

Richmond-Petersburg, VA National Compensation Survey February 1999



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Preface

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

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

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

2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, or call (202) 606-6199, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

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

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

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS survey results for the Richmond-Petersburg, VA metropolitan area. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at a wide range of work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the generic leveling methodology.

NCS products

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

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings. Straight-time earnings 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. A total of 480 detailed occupations are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households).

Table A-1 presents straight-time earnings for detailed occupations. Data are not shown for any occupations if they would raise concerns about the confidentiality of the survey respondent or if the data are insufficient to support reliable estimates. The earnings shown include the mean for each occupation, as well as earnings for selected percentiles in each occupation.

Table A-2 compares the type of data and details shown in table A-1 for the private industry and State and local government sector.

Table A-3 compares the type of data and details shown in table A-1 for full-time and part-time workers. The definitions of full-time and part-time workers are those used in the surveyed establishments.

Table A-4 presents the weekly and annual straight-time earnings for full-time employees in specific occupations across all industries. For the weekly and annual earnings, the mean and median earnings and the mean hours are shown. The mean hours reflect hours employees are scheduled to work, excluding overtime hours.

Table B-1 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for groups of occupations and for levels of job requirements related to occupations in the group. Separate data are also shown for private industry and government workers, and for full-time and part-time workers in all industries. (See appendix C, Generic Leveling Criteria, for more information on job ranking in this survey. Average work levels for published occupation groups and their component occupations are presented in appendix table 3.)

Table B-2 also presents mean straight-time hourly earnings, but for detailed occupations at several levels of job requirements for each detailed occupation.

Table C-1 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and selected occupation characteristics. The occupation characteristics include full-time and part-time status, union and nonunion status, and time or incentive pay status. Union workers' wages are determined through collective bargaining. Time workers' wages are based solely on hourly rate or salary. Incentive workers' wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions and production bonuses.

Table C-2 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and industry division of employers; these are limited to the private sector.

Table C-3 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and the employment size of employers; these are also limited to the private sector.

Table C-4 presents the employment scope of this survey. The occupation employment estimates shown relate to all employers in the area surveyed, not just the surveyed employers.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$15.80	\$7.00	\$9.79	\$13.94	\$19.71	\$26.23
All occupations excluding sales	15.93	7.25	10.01	14.20	19.84	26.23
White-collar occupations	17.97	8.03	10.91	15.63	23.08	30.73
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.44	9.00	11.55	16.04	23.66	31.45
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.70	13.23	17.39	21.55	26.57	34.62
Professional specialty occupations	24.32	16.33	18.91	23.34	27.88	36.71
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	27.71	19.53	22.32	26.92	32.26	36.73
Engineers, N.E.C.	28.98	19.71	23.50	28.10	32.74	40.29
Mathematical and computer scientists	29.00	17.79	20.42	28.17	37.26	38.10
Computer systems analysts and scientists	29.26	17.79	20.88	28.95	37.26	38.10
Natural scientists	19.73	17.47	17.47	19.31	21.35	23.86
Health related occupations	21.78	15.88	17.62	20.80	23.88	29.83
Registered nurses	19.97	15.05	16.96	19.36	21.86	25.87
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	22.67	17.13	19.11	23.00	26.18	27.56
Elementary school teachers	22.58	17.31	18.98	22.02	26.18	28.66
Secondary school teachers	23.69	17.83	20.27	26.18	26.18	26.97
Librarians, archivists, and curators	20.83	15.37	18.09	20.90	24.05	27.39
Librarians	20.83	15.37	18.09	20.90	24.05	27.39
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.25	10.76	12.79	15.10	18.12	19.23
Social workers	14.81	10.45	12.58	14.96	17.08	18.19
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	19.22	13.54	14.80	17.81	25.73	26.54
Technical occupations	16.28	10.47	11.96	14.03	18.91	25.18
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	19.14	9.58	13.25	22.49	25.73	27.02
Licensed practical nurses	12.92	10.83	11.70	13.00	14.22	14.77
Computer programmers	23.94	17.58	19.14	23.30	27.10	33.60
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	24.26	12.02	15.63	21.70	29.88	39.11
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.88	16.04	21.99	27.31	35.42	43.25
Administrators and officials, public administration	26.57	18.59	19.11	25.07	35.42	38.11
Financial managers	28.22	14.28	21.92	25.50	31.80	41.85
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	34.28	14.46	27.00	31.25	46.49	48.08
Administrators, education and related fields	30.06	23.98	25.10	28.84	28.98	34.43
Managers, medicine and health	24.93	21.63	21.70	23.08	27.89	28.85
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	31.92	16.83	24.22	27.88	39.11	51.19
Management related occupations	19.29	10.94	14.42	17.47	22.54	30.55
Accountants and auditors	21.52	14.75	16.58	19.44	25.32	30.62
Other financial officers	17.64	11.76	14.81	18.15	22.50	23.40
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	28.38	17.47	18.86	20.09	40.46	42.71
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	18.12	12.08	14.54	17.12	20.23	24.91
Sales occupations	13.79	6.15	6.91	9.33	18.50	26.54
Supervisors, sales occupations	19.87	8.29	13.06	18.50	22.00	32.60
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	17.12	10.60	10.60	12.44	21.64	35.00
Sales counter clerks	6.92	6.00	6.25	6.50	7.05	8.60
Cashiers	6.68	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.08	8.26
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	18.62	9.00	9.00	17.30	30.46	30.46
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.94	7.70	9.02	11.36	14.43	16.54
Supervisors, general office	15.90	12.67	13.75	16.55	16.55	18.79
Computer operators	12.33	8.00	9.01	12.39	15.13	15.13
Secretaries	12.61	8.50	10.01	12.64	15.29	15.66
Receptionists	10.16	7.50	8.53	10.53	11.56	12.20
Order clerks	14.52	10.50	10.50	16.26	17.71	17.71
Library clerks	8.24	5.16	5.34	6.48	11.65	12.33
Records clerks, N.E.C.	12.50	9.30	10.72	12.26	14.42	16.16
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.45	9.10	9.94	11.00	12.31	15.01
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.78	6.04	7.00	7.62	8.72	13.46
Stock and inventory clerks	9.29	7.60	8.19	10.00	10.00	10.94
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	15.29	11.00	12.37	13.56	16.41	23.66

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
White-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)						
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	\$11.82	\$9.23	\$10.25	\$11.28	\$13.57	\$15.63
Bill and account collectors	12.14	7.10	9.86	12.88	14.20	16.62
General office clerks	10.66	7.71	8.30	9.94	12.46	15.13
Data entry keyers	9.33	7.50	8.00	9.00	10.62	11.75
Teachers' aides	10.14	7.17	8.03	9.21	12.09	14.36
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	13.38	5.33	9.34	14.18	16.00	19.32
Blue-collar occupations						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14.83	7.56	10.70	13.98	17.86	22.38
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	18.08	11.84	14.61	17.09	21.62	25.59
Automobile mechanics	20.80	16.12	16.35	22.13	25.11	27.50
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	20.95	17.80	17.80	18.83	22.81	28.00
Industrial machinery repairers	15.75	14.25	14.53	15.39	17.10	18.70
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	21.75	14.27	17.30	23.65	26.23	26.23
Supervisors, production occupations	14.90	9.23	11.05	13.99	17.30	21.89
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	23.77	16.25	19.68	22.96	27.02	29.04
Printing press operators	15.13	9.42	11.42	14.04	18.89	21.75
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	15.67	10.70	14.31	14.52	17.64	19.96
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	18.67	12.60	15.44	20.29	20.50	24.44
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.88	8.61	10.35	11.89	17.88	24.00
Truck drivers	12.93	7.80	10.38	12.64	14.90	18.89
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.18	9.27	10.38	11.50	13.72	17.00
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14.63	9.10	12.55	13.56	16.99	20.82
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	10.92	5.81	7.25	10.25	13.50	16.70
Production helpers	11.79	10.60	10.68	10.90	11.97	15.15
Stock handlers and baggers	11.46	7.25	7.50	11.74	13.64	16.53
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.80	5.71	5.85	7.25	12.06	21.99
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	11.70	5.81	7.50	11.71	13.96	17.88
Hand packers and packagers	10.46	7.18	7.56	7.56	16.36	17.19
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	9.05	5.20	5.45	8.50	12.50	13.20
	10.99	6.90	8.00	10.25	13.20	17.46
Service occupations						
Protective service occupations	9.28	5.57	6.50	8.00	11.05	15.00
Police and detectives, public service	13.39	7.00	9.39	12.23	16.41	20.43
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	16.02	12.58	14.26	16.15	17.39	19.95
Guards and police except public service	13.45	11.24	11.25	12.86	15.97	16.78
Food service occupations	8.10	5.73	6.44	7.50	8.50	12.68
Waiters and waitresses	7.08	3.04	5.38	6.89	8.65	11.00
Cooks	5.30	2.13	2.86	4.37	7.50	9.75
Kitchen workers, food preparation	10.09	7.10	8.01	9.61	11.31	15.00
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	8.14	6.24	6.70	7.55	10.03	11.00
	6.88	5.65	5.65	6.51	7.69	8.65

