



Norfolk–Virginia Beach– Newport News, VA–NC National Compensation Survey July 2000

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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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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction.....	1
Tables:	
1–1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings and weekly hours by selected worker and establishment characteristics, private industry, and State and local government	2
2–1. Mean hourly earnings: Selected occupations, all workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	3
2–2. Mean hourly earnings: Selected occupations, full-time workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	6
2–3. Mean hourly earnings: Selected occupations, part-time workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	8
3–1. Mean weekly earnings and hours: Selected occupations, full-time workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	9
3–2. Mean annual earnings and hours: Selected occupations, full-time workers, private industry, and State and local government.....	12
4–1. Selected occupations and levels, all workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry, and State and local government.....	15
4–2. Selected occupations and levels, full-time workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry, and State and local government.....	20
4–3. Selected occupations and levels, part-time workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry, and State and local government.....	25
5–1. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group.....	27
5–2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group, private industry.....	28
5–3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group, private industry.....	29
6–1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, all industries	30
6–2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, private industry.....	32
6–3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, State and local government	34
6–4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, full-time workers: Selected occupations, all industries	36
6–5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, part-time workers: Selected occupations, all industries	38
Appendixes:	
A. Technical Note.....	A – 1
Appendix table 1. Number of workers represented by the survey, by occupational group.....	A – 5
Appendix table 2. Number of establishments represented and studied.....	A – 6
B. Occupational Classifications.....	B – 1
C. Generic Leveling Criteria.....	C – 1
D. Evaluating Your Firm’s Jobs	D – 1

Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Norfolk–Virginia Beach–Newport News, VA–NC, metropolitan area. Data were collected between December 1999 and January 2001; the average reference month is July 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; these estimates are limited to 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.

Table 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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	\$14.15	2.5	36.4	\$12.93	3.1	35.9	\$17.98	2.9	38.1
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	16.81	3.1	36.8	15.05	4.1	36.5	20.87	3.1	37.6
Professional specialty and technical	22.25	3.5	37.8	20.02	5.4	38.6	25.28	2.5	36.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	25.37	4.6	40.4	25.77	5.9	40.8	24.54	6.9	39.6
Sales	9.93	6.2	30.4	9.89	6.4	30.2	-	-	-
Administrative support	10.71	2.6	37.2	10.38	3.2	36.8	11.71	3.0	38.4
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	12.82	3.4	38.6	12.82	3.8	38.6	12.79	3.6	38.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.90	3.0	40.0	16.22	3.4	40.0	14.32	5.1	40.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.50	7.8	39.7	12.58	7.9	39.7	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	12.05	6.0	39.1	12.20	7.2	40.5	11.46	4.6	34.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.95	5.7	35.0	8.62	6.2	34.5	11.72	7.0	39.9
Service occupations ⁵	9.06	4.5	32.2	7.35	3.5	30.0	13.35	5.2	39.7
Full time	15.01	2.4	39.8	13.85	3.1	40.1	18.26	2.9	38.9
Part time	7.48	3.7	22.0	7.28	3.7	21.9	10.02	11.4	23.8
Union	14.90	4.4	39.8	14.90	4.4	39.8	-	-	-
Nonunion	14.06	2.7	36.0	12.60	3.5	35.3	17.98	2.9	38.1
Time	14.18	2.5	36.4	12.94	3.2	35.9	17.98	2.9	38.1
Incentive	12.72	13.0	38.0	12.72	13.0	38.0	-	-	-
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	15.14	3.4	39.9	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	-	-	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	11.74	6.3	34.4	11.15	7.2	34.2	18.59	6.4	37.5
100-499 workers	11.95	5.5	34.8	11.75	6.1	34.5	13.67	7.9	38.1
500 workers or more	16.59	2.8	38.5	15.18	3.7	38.7	18.70	3.4	38.1

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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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	\$14.15	2.5	\$12.93	3.1	\$17.98	2.9
All excluding sales	14.40	2.5	13.16	3.2	18.02	2.9
White collar	16.81	3.1	15.05	4.1	20.87	3.1
White collar excluding sales	17.68	3.2	16.00	4.4	20.98	3.1
Professional specialty and technical	22.25	3.5	20.02	5.4	25.28	2.5
Professional specialty	24.06	3.5	22.27	6.7	25.67	2.5
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	25.76	4.7	25.73	4.9	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.17	11.7	19.31	12.4	—	—
Registered nurses	18.33	2.8	18.45	3.0	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	27.15	2.7	23.16	22.1	27.57	2.2
Elementary school teachers	26.96	1.2	—	—	26.79	1.0
Secondary school teachers	27.01	1.2	—	—	26.85	1.1
Teachers, n.e.c.	25.91	31.6	17.90	20.6	—	—
Vocational and educational counselors	29.88	5.3	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	24.75	13.7	—	—	22.84	14.2
Librarians	24.75	13.7	—	—	22.84	14.2
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.96	8.4	—	—	16.88	9.4
Social workers	16.96	8.4	—	—	16.88	9.4
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	19.88	4.7	20.11	5.2	—	—
Technical	16.14	5.0	16.16	5.4	15.81	6.8
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.25	5.9	15.25	5.9	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	11.99	1.2	11.99	1.3	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	13.93	8.6	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	25.37	4.6	25.77	5.9	24.54	6.9
Executives, administrators, and managers	27.73	4.8	27.72	6.2	27.75	6.9
Administrators and officials, public administration	27.84	17.0	—	—	27.84	17.0
Financial managers	35.62	16.9	—	—	—	—
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	18.85	7.3	18.85	7.3	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	18.65	7.9	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	29.25	5.4	29.26	5.9	—	—
Management related	18.77	5.5	19.00	7.8	18.45	7.5
Construction inspectors	17.28	8.3	—	—	17.28	8.3
Sales	9.93	6.2	9.89	6.4	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	9.60	10.1	9.60	10.1	—	—
Cashiers	7.09	5.8	6.95	6.4	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	10.71	2.6	10.38	3.2	11.71	3.0
Secretaries	12.35	7.2	11.42	9.3	14.00	6.2
Receptionists	7.85	4.8	7.81	4.9	—	—
Order clerks	10.19	15.4	10.19	15.4	—	—
Library clerks	8.96	5.6	—	—	8.64	4.5
Records clerks, n.e.c.	9.54	7.7	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.63	4.9	10.35	5.5	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	14.30	17.6	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.96	4.6	8.96	4.6	—	—
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	13.99	6.2	—	—	14.48	5.4
General office clerks	10.57	4.6	10.68	5.3	10.08	6.3
Teachers' aides	10.27	5.2	—	—	10.27	5.2
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.03	3.0	9.65	5.7	11.65	2.7
Blue collar	12.82	3.4	12.82	3.8	12.79	3.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.90	3.0	16.22	3.4	14.32	5.1
Industrial machinery repairers	16.71	5.7	16.71	5.7	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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						
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	\$13.88	8.8	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.65	6.0	—	—	—	—
Electricians	19.09	6.9	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	14.11	5.1	\$14.09	5.4	—	—
Construction trades, n.e.c.	12.72	10.1	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	22.36	6.0	22.25	6.4	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.50	7.8	12.58	7.9	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	19.20	15.2	19.20	15.2	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.21	11.6	10.21	11.6	—	—
Welders and cutters	14.11	7.1	14.11	7.1	—	—
Assemblers	12.13	23.9	12.13	23.9	—	—
Transportation and material moving	12.05	6.0	12.20	7.2	\$11.46	4.6
Truck drivers	12.75	10.8	12.61	11.9	—	—
Bus drivers	10.61	3.3	—	—	10.69	3.3
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.79	5.0	10.79	5.0	—	—
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	12.41	8.2	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.95	5.7	8.62	6.2	11.72	7.0
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	8.90	13.5	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	8.42	8.7	—	—	—	—
Production helpers	9.47	9.1	9.44	9.3	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.83	12.6	7.83	12.6	—	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	8.38	25.1	8.38	25.1	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.68	18.2	9.68	18.2	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	10.27	8.5	10.27	8.5	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.47	4.5	8.47	5.8	—	—
Service	9.06	4.5	7.35	3.5	13.35	5.2
Protective service	12.53	12.3	—	—	15.21	5.1
Firefighting	11.84	4.1	—	—	11.84	4.1
Police and detectives, public service	16.54	5.0	—	—	16.54	5.0
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	13.80	3.8	—	—	13.80	3.8
Correctional institution officers	12.99	3.7	—	—	12.99	3.7
Food service	6.92	6.8	6.81	7.2	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.17	23.3	5.17	23.3	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	5.17	26.7	5.17	26.7	—	—
Other food service	7.65	4.5	7.54	4.5	—	—
Cooks	7.32	6.9	7.32	6.9	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.48	5.9	7.48	5.9	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.20	5.5	6.99	6.4	—	—
Health service	7.78	6.4	7.80	6.9	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.73	7.0	7.78	7.5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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)
Service —Continued						
Cleaning and building service	\$8.36	8.9	\$7.89	9.6	\$9.80	10.7
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	13.18	9.2	—	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	6.74	2.1	6.74	2.1	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.09	10.4	—	—	8.67	8.7
Personal service	7.97	7.4	7.26	6.5	9.98	12.8
Welfare service aides	8.13	12.6	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.	6.40	7.9	6.40	7.9	—	—

