

Richmond–Petersburg, VA National Compensation Survey September 2004



U.S. Department of Labor
Elaine L. Chao, Secretary

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Kathleen P. Utgoff, Commissioner

June 2005

Bulletin 3125–67

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

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

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

Material in this bulletin is in the public domain and, with appropriate credit, may be reproduced without permission. This information will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 1-800-877-8339.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1
Tables:	
1–1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government	2
2–1. Mean hourly earnings, all workers: Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government	3
2–2. Mean hourly earnings, full-time workers: Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government	5
2–3. Mean hourly earnings, part-time workers: Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government	7
3–1. Mean weekly earnings, full-time workers: Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government	8
3–2. Mean annual earnings, full-time workers: Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government	11
4–1. Selected occupations and levels, all workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry and State and local government	14
4–2. Selected occupations and levels, full-time workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry and State and local government	18
4–3. Selected occupations and levels, part-time workers: Mean hourly earnings, private industry and State and local government	22
5–1. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group.....	24
5–2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group, private industry.....	25
5–3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings by occupational group, private industry.....	26
6–1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, all industries.....	27
6–2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, private industry.....	29
6–3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, all workers: Selected occupations, State and local government.....	31
6–4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, full-time workers: Selected occupations, all industries.....	32
6–5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs, part-time workers: Selected occupations, all industries.....	34
Appendixes:	
A. Technical Note.....	A – 1
Appendix table 1. Number of workers represented by the survey, by occupational group.....	A – 5
B. Occupational Classifications.....	B – 1
C. Occupational Leveling Criteria.....	C – 1
D. Evaluating Your Firm’s Jobs.....	D – 1

Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Richmond–Petersburg, VA, metropolitan area. Data were collected between March 2004 and April 2005; the average reference month is September 2004. 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 occupational leveling methodology.

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

NCS products

The Bureau's National Compensation Survey provides comprehensive measures of occupational earnings, compensation cost trends, benefit incidence, and detailed plan provisions. The Employment Cost Index, a quarterly measure of the change in employer costs for wages and benefits, is derived from the NCS. 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 and provisions of benefit plans. 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). 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 group. 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 group; these estimates are limited to the private sector. Table 5–3 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by major occupational group in the private sector.

Tables 6–1 through 6–5 present hourly wage percentiles that describe the distribution of hourly earnings for individual workers within each published occupation. Data are provided for the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time workers, and part-time workers. These iterations correspond to those presented in tables 2–1, 2–2, and 2–3.

Table 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004

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	\$18.25	2.2	37.0	\$17.35	2.5	36.7	\$20.89	4.6	37.9
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	20.99	2.6	37.0	20.21	3.1	36.7	22.81	3.5	37.6
Professional specialty and technical	27.83	2.3	36.9	28.05	4.4	36.2	27.64	2.0	37.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.38	2.8	39.8	29.60	3.2	39.9	28.02	5.2	39.6
Sales	14.84	10.6	34.0	14.84	10.6	34.0	—	—	—
Administrative support	13.73	2.9	37.2	13.84	4.0	37.1	13.45	2.5	37.4
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	15.27	3.2	38.7	15.01	3.1	38.7	17.78	11.5	38.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.30	4.0	39.9	18.00	4.3	39.9	19.62	10.7	39.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.85	2.2	39.7	14.85	2.2	39.7	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.40	3.0	38.6	15.64	2.8	39.7	13.17	2.4	30.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.35	8.5	36.2	11.23	9.2	36.1	13.46	11.1	38.4
Service occupations ⁵	10.94	6.7	33.8	8.96	4.3	31.5	14.55	11.0	38.7
Full time	18.87	3.2	39.9	18.30	2.7	40.0	20.50	8.7	39.4
Part time	12.96	22.2	22.8	9.74	6.0	21.9	24.92	27.4	26.7
Union	20.13	3.4	38.8	20.13	3.4	38.8	—	—	—
Nonunion	18.13	2.4	36.9	17.11	2.9	36.5	20.89	4.6	37.9
Time	18.06	2.3	36.9	17.03	2.7	36.6	20.89	4.6	37.9
Incentive	22.33	17.9	37.7	22.33	17.9	37.7	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	17.09	2.2	35.8	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	16.06	7.6	35.2	15.86	8.0	35.1	22.10	5.5	36.9
100-499 workers	16.59	6.3	36.9	16.50	6.5	37.0	19.16	9.2	36.2
500 workers or more	20.60	3.0	37.9	20.20	3.1	37.7	20.94	4.9	38.0

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

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

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

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004

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	\$18.25	2.2	\$17.35	2.5	\$20.89	4.6
All excluding sales	18.58	2.5	17.68	2.9	20.89	4.6
White collar	20.99	2.6	20.21	3.1	22.81	3.5
White collar excluding sales	22.01	2.5	21.57	3.1	22.81	3.5
Professional specialty and technical	27.83	2.3	28.05	4.4	27.64	2.0
Professional specialty	28.56	2.4	29.23	4.7	28.05	2.3
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	38.96	7.0	38.96	7.0	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	32.59	3.2	32.60	5.5	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	32.47	3.2	32.35	5.4	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	26.06	2.9	25.93	.9	26.21	6.2
Registered nurses	25.26	4.4	24.90	6.0	—	—
Teachers, college and university	35.97	10.6	35.97	10.6	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	26.61	1.0	22.61	4.4	26.86	.6
Elementary school teachers	27.06	2.6	—	—	27.09	2.8
Secondary school teachers	25.78	.3	—	—	25.67	.2
Librarians, archivists, and curators	25.93	5.1	—	—	26.05	6.8
Librarians	25.93	5.1	—	—	26.05	6.8
Social scientists and urban planners	25.90	1.7	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	17.30	11.9
Social workers	—	—	—	—	17.30	11.9
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	21.50	12.9	22.31	15.1	18.83	9.4
Licensed practical nurses	17.66	1.3	17.90	1.3	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.38	2.8	29.60	3.2	28.02	5.2
Executives, administrators, and managers	33.65	5.0	33.75	5.5	32.84	12.8
Administrators and officials, public administration	35.25	19.7	—	—	35.32	21.0
Financial managers	40.51	11.7	40.51	11.7	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	34.13	12.9	34.13	12.9	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	40.79	19.3	—	—	—	—
Managers, medicine and health	40.43	4.3	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	28.75	7.3	29.07	7.6	—	—
Management related	23.97	3.8	23.92	4.4	24.22	4.9
Accountants and auditors	25.11	5.6	25.55	7.8	23.88	7.1
Other financial officers	21.41	16.5	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	21.76	14.1	22.12	14.6	—	—
Sales	14.84	10.6	14.84	10.6	—	—
Supervisors, sales	29.71	12.5	29.71	12.5	—	—
Sales, other business services	15.20	30.2	15.20	30.2	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	11.64	11.1	11.64	11.1	—	—
Cashiers	7.83	2.9	7.83	2.9	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.73	2.9	13.84	4.0	13.45	2.5
Secretaries	14.76	4.1	—	—	15.43	2.4
Receptionists	11.95	6.0	11.95	6.0	—	—
Information clerks, n.e.c.	12.77	3.7	12.77	3.7	—	—
Order clerks	17.46	10.5	17.46	10.5	—	—
Library clerks	11.35	13.9	—	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.35	8.7	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.06	5.1	13.96	6.2	—	—
Dispatchers	15.89	19.0	—	—	—	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	15.93	10.0	15.93	10.0	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	13.47	4.1	13.25	3.8	—	—
Bill and account collectors	14.17	.5	14.17	.5	—	—
General office clerks	12.00	7.3	12.22	11.2	11.58	2.7
Data entry keyers	11.82	5.5	11.82	5.5	—	—
Teachers' aides	11.95	6.3	—	—	11.97	6.4
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.62	4.9	14.15	6.3	12.37	8.1

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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004 — 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	\$15.27	3.2	\$15.01	3.1	\$17.78	11.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.30	4.0	18.00	4.3	19.62	10.7
Industrial machinery repairers	26.55	2.5	26.72	3.0	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	20.68	5.9	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	23.84	9.9	23.84	9.9	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.85	2.2	14.85	2.2	—	—
Slicing and cutting machine operators	14.00	13.9	14.00	13.9	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	18.12	5.6	18.12	5.6	—	—
Transportation and material moving	15.40	3.0	15.64	2.8	13.17	2.4
Truck drivers	15.20	6.3	15.43	7.0	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	15.40	3.1	15.40	3.1	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.35	8.5	11.23	9.2	13.46	11.1
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c.	20.16	10.2	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.33	6.6	8.33	6.6	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	13.82	4.9	13.82	4.9	—	—
Service	10.94	6.7	8.96	4.3	14.55	11.0
Protective service	17.16	10.9	—	—	17.97	10.8
Police and detectives, public service	20.10	7.0	—	—	20.10	7.0
Food service	8.00	7.5	7.35	5.7	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.44	6.3	5.44	6.3	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	5.58	6.3	5.58	6.3	—	—
Other food service	10.11	9.1	9.35	7.2	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.72	8.5	9.72	8.5	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.56	4.5	—	—	—	—
Health service	9.23	7.7	8.95	8.4	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.17	8.5	8.85	9.5	—	—
Cleaning and building service	9.81	4.0	9.83	6.0	9.76	4.8
Janitors and cleaners	10.06	4.0	10.37	5.2	9.76	4.8
Personal service	9.22	16.1	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004