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)						
Health service occupations	\$7.85	\$5.66	\$6.21	\$7.68	\$8.53	\$10.11
Health aides, except nursing	9.98	6.82	7.94	9.00	11.00	15.00
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.40	5.66	6.21	7.38	8.38	9.17
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.57	5.65	6.05	6.89	8.35	10.05
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	10.01	8.30	8.65	8.95	8.95	12.98
Maids and housemen	6.81	5.96	6.72	6.72	6.88	7.55
Janitors and cleaners	7.42	5.52	5.67	7.00	8.26	10.44
Personal service occupations	9.26	6.26	7.28	8.90	11.19	13.08
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	8.82	5.63	6.67	9.00	10.80	11.62

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. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$15.56	\$6.63	\$8.90	\$13.49	\$19.41	\$26.54	\$16.40	\$8.69	\$11.19	\$14.95	\$20.22	\$26.18
All occupations excluding sales	15.72	6.75	9.17	13.69	19.44	26.54	16.40	8.69	11.19	14.95	20.24	26.18
White-collar occupations	18.11	7.62	10.26	15.36	23.50	32.67	17.72	9.79	12.23	15.77	22.38	27.23
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.93	8.50	11.00	16.35	24.53	33.87	17.72	9.79	12.23	15.80	22.41	27.24
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.99	13.46	17.51	22.74	29.38	36.25	21.54	12.86	17.20	20.88	24.79	30.96
Professional specialty occupations	25.73	15.47	19.25	25.09	31.30	36.90	23.15	16.71	18.46	22.32	26.18	33.19
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.25	21.93	26.44	29.83	34.42	40.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	28.98	19.71	23.50	28.10	32.74	40.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	29.54	19.25	22.33	28.52	34.94	42.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	30.16	19.25	23.72	29.34	34.94	44.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	20.27	9.13	12.90	19.31	25.56	35.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	20.83	15.19	17.51	20.31	22.74	26.00	23.21	16.33	18.84	21.83	28.60	31.79
Registered nurses	19.16	14.61	16.75	18.45	21.00	24.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	14.41	10.00	10.00	13.38	18.53	20.68	23.31	17.77	19.52	23.50	26.18	27.72
Elementary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.83	17.51	19.13	22.14	26.18	28.66
Secondary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.73	17.83	20.27	26.18	26.18	26.97
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.83	15.37	18.09	20.90	24.05	27.39
Librarians	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.83	15.37	18.09	20.90	24.05	27.39
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.82	10.04	11.97	15.10	18.12	18.22
Social workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.82	10.04	11.97	15.10	18.12	18.22
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	19.93	14.80	14.80	19.63	25.73	26.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	18.27	10.83	12.50	15.52	23.17	27.10	13.92	10.24	11.70	12.86	14.95	17.58
Licensed practical nurses	12.90	10.83	11.70	12.64	14.12	14.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.72	14.81	18.40	24.69	33.59	41.03	17.83	10.47	11.96	15.29	22.12	28.84
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.71	16.20	22.66	27.23	35.63	46.49	25.45	16.04	19.36	27.59	28.84	35.42
Administrators and officials, public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.27	18.59	18.59	25.70	35.42	38.11
Financial managers	28.22	14.28	21.92	25.50	31.80	41.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	34.28	14.46	27.00	31.25	46.49	48.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, medicine and health	24.44	20.56	21.70	23.08	26.68	28.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	32.50	16.83	25.00	29.65	39.11	51.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	21.90	14.72	17.12	19.44	25.30	34.01	15.05	10.24	10.94	14.42	16.34	22.12
Accountants and auditors	22.76	16.07	18.05	22.54	25.40	30.62	19.09	14.42	15.08	16.58	19.98	31.61
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	28.77	17.47	18.96	21.29	40.46	42.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	18.16	12.08	14.54	17.12	20.23	26.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	13.80	6.15	6.90	9.30	18.50	26.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales occupations	19.87	8.29	13.06	18.50	22.00	32.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	17.12	10.60	10.60	12.44	21.64	35.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales counter clerks	6.92	6.00	6.25	6.50	7.05	8.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	6.61	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.08	8.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	18.62	9.00	9.00	17.30	30.46	30.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.88	7.50	9.00	11.00	14.48	17.60	12.07	8.01	9.57	12.11	14.42	15.63
Supervisors, general office	16.02	12.60	13.75	16.55	16.55	19.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators	12.33	8.00	9.01	12.39	15.13	15.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	11.75	7.90	9.00	11.56	13.93	17.25	13.43	10.04	11.96	13.98	15.29	15.63
Receptionists	10.16	7.50	8.53	10.53	11.56	12.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks	14.52	10.50	10.50	16.26	17.71	17.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Records clerks, N.E.C.	11.08	9.26	10.03	10.77	11.84	13.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.80	8.76	9.94	10.38	11.72	14.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.78	6.04	7.00	7.62	8.72	13.46	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government						
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles					
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90	
White-collar occupations (-Continued)													
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)													
Stock and inventory clerks	\$8.99	\$6.70	\$7.75	\$9.25	\$10.00	\$10.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	15.29	11.00	12.37	13.56	16.41	23.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	11.67	9.23	10.18	11.00	13.57	15.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bill and account collectors	11.96	6.82	7.33	14.20	14.20	17.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General office clerks	11.51	7.50	8.30	11.28	15.13	15.63	\$9.78	\$7.83	\$8.38	\$9.79	\$11.17	\$11.89	—
Data entry keyers	9.33	7.50	8.00	9.00	10.62	11.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.18	7.20	8.03	9.21	12.13	14.36	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	13.33	6.50	10.50	14.50	16.00	18.87	13.49	5.16	5.16	9.49	13.73	34.56	—
Blue-collar occupations	14.84	7.50	10.50	13.96	18.02	22.46	14.72	9.18	11.90	13.98	16.66	22.13	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18.43	11.84	15.31	17.45	21.85	26.23	16.40	12.09	13.38	15.29	17.86	22.13	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	15.75	14.25	14.53	15.39	17.10	18.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	21.85	14.27	17.30	23.79	26.23	26.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	15.22	9.23	9.23	13.26	21.85	21.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, production occupations ..	23.77	16.25	19.68	22.96	27.02	29.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.13	9.42	11.42	14.04	18.89	21.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing press operators	15.67	10.70	14.31	14.52	17.64	19.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	18.67	12.60	15.44	20.29	20.50	24.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	14.88	8.61	10.35	11.89	17.88	24.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.20	8.09	10.38	12.75	15.78	18.89	10.32	6.67	8.19	10.49	12.17	13.80	—
Truck drivers	12.21	9.20	10.38	11.44	13.74	17.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	14.63	9.10	12.55	13.56	16.99	20.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.91	5.75	7.25	10.05	13.50	16.70	11.10	7.66	8.23	10.90	12.50	14.78	—
Production helpers	11.46	7.25	7.50	11.74	13.64	16.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	9.80	5.71	5.85	7.25	12.06	21.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	11.70	5.81	7.50	11.71	13.96	17.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	10.46	7.18	7.56	7.56	16.36	17.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	9.05	5.20	5.45	8.50	12.50	13.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	10.94	6.90	8.00	10.05	13.20	17.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations	7.37	5.15	5.75	7.00	8.29	10.18	12.35	7.49	8.57	11.19	14.62	18.36	—
Protective service occupations	8.33	5.78	6.50	7.50	8.69	12.81	15.54	10.94	11.35	14.49	17.49	23.07	—
Police and detectives, public service ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.02	12.58	14.26	16.15	17.39	19.95	—
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.45	11.24	11.25	12.86	15.97	16.78	—
Guards and police except public service	8.12	5.75	6.50	7.50	8.50	12.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service occupations	6.99	3.04	5.04	6.63	8.65	11.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	5.30	2.13	2.86	4.37	7.50	9.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooks	10.09	7.10	8.01	9.61	11.31	15.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.05	6.24	6.56	7.55	9.23	11.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.65	5.65	5.65	6.15	7.69	8.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health service occupations	7.64	5.66	6.21	7.23	8.29	9.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	9.98	6.82	7.94	9.00	11.00	15.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.02	5.66	6.21	7.00	7.90	9.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.24	5.65	5.82	6.72	7.95	8.95	8.38	5.72	7.09	8.11	9.53	11.05	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government						
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles					
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90	
Service occupations (-Continued)													
Cleaning and building service occupations (-Continued)													
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	\$10.01	\$8.30	\$8.65	\$8.95	\$8.95	\$12.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	6.81	5.96	6.72	6.72	6.88	7.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	6.63	5.42	5.67	5.82	7.35	8.20	\$8.38	\$5.72	\$7.09	\$8.11	\$9.53	\$11.05	
Personal service occupations	6.95	5.17	5.95	6.73	7.35	8.90	10.47	7.66	8.01	10.47	11.70	14.62	

