

Hickory–Lenoir–Morganton, NC National Compensation Survey January 2007



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Preface

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

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

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

Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE., Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, call (202) 691-6199, or send an e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

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

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

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction.....	1
Tables:	
1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics.....	3
2. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	4
3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	8
4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	12
5. Combined work levels for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers	13
6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	17
7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles	19
8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles	21
9. Full-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles	22
10. Part-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	24
11. Full-time civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	25
12. Full-time private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	28
13. Full-time State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	31
14. Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings of private industry establishments for major occupational groups.....	32
15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time private industry workers	33
16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time private industry workers	34
17. Union and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups	36
18. Time and incentive workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups	37
19. Industry sector: Mean hourly earnings for private industry workers by major occupational group	38
Appendixes:	
A. Technical Note.....	A – 1
Appendix table 1. Number of workers represented by the survey	A – 5
Appendix table 2. Survey establishment response	A – 6
B. Standard Occupational Classification System.....	B – 1

Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Hickory–Lenoir–Morganton, NC, Metropolitan Statistical Area. Data were collected between June 2006 and July 2007; the average reference month is January 2007. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and an appendix with detailed information on occupational classifications.

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

NCS products

The Bureau's National Compensation Survey provides comprehensive measures of occupational earnings, compensation cost trends, benefit incidence, and detailed plan provisions. The Employment Cost Index, a quarterly measure of the change in employer costs for wages and benefits, is derived from the NCS. Employer Costs for Employee Compensation measures employers' average hourly costs for wages and benefits. NCS also measures the incidence and provisions of benefit plans. This bulletin is limited to data on occupational wages and salaries.

Changes to the publications

The locality wage publications are undergoing a number of significant changes. Please see the bulletins published between September 2006 and July 2007 for information on earlier changes.

The areas covered by the publications are currently being updated to the December 2003 definitions of Combined Statistical Areas, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, as determined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This bulletin includes a new State and local government sample that reflects the new area definition.

In appendix table 2, the total numbers of establishments in the sampling frame are now benchmarked to the latest available establishment counts, adjusted for establishments that are out of scope for NCS.

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings, which include wages and salaries, incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. These earnings exclude premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. About 800 detailed occupations, listed in Appendix B, are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households). Data are not shown for any occupations if they would raise concerns about the confidentiality of the survey respondents or if the data are insufficient to support reliable estimates.

Table 1 presents an overview of all tables in this bulletin. Mean hourly earnings, weekly hours, and relative standard errors are given for all industries, private industry, and State and local government for selected worker and establishment characteristics. The worker characteristics include high-level and intermediate occupational aggregation, full-time or part-time status, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Establishment characteristics include goods producing, service providing, and size of establishment.

Table 2 presents mean hourly earnings data by work level for occupational major groups and for detailed occupations. Separate data are also shown for full-time and part-time workers. Table 3 provides work level data for private industry workers. Table 4 provides similar data for State and local government workers. Table 5 simplifies the work levels by combining them into broader groups within major and detailed occupations, and for full-time and part-time workers.

Tables 6 through 10 present hourly wage percentiles that describe the distribution of hourly earnings for individual workers within each published occupation. Data are provided for the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time workers, and part-time workers.

Table 11 presents mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings, and the associated hours, for major occupational groups and detailed occupations for full-time workers. Table 12 provides the same type of information for private industry workers. Table 13 provides similar data for State and local government workers.

Table 14 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by high-level occupational aggregations in the private sector. Tables 15 and 16 provide

mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings data for full-time employees in private establishments with fewer than 100 workers, and in private establishments with 100 workers or more.

Table 17 presents mean hourly earnings data for union and nonunion workers in all, private, and State and local government establishments by high-level occupational aggregation. Table 18 provides hourly earnings data for time and incentive workers in all and private establishments by

high-level occupational aggregation. Table 19 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions within the private sector.

Appendix table 1 presents the number of workers represented by the survey, by high-level occupational aggregation and for all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Appendix table 2 provides the number of establishments in the sampling frame and the number of responding and nonresponding establishments.

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$14.13	2.1	36.6	\$13.36	2.2	36.4	\$18.53	4.1	37.6
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	23.15	4.4	37.8	24.95	6.1	37.5	21.53	4.8	38.0
Management, business, and financial	28.05	6.4	40.6	30.83	7.3	40.8	22.58	10.5	40.3
Professional and related	21.22	3.9	36.8	21.10	7.7	35.6	21.29	5.2	37.6
Service	9.01	6.2	31.1	8.21	6.6	30.1	13.16	4.8	37.3
Sales and office	12.07	3.7	35.3	11.95	3.8	35.2	13.94	10.9	37.2
Sales and related	10.19	5.3	32.4	10.19	5.3	32.4	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	13.18	4.0	37.3	13.10	4.2	37.3	13.94	10.9	37.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	14.77	7.5	39.9	14.65	8.8	39.9	15.38	5.2	40.0
Construction and extraction	12.72	12.0	40.0	12.48	12.7	40.0	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.36	3.8	39.8	16.58	4.3	39.8	15.61	6.8	40.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.03	3.4	38.6	13.04	3.5	38.8	—	—	—
Production	13.13	3.8	39.2	13.12	3.8	39.2	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	12.81	7.1	37.3	12.86	7.4	37.9	—	—	—
Full time	14.76	2.2	39.8	14.01	2.3	39.8	18.80	4.5	40.1
Part time	8.10	5.4	20.5	7.55	5.3	20.7	13.93	9.6	18.4
Union	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonunion	14.06	2.1	36.6	13.27	2.2	36.4	18.53	4.1	37.6
Time	13.96	2.3	36.2	13.07	2.6	35.9	18.53	4.1	37.6
Incentive	15.94	3.6	41.0	15.94	3.6	41.0	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	14.06	3.5	38.9	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	12.77	3.6	34.5	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	12.16	4.4	35.2	11.90	4.7	35.1	—	—	—
100-499 workers	14.25	3.2	37.8	14.10	3.1	37.9	—	—	—
500 workers or more	17.70	2.5	37.9	16.65	2.5	37.9	18.87	4.9	38.0

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, 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. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