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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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	\$15.01	2.4	\$13.85	3.1	\$18.26	2.9
All excluding sales	15.19	2.5	14.01	3.1	18.31	2.9
White collar	17.53	2.9	15.87	4.0	20.92	3.2
White collar excluding sales	18.13	3.0	16.53	4.1	21.03	3.1
Professional specialty and technical	22.38	3.6	20.13	5.6	25.35	2.6
Professional specialty	24.27	3.6	22.54	7.1	25.74	2.5
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	25.76	4.7	25.73	4.9	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.17	13.0	19.32	13.9	—	—
Registered nurses	18.23	3.3	18.37	3.5	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	27.19	2.8	23.33	23.6	27.57	2.2
Elementary school teachers	26.96	1.2	—	—	26.79	1.0
Secondary school teachers	27.01	1.2	—	—	26.85	1.1
Vocational and educational counselors	29.88	5.3	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	24.75	13.7	—	—	22.84	14.2
Librarians	24.75	13.7	—	—	22.84	14.2
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.96	8.4	—	—	16.88	9.4
Social workers	16.96	8.4	—	—	16.88	9.4
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	20.44	4.0	20.78	4.5	—	—
Technical	16.18	5.1	16.21	5.4	15.81	6.8
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.25	5.9	15.25	5.9	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	12.00	1.3	12.00	1.4	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	13.93	8.6	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	25.37	4.6	25.77	5.9	24.53	6.9
Executives, administrators, and managers	27.72	4.8	27.72	6.2	27.73	6.9
Administrators and officials, public administration	27.84	17.0	—	—	27.84	17.0
Financial managers	35.62	16.9	—	—	—	—
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	18.85	7.3	18.85	7.3	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	18.65	7.9	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	29.25	5.4	29.26	5.9	—	—
Management related	18.77	5.5	19.00	7.8	18.45	7.5
Construction inspectors	17.28	8.3	—	—	17.28	8.3
Sales	11.27	7.3	11.27	7.5	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	11.84	14.0	11.84	14.0	—	—
Cashiers	7.80	8.0	7.63	9.2	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.00	2.6	10.74	3.3	11.68	3.0
Secretaries	12.35	7.2	11.42	9.3	14.00	6.2
Receptionists	8.23	6.1	8.23	6.1	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	9.54	7.7	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.92	4.6	10.66	5.3	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	14.30	17.6	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.96	4.6	8.96	4.6	—	—
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	13.99	6.2	—	—	14.48	5.4
General office clerks	10.94	3.2	11.14	3.3	10.12	6.4
Teachers' aides	9.78	2.2	—	—	9.78	2.2
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.17	2.9	9.96	5.3	11.65	2.7
Blue collar	13.11	3.3	13.13	3.8	12.94	3.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.90	3.0	16.22	3.4	14.32	5.1
Industrial machinery repairers	16.71	5.7	16.71	5.7	—	—
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	13.88	8.8	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.65	6.0	—	—	—	—
Electricians	19.09	6.9	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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						
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	\$14.11	5.1	\$14.09	5.4	–	–
Construction trades, n.e.c.	12.72	10.1	–	–	–	–
Supervisors, production	22.36	6.0	22.25	6.4	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.46	7.7	12.54	7.8	–	–
Packaging and filling machine operators	16.61	19.2	16.61	19.2	–	–
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	19.20	15.2	19.20	15.2	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.21	11.6	10.21	11.6	–	–
Welders and cutters	14.11	7.1	14.11	7.1	–	–
Assemblers	12.13	23.9	12.13	23.9	–	–
Transportation and material moving	12.19	6.2	12.29	7.3	\$11.71	5.4
Truck drivers	12.90	10.8	12.78	12.0	–	–
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.79	5.0	10.79	5.0	–	–
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	12.41	8.2	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.48	5.9	9.15	6.6	11.73	7.0
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	9.27	16.1	–	–	–	–
Construction laborers	8.42	8.7	–	–	–	–
Production helpers	9.47	9.1	9.44	9.3	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers	10.56	11.5	10.56	11.5	–	–
Machine feeders and offbearers	8.38	25.1	8.38	25.1	–	–
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.57	18.8	9.57	18.8	–	–
Hand packers and packagers	11.57	14.6	11.57	14.6	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.88	3.1	9.02	3.9	–	–
Service	10.32	5.1	8.10	4.4	13.91	5.1
Protective service	13.08	11.0	–	–	15.41	5.0
Firefighting	11.84	4.1	–	–	11.84	4.1
Police and detectives, public service	16.54	5.0	–	–	16.54	5.0
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	13.80	3.8	–	–	13.80	3.8
Correctional institution officers	12.99	3.7	–	–	12.99	3.7
Guards and police, except public service	7.99	12.4	–	–	–	–
Food service	7.34	8.5	7.21	8.6	–	–
Other food service	8.46	7.0	8.33	6.9	–	–
Cooks	7.98	6.3	7.98	6.3	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.49	7.9	7.48	8.1	–	–
Health service	8.78	1.8	8.76	1.9	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.87	1.7	8.87	1.7	–	–
Cleaning and building service	9.54	5.8	9.38	6.4	9.81	10.7
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	13.18	9.2	–	–	–	–
Janitors and cleaners	9.51	4.8	10.16	4.5	8.67	8.7
Personal service	9.16	8.4	8.35	6.9	10.94	12.0

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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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	\$7.48	3.7	\$7.28	3.7	\$10.02	11.4
All excluding sales	7.63	4.2	7.41	4.2	10.02	11.4
White collar	8.99	5.4	8.68	4.9	16.37	8.8
White collar excluding sales	10.49	8.7	10.09	8.2	16.37	8.8
Professional specialty and technical	17.77	5.2	17.62	6.0	—	—
Professional specialty	18.28	5.1	18.20	6.0	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.20	2.6	19.20	2.6	—	—
Registered nurses	18.86	2.0	18.86	2.0	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	6.57	3.3	6.57	3.3	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.04	4.8	7.04	4.8	—	—
Cashiers	6.34	5.0	6.34	5.0	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	8.22	4.4	7.99	3.9	—	—
Blue collar	7.55	8.7	7.07	8.7	10.49	4.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	9.71	6.6	—	—	10.52	4.3
Bus drivers	10.43	4.3	—	—	10.55	4.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.64	7.6	6.64	7.5	—	—
Service	6.35	4.4	6.27	4.8	7.32	5.1
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.44	9.5	6.34	10.3	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	6.56	21.4	6.56	21.4	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	6.74	23.8	6.74	23.8	—	—
Other food service	6.36	4.5	6.16	3.7	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.41	3.0	6.41	3.0	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.87	7.1	6.06	2.8	—	—
Health service	6.49	4.1	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.48	4.1	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	6.22	6.2	5.94	7.7	—	—

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 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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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	\$598	2.5	39.8	\$556	3.2	40.1	\$711	2.8	38.9
All excluding sales	605	2.5	39.9	564	3.3	40.2	713	2.8	38.9
White collar	693	2.9	39.5	641	4.0	40.4	793	3.1	37.9
White collar excluding sales	717	2.8	39.6	671	4.1	40.6	797	3.1	37.9
Professional specialty and technical	880	2.6	39.3	829	4.3	41.2	939	2.4	37.1
Professional specialty	948	2.2	39.1	945	4.0	41.9	951	2.4	36.9
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,030	4.7	40.0	1,029	4.9	40.0	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	860	6.9	44.9	879	7.1	45.5	-	-	-
Registered nurses	718	3.5	39.4	730	3.6	39.7	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	970	2.5	35.7	890	20.5	38.2	977	2.1	35.4
Elementary school teachers	955	1.0	35.4	-	-	-	949	.8	35.4
Secondary school teachers	955	.9	35.4	-	-	-	951	.8	35.4
Vocational and educational counselors	1,081	4.6	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	961	12.5	38.8	-	-	-	897	13.4	39.3
Librarians	961	12.5	38.8	-	-	-	897	13.4	39.3
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	678	8.4	40.0	-	-	-	675	9.4	40.0
Social workers	678	8.4	40.0	-	-	-	675	9.4	40.0
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	819	4.0	40.1	833	4.5	40.1	-	-	-
Technical	648	5.3	40.1	650	5.6	40.1	633	6.8	40.0
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	610	5.9	40.0	610	5.9	40.0	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	480	1.3	40.0	480	1.4	40.0	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	553	8.5	39.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,027	4.8	40.5	1,051	6.2	40.8	977	6.9	39.8
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,127	5.1	40.7	1,138	6.5	41.0	1,103	6.8	39.8
Administrators and officials, public administration	1,112	17.0	39.9	-	-	-	1,112	17.0	39.9
Financial managers	1,473	15.3	41.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	761	7.5	40.4	761	7.5	40.4	-	-	-
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	757	8.4	40.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1,171	5.4	40.0	1,171	6.0	40.0	-	-	-
Management related	751	5.5	40.0	760	7.8	40.0	738	7.5	40.0
Construction inspectors	691	8.3	40.0	-	-	-	691	8.3	40.0
Sales	439	7.6	38.9	438	7.8	38.9	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	451	13.9	38.1	451	13.9	38.1	-	-	-
Cashiers	301	9.3	38.6	293	10.7	38.4	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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									
Administrative support, including clerical									
Secretaries	\$436	2.6	39.7	\$429	3.3	40.0	\$455	3.1	39.0
Receptionists	486	6.9	39.3	455	9.3	39.9	537	5.7	38.4
Records clerks, n.e.c.	325	5.3	39.5	325	5.3	39.5	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	382	7.7	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	436	4.6	39.9	425	5.3	39.9	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	572	17.6	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	358	4.6	40.0	358	4.6	40.0	—	—	—
General office clerks	560	6.2	40.0	—	—	—	579	5.4	40.0
Teachers' aides	436	3.2	39.9	445	3.3	40.0	399	6.7	39.5
Administrative support, n.e.c.	344	3.7	35.2	—	—	—	344	3.7	35.2
	447	2.9	40.0	398	5.3	40.0	466	2.7	40.0
Blue collar	525	3.5	40.1	527	4.0	40.1	517	3.7	39.9
Precision production, craft, and repair									
Industrial machinery repairers	636	3.0	40.0	649	3.4	40.0	573	5.1	40.0
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	668	5.7	40.0	668	5.7	40.0	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	555	8.8	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	586	6.0	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	764	6.9	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction trades, n.e.c.	564	5.1	40.0	563	5.4	40.0	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	509	10.1	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	894	6.0	40.0	890	6.4	40.0	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors									
Packaging and filling machine operators	498	7.7	40.0	501	7.8	40.0	—	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	664	19.2	40.0	664	19.2	40.0	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	768	15.2	40.0	768	15.2	40.0	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	408	11.6	40.0	408	11.6	40.0	—	—	—
Assemblers	564	7.1	40.0	564	7.1	40.0	—	—	—
	485	23.9	40.0	485	23.9	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving									
Truck drivers	501	7.8	41.1	508	9.2	41.4	465	5.5	39.7
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	548	13.9	42.5	546	15.4	42.7	—	—	—
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	432	5.0	40.0	432	5.0	40.0	—	—	—
	496	8.2	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers									
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	373	6.3	39.4	359	7.0	39.3	469	7.0	40.0
Construction laborers	343	18.9	37.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production helpers	337	8.7	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ...	379	9.1	40.0	377	9.3	40.0	—	—	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	408	13.2	38.6	408	13.2	38.6	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	327	26.6	39.1	327	26.6	39.1	—	—	—
	372	19.7	38.9	372	19.7	38.9	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers —Continued									
Hand packers and packagers	\$463	14.6	40.0	\$463	14.6	40.0	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	355	3.1	40.0	361	3.9	40.0	—	—	—
Service	415	5.4	40.2	319	4.6	39.4	\$579	5.7	41.6
Protective service	551	12.0	42.1	—	—	—	665	5.0	43.1
Firefighting	604	3.9	51.0	—	—	—	604	3.9	51.0
Police and detectives, public service	682	5.3	41.2	—	—	—	682	5.3	41.2
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	552	3.8	40.0	—	—	—	552	3.8	40.0
Correctional institution officers	519	3.7	40.0	—	—	—	519	3.7	40.0
Guards and police, except public service	320	12.4	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	287	9.4	39.1	283	9.6	39.3	—	—	—
Other food service	335	7.2	39.6	332	7.3	39.8	—	—	—
Cooks	306	5.2	38.3	306	5.2	38.3	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	288	8.2	38.5	290	8.3	38.8	—	—	—
Health service	336	3.4	38.2	334	3.5	38.2	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	337	3.8	38.0	337	3.8	38.0	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	377	6.0	39.6	375	6.6	39.9	382	11.4	38.9
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers ...	535	9.1	40.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	374	5.2	39.3	405	4.6	39.9	335	9.0	38.6
Personal service	356	8.7	38.9	334	6.9	40.0	400	17.0	36.6