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. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
10		25	Median 50	75	90	10		25	Median 50	75	90	
All occupations	\$16.60	\$7.94	\$10.53	\$14.79	\$20.29	\$26.72	\$7.78	\$5.33	\$5.71	\$6.75	\$8.01	\$10.57
All occupations excluding sales	16.62	8.00	10.70	14.84	20.29	26.68	7.98	5.25	5.70	6.89	8.50	11.32
White-collar occupations	18.63	9.00	11.64	16.26	23.73	31.79	9.13	5.60	6.25	7.31	10.50	14.61
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.86	9.45	12.00	16.55	23.86	31.80	10.49	5.71	7.00	8.91	10.50	17.09
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.84	13.46	17.47	21.83	26.63	35.05	16.93	9.94	11.55	15.98	19.36	28.26
Professional specialty occupations	24.44	16.49	19.10	23.41	27.89	36.80	18.93	10.04	14.61	17.90	20.74	30.37
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	27.71	19.53	22.32	26.92	32.26	36.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	28.98	19.71	23.50	28.10	32.74	40.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	29.00	17.79	20.42	28.17	37.26	38.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	29.26	17.79	20.88	28.95	37.26	38.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	19.73	17.47	17.47	19.31	21.35	23.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	21.86	16.08	17.76	20.98	23.71	29.53	20.90	14.61	16.01	18.50	28.00	30.37
Registered nurses	19.89	15.39	17.08	19.43	21.83	24.89	20.57	14.61	16.01	17.90	28.00	30.37
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	22.71	17.31	19.11	23.00	26.18	27.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers	22.68	17.51	19.11	22.13	26.18	28.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary school teachers	23.69	17.83	20.27	26.18	26.18	26.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.52	11.97	13.74	15.10	18.12	19.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	15.05	11.97	13.70	15.09	16.79	18.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	19.22	13.54	14.80	17.81	25.73	26.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	16.43	10.47	12.03	14.12	19.44	25.71	11.92	8.91	9.00	11.55	14.75	15.00
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	19.14	9.58	13.25	22.49	25.73	27.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	12.94	10.83	11.70	13.07	14.12	14.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	24.20	12.02	15.63	21.67	29.81	38.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.80	16.04	21.92	27.07	35.09	43.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators and officials, public administration	26.57	18.59	19.11	25.07	35.42	38.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial managers	27.76	13.97	21.92	25.50	31.80	41.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	34.28	14.46	27.00	31.25	46.49	48.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	30.06	23.98	25.10	28.84	28.98	34.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, medicine and health	24.93	21.63	21.70	23.08	27.89	28.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	31.92	16.83	24.22	27.88	39.11	51.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	19.29	10.94	14.42	17.47	22.54	30.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	21.52	14.75	16.58	19.44	25.32	30.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial officers	17.64	11.76	14.81	18.15	22.50	23.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	28.38	17.47	18.86	20.09	40.46	42.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	18.12	12.08	14.54	17.12	20.23	24.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	16.09	6.78	8.20	12.41	21.15	30.02	6.72	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.08	8.00
Supervisors, sales occupations	20.10	9.00	13.36	18.50	22.00	32.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	17.12	10.60	10.60	12.44	21.64	35.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.36	5.85	6.15	6.60	8.00	9.84
Sales counter clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.66	6.00	6.25	6.50	7.00	7.50
Cashiers	7.29	6.26	6.33	6.78	8.20	8.50	6.28	5.40	5.60	6.25	6.91	7.22
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	18.62	9.00	9.00	17.30	30.46	30.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12.32	8.00	9.51	11.75	14.87	16.76	8.35	5.63	6.50	7.90	10.50	10.50
Supervisors, general office	15.90	12.67	13.75	16.55	16.55	18.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer operators	12.33	8.00	9.01	12.39	15.13	15.13	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
10		25	Median 50	75	90	10		25	Median 50	75	90	
White-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)												
Secretaries	\$12.75	\$8.50	\$10.47	\$13.08	\$15.29	\$16.01	\$8.97	\$6.74	\$7.24	\$7.90	\$10.00	\$13.00
Receptionists	10.23	7.50	8.53	10.53	11.56	12.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order clerks	16.52	12.18	16.13	17.71	17.71	17.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Records clerks, N.E.C.	12.62	9.44	10.84	12.26	14.42	16.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.69	9.51	10.13	11.00	12.44	15.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.80	6.04	7.30	7.62	8.72	13.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	9.77	8.24	8.71	10.00	10.70	11.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	15.29	11.00	12.37	13.56	16.41	23.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	11.82	9.23	10.25	11.28	13.57	15.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bill and account collectors	12.14	7.10	9.86	12.88	14.20	16.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	10.94	8.00	8.76	10.12	13.06	15.13	7.63	5.88	6.86	7.97	8.11	8.86
Data entry keyers	9.51	8.00	8.00	9.00	10.62	12.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers' aides	10.06	7.20	8.03	9.21	11.68	14.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	16.00	9.82	12.94	15.10	16.93	20.21	6.67	5.16	5.16	6.40	7.00	9.49
Blue-collar occupations	15.20	8.50	11.22	14.28	18.29	22.62	6.77	5.25	5.70	6.00	7.05	9.15
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18.08	11.84	14.61	17.09	21.62	25.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	20.80	16.12	16.35	22.13	25.11	27.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automobile mechanics	20.95	17.80	17.80	18.83	22.81	28.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	15.75	14.25	14.53	15.39	17.10	18.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	21.75	14.27	17.30	23.65	26.23	26.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	14.90	9.23	11.05	13.99	17.30	21.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, production occupations ..	23.77	16.25	19.68	22.96	27.02	29.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.14	9.42	11.42	14.04	18.89	21.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing press operators	15.67	10.70	14.31	14.52	17.64	19.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	18.67	12.60	15.44	20.29	20.50	24.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	14.88	8.61	10.35	11.89	17.88	24.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.08	7.99	10.38	12.70	15.46	18.89	9.46	7.24	7.76	9.15	10.43	12.56
Truck drivers	12.31	9.83	10.38	11.50	13.72	17.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	14.63	9.10	12.55	13.56	16.99	20.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.75	7.00	8.00	11.00	13.64	16.78	6.35	5.20	5.50	5.75	6.60	7.25
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	11.79	10.60	10.68	10.90	11.97	15.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production helpers	11.46	7.25	7.50	11.74	13.64	16.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	13.72	8.00	8.60	13.56	21.99	21.99	6.15	5.50	5.71	5.85	6.60	7.05
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	11.58	5.81	7.32	11.71	13.96	14.28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	10.53	7.18	7.56	7.56	16.36	17.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hand packers and packagers	10.20	5.45	7.04	11.92	12.74	13.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	11.20	6.90	8.29	10.61	13.20	17.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	10.15	5.93	7.20	8.81	11.89	16.14	6.64	4.93	5.65	6.44	7.47	8.93
Protective service occupations	13.71	7.04	10.01	12.79	16.53	20.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police and detectives, public service ..	16.02	12.58	14.26	16.15	17.39	19.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	13.45	11.24	11.25	12.86	15.97	16.78	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Service occupations (-Continued)												
Protective service occupations (-Continued)												
Guards and police except public service	\$8.32	\$5.73	\$6.29	\$7.50	\$8.69	\$13.15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service occupations	7.85	3.16	5.45	7.80	10.00	12.60	\$6.25	\$2.13	\$4.93	\$6.24	\$7.62	\$9.23
Waiters and waitresses	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.91	2.13	2.13	4.37	7.50	9.75
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.98	6.73	7.34	8.00	11.00	11.00	7.04	6.00	6.24	6.81	7.55	9.23
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	7.66	5.59	6.63	7.74	8.65	8.65	6.22	5.65	5.65	5.65	6.51	7.69
Health service occupations	8.17	6.21	7.23	8.00	9.17	10.24	7.18	5.57	5.66	6.54	7.02	8.38
Health aides, except nursing	9.12	6.82	7.94	8.47	10.11	11.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.91	6.21	6.94	7.84	8.79	9.29	6.52	5.57	5.66	6.24	7.00	8.38
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.79	5.67	6.61	7.26	8.50	10.09	6.57	5.30	5.67	5.67	6.88	9.15
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	10.01	8.30	8.65	8.95	8.95	12.98	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	6.84	6.20	6.72	6.72	6.88	7.55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.72	5.52	5.95	7.62	8.46	10.76	6.61	5.30	5.67	5.67	7.14	9.15
Personal service occupations	9.98	7.35	7.84	10.24	11.44	13.37	6.83	5.50	6.29	6.67	7.16	7.56