⁵ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

⁶ Classification of establishments into goods-producing and service-providing industries applies to private industry only. Industries are determined by the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$14.13	2.1	\$14.76	2.2	\$8.10	5.4
Management occupations	32.60	7.8	32.60	7.8	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.67	6.6	23.67	6.6	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.79	9.4	22.79	9.4	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.85	11.7	—	—	—	—
Community and social services occupations	22.40	8.6	22.40	8.6	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	21.60	2.2	21.89	2.4	16.29	1.2
Level 4	11.43	2.5	11.15	1.7	—	—
Level 9	24.45	.6	24.45	.6	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.32	.3	24.32	.3	—	—
Level 9	24.32	.3	24.32	.3	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.52	.7	24.52	.7	—	—
Level 9	24.52	.7	24.52	.7	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.52	.7	24.52	.7	—	—
Level 9	24.52	.7	24.52	.7	—	—
Teacher assistants	11.43	2.5	11.15	1.7	—	—
Level 4	11.43	2.5	11.15	1.7	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	21.53	8.6	21.80	9.4	18.03	15.4
Level 4	12.45	6.1	12.40	6.1	—	—
Level 5	15.65	9.4	15.54	9.9	—	—
Level 6	22.00	6.0	—	—	—	—
Level 7	23.12	5.3	22.87	6.0	—	—
Level 8	24.05	.4	24.11	.2	23.29	4.8
Level 9	32.16	13.4	32.16	13.4	—	—
Registered nurses	27.41	10.3	27.62	11.1	25.14	.8
Level 7	23.13	1.0	22.70	.8	—	—
Level 8	24.06	.5	24.04	.5	24.57	.8
Level 9	28.94	10.1	28.94	10.1	—	—
Therapists	28.45	6.6	—	—	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	16.86	14.9	17.03	17.7	—	—
Level 4	14.64	9.6	—	—	—	—
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	14.73	9.7	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.64	9.6	—	—	—	—
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	24.92	8.4	24.91	9.0	—	—
Radiologic technologists and technicians	25.22	11.1	25.22	12.1	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	18.02	8.4	18.05	8.6	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.06	4.7	9.72	5.9	—	—
Level 2	10.43	4.5	10.43	4.5	—	—
Level 3	8.80	9.6	8.80	9.6	—	—
Level 4	12.23	1.7	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.20	9.3	9.20	9.3	—	—
Level 3	8.27	10.0	8.27	10.0	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.60	16.9	9.60	16.9	—	—
Level 3	8.11	10.2	8.11	10.2	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	12.17	5.1	11.38	3.0	—	—
Level 4	12.23	1.7	—	—	—	—
Medical assistants	11.65	3.9	11.41	4.1	—	—
Level 4	12.23	1.7	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	11.83	7.3	12.13	5.9	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.59	11.1	8.74	9.6	6.09	13.1
Level 1	6.60	3.2	6.76	2.4	6.43	4.4
Level 2	6.88	24.0	9.61	4.6	4.99	33.1
Level 3	9.48	2.4	—	—	—	—
Cooks	7.43	4.8	7.45	6.9	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007 — Continued**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Food preparation workers	\$8.75	16.4	\$10.68	14.8	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.42	37.2	—	—	\$3.25	35.2
Waiters and waitresses	3.22	30.9	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	7.53	6.7	8.04	8.9	6.76	5.7
Level 1	6.51	4.1	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.72	8.0	8.51	9.9	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.96	13.3	10.80	18.2	—	—
Level 1	7.47	3.5	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.22	5.5	8.52	10.3	—	—
Level 1	7.47	3.5	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.01	6.0	8.15	10.8	—	—
Level 1	7.53	4.7	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	8.12	2.6	—	—	7.83	6.7
Child care workers	8.08	1.2	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	10.19	5.3	11.42	3.3	6.97	3.4
Level 1	8.02	17.9	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.35	14.2	9.75	21.0	6.94	4.3
Level 3	10.37	5.6	10.72	2.6	—	—
Level 5	16.04	5.0	16.04	5.0	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.14	9.8	10.22	8.5	6.97	3.4
Level 1	8.02	17.9	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.35	14.2	9.75	21.0	6.94	4.3
Level 3	10.19	5.9	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.18	12.8	8.70	14.7	7.16	2.7
Level 1	8.07	18.1	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.08	3.7	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.18	12.8	8.70	14.7	7.16	2.7
Level 1	8.07	18.1	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.08	3.7	—	—	—	—
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	8.40	16.4	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	11.24	3.7	12.62	4.7	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.18	4.0	13.48	3.7	9.08	6.5
Level 2	10.05	3.4	10.73	1.5	8.45	8.1
Level 3	11.55	3.0	11.60	3.1	—	—
Level 4	13.33	2.7	13.31	2.8	—	—
Level 5	15.03	7.3	15.03	7.3	—	—
Level 6	18.07	9.3	18.07	9.3	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.06	12.9	19.06	12.9	—	—
Financial clerks	12.12	9.2	12.65	7.4	—	—
Level 4	13.32	6.6	13.22	6.9	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	13.41	9.8	13.41	9.8	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.27	9.0	13.27	9.0	—	—
Level 4	12.03	7.4	12.03	7.4	—	—
Customer service representatives	13.08	3.3	13.43	1.9	—	—
Level 4	12.84	2.7	12.84	2.7	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	11.32	3.3	11.32	3.3	—	—
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	12.76	8.9	12.76	8.9	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	13.21	6.2	13.21	6.2	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.22	6.1	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.28	2.6	13.28	2.6	—	—
Office clerks, general	11.80	5.8	11.80	5.8	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	12.72	12.0	12.72	12.0	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.36	3.8	16.36	3.8	—	—
Level 3	12.62	5.3	12.62	5.3	—	—
Level 5	16.02	5.0	16.02	5.0	—	—
Level 6	15.96	4.2	15.96	4.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations						
—Continued						
Level 7	\$19.44	4.0	\$19.44	4.0	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	15.20	7.3	15.20	7.3	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.15	1.5	18.15	1.5	—	—
Level 7	20.57	1.0	20.57	1.0	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.37	3.0	18.37	3.0	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	19.51	3.9	19.51	3.9	—	—
Maintenance workers, machinery	13.73	5.6	13.73	5.6	—	—
Production occupations	13.13	3.8	13.13	3.8	—	—
Level 1	9.11	4.9	9.11	4.9	—	—
Level 2	10.20	1.3	10.20	1.3	—	—
Level 3	13.38	2.7	13.38	2.7	—	—
Level 4	15.74	2.3	15.74	2.3	—	—
Level 5	16.40	3.6	16.40	3.6	—	—
Level 6	19.40	5.1	19.40	5.1	—	—
Level 7	20.92	3.0	20.92	3.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	17.77	10.3	17.77	10.3	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	11.11	13.7	11.11	13.7	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.93	5.2	11.93	5.2	—	—
Level 1	9.72	3.4	9.72	3.4	—	—
Level 2	12.25	8.7	12.25	8.7	—	—
Level 3	12.82	.6	12.82	.6	—	—
Sewing machine operators	12.91	6.3	12.95	6.5	—	—
Level 2	9.25	13.9	9.20	14.2	—	—
Level 3	15.48	.8	15.48	.8	—	—
Level 4	14.98	5.8	14.98	5.8	—	—
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.37	7.0	11.37	7.0	—	—
Level 3	12.58	3.4	12.58	3.4	—	—
Level 4	12.56	1.2	12.56	1.2	—	—
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.80	1.4	11.80	1.4	—	—
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders						
Level 4	13.06	1.7	13.06	1.7	—	—
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	17.57	6.0	17.57	6.0	—	—
Level 2	10.45	7.8	10.45	7.8	—	—
Level 4	19.12	3.6	19.12	3.6	—	—
Level 5	19.89	3.3	19.89	3.3	—	—
Level 6	21.11	4.6	21.11	4.6	—	—
Upholsters	20.40	1.3	20.40	1.3	—	—
Level 4	20.27	4.7	20.27	4.7	—	—
Level 5	19.89	3.3	19.89	3.3	—	—
Level 6	21.11	4.6	21.11	4.6	—	—
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders ...	13.73	2.6	13.73	2.6	—	—
Level 4	13.90	.9	13.90	.9	—	—
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	12.66	6.0	12.66	6.0	—	—
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing	14.18	2.6	14.18	2.6	—	—
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	12.96	7.5	12.96	7.5	—	—
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders	13.61	11.1	13.61	11.1	—	—
Cutting workers	14.75	5.4	14.75	5.4	—	—
Level 3	14.31	9.4	14.31	9.4	—	—
Cutters and trimmers, hand	15.38	.7	15.38	.7	—	—
Level 3	14.25	8.7	14.25	8.7	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.13	10.9	11.13	10.9	—	—
Level 3	11.79	2.3	11.79	2.3	—	—
Level 4	15.97	1.8	15.97	1.8	—	—
Level 5	14.02	.7	14.02	.7	—	—
Painting workers	12.81	7.1	12.81	7.1	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders	\$13.23	2.7	\$13.23	2.7	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	11.96	8.0	11.96	8.0	—	—
Level 1	8.60	11.4	8.60	11.4	—	—
Level 2	11.53	5.6	11.53	5.6	—	—
Level 3	14.02	3.9	14.02	3.9	—	—
Level 4	17.45	5.5	17.45	5.5	—	—
Helpers--production workers	11.09	6.9	11.09	6.9	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.81	7.1	13.32	6.8	\$9.10	12.6
Level 1	9.40	6.1	9.86	5.8	7.88	9.3
Level 2	11.20	5.6	11.06	6.1	—	—
Level 3	16.57	15.5	17.06	15.4	—	—
Level 4	17.91	4.2	17.91	4.2	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	17.07	9.9	17.59	9.1	—	—
Level 4	18.51	2.3	18.51	2.3	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.37	4.9	17.37	4.9	—	—
Level 4	18.51	2.3	18.51	2.3	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	12.15	6.3	12.04	7.1	—	—
Level 2	11.89	7.2	11.73	8.8	—	—
Level 3	13.63	6.2	13.63	6.2	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.22	5.1	10.56	4.0	8.55	14.2
Level 1	9.65	5.7	10.11	5.1	8.01	11.5
Level 2	10.86	7.0	10.57	7.4	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.47	3.7	10.60	4.3	9.84	9.9
Level 1	10.08	4.5	10.34	5.2	—	—
Level 2	11.05	9.3	10.60	9.3	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	9.89	9.2	10.85	6.8	—	—
Level 1	8.61	9.1	9.65	7.0	—	—

