



Greensboro—Winston-Salem— High Point, NC, National Compensation Survey September 1998

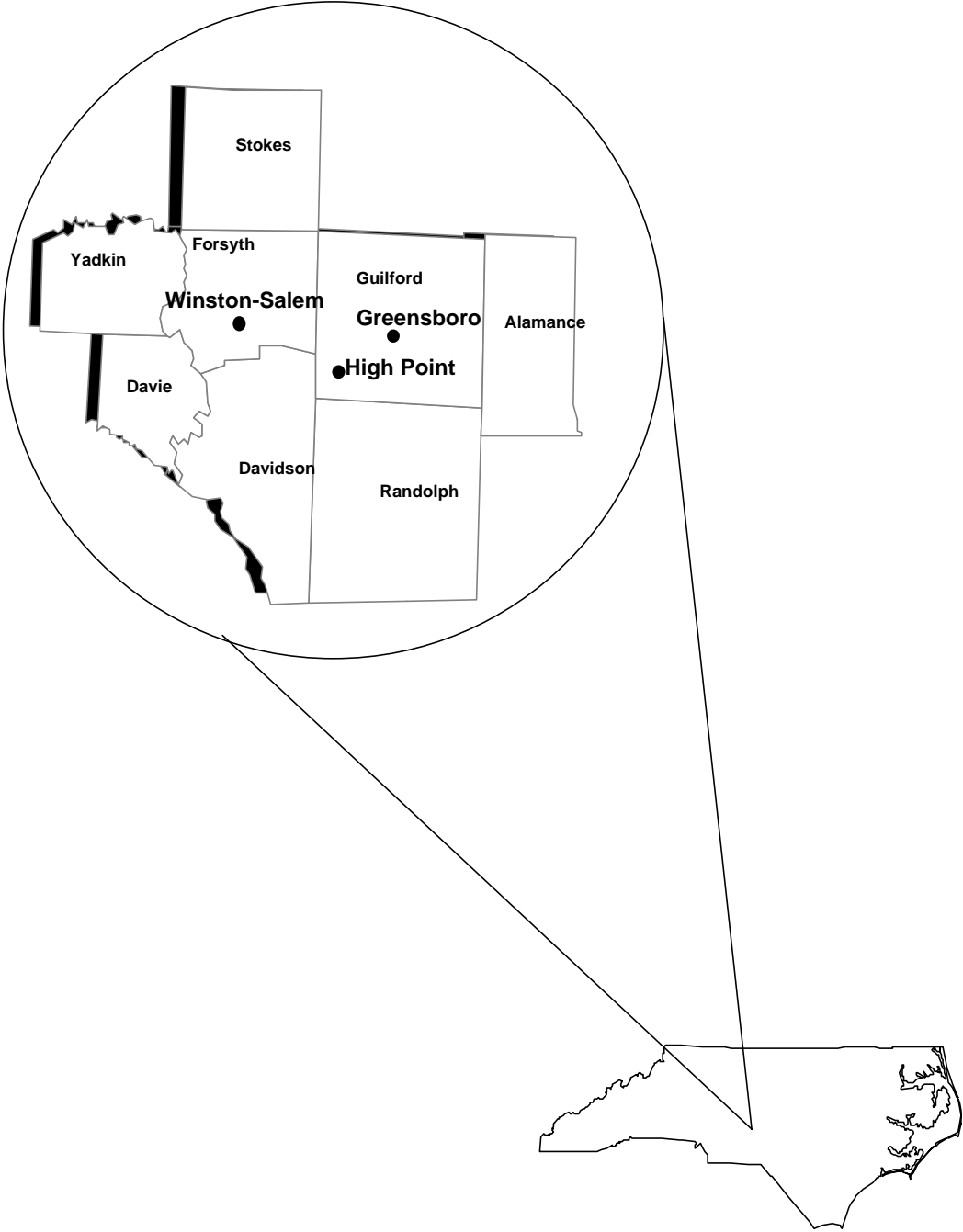
U.S. Department of Labor
Alexis M. Herman, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Katharine G. Abraham, Commissioner

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Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area



Preface

This bulletin provides results of a September 1998 survey of occupational pay in the Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Data shown in this bulletin were collected as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) new program known as the 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.

Survey data were collected and reviewed by Bureau of Labor Statistics field economists under the direction of Dianne Farnior, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations of the Atlanta Regional Office. 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 analyzed the survey results.

For additional information regarding this survey, please contact the BLS Atlanta Regional Office at (404) 331-3415. 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) 606-6220, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

The data contained in this bulletin are also available at the BLS Internet site (<http://stats.bls.gov/comhome.htm>). 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.

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Introduction

This survey of occupational pay was conducted in the Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The MSA includes Alamance, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Stokes, and Yadkin Counties.

This bulletin consists primarily of tables whose data are analyzed in the initial textual section. 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 is 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 design and products

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) new National Compensation Survey (NCS) is designed to provide data on the levels and rates of change of occupational wages and employee benefits for localities, broad geographic regions, and the nation as a whole. One output of the NCS will be the Employment Cost Index, a quarterly measure of the change in employer costs for wages and benefits. This bulletin is limited to data on wages and salaries. These data are similar to those released under the Occupational Compensation Survey (OCS), which has been discontinued.

NCS more extensive than OCS

The wage data in this bulletin differ from those in previous Occupational Compensation Surveys by providing broader

coverage of occupations and establishments within the survey area.

Occupations surveyed for this bulletin were selected using probability techniques from a list of all those present in each establishment. Previous OCS bulletins were limited to a preselected list of occupations, which represented a small subset of all occupations in the economy. Information in the new bulletin is published for a variety of occupation-based data. This new approach includes data on broad occupational classifications such as white-collar workers, major occupational groups such as sales workers, and individual occupations such as cashiers.

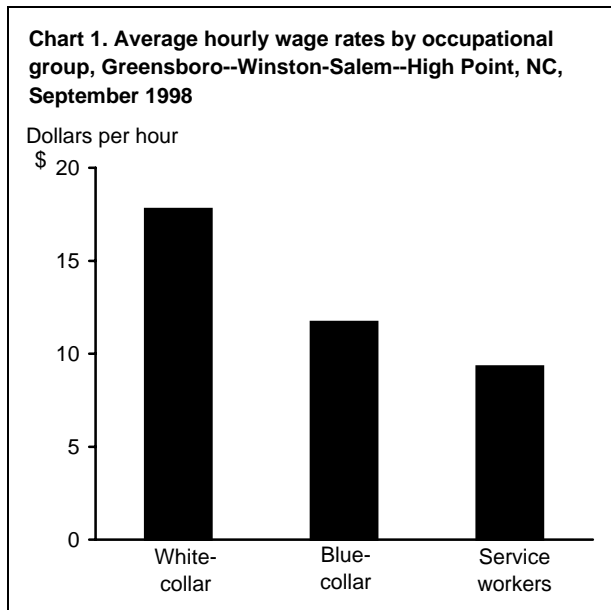
In tables containing work levels within occupational series, the work levels are derived from generic standards that *apply to all* occupational groups. The job levels in the OCS bulletins were based on narrowly-defined descriptions that were not comparable across specific occupations.

Occupational data in this bulletin are also tabulated for other classifications such as industry group, full-time versus part-time workers, union versus nonunion status, time versus incentive status, and establishment employment size. Not all of these series were generated by the OCS program.

The establishments surveyed for this bulletin were limited to those with 50 or more employees. Eventually, NCS will be expanded to cover those now-excluded establishments. Then, virtually all workers in the civilian economy will be surveyed, excluding only agriculture, private households, and employees of the Federal Government.

Wages in the Greensboro—Winston-Salem—High Point, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area

Straight-time wages in the Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, Metropolitan Statistical Area averaged \$14.05 per hour during September 1998. White-collar workers had an average wage of \$17.78 per hour. Blue-collar workers averaged \$11.70 per hour, while service workers had average earnings of \$9.31 per hour. (All hourly rates in this summary cover both full- and part-time workers, unless otherwise noted.)



Within each of these occupational groups, average hourly wages for individual occupations were estimated. For example, white-collar occupations included registered nurses at \$19.56 per hour, secretaries at \$12.14, and general office clerks at \$12.24. Among occupations in the blue-collar category, truck drivers averaged \$13.19 per hour while stock handlers and baggers averaged \$9.54. Finally, service occupations included janitors and cleaners at \$8.36 per hour and nursing aides, orderlies and attendants at \$8.07. Table A-1 presents earnings data for 53 detailed occupations; data for other detailed occupations surveyed could not be reported separately due to concerns about the confidentiality of survey respondents and the reliability of the data.