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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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	\$30,012	2.5	1,999	\$28,786	3.2	2,078	\$32,992	2.8	1,807
All excluding sales	30,347	2.5	1,998	29,169	3.3	2,082	33,054	2.8	1,805
White collar	33,981	2.9	1,939	33,202	4.0	2,092	35,268	3.1	1,686
White collar excluding sales	34,998	2.8	1,931	34,735	4.1	2,102	35,380	3.1	1,682
Professional specialty and technical	40,931	2.6	1,829	42,739	4.3	2,123	39,198	2.4	1,547
Professional specialty	42,790	2.2	1,763	48,410	4.0	2,148	39,391	2.4	1,530
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	53,556	4.7	2,079	53,508	4.9	2,080	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	43,909	6.9	2,291	45,725	7.1	2,367	-	-	-
Registered nurses	36,380	3.5	1,995	37,937	3.6	2,065	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	37,830	2.5	1,391	39,839	20.5	1,708	37,670	2.1	1,366
Elementary school teachers	36,627	1.0	1,358	-	-	-	36,449	.8	1,360
Secondary school teachers	36,623	.9	1,356	-	-	-	36,583	.8	1,363
Vocational and educational counselors	42,493	4.6	1,422	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	44,637	12.5	1,803	-	-	-	43,166	13.4	1,890
Librarians	44,637	12.5	1,803	-	-	-	43,166	13.4	1,890
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	35,255	8.4	2,078	-	-	-	35,088	9.4	2,078
Social workers	35,255	8.4	2,078	-	-	-	35,088	9.4	2,078
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	41,643	4.0	2,038	43,308	4.5	2,084	-	-	-
Technical	33,720	5.3	2,084	33,785	5.6	2,084	32,893	6.8	2,080
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	31,717	5.9	2,080	31,717	5.9	2,080	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	24,961	1.3	2,080	24,955	1.4	2,080	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	28,776	8.5	2,065	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	53,240	4.8	2,099	54,677	6.2	2,122	50,343	6.9	2,052
Executives, administrators, and managers	58,373	5.1	2,106	59,157	6.5	2,134	56,523	6.8	2,038
Administrators and officials, public administration	57,823	17.0	2,077	-	-	-	57,823	17.0	2,077
Financial managers	76,590	15.3	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	39,568	7.5	2,099	39,568	7.5	2,099	-	-	-
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	39,364	8.4	2,111	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	60,873	5.4	2,081	60,895	6.0	2,081	-	-	-
Management related	39,033	5.5	2,080	39,523	7.8	2,080	38,372	7.5	2,080
Construction inspectors	35,951	8.3	2,080	-	-	-	35,951	8.3	2,080
Sales	22,819	7.6	2,025	22,798	7.8	2,022	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	23,452	13.9	1,981	23,452	13.9	1,981	-	-	-
Cashiers	15,664	9.3	2,009	15,242	10.7	1,998	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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									
Administrative support, including clerical									
Secretaries	\$22,218	2.6	2,020	\$22,322	3.3	2,078	\$21,968	3.1	1,881
Receptionists	24,549	6.9	1,988	23,675	9.3	2,074	25,926	5.7	1,852
Records clerks, n.e.c.	16,925	5.3	2,056	16,925	5.3	2,056	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	19,850	7.7	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	22,633	4.6	2,073	22,114	5.3	2,074	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	29,738	17.6	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	18,638	4.6	2,080	18,638	4.6	2,080	—	—	—
General office clerks	29,097	6.2	2,080	—	—	—	30,128	5.4	2,080
Teachers' aides	22,504	3.2	2,056	23,147	3.3	2,077	19,959	6.7	1,972
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12,841	3.7	1,313	—	—	—	12,841	3.7	1,313
	23,231	2.9	2,080	20,719	5.3	2,080	24,235	2.7	2,080
Blue collar	27,154	3.5	2,071	27,248	4.0	2,075	26,483	3.7	2,047
Precision production, craft, and repair									
Industrial machinery repairers	33,049	3.0	2,079	33,731	3.4	2,079	29,763	5.1	2,078
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	34,748	5.7	2,080	34,748	5.7	2,080	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	28,759	8.8	2,072	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricians	30,462	6.0	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	39,702	6.9	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction trades, n.e.c.	29,350	5.1	2,080	29,298	5.4	2,080	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	26,454	10.1	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
	46,509	6.0	2,080	46,278	6.4	2,080	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors									
Packaging and filling machine operators	25,921	7.7	2,080	26,073	7.8	2,080	—	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	34,545	19.2	2,080	34,545	19.2	2,080	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	39,930	15.2	2,080	39,930	15.2	2,080	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	21,238	11.6	2,080	21,238	11.6	2,080	—	—	—
Assemblers	29,341	7.1	2,080	29,341	7.1	2,080	—	—	—
	25,238	23.9	2,080	25,238	23.9	2,080	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving									
Truck drivers	25,221	7.8	2,068	25,707	9.2	2,092	22,883	5.5	1,954
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	28,507	13.9	2,209	28,392	15.4	2,222	—	—	—
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	22,445	5.0	2,080	22,445	5.0	2,080	—	—	—
	25,809	8.2	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers									
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	19,404	6.3	2,047	18,679	7.0	2,042	24,392	7.0	2,080
Construction laborers	17,815	18.9	1,922	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production helpers	17,520	8.7	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers ...	19,694	9.1	2,080	19,627	9.3	2,080	—	—	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	21,193	13.2	2,008	21,193	13.2	2,008	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	17,027	26.6	2,033	17,027	26.6	2,033	—	—	—
	19,347	19.7	2,021	19,347	19.7	2,021	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers —Continued									
Hand packers and packagers	\$24,067	14.6	2,080	\$24,067	14.6	2,080	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	18,460	3.1	2,080	18,765	3.9	2,080	—	—	—
Service	21,262	5.4	2,060	16,508	4.6	2,037	\$29,179	5.7	2,097
Protective service	28,666	12.0	2,192	—	—	—	34,564	5.0	2,243
Firefighting	31,388	3.9	2,651	—	—	—	31,388	3.9	2,651
Police and detectives, public service	35,455	5.3	2,143	—	—	—	35,455	5.3	2,143
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	28,697	3.8	2,080	—	—	—	28,697	3.8	2,080
Correctional institution officers	27,010	3.7	2,080	—	—	—	27,010	3.7	2,080
Guards and police, except public service	16,616	12.4	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	14,512	9.4	1,977	14,458	9.6	2,006	—	—	—
Other food service	16,840	7.2	1,990	16,885	7.3	2,027	—	—	—
Cooks	15,892	5.2	1,992	15,892	5.2	1,992	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	14,789	8.2	1,974	15,084	8.3	2,017	—	—	—
Health service	17,455	3.4	1,988	17,390	3.5	1,984	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	17,548	3.8	1,977	17,548	3.8	1,977	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	19,188	6.0	2,011	19,486	6.6	2,077	18,721	11.4	1,908
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers ...	27,822	9.1	2,111	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	18,795	5.2	1,976	21,047	4.6	2,072	16,159	9.0	1,863
Personal service	17,424	8.7	1,903	17,360	6.9	2,080	17,531	17.0	1,603

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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND 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, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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	\$14.15	2.5	\$12.93	3.1	\$17.98	2.9
All excluding sales	14.40	2.5	13.16	3.2	18.02	2.9
White collar	16.81	3.1	15.05	4.1	20.87	3.1
1	7.12	6.8	7.06	7.0	—	—
2	7.89	3.5	7.77	4.1	8.93	1.2
3	9.35	3.3	9.17	3.7	10.17	5.1
4	10.74	4.1	10.65	4.6	11.34	7.5
5	13.08	4.3	13.65	6.0	11.88	3.8
6	14.32	3.8	13.48	5.0	15.72	3.8
7	16.96	4.8	16.78	4.8	17.22	9.5
8	18.92	8.1	15.99	9.0	24.41	4.8
9	23.99	2.2	22.71	3.5	25.16	2.4
10	30.79	10.0	29.64	4.2	—	—
11	28.32	3.1	27.96	4.0	28.92	4.4
12	33.86	11.9	35.37	14.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	25.20	19.9	26.85	25.4	—	—
White collar excluding sales	17.68	3.2	16.00	4.4	20.98	3.1
1	7.49	9.1	7.42	9.5	—	—
2	8.38	3.4	8.30	3.9	8.92	1.3
3	9.76	3.5	9.57	4.2	10.49	4.6
4	11.08	4.6	11.03	5.3	11.30	7.8
5	12.41	2.8	12.71	3.9	11.88	3.8
6	14.28	3.8	13.40	5.1	15.72	3.8
7	16.63	5.1	16.16	4.6	17.22	9.5
8	18.92	8.1	15.99	9.0	24.41	4.8
9	23.99	2.2	22.71	3.5	25.16	2.4
10	30.79	10.0	29.64	4.2	—	—
11	28.46	3.1	28.21	4.0	28.86	4.5
12	33.86	11.9	35.37	14.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	25.20	19.9	26.85	25.4	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	22.25	3.5	20.02	5.4	25.28	2.5
Professional specialty	24.06	3.5	22.27	6.7	25.67	2.5
5	12.22	5.2	—	—	12.03	5.9
6	16.14	11.9	—	—	16.39	5.4
7	20.26	10.0	16.22	8.9	23.12	10.7
8	19.59	11.4	15.48	13.1	24.49	5.1
9	24.53	2.5	22.51	5.4	25.71	2.1
10	31.18	12.7	—	—	—	—
11	27.11	3.8	27.14	5.1	27.04	5.2
12	33.07	14.6	34.93	18.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	21.07	8.7	20.32	9.5	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	25.76	4.7	25.73	4.9	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.17	11.7	19.31	12.4	—	—
7	15.62	7.5	15.51	9.2	—	—
8	14.52	11.2	14.33	11.5	—	—
Registered nurses	18.33	2.8	18.45	3.0	—	—
7	15.40	8.2	—	—	—	—
8	17.35	2.4	17.34	2.6	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	27.15	2.7	23.16	22.1	27.57	2.2
8	27.35	.9	—	—	—	—
9	26.99	1.8	—	—	26.73	1.3
Elementary school teachers	26.96	1.2	—	—	26.79	1.0
9	26.51	1.5	—	—	26.25	1.1
Secondary school teachers	27.01	1.2	—	—	26.85	1.1
9	26.82	1.5	—	—	26.57	1.3
Teachers, n.e.c.	25.91	31.6	17.90	20.6	—	—
Vocational and educational counselors	29.88	5.3	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	24.75	13.7	—	—	22.84	14.2
Librarians	24.75	13.7	—	—	22.84	14.2
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—

