4	487	5.3	43.9

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, March 2000 — 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)	
Service —Continued									
Protective service—Continued									
Supervisors, police and detectives	\$682	4.5	42.1	—	—	—	\$682	4.5	42.1
Firefighting	549	10.2	49.8	—	—	—	484	4.7	52.6
Police and detectives, public service	533	4.5	41.5	—	—	—	548	3.6	41.6
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	340	8.7	41.2	—	—	—	340	8.7	41.2
Correctional institution officers	372	5.0	41.5	—	—	—	372	5.0	41.5
Guards and police, except public service	276	6.4	36.6	\$277	8.0	35.7	—	—	—
Food service	255	8.1	40.3	251	9.1	40.6	290	12.6	38.0
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	185	10.3	40.0	185	10.3	40.0	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	150	16.8	40.0	150	16.8	40.0	—	—	—
Other food service	298	8.4	40.5	300	9.9	41.0	290	12.6	38.0
Cooks	310	8.1	39.9	300	8.5	40.0	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	323	12.6	41.6	347	12.3	42.4	—	—	—
Health service	297	5.0	39.7	281	6.5	39.8	324	6.4	39.7
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	283	4.4	39.7	271	6.0	39.7	304	3.7	39.6
Cleaning and building service	297	7.8	39.5	274	6.2	39.4	360	14.3	39.9
Maids and housemen	252	6.2	39.1	252	6.2	39.1	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	336	11.8	39.8	295	8.1	39.8	367	16.1	39.8
Personal service	349	13.7	36.9	349	13.9	36.9	—	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	294	18.0	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	344	11.9	38.7	344	11.9	38.7	—	—	—

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

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, March 2000

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	\$29,901	3.7	2,001	\$30,436	4.9	2,064	\$28,555	3.5	1,843
All excluding sales	30,081	3.5	1,997	30,729	4.8	2,063	28,573	3.5	1,843
White collar	34,294	4.1	1,936	35,589	5.8	2,045	31,937	4.1	1,738
White collar excluding sales	35,157	3.7	1,921	37,237	5.3	2,041	31,971	4.1	1,738
Professional specialty and technical	39,831	4.0	1,821	44,936	6.7	2,003	34,589	3.2	1,634
Professional specialty	42,370	4.3	1,742	51,996	7.6	1,965	35,445	3.3	1,582
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	62,257	5.5	2,080	62,934	5.5	2,080	-	-	-
Petroleum engineers	72,994	3.9	2,080	72,994	3.9	2,080	-	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	63,555	4.5	2,081	63,555	4.5	2,081	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	68,226	24.0	2,041	68,226	24.0	2,041	-	-	-
Health related	42,850	3.6	2,042	40,425	3.5	2,020	46,528	6.4	2,077
Registered nurses	42,950	3.9	2,041	40,715	3.7	2,013	46,346	7.5	2,083
Teachers, college and university	48,363	9.4	1,556	61,417	9.9	1,479	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	32,645	5.5	1,375	-	-	-	33,468	2.2	1,312
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	32,213	3.3	1,290	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers	33,581	1.7	1,297	-	-	-	33,581	1.7	1,297
Secondary school teachers	33,507	1.8	1,302	-	-	-	33,507	1.8	1,302
Teachers, special education	34,022	8.6	1,379	-	-	-	34,843	3.5	1,284
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	25,608	3.7	2,058	-	-	-	24,540	2.5	2,056
Social workers	25,996	3.8	2,056	-	-	-	24,857	2.3	2,054
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	43,107	15.7	2,080	44,595	20.9	2,080	-	-	-
Professional, n.e.c.	49,393	17.1	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	32,004	5.4	2,064	33,243	6.5	2,066	27,636	7.6	2,054
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	31,315	11.7	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radiological technicians	35,447	5.0	2,080	35,239	7.3	2,080	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	26,288	3.6	2,080	26,417	4.2	2,080	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	28,837	14.1	2,055	32,857	18.1	2,040	22,280	6.5	2,080
Electrical and electronic technicians	35,005	12.0	2,059	35,005	12.0	2,059	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	54,217	6.5	2,012	56,299	8.4	2,071	50,304	9.6	1,902
Executives, administrators, and managers	60,919	7.7	2,000	65,454	12.0	2,075	55,522	8.3	1,911
Administrators and officials, public administration	68,886	19.3	2,079	-	-	-	68,886	19.3	2,079
Administrators, education and related fields	53,394	2.6	1,678	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	74,631	12.5	2,079	76,394	12.7	2,079	-	-	-
Management related	45,719	10.4	2,028	48,328	11.5	2,068	35,822	15.4	1,875
Accountants and auditors	41,903	11.9	2,004	47,301	5.8	2,061	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	45,959	19.1	2,024	43,624	22.8	2,080	-	-	-
Management related, n.e.c.	42,689	5.2	2,004	42,128	7.0	2,065	-	-	-

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, March 2000 — 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	\$26,855	23.6	2,068	\$26,932	23.7	2,068	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical									
Supervisors, general office	22,746	4.1	2,012	24,344	5.1	2,064	\$18,844	4.2	1,887
Secretaries	28,502	16.5	1,952	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	24,047	5.4	1,983	27,366	5.4	2,049	19,048	4.5	1,885
Records clerks, n.e.c.	19,096	11.0	2,074	19,494	12.5	2,078	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	18,035	10.7	2,067	—	—	—	19,955	18.1	2,051
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	20,967	6.5	1,978	21,413	6.6	2,070	—	—	—
Billing clerks	20,983	4.7	2,080	20,983	4.7	2,080	—	—	—
Dispatchers	19,456	7.2	2,096	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	29,515	7.2	2,086	—	—	—	29,515	7.2	2,086
General office clerks	17,351	8.5	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	20,114	8.4	2,005	24,022	11.5	2,070	17,370	8.1	1,959
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11,859	3.1	1,146	—	—	—	11,859	3.1	1,146
	20,738	7.1	2,045	—	—	—	21,556	6.3	1,990
Blue collar	28,586	5.4	2,091	29,558	6.0	2,104	22,843	5.1	2,015
Precision production, craft, and repair									
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	36,293	5.3	2,075	38,154	5.7	2,080	26,910	4.6	2,050
Automobile mechanics	56,509	32.6	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	29,381	11.6	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	30,100	6.6	2,057	32,901	8.5	2,080	25,104	8.0	2,017
Electricians	43,880	10.6	2,080	—	—	—	30,430	7.8	2,080
Supervisors, production	31,959	5.7	2,080	32,699	6.7	2,080	—	—	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	54,473	9.0	2,080	55,546	8.4	2,080	—	—	—
	23,737	11.3	2,080	—	—	—	23,737	11.3	2,080
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors									
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	24,651	5.7	2,072	24,761	5.9	2,072	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	22,788	10.1	2,080	22,792	10.1	2,080	—	—	—
	30,298	3.4	2,080	30,298	3.4	2,080	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving									
Truck drivers	26,110	6.4	2,196	26,799	6.9	2,248	21,213	10.6	1,825
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	21,535	9.7	2,104	21,896	11.8	2,119	—	—	—
	23,939	5.7	2,080	24,252	5.3	2,080	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers									
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	19,044	9.0	2,069	19,413	10.5	2,078	17,334	10.6	2,026
Helpers, construction trades	13,780	5.8	1,941	—	—	—	13,689	11.4	1,787
Construction laborers	18,037	5.9	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	17,032	6.5	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	23,861	25.2	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
	19,695	17.5	2,080	19,788	17.6	2,080	—	—	—
Service									
Protective service	17,105	4.8	2,044	15,358	6.1	2,022	20,748	5.1	2,090
	22,871	7.6	2,158	18,582	16.7	1,944	25,316	5.3	2,280

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, March 2000 — 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)	
Service —Continued									
Protective service—Continued									
Supervisors, police and detectives	\$35,480	4.5	2,191	—	—	—	\$35,480	4.5	2,191
Firefighting	28,558	10.2	2,589	—	—	—	25,153	4.7	2,736
Police and detectives, public service	27,714	4.5	2,160	—	—	—	28,519	3.6	2,166
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	17,675	8.7	2,143	—	—	—	17,675	8.7	2,143
Correctional institution officers	19,366	5.0	2,158	—	—	—	19,366	5.0	2,158
Guards and police, except public service	14,358	6.4	1,905	\$14,401	8.0	1,855	—	—	—
Food service	12,934	8.1	2,041	13,046	9.1	2,111	12,230	12.6	1,603
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	9,627	10.3	2,080	9,627	10.3	2,080	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	7,780	16.8	2,080	7,780	16.8	2,080	—	—	—
Other food service	14,878	8.4	2,018	15,619	9.9	2,134	12,230	12.6	1,603
Cooks	15,433	8.1	1,986	15,604	8.5	2,080	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	16,438	12.6	2,115	18,035	12.3	2,204	—	—	—
Health service	15,464	5.0	2,066	14,596	6.5	2,067	16,831	6.4	2,063
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	14,730	4.4	2,064	14,067	6.0	2,066	15,784	3.7	2,060
Cleaning and building service	15,078	7.8	2,006	14,261	6.2	2,051	17,105	14.3	1,894
Maids and housemen	13,087	6.2	2,034	13,096	6.2	2,033	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	16,439	11.8	1,946	15,325	8.1	2,069	17,182	16.1	1,864
Personal service	18,003	13.7	1,905	18,008	13.9	1,903	—	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	15,310	18.0	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	17,422	11.9	1,962	17,422	11.9	1,962	—	—	—