Survey results show that private industry workers in Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC earned \$13.68 per hour, while surveyed State and local government workers averaged \$16.16. Table A-2 reports the average hourly rate for white-collar occupations as \$17.48 in private industry and \$18.88 in State and local government. Blue-collar occupations showed an average hourly rate of \$11.72 in private industry and \$11.38 in State and local government. Service occupations within private industry averaged \$8.04 per hour while those found in State and local government averaged \$11.89.

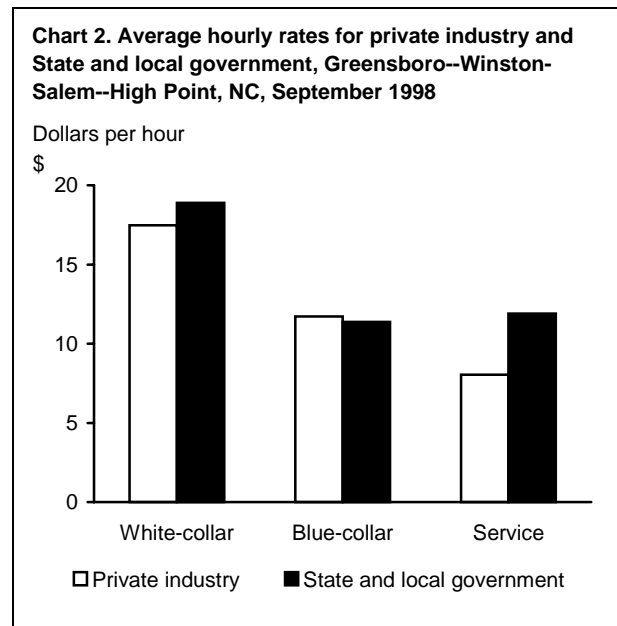
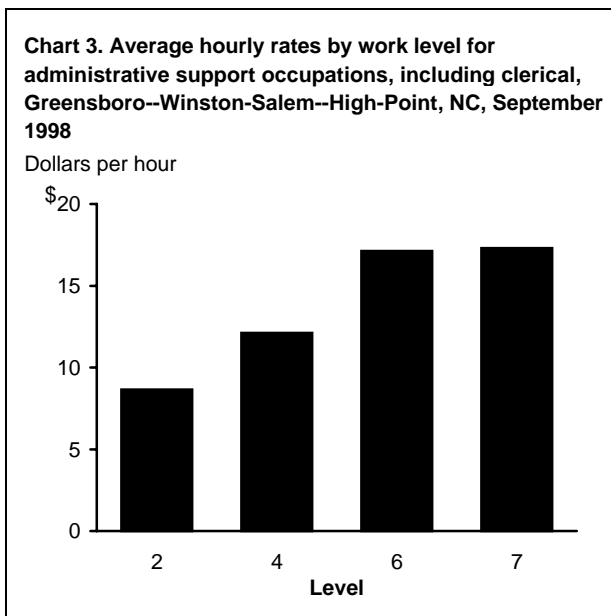


Table A-3 presents data for workers considered by the survey respondents to be either full-time or part-time. Average wages for full-time workers, all occupations, were \$14.37 per hour, compared with an average of \$8.93 per hour for part-time workers.

Data for specific work levels within major occupational groups are reported in table B-1. Occasionally, wage estimates for lower levels of work within major occupational groups are greater than estimates for higher levels. This can occur due to the mix of specific occupations (and in-

dustries) represented by the broad group as well as by the variability of the estimate. Some levels within a group may not be published because no workers were identified at that level or because there were not enough data to guarantee confidentiality and reliability.

Work levels for all major groups span several levels, with professional specialty occupations and executive, administrative, and managerial occupations typically starting and ending at higher work levels than the other groups. Published data for administrative support occupations, including clerical, ranged from level 2 to level 7. As illustrated in chart 3, the average hourly rate was \$8.65 for level 2, \$12.12 for level 4, \$17.13 for level 6, and \$17.29 for level 7.

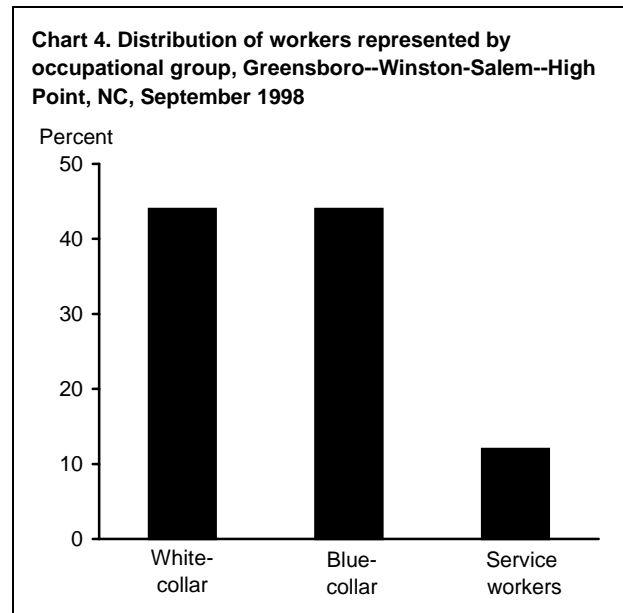


Surveyed union workers had an average hourly rate of \$16.69, as reported in table C-1. Wages for nonunion workers averaged \$13.87. Time workers, whose wages were based solely on an hourly rate or a salary, averaged \$14.03 per hour. Incentive workers, whose wages were at least partially based on productivity payments, averaged \$14.37 per hour.

Table C-2 shows wage data for specific industry divi-

sions within private industry. In the private sector, hourly wages averaged \$13.97 in all goods-producing industries, and \$14.08 in manufacturing. Hourly wages averaged \$13.37 in all service-producing industries, \$17.05 in transportation and public utilities, \$11.71 in wholesale and retail trade, and \$12.78 in services. Data for other industry divisions did not meet publication criteria.

Table C-4 reports that a total of 348,980 workers were represented by the Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC, survey. White-collar occupations included 152,434 workers, or 44 percent; blue-collar occupations included 153,337 workers, or 44 percent; and service occupations included 43,209 workers, or 12 percent.