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

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 Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$13.36	2.2	\$14.01	2.3	\$7.55	5.3
Management occupations	32.97	8.7	32.97	8.7	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	27.02	7.3	27.02	7.3	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.79	9.4	22.79	9.4	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	21.93	9.9	22.64	10.5	15.29	18.7
Level 4	—	—	14.30	7.1	—	—
Level 5	16.65	12.9	16.54	13.9	—	—
Level 6	22.00	6.0	—	—	—	—
Level 8	24.05	.4	24.11	.2	23.29	4.8
Registered nurses	28.32	11.6	28.42	11.9	25.12	3.2
Level 8	24.06	.5	24.04	.5	24.57	.8
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	16.86	14.9	17.03	17.7	—	—
Level 4	14.64	9.6	—	—	—	—
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	14.73	9.7	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.64	9.6	—	—	—	—
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	24.14	10.2	24.07	11.0	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	18.02	8.4	18.05	8.6	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	9.72	5.9	9.72	5.9	—	—
Level 2	10.43	4.5	10.43	4.5	—	—
Level 3	8.80	9.6	8.80	9.6	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.20	9.3	9.20	9.3	—	—
Level 3	8.27	10.0	8.27	10.0	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.60	16.9	9.60	16.9	—	—
Level 3	8.11	10.2	8.11	10.2	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.39	3.0	11.38	3.0	—	—
Medical assistants	11.41	4.1	11.41	4.1	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.48	11.7	8.66	10.2	5.97	13.3
Level 1	6.60	3.2	6.76	2.4	6.43	4.4
Level 2	6.19	29.8	—	—	4.52	32.7
Level 3	9.48	2.4	—	—	—	—
Cooks	7.43	4.8	7.45	6.9	—	—
Food preparation workers	8.75	16.4	10.68	14.8	—	—
Food service, tipped	3.24	29.2	—	—	3.25	35.2
Waiters and waitresses	3.22	30.9	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	7.42	7.2	8.04	8.9	—	—
Level 1	6.51	4.1	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.58	9.1	8.51	9.9	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.12	11.5	9.75	16.9	—	—
Level 1	7.47	3.5	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.13	5.5	8.42	10.5	—	—
Level 1	7.47	3.5	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.89	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 1	7.53	4.7	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	8.12	2.6	—	—	7.83	6.7
Child care workers	8.08	1.2	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	10.19	5.3	11.42	3.3	6.97	3.4
Level 1	8.02	17.9	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.35	14.2	9.75	21.0	6.94	4.3
Level 3	10.37	5.6	10.72	2.6	—	—
Level 5	16.04	5.0	16.04	5.0	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.14	9.8	10.22	8.5	6.97	3.4
Level 1	8.02	17.9	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.35	14.2	9.75	21.0	6.94	4.3
Level 3	10.19	5.9	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Cashiers, all workers	\$8.18	12.8	\$8.70	14.7	\$7.16	2.7
Level 1	8.07	18.1	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.08	3.7	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.18	12.8	8.70	14.7	7.16	2.7
Level 1	8.07	18.1	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.08	3.7	—	—	—	—
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	8.40	16.4	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	11.24	3.7	12.62	4.7	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.10	4.2	13.37	3.9	9.34	6.4
Level 2	10.20	3.8	10.73	1.5	—	—
Level 3	11.55	3.0	11.60	3.1	—	—
Level 4	13.39	2.9	13.37	2.9	—	—
Level 5	15.75	7.9	15.75	7.9	—	—
Level 6	18.90	11.1	18.90	11.1	—	—
Financial clerks	11.99	9.2	12.52	7.4	—	—
Level 4	13.14	6.7	13.02	6.9	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	13.41	9.8	13.41	9.8	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.27	9.0	13.27	9.0	—	—
Level 4	12.03	7.4	12.03	7.4	—	—
Customer service representatives	13.08	3.3	13.43	1.9	—	—
Level 4	12.84	2.7	12.84	2.7	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	11.32	3.3	11.32	3.3	—	—
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	12.76	8.9	12.76	8.9	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	13.21	6.2	13.21	6.2	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.22	6.1	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.51	2.9	13.51	2.9	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	12.48	12.7	12.48	12.7	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.58	4.3	16.58	4.3	—	—
Level 3	12.62	5.3	12.62	5.3	—	—
Level 7	19.44	4.0	19.44	4.0	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	15.20	7.3	15.20	7.3	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.15	1.4	18.15	1.4	—	—
Level 7	20.57	1.0	20.57	1.0	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.37	3.0	18.37	3.0	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	20.71	5.5	20.71	5.5	—	—
Maintenance workers, machinery	13.73	5.6	13.73	5.6	—	—
Production occupations	13.12	3.8	13.12	3.8	—	—
Level 1	9.11	4.9	9.11	4.9	—	—
Level 2	10.20	1.3	10.20	1.3	—	—
Level 3	13.38	2.7	13.38	2.7	—	—
Level 4	15.74	2.3	15.74	2.3	—	—
Level 5	16.52	3.9	16.52	3.9	—	—
Level 6	19.40	5.1	19.40	5.1	—	—
Level 7	20.92	3.0	20.92	3.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	17.77	10.3	17.77	10.3	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	11.11	13.7	11.11	13.7	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.93	5.2	11.93	5.2	—	—
Level 1	9.72	3.4	9.72	3.4	—	—
Level 2	12.25	8.7	12.25	8.7	—	—
Level 3	12.82	.6	12.82	.6	—	—
Sewing machine operators	12.91	6.3	12.95	6.5	—	—
Level 2	9.25	13.9	9.20	14.2	—	—
Level 3	15.48	.8	15.48	.8	—	—
Level 4	14.98	5.8	14.98	5.8	—	—
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.37	7.0	11.37	7.0	—	—
Level 3	12.58	3.4	12.58	3.4	—	—
Level 4	12.56	1.2	12.56	1.2	—	—
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.80	1.4	11.80	1.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders						
Level 4	\$13.06	1.7	\$13.06	1.7	—	—
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	17.57	6.0	17.57	6.0	—	—
Level 2	10.45	7.8	10.45	7.8	—	—
Level 4	19.12	3.6	19.12	3.6	—	—
Level 5	19.89	3.3	19.89	3.3	—	—
Level 6	21.11	4.6	21.11	4.6	—	—
Upholsterers	20.40	1.3	20.40	1.3	—	—
Level 4	20.27	4.7	20.27	4.7	—	—
Level 5	19.89	3.3	19.89	3.3	—	—
Level 6	21.11	4.6	21.11	4.6	—	—
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders ...	13.73	2.6	13.73	2.6	—	—
Level 4	13.90	.9	13.90	.9	—	—
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	12.66	6.0	12.66	6.0	—	—
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and						
tenders, except sawing	14.18	2.6	14.18	2.6	—	—
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending						
workers	12.96	7.5	12.96	7.5	—	—
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and						
tenders	13.61	11.1	13.61	11.1	—	—
Cutting workers	14.75	5.4	14.75	5.4	—	—
Level 3	14.31	9.4	14.31	9.4	—	—
Cutters and trimmers, hand	15.38	.7	15.38	.7	—	—
Level 3	14.25	8.7	14.25	8.7	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.13	10.9	11.13	10.9	—	—
Level 3	11.79	2.3	11.79	2.3	—	—
Level 4	15.97	1.8	15.97	1.8	—	—
Level 5	14.02	.7	14.02	.7	—	—
Painting workers	12.81	7.1	12.81	7.1	—	—
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters,						
operators, and tenders	13.23	2.7	13.23	2.7	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	11.96	8.0	11.96	8.0	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Miscellaneous production workers—Continued						
Level 1	\$8.60	11.4	\$8.60	11.4	—	—
Level 2	11.53	5.6	11.53	5.6	—	—
Level 3	14.02	3.9	14.02	3.9	—	—
Level 4	17.45	5.5	17.45	5.5	—	—
Helpers--production workers	11.09	6.9	11.09	6.9	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.86	7.4	13.36	6.9	\$8.84	13.2
Level 1	9.40	6.1	9.86	5.8	7.88	9.3
Level 2	11.23	5.9	11.08	6.4	—	—
Level 3	17.25	15.7	17.25	15.7	—	—
Level 4	17.91	4.2	17.91	4.2	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	17.07	9.9	17.59	9.1	—	—
Level 4	18.51	2.3	18.51	2.3	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.37	4.9	17.37	4.9	—	—
Level 4	18.51	2.3	18.51	2.3	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	12.15	6.3	12.04	7.1	—	—
Level 2	11.89	7.2	11.73	8.8	—	—
Level 3	13.63	6.2	13.63	6.2	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.22	5.1	10.56	4.0	8.55	14.2
Level 1	9.65	5.7	10.11	5.1	8.01	11.5
Level 2	10.86	7.0	10.57	7.4	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.47	3.7	10.60	4.3	9.84	9.9
Level 1	10.08	4.5	10.34	5.2	—	—
Level 2	11.05	9.3	10.60	9.3	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	9.89	9.2	10.85	6.8	—	—
Level 1	8.61	9.1	9.65	7.0	—	—

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

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 Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$18.53	4.1	\$18.80	4.5	\$13.93	9.6
Community and social services occupations	23.23	8.8	23.23	8.8	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	21.11	2.3	21.32	2.8	—	—
Level 4	11.43	2.5	11.15	1.7	—	—
Level 9	24.32	.3	24.32	.3	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.32	.3	24.32	.3	—	—
Level 9	24.32	.3	24.32	.3	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.52	.7	24.52	.7	—	—
Level 9	24.52	.7	24.52	.7	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.52	.7	24.52	.7	—	—
Level 9	24.52	.7	24.52	.7	—	—
Teacher assistants	11.43	2.5	11.15	1.7	—	—
Level 4	11.43	2.5	11.15	1.7	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	21.06	17.2	20.87	17.8	—	—
Protective service occupations	13.00	2.4	13.17	3.0	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.94	10.9	14.50	10.6	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.61	6.8	15.61	6.8	—	—