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

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, March 2000

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	\$14.33	3.7	\$14.03	4.9	\$15.20	3.6
All excluding sales	14.47	3.6	14.19	4.7	15.21	3.6
White collar	17.30	4.1	16.84	5.8	18.34	4.1
1	6.41	9.9	6.29	10.6	7.48	7.1
2	8.07	3.9	7.96	4.3	8.56	8.9
3	10.36	10.1	10.63	11.4	8.88	4.5
4	10.97	4.1	11.21	4.9	10.43	7.0
5	15.24	5.3	14.90	6.9	16.28	7.5
6	17.65	11.2	18.47	12.7	14.48	9.4
7	18.47	4.4	19.63	4.1	15.58	10.4
8	22.57	3.8	21.00	7.6	23.28	4.3
9	24.00	6.5	25.65	9.3	21.65	6.1
10	34.37	12.9	38.60	13.6	25.26	11.8
11	31.46	5.6	33.78	6.7	26.87	9.3
12	36.01	4.0	36.30	5.0	—	—
13	50.14	7.1	52.43	6.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	19.58	21.8	—	—	23.87	27.0
White collar excluding sales	17.99	3.7	17.80	5.2	18.36	4.1
1	7.90	5.5	8.04	5.9	7.55	8.1
2	8.43	3.2	8.39	3.3	8.56	8.9
3	10.56	9.8	10.92	11.1	8.88	4.5
4	10.59	3.6	10.70	3.9	10.42	7.1
5	15.34	5.6	14.99	7.4	16.28	7.5
6	15.31	4.3	15.57	4.8	14.48	9.4
7	18.52	4.8	19.89	4.5	15.58	10.4
8	22.57	3.8	21.00	7.6	23.28	4.3
9	23.93	6.6	25.56	9.6	21.65	6.1
10	34.37	12.9	38.60	13.6	25.26	11.8
11	31.46	5.6	33.78	6.7	26.87	9.3
12	36.01	4.0	36.30	5.0	—	—
13	50.14	7.1	52.43	6.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	19.58	21.8	—	—	23.87	27.0
Professional specialty and technical	21.73	4.0	22.18	6.5	21.13	3.5
Professional specialty	24.20	4.1	26.18	7.2	22.37	3.6
5	18.86	10.0	14.19	11.2	22.58	8.0
6	15.48	8.0	15.45	8.3	—	—
7	18.89	8.9	23.02	7.7	14.96	11.3
8	23.35	4.1	21.91	11.3	23.76	4.2
9	24.63	5.5	26.28	7.1	23.03	7.4
10	37.78	16.6	44.30	14.0	—	—
11	30.46	8.6	32.79	9.0	—	—
12	38.03	1.6	37.62	1.9	—	—
13	47.87	5.6	47.87	5.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	15.42	8.1	—	—	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.94	5.5	30.26	5.5	—	—
11	30.32	5.1	30.32	5.1	—	—
Petroleum engineers	35.09	3.9	35.09	3.9	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	30.54	4.5	30.54	4.5	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	33.42	22.5	33.42	22.5	—	—
Health related	21.12	3.3	20.36	3.4	22.34	6.1
6	17.63	4.7	17.78	4.6	—	—
7	22.45	7.9	—	—	—	—
8	20.37	3.5	19.12	4.1	22.64	3.9
9	23.95	5.3	23.38	11.1	—	—
Registered nurses	21.17	3.5	20.55	3.4	22.19	7.1
6	18.54	4.7	18.54	4.7	—	—
8	20.79	3.4	19.66	3.6	22.64	3.9
9	23.33	7.7	23.38	11.1	—	—
Teachers, college and university	31.09	9.4	41.54	8.9	—	—
11	38.17	15.1	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	23.73	6.6	—	—	25.45	2.3
5	20.15	14.0	—	—	24.84	1.7
8	26.03	2.0	—	—	26.03	2.0

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, March 2000 — 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						
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	\$24.97	3.4	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	25.96	1.7	—	—	\$25.96	1.7
8	26.04	2.1	—	—	26.04	2.1
Secondary school teachers	25.73	1.2	—	—	25.73	1.2
8	25.83	1.6	—	—	25.83	1.6
Teachers, special education	24.55	10.6	—	—	26.96	3.8
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.50	3.2	—	—	11.94	1.8
7	12.69	2.9	—	—	—	—
Social workers	12.70	3.2	—	—	12.10	1.1
7	12.69	2.9	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	20.41	14.9	\$21.10	20.0	—	—
Professional, n.e.c.	23.75	17.1	—	—	—	—
Technical	15.40	5.3	15.94	6.5	13.38	7.2
3	9.19	12.0	—	—	—	—
4	12.41	3.2	12.68	3.7	—	—
5	13.64	6.9	14.52	7.1	—	—
6	15.24	7.0	15.13	8.0	15.85	7.5
7	17.68	6.2	17.68	6.2	—	—
8	16.91	12.1	—	—	—	—
9	19.17	8.1	—	—	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.31	10.8	—	—	—	—
Radiological technicians	16.72	6.0	16.49	8.3	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	12.63	3.4	12.69	3.9	—	—
6	11.91	2.4	—	—	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	13.81	13.1	15.60	16.5	10.66	6.2
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.00	12.4	17.00	12.4	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	13.32	10.4	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.84	6.4	27.18	8.4	26.17	9.1
6	16.34	7.1	15.69	8.0	17.58	12.5
7	19.95	9.3	18.68	7.2	—	—
8	19.43	10.4	—	—	—	—
9	24.80	13.9	26.00	18.0	21.89	10.0
11	32.84	6.2	36.31	9.1	29.79	4.5
Not able to be leveled	37.66	20.7	—	—	42.31	14.1
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.28	7.7	31.55	11.9	28.68	8.2
6	16.42	4.4	—	—	—	—
9	22.87	5.2	22.44	7.0	23.82	5.8
11	33.01	6.5	—	—	29.79	4.5
Not able to be leveled	40.55	15.6	—	—	42.31	14.1
Administrators and officials, public administration	33.14	19.4	—	—	33.14	19.4
Administrators, education and related fields	31.82	1.9	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.90	12.5	36.75	12.7	—	—
9	22.26	6.4	—	—	—	—
Management related	22.52	10.2	23.37	11.5	19.03	14.1
6	16.28	11.7	14.93	12.3	—	—
7	18.68	7.2	18.68	7.2	—	—
9	27.38	28.6	—	—	—	—
Accountants and auditors	20.91	10.1	22.96	5.9	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	22.71	19.5	20.97	22.8	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	21.22	5.5	20.40	7.2	—	—
Sales	12.16	22.2	12.18	22.3	—	—
1	5.68	7.2	5.66	7.2	—	—
4	12.90	10.3	12.92	10.4	—	—