Data are also presented in appendix table 1 on the number of establishments studied by industry group and employment size. The relative standard errors of published mean hourly earnings for all industries, private industry, and State and local government are available in appendix table 2. The average work levels for published occupational groups and selected occupations are presented in appendix table 3.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$14.05	\$7.02	\$8.62	\$11.26	\$16.45	\$24.13
All occupations excluding sales	14.08	7.17	8.84	11.47	16.48	23.98
White-collar occupations	17.78	7.90	9.95	14.53	22.35	31.18
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.61	8.84	10.98	15.38	22.80	31.66
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.43	12.31	14.79	19.73	24.28	32.21
Professional specialty occupations	23.05	13.49	16.43	21.35	25.54	34.32
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.71	18.77	22.35	29.52	36.35	44.33
Engineers, N.E.C.	33.45	22.35	28.65	32.45	38.03	44.50
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related occupations	21.40	14.72	16.25	19.78	22.62	28.35
Registered nurses	19.56	14.87	16.26	19.63	21.41	24.40
Teachers, college and university	41.78	23.59	24.75	43.27	51.77	56.57
Teachers, except college and university	19.52	13.61	15.66	18.88	23.54	26.82
Elementary school teachers	19.31	13.71	15.73	18.45	22.71	25.89
Secondary school teachers	21.20	14.87	16.86	21.05	25.05	27.74
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.27	11.22	12.01	13.85	16.86	21.61
Social workers	15.24	11.22	12.01	13.75	17.12	21.61
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	15.22	7.34	12.02	13.86	18.82	20.64
Technical occupations	15.42	9.73	11.88	14.36	17.16	22.41
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	14.76	10.00	11.53	14.36	17.18	20.00
Licensed practical nurses	12.80	11.36	12.06	12.64	13.80	14.77
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	13.19	8.60	11.44	14.66	14.79	15.67
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	28.65	14.10	18.81	27.01	35.72	43.27
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.71	13.14	18.81	28.85	39.18	43.27
Administrators, education and related fields	31.51	18.77	23.32	31.01	41.28	43.27
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	34.62	17.31	28.00	32.60	39.21	48.08
Management related occupations	23.71	14.42	18.19	22.80	27.04	34.62
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	25.34	14.10	17.96	22.21	28.49	34.77
Sales occupations	13.64	6.29	7.36	9.00	14.90	28.21
Cashiers	6.97	5.81	6.18	6.83	7.50	8.50
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.92	8.00	9.11	10.83	13.81	17.72
Secretaries	12.14	8.47	9.84	12.50	13.57	16.81
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.54	8.40	8.94	9.85	11.55	13.74
General office clerks	12.24	8.50	9.50	11.00	13.37	20.00
Data entry keyers	9.03	7.00	7.52	9.00	9.73	11.73
Teachers' aides	9.03	7.56	8.15	8.73	9.77	10.99
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	13.35	8.30	9.94	11.85	15.52	21.21
Blue-collar occupations	11.70	6.84	8.47	10.58	13.81	18.00
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15.91	10.59	12.39	14.60	18.00	23.98
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	22.97	13.75	15.56	16.16	25.11	45.84
Automobile mechanics	15.79	12.12	12.74	16.87	17.62	20.22
Industrial machinery repairers	16.33	11.50	12.84	14.02	16.77	25.71
Machinery maintenance occupations	16.16	8.44	10.00	14.51	28.14	28.14
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	14.47	12.36	12.36	13.14	16.89	18.13
Supervisors, production occupations	17.18	12.52	13.53	18.00	19.22	23.24
Upholsterers	13.36	10.00	11.77	12.61	14.60	17.54
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.82	7.50	8.63	10.11	12.10	14.63
Winding and twisting machine operators	10.50	8.62	9.55	10.33	12.10	12.10
Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators	10.53	8.94	9.83	10.25	11.47	12.51
Textile sewing machine operators	7.97	6.00	6.58	7.53	9.17	10.52
Packaging and filling machine operators	18.21	9.50	11.32	21.53	24.82	24.82
Mixing and blending machine operators	15.66	10.25	10.58	11.52	22.45	24.86
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	11.32	8.81	9.93	10.58	12.94	13.00
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	10.63	8.34	9.06	10.25	12.31	14.05
Welders and cutters	12.54	9.00	10.00	13.20	14.63	16.39
Assemblers	9.34	6.62	8.00	9.23	10.50	11.64
Miscellaneous hand working occupations, N.E.C.	8.50	6.65	7.35	8.23	9.15	10.88

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (-Continued)						
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	\$9.53	\$8.00	\$8.35	\$8.95	\$10.25	\$11.99
Hand inspectors, N.E.C.	10.04	8.33	8.85	9.95	10.25	11.22
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.68	8.00	10.00	11.50	14.80	18.46
Truck drivers	13.19	9.50	10.50	12.00	15.68	18.09
Bus drivers	11.61	10.03	10.63	11.14	13.37	13.37
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.68	8.47	10.31	10.65	16.61	18.46
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.63	5.75	6.25	8.00	9.68	11.84
Production helpers	9.02	7.16	7.31	8.85	10.07	11.13
Stock handlers and baggers	9.54	6.09	7.64	9.15	10.79	14.54
Machine feeders and offbearers	8.92	5.40	5.40	9.05	9.41	10.86
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	8.29	5.75	6.00	6.88	9.70	14.00
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	9.18	6.00	6.50	9.15	10.58	12.61
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	10.03	7.08	7.82	8.80	10.01	18.83
Service occupations						
Protective service occupations	9.31	6.18	7.18	8.50	10.80	13.34
Police and detectives, public service	11.58	6.63	8.45	11.15	13.47	17.55
Food service occupations	14.36	10.80	11.56	13.83	16.13	20.70
Cooks	7.74	5.93	6.25	7.25	8.87	10.41
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.90	8.25	8.63	10.56	10.75	12.00
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	7.30	5.59	6.07	7.06	7.64	10.12
Health service occupations	7.17	6.00	6.00	7.00	8.34	8.87
Health aides, except nursing	8.60	7.16	7.47	8.03	9.19	10.99
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.74	7.25	7.80	8.90	11.82	14.60
Cleaning and building service occupations	8.07	7.09	7.36	7.87	8.49	9.55
Janitors and cleaners	8.49	6.63	7.45	8.29	9.15	10.80
Personal service occupations	8.36	6.50	7.32	8.10	9.04	10.50
	8.04	5.35	6.50	7.60	9.54	11.06

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, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998

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	\$13.68	\$6.94	\$8.43	\$10.93	\$15.82	\$23.98	\$16.16	\$8.43	\$10.53	\$13.42	\$18.82	\$26.35
All occupations excluding sales	13.68	7.00	8.56	11.00	15.82	23.85	16.19	8.43	10.59	13.44	18.82	26.36
White-collar occupations	17.48	7.62	9.58	14.14	22.26	31.18	18.88	9.04	12.02	15.73	22.94	29.81
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.49	8.80	10.60	15.33	22.79	31.73	18.95	9.04	12.13	15.73	23.01	29.89
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.15	12.57	15.60	21.14	24.91	33.51	20.27	11.66	14.07	17.65	23.39	27.77
Professional specialty occupations	24.30	14.87	18.29	21.97	27.23	35.28	21.36	12.31	14.70	18.82	24.16	29.09
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.71	18.77	22.35	29.52	36.35	44.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	33.45	22.35	28.65	32.45	38.03	44.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	21.18	14.71	16.33	19.90	22.62	28.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered nurses	19.66	14.87	16.46	19.71	21.52	24.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	39.77	22.97	26.44	36.10	45.67	59.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.36	13.61	15.73	18.81	23.40	26.43
Elementary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.20	13.71	15.73	18.42	22.56	25.55
Secondary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.92	14.87	16.86	20.64	24.77	27.41
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.01	11.22	11.66	13.49	15.89	21.63
Social workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.01	11.22	11.66	13.49	15.89	21.63
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	13.26	7.19	9.36	13.08	13.86	21.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	16.30	10.26	12.09	14.77	19.99	22.88	12.21	8.40	8.78	13.32	14.79	14.79
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	14.76	10.00	11.53	14.36	17.18	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensed practical nurses	12.80	11.36	12.06	12.64	13.80	14.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	29.15	14.10	19.01	27.01	35.71	45.00	26.98	14.10	18.81	26.57	35.84	41.52
Executives, administrators, and managers	31.88	13.14	22.79	30.50	38.82	48.08	27.58	9.79	18.81	26.57	41.52	43.27
Administrators, education and related fields	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.49	18.77	23.83	31.50	39.98	43.27
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	34.62	17.31	28.00	32.60	39.21	48.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	23.67	14.42	18.19	22.18	26.76	34.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	26.06	14.10	19.71	23.08	28.49	55.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	13.68	6.29	7.36	8.87	14.90	28.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	6.87	5.81	6.07	6.81	7.50	8.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12.09	8.00	9.22	10.80	14.18	17.88	10.94	7.65	8.86	10.98	12.85	14.79
Secretaries	12.14	8.47	9.84	12.50	13.57	16.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.94	8.40	8.84	9.58	10.63	11.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	12.23	8.50	9.50	10.54	13.37	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data entry keyers	8.73	6.50	7.52	8.72	9.53	11.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers' aides	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.03	7.56	8.15	8.73	9.77	10.99
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	14.18	8.25	10.56	12.21	19.96	21.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue-collar occupations	11.72	6.75	8.40	10.58	13.96	18.10	11.38	8.40	9.57	11.07	12.37	15.63
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.28	10.80	12.89	14.72	19.00	23.98	12.68	9.61	11.01	12.25	13.74	16.16
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	23.41	13.75	15.56	16.64	25.11	45.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	16.33	11.50	12.84	14.02	16.77	25.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery maintenance occupations	16.16	8.44	10.00	14.51	28.14	28.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	14.47	12.36	12.36	13.14	16.89	18.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, production occupations ..	17.18	12.52	13.53	18.00	19.22	23.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upholsterers	13.36	10.00	11.77	12.61	14.60	17.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.82	7.50	8.63	10.11	12.10	14.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winding and twisting machine operators	10.50	8.62	9.55	10.33	12.10	12.10	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998 — 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
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (-Continued)												
Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators	\$10.53	\$8.94	\$9.83	\$10.25	\$11.47	\$12.51	–	–	–	–	–	–
Textile sewing machine operators	7.97	6.00	6.58	7.53	9.17	10.52	–	–	–	–	–	–
Packaging and filling machine operators	18.21	9.50	11.32	21.53	24.82	24.82	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mixing and blending machine operators	15.66	10.25	10.58	11.52	22.45	24.86	–	–	–	–	–	–
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	11.32	8.81	9.93	10.58	12.94	13.00	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	10.63	8.34	9.06	10.25	12.31	14.05	–	–	–	–	–	–
Welders and cutters	12.54	9.00	10.00	13.20	14.63	16.39	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assemblers	9.34	6.62	8.00	9.23	10.50	11.64	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous hand working occupations, N.E.C.	8.50	6.65	7.35	8.23	9.15	10.88	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	9.53	8.00	8.35	8.95	10.25	11.99	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hand inspectors, N.E.C.	10.04	8.33	8.85	9.95	10.25	11.22	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.90	8.00	10.03	12.00	15.10	18.46	\$10.68	\$8.67	\$9.79	\$10.90	\$11.45	\$12.59
Truck drivers	13.62	9.50	11.00	12.49	16.50	18.50	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bus drivers	–	–	–	–	–	–	10.98	9.51	10.20	10.93	11.69	12.53
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	12.68	8.47	10.31	10.65	16.61	18.46	–	–	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.63	5.75	6.25	7.99	9.68	12.15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production helpers	9.02	7.16	7.31	8.85	10.07	11.13	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers	9.54	6.09	7.64	9.15	10.79	14.54	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machine feeders and offbearers	8.92	5.40	5.40	9.05	9.41	10.86	–	–	–	–	–	–
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	8.29	5.75	6.00	6.88	9.70	14.00	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	9.37	6.00	8.00	9.15	10.58	12.61	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	10.14	6.99	7.79	8.80	10.01	18.83	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service occupations												
Protective service occupations	8.04	6.00	6.66	7.62	9.00	10.73	11.89	7.91	9.21	11.15	13.72	17.62
Police and detectives, public service ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	13.45	10.25	11.02	12.52	14.34	19.93
Food service occupations	7.66	5.86	6.15	7.18	8.60	10.64	8.52	7.06	7.28	8.87	9.39	9.68
Cooks	9.90	8.25	8.63	10.56	10.75	12.00	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.19	5.59	6.07	6.93	7.45	10.12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.94	6.00	6.00	6.78	7.33	8.60	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health service occupations	8.60	7.16	7.47	8.03	9.19	10.99	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health aides, except nursing	9.74	7.25	7.80	8.90	11.82	14.60	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.07	7.09	7.36	7.87	8.49	9.55	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cleaning and building service occupations	8.48	5.47	6.94	8.46	9.46	10.83	8.52	7.16	7.72	8.06	8.91	9.76
Janitors and cleaners	8.22	5.25	6.90	8.40	9.04	10.73	8.52	7.16	7.72	8.06	8.91	9.76
Personal service occupations	7.91	5.35	6.50	7.50	9.25	9.83	–	–	–	–	–	–