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. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

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. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
All occupations	39.9	\$663	\$590	2,041	\$33,874	\$30,202
All occupations excluding sales	39.9	663	592	2,038	33,878	30,381
White-collar occupations	39.8	741	642	2,021	37,654	32,510
White-collar occupations excluding sales	39.7	748	648	2,014	37,990	32,510
Professional specialty and technical occupations	39.8	909	857	1,987	45,382	42,474
Professional specialty occupations	39.8	972	928	1,967	48,077	43,644
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	40.0	1,109	1,077	2,081	57,666	55,994
Engineers, N.E.C.	40.1	1,162	1,133	2,085	60,432	58,891
Mathematical and computer scientists	40.3	1,167	1,133	2,093	60,700	58,906
Computer systems analysts and scientists	40.3	1,181	1,173	2,098	61,395	61,006
Natural scientists	39.9	787	772	2,074	40,931	40,165
Health related occupations	39.8	870	839	2,042	44,649	42,734
Registered nurses	40.0	795	776	2,079	41,346	40,339
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	38.4	872	865	1,620	36,786	36,884
Elementary school teachers	38.8	880	857	1,612	36,551	35,484
Secondary school teachers	39.6	937	1,017	1,659	39,290	43,208
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	39.8	617	604	2,069	32,109	31,408
Social workers	39.8	598	598	2,067	31,122	31,110
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	39.9	767	712	2,075	39,874	37,045
Technical occupations	39.8	655	565	2,071	34,036	29,367
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	40.0	766	900	2,080	39,806	46,787
Licensed practical nurses	40.0	517	523	2,080	26,908	27,186
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	40.4	979	878	2,093	50,634	45,136
Executives, administrators, and managers	41.2	1,229	1,096	2,120	63,190	56,805
Administrators and officials, public administration	39.8	1,058	1,003	2,072	55,035	52,146
Financial managers	43.9	1,220	1,040	2,285	63,428	54,101
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	40.9	1,401	1,350	2,125	72,835	70,200
Administrators, education and related fields	39.2	1,178	1,154	1,868	56,128	51,246
Managers, medicine and health	39.8	993	923	2,070	51,621	48,006
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	40.7	1,298	1,115	2,115	67,519	57,990
Management related occupations	39.8	767	692	2,069	39,904	36,005
Accountants and auditors	40.2	865	807	2,091	44,999	41,954
Other financial officers	39.5	697	726	2,055	36,236	37,752
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	39.9	1,133	804	2,076	58,919	41,787
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	39.6	717	685	2,059	37,301	35,610
Sales occupations	40.6	653	520	2,101	33,795	26,544
Supervisors, sales occupations	42.3	851	810	2,202	44,264	42,099
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	46.1	789	531	2,397	41,034	27,625
Cashiers	37.1	270	265	1,856	13,533	13,644
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	40.0	745	692	2,080	38,732	35,984
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39.2	483	464	2,007	24,714	23,580
Supervisors, general office	39.1	623	621	2,036	32,371	32,273
Computer operators	40.0	493	495	2,080	25,652	25,761
Secretaries	39.6	506	515	2,055	26,211	26,686
Receptionists	39.2	401	405	2,039	20,872	21,039
Order clerks	40.0	661	708	2,080	34,365	36,837
Records clerks, N.E.C.	39.6	499	490	2,058	25,971	25,501
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	39.3	460	440	2,046	23,911	22,880
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	39.7	350	305	2,066	18,184	15,845
Stock and inventory clerks	40.0	391	400	2,080	20,313	20,800
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	39.0	596	530	2,027	30,991	27,560
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	39.3	464	440	2,041	24,122	22,880
Bill and account collectors	39.7	482	515	2,064	25,049	26,796
General office clerks	39.1	428	400	1,989	21,764	20,675
Data entry keyers	39.6	377	360	2,059	19,592	18,720
Teachers' aides	33.0	332	300	1,327	13,347	11,520

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
White-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)						
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	37.7	\$603	\$560	1,931	\$30,898	\$29,494
Blue-collar occupations						
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40.2	611	581	2,072	31,498	29,994
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	40.1	725	684	2,077	37,551	35,547
Automobile mechanics	39.9	831	885	2,077	43,199	46,030
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	41.9	879	912	2,181	45,688	47,445
Industrial machinery repairers	40.0	630	615	2,080	32,764	32,004
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	40.0	870	946	2,080	45,239	49,192
Supervisors, production occupations	39.9	595	557	2,077	30,952	28,983
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40.1	953	919	2,084	49,544	47,764
Printing press operators	39.9	604	561	2,073	31,384	29,162
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	39.2	614	572	2,037	31,922	29,765
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	40.0	747	812	2,080	38,826	42,203
Transportation and material moving occupations	39.8	592	475	2,070	30,799	24,722
Truck drivers	41.3	540	537	2,083	27,240	27,310
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	41.4	510	460	2,154	26,516	23,920
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	40.5	593	545	2,106	30,817	28,362
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	40.0	470	458	2,056	24,145	23,267
Production helpers	43.3	511	545	2,252	26,554	28,340
Stock handlers and baggers	39.7	455	470	2,064	23,663	24,419
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	40.0	549	542	2,080	28,534	28,205
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	39.8	461	468	2,070	23,961	24,357
Hand packers and packagers	40.0	421	302	2,080	21,906	15,725
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	40.0	408	477	2,080	21,224	24,794
	40.0	448	424	2,026	22,691	21,320
Service occupations						
Protective service occupations	40.1	407	346	2,067	20,985	17,992
Police and detectives, public service	41.3	567	514	2,138	29,322	26,645
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	39.0	625	599	2,027	32,461	31,173
Guards and police except public service	40.0	538	514	2,080	27,981	26,739
Food service occupations	38.8	323	280	2,017	16,780	14,560
Kitchen workers, food preparation	39.4	309	300	1,978	15,524	15,274
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	40.0	359	320	2,080	18,670	16,640
Health service occupations	36.2	278	273	1,635	12,526	12,412
Health aides, except nursing	39.1	320	318	2,033	16,621	16,559
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	39.8	363	339	2,071	18,883	17,612
Cleaning and building service occupations	38.9	308	311	2,023	15,991	16,162
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	39.9	311	288	2,065	16,093	14,924
Maids and housemen	39.9	399	358	2,074	20,760	18,616
Janitors and cleaners	39.7	271	269	2,062	14,103	13,978
Personal service occupations	40.0	309	305	2,065	15,945	15,850
	39.4	393	410	2,049	20,441	21,299

¹ Earnings are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The median designates position—one-half of the workers receive the same as or more, and one-half receive the same as or less than the rate shown.