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, March 2000 — 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						
Cashiers	\$5.95	7.9	\$5.90	7.8	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical						
1	11.05	4.0	11.42	4.9	\$9.95	4.1
2	7.90	5.5	8.04	5.9	7.55	8.1
3	8.45	3.4	8.42	3.4	8.59	9.2
4	10.66	10.2	10.99	11.6	9.03	5.3
5	10.28	4.0	10.18	4.5	10.42	7.4
6	13.95	10.5	14.54	11.1	10.26	3.1
7	14.49	10.7	16.52	11.3	11.27	6.7
Supervisors, general office	17.11	8.1	19.33	8.6	12.89	10.8
Supervisors, general office	14.60	14.2	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	11.94	5.3	13.00	5.6	10.11	5.4
2	10.25	9.8	—	—	—	—
4	10.70	9.2	13.12	11.2	9.20	3.7
5	12.29	6.8	12.66	7.2	—	—
Receptionists	8.81	10.0	8.89	11.2	—	—
2	8.24	10.0	8.32	11.8	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.73	10.8	—	—	9.73	18.5
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.60	6.4	10.34	6.5	—	—
4	10.43	8.3	9.69	3.6	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	10.09	4.7	10.09	4.7	—	—
Billing clerks	9.28	6.7	—	—	—	—
Dispatchers	14.15	7.4	—	—	14.15	7.4
4	14.48	6.5	—	—	14.48	6.5
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.94	10.2	10.94	10.2	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	8.34	8.5	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	9.76	7.4	10.80	11.6	8.81	6.3
3	8.29	4.4	—	—	—	—
4	9.44	11.9	—	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	10.35	7.4	—	—	10.35	7.4
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.92	6.9	9.45	8.4	10.83	6.8
Blue collar						
1	13.40	5.3	13.76	5.9	11.32	4.5
2	7.02	3.5	7.07	4.0	6.70	4.4
3	9.23	5.9	8.95	7.6	10.13	5.1
4	10.34	6.2	10.44	6.8	9.65	8.8
5	11.79	4.7	11.94	5.1	10.62	3.9
6	15.34	7.3	15.32	7.9	15.64	15.0
7	17.65	8.6	17.68	8.7	—	—
8	16.93	6.6	18.56	7.3	13.28	4.2
9	22.64	5.9	23.44	5.3	—	—
9	27.63	7.6	27.63	7.6	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair						
3	17.44	5.3	18.28	5.7	13.09	4.9
4	9.76	5.8	—	—	10.62	1.8
5	11.66	11.0	12.15	17.0	—	—
6	16.24	9.7	16.11	10.4	18.01	20.3
7	18.38	8.8	18.43	9.0	—	—
8	16.81	7.6	18.51	8.7	13.19	4.8
9	22.93	5.5	23.79	4.6	—	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	27.17	32.6	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	14.13	11.6	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.63	6.3	15.82	8.5	12.45	7.1
7	14.84	8.1	15.49	11.4	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	21.10	10.6	—	—	14.63	7.8
Electricians	15.36	5.7	15.72	6.7	—	—
Supervisors, production	26.19	9.0	26.70	8.4	—	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	11.14	10.5	—	—	11.14	10.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
2	11.86	5.6	11.92	5.8	—	—
3	9.52	16.2	9.52	16.2	—	—
3	9.51	4.9	9.51	4.9	—	—

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, March 2000 — 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						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
—Continued						
4	\$12.41	3.6	\$12.58	3.7	—	—
7	17.35	8.1	18.10	7.0	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.91	9.9	10.91	10.0	—	—
3	9.95	6.5	9.95	6.5	—	—
Welders and cutters	14.57	3.4	14.57	3.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.49	4.6	11.49	5.5	\$11.49	5.5
1	8.79	2.6	—	—	—	—
2	9.69	12.3	—	—	11.01	4.7
3	11.00	6.2	11.02	7.0	10.86	4.4
4	11.63	8.2	11.73	8.2	—	—
Truck drivers	10.23	10.1	10.33	12.2	—	—
Bus drivers	12.47	5.8	—	—	11.62	4.4
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	11.51	5.7	11.66	5.3	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.02	8.6	9.11	10.0	8.54	9.8
1	6.77	2.5	6.81	2.9	6.59	4.3
2	8.63	3.4	8.54	4.2	—	—
3	10.34	12.6	10.71	12.5	—	—
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	7.10	3.4	—	—	7.65	4.3
1	6.77	2.7	—	—	—	—
Helpers, construction trades	8.67	5.9	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	8.15	6.5	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.76	9.7	8.76	9.7	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.14	22.8	12.78	23.2	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.33	17.2	9.37	17.3	—	—
1	6.67	2.0	6.65	2.0	—	—
Service	7.70	4.7	6.92	6.0	9.55	5.1
1	5.77	4.4	5.68	4.7	6.36	9.9
2	7.04	8.1	6.19	4.7	8.89	12.7
3	7.13	4.6	6.84	6.5	7.69	4.1
4	8.36	8.5	8.00	10.2	10.19	4.5
5	9.15	23.3	8.98	44.2	9.35	4.3
6	12.51	5.4	—	—	12.55	5.6
7	20.70	22.9	—	—	14.59	5.4
8	15.96	4.2	—	—	15.62	6.4
9	12.91	6.0	—	—	12.85	7.7
Protective service	10.35	6.6	9.17	14.0	10.99	5.6
2	7.07	3.8	—	—	6.80	4.2
3	8.33	4.6	—	—	7.78	9.4
4	10.99	4.1	—	—	11.02	5.2
5	11.23	16.4	—	—	9.35	4.3
6	12.20	5.7	—	—	12.20	5.7
7	14.59	5.4	—	—	14.59	5.4
8	15.62	6.4	—	—	15.62	6.4
9	12.91	6.0	—	—	12.85	7.7
Supervisors, police and detectives	16.20	3.4	—	—	16.20	3.4
Firefighting	11.03	14.9	—	—	9.19	4.6
Police and detectives, public service	12.83	4.3	—	—	13.17	3.6
5	9.76	10.3	—	—	—	—
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	8.86	10.2	—	—	8.86	10.2
Correctional institution officers	8.97	5.5	—	—	8.97	5.5
Guards and police, except public service	7.37	3.4	7.53	4.2	—	—
Food service	5.44	7.0	5.20	7.3	8.24	12.7
1	5.29	8.3	5.02	7.8	—	—
2	5.12	13.7	4.80	14.6	—	—
3	6.09	9.3	5.50	9.0	—	—
4	5.99	16.7	5.99	16.7	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.55	12.8	3.55	12.8	—	—

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, March 2000 — 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						
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders—Continued						
3	\$5.10	9.6	\$5.10	9.6	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.27	12.5	3.27	12.5	—	—
Other food service	6.96	6.3	6.75	6.6	\$8.24	12.7
1	6.07	6.7	5.79	4.5	—	—
3	8.50	6.7	—	—	—	—
4	9.01	9.0	9.01	9.0	—	—
Cooks	8.02	5.8	7.87	6.0	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.84	9.2	6.66	10.1	—	—
1	6.28	9.0	5.95	6.8	—	—
Health service	7.42	4.5	7.04	5.3	8.16	6.4
2	6.88	6.3	6.81	8.0	—	—
3	7.46	4.6	—	—	7.98	2.3
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.11	3.8	6.84	4.8	7.66	3.5
2	6.71	6.0	—	—	—	—
3	7.46	4.6	—	—	7.98	2.3
Cleaning and building service	7.52	7.0	6.96	4.8	9.04	14.1
1	6.11	2.6	6.13	3.0	5.95	5.4
2	8.20	18.2	—	—	—	—
3	8.27	1.8	—	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	6.46	4.4	6.47	4.4	—	—
1	6.08	2.8	6.08	2.9	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.45	11.6	7.41	8.0	9.22	15.9
1	6.17	5.3	6.31	7.6	—	—
2	10.51	13.4	—	—	—	—
Personal service	8.65	16.5	9.27	18.1	—	—
1	5.21	11.4	—	—	—	—
3	6.03	9.4	6.18	13.2	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	6.93	14.4	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	8.51	8.8	8.51	8.8	—	—

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

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, March 2000

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	\$14.94	3.7	\$14.75	4.9	\$15.49	3.6
All excluding sales	15.06	3.6	14.89	4.8	15.50	3.6
White collar	17.71	4.2	17.40	5.9	18.37	4.2
1	6.32	11.7	—	—	7.69	8.8
2	8.39	2.9	8.34	2.8	8.58	9.0
3	10.48	10.4	10.79	11.9	8.88	4.5
4	11.31	4.1	11.75	4.6	10.43	7.1
5	15.23	5.3	14.86	6.9	16.32	7.6
6	17.79	11.3	18.66	12.7	14.50	9.6
7	18.23	4.5	19.56	4.1	15.01	10.5
8	22.58	3.9	20.90	8.0	23.31	4.3
9	24.14	6.7	25.96	9.5	21.65	6.1
10	34.37	12.9	38.60	13.6	25.26	11.8
11	31.46	5.6	33.78	6.7	26.87	9.3
12	36.01	4.0	36.30	5.0	—	—
13	50.14	7.1	52.43	6.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	19.93	22.7	—	—	—	—
White collar excluding sales	18.30	3.7	18.25	5.3	18.40	4.2
1	8.38	5.7	—	—	—	—
2	8.46	3.3	8.43	3.4	8.58	9.0
3	10.71	10.1	11.12	11.6	8.88	4.5
4	10.96	3.6	11.32	3.8	10.42	7.1
5	15.32	5.6	14.95	7.5	16.32	7.6
6	15.38	4.2	15.67	4.6	14.50	9.6
7	18.25	5.0	19.82	4.6	15.01	10.5
8	22.58	3.9	20.90	8.0	23.31	4.3
9	24.07	6.8	25.88	9.8	21.65	6.1
10	34.37	12.9	38.60	13.6	25.26	11.8
11	31.46	5.6	33.78	6.7	26.87	9.3
12	36.01	4.0	36.30	5.0	—	—
13	50.14	7.1	52.43	6.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	19.93	22.7	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	21.87	4.1	22.43	6.7	21.17	3.6
Professional specialty	24.32	4.3	26.47	7.6	22.41	3.7
5	18.93	10.3	14.00	11.1	—	—
6	15.43	8.0	15.40	8.4	—	—
7	18.28	10.1	23.82	9.9	14.07	10.7
8	23.40	4.3	21.81	12.5	23.81	4.3
9	24.79	5.5	26.69	6.9	23.03	7.4
10	37.78	16.6	44.30	14.0	—	—
11	30.46	8.6	32.79	9.0	—	—
12	38.03	1.6	37.62	1.9	—	—
13	47.87	5.6	47.87	5.6	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	29.94	5.5	30.26	5.5	—	—
11	30.32	5.1	30.32	5.1	—	—
Petroleum engineers	35.09	3.9	35.09	3.9	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	30.54	4.5	30.54	4.5	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	33.42	22.5	33.42	22.5	—	—
Health related	20.98	3.5	20.01	3.4	22.41	6.4
6	17.62	4.8	17.78	4.7	—	—
8	20.11	3.9	18.65	4.1	—	—
9	24.40	4.6	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	21.05	3.8	20.23	3.4	22.25	7.5
8	20.58	3.7	19.20	3.1	—	—
9	23.94	7.3	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	31.09	9.4	41.54	8.9	—	—
11	38.17	15.1	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	23.75	6.7	—	—	25.51	2.3
5	20.34	14.5	—	—	—	—
8	26.03	2.0	—	—	26.03	2.0
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	24.97	3.4	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	25.90	1.8	—	—	25.90	1.8
8	26.04	2.1	—	—	26.04	2.1