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	\$18.87	3.2	\$18.30	2.7	\$20.50	8.7
All excluding sales	19.04	3.4	18.47	2.9	20.50	8.7
White collar	21.60	3.5	21.32	3.3	22.23	8.1
White collar excluding sales	22.27	3.4	22.30	2.9	22.23	8.1
Professional specialty and technical	27.58	2.3	28.33	4.4	26.87	2.9
Professional specialty	28.32	2.0	29.56	4.5	27.32	2.3
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	38.96	7.0	38.96	7.0	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	32.20	3.5	32.60	5.5	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	32.04	3.3	32.35	5.4	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	25.77	3.7	25.21	3.7	26.30	6.2
Registered nurses	25.25	4.9	24.72	7.4	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	26.69	1.0	22.76	5.9	26.93	.6
Elementary school teachers	27.11	2.6	—	—	27.09	2.8
Secondary school teachers	25.78	.3	—	—	25.67	.2
Librarians, archivists, and curators	26.16	4.5	—	—	26.37	6.1
Librarians	26.16	4.5	—	—	26.37	6.1
Social scientists and urban planners	25.90	1.7	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.74	7.8	—	—	18.44	3.2
Social workers	16.74	7.8	—	—	18.44	3.2
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	21.62	13.4	22.52	15.9	18.83	9.4
Licensed practical nurses	17.46	2.0	17.71	2.1	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.39	2.8	29.60	3.2	28.05	5.2
Executives, administrators, and managers	33.66	5.0	33.75	5.5	32.95	12.5
Administrators and officials, public administration	35.25	19.7	—	—	35.32	21.0
Financial managers	40.51	11.7	40.51	11.7	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	34.13	12.9	34.13	12.9	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	40.79	19.3	—	—	—	—
Managers, medicine and health	40.43	4.3	—	—	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	28.75	7.3	29.07	7.6	—	—
Management related	23.97	3.8	23.92	4.4	24.22	4.9
Accountants and auditors	25.11	5.6	25.55	7.8	23.88	7.1
Other financial officers	21.41	16.5	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	21.76	14.1	22.12	14.6	—	—
Sales	16.78	11.8	16.78	11.8	—	—
Supervisors, sales	29.71	12.5	29.71	12.5	—	—
Sales, other business services	15.20	30.2	15.20	30.2	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	12.33	8.7	12.33	8.7	—	—
Cashiers	8.08	4.9	8.08	4.9	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	14.20	2.8	14.41	3.7	13.69	2.5
Secretaries	14.82	4.3	—	—	15.54	2.4
Order clerks	19.12	10.0	19.12	10.0	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.56	4.0	14.61	4.7	—	—
Dispatchers	15.94	19.2	—	—	—	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	15.93	10.0	15.93	10.0	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	13.51	4.4	13.28	4.1	—	—
Bill and account collectors	14.30	.5	14.30	.5	—	—
General office clerks	13.03	5.8	14.26	7.5	11.60	2.8
Teachers' aides	11.77	4.9	—	—	11.77	4.9
Administrative support, n.e.c.	14.20	4.0	14.54	4.9	—	—
Blue collar	15.55	3.3	15.30	3.3	17.90	11.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.30	4.0	18.00	4.3	19.62	10.7
Industrial machinery repairers	26.55	2.5	26.72	3.0	—	—

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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004 — 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						
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	\$20.68	5.9	–	–	–	–
Supervisors, production	23.84	9.9	\$23.84	9.9	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.85	2.2	14.85	2.2	–	–
Slicing and cutting machine operators	14.00	13.9	14.00	13.9	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	18.12	5.6	18.12	5.6	–	–
Transportation and material moving	15.69	2.4	15.96	1.7	–	–
Truck drivers	15.35	5.9	15.62	6.7	–	–
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	15.40	3.1	15.40	3.1	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.81	8.9	11.70	9.6	\$13.60	11.8
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c.	20.16	10.2	–	–	–	–
Service	11.93	7.0	9.71	3.2	14.95	10.5
Protective service	17.20	10.7	–	–	18.02	10.6
Police and detectives, public service	20.10	7.0	–	–	20.10	7.0
Food service	9.06	10.3	8.00	8.0	–	–
Other food service	10.96	11.5	9.98	8.3	–	–
Health service	10.22	3.6	10.00	4.2	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.28	4.2	10.05	5.1	–	–
Cleaning and building service	9.83	4.5	9.86	6.4	9.76	5.5
Janitors and cleaners	10.12	4.3	10.44	5.2	9.76	5.5
Personal service	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004

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	\$12.96	22.2	\$9.74	6.0	\$24.92	27.4
All excluding sales	14.07	24.4	10.25	8.1	24.92	27.4
White collar	15.97	24.2	11.35	5.2	28.15	20.4
White collar excluding sales	19.25	24.4	13.57	8.8	28.15	20.4
Professional specialty and technical	29.92	10.6	24.49	7.5	32.47	7.1
Professional specialty	30.39	9.9	25.34	7.9	32.47	7.1
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	28.23	7.2	28.66	7.0	-	-
Registered nurses	25.29	2.3	25.68	1.8	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	8.08	4.1	8.08	4.1	-	-
Cashiers	7.57	2.3	7.57	2.3	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	9.90	4.5	10.05	4.8	8.98	14.2
Blue collar	8.56	7.3	8.15	7.1	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	10.49	19.6	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.09	7.0	8.02	7.3	-	-
Service	7.51	5.0	7.26	4.5	9.40	6.5
Protective service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food service	6.86	4.7	6.79	4.4	-	-
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.49	7.3	5.49	7.3	-	-
Other food service	8.69	7.0	8.61	7.3	-	-
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.45	4.2	8.45	4.2	-	-
Health service	7.74	10.1	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004

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	\$752	3.2	39.9	\$732	2.7	40.0	\$809	8.8	39.4
All excluding sales	757	3.5	39.8	737	3.0	39.9	809	8.8	39.4
White collar	859	3.5	39.8	854	3.4	40.0	870	8.5	39.1
White collar excluding sales	881	3.4	39.6	888	3.0	39.8	870	8.5	39.1
Professional specialty and technical	1,091	2.4	39.6	1,127	4.4	39.8	1,058	3.4	39.4
Professional specialty	1,120	2.1	39.6	1,176	4.5	39.8	1,075	2.9	39.4
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,543	6.6	39.6	1,543	6.6	39.6	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	1,289	3.5	40.0	1,305	5.5	40.0	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	1,283	3.3	40.0	1,296	5.4	40.0	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	1,019	3.5	39.5	987	3.1	39.2	1,049	6.2	39.9
Registered nurses	998	4.7	39.5	963	7.2	39.0	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	1,031	.7	38.6	909	5.8	39.9	1,038	.2	38.6
Elementary school teachers	1,059	2.1	39.0	-	-	-	1,057	2.2	39.0
Secondary school teachers	1,023	.6	39.7	-	-	-	1,018	.6	39.7
Librarians, archivists, and curators	1,010	4.5	38.6	-	-	-	1,016	6.1	38.5
Librarians	1,010	4.5	38.6	-	-	-	1,016	6.1	38.5
Social scientists and urban planners	1,035	1.7	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	668	7.6	39.9	-	-	-	731	3.3	39.6
Social workers	668	7.6	39.9	-	-	-	731	3.3	39.6
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	859	13.5	39.7	894	16.0	39.7	749	9.5	39.8
Licensed practical nurses	686	2.8	39.3	693	3.4	39.1	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,172	3.1	39.9	1,180	3.6	39.9	1,120	5.3	39.9
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,347	5.1	40.0	1,350	5.5	40.0	1,320	12.4	40.1
Administrators and officials, public administration	1,403	19.3	39.8	-	-	-	1,405	20.6	39.8
Financial managers	1,620	11.4	40.0	1,620	11.4	40.0	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	1,342	13.5	39.3	1,342	13.5	39.3	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	1,644	19.1	40.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, medicine and health	1,586	6.7	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1,163	7.0	40.5	1,177	7.3	40.5	-	-	-
Management related	952	4.0	39.7	949	4.6	39.7	964	5.1	39.8
Accountants and auditors	1,002	5.5	39.9	1,020	7.7	39.9	953	7.2	39.9
Other financial officers	841	17.2	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related, n.e.c.	852	14.5	39.2	869	15.1	39.3	-	-	-
Sales	692	12.9	41.2	692	12.9	41.2	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales	1,301	10.1	43.8	1,301	10.1	43.8	-	-	-
Sales, other business services	608	30.2	40.0	608	30.2	40.0	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	489	9.2	39.7	489	9.2	39.7	-	-	-

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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Sales —Continued									
Cashiers	\$323	4.9	40.0	\$323	4.9	40.0	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical									
Secretaries	560	2.9	39.4	573	3.9	39.8	\$528	2.1	38.6
Order clerks	589	4.2	39.8	—	—	—	616	2.4	39.7
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	765	10.0	40.0	765	10.0	40.0	—	—	—
Dispatchers	578	3.6	39.7	579	4.1	39.6	—	—	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	672	25.0	42.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	622	12.8	39.0	622	12.8	39.0	—	—	—
Bill and account collectors	536	4.2	39.6	526	3.8	39.6	—	—	—
General office clerks	570	.3	39.8	570	.3	39.8	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	507	6.6	38.9	570	7.5	40.0	438	3.9	37.7
Administrative support, n.e.c.	391	8.5	33.2	—	—	—	391	8.5	33.2
Administrative support, n.e.c.	563	3.6	39.6	575	4.3	39.5	—	—	—
Blue collar	622	3.4	40.0	613	3.2	40.1	704	13.4	39.3
Precision production, craft, and repair									
Industrial machinery repairers	730	4.0	39.9	718	4.2	39.9	783	10.7	39.9
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	1,030	2.5	38.8	1,036	2.9	38.8	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	824	6.0	39.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	951	9.9	39.9	951	9.9	39.9	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors									
Slicing and cutting machine operators	590	2.0	39.7	590	2.0	39.7	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	560	13.9	40.0	560	13.9	40.0	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	708	5.0	39.1	708	5.0	39.1	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving									
Truck drivers	637	4.0	40.6	657	2.7	41.1	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	626	7.2	40.8	639	8.2	40.9	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	619	3.1	40.2	619	3.1	40.2	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers									
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c.	473	9.1	40.1	469	9.8	40.1	542	11.5	39.9
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c.	858	14.8	42.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service									
Protective service	479	7.5	40.1	384	2.9	39.6	611	11.5	40.9
Police and detectives, public service	721	12.0	41.9	—	—	—	761	12.1	42.2
Police and detectives, public service	786	10.1	39.1	—	—	—	786	10.1	39.1
Food service	345	9.9	38.0	313	8.3	39.2	—	—	—
Other food service	407	11.1	37.1	385	9.6	38.6	—	—	—
Health service	402	3.5	39.3	391	3.7	39.1	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	404	3.9	39.3	393	4.5	39.1	—	—	—