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

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 Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$14.13	2.1	\$14.76	2.2	\$8.10	5.4
Management occupations	32.60	7.8	32.60	7.8	—	—
Group II	18.80	7.2	—	—	—	—
Group III	42.88	11.2	—	—	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.67	6.6	23.67	6.6	—	—
Group II	18.95	3.7	—	—	—	—
Group III	30.31	7.9	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.79	9.4	22.79	9.4	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.85	11.7	—	—	—	—
Community and social services occupations	22.40	8.6	22.40	8.6	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	21.60	2.2	21.89	2.4	16.29	1.2
Group I	11.43	2.5	—	—	—	—
Group III	25.37	.6	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.32	.3	24.32	.3	—	—
Group III	24.32	.3	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.52	.7	24.52	.7	—	—
Group III	24.52	.7	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.52	.7	24.52	.7	—	—
Group III	24.52	.7	24.52	.7	—	—
Teacher assistants	11.43	2.5	11.15	1.7	—	—
Group I	11.43	2.5	11.15	1.7	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	21.53	8.6	21.80	9.4	18.03	15.4
Group I	12.12	4.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.40	6.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	35.62	6.6	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	27.41	10.3	27.62	11.1	25.14	.8
Group II	23.71	.7	23.51	.8	25.14	.8
Group III	35.38	9.9	35.38	9.9	—	—
Therapists	28.45	6.6	—	—	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	16.86	14.9	17.03	17.7	—	—
Group I	14.64	9.6	—	—	—	—
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	14.73	9.7	—	—	—	—
Group I	14.64	9.6	—	—	—	—
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	24.92	8.4	24.91	9.0	—	—
Group II	24.92	8.4	—	—	—	—
Radiologic technologists and technicians	25.22	11.1	25.22	12.1	—	—
Group II	25.22	11.1	25.22	12.1	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	18.02	8.4	18.05	8.6	—	—
Group II	19.37	9.3	19.47	9.7	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.06	4.7	9.72	5.9	—	—
Group I	9.82	5.4	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.20	9.3	9.20	9.3	—	—
Group I	9.20	9.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.60	16.9	9.60	16.9	—	—
Group I	9.60	16.9	9.60	16.9	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	12.17	5.1	11.38	3.0	—	—
Group I	11.57	3.1	—	—	—	—
Medical assistants	11.65	3.9	11.41	4.1	—	—
Group I	11.65	3.9	11.41	4.1	—	—
Protective service occupations	11.83	7.3	12.13	5.9	—	—
Group II	13.17	3.0	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.59	11.1	8.74	9.6	6.09	13.1
Group I	7.06	7.6	—	—	—	—
Cooks	7.43	4.8	7.45	6.9	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Cooks—Continued						
Group I	\$7.43	4.8	—	—	—	—
Food preparation workers	8.75	16.4	\$10.68	14.8	—	—
Group I	8.10	9.8	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.42	37.2	—	—	\$3.25	35.2
Group I	4.42	37.2	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.22	30.9	—	—	—	—
Group I	3.22	30.9	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	7.53	6.7	8.04	8.9	6.76	5.7
Group I	7.52	6.8	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.72	8.0	8.51	9.9	—	—
Group I	7.71	8.1	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.96	13.3	10.80	18.2	—	—
Group I	8.16	5.0	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.22	5.5	8.52	10.3	—	—
Group I	8.15	5.0	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.01	6.0	8.15	10.8	—	—
Group I	8.01	6.0	8.15	10.8	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	8.12	2.6	—	—	7.83	6.7
Group I	8.12	2.6	—	—	—	—
Child care workers	8.08	1.2	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.08	1.2	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	10.19	5.3	11.42	3.3	6.97	3.4
Group I	8.79	14.5	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.12	4.4	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.14	9.8	10.22	8.5	6.97	3.4
Group I	8.59	14.7	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.18	12.8	8.70	14.7	7.16	2.7
Group I	8.14	13.1	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.18	12.8	8.70	14.7	7.16	2.7
Group I	8.14	13.1	8.68	16.1	7.16	2.7
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	8.40	16.4	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	11.24	3.7	12.62	4.7	—	—
Group I	10.44	22.1	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.18	4.0	13.48	3.7	9.08	6.5
Group I	12.14	3.0	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.26	8.4	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.06	12.9	19.06	12.9	—	—
Financial clerks	12.12	9.2	12.65	7.4	—	—
Group I	11.66	9.1	—	—	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	13.41	9.8	13.41	9.8	—	—
Group I	14.22	10.3	14.22	10.3	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.27	9.0	13.27	9.0	—	—
Group I	12.03	7.4	12.03	7.4	—	—
Customer service representatives	13.08	3.3	13.43	1.9	—	—
Group I	12.29	4.8	12.84	2.7	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	11.32	3.3	11.32	3.3	—	—
Group I	11.32	3.3	11.32	3.3	—	—
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	12.76	8.9	12.76	8.9	—	—
Group I	11.71	5.9	11.71	5.9	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	13.21	6.2	13.21	6.2	—	—
Group I	13.81	4.5	13.81	4.5	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.22	6.1	—	—	—	—
Group I	11.22	6.1	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.28	2.6	13.28	2.6	—	—
Group I	13.08	1.5	—	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	11.80	5.8	11.80	5.8	—	—
Group I	11.29	8.1	11.29	8.1	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Construction and extraction occupations	\$12.72	12.0	\$12.72	12.0	—	—
Group II	15.68	7.2	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.36	3.8	16.36	3.8	—	—
Group I	12.18	3.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.40	3.8	—	—	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	15.20	7.3	15.20	7.3	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.15	1.5	18.15	1.5	—	—
Group I	13.52	4.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	18.98	1.8	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.37	3.0	18.37	3.0	—	—
Group II	18.37	3.0	18.37	3.0	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	19.51	3.9	19.51	3.9	—	—
Group II	19.51	3.9	19.51	3.9	—	—
Maintenance workers, machinery	13.73	5.6	13.73	5.6	—	—
Group I	13.52	4.9	13.52	4.9	—	—
Production occupations	13.13	3.8	13.13	3.8	—	—
Group I	12.20	3.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.46	3.9	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	17.77	10.3	17.77	10.3	—	—
Group II	19.87	.8	19.87	.8	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	11.11	13.7	11.11	13.7	—	—
Group I	10.98	13.6	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.93	5.2	11.93	5.2	—	—
Group I	11.93	5.2	—	—	—	—
Sewing machine operators	12.91	6.3	12.95	6.5	—	—
Group I	12.91	6.3	12.95	6.5	—	—
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.37	7.0	11.37	7.0	—	—
Group I	11.31	6.3	—	—	—	—
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.80	1.4	11.80	1.4	—	—
Group I	11.80	1.4	11.80	1.4	—	—
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	17.57	6.0	17.57	6.0	—	—
Group I	15.46	9.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.48	.2	—	—	—	—
Upholsterers	20.40	1.3	20.40	1.3	—	—
Group I	20.26	4.8	20.26	4.8	—	—
Group II	20.45	.1	20.45	.1	—	—
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders ...	13.73	2.6	13.73	2.6	—	—
Group I	12.77	3.0	—	—	—	—
Group II	15.41	2.6	—	—	—	—
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	12.66	6.0	12.66	6.0	—	—
Group I	11.96	8.4	11.96	8.4	—	—
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing	14.18	2.6	14.18	2.6	—	—
Group I	13.16	3.3	13.16	3.3	—	—
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	12.96	7.5	12.96	7.5	—	—
Group I	12.96	7.5	—	—	—	—
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders	13.61	11.1	13.61	11.1	—	—
Group I	13.61	11.1	13.61	11.1	—	—
Cutting workers	14.75	5.4	14.75	5.4	—	—
Group I	14.58	4.2	—	—	—	—
Cutters and trimmers, hand	15.38	.7	15.38	.7	—	—
Group I	15.16	1.1	15.16	1.1	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.13	10.9	11.13	10.9	—	—
Group II	14.02	.7	14.02	.7	—	—
Painting workers	12.81	7.1	12.81	7.1	—	—
Group I	12.81	7.1	—	—	—	—
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders	13.23	2.7	13.23	2.7	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007 — Continued**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders—Continued						
Group I	\$13.23	2.7	\$13.23	2.7	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	11.96	8.0	11.96	8.0	—	—
Group I	11.57	7.2	—	—	—	—
Helpers--production workers	11.09	6.9	11.09	6.9	—	—
Group I	11.09	6.9	11.09	6.9	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.81	7.1	13.32	6.8	\$9.10	12.6
Group I	12.43	5.9	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	17.07	9.9	17.59	9.1	—	—
Group I	17.07	9.9	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.37	4.9	17.37	4.9	—	—
Group I	17.37	4.9	17.37	4.9	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	12.15	6.3	12.04	7.1	—	—
Group I	12.15	6.3	12.04	7.1	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.22	5.1	10.56	4.0	8.55	14.2
Group I	10.20	5.2	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.47	3.7	10.60	4.3	9.84	9.9
Group I	10.47	3.7	10.60	4.3	9.84	9.9
Packers and packagers, hand	9.89	9.2	10.85	6.8	—	—
Group I	9.82	9.6	10.78	7.5	—	—

¹ Combined work levels simplify the presentation of work levels by combining levels 1 through 15 into four broad groups. Group I combines levels 1-4, group II combines levels 5-8, group III combines levels 9-12, and group IV combines levels 13-15.

² 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. See appendix A for more information.