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. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ 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. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	\$15.80	\$15.56	\$16.40	\$16.60	\$7.78
All occupations excluding sales	15.93	15.72	16.40	16.62	7.98
White-collar occupations	17.97	18.11	17.72	18.63	9.13
Level 1	6.65	6.65	—	—	6.12
Level 2	8.17	8.16	8.25	9.07	6.85
Level 3	9.38	9.23	9.77	9.60	8.45
Level 4	11.21	11.26	10.93	11.58	7.90
Level 5	13.65	14.39	12.83	13.71	11.58
Level 6	14.54	14.70	14.30	14.58	—
Level 7	15.10	16.62	13.95	15.03	18.12
Level 8	20.42	20.82	19.51	20.41	—
Level 9	22.75	23.20	22.30	22.79	20.62
Level 10	25.79	26.31	—	25.79	—
Level 11	27.66	30.99	23.12	27.66	—
Level 12	37.09	37.01	—	37.09	—
Level 13	41.82	44.33	—	41.95	—
Not able to be leveled	20.03	22.79	—	22.36	—
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.44	18.93	17.72	18.86	10.49
Level 1	7.14	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.68	8.87	8.11	9.34	7.32
Level 3	9.71	9.67	9.77	9.78	—
Level 4	11.70	11.89	10.93	11.93	8.74
Level 5	13.21	13.63	12.83	13.23	—
Level 6	14.78	15.16	14.30	14.83	—
Level 7	15.12	16.72	13.95	15.04	18.12
Level 8	19.85	20.08	19.51	19.83	—
Level 9	22.70	23.13	22.30	22.73	20.62
Level 10	25.93	26.52	—	25.93	—
Level 11	27.62	31.04	23.12	27.62	—
Level 12	36.47	35.98	—	36.47	—
Level 13	41.82	44.33	—	41.95	—
Not able to be leveled	20.03	22.79	—	22.36	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.70	23.99	21.54	22.84	16.93
Professional specialty occupations	24.32	25.73	23.15	24.44	18.93
Level 5	14.04	—	—	—	—
Level 7	17.45	18.10	15.18	17.16	—
Level 8	20.17	21.01	19.57	20.15	—
Level 9	22.60	22.68	22.56	22.65	20.62
Level 10	25.74	26.43	—	25.74	—
Level 11	26.12	30.75	—	26.12	—
Level 12	37.77	37.69	—	37.77	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	27.71	30.25	—	27.71	—
Level 9	23.38	25.08	—	23.38	—
Level 11	33.80	33.80	—	33.80	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	29.00	29.54	—	29.00	—
Level 9	21.14	21.14	—	21.14	—
Level 11	28.24	28.49	—	28.24	—
Natural scientists	19.73	20.27	—	19.73	—
Health related occupations	21.78	20.83	23.21	21.86	20.90
Level 8	19.88	19.86	—	19.77	—
Level 9	21.20	21.37	—	21.16	21.67
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	22.67	14.41	23.31	22.71	—
Level 9	23.17	—	23.34	23.20	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	20.83	—	20.83	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, religious, and recreation workers	15.25	—	14.82	15.52	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	19.22	19.93	—	19.22	—
Technical occupations	16.28	18.27	13.92	16.43	11.92
Level 4	11.80	11.80	—	12.02	—
Level 5	12.65	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999
— Continued**

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations (-Continued)					
Technical occupations (-Continued)					
Level 6	\$17.13	\$17.45	—	\$17.35	—
Level 7	16.34	16.32	\$16.36	16.46	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	24.26	26.72	17.83	24.20	—
Level 6	15.41	15.38	—	15.41	—
Level 7	14.21	16.26	13.31	14.21	—
Level 8	17.55	17.55	—	17.55	—
Level 9	23.31	24.01	19.88	23.31	—
Level 10	26.34	26.36	—	26.34	—
Level 11	30.60	31.36	27.23	30.60	—
Level 12	34.93	35.08	—	34.93	—
Level 13	42.33	49.33	—	42.68	—
Not able to be leveled	39.84	41.02	—	40.24	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.88	30.71	25.45	29.80	—
Level 8	16.05	16.05	—	16.05	—
Level 9	26.19	27.53	—	26.19	—
Level 11	30.53	31.22	—	30.53	—
Level 12	33.65	33.63	—	33.65	—
Level 13	42.33	49.33	—	42.68	—
Not able to be leveled	40.71	42.01	—	41.14	—
Management related occupations	19.29	21.90	15.05	19.29	—
Level 6	16.11	16.11	—	16.11	—
Level 7	14.13	16.94	13.17	14.13	—
Level 8	19.39	19.39	—	19.39	—
Level 9	21.31	21.39	—	21.31	—
Sales occupations	13.79	13.80	—	16.09	\$6.72
Level 1	6.13	6.13	—	—	6.22
Level 2	6.49	6.31	—	—	—
Level 3	7.51	7.51	—	7.86	7.15
Level 4	9.33	9.33	—	10.01	—
Level 5	17.88	17.88	—	18.62	—
Level 8	22.30	22.30	—	22.30	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.94	11.88	12.07	12.32	8.35
Level 1	7.14	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.68	8.87	8.11	9.34	7.32
Level 3	9.70	9.66	9.77	9.77	—
Level 4	11.69	11.90	10.93	11.92	8.64
Level 5	13.52	13.50	13.56	13.53	—
Level 6	14.24	14.17	—	14.27	—
Level 7	14.75	16.02	—	14.75	—
Level 8	20.15	—	—	20.15	—
Blue-collar occupations	14.83	14.84	14.72	15.20	6.77
Level 1	7.92	7.90	—	8.36	—
Level 2	9.59	9.65	—	10.83	6.02
Level 3	11.54	11.55	—	11.75	8.30
Level 4	13.70	13.88	—	13.77	—
Level 5	14.88	14.91	—	14.91	—
Level 6	15.51	15.94	12.56	15.52	—
Level 7	17.97	18.61	15.09	17.97	—
Level 8	19.76	19.88	—	19.76	—
Level 9	25.78	26.96	—	25.78	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18.08	18.43	16.40	18.08	—
Level 4	12.54	12.54	—	12.54	—
Level 5	13.19	13.18	—	13.19	—
Level 6	16.58	18.00	—	16.58	—
Level 7	18.42	19.31	15.09	18.42	—
Level 8	19.72	19.85	—	19.72	—
Level 9	24.33	24.77	—	24.33	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.13	15.13	—	15.14	—
Level 1	6.90	6.90	—	6.90	—
Level 2	10.36	10.36	—	10.43	—
Level 3	13.90	13.90	—	13.90	—

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999
— Continued**

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)					
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (-Continued)					
Level 4	\$15.45	\$15.45	—	\$15.45	—
Level 5	16.70	16.70	—	16.70	—
Level 6	16.13	16.13	—	16.13	—
Level 7	15.18	15.18	—	15.18	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.93	13.20	\$10.32	13.08	\$9.46
Level 3	10.93	10.96	—	10.93	—
Level 4	13.88	14.87	—	14.11	—
Level 5	12.87	12.90	—	12.91	—
Level 7	16.92	16.92	—	16.92	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.92	10.91	11.10	11.75	6.35
Level 1	8.26	8.26	—	8.94	—
Level 2	9.67	9.68	—	11.42	5.88
Level 3	10.34	10.35	—	10.63	8.11
Level 4	10.75	10.77	—	10.82	—
Level 5	16.62	16.62	—	16.62	—
Level 6	13.03	—	—	13.03	—
Service occupations	9.28	7.37	12.35	10.15	6.64
Level 1	6.27	6.09	7.12	6.59	5.81
Level 2	6.47	6.19	—	6.89	5.92
Level 3	8.30	7.87	8.98	8.53	7.72
Level 4	8.68	8.67	—	8.53	9.32
Level 5	13.75	—	14.28	13.75	—
Level 6	12.23	—	12.53	12.23	—
Level 7	14.22	—	14.08	14.22	—
Protective service occupations	13.39	8.33	15.54	13.71	—
Level 5	14.66	—	14.89	14.66	—
Level 6	12.80	—	12.53	12.80	—
Level 7	16.47	—	16.47	16.47	—
Food service occupations	7.08	6.99	—	7.85	6.25
Level 1	6.07	5.94	—	6.45	5.72
Level 2	5.34	5.15	—	5.63	5.11
Level 3	8.43	8.41	—	—	8.35
Health service occupations	7.85	7.64	—	8.17	7.18
Level 2	5.93	5.93	—	—	—
Level 3	8.25	7.84	—	8.56	—
Level 4	8.05	8.05	—	7.47	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.57	7.24	8.38	7.79	6.57
Level 1	6.56	6.25	—	6.97	—
Level 2	7.31	6.71	—	7.21	—
Level 3	7.53	7.53	—	7.53	—
Personal service occupations	9.26	6.95	10.47	9.98	6.83
Level 3	8.53	7.45	—	—	6.93