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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Service —Continued									
Cleaning and building service	\$393	4.5	40.0	\$394	6.3	40.0	\$390	5.5	40.0
Janitors and cleaners	405	4.3	40.0	418	5.2	40.0	390	5.5	40.0
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

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

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

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004

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	\$38,346	3.2	2,032	\$37,928	2.7	2,073	\$39,455	8.8	1,925
All excluding sales	38,529	3.5	2,024	38,141	3.0	2,065	39,455	8.8	1,925
White collar	43,564	3.5	2,017	44,330	3.4	2,079	41,974	8.5	1,888
White collar excluding sales	44,557	3.4	2,000	46,059	3.0	2,066	41,974	8.5	1,888
Professional specialty and technical	53,737	2.4	1,949	58,194	4.4	2,054	49,967	3.4	1,859
Professional specialty	54,801	2.1	1,935	60,652	4.5	2,052	50,511	2.9	1,849
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	80,258	6.6	2,060	80,258	6.6	2,060	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	67,021	3.5	2,082	67,878	5.5	2,082	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	66,699	3.3	2,082	67,379	5.4	2,083	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	52,130	3.5	2,023	51,349	3.1	2,037	52,860	6.2	2,010
Registered nurses	51,899	4.7	2,055	50,098	7.2	2,027	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	42,930	.7	1,608	37,268	5.8	1,637	43,258	.2	1,607
Elementary school teachers	43,810	2.1	1,616	-	-	-	43,626	2.2	1,610
Secondary school teachers	42,643	.6	1,654	-	-	-	42,365	.6	1,651
Librarians, archivists, and curators	48,164	4.5	1,841	-	-	-	47,049	6.1	1,784
Librarians	48,164	4.5	1,841	-	-	-	47,049	6.1	1,784
Social scientists and urban planners	53,842	1.7	2,078	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	34,724	7.6	2,074	-	-	-	37,989	3.3	2,060
Social workers	34,724	7.6	2,074	-	-	-	37,989	3.3	2,060
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	44,672	13.5	2,066	46,504	16.0	2,065	38,934	9.5	2,068
Licensed practical nurses	35,692	2.8	2,044	36,029	3.4	2,034	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	60,923	3.1	2,073	61,349	3.6	2,073	58,237	5.3	2,076
Executives, administrators, and managers	70,027	5.1	2,080	70,193	5.5	2,080	68,652	12.4	2,083
Administrators and officials, public administration	72,952	19.3	2,070	-	-	-	73,067	20.6	2,069
Financial managers	84,226	11.4	2,079	84,226	11.4	2,079	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	69,809	13.5	2,046	69,809	13.5	2,046	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	85,497	19.1	2,096	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, medicine and health	82,494	6.7	2,040	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	60,501	7.0	2,104	61,197	7.3	2,105	-	-	-
Management related	49,486	4.0	2,064	49,348	4.6	2,063	50,141	5.1	2,071
Accountants and auditors	52,122	5.5	2,076	53,025	7.7	2,075	49,562	7.2	2,076
Other financial officers	43,722	17.2	2,042	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related, n.e.c.	44,312	14.5	2,037	45,165	15.1	2,042	-	-	-
Sales	35,971	12.9	2,143	35,971	12.9	2,143	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales	67,643	10.1	2,277	67,643	10.1	2,277	-	-	-
Sales, other business services	31,618	30.2	2,080	31,618	30.2	2,080	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	25,433	9.2	2,063	25,433	9.2	2,063	-	-	-

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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Sales —Continued									
Cashiers	\$16,797	4.9	2,080	\$16,797	4.9	2,080	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical									
Secretaries	28,603	2.9	2,015	29,806	3.9	2,069	\$25,963	2.1	1,896
Order clerks	30,530	4.2	2,060	—	—	—	31,802	2.4	2,047
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	39,777	10.0	2,080	39,777	10.0	2,080	—	—	—
Dispatchers	30,076	3.6	2,065	30,091	4.1	2,060	—	—	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	34,955	25.0	2,193	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	32,338	12.8	2,029	32,338	12.8	2,029	—	—	—
Bill and account collectors	27,861	4.2	2,062	27,354	3.8	2,060	—	—	—
General office clerks	29,626	.3	2,072	29,626	.3	2,072	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	25,510	6.6	1,957	29,662	7.5	2,080	21,238	3.9	1,831
Administrative support, n.e.c.	15,358	8.5	1,305	—	—	—	15,358	8.5	1,305
	29,256	3.6	2,060	29,879	4.3	2,055	—	—	—
Blue collar	32,106	3.4	2,065	31,741	3.2	2,075	35,424	13.4	1,979
Precision production, craft, and repair									
Industrial machinery repairers	37,975	4.0	2,076	37,353	4.2	2,075	40,724	10.7	2,076
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	53,583	2.5	2,018	53,894	2.9	2,017	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	42,846	6.0	2,072	—	—	—	—	—	—
	49,442	9.9	2,074	49,442	9.9	2,074	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors									
Slicing and cutting machine operators	30,682	2.0	2,066	30,682	2.0	2,066	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	29,117	13.9	2,080	29,117	13.9	2,080	—	—	—
	36,838	5.0	2,033	36,838	5.0	2,033	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving									
Truck drivers	32,330	4.0	2,060	34,140	2.7	2,139	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	32,554	7.2	2,120	33,242	8.2	2,128	—	—	—
	32,193	3.1	2,090	32,193	3.1	2,090	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers									
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c.	24,219	9.1	2,051	23,967	9.8	2,049	28,181	11.5	2,073
	44,634	14.8	2,214	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service									
Protective service	24,299	7.5	2,036	19,654	2.9	2,023	30,720	11.5	2,054
Police and detectives, public service	35,604	12.0	2,070	—	—	—	38,773	12.1	2,152
Food service	40,783	10.1	2,029	—	—	—	40,783	10.1	2,029
Other food service	16,626	9.9	1,834	16,222	8.3	2,029	—	—	—
Health service	18,961	11.1	1,730	19,881	9.6	1,992	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	20,879	3.5	2,042	20,330	3.7	2,034	—	—	—
	21,006	3.9	2,043	20,427	4.5	2,034	—	—	—

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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Service —Continued									
Cleaning and building service	\$20,424	4.5	2,078	\$20,478	6.3	2,077	\$20,293	5.5	2,080
Janitors and cleaners	21,052	4.3	2,080	21,712	5.2	2,080	20,293	5.5	2,080
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