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, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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						
Social, recreation, and religious workers	\$16.96	8.4	–	–	\$16.88	9.4
5	11.99	3.8	–	–	11.99	3.8
6	14.99	3.9	–	–	14.99	3.9
8	15.58	2.7	–	–	15.58	2.7
Social workers	16.96	8.4	–	–	16.88	9.4
5	11.99	3.8	–	–	11.99	3.8
6	14.99	3.9	–	–	14.99	3.9
8	15.58	2.7	–	–	15.58	2.7
Lawyers and judges	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	19.88	4.7	\$20.11	5.2	–	–
Not able to be leveled	17.81	12.4	17.62	15.3	–	–
Technical	16.14	5.0	16.16	5.4	15.81	6.8
4	12.69	6.1	12.69	6.1	–	–
5	12.55	4.4	12.54	4.5	–	–
7	17.01	4.9	17.62	5.1	–	–
8	16.71	8.3	16.44	8.9	–	–
9	22.31	7.2	22.31	7.2	–	–
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.25	5.9	15.25	5.9	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	11.99	1.2	11.99	1.3	–	–
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	13.93	8.6	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	25.37	4.6	25.77	5.9	24.54	6.9
6	16.40	6.8	–	–	–	–
7	17.28	3.5	–	–	–	–
8	19.23	9.2	17.53	2.1	–	–
9	22.15	4.1	23.31	2.7	19.52	8.8
11	29.70	4.1	29.37	5.9	30.09	5.9
12	36.92	6.0	–	–	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	27.73	4.8	27.72	6.2	27.75	6.9
8	19.79	12.0	17.44	2.7	–	–
9	23.14	6.3	24.59	4.6	–	–
11	30.04	4.1	30.00	5.7	30.09	5.9
12	36.92	6.0	–	–	–	–
Administrators and officials, public administration	27.84	17.0	–	–	27.84	17.0
Financial managers	35.62	16.9	–	–	–	–
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	18.85	7.3	18.85	7.3	–	–
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	18.65	7.9	–	–	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	29.25	5.4	29.26	5.9	–	–
9	27.41	3.7	–	–	–	–
11	30.29	8.6	30.29	8.6	–	–
Management related	18.77	5.5	19.00	7.8	18.45	7.5
9	20.70	8.3	20.95	10.0	–	–
Construction inspectors	17.28	8.3	–	–	17.28	8.3
Sales	9.93	6.2	9.89	6.4	–	–
2	6.30	3.6	6.27	3.6	–	–
3	8.15	3.7	8.21	3.9	–	–
5	18.12	16.5	18.12	16.5	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	9.60	10.1	9.60	10.1	–	–
Cashiers	7.09	5.8	6.95	6.4	–	–
2	6.19	3.6	6.19	3.6	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	10.71	2.6	10.38	3.2	11.71	3.0
1	7.49	9.1	7.42	9.5	–	–
2	8.38	3.4	8.30	3.9	8.92	1.3
3	9.79	3.6	9.59	4.4	10.49	4.6
4	10.94	5.0	10.86	5.9	11.30	7.8
5	11.93	2.8	12.01	3.4	11.84	4.8

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, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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						
6	\$13.58	4.1	\$12.89	5.4	\$14.40	3.4
7	14.19	5.1	14.90	8.9	13.45	3.2
Secretaries	12.35	7.2	11.42	9.3	14.00	6.2
3	9.51	11.5	—	—	—	—
4	13.54	9.8	12.52	9.5	—	—
5	13.13	7.1	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	7.85	4.8	7.81	4.9	—	—
Order clerks	10.19	15.4	10.19	15.4	—	—
Library clerks	8.96	5.6	—	—	8.64	4.5
Records clerks, n.e.c.	9.54	7.7	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.63	4.9	10.35	5.5	—	—
3	8.87	6.2	8.34	4.5	—	—
4	11.47	6.7	10.68	5.6	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	14.30	17.6	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.96	4.6	8.96	4.6	—	—
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	13.99	6.2	—	—	14.48	5.4
General office clerks	10.57	4.6	10.68	5.3	10.08	6.3
3	9.93	5.0	10.15	4.6	—	—
4	11.64	6.9	12.05	9.8	10.98	6.1
Teachers' aides	10.27	5.2	—	—	10.27	5.2
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.03	3.0	9.65	5.7	11.65	2.7
4	9.27	5.6	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	12.82	3.4	12.82	3.8	12.79	3.6
1	6.94	5.4	6.91	5.6	—	—
2	9.25	5.9	9.27	6.1	—	—
3	12.13	4.9	12.37	5.3	9.65	5.1
4	12.43	7.4	12.63	8.6	11.42	3.5
5	13.13	4.0	13.32	5.4	12.64	4.6
6	15.45	3.1	15.58	3.1	13.97	4.8
7	16.53	2.8	16.85	3.2	14.85	5.2
8	18.85	9.1	18.47	9.9	—	—
9	22.49	6.6	23.85	5.1	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.90	3.0	16.22	3.4	14.32	5.1
3	10.32	3.9	—	—	—	—
4	11.30	5.7	11.34	6.6	—	—
5	13.79	4.0	13.98	5.6	13.32	2.1
7	16.37	2.8	16.70	3.2	14.88	5.2
8	18.87	8.5	18.42	9.5	—	—
9	22.49	6.6	23.85	5.1	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	16.71	5.7	16.71	5.7	—	—
7	17.12	7.6	17.12	7.6	—	—
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	13.88	8.8	—	—	—	—
7	13.87	9.1	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.65	6.0	—	—	—	—
7	16.07	5.9	—	—	—	—
Electricians	19.09	6.9	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	14.11	5.1	14.09	5.4	—	—
Construction trades, n.e.c.	12.72	10.1	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	22.36	6.0	22.25	6.4	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.50	7.8	12.58	7.9	—	—
1	7.26	7.7	7.21	8.1	—	—
2	8.44	8.2	8.44	8.2	—	—
3	15.28	7.7	15.28	7.7	—	—
4	15.63	10.2	15.63	10.2	—	—
5	11.97	10.9	11.97	10.9	—	—
7	17.83	10.0	17.83	10.0	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	19.20	15.2	19.20	15.2	—	—

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, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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						
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	\$10.21	11.6	\$10.21	11.6	—	—
4	12.07	9.1	12.07	9.1	—	—
Welders and cutters	14.11	7.1	14.11	7.1	—	—
Assemblers	12.13	23.9	12.13	23.9	—	—
Transportation and material moving						
2	12.05	6.0	12.20	7.2	\$11.46	4.6
3	9.01	2.4	8.97	2.5	—	—
4	11.06	11.0	11.25	12.9	—	—
5	10.42	3.2	—	—	11.30	1.7
Truck drivers	12.48	4.4	12.87	5.8	11.82	8.1
3	12.75	10.8	12.61	11.9	—	—
5	11.43	18.0	11.43	18.0	—	—
Bus drivers	13.30	4.1	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.61	3.3	—	—	10.69	3.3
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	10.79	5.0	10.79	5.0	—	—
12.41	8.2	—	—	—	—	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
1	8.95	5.7	8.62	6.2	11.72	7.0
2	6.73	7.3	6.73	7.3	—	—
3	9.86	8.5	9.95	9.0	—	—
4	9.13	4.1	9.08	4.4	—	—
5	10.35	6.9	—	—	—	—
14.82	8.5	—	—	—	—	
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	8.90	13.5	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	8.42	8.7	—	—	—	—
Production helpers	9.47	9.1	9.44	9.3	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.83	12.6	7.83	12.6	—	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	8.38	25.1	8.38	25.1	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.68	18.2	9.68	18.2	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	10.27	8.5	10.27	8.5	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.47	4.5	8.47	5.8	—	—
2	9.02	4.5	—	—	—	—
3	8.73	2.9	8.84	3.3	—	—
Service						
9.06	4.5	7.35	3.5	13.35	5.2	
1	6.48	4.3	6.33	4.4	8.27	2.9
2	7.26	9.5	7.05	10.4	9.89	10.5
3	7.78	5.9	7.68	6.3	8.54	8.5
4	10.02	6.3	10.32	4.8	9.57	13.9
5	12.08	3.0	11.40	6.4	12.35	3.1
6	13.75	3.2	—	—	13.74	3.5
7	12.94	6.0	—	—	13.99	2.7
8	16.64	4.2	—	—	16.64	4.2
Protective service	12.53	12.3	—	—	15.21	5.1
5	12.42	3.0	—	—	12.35	3.1
6	13.73	4.1	—	—	13.73	4.1
7	13.99	2.7	—	—	13.99	2.7
8	16.65	4.8	—	—	16.65	4.8
Firefighting	11.84	4.1	—	—	11.84	4.1
5	11.70	5.7	—	—	11.70	5.7
Police and detectives, public service	16.54	5.0	—	—	16.54	5.0
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	13.80	3.8	—	—	13.80	3.8
Correctional institution officers	12.99	3.7	—	—	12.99	3.7
Food service						
6.92	6.8	6.81	7.2	—	—	
1	6.24	8.1	6.13	8.6	—	—
3	7.52	5.6	7.52	5.6	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.17	23.3	5.17	23.3	—	—

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, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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						
1	\$4.94	24.4	\$4.94	24.4	—	—
Waiters and waitresses						
1	5.17	26.7	5.17	26.7	—	—
1	4.91	31.0	4.91	31.0	—	—
Other food service						
1	7.65	4.5	7.54	4.5	—	—
1	6.87	5.3	6.75	5.3	—	—
2	7.13	14.6	—	—	—	—
3	7.82	4.0	7.82	4.0	—	—
Cooks						
3	7.32	6.9	7.32	6.9	—	—
3	8.21	5.1	8.21	5.1	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation						
3	7.48	5.9	7.48	5.9	—	—
3	7.52	6.4	7.52	6.4	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.						
1	7.20	5.5	6.99	6.4	—	—
1	7.11	5.8	6.87	6.7	—	—
Health service						
2	7.78	6.4	7.80	6.9	—	—
2	7.55	9.8	7.55	9.8	—	—
3	7.75	5.9	7.96	6.0	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants						
3	7.73	7.0	7.78	7.5	—	—
3	7.67	6.5	7.90	6.8	—	—
Cleaning and building service						
1	8.36	8.9	7.89	9.6	\$9.80	10.7
3	6.80	5.9	6.62	5.1	—	—
3	10.07	4.5	—	—	9.52	6.0
4	9.71	11.2	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers						
1	13.18	9.2	—	—	—	—
Maids and housemen						
1	6.74	2.1	6.74	2.1	—	—
1	6.74	2.1	6.74	2.1	—	—
Janitors and cleaners						
3	8.09	10.4	—	—	8.67	8.7
3	9.91	5.5	—	—	8.99	6.4
4	9.70	11.7	—	—	—	—
Personal service						
1	7.97	7.4	7.26	6.5	9.98	12.8
1	5.98	7.6	5.98	7.7	—	—
2	7.75	5.2	—	—	—	—
3	8.21	3.1	8.15	3.2	—	—
4	11.15	14.7	—	—	—	—
Welfare service aides						
1	8.13	12.6	—	—	—	—
Service, n.e.c.						
1	6.40	7.9	6.40	7.9	—	—