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-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998

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	\$14.37	\$7.31	\$9.00	\$11.61	\$16.74	\$24.57	\$8.93	\$5.60	\$6.39	\$7.54	\$9.00	\$15.64
All occupations excluding sales	14.29	7.36	9.00	11.69	16.61	24.18	9.65	5.71	6.39	7.60	10.23	17.81
White-collar occupations	18.29	8.30	10.50	14.87	22.93	31.73	10.59	5.85	7.02	7.74	13.84	19.04
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.70	8.92	11.00	15.36	23.08	31.73	15.73	7.17	9.38	16.00	19.09	21.10
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.61	12.31	14.79	19.99	24.42	32.58	18.36	12.13	15.00	17.73	20.09	21.40
Professional specialty occupations	23.31	13.49	16.54	21.39	26.22	34.95	18.99	14.18	15.95	18.29	20.27	21.40
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.71	18.77	22.35	29.52	36.35	44.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	33.45	22.35	28.65	32.45	38.03	44.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	21.80	14.62	16.21	20.00	23.50	29.64	20.03	14.97	16.40	18.53	20.48	21.40
Registered nurses	19.92	14.87	16.26	19.95	22.28	24.62	18.46	14.98	16.35	18.66	20.56	21.40
Teachers, college and university	41.97	24.14	24.75	43.65	51.77	56.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	19.65	13.71	15.73	18.97	23.60	26.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers	19.31	13.71	15.73	18.45	22.71	25.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary school teachers	21.22	14.87	16.86	21.05	25.05	27.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	15.21	11.22	12.01	13.75	16.68	21.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	15.18	11.22	12.01	13.67	16.64	21.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	15.55	9.36	12.13	14.58	18.82	20.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	15.49	9.58	11.86	14.50	17.48	22.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	14.75	9.79	11.46	14.29	17.19	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	13.19	8.60	11.44	14.66	14.79	15.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	28.65	14.10	18.81	27.01	35.72	43.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.71	13.14	18.81	28.85	39.18	43.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrators, education and related fields	31.51	18.77	23.32	31.01	41.28	43.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	34.62	17.31	28.00	32.60	39.21	48.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	23.71	14.42	18.19	22.80	27.04	34.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	25.34	14.10	17.96	22.21	28.49	34.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	15.66	6.81	7.63	10.80	21.21	31.14	7.19	5.50	6.47	7.50	7.74	8.00
Cashiers	7.05	5.81	6.29	7.00	7.50	8.00	6.72	5.40	5.65	6.25	7.50	8.75
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.96	8.00	9.22	10.94	13.85	17.72	9.95	6.35	8.00	9.10	10.00	17.32
Secretaries	12.14	8.47	9.84	12.50	13.57	16.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.54	8.40	8.94	9.85	11.55	13.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	12.25	8.50	9.50	11.00	13.37	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data entry keyers	9.03	7.00	7.52	9.00	9.73	11.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers' aides	9.02	7.52	8.15	8.70	9.77	10.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	13.35	8.30	9.94	11.85	15.52	21.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue-collar occupations	11.79	6.97	8.50	10.63	13.96	18.00	8.10	5.60	6.25	8.00	10.00	10.63
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15.93	10.71	12.39	14.62	18.02	23.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	22.97	13.75	15.56	16.16	25.11	45.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automobile mechanics	15.79	12.12	12.74	16.87	17.62	20.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	16.33	11.50	12.84	14.02	16.77	25.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery maintenance occupations	16.69	8.44	10.30	14.51	28.14	28.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	14.47	12.36	12.36	13.14	16.89	18.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, production occupations ..	17.18	12.52	13.53	18.00	19.22	23.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upholsterers	13.36	10.00	11.77	12.61	14.60	17.54	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998 — 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		
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)													
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	\$10.84	\$7.50	\$8.70	\$10.19	\$12.10	\$14.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winding and twisting machine operators	10.50	8.62	9.55	10.33	12.10	12.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators	10.53	8.94	9.83	10.25	11.47	12.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile sewing machine operators	7.97	6.00	6.58	7.53	9.17	10.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packaging and filling machine operators	18.21	9.50	11.32	21.53	24.82	24.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mixing and blending machine operators	15.66	10.25	10.58	11.52	22.45	24.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	11.32	8.81	9.93	10.58	12.94	13.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	10.72	8.36	9.15	10.25	12.31	14.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders and cutters	12.54	9.00	10.00	13.20	14.63	16.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers	9.34	6.62	8.00	9.23	10.50	11.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous hand working occupations, N.E.C.	8.47	6.65	7.30	8.15	9.25	10.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	9.53	8.00	8.35	8.95	10.25	11.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hand inspectors, N.E.C.	10.04	8.33	8.85	9.95	10.25	11.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.80	8.05	10.00	11.58	15.08	18.46	\$10.38	\$8.00	\$9.71	\$10.63	\$10.90	\$14.17	
Truck drivers	13.31	9.50	10.71	12.00	15.85	18.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bus drivers	11.76	10.03	10.93	11.28	13.37	13.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	12.68	8.47	10.31	10.65	16.61	18.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.73	5.75	6.25	8.01	9.70	12.17	7.02	5.25	6.00	6.63	8.00	9.15	
Production helpers	9.02	7.16	7.31	8.85	10.07	11.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	10.02	7.25	7.87	9.60	10.80	14.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine feeders and offbearers	8.92	5.40	5.40	9.05	9.41	10.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	8.48	5.75	6.00	7.00	10.00	14.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	10.03	7.08	7.82	8.80	10.01	18.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	9.82	6.63	7.50	9.01	11.15	13.83	7.00	5.43	6.01	7.00	7.67	8.71	
Protective service occupations	11.87	6.87	9.54	11.22	13.76	18.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police and detectives, public service ..	14.36	10.80	11.56	13.83	16.13	20.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food service occupations	8.29	6.00	6.74	8.45	10.12	10.75	6.74	5.50	5.86	6.42	7.28	8.87	
Cooks	9.90	8.25	8.63	10.56	10.75	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.18	6.01	6.28	7.10	7.73	8.87	
Health service occupations	8.75	7.15	7.45	8.12	9.28	11.49	7.84	7.17	7.54	7.77	8.12	8.75	
Health aides, except nursing	9.84	7.25	7.79	9.28	11.82	14.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.16	7.09	7.36	7.90	8.62	9.68	7.70	7.00	7.47	7.54	7.94	8.15	
Cleaning and building service occupations	8.51	6.63	7.44	8.14	9.27	10.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors and cleaners	8.37	6.50	7.31	8.06	9.15	10.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service occupations	9.01	6.50	7.60	9.10	9.83	11.32	6.75	5.35	5.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	