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

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

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004**

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	\$18.25	2.2	\$17.35	2.5	\$20.89	4.6
All excluding sales	18.58	2.5	17.68	2.9	20.89	4.6
White collar	20.99	2.6	20.21	3.1	22.81	3.5
1	7.82	7.6	7.81	7.6	—	—
2	9.81	4.2	9.77	4.6	10.23	7.7
3	10.94	1.9	10.83	2.2	11.71	6.2
4	13.83	3.0	14.24	3.5	12.54	2.9
5	14.60	6.0	14.64	8.2	14.48	4.5
6	16.71	3.5	18.06	3.0	15.29	3.8
7	18.79	4.5	18.50	6.8	19.23	4.1
8	27.89	3.7	23.84	4.1	32.00	3.5
9	27.45	2.7	29.83	4.8	25.90	1.2
10	32.19	2.2	32.45	2.1	—	—
11	34.56	4.0	35.08	5.1	32.49	4.1
12	44.79	3.7	45.62	4.4	—	—
13	47.36	7.1	49.96	8.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	23.31	11.1	23.58	11.2	—	—
White collar excluding sales	22.01	2.5	21.57	3.1	22.81	3.5
2	10.75	5.0	10.84	5.7	10.23	7.7
3	11.63	2.8	11.62	3.2	11.71	6.2
4	13.89	3.4	14.43	4.4	12.54	2.9
5	15.18	4.0	15.55	5.5	14.48	4.5
6	16.71	3.5	18.06	3.0	15.29	3.8
7	18.79	4.5	18.50	6.8	19.23	4.1
8	28.28	4.1	23.81	4.5	32.00	3.5
9	26.80	1.6	28.51	3.9	25.90	1.2
10	31.27	2.3	31.49	2.5	—	—
11	34.10	4.1	34.51	5.1	32.49	4.1
12	44.79	3.7	45.62	4.4	—	—
13	47.36	7.1	49.96	8.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	24.23	9.8	24.54	9.8	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	27.83	2.3	28.05	4.4	27.64	2.0
Professional specialty	28.56	2.4	29.23	4.7	28.05	2.3
6	19.56	2.6	—	—	—	—
7	17.21	9.2	—	—	18.80	6.2
8	29.54	3.1	23.17	3.8	32.04	3.5
9	26.90	1.9	29.51	4.6	26.02	1.2
10	31.71	3.0	32.22	3.5	—	—
11	36.76	1.8	38.92	1.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	33.54	15.5	33.54	15.5	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	38.96	7.0	38.96	7.0	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	32.59	3.2	32.60	5.5	—	—
9	31.00	4.3	31.00	4.3	—	—
10	31.78	3.4	31.78	3.4	—	—
11	38.22	1.8	38.58	1.4	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	32.47	3.2	32.35	5.4	—	—
10	31.78	3.4	31.78	3.4	—	—
11	38.22	1.8	38.58	1.4	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	26.06	2.9	25.93	.9	26.21	6.2
9	25.35	3.1	27.44	5.2	—	—
Registered nurses	25.26	4.4	24.90	6.0	—	—
9	23.71	3.2	24.87	6.1	—	—
Teachers, college and university	35.97	10.6	35.97	10.6	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	26.61	1.0	22.61	4.4	26.86	.6
9	26.86	1.1	—	—	26.85	1.1
Elementary school teachers	27.06	2.6	—	—	27.09	2.8
9	27.06	2.6	—	—	27.09	2.8
Secondary school teachers	25.78	.3	—	—	25.67	.2
9	25.43	.9	—	—	25.28	.9
Librarians, archivists, and curators	25.93	5.1	—	—	26.05	6.8
Librarians	25.93	5.1	—	—	26.05	6.8
Social scientists and urban planners	25.90	1.7	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	17.30	11.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004 — 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						
Social workers	–	–	–	–	\$17.30	11.9
Lawyers and judges	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Technical	\$21.50	12.9	\$22.31	15.1	18.83	9.4
7	20.85	9.0	20.59	13.3	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	17.66	1.3	17.90	1.3	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.38	2.8	29.60	3.2	28.02	5.2
7	20.39	3.4	–	–	20.20	4.0
8	24.55	8.7	24.57	8.9	–	–
9	26.28	3.9	–	–	–	–
10	30.21	3.1	29.88	2.5	–	–
11	32.63	9.0	32.83	10.4	–	–
12	44.18	3.7	44.85	4.7	–	–
Not able to be leveled	30.78	8.8	30.81	8.9	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	33.65	5.0	33.75	5.5	32.84	12.8
8	27.50	14.8	27.50	14.8	–	–
11	32.03	10.9	32.09	12.6	–	–
12	44.02	4.1	44.85	4.7	–	–
Not able to be leveled	36.74	11.6	36.87	11.7	–	–
Administrators and officials, public administration	35.25	19.7	–	–	35.32	21.0
Financial managers	40.51	11.7	40.51	11.7	–	–
Not able to be leveled	47.74	18.6	47.74	18.6	–	–
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	34.13	12.9	34.13	12.9	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	40.79	19.3	–	–	–	–
Managers, medicine and health	40.43	4.3	–	–	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	28.75	7.3	29.07	7.6	–	–
11	32.99	18.1	32.99	18.1	–	–
Not able to be leveled	29.21	8.5	29.21	8.5	–	–
Management related	23.97	3.8	23.92	4.4	24.22	4.9
7	20.36	3.7	–	–	20.27	4.1
9	27.63	3.9	30.83	3.8	–	–
Not able to be leveled	23.93	4.3	23.93	4.3	–	–
Accountants and auditors	25.11	5.6	25.55	7.8	23.88	7.1
Other financial officers	21.41	16.5	–	–	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	21.76	14.1	22.12	14.6	–	–
Sales	14.84	10.6	14.84	10.6	–	–
1	7.14	3.9	7.14	3.9	–	–
2	8.73	4.1	8.73	4.1	–	–
3	9.40	6.8	9.40	6.8	–	–
4	13.47	8.9	13.47	8.9	–	–
8	23.95	9.7	23.95	9.7	–	–
Supervisors, sales	29.71	12.5	29.71	12.5	–	–
Sales, other business services	15.20	30.2	15.20	30.2	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	11.64	11.1	11.64	11.1	–	–
4	12.97	8.8	12.97	8.8	–	–
Cashiers	7.83	2.9	7.83	2.9	–	–
1	7.13	4.1	7.13	4.1	–	–
2	7.87	2.7	7.87	2.7	–	–
3	8.72	5.8	8.72	5.8	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	13.73	2.9	13.84	4.0	13.45	2.5
2	10.88	5.0	11.01	5.7	10.23	7.7
3	11.63	2.8	11.62	3.2	11.71	6.2
4	13.78	3.5	14.30	4.5	12.54	2.9
5	15.14	4.6	15.55	6.5	14.41	4.6

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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004 — 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	\$15.94	3.8	\$16.99	4.1	–	–
7	17.85	4.7	18.47	5.9	–	–
Not able to be leveled	12.97	6.9	13.26	7.2	–	–
Secretaries	14.76	4.1	–	–	\$15.43	2.4
4	14.20	6.0	13.91	6.0	14.61	11.4
Receptionists	11.95	6.0	11.95	6.0	–	–
Information clerks, n.e.c.	12.77	3.7	12.77	3.7	–	–
Order clerks	17.46	10.5	17.46	10.5	–	–
Library clerks	11.35	13.9	–	–	–	–
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.35	8.7	–	–	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.06	5.1	13.96	6.2	–	–
Dispatchers	15.89	19.0	–	–	–	–
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	15.93	10.0	15.93	10.0	–	–
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	13.47	4.1	13.25	3.8	–	–
Bill and account collectors	14.17	.5	14.17	.5	–	–
General office clerks	12.00	7.3	12.22	11.2	11.58	2.7
4	12.22	9.4	12.86	17.7	–	–
Data entry keyers	11.82	5.5	11.82	5.5	–	–
Teachers' aides	11.95	6.3	–	–	11.97	6.4
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.62	4.9	14.15	6.3	12.37	8.1
4	13.91	2.3	–	–	–	–
Not able to be leveled	11.58	10.7	12.45	12.6	–	–
Blue collar	15.27	3.2	15.01	3.1	17.78	11.5
1	8.55	5.8	8.51	5.9	–	–
2	11.31	12.7	11.31	12.8	–	–
3	11.95	6.0	11.89	6.0	–	–
4	14.86	6.4	15.03	7.2	–	–
5	15.73	2.8	15.78	3.0	–	–
6	17.72	6.1	17.95	7.1	–	–
7	20.31	4.4	21.03	4.7	17.82	1.1
9	26.55	6.2	25.01	10.9	–	–
Not able to be leveled	13.23	4.8	13.15	5.2	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.30	4.0	18.00	4.3	19.62	10.7
7	20.61	4.9	21.66	5.3	17.80	1.4
9	26.55	6.2	25.01	10.9	–	–
Industrial machinery repairers	26.55	2.5	26.72	3.0	–	–
7	26.95	2.8	26.95	2.8	–	–
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	20.68	5.9	–	–	–	–
Supervisors, production	23.84	9.9	23.84	9.9	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.85	2.2	14.85	2.2	–	–
4	15.44	12.3	15.44	12.3	–	–
5	15.50	2.9	15.50	2.9	–	–
6	21.28	13.6	21.28	13.6	–	–
Slicing and cutting machine operators	14.00	13.9	14.00	13.9	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	18.12	5.6	18.12	5.6	–	–
Transportation and material moving	15.40	3.0	15.64	2.8	13.17	2.4
3	16.05	3.4	–	–	–	–
4	14.94	7.9	15.62	8.4	–	–
5	16.26	5.3	16.47	5.4	–	–
Truck drivers	15.20	6.3	15.43	7.0	–	–
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	15.40	3.1	15.40	3.1	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.35	8.5	11.23	9.2	13.46	11.1
1	8.15	8.2	8.08	8.4	–	–
2	12.14	16.7	12.16	16.9	–	–
3	11.16	12.4	11.16	12.4	–	–
4	14.36	9.1	14.43	9.5	–	–

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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
—Continued						
6	\$15.51	6.4	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c.	20.16	10.2	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.33	6.6	\$8.33	6.6	—	—
1	8.00	10.6	8.00	10.6	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	13.82	4.9	13.82	4.9	—	—
Service	10.94	6.7	8.96	4.3	\$14.55	11.0
1	7.81	6.7	7.15	8.4	9.81	2.4
2	8.12	5.4	7.93	7.2	—	—
3	9.78	7.8	9.32	8.8	11.88	6.0
4	12.06	5.0	12.43	5.0	—	—
5	14.21	3.4	—	—	14.53	2.9
6	14.69	8.8	—	—	14.69	8.8
7	20.34	5.7	—	—	19.14	2.1
Protective service	17.16	10.9	—	—	17.97	10.8
6	14.00	4.2	—	—	14.00	4.2
7	20.13	4.8	—	—	19.14	2.1
Police and detectives, public service	20.10	7.0	—	—	20.10	7.0
Food service	8.00	7.5	7.35	5.7	—	—
1	6.35	13.6	5.89	13.9	—	—
2	7.05	24.0	—	—	—	—
3	9.69	2.3	9.69	2.3	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.44	6.3	5.44	6.3	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	5.58	6.3	5.58	6.3	—	—
Other food service	10.11	9.1	9.35	7.2	—	—
1	8.31	4.0	7.88	2.6	—	—
3	9.14	6.0	9.14	6.0	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.72	8.5	9.72	8.5	—	—
3	8.52	5.1	8.52	5.1	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	8.56	4.5	—	—	—	—
1	8.26	4.3	—	—	—	—
Health service	9.23	7.7	8.95	8.4	—	—
3	9.16	10.6	8.71	12.4	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.17	8.5	8.85	9.5	—	—
3	9.05	11.4	8.53	13.5	—	—
Cleaning and building service	9.81	4.0	9.83	6.0	9.76	4.8
1	9.54	2.1	9.16	2.5	9.90	2.4
2	8.30	3.3	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	10.06	4.0	10.37	5.2	9.76	4.8
1	9.67	1.9	9.39	2.4	9.90	2.4
Personal service	9.22	16.1	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