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

a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.25	\$9.50	\$12.28	\$16.54	\$23.05
Management occupations	16.21	19.05	34.62	42.43	42.85
Business and financial operations occupations	14.79	17.11	21.81	27.17	34.23
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.08	13.08	25.51	28.22	28.22
Life, physical, and social science occupations	15.89	19.37	22.43	26.37	26.37
Community and social services occupations	17.28	17.87	20.77	25.36	28.80
Education, training, and library occupations	10.84	15.60	22.41	26.31	30.90
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	17.57	20.36	23.94	28.03	31.14
Elementary and middle school teachers	17.76	20.62	24.00	28.21	31.42
Elementary school teachers, except special education	17.76	20.62	24.00	28.21	31.42
Teacher assistants	10.34	10.45	11.00	11.68	13.06
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	11.00	13.50	21.43	26.27	33.62
Registered nurses	19.15	22.24	25.53	28.86	41.81
Therapists	21.43	24.91	27.10	32.17	38.45
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.00	11.18	14.18	24.34	24.34
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	10.25	13.77	15.80	17.08	17.08
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	19.41	24.30	24.30	27.66	31.20
Radiologic technologists and technicians	18.58	22.95	25.21	28.35	31.20
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	13.75	16.88	17.00	21.00	23.15
Healthcare support occupations	7.00	8.07	9.44	11.33	13.64
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	6.50	8.07	8.97	9.50	11.86
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	6.50	7.00	9.44	11.72	13.64
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.00	11.00	11.33	13.00	14.77
Medical assistants	11.00	11.00	11.00	12.35	13.00
Protective service occupations	8.50	9.98	12.24	13.04	15.16
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.13	6.06	7.00	9.00	11.02
Cooks	6.29	6.92	6.92	8.00	8.80
Food preparation workers	6.25	6.75	8.17	10.00	12.74
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	3.13	6.00	9.93
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	3.13	6.00
Fast food and counter workers	5.80	5.94	7.00	8.75	10.00
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.80	5.80	7.10	9.78	11.00
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	7.00	7.25	10.83	18.22
Building cleaning workers	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.67	11.03
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.67	10.83
Personal care and service occupations	6.50	7.25	8.00	8.42	10.00
Child care workers	6.50	7.00	8.00	8.50	10.00
Sales and related occupations	6.25	7.00	8.55	12.25	15.00
Retail sales workers	6.25	7.00	7.50	10.30	14.50
Cashiers, all workers	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.57	10.50
Cashiers	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.57	10.50
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	6.25	6.25	7.14	9.50	11.54
Retail salespersons	6.25	7.47	10.43	13.10	15.00
Office and administrative support occupations	9.69	11.20	12.09	14.47	17.00
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	12.83	12.83	22.31	22.63	23.73
Financial clerks	8.00	9.76	11.54	14.33	16.75
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	10.00	12.25	13.08	15.18	16.75
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	11.19	11.19	12.95	15.70	17.00
Customer service representatives	11.37	11.87	13.02	14.42	16.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007** —
Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Receptionists and information clerks	\$10.50	\$11.00	\$11.00	\$12.00	\$12.00
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	10.30	11.00	12.37	14.47	14.62
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.25	10.20	13.06	16.00	16.15
Stock clerks and order fillers	8.22	11.24	11.24	11.24	12.60
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.67	12.29	13.39	13.39	15.14
Office clerks, general	8.50	10.92	11.42	13.29	14.06
Construction and extraction occupations	11.00	11.00	11.00	15.00	17.05
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11.30	13.33	16.21	19.16	20.30
Automotive technicians and repairers	12.45	13.33	13.33	17.90	19.28
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	14.00	15.59	17.54	20.22	22.35
Industrial machinery mechanics	14.60	15.75	16.50	21.73	21.73
Maintenance and repair workers, general	16.20	17.54	18.13	20.22	25.45
Maintenance workers, machinery	11.30	11.30	14.00	15.25	15.25
Production occupations	8.50	10.00	12.38	15.60	18.54
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	11.25	13.00	17.63	22.52	23.13
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	6.75	8.50	11.07	12.88	16.05
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	8.67	10.30	11.50	13.50	16.00
Sewing machine operators	8.00	9.00	12.21	15.96	18.70
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	8.50	9.25	10.98	12.34	14.99
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.00	11.99	12.02	12.02	13.06
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	10.07	13.46	18.00	21.04	25.84
Upholsterers	14.85	18.00	19.69	22.24	27.08
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders ...	10.25	12.90	13.60	14.60	16.67
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	10.25	10.25	14.03	14.30	14.30
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing	12.24	13.19	13.55	15.60	17.10
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	10.75	11.50	12.44	13.31	16.34
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.25	11.50	13.05	14.90	17.84
Cutting workers	10.86	12.90	13.95	17.10	19.52
Cutters and trimmers, hand	11.74	13.00	15.00	17.53	20.00
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	8.00	9.00	10.00	13.20	15.85
Painting workers	10.78	11.49	12.58	14.10	15.05
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.48	12.23	13.14	14.28	15.05
Miscellaneous production workers	6.10	9.25	11.27	15.43	17.57
Helpers--production workers	9.75	10.00	10.23	11.16	15.32
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.75	9.00	11.28	15.05	20.30
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	6.50	13.68	17.86	20.45	27.00
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.68	13.86	18.08	18.82	21.92
Industrial truck and tractor operators	9.36	10.15	11.14	14.50	15.90
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.25	8.75	9.75	12.00	13.37
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.75	9.00	10.00	12.05	13.37
Packers and packagers, hand	6.25	7.15	9.89	11.86	14.32

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$11.86	\$15.60	\$20.63
Management occupations	14.94	20.15	34.62	42.43	50.97
Business and financial operations occupations	14.14	19.75	27.17	32.20	34.23
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.08	13.08	25.51	28.22	28.22
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	12.00	16.88	21.94	25.13	33.41
Registered nurses	19.71	21.94	25.84	40.42	41.81
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.00	11.18	14.18	24.34	24.34
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	10.25	13.77	15.80	17.08	17.08
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	18.58	22.95	24.30	24.59	31.20
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	13.75	16.88	17.00	21.00	23.15
Healthcare support occupations	6.75	8.07	9.44	11.33	11.86
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	6.50	8.07	8.97	9.50	11.86
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	6.50	7.00	9.44	11.72	13.64
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.00	11.00	11.14	11.33	12.02
Medical assistants	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.14	13.66
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.13	6.00	7.00	8.75	11.02
Cooks	6.29	6.92	6.92	8.00	8.80
Food preparation workers	6.25	6.75	8.17	10.00	12.74
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.13	3.15	6.00
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	3.13	6.00
Fast food and counter workers	5.80	5.89	7.00	8.25	10.00
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.75	5.80	6.82	9.00	11.02
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.25	15.86
Building cleaning workers	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.28	11.03
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	10.83
Personal care and service occupations	6.50	7.25	8.00	8.42	10.00
Child care workers	6.50	7.00	8.00	8.50	10.00
Sales and related occupations	6.25	7.00	8.55	12.25	15.00
Retail sales workers	6.25	7.00	7.50	10.30	14.50
Cashiers, all workers	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.57	10.50
Cashiers	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.57	10.50
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	6.25	6.25	7.14	9.50	11.54
Retail salespersons	6.25	7.47	10.43	13.10	15.00
Office and administrative support occupations	9.63	11.19	12.05	14.42	16.95
Financial clerks	8.00	9.63	11.20	14.33	16.75
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	10.00	12.25	13.08	15.18	16.75
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	11.19	11.19	12.95	15.70	17.00
Customer service representatives	11.37	11.87	13.02	14.42	16.00
Receptionists and information clerks	10.50	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	10.30	11.00	12.37	14.47	14.62
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.25	10.20	13.06	16.00	16.15
Stock clerks and order fillers	8.22	11.24	11.24	11.24	12.60
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.00	12.57	13.39	13.39	15.48
Construction and extraction occupations	11.00	11.00	11.00	12.50	17.05
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	11.25	13.33	17.36	19.16	21.73
Automotive technicians and repairers	12.45	13.33	13.33	17.90	19.28
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	14.00	14.90	17.54	20.99	24.82
Industrial machinery mechanics	14.60	15.75	16.50	21.73	21.73
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.54	17.54	20.22	24.37	25.61
Maintenance workers, machinery	11.30	11.30	14.00	15.25	15.25
Production occupations	8.50	10.00	12.37	15.60	18.54

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007
— Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	\$11.25	\$13.00	\$17.63	\$22.52	\$23.13
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	6.75	8.50	11.07	12.88	16.05
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	8.67	10.30	11.50	13.50	16.00
Sewing machine operators	8.00	9.00	12.21	15.96	18.70
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	8.50	9.25	10.98	12.34	14.99
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.00	11.99	12.02	12.02	13.06
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	10.07	13.46	18.00	21.04	25.84
Upholsterers	14.85	18.00	19.69	22.24	27.08
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders ...	10.25	12.90	13.60	14.60	16.67
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	10.25	10.25	14.03	14.30	14.30
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing	12.24	13.19	13.55	15.60	17.10
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	10.75	11.50	12.44	13.31	16.34
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.25	11.50	13.05	14.90	17.84
Cutting workers	10.86	12.90	13.95	17.10	19.52
Cutters and trimmers, hand	11.74	13.00	15.00	17.53	20.00
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	8.00	9.00	10.00	13.20	15.85
Painting workers	10.78	11.49	12.58	14.10	15.05
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.48	12.23	13.14	14.28	15.05
Miscellaneous production workers	6.10	9.25	11.27	15.43	17.57
Helpers--production workers	9.75	10.00	10.23	11.16	15.32
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.75	9.00	11.50	15.18	20.45
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	6.50	13.68	17.86	20.45	27.00
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.68	13.86	18.08	18.82	21.92
Industrial truck and tractor operators	9.36	10.15	11.14	14.50	15.90
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.25	8.75	9.75	12.00	13.37
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.75	9.00	10.00	12.05	13.37
Packers and packagers, hand	6.25	7.15	9.89	11.86	14.32

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. **State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007**

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$10.98	\$12.54	\$16.44	\$23.12	\$28.43
Community and social services occupations	17.28	20.20	21.45	27.27	29.64
Education, training, and library occupations	10.71	15.60	21.85	26.03	30.02
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	17.57	20.36	23.94	28.03	31.14
Elementary and middle school teachers	17.76	20.62	24.00	28.21	31.42
Elementary school teachers, except special education	17.76	20.62	24.00	28.21	31.42
Teacher assistants	10.34	10.45	11.00	11.68	13.06
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.98	12.33	17.94	26.85	35.42
Protective service occupations	11.16	12.24	12.24	13.45	15.94
Office and administrative support occupations	10.89	11.42	12.70	15.92	23.73
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.93	12.93	16.00	16.80	18.13