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, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
All occupations	39.9	\$574	\$460	2,048	\$29,437	\$23,858
All occupations excluding sales	39.9	570	460	2,046	29,242	23,920
White-collar occupations	39.8	728	582	2,013	36,824	29,894
White-collar occupations excluding sales	39.8	744	606	2,002	37,444	30,442
Professional specialty and technical occupations	39.6	856	794	1,930	41,704	37,690
Professional specialty occupations	39.6	923	856	1,895	44,179	39,381
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	40.2	1,236	1,211	2,093	64,260	62,996
Engineers, N.E.C.	39.4	1,319	1,306	2,050	68,576	67,891
Mathematical and computer scientists	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural scientists	–	–	–	–	–	–
Health related occupations	40.1	874	800	2,079	45,308	41,600
Registered nurses	40.3	804	800	2,098	41,796	41,600
Teachers, college and university	39.2	1,644	1,700	1,665	69,896	66,295
Teachers, except college and university	39.0	765	745	1,671	32,834	31,958
Elementary school teachers	38.8	749	719	1,663	32,117	30,920
Secondary school teachers	38.9	825	814	1,654	35,102	34,793
Librarians, archivists, and curators	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social scientists and urban planners	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	39.3	597	547	2,042	31,066	28,439
Social workers	39.2	595	532	2,037	30,918	27,664
Lawyers and judges	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	39.1	608	589	2,034	31,635	30,607
Technical occupations	39.7	616	555	2,067	32,008	28,841
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	40.0	590	572	2,080	30,675	29,720
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	40.7	537	555	2,115	27,905	28,841
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	41.2	1,180	1,082	2,132	61,081	55,661
Executives, administrators, and managers	41.5	1,274	1,254	2,143	65,812	64,210
Administrators, education and related fields	40.8	1,284	1,269	2,032	64,024	62,341
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	43.0	1,490	1,400	2,238	77,501	72,794
Management related occupations	40.5	960	909	2,105	49,912	47,289
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	41.1	1,040	887	2,135	54,092	46,134
Sales occupations	40.2	629	432	2,088	32,699	22,464
Cashiers	40.0	282	280	2,080	14,670	14,560
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39.3	470	428	2,021	24,170	22,027
Secretaries	40.0	486	500	2,080	25,246	26,000
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	39.5	417	394	2,054	21,658	20,481
General office clerks	39.8	488	440	2,069	25,357	22,880
Data entry keyers	39.9	360	356	2,050	18,509	18,720
Teachers' aides	38.1	344	338	1,625	14,659	14,580
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	39.5	527	474	2,042	27,250	24,648
Blue-collar occupations	39.9	471	420	2,072	24,437	21,840
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40.0	638	585	2,081	33,157	30,406
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	40.7	934	747	2,115	48,568	38,838
Automobile mechanics	39.8	628	675	2,069	32,675	35,090
Industrial machinery repairers	39.8	650	561	2,070	33,805	29,162
Machinery maintenance occupations	39.0	651	580	2,028	33,841	30,181
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	40.0	579	526	2,080	30,106	27,331
Supervisors, production occupations	41.5	712	720	2,156	37,039	37,440
Upholsterers	40.0	535	504	2,080	27,795	26,218
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	39.6	430	400	2,061	22,350	20,800
Winding and twisting machine operators	39.1	411	413	2,035	21,364	21,486
Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators	40.0	421	410	2,080	21,908	21,320
Textile sewing machine operators	40.0	319	301	2,080	16,588	15,666
Packaging and filling machine operators	38.9	708	861	2,021	36,805	44,781
Mixing and blending machine operators	39.4	617	480	2,050	32,098	24,981
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	42.1	476	423	2,188	24,765	22,006
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	39.6	425	407	2,061	22,094	21,154
Welders and cutters	40.0	502	528	2,080	26,088	27,456
Assemblers	39.4	368	369	2,048	19,134	19,198
Miscellaneous hand working occupations, N.E.C.	38.0	322	324	1,978	16,761	16,838
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	40.0	382	358	2,082	19,844	18,616
Hand inspectors, N.E.C.	39.7	398	398	2,063	20,715	20,696

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Transportation and material moving occupations	42.2	\$540	\$460	2,171	\$27,785	\$23,764
Truck drivers	46.8	623	460	2,434	32,383	23,920
Bus drivers	36.2	426	401	1,725	20,280	19,630
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	39.9	506	426	2,076	26,334	22,152
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	39.1	341	320	2,033	17,747	16,640
Production helpers	40.0	361	354	2,080	18,752	18,410
Stock handlers and baggers	40.0	401	384	2,080	20,832	19,963
Machine feeders and offbearers	39.9	356	362	2,077	18,529	18,824
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	40.0	339	280	2,080	17,638	14,560
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	39.8	399	352	2,069	20,752	18,304
Service occupations						
Protective service occupations	40.4	397	350	2,090	20,518	17,935
Police and detectives, public service	42.0	498	460	2,184	25,913	23,899
Police and detectives, public service	40.0	575	553	2,080	29,878	28,774
Food service occupations	39.5	328	317	2,027	16,813	16,474
Cooks	39.6	392	419	2,058	20,377	21,798
Health service occupations	38.9	340	311	2,024	17,705	16,194
Health aides, except nursing	39.8	391	371	2,068	20,344	19,302
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	38.5	314	302	2,002	16,333	15,725
Cleaning and building service occupations	39.6	337	322	2,040	17,360	16,765
Janitors and cleaners	39.6	332	322	2,039	17,060	16,765
Personal service occupations	40.6	366	363	2,085	18,782	17,680

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, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998

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	\$14.05	\$13.68	\$16.16	\$14.37	\$8.93
All occupations excluding sales	14.08	13.68	16.19	14.29	9.65
White-collar occupations	17.78	17.48	18.88	18.29	10.59
Level 1	6.84	6.91	–	6.83	–
Level 2	8.21	8.16	8.39	8.46	6.13
Level 3	9.85	9.84	10.12	10.09	7.92
Level 4	11.20	11.26	10.52	11.64	–
Level 5	14.93	15.48	11.57	14.94	–
Level 6	17.32	18.37	14.39	17.22	18.01
Level 7	18.76	19.03	18.56	18.76	–
Level 8	20.17	20.58	19.44	20.17	–
Level 9	24.78	25.36	20.44	24.82	–
Level 10	29.19	29.66	–	29.32	–
Level 11	28.96	29.26	–	28.96	–
Level 12	40.54	42.02	–	40.54	–
Level 13	43.29	–	–	43.29	–
Not able to be leveled	17.31	17.35	–	18.07	–
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.61	18.49	18.95	18.70	15.73
Level 2	8.63	8.72	8.39	8.65	–
Level 3	10.56	10.57	–	10.59	–
Level 4	11.99	12.19	10.52	11.96	12.67
Level 5	12.58	12.80	11.57	12.48	–
Level 6	17.07	18.13	14.39	16.92	18.01
Level 7	18.54	18.51	18.56	18.54	–
Level 8	18.52	17.85	19.44	18.52	–
Level 9	24.70	25.29	20.44	24.74	–
Level 10	25.51	24.18	–	25.63	–
Level 11	28.96	29.26	–	28.96	–
Level 12	40.54	42.02	–	40.54	–
Level 13	43.29	–	–	43.29	–
Not able to be leveled	17.05	17.09	–	17.80	–
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.43	22.15	20.27	21.61	18.36
Professional specialty occupations	23.05	24.30	21.36	23.31	18.99
Level 5	13.62	15.16	–	13.17	–
Level 6	17.43	18.31	15.66	17.14	18.30
Level 7	19.49	19.88	19.44	19.50	–
Level 8	19.69	20.33	18.98	19.69	–
Level 9	23.62	23.83	–	23.71	–
Level 10	24.28	–	–	24.28	–
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	30.71	30.71	–	30.71	–
Mathematical and computer scientists	–	–	–	–	–
Natural scientists	–	–	–	–	–
Health related occupations	21.40	21.18	–	21.80	20.03
Level 6	18.29	18.32	–	18.28	18.30
Level 8	18.05	17.92	–	18.05	–
Level 9	24.92	24.92	–	24.97	–
Teachers, college and university	41.78	39.77	–	41.97	–
Teachers, except college and university	19.52	–	19.36	19.65	–
Level 7	20.27	–	20.40	20.27	–
Librarians, archivists, and curators	–	–	–	–	–
Social scientists and urban planners	–	–	–	–	–
Social, religious, and recreation workers	15.27	–	15.01	15.21	–
Lawyers and judges	–	–	–	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	15.22	13.26	–	15.55	–
Technical occupations	15.42	16.30	12.21	15.49	–
Level 4	10.60	–	–	10.34	–
Level 5	11.95	11.84	–	11.95	–
Level 6	15.39	16.01	–	15.54	–
Level 7	17.27	17.27	–	17.27	–
Level 9	26.86	26.86	–	26.86	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	28.65	29.15	26.98	28.65	–
Level 6	17.31	17.31	–	17.31	–