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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND 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, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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	\$15.01	2.4	\$13.85	3.1	\$18.26	2.9
All excluding sales	15.19	2.5	14.01	3.1	18.31	2.9
White collar	17.53	2.9	15.87	4.0	20.92	3.2
1	7.63	9.6	7.59	9.9	—	—
2	8.44	4.2	8.34	5.1	8.93	1.2
3	9.38	3.1	9.19	3.5	10.19	5.2
4	11.21	4.2	11.18	4.7	11.35	7.6
5	13.05	4.4	13.68	6.0	11.66	3.7
6	14.34	3.8	13.50	5.1	15.72	3.8
7	16.93	5.0	16.72	5.1	17.22	9.5
8	18.93	8.4	15.86	9.3	24.41	4.8
9	24.12	2.3	22.80	3.7	25.28	2.5
10	30.79	10.0	29.64	4.2	—	—
11	28.32	3.1	27.96	4.0	28.92	4.4
12	33.86	11.9	35.37	14.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	26.23	20.1	28.54	25.8	—	—
White collar excluding sales	18.13	3.0	16.53	4.1	21.03	3.1
2	8.55	4.5	8.47	5.4	8.92	1.3
3	9.80	3.4	9.58	4.2	10.51	4.6
4	11.27	4.7	11.26	5.4	11.31	7.8
5	12.34	2.8	12.71	3.9	11.66	3.7
6	14.30	3.8	13.43	5.1	15.72	3.8
7	16.59	5.2	16.06	4.8	17.22	9.5
8	18.93	8.4	15.86	9.3	24.41	4.8
9	24.12	2.3	22.80	3.7	25.28	2.5
10	30.79	10.0	29.64	4.2	—	—
11	28.46	3.1	28.21	4.0	28.86	4.5
12	33.86	11.9	35.37	14.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	26.23	20.1	28.54	25.8	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	22.38	3.6	20.13	5.6	25.35	2.6
Professional specialty	24.27	3.6	22.54	7.1	25.74	2.5
5	12.22	5.2	—	—	12.03	5.9
6	16.14	11.9	—	—	16.39	5.4
7	20.48	10.8	—	—	23.12	10.7
8	19.63	11.9	15.21	13.6	24.49	5.1
9	24.72	2.6	22.66	5.8	25.85	2.2
10	31.18	12.7	—	—	—	—
11	27.11	3.8	27.14	5.1	27.04	5.2
12	33.07	14.6	34.93	18.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	22.23	8.0	—	—	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	25.76	4.7	25.73	4.9	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.17	13.0	19.32	13.9	—	—
7	14.94	8.2	—	—	—	—
8	14.23	11.2	14.00	11.3	—	—
Registered nurses	18.23	3.3	18.37	3.5	—	—
8	17.20	2.5	17.17	2.7	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	27.19	2.8	23.33	23.6	27.57	2.2
8	27.49	.8	—	—	—	—
9	27.01	1.8	—	—	26.73	1.3
Elementary school teachers	26.96	1.2	—	—	26.79	1.0
9	26.51	1.5	—	—	26.25	1.1
Secondary school teachers	27.01	1.2	—	—	26.85	1.1
9	26.82	1.5	—	—	26.57	1.3
Vocational and educational counselors	29.88	5.3	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	24.75	13.7	—	—	22.84	14.2
Librarians	24.75	13.7	—	—	22.84	14.2
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.96	8.4	—	—	16.88	9.4
5	11.99	3.8	—	—	11.99	3.8
6	14.99	3.9	—	—	14.99	3.9

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, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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						
Social, recreation, and religious workers —Continued						
8	\$15.58	2.7	—	—	\$15.58	2.7
Social workers	16.96	8.4	—	—	16.88	9.4
5	11.99	3.8	—	—	11.99	3.8
6	14.99	3.9	—	—	14.99	3.9
8	15.58	2.7	—	—	15.58	2.7
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	20.44	4.0	\$20.78	4.5	—	—
Technical	16.18	5.1	16.21	5.4	15.81	6.8
4	12.72	6.3	12.72	6.3	—	—
5	12.55	4.4	12.54	4.5	—	—
6	12.19	3.2	—	—	—	—
7	17.01	4.9	17.62	5.1	—	—
8	16.71	8.3	16.44	8.9	—	—
9	22.31	7.2	22.31	7.2	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.25	5.9	15.25	5.9	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	12.00	1.3	12.00	1.4	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	13.93	8.6	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	25.37	4.6	25.77	5.9	24.53	6.9
6	16.40	6.8	—	—	—	—
7	17.28	3.5	—	—	—	—
8	19.23	9.2	17.53	2.1	—	—
9	22.15	4.1	23.31	2.7	19.52	8.8
11	29.70	4.1	29.37	5.9	30.09	5.9
12	36.92	6.0	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	27.72	4.8	27.72	6.2	27.73	6.9
8	19.79	12.0	17.44	2.7	—	—
9	23.14	6.3	24.59	4.6	—	—
11	30.04	4.1	30.00	5.7	30.09	5.9
12	36.92	6.0	—	—	—	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	27.84	17.0	—	—	27.84	17.0
Financial managers	35.62	16.9	—	—	—	—
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	18.85	7.3	18.85	7.3	—	—
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	18.65	7.9	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	29.25	5.4	29.26	5.9	—	—
9	27.41	3.7	—	—	—	—
11	30.29	8.6	30.29	8.6	—	—
Management related	18.77	5.5	19.00	7.8	18.45	7.5
9	20.70	8.3	20.95	10.0	—	—
Construction inspectors	17.28	8.3	—	—	17.28	8.3
Sales	11.27	7.3	11.27	7.5	—	—
3	8.20	3.8	8.26	3.9	—	—
4	10.89	8.4	—	—	—	—
5	18.61	16.4	18.61	16.4	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	11.84	14.0	11.84	14.0	—	—
Cashiers	7.80	8.0	7.63	9.2	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.00	2.6	10.74	3.3	11.68	3.0
2	8.55	4.5	8.47	5.4	8.92	1.3
3	9.83	3.6	9.61	4.4	10.51	4.6
4	11.15	5.1	11.11	6.0	11.31	7.8
5	11.81	2.7	12.01	3.4	11.56	4.7
6	13.58	4.1	12.89	5.4	14.40	3.4
7	14.19	5.1	14.90	8.9	13.45	3.2
Secretaries	12.35	7.2	11.42	9.3	14.00	6.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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						
3	\$9.51	11.5	—	—	—	—
4	13.54	9.8	\$12.52	9.5	—	—
5	13.13	7.1	—	—	—	—
Receptionists	8.23	6.1	8.23	6.1	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	9.54	7.7	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.92	4.6	10.66	5.3	—	—
3	9.16	6.7	8.51	5.6	—	—
4	11.47	6.7	10.68	5.6	—	—
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	14.30	17.6	—	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.96	4.6	8.96	4.6	—	—
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	13.99	6.2	—	—	\$14.48	5.4
General office clerks	10.94	3.2	11.14	3.3	10.12	6.4
3	9.96	5.1	10.20	4.6	—	—
4	11.64	6.9	12.05	9.8	10.98	6.1
Teachers' aides	9.78	2.2	—	—	9.78	2.2
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.17	2.9	9.96	5.3	11.65	2.7
Blue collar	13.11	3.3	13.13	3.8	12.94	3.7
1	7.17	6.2	7.15	6.5	—	—
2	9.36	6.3	9.38	6.6	—	—
3	12.48	5.3	12.72	5.5	9.18	3.9
4	12.37	7.2	12.53	8.3	11.45	3.7
5	13.19	4.1	13.32	5.4	12.83	4.5
6	15.45	3.1	15.58	3.1	13.97	4.8
7	16.53	2.8	16.85	3.2	14.85	5.2
8	18.85	9.1	18.47	9.9	—	—
9	22.49	6.6	23.85	5.1	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.90	3.0	16.22	3.4	14.32	5.1
3	10.32	3.9	—	—	—	—
4	11.30	5.7	11.34	6.6	—	—
5	13.79	4.0	13.98	5.6	13.32	2.1
7	16.37	2.8	16.70	3.2	14.88	5.2
8	18.87	8.5	18.42	9.5	—	—
9	22.49	6.6	23.85	5.1	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	16.71	5.7	16.71	5.7	—	—
7	17.12	7.6	17.12	7.6	—	—
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	13.88	8.8	—	—	—	—
7	13.87	9.1	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.65	6.0	—	—	—	—
7	16.07	5.9	—	—	—	—
Electricians	19.09	6.9	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	14.11	5.1	14.09	5.4	—	—
Construction trades, n.e.c.	12.72	10.1	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	22.36	6.0	22.25	6.4	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.46	7.7	12.54	7.8	—	—
1	7.26	7.7	7.21	8.1	—	—
2	8.44	8.2	8.44	8.2	—	—
3	15.28	7.7	15.28	7.7	—	—
4	15.48	10.1	15.48	10.1	—	—
5	11.97	10.9	11.97	10.9	—	—
7	17.83	10.0	17.83	10.0	—	—
Packaging and filling machine operators	16.61	19.2	16.61	19.2	—	—
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	19.20	15.2	19.20	15.2	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.21	11.6	10.21	11.6	—	—
4	12.07	9.1	12.07	9.1	—	—
Welders and cutters	14.11	7.1	14.11	7.1	—	—
Assemblers	12.13	23.9	12.13	23.9	—	—

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, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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						
Transportation and material moving	\$12.19	6.2	\$12.29	7.3	\$11.71	5.4
2	9.01	2.5	8.97	2.5	—	—
3	11.59	12.7	11.81	12.9	—	—
4	10.40	3.2	—	—	—	—
5	12.60	4.5	12.87	5.8	12.07	8.4
Truck drivers	12.90	10.8	12.78	12.0	—	—
5	13.30	4.1	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	10.79	5.0	10.79	5.0	—	—
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	12.41	8.2	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.48	5.9	9.15	6.6	11.73	7.0
1	7.09	9.5	7.09	9.6	—	—
2	10.20	9.5	10.34	10.1	—	—
3	9.32	3.3	9.28	3.4	—	—
4	10.35	6.9	—	—	—	—
5	14.82	8.5	—	—	—	—
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	9.27	16.1	—	—	—	—
Construction laborers	8.42	8.7	—	—	—	—
Production helpers	9.47	9.1	9.44	9.3	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	10.56	11.5	10.56	11.5	—	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	8.38	25.1	8.38	25.1	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.57	18.8	9.57	18.8	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	11.57	14.6	11.57	14.6	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.88	3.1	9.02	3.9	—	—
2	9.02	4.5	—	—	—	—
3	8.73	2.9	8.84	3.3	—	—
Service	10.32	5.1	8.10	4.4	13.91	5.1
1	6.66	6.3	6.47	6.6	—	—
2	8.40	9.0	8.10	10.3	10.15	10.2
3	8.27	7.0	8.11	7.4	9.54	6.1
4	10.19	6.4	10.54	4.4	9.65	14.8
5	12.08	3.0	11.40	6.4	12.35	3.1
6	13.75	3.2	—	—	13.74	3.5
7	12.94	6.0	—	—	13.99	2.7
8	16.64	4.2	—	—	16.64	4.2
Protective service	13.08	11.0	—	—	15.41	5.0
5	12.42	3.0	—	—	12.35	3.1
6	13.73	4.1	—	—	13.73	4.1
7	13.99	2.7	—	—	13.99	2.7
8	16.65	4.8	—	—	16.65	4.8
Firefighting	11.84	4.1	—	—	11.84	4.1
5	11.70	5.7	—	—	11.70	5.7
Police and detectives, public service	16.54	5.0	—	—	16.54	5.0
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	13.80	3.8	—	—	13.80	3.8
Correctional institution officers	12.99	3.7	—	—	12.99	3.7
Guards and police, except public service	7.99	12.4	—	—	—	—
Food service	7.34	8.5	7.21	8.6	—	—
1	5.79	11.3	5.79	11.3	—	—
3	8.69	2.1	8.69	2.1	—	—
Other food service	8.46	7.0	8.33	6.9	—	—
1	6.99	7.5	6.99	7.5	—	—
3	8.69	2.1	8.69	2.1	—	—
Cooks	7.98	6.3	7.98	6.3	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.49	7.9	7.48	8.1	—	—
Health service	8.78	1.8	8.76	1.9	—	—
3	8.52	1.7	8.52	1.7	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.87	1.7	8.87	1.7	—	—
Cleaning and building service	9.54	5.8	9.38	6.4	9.81	10.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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						
1	\$7.69	4.9	\$7.47	5.3	—	—
3	10.08	4.5	—	—	\$9.54	6.1
4	9.71	11.2	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers						
	13.18	9.2	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners						
1	9.51	4.8	10.16	4.5	8.67	8.7
3	8.35	6.6	8.26	10.7	—	—
4	9.94	5.5	—	—	—	—
4	9.70	11.7	—	—	—	—
Personal service	9.16	8.4	8.35	6.9	10.94	12.0