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, March 2000** — 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	\$25.73	1.2	—	—	\$25.73	1.2
8	25.83	1.6	—	—	25.83	1.6
Teachers, special education	24.68	10.6	—	—	27.15	3.5
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.44	3.3	—	—	11.94	1.8
Social workers	12.64	3.3	—	—	12.10	1.1
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	20.72	15.7	\$21.44	20.9	—	—
Professional, n.e.c.	23.75	17.1	—	—	—	—
Technical	15.51	5.4	16.09	6.5	13.45	7.3
4	12.52	3.4	12.75	3.9	—	—
5	13.55	7.1	14.41	7.4	—	—
6	15.50	6.6	15.39	7.8	—	—
7	17.68	6.2	17.68	6.2	—	—
8	16.91	12.1	—	—	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.06	11.7	—	—	—	—
Radiological technicians	17.04	5.0	16.94	7.3	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	12.64	3.6	12.70	4.2	—	—
6	11.82	3.2	—	—	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	14.03	14.2	16.10	18.0	10.71	6.5
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.00	12.4	17.00	12.4	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.94	6.4	27.18	8.4	26.45	9.1
6	16.35	7.2	15.69	8.0	17.68	12.9
7	19.95	9.3	18.68	7.2	—	—
8	19.43	10.4	—	—	—	—
9	24.80	13.9	26.00	18.0	21.89	10.0
11	32.84	6.2	36.31	9.1	29.79	4.5
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.46	7.7	31.55	11.9	29.05	8.1
6	16.42	4.4	—	—	—	—
9	22.87	5.2	22.44	7.0	23.82	5.8
11	33.01	6.5	—	—	29.79	4.5
Administrators and officials, public administration	33.14	19.4	—	—	33.14	19.4
Administrators, education and related fields	31.82	1.9	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	35.90	12.5	36.75	12.7	—	—
9	22.26	6.4	—	—	—	—
Management related	22.54	10.2	23.37	11.5	19.11	14.4
6	16.31	12.0	14.93	12.3	—	—
7	18.68	7.2	18.68	7.2	—	—
9	27.38	28.6	—	—	—	—
Accountants and auditors	20.91	10.1	22.96	5.9	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	22.71	19.5	20.97	22.8	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	21.30	5.5	20.40	7.2	—	—
Sales	12.99	23.7	13.02	23.8	—	—
4	12.90	10.3	12.92	10.4	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.30	4.0	11.80	5.0	9.99	4.1
1	8.38	5.7	—	—	—	—
2	8.48	3.5	8.45	3.6	8.60	9.3
3	10.81	10.5	11.19	12.0	9.03	5.3
4	10.66	4.1	10.87	4.4	10.42	7.4
5	13.95	10.5	14.54	11.1	10.26	3.1
6	14.49	10.7	16.52	11.3	11.27	6.7
7	17.11	8.1	19.33	8.6	12.89	10.8
Supervisors, general office	14.60	14.2	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	12.12	5.4	13.36	5.4	10.11	5.4

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, March 2000 — 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						
Secretaries —Continued						
2	\$10.89	8.8	—	—	—	—
4	10.87	9.6	\$14.00	9.4	\$9.20	3.7
5	12.29	6.8	12.66	7.2	—	—
Receptionists	9.21	11.0	9.38	12.5	—	—
2	8.24	10.0	8.32	11.8	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.73	10.8	—	—	9.73	18.5
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.60	6.4	10.34	6.5	—	—
4	10.43	8.3	9.69	3.6	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	10.09	4.7	10.09	4.7	—	—
Billing clerks	9.28	6.7	—	—	—	—
Dispatchers	14.15	7.4	—	—	14.15	7.4
4	14.48	6.5	—	—	14.48	6.5
Stock and inventory clerks	8.34	8.5	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	10.03	7.7	11.61	11.5	8.86	6.3
3	8.57	4.3	—	—	—	—
4	9.44	11.9	—	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	10.35	7.4	—	—	10.35	7.4
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.14	7.6	—	—	10.83	6.8
Blue collar	13.67	5.3	14.05	6.0	11.34	5.0
1	7.07	3.7	7.14	4.4	6.70	4.4
2	9.45	6.1	9.55	7.0	8.88	3.5
3	10.44	6.6	10.55	7.2	9.66	9.5
4	11.79	4.7	11.94	5.1	10.62	3.9
5	15.34	7.3	15.32	7.9	15.64	15.0
6	17.82	8.5	17.85	8.6	—	—
7	16.93	6.6	18.56	7.3	13.28	4.2
8	22.64	5.9	23.44	5.3	—	—
9	27.63	7.6	27.63	7.6	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.49	5.3	18.34	5.7	13.12	4.9
3	9.79	5.9	—	—	10.76	1.1
4	11.66	11.0	12.15	17.0	—	—
5	16.24	9.7	16.11	10.4	18.01	20.3
6	18.60	8.7	18.66	8.8	—	—
7	16.81	7.6	18.51	8.7	13.19	4.8
8	22.93	5.5	23.79	4.6	—	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	27.17	32.6	—	—	—	—
Automobile mechanics	14.13	11.6	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.63	6.3	15.82	8.5	12.45	7.1
7	14.84	8.1	15.49	11.4	—	—
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	21.10	10.6	—	—	14.63	7.8
Electricians	15.36	5.7	15.72	6.7	—	—
Supervisors, production	26.19	9.0	26.70	8.4	—	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	11.41	11.3	—	—	11.41	11.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.90	5.7	11.95	5.8	—	—
2	9.52	16.2	9.52	16.2	—	—
3	9.54	5.2	9.54	5.2	—	—
4	12.41	3.6	12.58	3.7	—	—
7	17.35	8.1	18.10	7.0	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.96	10.1	10.96	10.1	—	—
Welders and cutters	14.57	3.4	14.57	3.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.89	3.1	11.92	3.2	11.62	9.9
2	10.41	11.3	—	—	—	—
3	11.00	6.3	11.02	7.0	10.85	5.0
4	11.63	8.2	11.73	8.2	—	—
Truck drivers	10.23	10.1	10.33	12.2	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	11.51	5.7	11.66	5.3	—	—