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, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998 — 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)					
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations (-Continued)					
Level 7	\$16.79	\$17.02	—	\$16.79	—
Level 8	18.94	15.16	—	18.94	—
Level 9	25.60	27.07	—	25.60	—
Level 11	32.18	32.89	—	32.18	—
Level 12	43.15	44.76	—	43.15	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.71	31.88	\$27.58	30.71	—
Level 8	19.57	—	—	19.57	—
Level 9	26.46	28.87	—	26.46	—
Level 11	33.45	33.44	—	33.45	—
Level 12	43.77	45.57	—	43.77	—
Management related occupations	23.71	23.67	—	23.71	—
Level 7	18.68	19.27	—	18.68	—
Sales occupations	13.64	13.68	—	15.66	\$7.19
Level 2	6.37	6.37	—	—	—
Level 3	8.38	8.34	—	8.63	—
Level 4	9.58	9.58	—	10.68	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11.92	12.09	10.94	11.96	9.95
Level 2	8.65	8.72	8.45	8.67	—
Level 3	10.58	10.60	—	10.62	—
Level 4	12.12	12.16	11.66	12.10	—
Level 5	12.70	12.55	—	12.73	—
Level 6	17.13	19.32	—	17.13	—
Level 7	17.29	19.93	—	17.29	—
Blue-collar occupations	11.70	11.72	11.38	11.79	8.10
Level 1	7.52	7.53	—	7.56	7.02
Level 2	9.17	9.13	9.73	9.23	7.45
Level 3	10.70	10.72	10.48	10.71	—
Level 4	11.62	11.60	—	11.63	—
Level 5	14.91	14.95	—	14.91	—
Level 6	15.46	15.46	—	15.46	—
Level 7	18.03	18.80	13.73	18.03	—
Level 8	25.24	25.24	—	25.24	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15.91	16.28	12.68	15.93	—
Level 3	10.44	10.50	—	10.44	—
Level 4	12.94	13.10	—	13.04	—
Level 5	13.17	13.27	—	13.17	—
Level 6	15.55	15.55	—	15.55	—
Level 7	18.34	19.29	13.73	18.34	—
Level 8	25.24	25.24	—	25.24	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.82	10.82	—	10.84	—
Level 1	8.16	8.16	—	8.17	—
Level 2	8.87	8.87	—	8.91	—
Level 3	10.71	10.71	—	10.73	—
Level 4	11.09	11.09	—	11.09	—
Level 5	15.25	15.25	—	15.25	—
Level 6	14.18	14.18	—	14.18	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.68	12.90	10.68	12.80	10.38
Level 2	8.99	8.58	—	8.94	—
Level 3	11.67	—	—	11.68	—
Level 4	11.84	11.84	—	11.90	—
Level 5	16.59	16.59	—	16.59	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.63	8.63	—	8.73	7.02
Level 1	7.24	7.24	—	7.27	6.82
Level 2	10.06	10.17	—	10.28	—
Level 3	9.79	9.86	—	9.79	—
Level 4	11.97	11.97	—	12.00	—
Service occupations	9.31	8.04	11.89	9.82	7.00
Level 1	7.38	6.66	8.81	7.58	6.59
Level 2	7.65	7.66	—	8.01	6.98

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, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998 — 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
Service occupations (-Continued)					
Level 3	\$8.12	\$8.03	\$8.97	\$8.45	\$7.33
Level 4	9.95	9.74	—	9.95	—
Level 5	10.35	10.48	—	10.35	—
Level 6	12.58	—	12.58	12.58	—
Protective service occupations	11.58	—	13.45	11.87	—
Level 6	12.58	—	12.58	12.58	—
Food service occupations	7.74	7.66	8.52	8.29	6.74
Level 1	6.88	6.72	—	—	6.98
Level 3	8.12	—	—	—	—
Level 4	9.37	—	—	9.37	—
Health service occupations	8.60	8.60	—	8.75	7.84
Level 2	8.09	8.09	—	8.17	7.77
Level 3	8.56	8.56	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	8.49	8.48	8.52	8.51	—
Level 1	7.64	6.77	—	7.66	—
Level 3	9.26	—	—	9.26	—
Level 4	10.80	—	—	10.80	—
Personal service occupations	8.04	7.91	—	9.01	6.75

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."

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, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998

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.	\$33.45	\$33.45	–	\$33.45	–
Registered nurses	19.56	19.66	–	19.92	\$18.46
Level 6	18.47	18.47	–	18.45	18.49
Level 8	17.23	17.23	–	17.23	–
Level 9	23.66	23.66	–	23.71	–
Elementary school teachers	19.31	–	\$19.20	19.31	–
Level 7	20.08	–	20.08	20.08	–
Secondary school teachers	21.20	–	20.92	21.22	–
Level 7	21.08	–	21.08	21.08	–
Social workers	15.24	–	15.01	15.18	–
Technical occupations:					
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	14.76	14.76	–	14.75	–
Licensed practical nurses	12.80	12.80	–	–	–
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	13.19	–	–	13.19	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations:					
Administrators, education and related fields	31.51	–	31.49	31.51	–
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	34.62	34.62	–	34.62	–
Level 11	33.93	33.93	–	33.93	–
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	25.34	26.06	–	25.34	–
Sales occupations:					
Cashiers	6.97	6.87	–	7.05	6.72
Level 2	6.58	6.58	–	–	–
Level 3	7.78	–	–	–	–
Administrative support occupations, including clerical:					
Secretaries	12.14	12.14	–	12.14	–
Level 4	9.94	9.94	–	9.94	–
Order clerks					
Level 4	11.84	11.84	–	11.84	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.54	9.94	–	10.54	–
General office clerks	12.24	12.23	–	12.25	–
Level 3	10.14	10.18	–	10.14	–
Data entry keyers	9.03	8.73	–	9.03	–
Level 3	10.05	9.63	–	10.05	–
Teachers' aides	9.03	–	9.03	9.02	–
Level 2	8.83	–	8.83	8.83	–
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	13.35	14.18	–	13.35	–
Blue-collar occupations:					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations:					
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	22.97	23.41	–	22.97	–
Automobile mechanics	15.79	–	–	15.79	–
Industrial machinery repairers	16.33	16.33	–	16.33	–
Level 5	12.61	12.61	–	12.61	–
Level 6	14.49	14.49	–	14.49	–
Level 7	22.61	22.61	–	22.61	–
Machinery maintenance occupations	16.16	16.16	–	16.69	–
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	14.47	14.47	–	14.47	–
Supervisors, production occupations	17.18	17.18	–	17.18	–
Upholsterers	13.36	13.36	–	13.36	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors:					
Winding and twisting machine operators	10.50	10.50	–	10.50	–
Level 2	9.88	9.88	–	9.88	–
Level 4	9.61	9.61	–	9.61	–
Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators	10.53	10.53	–	10.53	–
Level 3	10.56	10.56	–	10.56	–
Textile sewing machine operators	7.97	7.97	–	7.97	–
Packaging and filling machine operators	18.21	18.21	–	18.21	–
Mixing and blending machine operators	15.66	15.66	–	15.66	–
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	11.32	11.32	–	11.32	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	10.63	10.63	–	10.72	–
Level 2	9.35	9.35	–	9.52	–