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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND 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, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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	\$7.48	3.7	\$7.28	3.7	\$10.02	11.4
All excluding sales	7.63	4.2	7.41	4.2	10.02	11.4
White collar	8.99	5.4	8.68	4.9	16.37	8.8
1	6.33	2.3	6.25	2.1	—	—
2	6.96	6.2	6.96	6.2	—	—
3	8.94	10.1	8.96	10.3	—	—
4	7.58	3.6	7.55	3.7	—	—
8	18.69	2.8	18.69	2.8	—	—
9	20.13	3.2	20.73	3.3	—	—
White collar excluding sales	10.49	8.7	10.09	8.2	16.37	8.8
1	6.29	2.4	—	—	—	—
3	9.36	11.6	—	—	—	—
8	18.69	2.8	18.69	2.8	—	—
9	20.13	3.2	20.73	3.3	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	17.77	5.2	17.62	6.0	—	—
Professional specialty	18.28	5.1	18.20	6.0	—	—
8	18.69	2.8	18.69	2.8	—	—
9	20.13	3.2	20.73	3.3	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.20	2.6	19.20	2.6	—	—
9	20.34	3.6	20.34	3.6	—	—
Registered nurses	18.86	2.0	18.86	2.0	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	6.57	3.3	6.57	3.3	—	—
2	6.02	2.8	6.02	2.8	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.04	4.8	7.04	4.8	—	—
Cashiers	6.34	5.0	6.34	5.0	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	8.22	4.4	7.99	3.9	—	—
1	6.29	2.4	—	—	—	—
3	9.36	11.6	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	7.55	8.7	7.07	8.7	10.49	4.3
1	5.90	5.2	5.90	5.2	—	—
3	8.81	11.5	8.08	13.9	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	9.71	6.6	—	—	10.52	4.3
3	9.40	11.0	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers	10.43	4.3	—	—	10.55	4.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.64	7.6	6.64	7.5	—	—
1	5.90	5.2	5.90	5.2	—	—
Service	6.35	4.4	6.27	4.8	7.32	5.1
1	6.31	4.8	6.22	4.8	—	—
2	6.32	12.2	6.31	12.4	—	—
3	6.37	3.7	6.36	4.3	—	—
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.44	9.5	6.34	10.3	—	—
1	6.80	8.9	6.61	10.4	—	—
2	6.18	22.3	6.18	22.3	—	—
3	5.98	6.8	5.98	6.8	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	6.56	21.4	6.56	21.4	—	—

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, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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						
Waiters and waitresses	\$6.74	23.8	\$6.74	23.8	—	—
Other food service	6.36	4.5	6.16	3.7	—	—
1	6.68	4.9	6.31	3.7	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.41	3.0	6.41	3.0	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.87	7.1	6.06	2.8	—	—
1	6.87	7.1	6.06	2.8	—	—
Health service	6.49	4.1	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.48	4.1	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	6.22	6.2	5.94	7.7	—	—
1	5.72	10.5	5.71	10.7	—	—

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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND 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, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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	\$15.01	\$7.48	\$14.90	\$14.06	\$14.18	\$12.72
All excluding sales	15.19	7.63	14.90	14.33	14.40	—
White collar	17.53	8.99	—	16.79	16.97	11.87
White-collar excluding sales	18.13	10.49	—	17.66	17.68	—
Professional specialty and technical	22.38	17.77	—	22.24	22.25	—
Professional specialty	24.27	18.28	—	24.06	24.06	—
Technical	16.18	—	—	16.07	16.14	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	25.37	—	—	25.37	25.37	—
Sales	11.27	6.57	—	9.93	9.22	11.87
Administrative support, including clerical	11.00	8.22	—	10.51	10.71	—
Blue collar	13.11	7.55	14.75	11.91	12.78	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.90	—	—	16.18	15.87	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.46	—	16.61	9.84	12.37	—
Transportation and material moving	12.19	9.71	12.42	11.94	12.04	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.48	6.64	9.90	8.75	8.86	—
Service	10.32	6.35	—	9.05	9.06	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	2.4	3.7	4.4	2.7	2.5	13.0
All excluding sales	2.5	4.2	4.4	2.7	2.5	—
White collar	2.9	5.4	—	3.2	3.2	10.3
White-collar excluding sales	3.0	8.7	—	3.3	3.2	—
Professional specialty and technical	3.6	5.2	—	3.5	3.5	—
Professional specialty	3.6	5.1	—	3.5	3.5	—
Technical	5.1	—	—	5.1	5.0	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.6	—	—	4.6	4.6	—
Sales	7.3	3.3	—	6.2	7.5	10.3
Administrative support, including clerical	2.6	4.4	—	2.1	2.6	—
Blue collar	3.3	8.7	4.5	4.3	3.4	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.0	—	—	3.8	3.0	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.7	—	7.6	8.7	7.8	—
Transportation and material moving	6.2	6.6	5.8	7.9	6.3	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.9	7.6	5.5	6.9	5.8	—
Service	5.1	4.4	—	4.5	4.5	—

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

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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND 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, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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	\$12.93	\$15.14	-	-	\$15.67	-	-	-	-	-
All excluding sales	13.16	15.10	-	-	15.64	-	-	-	-	-
White collar	15.05	20.24	-	-	20.73	-	-	-	-	-
White-collar excluding sales	16.00	20.26	-	-	20.77	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	20.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty	22.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	16.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	25.77	28.95	-	-	28.95	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	9.89	19.71	-	-	19.71	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	10.38	13.13	-	-	13.29	-	-	-	-	-
Blue collar	12.82	13.64	-	-	13.98	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.22	16.22	-	-	16.26	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.58	13.64	-	-	13.64	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	12.20	11.47	-	-	12.35	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.62	9.33	-	-	9.85	-	-	-	-	-
Service	7.35	11.99	-	-	11.99	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	3.1	3.4	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-
All excluding sales	3.2	3.4	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-
White collar	4.1	5.2	-	-	5.2	-	-	-	-	-
White-collar excluding sales	4.4	5.4	-	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.9	8.0	-	-	8.0	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	6.4	5.6	-	-	5.6	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	3.2	7.3	-	-	7.0	-	-	-	-	-
Blue collar	3.8	3.4	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.4	3.4	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.9	6.7	-	-	6.7	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	7.2	5.5	-	-	5.9	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.2	6.5	-	-	7.7	-	-	-	-	-
Service	3.5	12.4	-	-	12.4	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

³ 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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND 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, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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	\$12.93	\$11.15	\$13.42	\$11.75	\$15.18
All excluding sales	13.16	11.38	13.61	11.95	15.21
White collar	15.05	13.35	15.40	14.91	15.75
White-collar excluding sales	16.00	15.70	16.04	16.46	15.80
Professional specialty and technical	20.02	24.19	19.62	23.00	18.62
Professional specialty	22.27	27.55	21.89	27.42	20.31
Technical	16.16	21.14	15.46	15.39	15.48
Executive, administrative, and managerial	25.77	21.11	26.55	27.77	24.62
Sales	9.89	9.82	9.94	9.78	—
Administrative support, including clerical	10.38	10.26	10.40	9.65	10.96
Blue collar	12.82	12.04	13.04	10.95	15.31
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.22	15.20	16.44	16.55	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.58	11.26	12.73	8.63	16.97
Transportation and material moving	12.20	13.27	11.56	11.51	11.65
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.62	8.78	8.55	8.26	9.32
Service	7.35	6.72	7.67	7.41	8.70
Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All occupations	3.1	7.2	3.5	6.1	3.7
All excluding sales	3.2	7.3	3.6	6.4	3.7
White collar	4.1	10.1	4.6	8.0	5.7
White-collar excluding sales	4.4	10.7	4.8	8.7	5.8
Professional specialty and technical	5.4	8.0	5.7	10.4	5.4
Professional specialty	6.7	7.0	7.0	9.9	7.0
Technical	5.4	12.1	5.3	16.3	4.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.9	8.2	6.5	8.6	8.5
Sales	6.4	10.6	9.4	9.8	—
Administrative support, including clerical	3.2	8.0	3.5	3.6	5.5
Blue collar	3.8	8.6	4.4	7.1	3.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.4	4.6	3.8	7.5	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.9	8.2	8.7	8.8	4.2
Transportation and material moving	7.2	13.1	5.6	6.8	9.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.2	10.6	7.8	10.6	1.9
Service	3.5	7.6	4.5	5.2	5.2

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

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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND 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 jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 2000