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.25	\$10.30	\$12.91	\$17.11	\$23.72
Management occupations	16.21	19.05	34.62	42.43	42.85
Business and financial operations occupations	14.79	17.11	21.81	27.17	34.23
Architecture and engineering occupations	13.08	13.08	25.51	28.22	28.22
Community and social services occupations	17.28	17.87	20.77	25.36	28.80
Education, training, and library occupations	10.84	16.20	23.26	26.68	30.93
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	17.57	20.36	23.94	28.03	31.14
Elementary and middle school teachers	17.76	20.62	24.00	28.21	31.42
Elementary school teachers, except special education	17.76	20.62	24.00	28.21	31.42
Teacher assistants	10.34	10.45	10.84	11.45	11.98
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	11.15	13.62	21.43	26.56	38.45
Registered nurses	18.82	21.94	25.53	29.89	41.81
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	11.00	11.00	15.80	24.34	24.34
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	19.41	24.30	24.30	27.66	31.20
Radiologic technologists and technicians	18.50	22.95	25.21	28.35	31.20
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	13.75	15.18	17.00	21.00	23.16
Healthcare support occupations	6.75	8.07	9.44	11.33	11.86
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	6.50	8.07	8.97	9.50	11.86
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	6.50	7.00	9.44	11.72	13.64
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.00	11.00	11.14	11.33	12.02
Medical assistants	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.14	13.66
Protective service occupations	8.53	11.00	12.24	13.14	15.30
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.00	6.92	8.00	10.00	13.50
Cooks	6.30	6.92	6.92	8.48	8.80
Food preparation workers	8.00	8.50	9.37	15.32	15.32
Fast food and counter workers	5.80	7.00	7.00	10.00	11.02
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.80	6.25	8.75	10.00	11.02
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	7.00	8.00	12.81	18.22
Building cleaning workers	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.06	12.81
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.67	10.83
Sales and related occupations	7.00	7.50	10.50	14.42	16.58
Retail sales workers	7.00	7.50	8.87	12.00	15.00
Cashiers, all workers	7.00	7.50	7.50	9.60	11.56
Cashiers	7.00	7.50	7.50	9.60	11.56
Retail salespersons	7.47	8.96	12.25	15.00	16.91
Office and administrative support occupations	10.20	11.24	12.25	14.62	17.24
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	12.83	12.83	22.31	22.63	23.73
Financial clerks	9.45	10.66	11.97	14.95	17.00
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	10.00	12.25	13.08	15.18	16.75
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	11.19	11.19	12.95	15.70	17.00
Customer service representatives	11.50	12.25	13.02	14.49	16.00
Receptionists and information clerks	10.50	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	10.30	11.00	12.37	14.47	14.62
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.25	10.20	13.06	16.00	16.15
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.67	12.29	13.39	13.39	15.14
Office clerks, general	8.50	10.92	11.42	13.29	14.06
Construction and extraction occupations	11.00	11.00	11.00	15.00	17.05

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007
— Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	\$11.30	\$13.33	\$16.21	\$19.16	\$20.30
Automotive technicians and repairers	12.45	13.33	13.33	17.90	19.28
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	14.00	15.59	17.54	20.22	22.35
Industrial machinery mechanics	14.60	15.75	16.50	21.73	21.73
Maintenance and repair workers, general	16.20	17.54	18.13	20.22	25.45
Maintenance workers, machinery	11.30	11.30	14.00	15.25	15.25
Production occupations	8.50	10.00	12.38	15.60	18.54
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	11.25	13.00	17.63	22.52	23.13
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	6.75	8.50	11.07	12.88	16.05
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	8.67	10.30	11.50	13.50	16.00
Sewing machine operators	8.00	9.00	12.21	15.97	18.72
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	8.50	9.25	10.98	12.34	14.99
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.00	11.99	12.02	12.02	13.06
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	10.07	13.46	18.00	21.04	25.84
Upholsterers	14.85	18.00	19.69	22.24	27.08
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders ...	10.25	12.90	13.60	14.60	16.67
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	10.25	10.25	14.03	14.30	14.30
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing	12.24	13.19	13.55	15.60	17.10
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	10.75	11.50	12.44	13.31	16.34
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.25	11.50	13.05	14.90	17.84
Cutting workers	10.86	12.90	13.95	17.10	19.52
Cutters and trimmers, hand	11.74	13.00	15.00	17.53	20.00
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	8.00	9.00	10.00	13.20	15.85
Painting workers	10.78	11.49	12.58	14.10	15.05
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.48	12.23	13.14	14.28	15.05
Miscellaneous production workers	6.10	9.25	11.27	15.43	17.57
Helpers--production workers	9.75	10.00	10.23	11.16	15.32
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.48	9.50	11.70	15.56	20.45
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	10.00	13.86	18.02	20.45	27.00
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	11.68	13.86	18.08	18.82	21.92
Industrial truck and tractor operators	9.27	10.00	11.14	14.25	15.90
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.80	8.94	10.29	12.05	13.60
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.75	9.00	10.40	12.05	13.37
Packers and packagers, hand	8.24	8.78	11.22	12.20	14.32

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

² Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly

wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$5.40	\$6.25	\$7.25	\$8.61	\$12.05
Education, training, and library occupations	13.00	15.00	16.00	17.18	25.00
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	9.00	9.00	18.03	25.13	26.55
Registered nurses	23.94	23.94	25.50	26.55	26.55
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	3.13	6.29	7.82	9.00
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.13	3.13	6.00
Fast food and counter workers	5.50	5.85	6.15	7.10	9.72
Personal care and service occupations	6.00	7.25	7.75	8.42	8.42
Sales and related occupations	6.15	6.25	6.75	7.50	8.20
Retail sales workers	6.15	6.25	6.75	7.50	8.20
Cashiers, all workers	6.15	6.50	7.00	7.61	8.50
Cashiers	6.15	6.50	7.00	7.61	8.50
Office and administrative support occupations	7.50	8.00	8.00	9.25	12.18
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.15	6.45	9.00	10.85	13.00
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.15	6.32	9.00	9.55	10.35
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	6.15	9.00	9.33	10.00	13.00

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

² Percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution and are calculated from individual-worker earnings and the hours they are scheduled to work. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic. Hourly

wages are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$14.76	\$12.91	\$588	\$515	39.8	\$30,298	\$26,790	2,053
Management occupations	32.60	34.62	1,342	1,385	41.2	69,762	71,999	2,140
Business and financial operations occupations	23.67	21.81	951	872	40.2	49,445	45,356	2,089
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.79	25.51	911	1,020	40.0	47,395	53,061	2,080
Community and social services occupations	22.40	20.77	885	831	39.5	43,811	42,387	1,956
Education, training, and library occupations	21.89	23.26	869	894	39.7	38,596	38,521	1,763
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.32	23.94	951	933	39.1	41,333	40,600	1,699
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.52	24.00	954	944	38.9	41,459	41,123	1,691
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.52	24.00	954	944	38.9	41,459	41,123	1,691
Teacher assistants	11.15	10.84	437	420	39.2	18,916	18,150	1,697
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	21.80	21.43	844	743	38.7	43,460	39,104	1,994
Registered nurses	27.62	25.53	1,063	942	38.5	55,276	49,005	2,002
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.03	15.80	654	506	38.4	34,000	26,291	1,996
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	24.91	24.30	996	972	40.0	51,804	50,534	2,080
Radiologic technologists and technicians	25.22	25.21	1,009	1,008	40.0	52,462	52,437	2,080
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	18.05	17.00	644	612	35.7	33,477	31,824	1,854
Healthcare support occupations	9.72	9.44	371	359	38.2	19,276	18,660	1,984
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.20	8.97	353	323	38.3	18,344	16,788	1,993
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.60	9.44	361	320	37.6	18,775	16,640	1,956
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.38	11.14	427	418	37.6	22,230	21,723	1,953
Medical assistants	11.41	11.00	418	396	36.7	21,748	20,592	1,907
Protective service occupations	12.13	12.24	501	525	41.3	26,056	27,281	2,148
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.74	8.00	354	306	40.5	18,169	15,912	2,080
Cooks	7.45	6.92	296	277	39.7	15,389	14,383	2,067
Food preparation workers	10.68	9.37	427	375	40.0	22,211	19,490	2,080
Fast food and counter workers	8.04	7.00	322	280	40.0	16,731	14,560	2,080
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.51	8.75	340	350	40.0	17,696	18,200	2,080
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.80	8.00	437	320	40.4	22,721	16,640	2,103
Building cleaning workers	8.52	7.00	341	280	40.0	17,724	14,556	2,080
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.15	7.00	326	280	40.0	16,960	14,556	2,080
Sales and related occupations	11.42	10.50	447	406	39.2	23,243	21,133	2,036
Retail sales workers	10.22	8.87	392	315	38.4	20,406	16,370	1,996
Cashiers, all workers	8.70	7.50	327	280	37.6	17,028	14,560	1,957