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 Each occupation for which wage 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 ranking within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See technical note for more information.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations:					
Professional specialty and technical occupations:					
Professional specialty occupations:					
Engineers, N.E.C.	\$28.98	\$28.98	—	\$28.98	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	29.26	30.16	—	29.26	—
Level 9	21.86	21.86	—	21.86	—
Level 11	28.24	28.49	—	28.24	—
Registered nurses	19.97	19.16	—	19.89	\$20.57
Level 8	19.74	19.66	—	19.60	—
Level 9	19.54	19.65	—	19.33	—
Elementary school teachers	22.58	—	\$22.83	22.68	—
Level 9	22.71	—	22.93	22.79	—
Secondary school teachers	23.69	—	23.73	23.69	—
Level 9	23.75	—	23.80	23.75	—
Librarians	20.83	—	20.83	—	—
Social workers	14.81	—	14.82	15.05	—
Technical occupations:					
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	19.14	—	—	19.14	—
Licensed practical nurses	12.92	12.90	—	12.94	—
Computer programmers	23.94	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations:					
Administrators and officials, public administration	26.57	—	27.27	26.57	—
Financial managers	28.22	28.22	—	27.76	—
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	34.28	34.28	—	34.28	—
Administrators, education and related fields	30.06	—	—	30.06	—
Managers, medicine and health	24.93	24.44	—	24.93	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	31.92	32.50	—	31.92	—
Level 8	16.26	16.26	—	16.26	—
Level 9	28.80	30.66	—	28.80	—
Level 11	32.65	32.65	—	32.65	—
Level 12	35.15	35.15	—	35.15	—
Accountants and auditors	21.52	22.76	19.09	21.52	—
Level 7	16.50	—	—	16.50	—
Level 9	22.36	23.38	—	22.36	—
Other financial officers	17.64	—	—	17.64	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	28.38	28.77	—	28.38	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	18.12	18.16	—	18.12	—
Sales occupations:					
Supervisors, sales occupations	19.87	19.87	—	20.10	—
Level 8	16.99	16.99	—	16.99	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	17.12	17.12	—	17.12	—
Sales workers, other commodities	—	—	—	—	7.36
Sales counter clerks	6.92	6.92	—	—	6.66
Cashiers	6.68	6.61	—	7.29	6.28
Level 1	6.22	6.22	—	—	6.22
Level 3	7.14	7.14	—	—	—
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	18.62	18.62	—	18.62	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical:					
Supervisors, general office	15.90	16.02	—	15.90	—
Computer operators	12.33	12.33	—	12.33	—
Secretaries	12.61	11.75	13.43	12.75	8.97
Level 3	9.61	—	—	—	—
Level 4	10.69	10.33	11.64	10.77	—
Level 5	13.46	—	—	13.46	—
Level 6	14.49	—	—	14.49	—
Receptionists	10.16	10.16	—	10.23	—
Level 3	10.37	10.37	—	10.11	—
Order clerks	14.52	14.52	—	16.52	—
Library clerks	8.24	—	—	—	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	12.50	11.08	—	12.62	—
Level 4	10.02	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.45	10.80	—	11.69	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations: (-Continued)					
Administrative support occupations, including clerical: (-Continued)					
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks (-Continued)					
Level 4	\$10.39	\$10.39	—	\$10.69	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.78	8.78	—	8.80	—
Level 3	8.39	8.39	—	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	9.29	8.99	—	9.77	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	15.29	15.29	—	15.29	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	11.82	11.67	—	11.82	—
Bill and account collectors	12.14	11.96	—	12.14	—
General office clerks	10.66	11.51	\$9.78	10.94	\$7.63
Level 2	10.29	12.23	—	—	—
Level 3	9.72	9.91	—	9.74	—
Level 4	11.86	12.27	—	12.63	—
Data entry keyers	9.33	9.33	—	9.51	—
Teachers' aides	10.14	—	10.18	10.06	—
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	13.38	13.33	13.49	16.00	6.67
Blue-collar occupations:					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations:					
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	20.80	—	—	20.80	—
Level 9	24.45	—	—	24.45	—
Automobile mechanics	20.95	—	—	20.95	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	15.75	15.75	—	15.75	—
Level 7	15.76	15.76	—	15.76	—
Industrial machinery repairers	21.75	21.85	—	21.75	—
Level 7	23.28	23.28	—	23.28	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	14.90	15.22	—	14.90	—
Supervisors, production occupations	23.77	23.77	—	23.77	—
Level 7	18.88	18.88	—	18.88	—
Level 8	25.79	25.79	—	25.79	—
Level 9	24.90	24.90	—	24.90	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors:					
Printing press operators	15.67	15.67	—	15.67	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	18.67	18.67	—	18.67	—
Level 5	20.02	20.02	—	20.02	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	14.88	14.88	—	14.88	—
Transportation and material moving occupations:					
Truck drivers	12.18	12.21	—	12.31	—
Level 5	12.37	12.37	—	12.37	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	14.63	14.63	—	14.63	—
Level 3	12.87	12.87	—	12.87	—
Level 4	16.05	16.05	—	16.05	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers:					
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	11.79	—	—	11.79	—
Production helpers	11.46	11.46	—	11.46	—
Level 2	12.70	12.70	—	12.70	—
Level 3	9.08	9.08	—	9.08	—
Stock handlers and baggers	9.80	9.80	—	13.72	6.15
Level 3	8.82	8.82	—	10.05	6.75
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	11.70	11.70	—	11.58	—
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	10.46	10.46	—	10.53	—
Hand packers and packagers	9.05	9.05	—	10.20	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	10.99	10.94	—	11.20	—
Level 1	9.51	9.51	—	9.94	—
Level 2	13.60	—	—	—	—
Level 3	10.37	10.37	—	10.37	—
Service occupations:					
Protective service occupations:					
Police and detectives, public service	16.02	—	16.02	16.02	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations: (-Continued)					
Protective service occupations: (-Continued)					
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	\$13.45	—	\$13.45	\$13.45	—
Level 6	13.27	—	13.27	13.27	—
Guards and police except public service	8.10	\$8.12	—	8.32	—
Food service occupations:					
Waiters and waitresses	5.30	5.30	—	—	\$4.91
Level 1	6.31	6.31	—	—	—
Cooks	10.09	10.09	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.14	8.05	—	8.98	7.04
Level 3	7.85	—	—	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.88	6.65	—	7.66	6.22
Level 1	6.21	5.89	—	—	—
Health service occupations:					
Health aides, except nursing	9.98	9.98	—	9.12	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.40	7.02	—	7.91	6.52
Level 2	5.90	5.90	—	—	—
Level 3	8.29	—	—	—	—
Level 4	7.03	7.03	—	7.01	—
Cleaning and building service occupations:					
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	10.01	10.01	—	10.01	—
Maids and housemen	6.81	6.81	—	6.84	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.42	6.63	8.38	7.72	6.61
Level 1	6.56	6.12	—	7.06	—
Level 2	7.74	—	—	—	—
Personal service occupations:					
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	8.82	—	—	—	—

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² Each occupation for which wage 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 ranking within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See technical note for more information.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

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Table C-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and selected characteristics, all industries, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999

Occupational group ²	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
All occupations	\$16.60	\$7.78	\$17.62	\$15.54	\$15.77	\$17.58
All occupations excluding sales	16.62	7.98	17.62	15.67	15.93	15.78
White-collar occupations	18.63	9.13	17.50	17.99	17.93	20.36
White-collar excluding sales	18.86	10.49	17.50	18.50	18.42	-
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.84	16.93	-	22.65	22.68	-
Professional specialty occupations	24.44	18.93	-	24.31	24.31	-
Technical occupations	16.43	11.92	-	16.08	16.28	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	24.20	-	-	24.32	24.23	-
Sales occupations	16.09	6.72	-	13.79	12.85	19.30
Administrative support including clerical occupations	12.32	8.35	15.55	11.53	11.94	-
Blue-collar occupations	15.20	6.77	17.69	13.24	14.84	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18.08	-	20.11	16.99	18.02	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.14	-	17.29	12.58	15.13	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.08	9.46	15.47	11.78	12.93	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.75	6.35	14.86	9.86	10.97	-
Service occupations	10.15	6.64	-	9.28	9.28	-

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. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

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.