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$6.52	\$8.73	\$12.19	\$17.76	\$26.10
All excluding sales	6.75	8.93	12.47	18.27	26.19
White collar	7.88	9.80	13.95	23.34	28.25
White collar excluding sales	8.62	10.25	15.53	24.90	28.44
Professional specialty and technical	12.05	16.84	22.33	26.37	29.99
Professional specialty	14.98	19.00	25.23	27.05	32.14
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	19.00	22.33	25.33	26.33	34.46
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	10.80	14.94	18.54	19.50	24.80
Registered nurses	15.76	16.84	18.64	19.35	20.21
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	23.53	26.19	26.37	27.90	29.99
Elementary school teachers	25.23	26.19	26.19	27.89	29.61
Secondary school teachers	24.94	25.94	26.37	28.44	29.72
Teachers, n.e.c.	9.86	9.86	21.82	28.28	58.46
Vocational and educational counselors	27.80	27.80	27.80	32.14	36.45
Librarians, archivists, and curators	12.71	13.88	26.10	30.27	30.27
Librarians	12.71	13.88	26.10	30.27	30.27
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.56	14.28	15.22	17.72	24.59
Social workers	13.56	14.28	15.22	17.72	24.59
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	16.63	18.27	19.63	22.67	23.00
Technical	10.84	12.19	15.13	19.83	23.34
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians Licensed practical nurses	7.77	10.25	15.13	21.06	21.06
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	11.50	11.50	12.05	12.40	12.90
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	8.57	10.18	14.05	17.96	18.04
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.63	17.84	25.00	28.93	37.49
Executives, administrators, and managers	16.18	21.73	27.47	31.02	37.50
Administrators and officials, public administration Financial managers	17.21	17.21	32.33	37.49	37.49
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	23.75	23.75	31.02	42.06	65.48
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	13.19	15.63	18.27	22.21	23.41
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	15.94	16.18	16.18	21.73	22.92
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	20.67	27.47	28.85	32.64	37.50
Management related	13.47	16.52	17.19	21.81	26.17
Construction inspectors	11.85	16.24	19.02	19.07	19.07
Sales	5.88	6.42	8.05	12.71	16.78
Sales workers, other commodities	6.42	6.42	7.79	11.94	12.41
Cashiers	5.63	5.87	6.36	7.62	8.73
Administrative support, including clerical	7.75	8.62	10.00	12.02	14.54
Secretaries	7.96	10.05	12.02	14.74	16.84
Receptionists	6.32	7.24	7.50	9.10	9.60
Order clerks	8.02	8.04	8.62	10.20	19.10
Library clerks	7.90	7.90	9.09	9.09	12.09
Records clerks, n.e.c.	7.75	7.75	9.00	10.50	12.29
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks Payroll and timekeeping clerks	7.75	8.85	10.10	12.39	13.89
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.25	10.57	12.02	19.25	19.25
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	7.01	7.01	9.59	9.75	9.86
General office clerks	10.98	11.89	15.53	15.53	16.18
Teachers' aides	7.48	8.94	10.87	11.45	13.01
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.03	9.08	9.83	10.14	10.75
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.85	10.83	10.83	12.55	12.55
Blue collar	7.00	9.08	12.98	15.26	20.59
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.45	13.66	14.97	17.01	22.29
Industrial machinery repairers	13.94	14.75	14.75	18.04	22.79
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	10.91	10.91	13.91	15.95	16.74
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	12.98	12.98	14.97	14.97	17.76
Electricians	14.28	17.01	17.01	22.12	24.43

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar –Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair –Continued					
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	\$10.53	\$13.91	\$14.89	\$14.89	\$14.89
Construction trades, n.e.c.	8.97	10.01	14.54	14.54	14.54
Supervisors, production	15.67	21.42	22.29	23.96	29.27
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	6.45	7.94	11.44	15.37	21.80
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	8.75	10.10	21.92	22.14	31.92
Welders and cutters	6.45	7.36	8.28	13.93	14.32
Assemblers	9.43	14.00	15.37	15.37	15.37
.....	5.84	5.84	9.00	20.61	22.04
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	8.85	9.46	11.10	13.91	17.69
Bus drivers	7.75	9.46	13.00	15.94	17.69
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	8.71	9.30	11.09	11.68	11.68
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	8.85	9.46	10.18	10.71	13.91
.....	9.08	10.34	11.50	13.91	13.91
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	5.25	6.90	8.90	9.74	14.50
Construction laborers	6.36	6.36	7.00	12.00	12.10
Production helpers	7.46	7.46	7.46	8.11	10.88
Stock handlers and baggers	6.90	8.90	9.23	9.41	15.09
Machine feeders and offbearers	5.25	5.25	6.48	9.08	12.10
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	3.68	3.68	9.23	10.62	14.50
Hand packers and packagers	5.30	6.85	9.23	12.39	17.15
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.06	7.68	9.01	13.47	15.80
.....	5.50	7.23	8.78	9.74	10.12
Service					
Protective service	5.75	6.21	8.29	10.69	14.43
Firefighting	6.52	8.61	12.65	14.93	18.76
Police and detectives, public service	10.37	10.56	11.60	13.13	13.13
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	12.30	14.22	15.15	18.76	20.16
Correctional institution officers	12.83	13.13	13.13	14.59	15.75
Food service	11.92	12.26	12.65	14.51	14.51
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.26	5.50	6.75	8.75	10.25
Waiters and waitresses	2.22	2.25	2.41	9.50	10.25
Other food service	2.22	2.25	2.40	9.50	10.25
Cooks	5.64	6.11	7.13	8.75	10.66
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.64	6.75	6.83	8.00	9.12
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.11	6.38	7.13	8.75	8.75
Health service	5.50	6.06	7.17	8.23	8.99
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.16	6.16	8.39	9.00	9.22
Cleaning and building service	6.16	6.16	8.39	9.07	9.22
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	6.00	6.00	7.00	10.50	12.04
Maids and housemen	9.70	10.63	13.88	16.56	16.56
Janitors and cleaners	6.43	6.55	7.00	7.00	7.00
Personal service	6.00	6.00	6.86	10.50	11.88
Welfare service aides	5.83	6.75	7.38	8.74	13.31
Service, n.e.c.	5.15	5.88	8.94	9.58	9.94
.....	2.92	6.03	6.75	7.47	8.29

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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND 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 jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 2000

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$6.22	\$8.00	\$10.75	\$15.70	\$22.21
All excluding sales	6.36	8.28	10.88	16.08	22.29
White collar	7.50	8.92	12.05	19.35	26.33
White collar excluding sales	8.02	9.80	12.89	19.85	27.50
Professional specialty and technical	10.80	13.22	19.35	24.12	28.55
Professional specialty	10.80	17.43	21.41	25.33	32.52
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	19.00	22.33	25.33	26.33	34.46
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	10.80	14.94	18.58	20.20	25.93
Registered nurses	14.94	16.84	18.64	19.36	20.21
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	9.86	9.86	21.87	29.13	39.49
Teachers, n.e.c.	9.86	9.86	21.82	21.87	28.28
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	16.63	19.63	19.63	22.67	23.00
Technical	10.84	12.05	15.00	19.83	23.34
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	7.77	10.25	15.13	21.06	21.06
Licensed practical nurses	11.50	11.50	12.05	12.40	12.90
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.63	18.27	23.95	28.93	37.50
Executives, administrators, and managers	16.08	20.67	28.05	29.80	37.53
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	13.19	15.63	18.27	22.21	23.41
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	18.38	23.50	28.93	32.64	37.50
Management related	13.47	14.11	16.80	23.95	27.29
Sales	5.88	6.40	8.05	12.71	16.78
Sales workers, other commodities	6.42	6.42	7.79	11.94	12.41
Cashiers	5.63	5.87	6.36	7.62	8.73
Administrative support, including clerical	7.63	8.25	9.80	11.41	14.00
Secretaries	7.96	7.96	10.33	14.26	16.50
Receptionists	6.32	7.24	7.50	9.00	9.60
Order clerks	8.02	8.04	8.62	10.20	19.10
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	7.75	8.00	9.99	12.39	13.89
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	7.01	7.01	9.59	9.75	9.86
General office clerks	7.48	9.27	11.20	11.45	13.01
Administrative support, n.e.c.	7.05	8.85	9.64	11.16	11.16
Blue collar	6.80	9.00	13.00	15.33	20.61
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.51	14.28	15.10	17.01	22.29
Industrial machinery repairers	13.94	14.75	14.75	18.04	22.79
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	10.53	13.91	14.89	14.89	14.89
Supervisors, production	15.67	21.42	22.29	22.29	29.27
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.45	7.61	11.73	15.37	21.80
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	8.75	10.10	21.92	22.14	31.92
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	6.45	7.36	8.28	13.93	14.32
Welders and cutters	9.43	14.00	15.37	15.37	15.37
Assemblers	5.84	5.84	9.00	20.61	22.04
Transportation and material moving	8.75	9.46	11.60	13.91	17.69
Truck drivers	7.75	9.46	13.00	17.69	17.69
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	8.85	9.46	10.18	10.71	13.91
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.25	6.80	8.71	9.51	13.47
Production helpers	6.90	8.90	9.23	9.41	15.09
Stock handlers and baggers	5.25	5.25	6.48	9.08	12.10
Machine feeders and offbearers	3.68	3.68	9.23	10.62	14.50
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	5.30	6.85	9.23	12.39	17.15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-2. **Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 2000 — Continued**

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar –Continued					
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
–Continued					
Hand packers and packagers	\$7.06	\$7.68	\$9.01	\$13.47	\$15.80
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	5.50	7.17	9.00	9.74	10.12
Service	5.50	6.00	6.75	8.78	10.40
Protective service	–	–	–	–	–
Food service	2.26	5.50	6.75	8.75	10.25
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.22	2.25	2.41	9.50	10.25
Waiters and waitresses	2.22	2.25	2.40	9.50	10.25
Other food service	5.64	6.10	6.83	8.75	10.40
Cooks	5.64	6.75	6.83	8.00	9.12
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.11	6.38	7.13	8.75	8.75
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.50	6.00	6.58	8.23	8.99
Health service	6.16	6.16	8.46	9.00	9.22
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.16	6.16	8.46	9.07	9.22
Cleaning and building service	6.00	6.00	6.60	9.70	11.88
Maids and housemen	6.43	6.55	7.00	7.00	7.00
Personal service	5.83	6.52	7.08	8.09	9.58
Service, n.e.c.	2.92	6.03	6.75	7.47	8.29

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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND 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 jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 2000

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$9.08	\$11.68	\$15.11	\$26.17	\$27.90
All excluding sales	9.09	11.71	15.15	26.17	27.90
White collar	10.14	12.72	21.89	26.97	29.87
White collar excluding sales	10.25	12.81	21.89	26.97	29.87
Professional specialty and technical	16.41	21.89	26.19	27.89	30.70
Professional specialty	18.24	23.90	26.19	27.89	30.70
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	25.23	26.19	26.37	27.89	29.87
Elementary school teachers	25.23	26.19	26.19	27.89	29.61
Secondary school teachers	24.94	25.94	26.37	28.44	28.44
Librarians, archivists, and curators	12.71	13.88	26.10	26.10	30.27
Librarians	12.71	13.88	26.10	26.10	30.27
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.27	14.28	15.22	17.96	24.59
Social workers	13.27	14.28	15.22	17.96	24.59
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	11.80	13.61	16.59	16.59	21.33
Executive, administrative, and managerial	17.19	17.21	26.17	30.51	33.69
Executives, administrators, and managers	17.21	25.54	26.79	32.33	37.49
Administrators and officials, public administration	17.21	17.21	32.33	37.49	37.49
Management related	11.85	17.19	19.02	19.07	26.17
Construction inspectors	11.85	16.24	19.02	19.07	19.07
Sales	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	8.95	9.83	10.87	12.81	14.88
Secretaries	11.90	12.02	13.96	14.74	18.29
Library clerks	7.90	7.90	9.09	9.09	9.09
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	11.89	12.72	15.53	16.18	16.18
General office clerks	8.50	8.58	9.11	10.87	13.48
Teachers' aides	9.03	9.08	9.83	10.14	10.75
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.83	10.83	10.83	12.55	12.55
Blue collar	8.97	10.34	12.96	14.36	17.19
Precision production, craft, and repair	10.01	12.96	13.91	16.15	18.91
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	9.53	10.28	11.10	11.79	15.94
Bus drivers	9.12	9.30	11.09	11.68	11.68
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.78	8.78	12.96	13.07	14.99
Service	8.09	10.25	13.01	15.15	19.44
Protective service	11.16	12.65	14.22	17.38	20.16
Firefighting	10.37	10.56	11.60	13.13	13.13
Police and detectives, public service	12.30	14.22	15.15	18.76	20.16
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	12.83	13.13	13.13	14.59	15.75
Correctional institution officers	11.92	12.26	12.65	14.51	14.51
Food service	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	—	—	—	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 2000
— Continued