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, March 2000 — 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						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	\$9.20	9.0	\$9.34	10.5	\$8.55	9.9
1	6.82	2.7	6.87	3.3	6.59	4.3
2	8.99	3.3	8.99	4.3	—	—
3	10.60	13.5	11.03	13.4	—	—
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	7.10	3.4	—	—	7.66	4.4
Helpers, construction trades	8.67	5.9	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	8.19	6.5	—	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.47	25.2	—	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	9.47	17.5	9.51	17.6	—	—
1	6.69	2.1	—	—	—	—
Service	8.37	4.9	7.59	6.7	9.93	4.9
1	5.99	3.9	6.00	4.4	5.92	4.6
2	7.15	9.0	6.20	5.7	8.90	12.7
3	7.29	5.4	6.85	7.4	8.27	1.8
4	10.18	4.3	10.25	5.4	9.93	4.1
5	11.07	15.9	—	—	9.35	4.3
6	12.51	5.4	—	—	12.55	5.6
7	20.70	22.9	—	—	14.59	5.4
8	15.96	4.2	—	—	15.62	6.4
9	12.91	6.0	—	—	12.85	7.7
Protective service	10.60	5.9	9.56	13.6	11.10	5.5
2	6.95	3.4	—	—	6.80	4.2
3	8.67	2.8	—	—	8.65	5.5
4	10.73	2.4	—	—	10.69	2.8
5	11.23	16.4	—	—	9.35	4.3
6	12.20	5.7	—	—	12.20	5.7
7	14.59	5.4	—	—	14.59	5.4
8	15.62	6.4	—	—	15.62	6.4
9	12.91	6.0	—	—	12.85	7.7
Supervisors, police and detectives	16.20	3.4	—	—	16.20	3.4
Firefighting	11.03	14.9	—	—	9.19	4.6
Police and detectives, public service	12.83	4.3	—	—	13.17	3.6
5	9.76	10.3	—	—	—	—
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	8.25	8.3	—	—	8.25	8.3
Correctional institution officers	8.97	5.5	—	—	8.97	5.5
Guards and police, except public service	7.54	3.6	7.76	3.4	—	—
Food service	6.34	7.7	6.18	8.6	7.63	15.3
1	5.58	3.4	5.60	3.9	—	—
2	5.55	16.9	—	—	—	—
3	5.92	9.6	5.22	8.7	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	4.63	10.2	4.63	10.2	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.74	16.8	3.74	16.8	—	—
Other food service	7.37	8.1	7.32	9.3	7.63	15.3
1	5.88	3.4	5.98	4.2	—	—
3	8.50	6.7	—	—	—	—
Cooks	7.77	8.3	7.50	8.5	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.77	12.5	8.18	13.2	—	—
Health service	7.49	5.1	7.06	6.6	8.16	6.4
2	6.83	6.4	—	—	—	—
3	7.68	4.8	—	—	7.98	2.3
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.14	4.5	6.81	6.1	7.66	3.5
2	6.65	6.1	—	—	—	—
3	7.68	4.8	—	—	7.98	2.3
Cleaning and building service	7.52	7.2	6.95	4.9	9.03	14.2
1	6.11	2.6	6.13	3.0	5.95	5.4
2	8.24	19.0	—	—	—	—
3	8.25	1.9	—	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	6.44	4.5	6.44	4.6	—	—
1	6.08	2.8	6.08	2.9	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.45	11.7	7.41	8.0	9.22	16.0

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, March 2000 — 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						
Cleaning and building service—Continued						
Janitors and cleaners—Continued						
1	\$6.17	5.3	\$6.31	7.6	—	—
2	10.51	13.4	—	—	—	—
Personal service	9.45	19.3	9.46	19.6	—	—
3	6.18	13.2	6.18	13.2	—	—
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	7.36	18.0	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	8.88	8.8	8.88	8.8	—	—

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

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, March 2000**

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	\$7.57	6.6	\$7.04	7.1	\$10.23	11.0
All excluding sales	7.71	7.0	7.15	7.7	10.23	11.0
White collar	10.33	10.7	9.66	11.0	16.58	14.4
1	6.83	4.1	6.90	4.2	—	—
7	22.15	10.4	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	12.82	20.2	—	—	12.82	20.2
White collar excluding sales	11.80	9.6	11.08	10.4	16.58	14.4
1	6.93	5.9	—	—	—	—
7	22.15	10.4	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	12.82	20.2	—	—	12.82	20.2
Professional specialty and technical	18.25	7.9	17.90	9.4	19.39	12.4
Professional specialty	20.93	5.7	20.98	6.7	20.82	10.9
7	22.15	10.4	—	—	—	—
Health related	22.33	3.2	22.60	3.3	—	—
Registered nurses	22.16	3.5	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	13.38	8.1	13.69	8.8	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.11	30.1	—	—	12.11	30.1
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	7.47	3.7	7.51	3.8	—	—
1	6.93	5.9	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	8.33	8.8	7.13	7.8	11.16	3.8
1	6.29	2.6	6.28	2.7	—	—
2	8.59	12.9	—	—	—	—
3	8.55	11.4	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	9.20	14.3	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.84	5.4	6.83	5.4	—	—
Service	5.24	5.8	4.95	5.7	6.73	12.2
1	5.34	10.5	4.98	11.0	—	—
2	6.13	14.6	6.13	14.9	—	—
Protective service	6.98	11.9	—	—	—	—
Food service	4.57	8.0	—	—	—	—
1	5.09	13.9	4.64	12.4	—	—
Other food service	6.44	9.2	6.10	7.8	—	—
1	6.20	11.5	—	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.13	10.3	5.62	5.2	—	—
1	6.38	12.3	—	—	—	—
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, March 2000 — 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	\$6.23	8.3	—	—	—	—

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

Table 5-1. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, March 2000**

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	\$14.94	\$7.57	\$16.02	\$14.19	\$14.00	\$23.29
All excluding sales	15.06	7.71	15.87	14.35	14.25	24.77
White collar	17.71	10.33	19.32	17.22	16.86	26.72
White-collar excluding sales	18.30	11.80	19.68	17.94	17.68	—
Professional specialty and technical	21.87	18.25	23.86	21.67	21.39	—
Professional specialty	24.32	20.93	—	24.20	23.76	—
Technical	15.51	13.38	—	15.19	15.40	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.94	12.11	—	26.84	26.28	—
Sales	12.99	—	—	11.61	8.60	21.55
Administrative support, including clerical	11.30	7.47	17.27	10.71	10.77	—
Blue collar	13.67	8.33	16.27	12.88	13.19	18.98
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.49	—	19.51	16.97	17.11	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.90	—	13.02	11.48	11.73	—
Transportation and material moving	11.89	9.20	12.64	11.22	11.32	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.20	6.84	—	8.88	9.02	—
Service	8.37	5.24	9.37	7.59	7.68	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	3.7	6.6	7.6	4.0	3.6	15.8
All excluding sales	3.6	7.0	8.1	3.8	3.5	18.1
White collar	4.2	10.7	3.0	4.3	4.1	18.9
White-collar excluding sales	3.7	9.6	3.9	3.8	3.7	—
Professional specialty and technical	4.1	7.9	2.5	4.1	3.8	—
Professional specialty	4.3	5.7	—	4.3	3.9	—
Technical	5.4	8.1	—	5.4	5.3	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6.4	30.1	—	6.4	6.2	—
Sales	23.7	—	—	24.6	15.4	26.9
Administrative support, including clerical	4.0	3.7	4.9	3.4	3.9	—
Blue collar	5.3	8.8	10.3	6.1	5.3	21.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.3	—	7.2	6.3	5.3	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.7	—	3.8	7.2	5.4	—
Transportation and material moving	3.1	14.3	3.9	5.6	5.0	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.0	5.4	—	9.1	8.6	—
Service	4.9	5.8	16.1	4.9	4.7	—

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

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, March 2000

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	\$14.03	\$18.31	\$30.99	\$15.85	-	-	-	-	-	\$11.70
All excluding sales	14.19	18.31	30.99	15.85	-	-	-	-	-	12.08
White collar	16.84	23.22	33.26	16.82	-	-	-	-	-	14.95
White-collar excluding sales	17.80	23.22	33.26	16.82	-	-	-	-	-	16.12
Professional specialty and technical	22.18	27.45	37.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.94
Professional specialty	26.18	33.95	37.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.55
Technical	15.94	18.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.62
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.18	30.81	38.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.64
Sales	12.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	11.42	13.38	18.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.37
Blue collar	13.76	15.74	-	15.72	-	-	-	-	-	8.71
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.28	19.10	-	17.06	-	-	-	-	-	14.79
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.92	11.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	11.49	12.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.11	9.69	-	9.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	6.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	4.9	7.1	6.5	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	7.1
All excluding sales	4.7	7.1	6.5	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	6.8
White collar	5.8	7.3	5.1	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	8.7
White-collar excluding sales	5.2	7.3	5.1	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	7.4
Professional specialty and technical	6.5	8.0	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.5
Professional specialty	7.2	4.0	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.9
Technical	6.5	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.4	10.2	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.5
Sales	22.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	4.9	7.2	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8
Blue collar	5.9	7.9	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	14.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.7	5.7	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	12.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.8	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	5.5	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.0	16.0	-	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, March 2000

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	\$14.03	\$13.48	\$14.14	\$12.96	\$16.27
All excluding sales	14.19	12.39	14.55	13.46	16.28
White collar	16.84	18.19	16.62	15.26	18.23
White-collar excluding sales	17.80	16.01	18.12	17.97	18.25
Professional specialty and technical	22.18	21.30	22.34	21.83	22.62
Professional specialty	26.18	22.12	27.33	27.43	27.29
Technical	15.94	–	15.97	17.29	14.90
Executive, administrative, and managerial	27.18	19.64	28.40	29.85	26.56
Sales	12.18	–	9.78	9.65	–
Administrative support, including clerical	11.42	10.82	11.54	11.58	11.49
Blue collar	13.76	11.24	14.37	13.86	15.81
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.28	15.15	18.83	19.77	17.44
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.92	9.19	13.02	12.42	15.54
Transportation and material moving	11.49	10.90	11.67	11.50	12.40
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.11	8.38	9.28	9.29	9.25
Service	6.92	–	7.05	6.57	8.33
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	4.9	12.2	5.1	8.1	6.2
All excluding sales	4.7	9.9	5.1	8.4	6.2
White collar	5.8	15.1	6.0	10.1	7.3
White-collar excluding sales	5.2	13.8	5.6	9.7	7.4
Professional specialty and technical	6.5	22.1	6.7	8.2	10.1
Professional specialty	7.2	24.2	6.7	9.0	8.9
Technical	6.5	–	6.8	8.2	9.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.4	10.6	8.9	12.4	13.4
Sales	22.3	–	14.1	14.4	–
Administrative support, including clerical	4.9	10.3	5.4	9.5	6.2
Blue collar	5.9	9.3	6.4	8.6	9.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.7	9.7	6.0	7.1	11.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.8	14.0	5.3	6.0	6.0
Transportation and material moving	5.5	18.0	3.5	4.0	7.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.0	7.8	11.9	13.1	17.4
Service	6.0	–	6.4	8.0	6.6