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Table C-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and industry division, private industry, all workers², Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999

Occupational group ³	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ⁴				Service-producing industries ⁵				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
All occupations	\$15.56	\$18.32	—	\$14.81	—	—	—	\$10.89	—	—
All occupations excluding sales	15.72	18.27	—	14.81	—	—	—	10.84	—	—
White-collar occupations	18.11	24.84	—	14.80	—	—	—	11.92	—	—
White-collar excluding sales	18.93	25.24	—	14.70	—	—	—	13.40	—	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.99	28.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	25.73	30.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical occupations	18.27	18.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	26.72	31.40	—	—	—	—	—	24.58	—	—
Sales occupations	13.80	20.66	—	—	—	—	—	11.00	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	11.88	13.43	—	—	—	—	—	9.49	—	—
Blue-collar occupations	14.84	16.19	—	14.82	—	—	—	10.92	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18.43	19.07	—	15.94	—	—	—	17.64	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.13	15.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.20	14.27	—	—	—	—	—	12.07	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.91	12.62	—	8.24	—	—	—	8.31	—	—
Service occupations	7.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.07	—	—

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² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁵ Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale

and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

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Table C-3. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and establishment employment size, private industry, all workers², Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999

Occupational group ³	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All occupations	\$15.56	\$13.63	\$16.10	\$14.63	\$18.81
All occupations excluding sales	15.72	13.16	16.38	14.80	19.14
White-collar occupations	18.11	16.11	18.61	17.53	20.66
White-collar excluding sales	18.93	16.01	19.51	18.39	21.44
Professional specialty and technical occupations	23.99	18.29	24.62	22.57	27.30
Professional specialty occupations	25.73	19.85	26.37	24.87	27.95
Technical occupations	18.27	—	18.83	17.36	23.16
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	26.72	23.17	27.77	26.40	30.62
Sales occupations	13.80	16.32	12.21	12.74	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	11.88	10.90	12.09	12.22	11.83
Blue-collar occupations	14.84	13.29	15.30	13.40	17.71
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18.43	15.31	20.11	18.10	23.23
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.13	12.50	15.47	11.88	17.36
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.20	11.78	13.37	12.46	16.89
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.91	10.61	11.02	10.08	12.51
Service occupations	7.37	7.33	7.38	7.12	8.93

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. 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. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

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Table C-4. Number of workers¹ represented by occupational group, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999

Occupational group ²	All workers		
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	269,988	191,238	78,750
All occupations excluding sales	251,844	173,290	78,554
White-collar occupations	155,528	98,815	56,713
White-collar excluding sales	137,383	80,868	56,516
Professional specialty and technical occupations	55,029	25,288	29,741
Professional specialty occupations	44,235	19,255	24,980
Technical occupations	10,794	6,033	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	22,833	16,340	6,493
Sales occupations	18,145	17,948	—
Administrative support including clerical occupations	59,521	39,240	20,281
Blue-collar occupations	68,724	62,197	6,527
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	23,767	19,570	4,196
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16,297	16,297	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	10,315	8,877	1,438
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18,345	17,452	892
Service occupations	45,736	30,225	15,511

¹ Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey. 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 establishment, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

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

groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

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 was an economic unit which 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 was usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment was 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, VA.

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from State unemployment insurance reports. Due to the volatility of industries within the private sector, sampling frames were developed using the most recent month of reference available at the time the sample was selected. The sampling frame was reviewed prior to the survey and, when necessary, missing establishments were added, out-of-business and out-of-scope establishments were removed, and addresses, employment levels, industry classification, and other information were updated.

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two stage stratified design with probability proportional to employment sampling at each stage. The first stage of sample selection was a probability sample of establishments. The sample of establishments was drawn by first stratifying the sampling frame by industry and ownership. The number of sample establishments allocated to each stratum is approximately proportional to the stratum employment. Each sampled establishment is selected within a stratum with a probability proportional to its employment. Use of this technique means that the larger an establishment's employment, the greater its chance of selection. Weights were applied to each establishment when the data were tabulated so that it represents similar units (by industry and employment size) in the economy which were not selected for collection. See appendix table 1 for a count of establishments in the survey by employment size. The second stage of sample selection, detailed below, was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

Data collection

The collection of data from survey respondents required detailed procedures. Collection was the responsibility of the field economists, working out of the Regional Office, who visited 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 multi-step process:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B contains a complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the MOG to which they belong. In step three, certain other job characteristics of the chosen worker were identified. First, the worker was identified as holding either a full-time or part-time job, based on the establishment's definition of those terms. Then the worker was classified as having a time versus incentive job, depending on whether any part of pay was directly based on the actual production of the worker, rather than solely on hours worked. Finally, the worker was identified as being

in a union job or a nonunion job. See the "Definition of Terms" section on the following page for more detail.

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using a "generic leveling" process. Generic leveling ranks and compares all occupations randomly selected in an establishment using the same criteria. This is a major departure from the method used in the past in the Bureau's Occupational Compensation Surveys which studied specifically defined occupations with leveling definitions unique to each occupation.

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 which written description best matched the job. Within each occupation, the points for 9 factors (supervisory duties was excluded) were recorded and totaled. The total determines the overall level of the occupation. Appendix table 3 presents average work levels for published occupational groups and selected occupations. A description of the levels for each factor is shown in appendix C.

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

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

given factor increased, the wages also increased. Detailed research continues in the area. The results of this research will be published by BLS in the future.

Collection period

The survey data were collected over several months. 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 (e.g., Christmas bonuses, profit-sharing bonuses)
- Uniform and tool allowances
- Free room and board
- Payments made by third parties (e.g., tips, bonuses given by manufacturers to department store salespeople, referral incentives in real estate)
- On-call pay

In order to calculate earnings for various time periods (hourly, weekly, and annual), data on work schedules were also 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 bo-

nuses, 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 and the example for more details on the leveling process.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

Establishments that were determined to be out of busi-

ness 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

	Establish- ments
Total in sample	332
Responding	210
Out of business or not in survey scope	28
Unable or refused to pro- vide data	94

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

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for individual establishment/occupations. Before being combined, individual wage rates are weighted by: number of workers; the sample weight adjusted for nonresponding establishments and other factors; and the occupation work schedule, varying depending on whether hourly, weekly, or annual rates are being calculated.

Not all series that were calculated 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 publishing a series that could have revealed information about a specific establishment.

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

Data reliability

The data in this bulletin are estimates from a scientifically

selected probability sample. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey, sampling and nonsampling.

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

A measure of the variation among these differing estimates is called the standard error or sampling error. It indicates the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error divided by the estimate. Appendix table 2 contains RSE data for selected series in this bulletin. RSE data for all series in this bulletin are available on the Internet web site and by request to the BLS National Office.