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service —Continued					
Cleaning and building service	\$5.68	\$8.18	\$8.68	\$11.47	\$16.56
Janitors and cleaners	5.68	7.76	8.67	8.78	12.04
Personal service	7.00	7.38	8.74	13.31	13.31

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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND 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 jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 2000

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.61	\$9.25	\$13.00	\$18.78	\$26.19
All excluding sales	7.75	9.46	13.13	19.00	26.33
White collar	8.62	10.20	14.98	24.59	28.44
White collar excluding sales	8.95	10.80	16.18	25.33	28.55
Professional specialty and technical	12.05	16.84	22.45	26.37	30.10
Professional specialty	15.02	19.35	25.33	27.58	32.14
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	19.00	22.33	25.33	26.33	34.46
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	10.80	11.17	17.68	20.20	26.08
Registered nurses	14.94	16.84	18.64	19.35	20.21
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	23.90	26.19	26.37	27.90	29.99
Elementary school teachers	25.23	26.19	26.19	27.89	29.61
Secondary school teachers	24.94	25.94	26.37	28.44	29.72
Vocational and educational counselors	27.80	27.80	27.80	32.14	36.45
Librarians, archivists, and curators	12.71	13.88	26.10	30.27	30.27
Librarians	12.71	13.88	26.10	30.27	30.27
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.56	14.28	15.22	17.72	24.59
Social workers	13.56	14.28	15.22	17.72	24.59
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	16.63	18.71	19.63	22.67	23.00
Technical	10.84	12.34	15.13	19.83	23.34
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	7.77	10.25	15.13	21.06	21.06
Licensed practical nurses	11.50	11.50	12.05	12.40	12.90
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	8.57	10.18	14.05	17.96	18.04
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15.63	17.84	25.00	28.93	37.49
Executives, administrators, and managers	16.18	21.73	27.47	31.02	37.50
Administrators and officials, public administration	17.21	17.21	32.33	37.49	37.49
Financial managers	23.75	23.75	31.02	42.06	65.48
Managers, food servicing and lodging establishments	13.19	15.63	18.27	22.21	23.41
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	15.94	16.18	16.18	21.73	22.92
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	20.67	27.47	28.85	32.64	37.50
Management related	13.47	16.52	17.19	21.81	26.17
Construction inspectors	11.85	16.24	19.02	19.07	19.07
Sales	6.56	7.62	8.92	12.72	17.85
Sales workers, other commodities	7.79	7.79	11.94	11.94	22.05
Cashiers	5.75	6.56	7.47	8.05	12.53
Administrative support, including clerical	7.96	9.03	10.20	12.39	14.74
Secretaries	7.96	10.05	12.02	14.74	16.84
Receptionists	7.24	7.24	7.90	9.10	9.60
Records clerks, n.e.c.	7.75	7.75	9.00	10.50	12.29
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	8.00	9.17	10.82	12.44	13.89
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	8.25	10.57	12.02	19.25	19.25
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	7.01	7.01	9.59	9.75	9.86
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	10.98	11.89	15.53	15.53	16.18
General office clerks	8.50	9.27	11.20	11.45	13.48
Teachers' aides	8.88	9.08	9.83	10.14	10.75
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.85	10.83	10.83	12.55	12.55
Blue collar	7.46	9.33	13.04	15.33	20.59
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.45	13.66	14.97	17.01	22.29
Industrial machinery repairers	13.94	14.75	14.75	18.04	22.79
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	10.91	10.91	13.91	15.95	16.74
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	12.98	12.98	14.97	14.97	17.76
Electricians	14.28	17.01	17.01	22.12	24.43
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	10.53	13.91	14.89	14.89	14.89
Construction trades, n.e.c.	8.97	10.01	14.54	14.54	14.54
Supervisors, production	15.67	21.42	22.29	23.96	29.27

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar –Continued					
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	\$6.45	\$7.94	\$11.41	\$15.37	\$21.80
Packaging and filling machine operators	8.83	9.46	21.80	21.80	21.80
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	8.75	10.10	21.92	22.14	31.92
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	6.45	7.36	8.28	13.93	14.32
Welders and cutters	9.43	14.00	15.37	15.37	15.37
Assemblers	5.84	5.84	9.00	20.61	22.04
Transportation and material moving	8.85	9.46	11.66	13.91	17.69
Truck drivers	8.75	9.46	13.00	15.94	17.69
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	8.85	9.46	10.18	10.71	13.91
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators, n.e.c.	9.08	10.34	11.50	13.91	13.91
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.50	7.46	9.08	10.31	14.50
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	6.36	6.36	9.52	12.10	12.10
Construction laborers	7.46	7.46	7.46	8.11	10.88
Production helpers	6.90	8.90	9.23	9.41	15.09
Stock handlers and baggers	5.15	9.04	9.51	12.10	15.09
Machine feeders and offbearers	3.68	3.68	9.23	10.62	14.50
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	5.30	6.85	9.23	10.87	17.15
Hand packers and packagers	7.40	8.95	9.23	15.80	15.80
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.17	8.63	8.78	9.74	10.12
Service	6.52	7.08	9.00	12.69	15.50
Protective service	6.52	8.78	13.01	15.15	20.16
Firefighting	10.37	10.56	11.60	13.13	13.13
Police and detectives, public service	12.30	14.22	15.15	18.76	20.16
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	12.83	13.13	13.13	14.59	15.75
Correctional institution officers	11.92	12.26	12.65	14.51	14.51
Guards and police, except public service	6.52	6.52	6.52	8.78	11.74
Food service	2.26	5.75	8.23	8.99	10.75
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	6.00	6.75	8.75	9.00	10.75
Cooks	6.75	6.75	8.00	8.76	9.12
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.00	6.00	7.17	8.89	8.99
Health service	7.69	8.51	8.99	9.22	9.22
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.46	8.65	9.00	9.22	9.22
Cleaning and building service	6.58	7.00	8.78	11.43	13.88
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	9.70	10.63	13.88	16.56	16.56
Janitors and cleaners	6.58	7.76	8.91	11.43	12.04
Personal service	6.75	7.24	8.44	10.69	13.31

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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND 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 jobs,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 2000

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$5.50	\$6.00	\$6.36	\$8.02	\$10.25
All excluding sales	5.50	6.00	6.43	8.02	10.52
White collar	5.88	6.32	7.74	8.46	18.36
White collar excluding sales	6.32	7.74	8.02	11.77	18.74
Professional specialty and technical	11.80	17.40	18.58	19.50	21.93
Professional specialty	13.40	18.36	18.74	19.50	22.00
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	17.40	18.36	18.54	19.50	22.00
Registered nurses	17.40	18.36	18.54	19.07	21.93
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	5.63	6.01	6.32	6.42	8.00
Sales workers, other commodities	6.17	6.42	6.42	7.22	8.00
Cashiers	5.63	5.87	6.01	6.36	6.36
Administrative support, including clerical	6.22	7.50	7.88	8.34	9.92
Blue collar	5.25	5.61	7.00	7.73	11.09
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	7.40	7.75	9.30	11.09	11.09
Bus drivers	9.12	9.30	10.28	11.09	11.09
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.25	5.25	5.75	7.06	7.68
Service	5.50	6.00	6.16	6.75	8.39
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	2.25	5.50	6.21	8.09	9.50
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.22	2.25	7.43	9.50	10.25
Waiters and waitresses	2.22	2.25	9.50	9.50	10.25
Other food service	5.50	5.64	6.21	6.75	8.09
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.11	6.17	6.21	6.75	7.13
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.50	6.06	6.58	8.09	8.09
Health service	5.85	6.16	6.16	6.36	8.39
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	5.85	6.16	6.16	6.36	8.39
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	2.92	5.83	6.52	7.10	7.38

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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND 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 Norfolk–Virginia Beach–Newport News, VA–NC, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Chesapeake, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Poquoson, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, and Williamsburg Cities, and Gloucester, Isle of Wight, James City, Mathews, and York Counties, VA; and Currituck County, NC.

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. A description of the levels for each factor is shown in appendix C.

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

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the new generic leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 generic level factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the generic level factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased. For additional information on generic leveling see Brooks Pierce, "Using the National Compensation Survey to Predict Wage Rates," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Winter 1999, pp. 8–16.

Collection period

Survey data were collected over a 13-month period for 60 metropolitan areas in the NCS program. For 20 small metropolitan areas, data were collected over a 4-month period. For each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment's most recent information at the time of collection. The payroll reference month shown in the tables reflects the average date of this information for all sample units.

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

Full-time worker. Any employee that the employer 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	281
Responding	167
Out of business or not in survey scope	22
Unable or refused to pro- vide data	92

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 the estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (1.645 times 3.6 percent times \$12.79 = \$0.76, plus or minus \$12.79). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 2000**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	290,300	217,800	72,500
All excluding sales	271,800	199,700	72,100
White collar	145,600	97,900	47,700
White-collar excluding sales	127,000	79,700	47,300
Professional specialty and technical	61,700	31,700	30,000
Professional specialty	49,600	20,400	29,100
Technical	12,100	11,300	900
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11,900	7,900	4,000
Sales	18,600	18,100	–
Administrative support, including clerical	53,400	40,100	13,300
Blue collar	86,100	75,000	11,100
Precision production, craft, and repair	28,600	23,700	4,900
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	20,500	20,200	–
Transportation and material moving	16,400	12,400	4,000
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20,700	18,700	1,900
Service	58,600	44,900	13,700

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 ALL INDUSTRIES AND 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, Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, July 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	1,600	167	45	122	72	50
Private industry	1,500	127	42	85	55	30
Goods-producing industries	300	37	9	28	18	10
Construction	100	5	3	2	2	-
Manufacturing	200	32	6	26	16	10
Service-producing industries	1,200	90	33	57	37	20
Transportation and public utilities	100	7	3	4	2	2
Wholesale and retail trade	600	31	18	13	12	1
Finance, insurance and real estate	(³)	4	-	4	2	2
Services	500	48	12	36	21	15
State and local government	100	40	3	37	17	20

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.