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

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

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, March 2000

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$6.19	\$8.00	\$12.06	\$18.56	\$25.31
All excluding sales	6.26	8.28	12.15	18.75	25.31
White collar	7.29	9.44	13.96	23.08	29.74
White collar excluding sales	8.01	10.01	14.75	23.67	29.91
Professional specialty and technical	11.85	13.87	19.96	25.81	32.31
Professional specialty	12.34	17.50	23.72	28.00	36.83
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	20.32	25.50	29.00	33.98	40.87
Petroleum engineers	25.14	27.88	35.38	40.87	45.27
Engineers, n.e.c.	25.90	28.00	29.00	33.98	41.13
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	10.57	10.57	31.88	54.45	56.93
Health related	15.06	18.51	20.05	23.67	25.05
Registered nurses	15.56	19.25	20.03	23.20	24.96
Teachers, college and university	17.32	21.47	28.06	39.20	45.83
Teachers, except college and university	11.21	23.72	25.31	27.68	28.86
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	25.21	25.31	25.31	25.31	28.12
Elementary school teachers	24.39	24.84	25.69	27.68	27.81
Secondary school teachers	25.31	25.35	25.37	25.37	28.12
Teachers, special education	13.45	22.84	28.86	28.86	28.86
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	10.86	12.18	12.26	12.39	15.00
Social workers	11.54	12.18	12.26	12.39	15.00
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	12.50	13.36	17.50	21.25	30.89
Professional, n.e.c.	17.50	17.50	19.69	21.25	53.57
Technical	9.90	12.21	14.18	18.19	21.29
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	7.29	14.91	18.04	18.89	18.89
Radiological technicians	14.14	14.18	17.78	18.62	19.95
Licensed practical nurses	10.97	11.78	12.58	13.33	15.09
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	7.92	9.87	12.14	16.60	17.69
Electrical and electronic technicians	12.21	12.21	14.74	20.69	23.77
Technical and related, n.e.c.	11.25	11.25	11.85	14.58	14.58
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.62	16.99	23.24	31.63	50.24
Executives, administrators, and managers	14.75	20.83	27.48	34.91	50.96
Administrators and officials, public administration	18.59	23.86	27.48	48.50	48.50
Administrators, education and related fields	30.39	31.63	31.63	31.63	36.35
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	20.83	25.04	31.25	50.96	62.24
Management related	12.01	16.58	19.85	24.84	31.78
Accountants and auditors	11.32	18.00	19.79	25.11	31.78
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	12.01	13.62	16.83	35.93	43.64
Management related, n.e.c.	11.93	18.18	23.08	23.08	25.83
Sales	5.15	5.76	8.00	14.90	29.74
Cashiers	5.15	5.15	5.15	6.91	7.00
Administrative support, including clerical	7.01	8.37	9.61	12.63	18.08
Supervisors, general office	10.63	10.63	12.08	18.75	22.46
Secretaries	8.44	9.27	11.41	13.51	17.07
Receptionists	5.75	6.80	8.00	10.60	13.07
Records clerks, n.e.c.	6.81	6.90	7.55	8.37	14.76
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	8.38	8.79	9.41	11.66	13.58
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	8.41	9.25	10.00	11.18	11.75
Billing clerks	7.83	7.93	9.71	9.87	11.42
Dispatchers	10.34	11.73	15.60	15.60	15.60
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.25	9.25	9.50	13.14	13.14
Stock and inventory clerks	6.77	6.79	9.00	9.40	11.00
General office clerks	7.00	8.01	8.75	10.08	13.91
Teachers' aides	8.31	8.31	9.29	12.64	12.95
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.44	8.44	8.47	11.07	11.58
Blue collar	6.50	8.87	12.34	15.75	22.53
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.54	13.17	15.75	21.19	24.35
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	11.47	11.47	25.00	49.07	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, March 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar –Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair –Continued					
Automobile mechanics	\$10.35	\$10.35	\$15.12	\$16.78	\$16.78
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	10.78	12.06	13.94	16.39	22.72
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	12.01	16.13	21.19	28.75	28.75
Electricians	13.15	13.87	15.01	15.01	19.39
Supervisors, production	19.53	22.53	25.48	31.25	31.33
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	8.16	8.33	10.55	10.62	16.61
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	7.00	8.99	12.15	13.69	16.75
Welders and cutters	6.40	8.61	11.82	13.15	13.61
Welders and cutters	13.03	13.03	14.50	15.73	17.47
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	7.75	9.33	10.83	12.50	14.75
Truck drivers	7.75	8.08	9.80	10.50	11.50
Bus drivers	10.61	10.61	11.41	14.75	14.75
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	8.47	10.66	12.50	12.50	12.60
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	6.25	6.50	7.64	10.73	13.75
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	6.25	6.59	7.01	7.54	7.54
Helpers, construction trades	7.64	8.00	8.05	8.98	11.77
Construction laborers	6.51	6.51	8.62	9.21	9.21
Stock handlers and baggers	6.28	6.50	8.83	9.11	9.11
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	5.68	7.00	7.99	12.98	21.50
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	6.00	6.50	7.46	12.00	13.75
Service					
Protective service	3.83	5.58	6.80	8.75	12.57
Protective service	6.21	7.55	9.07	12.57	15.42
Supervisors, police and detectives	13.38	15.31	17.01	17.01	17.01
Firefighting	7.53	8.67	9.40	10.32	19.41
Police and detectives, public service	10.36	11.60	12.57	14.60	14.61
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	5.44	6.50	7.27	11.83	14.22
Correctional institution officers	7.17	7.51	8.31	9.94	12.43
Guards and police, except public service	6.00	6.21	7.00	8.75	8.91
Food service	2.13	3.25	5.46	6.90	9.05
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.37	5.38	6.23
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.37	3.31	5.83
Other food service	5.15	5.46	6.50	7.50	9.58
Cooks	6.50	6.50	7.50	9.05	10.07
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.15	5.30	6.35	7.50	9.58
Health service	5.75	6.50	7.44	8.10	8.45
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	5.75	6.50	6.94	7.93	8.31
Cleaning and building service	5.41	5.79	6.26	8.37	13.10
Maids and housemen	5.41	5.63	5.79	6.53	7.00
Janitors and cleaners	5.37	6.26	8.30	8.98	13.10
Personal service	3.83	5.40	6.52	9.33	10.84
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	5.29	5.29	5.66	6.52	10.84
Service, n.e.c.	7.00	7.13	8.08	10.00	10.00

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

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, March 2000

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$5.79	\$7.64	\$11.85	\$18.03	\$24.35
All excluding sales	6.05	7.93	12.00	18.46	24.35
White collar	7.01	9.05	13.36	20.45	31.72
White collar excluding sales	8.00	9.77	13.90	21.25	31.78
Professional specialty and technical	11.85	13.36	19.23	27.34	39.22
Professional specialty	12.50	17.18	23.12	31.72	43.95
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	21.00	25.50	29.00	33.98	40.87
Petroleum engineers	25.14	27.88	35.38	40.87	45.27
Engineers, n.e.c.	25.90	28.00	29.00	33.98	41.13
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	10.57	10.57	31.88	54.45	56.93
Health related	15.06	17.91	20.03	23.12	25.51
Registered nurses	17.18	18.51	20.03	23.12	24.62
Teachers, college and university	26.22	36.83	40.21	45.83	69.22
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	12.50	13.36	13.36	27.59	43.75
Technical	10.97	12.21	14.51	18.19	22.29
Radiological technicians	13.38	14.18	15.57	19.95	19.95
Licensed practical nurses	10.97	11.78	12.58	13.33	15.09
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	7.92	9.90	15.65	17.00	32.59
Electrical and electronic technicians	12.21	12.21	14.74	20.69	23.77
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.70	16.99	22.09	31.78	50.96
Executives, administrators, and managers	14.75	16.46	27.07	36.06	50.96
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	20.83	25.04	32.66	50.96	62.24
Management related	12.63	16.99	21.78	23.24	43.64
Accountants and auditors	18.00	18.97	19.79	25.11	31.78
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	12.01	13.62	16.83	24.84	43.64
Management related, n.e.c.	11.93	18.18	21.78	23.08	23.08
Sales	5.15	5.76	8.00	14.90	29.74
Cashiers	5.15	5.15	5.15	6.91	7.00
Administrative support, including clerical	7.01	8.41	9.73	12.75	18.58
Secretaries	8.60	10.44	12.35	14.26	18.82
Receptionists	5.75	6.37	8.39	10.60	13.07
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	8.38	9.00	9.41	10.00	14.30
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	8.41	9.25	10.00	11.18	11.75
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.25	9.25	9.50	13.14	13.14
General office clerks	7.00	7.65	8.92	11.58	17.35
Administrative support, n.e.c.	7.58	8.44	8.44	10.10	11.07
Blue collar	6.50	8.87	12.50	16.78	22.66
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.50	14.05	16.96	22.66	24.67
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	9.75	13.33	14.35	20.09	22.72
Electricians	13.15	15.01	15.01	16.41	19.39
Supervisors, production	19.53	22.53	27.95	31.25	31.33
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.00	8.99	12.15	13.69	16.75
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	6.40	8.61	11.82	13.15	13.61
Welders and cutters	13.03	13.03	14.50	15.73	17.47
Transportation and material moving	7.42	8.87	10.83	12.50	14.75
Truck drivers	7.75	7.75	9.80	10.07	11.50
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.00	10.66	12.50	12.50	12.60
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.25	6.50	7.79	10.73	13.75
Stock handlers and baggers	6.28	6.50	8.83	9.11	9.11
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	7.00	7.99	10.73	21.50	21.50
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	6.00	6.50	7.46	12.00	13.75