⁴ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and

hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

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

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

Table 4-2. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004

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	\$18.87	3.2	\$18.30	2.7	\$20.50	8.7
All excluding sales	19.04	3.4	18.47	2.9	20.50	8.7
White collar	21.60	3.5	21.32	3.3	22.23	8.1
2	10.49	5.7	10.42	6.2	11.21	12.6
3	11.15	2.1	11.05	2.3	11.73	6.5
4	14.20	2.9	14.78	3.0	12.57	3.1
5	14.66	6.1	14.66	8.3	14.65	3.2
6	16.72	3.5	18.06	3.0	15.32	3.9
7	18.74	4.8	18.38	7.3	19.28	4.0
8	26.56	8.1	23.86	4.9	30.69	3.4
9	27.49	2.7	30.03	4.9	25.92	1.2
10	32.07	2.2	32.32	2.2	—	—
11	34.56	4.0	35.08	5.1	32.49	4.1
12	44.79	3.7	45.62	4.4	—	—
13	47.36	7.1	49.96	8.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	24.27	9.7	24.26	9.8	—	—
White collar excluding sales	22.27	3.4	22.30	2.9	22.23	8.1
2	11.22	5.0	11.23	5.6	11.21	12.6
3	11.75	3.0	11.76	3.5	11.73	6.5
4	14.30	3.3	15.09	3.6	12.57	3.1
5	15.27	3.9	15.58	5.5	14.65	3.2
6	16.72	3.5	18.06	3.0	15.32	3.9
7	18.74	4.8	18.38	7.3	19.28	4.0
8	26.91	8.6	23.83	5.7	30.69	3.4
9	26.83	1.6	28.67	3.9	25.92	1.2
10	31.10	2.3	31.31	2.5	—	—
11	34.10	4.1	34.51	5.1	32.49	4.1
12	44.79	3.7	45.62	4.4	—	—
13	47.36	7.1	49.96	8.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	24.95	9.2	24.94	9.2	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	27.58	2.3	28.33	4.4	26.87	2.9
Professional specialty	28.32	2.0	29.56	4.5	27.32	2.3
6	19.75	2.6	—	—	—	—
7	16.92	9.2	—	—	—	—
8	28.17	8.5	23.04	4.4	30.75	3.3
9	26.94	1.9	29.92	4.5	26.04	1.2
10	31.49	3.0	31.98	3.3	—	—
11	36.76	1.8	38.92	1.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	33.54	15.5	33.54	15.5	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	38.96	7.0	38.96	7.0	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	32.20	3.5	32.60	5.5	—	—
9	31.00	4.3	31.00	4.3	—	—
10	31.78	3.4	31.78	3.4	—	—
11	38.22	1.8	38.58	1.4	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	32.04	3.3	32.35	5.4	—	—
10	31.78	3.4	31.78	3.4	—	—
11	38.22	1.8	38.58	1.4	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	25.77	3.7	25.21	3.7	26.30	6.2
9	24.94	2.4	26.84	4.0	—	—
Registered nurses	25.25	4.9	24.72	7.4	—	—
9	23.66	3.2	24.93	6.2	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	26.69	1.0	22.76	5.9	26.93	.6
9	26.88	1.1	—	—	26.85	1.1
Elementary school teachers	27.11	2.6	—	—	27.09	2.8
9	27.11	2.6	—	—	27.09	2.8
Secondary school teachers	25.78	.3	—	—	25.67	.2
9	25.43	.9	—	—	25.28	.9
Librarians, archivists, and curators	26.16	4.5	—	—	26.37	6.1
Librarians	26.16	4.5	—	—	26.37	6.1
Social scientists and urban planners	25.90	1.7	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.74	7.8	—	—	18.44	3.2

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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004 — 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						
Social workers	\$16.74	7.8	–	–	\$18.44	3.2
Lawyers and judges	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Technical	21.62	13.4	\$22.52	15.9	18.83	9.4
7	21.01	9.7	–	–	–	–
Licensed practical nurses	17.46	2.0	17.71	2.1	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.39	2.8	29.60	3.2	28.05	5.2
7	20.39	3.4	–	–	20.20	4.0
8	24.55	8.7	24.57	8.9	–	–
9	26.28	3.9	–	–	–	–
10	30.21	3.1	29.88	2.5	–	–
11	32.63	9.0	32.83	10.4	–	–
12	44.18	3.7	44.85	4.7	–	–
Not able to be leveled	30.80	8.9	30.81	8.9	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	33.66	5.0	33.75	5.5	32.95	12.5
8	27.50	14.8	27.50	14.8	–	–
11	32.03	10.9	32.09	12.6	–	–
12	44.02	4.1	44.85	4.7	–	–
Not able to be leveled	36.79	11.6	36.87	11.7	–	–
Administrators and officials, public administration	35.25	19.7	–	–	35.32	21.0
Financial managers	40.51	11.7	40.51	11.7	–	–
Not able to be leveled	47.74	18.6	47.74	18.6	–	–
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	34.13	12.9	34.13	12.9	–	–
Administrators, education and related fields	40.79	19.3	–	–	–	–
Managers, medicine and health	40.43	4.3	–	–	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	28.75	7.3	29.07	7.6	–	–
11	32.99	18.1	32.99	18.1	–	–
Not able to be leveled	29.21	8.5	29.21	8.5	–	–
Management related	23.97	3.8	23.92	4.4	24.22	4.9
7	20.36	3.7	–	–	20.27	4.1
9	27.63	3.9	30.83	3.8	–	–
Not able to be leveled	23.93	4.3	23.93	4.3	–	–
Accountants and auditors	25.11	5.6	25.55	7.8	23.88	7.1
Other financial officers	21.41	16.5	–	–	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	21.76	14.1	22.12	14.6	–	–
Sales	16.78	11.8	16.78	11.8	–	–
8	23.95	9.7	23.95	9.7	–	–
Supervisors, sales	29.71	12.5	29.71	12.5	–	–
Sales, other business services	15.20	30.2	15.20	30.2	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	12.33	8.7	12.33	8.7	–	–
Cashiers	8.08	4.9	8.08	4.9	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	14.20	2.8	14.41	3.7	13.69	2.5
2	11.44	5.0	11.48	5.6	11.21	12.6
3	11.75	3.0	11.76	3.5	11.73	6.5
4	14.20	3.4	14.98	3.8	12.57	3.1
5	15.15	4.6	15.59	6.5	14.34	4.8
6	15.94	3.8	16.99	4.1	–	–
7	17.85	4.7	18.47	5.9	–	–
Not able to be leveled	13.49	6.4	13.49	6.4	–	–
Secretaries	14.82	4.3	–	–	15.54	2.4
4	14.24	6.0	–	–	14.61	11.4
Order clerks	19.12	10.0	19.12	10.0	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.56	4.0	14.61	4.7	–	–

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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004 — 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						
Dispatchers	\$15.94	19.2	—	—	—	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	15.93	10.0	\$15.93	10.0	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	13.51	4.4	13.28	4.1	—	—
Bill and account collectors	14.30	.5	14.30	.5	—	—
General office clerks	13.03	5.8	14.26	7.5	\$11.60	2.8
4	13.51	8.9	17.12	4.6	—	—
Teachers' aides	11.77	4.9	—	—	11.77	4.9
Administrative support, n.e.c.	14.20	4.0	14.54	4.9	—	—
Blue collar						
1	15.55	3.3	15.30	3.3	17.90	11.7
2	8.71	6.6	8.68	6.7	—	—
3	12.22	13.7	12.22	13.7	—	—
4	12.08	6.3	12.08	6.3	—	—
5	14.93	6.6	15.11	7.5	—	—
6	15.73	2.8	15.78	3.0	—	—
7	17.72	6.1	17.95	7.1	—	—
9	20.31	4.4	21.03	4.7	17.82	1.1
Not able to be leveled	26.55	6.2	25.01	10.9	—	—
13.23	4.8	13.15	5.2	—	—	
Precision production, craft, and repair						
7	18.30	4.0	18.00	4.3	19.62	10.7
9	20.61	4.9	21.66	5.3	17.80	1.4
26.55	6.2	25.01	10.9	—	—	
Industrial machinery repairers	26.55	2.5	26.72	3.0	—	—
7	26.95	2.8	26.95	2.8	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	20.68	5.9	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	23.84	9.9	23.84	9.9	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
4	14.85	2.2	14.85	2.2	—	—
5	15.44	12.3	15.44	12.3	—	—
6	15.50	2.9	15.50	2.9	—	—
21.28	13.6	21.28	13.6	—	—	
Slicing and cutting machine operators	14.00	13.9	14.00	13.9	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	18.12	5.6	18.12	5.6	—	—
Transportation and material moving						
4	15.69	2.4	15.96	1.7	—	—
5	15.06	7.9	15.79	8.3	—	—
16.26	5.3	16.47	5.4	—	—	
Truck drivers	15.35	5.9	15.62	6.7	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	15.40	3.1	15.40	3.1	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
1	11.81	8.9	11.70	9.6	13.60	11.8
3	8.30	9.6	8.23	9.8	—	—
4	11.55	13.5	11.55	13.5	—	—
6	14.54	9.5	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c.	15.51	6.4	—	—	—	—
20.16	10.2	—	—	—	—	
Service						
1	11.93	7.0	9.71	3.2	14.95	10.5
2	8.35	1.6	7.66	3.0	9.84	2.9
3	8.28	3.8	—	—	—	—
4	11.01	2.5	10.59	.9	12.10	6.2
5	12.34	4.6	12.43	5.1	—	—
6	14.21	3.4	—	—	14.53	2.9
7	14.69	8.8	—	—	14.69	8.8
20.34	5.7	—	—	19.14	2.1	
Protective service	17.20	10.7	—	—	18.02	10.6
6	14.00	4.2	—	—	14.00	4.2

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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service—Continued						
Protective service—Continued						
7	\$20.13	4.8	—	—	\$19.14	2.1
Police and detectives, public service	20.10	7.0	—	—	20.10	7.0
Food service	9.06	10.3	\$8.00	8.0	—	—
1	6.96	7.8	—	—	—	—
Other food service	10.96	11.5	9.98	8.3	—	—
Health service	10.22	3.6	10.00	4.2	—	—
3	10.64	1.3	10.40	3.1	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.28	4.2	10.05	5.1	—	—
3	10.66	1.3	10.40	3.4	—	—
Cleaning and building service	9.83	4.5	9.86	6.4	9.76	5.5
1	9.59	2.1	9.24	2.7	9.90	2.4
Janitors and cleaners	10.12	4.3	10.44	5.2	9.76	5.5
1	9.73	1.9	9.51	2.3	9.90	2.4
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

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

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

Table 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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004