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Cashiers	\$8.70	\$7.50	\$327	\$280	37.6	\$17,028	\$14,560	1,957
Retail salespersons	12.62	12.25	512	490	40.5	26,609	25,480	2,108
Office and administrative support occupations	13.48	12.25	543	513	40.3	28,220	26,695	2,094
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.06	22.31	746	803	39.1	38,778	41,759	2,035
Financial clerks	12.65	11.97	506	479	40.0	26,313	24,898	2,080
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	13.41	13.08	536	523	40.0	27,886	27,206	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.27	12.95	531	518	40.0	27,596	26,936	2,080
Customer service representatives	13.43	13.02	529	521	39.4	27,511	27,075	2,049
Receptionists and information clerks ..	11.32	11.00	453	440	40.0	23,552	22,880	2,080
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	12.76	12.37	511	495	40.0	26,551	25,730	2,080
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	13.21	13.06	525	519	39.7	27,279	26,998	2,065
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.28	13.39	531	535	40.0	27,613	27,841	2,080
Office clerks, general	11.80	11.42	470	457	39.8	24,445	23,762	2,072
Construction and extraction occupations	12.72	11.00	509	440	40.0	26,449	22,880	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.36	16.21	652	649	39.8	33,906	33,723	2,072
Automotive technicians and repairers	15.20	13.33	592	500	38.9	30,770	25,999	2,024
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.15	17.54	726	702	40.0	37,758	36,481	2,080
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.37	16.50	735	660	40.0	38,220	34,320	2,080
Maintenance and repair workers, general	19.51	18.13	780	725	40.0	40,583	37,710	2,080
Maintenance workers, machinery ...	13.73	14.00	549	560	40.0	28,558	29,120	2,080
Production occupations	13.13	12.38	516	489	39.3	26,819	25,438	2,042
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	17.77	17.63	711	705	40.0	36,970	36,660	2,080
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	11.11	11.07	406	436	36.6	21,135	22,684	1,903
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.93	11.50	460	440	38.6	23,941	22,880	2,007
Sewing machine operators	12.95	12.21	518	488	40.0	26,931	25,393	2,080
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.37	10.98	455	439	40.0	23,658	22,838	2,080
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.80	12.02	472	481	40.0	24,538	25,002	2,080
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	17.57	18.00	699	728	39.8	36,328	37,877	2,068
Upholsterers	20.40	19.69	812	788	39.8	42,207	40,976	2,069
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders	13.73	13.60	547	544	39.9	28,467	28,288	2,073
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	12.66	14.03	504	561	39.8	26,188	29,182	2,069
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing	14.18	13.55	566	542	39.9	29,428	28,184	2,075
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	12.96	12.44	507	480	39.1	26,366	24,939	2,034

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders	\$13.61	\$13.05	\$523	\$494	38.5	\$27,222	\$25,665	2,001
Cutting workers	14.75	13.95	590	558	40.0	30,689	29,016	2,080
Cutters and trimmers, hand	15.38	15.00	615	600	40.0	31,989	31,200	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.13	10.00	442	400	39.7	22,958	20,800	2,063
Painting workers	12.81	12.58	513	503	40.0	26,654	26,166	2,080
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders	13.23	13.14	529	526	40.0	27,521	27,331	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	11.96	11.27	464	446	38.8	24,125	23,207	2,017
Helpers--production workers	11.09	10.23	414	409	37.3	21,531	21,276	1,942
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.32	11.70	545	482	40.9	28,355	25,064	2,128
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	17.59	18.02	744	728	42.3	38,688	37,856	2,199
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.37	18.08	755	728	43.4	39,242	37,856	2,259
Industrial truck and tractor operators ..	12.04	11.14	495	495	41.2	25,766	25,740	2,140
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	10.56	10.29	420	408	39.8	21,847	21,216	2,068
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.60	10.40	421	412	39.7	21,892	21,424	2,065
Packers and packagers, hand	10.85	11.22	432	449	39.8	22,472	23,329	2,072

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries

paid to employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$14.01	\$12.26	\$558	\$490	39.8	\$28,967	\$25,559	2,067
Management occupations	32.97	34.62	1,363	1,385	41.3	70,876	71,999	2,150
Business and financial operations occupations	27.02	27.17	1,077	1,087	39.9	56,017	56,518	2,073
Architecture and engineering occupations	22.79	25.51	911	1,020	40.0	47,395	53,061	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.64	21.94	858	766	37.9	44,602	39,830	1,970
Registered nurses	28.42	26.00	1,091	1,019	38.4	56,734	53,002	1,996
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.03	15.80	654	506	38.4	34,000	26,291	1,996
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	24.07	24.30	963	972	40.0	50,070	50,534	2,080
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	18.05	17.00	644	612	35.7	33,477	31,824	1,854
Healthcare support occupations	9.72	9.44	371	359	38.2	19,276	18,660	1,984
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.20	8.97	353	323	38.3	18,344	16,788	1,993
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.60	9.44	361	320	37.6	18,775	16,640	1,956
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.38	11.14	427	418	37.6	22,230	21,723	1,953
Medical assistants	11.41	11.00	418	396	36.7	21,748	20,592	1,907
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.66	7.35	352	280	40.6	18,291	14,560	2,111
Cooks	7.45	6.92	296	277	39.7	15,389	14,383	2,067
Food preparation workers	10.68	9.37	427	375	40.0	22,211	19,490	2,080
Fast food and counter workers	8.04	7.00	322	280	40.0	16,731	14,560	2,080
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8.51	8.75	340	350	40.0	17,696	18,200	2,080
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.75	7.25	395	290	40.5	20,545	15,080	2,107
Building cleaning workers	8.42	7.00	337	280	40.0	17,509	14,556	2,080
Sales and related occupations	11.42	10.50	447	406	39.2	23,243	21,133	2,036
Retail sales workers	10.22	8.87	392	315	38.4	20,406	16,370	1,996
Cashiers, all workers	8.70	7.50	327	280	37.6	17,028	14,560	1,957
Cashiers	8.70	7.50	327	280	37.6	17,028	14,560	1,957
Retail salespersons	12.62	12.25	512	490	40.5	26,609	25,480	2,108
Office and administrative support occupations	13.37	12.20	539	513	40.3	28,019	26,695	2,095
Financial clerks	12.52	11.95	501	478	40.0	26,045	24,856	2,080
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	13.41	13.08	536	523	40.0	27,886	27,206	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.27	12.95	531	518	40.0	27,596	26,936	2,080
Customer service representatives	13.43	13.02	529	521	39.4	27,511	27,075	2,049
Receptionists and information clerks ..	11.32	11.00	453	440	40.0	23,552	22,880	2,080
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	12.76	12.37	511	495	40.0	26,551	25,730	2,080
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	13.21	13.06	525	519	39.7	27,279	26,998	2,065
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.51	13.39	540	535	40.0	28,103	27,841	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Construction and extraction occupations	\$12.48	\$11.00	\$499	\$440	40.0	\$25,949	\$22,880	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.58	17.36	660	694	39.8	34,324	36,100	2,070
Automotive technicians and repairers	15.20	13.33	592	500	38.9	30,770	25,999	2,024
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.15	17.54	726	702	40.0	37,753	36,481	2,080
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.37	16.50	735	660	40.0	38,220	34,320	2,080
Maintenance and repair workers, general	20.71	20.22	828	809	40.0	43,080	42,058	2,080
Maintenance workers, machinery	13.73	14.00	549	560	40.0	28,558	29,120	2,080
Production occupations	13.12	12.38	515	486	39.3	26,783	25,251	2,042
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	17.77	17.63	711	705	40.0	36,970	36,660	2,080
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	11.11	11.07	406	436	36.6	21,135	22,684	1,903
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.93	11.50	460	440	38.6	23,941	22,880	2,007
Sewing machine operators	12.95	12.21	518	488	40.0	26,931	25,393	2,080
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.37	10.98	455	439	40.0	23,658	22,838	2,080
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.80	12.02	472	481	40.0	24,538	25,002	2,080
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	17.57	18.00	699	728	39.8	36,328	37,877	2,068
Upholsterers	20.40	19.69	812	788	39.8	42,207	40,976	2,069
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders	13.73	13.60	547	544	39.9	28,467	28,288	2,073
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	12.66	14.03	504	561	39.8	26,188	29,182	2,069
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing	14.18	13.55	566	542	39.9	29,428	28,184	2,075
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	12.96	12.44	507	480	39.1	26,366	24,939	2,034
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders	13.61	13.05	523	494	38.5	27,222	25,665	2,001
Cutting workers	14.75	13.95	590	558	40.0	30,689	29,016	2,080
Cutters and trimmers, hand	15.38	15.00	615	600	40.0	31,989	31,200	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.13	10.00	442	400	39.7	22,958	20,800	2,063
Painting workers	12.81	12.58	513	503	40.0	26,654	26,166	2,080
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders	13.23	13.14	529	526	40.0	27,521	27,331	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	11.96	11.27	464	446	38.8	24,125	23,207	2,017
Helpers--production workers	11.09	10.23	414	409	37.3	21,531	21,276	1,942
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.36	11.86	547	482	41.0	28,458	25,064	2,130
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	17.59	18.02	744	728	42.3	38,688	37,856	2,199
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.37	18.08	755	728	43.4	39,242	37,856	2,259
Industrial truck and tractor operators	12.04	11.14	495	495	41.2	25,766	25,740	2,140
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.56	10.29	420	408	39.8	21,847	21,216	2,068
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.60	10.40	421	412	39.7	21,892	21,424	2,065