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, March 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service	\$2.85	\$5.38	\$6.25	\$7.93	\$10.00
Protective service	6.00	7.00	8.50	8.91	13.10
Guards and police, except public service	6.00	6.31	7.00	8.90	8.91
Food service	2.13	2.85	5.38	6.50	7.50
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.37	5.38	6.23
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.37	3.31	5.83
Other food service	5.15	5.30	6.35	7.50	9.05
Cooks	5.99	6.50	7.50	9.05	10.07
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.15	5.30	6.26	7.00	11.85
Health service	5.75	6.25	6.50	7.80	8.45
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	5.75	6.25	6.50	7.75	8.10
Cleaning and building service	5.41	5.71	5.98	7.00	10.01
Maids and housemen	5.41	5.63	5.79	6.53	7.00
Janitors and cleaners	5.25	5.71	7.21	8.50	8.98
Personal service	3.83	5.29	7.69	10.00	16.40
Service, n.e.c.	7.00	7.13	8.08	10.00	10.00

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

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, March 2000

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.00	\$8.98	\$12.34	\$20.00	\$27.68
All excluding sales	7.01	8.98	12.34	20.05	27.68
White collar	8.31	10.73	17.35	25.31	28.86
White collar excluding sales	8.37	10.86	17.37	25.31	28.86
Professional specialty and technical	12.14	14.91	23.22	25.37	28.57
Professional specialty	12.26	17.50	24.16	25.89	28.86
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	14.97	19.27	23.02	24.96	25.00
Registered nurses	14.97	19.27	21.00	23.67	24.96
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	22.84	24.84	25.37	27.74	28.86
Elementary school teachers	24.39	24.84	25.69	27.68	27.81
Secondary school teachers	25.31	25.35	25.37	25.37	28.12
Teachers, special education	23.22	24.51	28.86	28.86	28.86
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	10.58	12.18	12.26	12.34	12.39
Social workers	10.86	12.18	12.26	12.34	12.39
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	8.84	11.16	12.24	16.55	18.89
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	7.65	9.87	9.87	12.14	13.00
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.48	17.35	27.48	31.63	36.35
Executives, administrators, and managers	17.35	22.55	29.33	32.22	48.50
Administrators and officials, public administration Management related	18.59	23.86	27.48	48.50	48.50
Management related	11.32	11.32	16.20	25.46	31.00
Sales	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	6.80	8.11	9.51	11.21	13.58
Secretaries	8.44	8.44	9.55	11.16	13.46
Records clerks, n.e.c.	7.55	7.55	7.55	10.66	15.17
Dispatchers	10.34	11.73	15.60	15.60	15.60
General office clerks	6.87	8.01	8.11	10.08	10.08
Teachers' aides	8.31	8.31	9.29	12.64	12.95
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.47	9.43	10.67	11.45	16.82
Blue collar	6.51	8.90	10.78	13.68	15.71
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.35	10.78	11.77	14.46	17.61
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	10.78	10.78	12.34	14.71	14.71
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	10.31	12.01	14.75	16.13	18.63
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	8.16	8.33	10.55	10.62	16.61
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	8.50	10.55	10.61	11.41	16.15
Bus drivers	10.61	10.61	11.41	11.41	14.57
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	5.68	6.26	7.41	8.98	13.68
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	7.01	7.15	7.15	7.54	8.90
Service	5.58	7.01	8.37	12.34	14.60
Protective service	6.50	8.31	10.32	13.40	15.42
Supervisors, police and detectives	13.38	15.31	17.01	17.01	17.01
Firefighting	7.53	8.67	8.82	10.32	10.32
Police and detectives, public service	11.60	11.60	12.57	14.61	14.61
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	5.44	6.50	7.27	11.83	14.22
Correctional institution officers	7.17	7.51	8.31	9.94	12.43
Food service	5.46	5.46	9.50	9.58	10.52
Other food service	5.46	5.46	9.50	9.58	10.52

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, March 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service—Continued					
Health service	\$6.80	\$7.27	\$8.09	\$8.20	\$8.31
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.80	6.94	7.66	8.20	8.31
Cleaning and building service	5.37	7.01	8.37	13.10	13.10
Janitors and cleaners	5.37	6.26	8.37	13.10	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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, March 2000

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$6.50	\$8.50	\$12.39	\$19.08	\$25.48
All excluding sales	6.50	8.67	12.42	19.27	25.46
White collar	8.00	9.87	14.48	23.33	31.14
White collar excluding sales	8.44	10.44	15.06	23.86	31.14
Professional specialty and technical	11.85	13.90	19.98	25.89	32.59
Professional specialty	12.34	17.50	23.82	28.06	37.01
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	20.32	25.50	29.00	33.98	40.87
Petroleum engineers	25.14	27.88	35.38	40.87	45.27
Engineers, n.e.c.	25.90	28.00	29.00	33.98	41.13
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	10.57	10.57	31.88	54.45	56.93
Health related	14.97	18.22	20.03	23.67	25.51
Registered nurses	15.56	18.73	20.03	23.12	24.96
Teachers, college and university	17.32	21.47	28.06	39.20	45.83
Teachers, except college and university	11.21	23.72	25.31	27.68	28.86
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	25.21	25.31	25.31	25.31	28.12
Elementary school teachers	24.39	24.65	25.43	27.68	27.81
Secondary school teachers	25.31	25.35	25.37	25.37	28.12
Teachers, special education	13.45	22.84	28.86	28.86	28.86
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	10.86	12.18	12.26	12.34	12.39
Social workers	11.54	12.18	12.26	12.39	12.39
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	12.50	13.36	17.50	21.25	43.75
Professional, n.e.c.	17.50	17.50	19.69	21.25	53.57
Technical	9.99	12.21	14.51	18.19	21.29
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	7.29	12.74	14.91	18.89	18.89
Radiological technicians	14.18	15.35	17.78	18.62	19.95
Licensed practical nurses	10.97	11.78	12.58	13.33	15.09
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	7.92	9.87	12.42	16.60	17.00
Electrical and electronic technicians	12.21	12.21	14.74	20.69	23.77
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13.70	16.99	23.24	31.63	50.24
Executives, administrators, and managers	14.75	20.83	27.48	34.91	50.96
Administrators and officials, public administration	18.59	23.86	27.48	48.50	48.50
Administrators, education and related fields	30.39	31.63	31.63	31.63	36.35
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	20.83	25.04	31.25	50.96	62.24
Management related	12.01	16.58	19.85	24.84	31.78
Accountants and auditors	11.32	18.00	19.79	25.11	31.78
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	12.01	13.62	16.83	35.93	43.64
Management related, n.e.c.	11.93	18.18	23.08	23.08	25.83
Sales	5.15	6.00	9.31	17.44	35.77
Administrative support, including clerical	7.55	8.44	9.87	12.75	18.58
Supervisors, general office	10.63	10.63	12.08	18.75	22.46
Secretaries	8.44	9.55	11.50	13.79	17.07
Receptionists	5.75	7.65	8.88	10.60	13.07
Records clerks, n.e.c.	6.81	6.90	7.55	8.37	14.76
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	8.38	8.79	9.41	11.66	13.58
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	8.41	9.25	10.00	11.18	11.75
Billing clerks	7.83	7.93	9.71	9.87	11.42
Dispatchers	10.34	11.73	15.60	15.60	15.60
Stock and inventory clerks	6.77	6.79	9.00	9.40	11.00
General office clerks	7.48	8.01	8.92	11.42	17.35
Teachers' aides	8.31	8.31	9.29	12.64	12.95
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.44	8.44	9.43	11.07	15.68
Blue collar	6.60	9.00	12.50	16.28	22.66
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.54	13.33	15.75	21.60	24.35
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	11.47	11.47	25.00	49.07	49.07
Automobile mechanics	10.35	10.35	15.12	16.78	16.78
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	10.78	12.06	13.94	16.39	22.72
Supervisors, construction trades, n.e.c.	12.01	16.13	21.19	28.75	28.75