The standard error can be used to calculate a “confidence interval” around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose table A-1 shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers was \$12.79 per hour, and appendix table 2 shows a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (\$12.79 plus and minus 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. A Technical Reinterview Program done in all survey areas will be used in the development of a formal quality assessment process to help compute nonsampling error. Although they were not specifically measured, the nonsampling errors were expected to be minimal due to the extensive training of the field economists who gathered the survey data by personal visit, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. Number of establishments studied by industry division and establishment employment size, and number of establishments represented, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999

Industry	Number of establishments represented	Number of establishments studied				
		Total studied	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
				Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All industries	1,356	207	67	140	97	43
Private industry	1,299	181	65	116	88	28
Goods-producing industries	310	54	21	33	23	10
Mining	5	3	2	1	1	-
Construction	110	11	8	3	3	-
Manufacturing	195	40	11	29	19	10
Service-producing industries	990	127	44	83	65	18
Transportation and public utilities	67	13	1	12	8	4
Wholesale and retail trade	426	49	25	24	20	4
Finance, insurance and real estate	152	14	5	9	7	2
Services	344	51	13	38	30	8
State and local government	56	26	2	24	9	15

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

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	2.4	2.7	5.0
All occupations excluding sales	2.5	2.8	5.0
White-collar occupations	3.3	3.8	6.2
White-collar occupations excluding sales	3.5	4.1	6.2
Professional specialty and technical occupations	4.5	3.2	8.1
Professional specialty occupations	3.6	2.9	6.4
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	7.2	5.0	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	8.8	8.8	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	10.8	4.9	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	11.7	5.4	—
Natural scientists	2.8	13.9	—
Health related occupations	3.4	3.1	6.3
Registered nurses	3.6	2.7	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	2.1	14.1	1.0
Elementary school teachers	1.6	—	1.7
Secondary school teachers	0.9	—	0.9
Librarians, archivists, and curators	4.9	—	4.9
Librarians	4.9	—	4.9
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	6.4	—	8.9
Social workers	6.8	—	8.9
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	7.5	7.8	—
Technical occupations	9.4	8.1	9.0
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	20.5	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	2.8	3.2	—
Computer programmers	10.4	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	6.9	3.5	14.5
Executives, administrators, and managers	3.9	4.3	5.8
Administrators and officials, public administration	11.6	—	12.4
Financial managers	6.2	6.2	—
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations	15.1	15.1	—
Administrators, education and related fields	6.2	—	—
Managers, medicine and health	7.1	7.6	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	6.4	6.3	—
Management related occupations	9.9	6.4	11.7
Accountants and auditors	4.0	4.4	9.3
Other financial officers	8.7	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	16.5	16.4	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	7.9	8.0	—
Sales occupations	8.5	8.6	—
Supervisors, sales occupations	13.8	13.8	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	17.7	17.7	—
Sales counter clerks	4.4	4.4	—
Cashiers	2.9	2.8	—
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	22.3	22.3	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2.9	3.6	4.6
Supervisors, general office	2.9	3.5	—
Computer operators	11.9	11.9	—
Secretaries	5.5	7.9	3.2
Receptionists	4.4	4.4	—
Order clerks	10.5	10.5	—
Library clerks	18.3	—	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	7.0	2.8	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	3.5	3.7	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	10.1	10.1	—
Stock and inventory clerks	4.6	4.4	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
White-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)			
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	13.7	13.7	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	4.4	5.0	—
Bill and account collectors	10.5	19.5	—
General office clerks	5.3	7.7	2.8
Data entry keyers	6.4	6.4	—
Teachers' aides	5.2	—	5.4
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	11.5	11.5	26.3
Blue-collar occupations			
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2.4	2.6	6.5
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	2.9	3.0	7.1
Automobile mechanics	8.6	—	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	7.9	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	4.2	4.2	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	7.1	7.1	—
Supervisors, production occupations	9.5	13.2	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.0	6.0	—
Printing press operators	3.2	3.2	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	6.2	6.2	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	4.4	4.4	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.5	13.5	—
Truck drivers	4.0	4.2	4.9
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	5.8	6.5	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.4	7.4	—
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	5.4	5.7	6.5
Production helpers	4.3	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	9.9	9.9	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	13.7	13.7	—
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	11.1	11.1	—
Hand packers and packagers	18.9	18.9	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	8.4	8.4	—
	7.4	7.9	—
Service occupations			
Protective service occupations	3.5	2.8	4.7
Police and detectives, public service	6.6	6.6	6.9
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	3.6	—	3.6
Guards and police except public service	1.1	—	1.1
Food service occupations	6.1	6.1	—
Waiters and waitresses	6.0	6.5	—
Cooks	19.0	19.0	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.9	7.9	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	4.9	6.2	—
	6.1	7.1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
Service occupations (-Continued)			
Health service occupations	4.0	4.6	—
Health aides, except nursing	8.0	8.0	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3.9	4.2	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	3.2	3.4	3.6
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	9.6	9.6	—
Maids and housemen	1.1	1.1	—
Janitors and cleaners	4.5	4.8	3.6
Personal service occupations	10.5	3.4	11.1
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities ..	10.7	—	—

¹ The relative standard error is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. Hourly earnings for these occupations are presented in Tables A-1 and A-2. Reliable relative standard errors could not be determined for all occupations.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

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that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means not elsewhere classified. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	6	6	3
All occupations excluding sales	6	6	3
White-collar occupations	7	7	4
White-collar occupations excluding sales	7	7	4
Professional specialty and technical occupations	9	9	7
Professional specialty occupations	9	10	8
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	10	10	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	9	9	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	11	11	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	11	11	—
Natural scientists	11	11	—
Health related occupations	9	9	8
Registered nurses	8	8	8
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	9	9	—
Elementary school teachers	9	9	—
Secondary school teachers	9	9	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	8	—	—
Librarians	8	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	7	8	—
Social workers	7	7	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Technical occupations	6	6	5
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	8	8	—
Licensed practical nurses	6	6	—
Computer programmers	9	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	9	9	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	11	11	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	11	11	—
Financial managers	11	11	—
Managers, marketing, advertising and public relations ..	11	11	—
Administrators, education and related fields	12	12	—
Managers, medicine and health	11	11	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	11	11	—
Management related occupations	8	8	—
Accountants and auditors	9	9	—
Other financial officers	7	7	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	10	10	—
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	7	7	—
Sales occupations	5	6	3
Supervisors, sales occupations	8	8	—
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale	7	7	—
Sales workers, other commodities	—	—	4
Sales counter clerks	3	—	3
Cashiers	2	3	2
Sales support occupations, N.E.C.	6	6	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4	5	3
Supervisors, general office	7	7	—
Computer operators	4	4	—
Secretaries	5	5	3
Receptionists	3	3	—
Order clerks	4	4	—
Library clerks	3	—	—
Records clerks, N.E.C.	6	6	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	5	5	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	4	4	—
Stock and inventory clerks	3	3	—
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	6	6	—
Investigators and adjusters except insurance	4	4	—
Bill and account collectors	5	5	—
General office clerks	3	3	3
Data entry keyers	3	3	—
Teachers' aides	4	4	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Richmond-Petersburg, VA, February 1999 — Continued

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (-Continued)			
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	5	5	2
Blue-collar occupations			
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5	5	2
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	7	7	—
Automobile mechanics	8	8	—
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	7	7	—
Industrial machinery repairers	7	7	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	6	6	—
Supervisors, production occupations	8	8	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4	4	—
Printing press operators	6	6	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	5	5	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	4	4	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	4	5	4
Truck drivers	4	5	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	4	4	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3	3	2
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, N.E.C.	6	6	—
Production helpers	3	3	—
Stock handlers and baggers	3	4	2
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	4	4	—
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	2	2	—
Hand packers and packagers	2	2	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	3	3	—
Service occupations	3	4	2
Protective service occupations	5	5	—
Police and detectives, public service	6	6	—
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	6	6	—
Guards and police except public service	2	2	—
Food service occupations	2	3	2
Waiters and waitresses	2	—	2
Cooks	4	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	3	3	2
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	2	2	2
Health service occupations	3	4	3
Health aides, except nursing	5	5	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3	3	3
Cleaning and building service occupations	2	3	2
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	5	5	—
Maids and housemen	2	2	—
Janitors and cleaners	2	2	2
Personal service occupations	4	5	3
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	3	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups. The occupations titled authors, musicians, actors, painters, photographers, dancers, artists, athletes, and legislators cannot be assigned a work level.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may

include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.