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	\$12.96	22.2	\$9.74	6.0	\$24.92	27.4
All excluding sales	14.07	24.4	10.25	8.1	24.92	27.4
White collar	15.97	24.2	11.35	5.2	28.15	20.4
1	7.38	2.6	7.35	2.5	—	—
2	8.46	4.1	8.52	4.2	—	—
3	9.99	4.8	9.97	4.9	—	—
4	10.61	9.1	10.59	9.6	—	—
7	19.94	6.6	—	—	—	—
9	25.87	9.6	26.37	10.5	—	—
White collar excluding sales	19.25	24.4	13.57	8.8	28.15	20.4
2	8.64	3.6	8.92	3.6	—	—
3	11.04	4.5	11.03	4.7	—	—
4	10.72	9.8	10.70	10.4	—	—
7	19.94	6.6	—	—	—	—
9	25.87	9.6	26.37	10.5	—	—
Not able to be leveled	9.90	15.5	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	29.92	10.6	24.49	7.5	32.47	7.1
Professional specialty	30.39	9.9	25.34	7.9	32.47	7.1
9	25.87	9.6	26.37	10.5	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	28.23	7.2	28.66	7.0	—	—
Registered nurses	25.29	2.3	25.68	1.8	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	8.08	4.1	8.08	4.1	—	—
1	7.24	4.7	7.24	4.7	—	—
2	8.39	6.0	8.39	6.0	—	—
Cashiers	7.57	2.3	7.57	2.3	—	—
1	7.23	5.5	7.23	5.5	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	9.90	4.5	10.05	4.8	8.98	14.2
2	8.64	3.6	8.92	3.6	—	—
3	11.04	4.5	11.03	4.7	—	—
4	10.72	9.8	10.70	10.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	8.68	11.0	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	8.56	7.3	8.15	7.1	—	—
1	7.04	3.4	—	—	—	—
2	8.10	8.8	7.95	8.7	—	—
3	10.97	13.3	10.12	15.5	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	10.49	19.6	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.09	7.0	8.02	7.3	—	—
2	7.70	7.6	—	—	—	—
Service	7.51	5.0	7.26	4.5	9.40	6.5
1	6.17	24.0	6.04	24.8	—	—
2	7.54	24.8	6.28	37.8	—	—
3	8.06	10.5	7.96	10.4	—	—
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.86	4.7	6.79	4.4	—	—
1	5.75	30.7	5.56	31.0	—	—

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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004 — 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						
3	\$9.76	2.2	\$9.76	2.2	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.49	7.3	5.49	7.3	—	—
Other food service	8.69	7.0	8.61	7.3	—	—
3	9.07	7.8	9.07	7.8	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.45	4.2	8.45	4.2	—	—
Health service	7.74	10.1	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

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

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

Table 5-1. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004**

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	\$18.87	\$12.96	\$20.13	\$18.13	\$18.06	\$22.33
All excluding sales	19.04	14.07	20.13	18.47	18.38	26.22
White collar	21.60	15.97	20.90	21.00	20.85	23.08
White-collar excluding sales	22.27	19.25	20.90	22.04	21.76	28.75
Professional specialty and technical	27.58	29.92	–	27.83	27.67	–
Professional specialty	28.32	30.39	–	28.56	28.44	–
Technical	21.62	–	–	21.36	21.33	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.39	–	–	29.38	29.04	37.40
Sales	16.78	8.08	–	14.84	13.60	–
Administrative support, including clerical	14.20	9.90	20.68	13.26	13.70	15.23
Blue collar	15.55	8.56	20.29	14.28	15.27	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.30	–	21.42	17.64	18.30	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.85	–	20.56	12.61	14.84	–
Transportation and material moving	15.69	10.49	–	15.32	15.41	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.81	8.09	–	10.63	11.32	–
Service	11.93	7.51	–	10.95	10.90	–
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	3.2	22.2	3.4	2.4	2.3	17.9
All excluding sales	3.4	24.4	3.4	2.7	2.5	9.1
White collar	3.5	24.2	2.2	2.6	2.4	20.0
White-collar excluding sales	3.4	24.4	2.2	2.5	2.4	5.8
Professional specialty and technical	2.3	10.6	–	2.3	2.4	–
Professional specialty	2.0	9.9	–	2.4	2.5	–
Technical	13.4	–	–	13.3	13.2	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	2.8	–	–	2.8	2.2	17.4
Sales	11.8	4.1	–	10.6	14.6	–
Administrative support, including clerical	2.8	4.5	3.0	2.6	3.0	14.3
Blue collar	3.3	7.3	4.3	4.3	3.2	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.0	–	4.2	5.1	4.0	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.2	–	8.7	5.6	2.2	–
Transportation and material moving	2.4	19.6	–	3.2	3.1	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.9	7.0	–	8.0	8.6	–
Service	7.0	5.0	–	6.8	6.8	–

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

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

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

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

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

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004

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	\$17.35	-	-	-	-	\$17.09	\$20.49	\$13.96	\$23.54	-
All excluding sales	17.68	-	-	-	-	17.46	20.19	14.94	23.21	-
White collar	20.21	-	-	-	-	19.77	22.67	14.87	23.54	-
White-collar excluding sales	21.57	-	-	-	-	21.13	22.27	18.13	23.21	-
Professional specialty and technical	28.05	-	-	-	-	27.60	30.03	-	34.16	-
Professional specialty	29.23	-	-	-	-	28.82	30.41	-	34.09	-
Technical	22.31	-	-	-	-	22.54	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.60	-	-	-	-	31.23	35.67	-	34.04	-
Sales	14.84	-	-	-	-	15.00	-	12.22	26.85	-
Administrative support, including clerical	13.84	-	-	-	-	13.92	17.87	12.05	15.02	-
Blue collar	15.01	-	-	-	-	13.56	17.77	13.74	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.00	-	-	-	-	18.94	20.75	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.85	-	-	-	-	8.29	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	15.64	-	-	-	-	15.57	16.52	16.00	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.23	-	-	-	-	10.37	16.58	10.09	-	-
Service	8.96	-	-	-	-	8.93	-	8.01	-	-
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	2.5	-	-	-	-	2.2	3.2	4.9	8.2	-
All excluding sales	2.9	-	-	-	-	3.0	3.7	8.9	8.5	-
White collar	3.1	-	-	-	-	3.1	3.4	7.9	8.2	-
White-collar excluding sales	3.1	-	-	-	-	3.5	2.2	13.8	8.5	-
Professional specialty and technical	4.4	-	-	-	-	5.2	4.2	-	16.0	-
Professional specialty	4.7	-	-	-	-	5.4	5.5	-	16.2	-
Technical	15.1	-	-	-	-	15.6	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	3.2	-	-	-	-	4.4	12.3	-	10.2	-
Sales	10.6	-	-	-	-	10.9	-	5.0	22.3	-
Administrative support, including clerical	4.0	-	-	-	-	4.3	4.5	5.0	7.0	-
Blue collar	3.1	-	-	-	-	4.5	6.4	5.1	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.3	-	-	-	-	6.7	11.4	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.2	-	-	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	2.8	-	-	-	-	3.1	1.2	2.4	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.2	-	-	-	-	12.3	8.7	10.1	-	-
Service	4.3	-	-	-	-	4.4	-	11.5	-	-

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

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

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

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

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004

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	\$17.35	\$15.86	\$17.87	\$16.50	\$20.20
All excluding sales	17.68	16.36	18.15	16.48	20.75
White collar	20.21	19.74	20.34	18.96	22.58
White-collar excluding sales	21.57	21.94	21.47	19.76	23.78
Professional specialty and technical	28.05	26.96	28.51	26.45	30.30
Professional specialty	29.23	26.66	30.22	28.11	32.09
Technical	22.31	—	18.30	15.37	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.60	23.79	32.41	29.29	36.97
Sales	14.84	11.55	15.82	16.64	12.65
Administrative support, including clerical	13.84	11.67	14.12	14.01	14.30
Blue collar	15.01	13.90	15.43	14.14	17.73
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.00	15.73	19.67	19.41	19.94
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14.85	13.36	15.03	12.85	18.58
Transportation and material moving	15.64	15.58	15.66	15.67	15.65
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.23	9.33	11.86	11.56	12.94
Service	8.96	8.58	9.21	8.71	10.29
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	2.5	8.0	3.9	6.5	3.1
All excluding sales	2.9	8.6	4.6	7.9	3.3
White collar	3.1	10.1	4.5	7.3	4.9
White-collar excluding sales	3.1	9.8	5.5	9.5	5.1
Professional specialty and technical	4.4	12.7	3.5	5.7	3.3
Professional specialty	4.7	14.3	2.9	2.4	3.8
Technical	15.1	—	11.4	23.3	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	3.2	5.4	5.0	3.8	6.7
Sales	10.6	22.5	12.6	15.6	6.3
Administrative support, including clerical	4.0	6.4	4.5	6.4	5.6
Blue collar	3.1	9.9	3.1	5.9	4.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.3	8.7	5.4	7.1	6.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.2	14.3	3.2	3.6	8.8
Transportation and material moving	2.8	7.2	2.5	4.1	1.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.2	7.6	11.0	14.6	16.0
Service	4.3	6.5	6.8	8.8	6.3