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, March 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued					
Electricians	\$13.15	\$13.87	\$15.01	\$15.01	\$19.39
Supervisors, production	19.53	22.53	25.48	31.25	31.33
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	8.16	8.16	10.55	10.62	18.78
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	7.00	8.99	12.15	13.69	16.75
Welders and cutters	6.40	8.61	11.82	13.15	13.61
.....	13.03	13.03	14.50	15.73	17.47
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	8.47	9.33	11.82	12.60	16.15
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	7.75	8.08	9.80	10.50	11.50
.....	8.47	10.66	12.50	12.50	12.60
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	6.25	6.50	7.99	12.00	13.75
Helpers, construction trades	6.25	6.59	7.01	7.54	7.54
Construction laborers	7.64	8.00	8.05	8.98	11.77
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	6.51	6.51	8.62	9.21	9.21
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	5.68	5.68	7.99	21.09	21.50
.....	6.50	6.50	7.50	12.00	13.75
Service					
Protective service	5.38	5.79	7.30	9.50	13.10
Supervisors, police and detectives	6.50	8.11	9.54	12.57	15.42
Firefighting	13.38	15.31	17.01	17.01	17.01
Police and detectives, public service	7.53	8.67	9.40	10.32	19.41
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	10.36	11.60	12.57	14.60	14.61
Correctional institution officers	5.44	6.50	7.27	11.83	12.58
Guards and police, except public service	7.17	7.51	8.31	9.94	12.43
Food service	6.00	6.21	7.65	8.90	8.91
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.31	5.46	6.23	7.00	10.07
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.94	5.38	5.83	6.43
Other food service	2.13	2.85	3.31	5.75	5.83
Cooks	5.50	5.75	6.50	7.70	11.85
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.99	6.50	6.90	9.36	10.07
Health service	5.46	6.26	7.30	7.50	11.85
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	5.75	6.35	7.44	8.20	8.45
Cleaning and building service	5.75	6.34	7.12	7.98	8.31
Maids and housemen	5.41	5.79	6.26	8.37	13.10
Janitors and cleaners	5.41	5.63	5.79	6.09	7.00
Personal service	5.37	6.26	8.30	8.98	13.10
Attendants, amusement, and recreation facilities	3.83	5.29	7.69	10.00	16.40
Service, n.e.c.	5.29	5.29	6.00	8.47	10.84
.....	5.59	7.69	10.00	10.00	10.00

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

Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, part-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, New Orleans, LA, March 2000

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$2.31	\$5.40	\$6.50	\$8.00	\$12.50
All excluding sales	2.29	5.30	6.63	9.00	12.98
White collar	5.76	6.50	7.01	13.14	21.00
White collar excluding sales	6.42	7.01	8.00	15.00	23.20
Professional specialty and technical	10.29	13.38	18.04	23.20	25.05
Professional specialty	13.96	18.00	21.75	24.29	27.00
Health related	19.25	19.67	23.20	24.29	25.05
Registered nurses	19.25	19.67	23.20	24.29	25.00
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	9.90	10.00	12.50	17.69	18.04
Executive, administrative, and managerial	3.97	4.04	6.92	15.15	27.43
Executives, administrators, and managers	-	-	-	-	-
Management related	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	6.37	7.00	7.01	7.74	8.75
Blue collar	6.19	6.19	7.00	10.61	11.41
Precision production, craft, and repair	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	6.19	6.19	10.61	11.41	11.41
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.00	6.28	6.50	7.00	7.25
Service	2.13	2.37	5.30	6.90	8.00
Protective service	5.58	6.00	6.31	6.39	12.00
Food service	2.13	2.29	4.50	6.63	9.00
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	-	-	-	-	-
Other food service	4.50	5.15	5.30	7.50	9.05
Food preparation, n.e.c.	4.50	5.15	5.30	6.90	9.58
Health service	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service	5.40	5.40	5.66	7.00	8.00

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

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.

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 considers to be full time.

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

Level. A ranking of an occupation based on the requirements of the position. (See the description in the technical note 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 nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells that were additionally defined by major occupation group and job level.

Establishments that were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey had their weights changed to zero. If only partial data were given by a sam-

ple 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	134
Out of business or not in survey scope	32
Unable or refused to provide data	55

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.

Not all calculated series met the criteria for publication. Before any series was published, it was reviewed to make sure that the number of observations underlying it was sufficient. This review prevented the publication of a series that could have revealed information about a specific establishment.

Estimates of the number of workers represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study, and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, estimates of the number of workers obtained from the sample of establishments serve to indicate only the relative importance of the occupational groups studied.

Percentiles

The percentiles presented in tables 6-1 through 6-5 are computed using average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. During this phase of the ongoing NCS development, 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 earlier NCS bulletins for this area (in the 3090 and 3095 bulletin series) were calculated from individual-worker earnings rather than from average wages for sampled establishment jobs. Research has shown that using average-wage data for jobs instead of individual-worker data has the effect of moving percentile estimates toward the median (50th percentile). This effect is greatest for occupations with a high degree of wage dispersion. However, medians calculated using the two methods are nearly identical.

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, March 2000**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	256,200	186,700	69,500
All excluding sales	240,400	171,000	69,400
White collar	131,400	88,000	43,500
White-collar excluding sales	115,600	72,300	43,400
Professional specialty and technical	55,300	29,300	26,000
Professional specialty	41,600	18,500	23,100
Technical	13,600	10,700	2,900
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14,600	9,400	5,200
Sales	15,800	15,700	–
Administrative support, including clerical	45,800	33,600	12,200
Blue collar	76,000	63,800	12,200
Precision production, craft, and repair	31,800	26,500	5,300
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9,100	8,900	–
Transportation and material moving	13,300	10,100	3,200
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	21,900	18,400	3,400
Service	48,800	34,900	13,900

¹ The number of workers represented by the survey are rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates of the number of workers 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. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Appendix table 2. **Number of establishments represented by survey and the number studied by industry division and establishment employment size, New Orleans, LA, March 2000**

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	1,300	134	27	107	60	47
Private industry	1,300	99	26	73	48	25
Goods-producing industries	300	31	10	21	15	6
Mining	(³)	6	1	5	3	2
Construction	100	7	3	4	3	1
Manufacturing	200	18	6	12	9	3
Service-producing industries	900	68	16	52	33	19
Transportation and public utilities	100	11	3	8	5	3
Wholesale and retail trade	400	17	6	11	11	-
Finance, insurance and real estate	(³)	1	-	1	-	1
Services	400	39	7	32	17	15
State and local government	(³)	35	1	34	12	22

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, March 2000**

Occupation ²	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All	4	5	2
All excluding sales	4	5	2
White collar	5	6	3
White collar excluding sales	6	6	4
Professional specialty and technical	8	8	7
Professional specialty	8	8	8
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	11	11	—
Petroleum engineers	11	11	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	10	10	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—
Natural scientists	9	9	—
Health related	8	8	8
Registered nurses	8	8	8
Teachers, college and university	9	9	—
Teachers, except college and university	8	8	—
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	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	7	8	—
Social workers	7	7	—
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	9	9	—
Radiological technicians	6	7	—
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	—
Administrators, education and related fields	11	11	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	11	11	—
Management related	7	7	—
Accountants and auditors	8	8	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	7	7	—
Management related, n.e.c.	6	6	—
Sales	2	4	—
Cashiers	1	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	4	4	3
Supervisors, general office	5	5	—
Secretaries	4	4	—
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	3	3	—
Dispatchers	4	4	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	4	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	2	2	—
General office clerks	3	4	—
Teachers' aides	3	3	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	3	3	—
Blue collar	4	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, March 2000** — Continued

Occupation ²	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue collar —Continued			
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued			
Automobile mechanics	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	—
Water and sewer treatment plant operators	4	4	—
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	3	2
Truck drivers	3	3	—
Bus drivers	2	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	3	3	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	2	2
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	1	1	—
Helpers, construction trades	2	2	—
Construction laborers	2	2	—
Stock handlers and baggers	2	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	3	3	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	2	3	—
Service	2	2	2
Protective service	4	5	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	2	—
Food service	2	2	1
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3	2	—
Waiters and waitresses	4	2	—
Other food service	1	2	1
Cooks	4	3	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	1	3	1
Health service	3	2	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3	2	—
Cleaning and building service	2	2	—
Maids and housemen	1	1	—
Janitors and cleaners	2	2	—
Personal service	3	3	1
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.