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, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998 — Continued

Occupation 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)					
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.					
(-Continued)					
Level 3	\$11.22	\$11.22	—	\$11.22	—
Level 4	11.40	11.40	—	11.40	—
Welders and cutters	12.54	12.54	—	12.54	—
Assemblers	9.34	9.34	—	9.34	—
Level 1	8.49	8.49	—	8.49	—
Level 3	10.34	10.34	—	10.34	—
Miscellaneous hand working occupations, N.E.C.	8.50	8.50	—	8.47	—
Level 1	8.50	8.50	—	8.50	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	9.53	9.53	—	9.53	—
Level 3	9.90	9.90	—	9.90	—
Level 4	9.61	9.61	—	9.61	—
Hand inspectors, N.E.C.	10.04	10.04	—	10.04	—
Transportation and material moving occupations:					
Truck drivers	13.19	13.62	—	13.31	—
Bus drivers	11.61	—	\$10.98	11.76	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	12.68	12.68	—	12.68	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers:					
Production helpers	9.02	9.02	—	9.02	—
Stock handlers and baggers	9.54	9.54	—	10.02	—
Level 1	7.07	7.07	—	—	—
Level 3	8.71	8.71	—	8.71	—
Level 4	12.17	12.17	—	12.17	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	8.92	8.92	—	8.92	—
Level 1	7.83	7.83	—	7.83	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	8.29	8.29	—	8.48	—
Level 1	6.45	6.45	—	—	—
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	9.18	9.37	—	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	10.03	10.14	—	10.03	—
Level 1	8.32	8.32	—	8.32	—
Level 2	12.80	14.05	—	12.80	—
Service occupations:					
Protective service occupations:					
Police and detectives, public service	14.36	—	14.36	14.36	—
Food service occupations:					
Cooks	9.90	9.90	—	9.90	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.30	7.19	—	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	7.17	6.94	—	—	\$7.18

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, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998 — 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)					
Food service occupations: (-Continued)					
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C. (-Continued)					
Level 1	\$6.83	\$6.72	—	—	\$6.82
Health service occupations:					
Health aides, except nursing					
Level 3	9.74	9.74	—	\$9.84	—
Level 3	8.60	8.60	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.07	8.07	—	8.16	7.70
Level 2	8.07	8.07	—	8.16	7.64
Cleaning and building service occupations:					
Janitors and cleaners					
Level 1	8.36	8.22	\$8.52	8.37	—
Level 1	7.67	6.81	—	7.69	—
Level 3	9.26	—	—	9.26	—

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."

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 C-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and selected characteristics, all industries, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998

Occupational group ²	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
All occupations	\$14.37	\$8.93	\$16.69	\$13.87	\$14.03	\$14.37
All occupations excluding sales	14.29	9.65	16.69	13.89	14.17	12.41
White-collar occupations	18.29	10.59	18.46	17.77	17.64	25.01
White-collar excluding sales	18.70	15.73	18.46	18.61	18.64	–
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.61	18.36	20.65	21.45	21.43	–
Professional specialty occupations	23.31	18.99	–	23.09	23.05	–
Technical occupations	15.49	–	–	15.12	15.42	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	28.65	–	–	28.63	28.65	–
Sales occupations	15.66	7.19	–	13.64	12.17	–
Administrative support including clerical occupations	11.96	9.95	–	11.82	11.89	–
Blue-collar occupations	11.79	8.10	16.53	11.02	11.64	12.35
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15.93	–	20.13	15.08	15.62	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.84	–	16.30	10.49	10.97	9.79
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.80	10.38	14.47	11.67	12.04	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.73	7.02	14.32	8.21	8.62	8.76
Service occupations	9.82	7.00	–	9.32	9.31	–

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.

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 C-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and industry division, private industry, all workers², Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998

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	\$13.68	\$13.97	–	–	\$14.08	\$13.37	\$17.05	\$11.71	–	\$12.78
All occupations excluding sales	13.68	13.65	–	–	13.75	13.71	17.03	12.03	–	12.86
White-collar occupations	17.48	21.63	–	–	21.81	15.41	16.48	12.65	–	17.34
White-collar excluding sales	18.49	21.33	–	–	21.52	16.82	16.41	16.26	–	17.68
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.15	24.86	–	–	25.42	20.58	–	–	–	21.45
Professional specialty occupations	24.30	–	–	–	–	23.30	–	–	–	23.55
Technical occupations	16.30	21.34	–	–	23.39	14.07	–	–	–	14.52
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	29.15	31.33	–	–	31.57	26.73	–	26.30	–	24.86
Sales occupations	13.68	–	–	–	–	11.25	–	11.28	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	12.09	12.41	–	–	12.56	11.94	13.55	11.64	–	10.66
Blue-collar occupations	11.72	11.38	–	–	11.38	12.68	17.38	11.74	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.28	15.14	–	–	15.31	18.32	19.83	18.21	–	13.67
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.82	10.81	–	–	10.83	11.18	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.90	11.04	–	–	11.50	14.80	15.76	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.63	9.46	–	–	9.43	7.56	13.54	8.16	–	–
Service occupations	8.04	10.06	–	–	9.41	7.94	–	7.35	–	8.11

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.

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.

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 C-3. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and establishment employment size, private industry, all workers², Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998

Occupational group ³	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All occupations	\$13.68	\$12.99	\$13.82	\$11.66	\$17.08
All occupations excluding sales	13.68	12.62	13.88	11.85	16.92
White-collar occupations	17.48	15.87	17.78	15.33	19.59
White-collar excluding sales	18.49	15.94	18.89	17.64	19.64
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.15	18.08	22.38	21.68	22.58
Professional specialty occupations	24.30	–	24.28	22.64	24.80
Technical occupations	16.30	15.77	16.39	16.88	16.30
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	29.15	30.01	29.00	27.23	31.73
Sales occupations	13.68	15.73	13.02	9.48	19.25
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	12.09	11.35	12.26	10.58	13.44
Blue-collar occupations	11.72	12.02	11.66	10.59	14.25
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.28	18.53	15.77	14.21	18.17
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.82	9.21	11.10	10.17	13.14
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.90	13.07	12.84	12.71	13.59
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.63	8.76	8.61	7.74	11.41
Service occupations	8.04	7.66	8.14	8.05	8.50

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.

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 C-4. Number of workers¹ represented by occupational group, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998

Occupational group ²	All workers		
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	348,980	294,969	54,011
All occupations excluding sales	320,797	266,990	53,807
White-collar occupations	152,434	118,058	34,376
White-collar excluding sales	124,251	90,079	34,172
Professional specialty and technical occupations	52,514	31,282	21,232
Professional specialty occupations	42,285	23,136	19,149
Technical occupations	10,230	8,147	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	19,485	14,851	4,634
Sales occupations	28,183	27,978	–
Administrative support including clerical occupations	52,252	43,946	8,306
Blue-collar occupations	153,337	145,824	7,514
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	34,808	31,263	3,545
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	61,080	61,080	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	19,165	16,502	2,663
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	38,285	36,980	–
Service occupations	43,209	31,087	12,122

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."

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. While 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 is based on the type of data to be produced. Establishments that participate in the NCS are studied for several collection cycles. This allows changes in wages within these establishments to be observed over time. Individual wage data are collected for selected jobs during each establishment's initial cycle and updated during subsequent cycles. When data are not available during a collection cycle, efforts are made to collect the data during subsequent cycles and include it in later tabulations. Beginning in the year 2001, the current NCS sample will be replenished on a rotating basis.

Survey scope

This survey of the Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC Metropolitan Statistical Area 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 Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, MSA includes Alamance, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Stokes, and Yadkin Counties.

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from the State unemployment insurance reports for the Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, Metropolitan

Statistical Area. The reference month for the public sector is June 1994. 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 reference month for the private sector is April 1995. 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 where the strata are determined by industry and whether the establishment is private, State government or local government. 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 the sample units within each stratum represent all the units within the stratum, both sampled and nonsampled. 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

Detailed procedures are followed when collecting data from survey respondents. For the initial data collection, field economists, working out of the Regional Office, visited each establishment surveyed. The field economists - through mail, phone, or personal visit - completed update collection, which involved obtaining current pay data.