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

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

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

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

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

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

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.25	\$10.99	\$15.50	\$23.47	\$33.48
All excluding sales	8.59	11.43	15.87	23.67	32.94
White collar	9.35	12.39	18.54	27.63	35.64
White collar excluding sales	10.74	13.46	20.10	28.38	36.04
Professional specialty and technical	18.15	21.89	26.79	34.00	38.22
Professional specialty	19.40	22.60	27.32	34.00	38.22
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	25.00	31.50	41.02	45.00	48.58
Mathematical and computer scientists	22.60	28.01	34.00	35.89	40.35
Computer systems analysts and scientists	22.60	28.01	34.00	35.37	40.27
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.18	21.50	25.24	30.00	34.23
Registered nurses	19.17	21.23	24.70	28.33	32.88
Teachers, college and university	25.52	28.83	33.70	41.97	51.38
Teachers, except college and university	21.26	22.54	25.27	30.16	34.66
Elementary school teachers	21.51	22.54	25.48	30.16	36.02
Secondary school teachers	21.30	22.29	24.36	28.49	32.58
Librarians, archivists, and curators	20.14	23.73	25.60	28.60	33.66
Librarians	20.14	23.73	25.60	28.60	33.66
Social scientists and urban planners	20.76	22.70	25.79	28.01	32.74
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	11.55	15.62	19.98	26.00	38.46
Licensed practical nurses	13.58	16.00	18.30	19.39	20.35
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.98	20.66	25.86	36.35	44.72
Executives, administrators, and managers	20.10	23.67	31.00	40.87	48.61
Administrators and officials, public administration	22.43	25.53	34.18	45.36	49.23
Financial managers	23.67	30.96	37.50	40.78	51.93
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	21.64	24.62	32.69	45.73	47.20
Administrators, education and related fields	24.52	31.63	41.66	41.66	41.66
Managers, medicine and health	28.70	36.05	43.35	47.17	48.61
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	16.98	20.27	25.75	34.44	43.23
Management related	15.75	17.95	22.12	28.82	34.61
Accountants and auditors	17.50	20.93	23.89	28.13	36.04
Other financial officers	14.05	14.05	23.06	27.98	30.10
Management related, n.e.c.	17.92	17.92	17.95	23.33	35.64
Sales	7.10	8.00	10.20	16.00	33.48
Supervisors, sales	15.83	20.13	33.48	33.48	40.58
Sales, other business services	9.62	9.62	10.72	18.75	27.97
Sales workers, other commodities	7.82	8.90	11.19	14.57	14.57
Cashiers	6.50	7.00	7.83	8.50	8.95
Administrative support, including clerical	9.01	11.00	13.10	15.70	19.42
Secretaries	12.00	12.28	14.36	16.48	18.93
Receptionists	9.88	10.00	12.50	13.31	14.50
Information clerks, n.e.c.	9.40	12.00	12.90	14.09	15.24
Order clerks	11.15	13.31	15.10	22.84	23.29
Library clerks	6.58	6.75	13.49	14.21	15.22
Records clerks, n.e.c.	8.20	10.20	11.73	14.34	16.33
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.25	11.25	13.00	15.22	19.23
Dispatchers	11.84	11.84	12.83	20.47	24.62
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	12.50	13.00	14.71	16.83	22.12
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	11.50	11.50	13.14	14.47	16.65
Bill and account collectors	12.72	13.17	13.91	15.02	15.99
General office clerks	8.50	9.20	10.82	14.04	18.36
Data entry keyers	11.00	11.00	11.00	12.55	12.55
Teachers' aides	9.02	9.65	10.90	13.28	17.47
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.01	11.03	13.63	16.62	17.68
Blue collar	8.24	11.00	14.67	18.00	23.84
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.50	14.56	17.16	20.69	27.68
Industrial machinery repairers	20.69	23.48	27.14	30.61	30.61

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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar –Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair –Continued					
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	\$17.50	\$18.55	\$20.43	\$21.90	\$27.14
Supervisors, production	15.75	20.17	24.78	27.84	29.72
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Slicing and cutting machine operators	9.00	10.95	13.17	16.56	23.47
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.98	11.13	13.17	15.75	17.95
	10.06	12.00	15.34	23.47	28.10
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	10.50	12.85	16.14	16.99	19.55
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.00	12.75	15.50	17.09	19.55
	11.95	14.08	15.99	16.90	17.36
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c.	6.50	7.50	9.95	14.43	18.00
Stock handlers and baggers	12.16	14.84	19.79	25.96	25.96
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	6.40	7.00	7.45	9.62	10.60
	10.66	11.57	13.65	15.71	19.64
Service					
Protective service	6.50	7.95	9.97	12.25	16.70
Police and detectives, public service	10.51	12.64	15.43	19.38	27.58
Food service	16.12	16.12	18.75	21.82	27.94
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	6.00	8.29	10.00	12.10
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	4.25	9.00	10.00
Other food service	2.13	2.13	3.20	10.00	10.00
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.38	8.00	9.00	10.85	14.25
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.75	8.12	9.00	10.85	14.25
Health service	7.00	7.50	8.00	9.00	10.94
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.50	7.15	9.25	10.95	11.55
Cleaning and building service	6.50	7.00	9.05	11.00	11.57
Janitors and cleaners	7.35	8.00	9.20	10.75	12.25
Personal service	7.71	8.49	9.97	11.70	12.25
	4.51	5.50	7.35	11.67	15.10

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays;

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

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

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.00	\$10.06	\$14.56	\$21.30	\$31.50
All excluding sales	8.10	10.84	15.00	21.90	30.96
White collar	8.79	11.89	16.35	25.75	36.68
White collar excluding sales	10.00	13.06	18.51	26.86	37.50
Professional specialty and technical	15.26	20.40	26.00	34.64	41.02
Professional specialty	18.00	21.89	27.00	35.27	42.50
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	25.00	31.50	41.02	45.00	48.58
Mathematical and computer scientists	21.15	24.76	33.17	37.69	43.94
Computer systems analysts and scientists	21.15	24.76	33.02	37.32	43.27
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	18.94	22.25	26.01	30.00	32.15
Registered nurses	18.51	21.76	25.35	28.28	30.18
Teachers, college and university	25.52	28.83	33.70	41.97	51.38
Teachers, except college and university	14.91	16.68	21.71	28.35	33.07
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	9.50	15.76	20.34	26.40	38.46
Licensed practical nurses	14.30	16.27	18.52	19.50	20.45
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.98	20.93	25.75	36.35	45.65
Executives, administrators, and managers	20.10	23.67	31.00	40.87	48.61
Financial managers	23.67	30.96	37.50	40.78	51.93
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	21.64	24.62	32.69	45.73	47.20
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	16.98	20.27	25.75	34.44	43.23
Management related	15.60	17.92	22.12	28.85	35.36
Accountants and auditors	15.60	21.25	23.89	28.58	36.04
Management related, n.e.c.	17.92	17.92	17.95	23.33	35.64
Sales	7.10	8.00	10.20	16.00	33.48
Supervisors, sales	15.83	20.13	33.48	33.48	40.58
Sales, other business services	9.62	9.62	10.72	18.75	27.97
Sales workers, other commodities	7.82	8.90	11.19	14.57	14.57
Cashiers	6.50	7.00	7.83	8.50	8.95
Administrative support, including clerical	9.00	11.03	13.14	15.75	20.06
Receptionists	9.88	10.00	12.50	13.31	14.50
Information clerks, n.e.c.	9.40	12.00	12.90	14.09	15.24
Order clerks	11.15	13.31	15.10	22.84	23.29
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.00	11.25	12.62	15.57	19.23
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	12.50	13.00	14.71	16.83	22.12
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	11.50	11.50	13.14	14.45	15.66
Bill and account collectors	12.72	13.17	13.91	15.02	15.99
General office clerks	7.57	9.00	10.20	15.91	19.18
Data entry keyers	11.00	11.00	11.00	12.55	12.55
Administrative support, n.e.c.	9.01	11.40	14.42	16.83	18.27
Blue collar	8.00	10.60	14.56	18.00	23.47
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.45	14.00	17.00	20.69	27.68
Industrial machinery repairers	20.69	23.48	27.14	30.61	30.61
Supervisors, production	15.75	20.17	24.78	27.84	29.72
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.00	10.95	13.17	16.56	23.47
Slicing and cutting machine operators	10.98	11.13	13.17	15.75	17.95
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.06	12.00	15.34	23.47	28.10
Transportation and material moving	10.75	13.35	16.22	17.25	19.76
Truck drivers	12.00	12.85	16.22	17.25	19.75
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	11.95	14.08	15.99	16.90	17.36

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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004** — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	\$6.50	\$7.25	\$9.62	\$13.95	\$18.00
Stock handlers and baggers	6.40	7.00	7.45	9.62	10.60
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	10.66	11.57	13.65	15.71	19.64
Service	6.08	7.00	8.56	10.50	12.25
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	2.13	3.20	8.00	10.00	11.58
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	4.25	9.00	10.00
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	3.20	10.00	10.00
Other food service	7.00	8.00	8.75	10.43	13.15
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.75	8.12	9.00	10.85	14.25
Health service	6.50	7.00	8.82	10.43	11.68
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.50	6.90	8.50	10.50	11.69
Cleaning and building service	7.35	8.00	9.01	10.66	12.25
Janitors and cleaners	8.34	8.68	10.00	12.25	12.25
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays;

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

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

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$10.50	\$13.22	\$19.31	\$27.19	\$34.00
All excluding sales	10.50	13.22	19.31	27.19	34.00
White collar	11.10	14.97	22.52	30.45	34.00
White collar excluding sales	11.10	14.97	22.52	30.45	34.00
Professional specialty and technical	20.14	22.70	26.96	33.82	34.37
Professional specialty	20.76	22.97	27.43	34.00	34.50
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.36	21.23	24.64	30.62	34.23
Teachers, except college and university	21.51	22.54	25.56	30.44	34.66
Elementary school teachers	21.51	22.54	25.36	30.16	36.02
Secondary school teachers	21.34	22.29	24.27	28.43	32.58
Librarians, archivists, and curators	19.67	21.61	25.35	29.99	33.93
Librarians	19.67	21.61	25.35	29.99	33.93
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	10.50	14.32	18.06	19.67	22.64
Social workers	10.50	14.32	18.06	19.67	22.64
Technical	12.43	15.45	19.16	20.93	26.95
Executive, administrative, and managerial	17.95	19.39	26.49	34.04	41.66
Executives, administrators, and managers	18.91	24.38	33.73	41.66	45.36
Administrators and officials, public administration	22.43	24.38	32.14	45.36	49.23
Management related	17.78	18.43	21.61	27.98	32.05
Accountants and auditors	17.95	18.34	21.37	25.86	34.45
Administrative support, including clerical	9.36	10.99	12.93	15.70	18.27
Secretaries	11.68	12.80	15.35	17.27	19.42
General office clerks	9.20	9.83	10.82	13.14	14.36
Teachers' aides	9.02	9.65	10.90	13.28	17.47
Administrative support, n.e.c.	8.63	10.99	12.02	15.01	16.89
Blue collar	11.50	14.07	17.14	19.83	26.45
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.17	16.15	17.78	23.73	28.76
Transportation and material moving	9.80	11.50	12.69	14.73	17.09
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.26	10.49	13.43	15.76	17.15
Service	8.05	10.58	12.64	16.81	21.81
Protective service	11.31	13.43	16.12	19.72	27.75
Police and detectives, public service	16.12	16.12	18.75	21.82	27.94
Food service	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	—	—	—	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.14	7.96	9.97	10.95	12.18
Janitors and cleaners	7.14	7.96	9.97	10.95	12.18
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays;

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

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

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$9.14	\$11.75	\$16.00	\$23.84	\$32.94
All excluding sales	9.32	12.00	16.32	23.89	32.31
White collar	10.01	13.31	19.36	27.78	36.36
White collar excluding sales	11.50	14.00	20.30	28.01	36.88
Professional specialty and technical	17.94	21.64	26.00	32.74	38.57
Professional specialty	19.24	22.60	26.80	32.96	39.04
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	25.00	31.50	41.02	45.00	48.58
Mathematical and computer scientists	22.26	25.90	32.52	36.88	41.68
Computer systems analysts and scientists	22.15	25.79	32.25	36.88	41.39
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.17	21.35	25.00	29.81	32.88
Registered nurses	19.17	21.10	24.66	28.46	32.88
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	21.34	22.54	25.36	30.16	34.66
Elementary school teachers	21.51	22.54	25.50	30.18	36.02
Secondary school teachers	21.30	22.29	24.36	28.49	32.58
Librarians, archivists, and curators	20.62	23.73	25.60	28.60	33.66
Librarians	20.62	23.73	25.60	28.60	33.66
Social scientists and urban planners	20.76	22.70	25.79	28.01	32.74
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.94	14.68	15.58	18.56	20.62
Social workers	13.94	14.68	15.58	18.56	20.62
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	11.55	15.31	19.98	26.00	38.46
Licensed practical nurses	13.43	15.77	18.00	19.39	20.35
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.98	20.66	25.86	36.35	44.72
Executives, administrators, and managers	20.10	23.67	31.00	40.87	48.61
Administrators and officials, public administration	22.43	25.53	34.18	45.36	49.23
Financial managers	23.67	30.96	37.50	40.78	51.93
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	21.64	24.62	32.69	45.73	47.20
Administrators, education and related fields	24.52	31.63	41.66	41.66	41.66
Managers, medicine and health	28.70	36.05	43.35	47.17	48.61
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	16.98	20.27	25.75	34.44	43.23
Management related	15.75	17.95	22.12	28.82	34.61
Accountants and auditors	17.50	20.93	23.89	28.13	36.04
Other financial officers	14.05	14.05	23.06	27.98	30.10
Management related, n.e.c.	17.92	17.92	17.95	23.33	35.64
Sales	7.80	9.20	12.28	20.14	34.33
Supervisors, sales	15.83	20.13	33.48	33.48	40.58
Sales, other business services	9.62	9.62	10.72	18.75	27.97
Sales workers, other commodities	8.40	9.48	12.32	14.57	14.57
Cashiers	6.80	7.10	7.83	8.81	9.00
Administrative support, including clerical	9.93	11.64	13.41	15.93	19.71
Secretaries	12.00	12.36	14.36	16.48	19.04
Order clerks	13.31	13.32	22.25	23.29	23.29
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.25	12.00	13.95	15.97	19.36
Dispatchers	11.84	11.84	13.00	21.06	24.62
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	12.50	13.00	14.71	16.83	22.12
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	11.50	11.50	13.18	14.54	16.72
Bill and account collectors	12.50	13.25	14.40	15.26	16.13
General office clerks	9.41	10.00	12.02	15.70	18.55
Teachers' aides	9.01	9.59	10.90	13.28	17.47
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.75	11.49	14.00	16.83	17.88
Blue collar	8.75	11.39	15.00	18.34	24.26
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.50	14.56	17.16	20.69	27.68
Industrial machinery repairers	20.69	23.48	27.14	30.61	30.61
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	17.50	18.55	20.43	21.90	27.14
Supervisors, production	15.75	20.17	24.78	27.84	29.72
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.00	10.95	13.17	16.56	23.47

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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar —Continued					
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
—Continued					
Slicing and cutting machine operators	\$10.98	\$11.13	\$13.17	\$15.75	\$17.95
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.06	12.00	15.34	23.47	28.10
Transportation and material moving	11.50	13.15	16.22	17.09	19.75
Truck drivers	12.00	12.85	15.80	17.25	19.75
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	11.95	14.08	15.99	16.90	17.36
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.75	8.50	10.66	14.48	18.00
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c.	12.16	14.84	19.79	25.96	25.96
Service	7.50	8.40	10.66	13.14	18.78
Protective service	10.75	12.68	15.44	19.39	27.67
Police and detectives, public service	16.12	16.12	18.75	21.82	27.94
Food service	3.20	6.08	8.38	10.50	14.25
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	7.75	8.15	9.30	12.07	14.25
Health service	7.80	9.00	10.50	11.24	12.01
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.00	9.00	10.50	11.24	12.04
Cleaning and building service	7.35	8.00	9.27	10.75	12.25
Janitors and cleaners	7.91	8.49	9.97	11.75	12.25
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

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

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

Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs,¹ part-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$6.50	\$7.25	\$8.92	\$12.10	\$34.00
All excluding sales	6.50	7.25	9.50	18.34	34.00
White collar	7.25	8.00	10.34	25.00	34.00
White collar excluding sales	8.00	9.00	13.14	34.00	34.00
Professional specialty and technical	19.10	25.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Professional specialty	20.00	28.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.76	24.07	28.00	35.00	35.00
Registered nurses	19.76	22.50	26.25	28.00	30.00
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	6.50	7.15	7.75	8.80	10.41
Cashiers	6.00	6.95	7.50	8.15	8.90
Administrative support, including clerical	7.25	8.43	9.02	11.25	12.78
Blue collar	6.25	6.80	7.50	9.00	11.69
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	7.00	7.00	8.00	13.62	17.82
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.25	6.50	7.50	8.25	10.00
Service	2.13	6.50	7.15	9.78	10.30
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	2.13	2.13	7.75	10.00	11.00
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.13	2.13	10.00	10.00
Other food service	6.75	7.50	8.50	9.15	11.00
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.75	8.00	8.60	9.10	10.00
Health service	6.50	6.50	6.95	9.27	10.22
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

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

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

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing); service-producing industries (transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries); and State and local governments. Agriculture, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment is an economic unit that produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For private industries in this survey, the establishment is usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a government entity.

The Richmond–Petersburg, VA, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes the cities of Colonial Heights, Hopewell, Petersburg, and Richmond; and the counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, New Kent, Powhatan, and Prince George.

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

Sample design

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

Data collection

The collection of data from survey respondents required detailed procedures. Field economists collected the data, working out of the 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 for which data were collected in each establishment was based on the establishment's employment size. Prior to 2002, the number of jobs selected ranged from 8 to 20. Beginning in 2002, the number of jobs selected followed this schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
50–249	6
250 and over	8

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. For cases in which 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.

Occupational leveling

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using an "occupational leveling" process. Occupational 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 occupational leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 occupational leveling factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the occupational leveling factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased.

Collection period

Survey data were collected over a 13-month period for 60 metropolitan areas in the NCS program. For 20 small met-

ropolitan 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, tips, 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 occupational 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.

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 data for the individual establishments or occupations into the various data series. Some of the establishments surveyed could not supply or refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar "cells" were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of data for the nonrespondents equals the mean value of data for the respondents at some detailed "cell" level. Responding and nonresponding establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells that were additionally defined by major occupation group.

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

Survey response

	<i>Establish- ments</i>
Total in sampling frame	1,573
Total in sample	296
Responding	184
Out of business or not in survey scope	39
Unable or refused to provide data	73

In this survey, the nonresponse rate for private industry exceeded regular survey standards.

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

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution within each published occupation. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the

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

Data reliability

The data in this bulletin are estimates from a scientifically selected probability sample. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey, sampling and nonsampling.

Sampling errors occur because observations come only from a sample and not from an entire population. The sample used for this survey is one of a number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the sample design. Estimates derived from the different samples would differ from each other.

A measure of the variation among these differing estimates is called the standard error or sampling error. It indicates the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error divided by the estimate. RSE data are provided alongside the earnings data in the bulletin tables.

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$12.79, with a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is from \$12.03 to \$13.55 (\$12.79 minus and plus \$0.76, where \$0.76 is the product of 1.645 times 3.6 percent times \$12.79). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

Nonsampling errors also affect survey results. They can stem from many sources, such as inability to obtain information for some establishments, difficulties with survey definitions, inability of the respondents to provide correct information, or mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained. 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, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, September 2004**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	242,500	179,700	62,800
All excluding sales	219,900	157,000	62,800
White collar	149,800	103,400	46,400
White-collar excluding sales	127,100	80,800	46,400
Professional specialty and technical	50,800	23,100	27,700
Professional specialty	46,000	19,400	26,600
Technical	4,900	3,800	1,100
Executive, administrative, and managerial	21,200	18,300	2,900
Sales	22,600	22,600	–
Administrative support, including clerical	55,100	39,400	15,700
Blue collar	59,300	53,400	5,900
Precision production, craft, and repair	20,600	16,800	3,800
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14,100	14,100	–
Transportation and material moving	8,300	7,100	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16,400	15,500	800
Service	33,400	22,800	10,600

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

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

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