The following procedures are used for schedules initiated for the first time or reinitiated during an update.

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 MOG's:

- 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

A complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the MOG to which they belong, is contained in appendix B.

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 was collected from July 1998 through December 1998. The average payroll reference month was September 1998. For each establishment in the survey, the data reflect the establishment's practices on the day of collection.

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
- On-call pay

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)

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 bonuses, or other incentives based on production or sales.

Level. A ranking of an occupation based on the requirements of the position. (See the description in the technical note 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/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 establishment/occupations into the various data series. Of the establishments surveyed, 20.9 percent (representing 80,194 employees) refused to supply information. If data were not provided by a sample member, the weights of responding sample members in the same or similar “cells” were adjusted to account for the missing data. This technique assumes that the mean value of the nonrespondents equals the mean value of the respondents at some detailed “cell” level. Responding and nonresponding establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells which were additionally defined by major occupation group and job level.

Establishments which were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey (7.0 percent of the total sample) 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.

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. The respondent has the option of giving mean data instead of individual wages in the years following the initiation.

In 1998, the publication criteria were changed to allow more data to publish. 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.

As a result of the use of sampling weights, the number of workers estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study not the actual number of workers surveyed.

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 also were not specifically measured, efforts were made to minimize nonsampling errors by the extensive training of field economists who gathered survey data, computer editing 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, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998

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	1,775	154	35	119	73	46
Private industry	1,735	138	34	104	70	34
Goods-producing industries	767	68	12	56	36	20
Mining	1	1	–	1	1	–
Construction	73	3	1	2	2	–
Manufacturing	693	64	11	53	33	20
Service-producing industries	969	70	22	48	34	14
Transportation and public utilities	129	12	4	8	6	2
Wholesale and retail trade	492	19	11	8	7	1
Finance, insurance and real estate	67	3	1	2	–	2
Services	281	36	6	30	21	9
State and local government	40	16	1	15	3	12

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, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	2.8	3.2	5.0
All occupations excluding sales	2.7	3.0	5.0
White-collar occupations	3.8	4.5	6.9
White-collar occupations excluding sales	3.2	3.6	7.0
Professional specialty and technical occupations	4.4	4.5	8.5
Professional specialty occupations	4.2	4.7	7.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	9.4	9.4	–
Engineers, N.E.C.	8.4	8.4	–
Mathematical and computer scientists	–	–	–
Natural scientists	–	–	–
Health related occupations	6.0	6.0	–
Registered nurses	3.1	3.1	–
Teachers, college and university	10.8	12.5	–
Teachers, except college and university	3.2	–	3.2
Elementary school teachers	2.5	–	2.5
Secondary school teachers	1.9	–	1.6
Librarians, archivists, and curators	–	–	–
Social scientists and urban planners	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	9.5	–	11.3
Social workers	9.7	–	11.3
Lawyers and judges	–	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	13.0	20.1	–
Technical occupations	6.3	6.6	2.8
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	6.0	6.0	–
Licensed practical nurses	1.2	1.2	–
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	5.3	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	5.9	6.2	14.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	7.3	7.4	17.6
Administrators, education and related fields	8.5	–	10.4
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	7.3	7.3	–
Management related occupations	6.8	7.7	–
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	12.9	13.1	–
Sales occupations	15.2	15.3	–
Cashiers	4.4	4.3	–
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2.7	3.1	4.7
Secretaries	7.8	7.8	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	5.9	4.5	–
General office clerks	8.3	10.5	–
Data entry keyers	6.4	5.7	–
Teachers' aides	1.9	–	1.9
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	13.2	18.2	–
Blue-collar occupations	3.1	3.2	4.6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3.5	3.7	5.1
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	20.1	20.8	–
Automobile mechanics	6.1	–	–
Industrial machinery repairers	8.8	8.8	–
Machinery maintenance occupations	24.1	24.1	–
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	7.6	7.6	–
Supervisors, production occupations	6.0	6.0	–
Upholsterers	4.3	4.3	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3.0	3.0	–
Winding and twisting machine operators	4.7	4.7	–
Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators	3.9	3.9	–
Textile sewing machine operators	7.0	7.0	–
Packaging and filling machine operators	14.7	14.7	–
Mixing and blending machine operators	13.5	13.5	–
Painting and paint spraying machine operators ...	5.6	5.6	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	5.1	5.1	–
Welders and cutters	9.5	9.5	–

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, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (-Continued)			
Assemblers	5.1	5.1	—
Miscellaneous hand working occupations, N.E.C.	3.5	3.5	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	4.9	4.9	—
Hand inspectors, N.E.C.	4.6	4.6	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.3	7.9	3.8
Truck drivers	9.7	10.0	—
Bus drivers	1.7	—	3.9
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	11.7	11.7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.3	5.5	—
Production helpers	9.3	9.3	—
Stock handlers and baggers	5.3	5.3	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	13.9	13.9	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.3	9.3	—
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	10.1	10.3	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	9.6	10.4	—
Service occupations	5.1	2.5	7.1
Protective service occupations	10.8	—	6.3
Police and detectives, public service	6.5	—	6.5
Food service occupations	4.7	5.2	3.1
Cooks	5.7	5.7	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.5	8.1	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	4.6	5.2	—
Health service occupations	3.6	3.6	—
Health aides, except nursing	8.0	8.0	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	2.4	2.4	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	2.8	4.3	2.7
Janitors and cleaners	3.6	6.2	2.7
Personal service occupations	4.9	5.5	—

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.

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.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	5	5	3
All occupations excluding sales	5	5	3
White-collar occupations	6	6	4
White-collar occupations excluding sales	7	7	5
Professional specialty and technical occupations	8	8	6
Professional specialty occupations	8	9	6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	11	11	–
Engineers, N.E.C.	11	11	–
Mathematical and computer scientists	–	–	–
Natural scientists	–	–	–
Health related occupations	7	7	6
Registered nurses	7	7	6
Teachers, college and university	13	13	–
Teachers, except college and university	7	7	–
Elementary school teachers	7	7	–
Secondary school teachers	7	7	–
Librarians, archivists, and curators	–	–	–
Social scientists and urban planners	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	7	7	–
Social workers	7	7	–
Lawyers and judges	–	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	7	7	–
Technical occupations	6	6	–
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	7	7	–
Licensed practical nurses	5	–	–
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	7	7	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10	10	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	10	10	–
Administrators, education and related fields	11	11	–
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	11	11	–
Management related occupations	9	9	–
Management related occupations, N.E.C.	9	9	–
Sales occupations	4	5	3
Cashiers	2	2	2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4	4	3
Secretaries	5	5	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	4	4	–
General office clerks	4	4	–
Data entry keyers	3	3	–
Teachers' aides	2	2	–
Administrative support occupations, N.E.C.	5	5	–
Blue-collar occupations	4	4	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6	6	–
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	8	8	–
Automobile mechanics	7	7	–
Industrial machinery repairers	6	6	–
Machinery maintenance occupations	5	5	–
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	6	6	–
Supervisors, production occupations	7	7	–
Upholsterers	5	5	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3	3	–
Winding and twisting machine operators	3	3	–
Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators	3	3	–
Textile sewing machine operators	2	2	–
Packaging and filling machine operators	4	4	–
Mixing and blending machine operators	4	4	–
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	3	3	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	3	3	–
Welders and cutters	5	5	–
Assemblers	2	2	–
Miscellaneous hand working occupations, N.E.C.	2	1	–
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	3	3	–
Hand inspectors, N.E.C.	2	2	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	4	4	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, September 1998 — Continued

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Transportation and material moving occupations (-Continued)			
Truck drivers	4	4	—
Bus drivers	3	3	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	4	4	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	2	2
Production helpers	2	2	—
Stock handlers and baggers	3	3	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	2	2	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	2	2	—
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	1	—	—
Laborers except construction, N.E.C.	2	2	—
Service occupations	3	4	2
Protective service occupations	5	5	—
Police and detectives, public service	7	7	—
Food service occupations	2	3	2
Cooks	5	5	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	2	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	2	—	2
Health service occupations	3	3	2
Health aides, except nursing	3	4	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	2	2	2
Cleaning and building service occupations	2	2	—
Janitors and cleaners	2	2	—
Personal service occupations	3	4	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.