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Packers and packagers, hand	\$10.85	\$11.22	\$432	\$449	39.8	\$22,472	\$23,329	2,072

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries

paid to employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$18.80	\$16.78	\$753	\$674	40.1	\$37,221	\$34,087	1,980
Community and social services occupations	23.23	21.45	915	858	39.4	44,988	43,200	1,937
Education, training, and library occupations	21.32	22.35	836	871	39.2	36,890	37,439	1,730
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.32	23.94	951	933	39.1	41,333	40,600	1,699
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.52	24.00	954	944	38.9	41,459	41,123	1,691
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.52	24.00	954	944	38.9	41,459	41,123	1,691
Teacher assistants	11.15	10.84	437	420	39.2	18,916	18,150	1,697
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.87	17.11	828	682	39.7	42,174	36,589	2,020
Protective service occupations	13.17	12.42	566	533	43.0	29,429	27,691	2,234
Office and administrative support occupations	14.50	13.16	580	527	40.0	30,170	27,381	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.61	16.00	624	640	40.0	32,471	33,286	2,080

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries

paid to employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$13.36	\$11.90	\$14.10	\$16.65
Management, professional, and related	24.95	22.22	27.31	27.90
Management, business, and financial	30.83	29.66	30.66	36.26
Professional and related	21.10	15.72	24.56	25.72
Service	8.21	7.84	8.93	10.64
Sales and office	11.95	11.60	12.35	14.39
Sales and related	10.19	9.99	10.74	—
Office and administrative support	13.10	12.94	12.99	14.67
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	14.65	13.95	16.82	15.21
Construction and extraction	12.48	12.32	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.58	16.76	16.68	15.98
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.04	11.22	13.49	14.81
Production	13.12	11.37	13.32	14.86
Transportation and material moving	12.86	10.97	13.96	14.66
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	2.2	4.7	3.1	2.5
Management, professional, and related	6.1	14.3	4.1	2.9
Management, business, and financial	7.3	12.4	7.8	13.0
Professional and related	7.7	6.8	4.4	9.8
Service	6.6	8.5	6.0	5.7
Sales and office	3.8	6.4	4.8	5.0
Sales and related	5.3	8.3	10.4	—
Office and administrative support	4.2	6.2	4.8	4.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	8.8	11.8	9.9	8.7
Construction and extraction	12.7	12.3	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.3	6.8	10.3	8.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	3.5	4.0	4.8	1.0
Production	3.8	5.4	3.9	2.5
Transportation and material moving	7.4	6.6	12.5	4.3

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$12.76	\$11.24	\$511	\$450	40.1	\$26,582	\$23,400	2,084
Management occupations	29.14	22.18	1,191	1,000	40.9	61,945	52,001	2,125
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	16.28	17.00	583	569	35.8	30,330	29,601	1,863
Healthcare support occupations	8.87	8.25	336	323	37.9	17,494	16,788	1,973
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.41	11.00	418	396	36.6	21,737	20,592	1,906
Medical assistants	11.41	11.00	418	396	36.6	21,737	20,592	1,906
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.62	7.00	351	280	40.7	18,233	14,560	2,115
Sales and related occupations	11.02	10.30	428	380	38.8	22,230	19,760	2,017
Retail sales workers	9.83	8.57	373	300	37.9	19,383	15,600	1,971
Cashiers, all workers	8.68	7.50	325	270	37.4	16,893	14,040	1,947
Cashiers	8.68	7.50	325	270	37.4	16,893	14,040	1,947
Office and administrative support occupations	13.33	11.96	542	513	40.6	28,173	26,695	2,113
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.15	13.39	526	535	40.0	27,354	27,841	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	12.32	11.00	493	440	40.0	25,618	22,880	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.76	17.36	663	694	39.6	34,498	36,100	2,058
Production occupations	11.37	10.00	453	400	39.8	23,568	20,800	2,072
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	15.39	13.00	616	520	40.0	32,007	27,040	2,080
Sewing machine operators	12.93	11.72	517	469	40.0	26,904	24,378	2,080
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	16.11	16.00	645	640	40.0	33,518	33,280	2,080
Cutting workers	14.76	14.00	590	560	40.0	30,695	29,120	2,080
Cutters and trimmers, hand	15.17	13.63	607	545	40.0	31,560	28,350	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	7.87	8.06	315	322	40.0	16,369	16,763	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.27	11.00	465	460	41.2	24,165	23,920	2,145
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.14	13.86	555	578	42.2	28,864	30,056	2,197
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	15.16	13.86	659	693	43.4	34,260	36,026	2,259
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.59	9.00	381	360	39.8	19,824	18,720	2,068

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries paid to

employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$15.21	\$13.50	\$601	\$520	39.5	\$31,208	\$27,040	2,052
Management occupations	44.56	42.85	1,909	1,714	42.8	99,251	89,120	2,227
Business and financial operations occupations ...	25.06	27.17	998	1,087	39.8	51,891	56,518	2,071
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.65	24.30	998	972	38.9	51,919	50,534	2,024
Registered nurses	29.44	27.13	1,175	1,071	39.9	61,105	55,702	2,075
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians ...	24.07	24.30	963	972	40.0	50,070	50,534	2,080
Healthcare support occupations	11.43	11.33	441	446	38.6	22,927	23,167	2,007
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	11.42	11.72	437	446	38.2	22,708	23,167	1,989
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	11.58	11.72	443	446	38.3	23,044	23,167	1,990
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.03	8.75	361	350	40.0	18,784	18,200	2,080
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.91	7.00	356	280	40.0	18,537	14,556	2,080
Building cleaning workers	8.61	7.00	344	280	40.0	17,913	14,556	2,080
Sales and related occupations	13.33	11.73	546	480	41.0	28,410	24,960	2,131
Office and administrative support occupations	13.43	12.95	534	516	39.8	27,790	26,832	2,069
Financial clerks	12.73	12.25	509	490	40.0	26,482	25,480	2,080
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	14.22	15.18	569	607	40.0	29,586	31,574	2,080
Customer service representatives	13.50	12.86	523	514	38.7	27,174	26,749	2,013
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	12.23	11.90	489	476	40.0	25,449	24,752	2,080
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	13.18	13.06	522	522	39.6	27,130	27,165	2,058
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.29	15.48	612	619	40.0	31,799	32,200	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.43	15.25	657	610	40.0	34,167	31,720	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.25	17.54	730	702	40.0	37,968	36,481	2,080
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.71	19.85	748	794	40.0	38,912	41,288	2,080
Maintenance and repair workers, general	20.71	20.22	828	809	40.0	43,080	42,058	2,080
Maintenance workers, machinery	13.73	14.00	549	560	40.0	28,558	29,120	2,080
Production occupations	13.82	13.14	539	507	39.0	28,053	26,354	2,030
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	19.87	19.13	795	765	40.0	41,340	39,780	2,080
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	10.98	11.07	400	436	36.5	20,820	22,684	1,896
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.97	11.50	461	436	38.5	23,970	22,672	2,003
Sewing machine operators	12.95	12.63	518	505	40.0	26,944	26,268	2,080
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.51	12.02	500	481	40.0	26,020	25,002	2,080
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.80	12.02	472	481	40.0	24,538	25,002	2,080
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.78	12.34	511	494	40.0	26,592	25,667	2,080
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	17.85	18.38	709	735	39.7	36,872	38,220	2,065
Upholsterers	20.60	19.32	819	774	39.8	42,609	40,227	2,068
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders	13.83	14.23	550	561	39.8	28,613	29,182	2,069
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	13.99	14.23	555	569	39.7	28,846	29,590	2,062
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing	13.76	13.60	548	544	39.8	28,500	28,288	2,072
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	12.74	12.21	498	477	39.1	25,877	24,794	2,031
Cutting workers	14.75	13.95	590	558	40.0	30,684	29,016	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Cutters and trimmers, hand	\$15.62	\$15.25	\$625	\$610	40.0	\$32,483	\$31,720	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.81	13.89	542	522	39.3	28,201	27,144	2,042
Painting workers	12.81	12.58	513	503	40.0	26,654	26,166	2,080
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders	13.23	13.14	529	526	40.0	27,521	27,331	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	13.40	12.35	514	488	38.4	26,734	25,355	1,995
Helpers--production workers	11.43	10.72	421	429	36.9	21,905	22,306	1,916
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.91	13.25	608	510	40.7	31,596	26,512	2,119
Industrial truck and tractor operators	12.08	11.14	477	446	39.5	24,807	23,171	2,054
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.31	11.20	450	438	39.8	23,389	22,776	2,069
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.43	10.95	454	424	39.7	23,613	22,069	2,065
Packers and packagers, hand	11.43	11.70	455	468	39.8	23,665	24,336	2,071

¹ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

² Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

³ 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. See appendix A for more information.

⁴ Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries paid to

employees. Median weekly earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

⁵ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees. Median annual earnings designates position - one-half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	-	-	-	\$14.06	\$13.27	\$18.53
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	23.15	24.95	21.53
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	28.05	30.83	22.58
Professional and related	-	-	-	21.22	21.10	21.29
Service	-	-	-	9.01	8.21	13.16
Sales and office	-	-	-	12.07	11.95	13.94
Sales and related	-	-	-	10.19	10.19	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	-	13.18	13.10	13.94
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	14.74	14.60	15.38
Construction and extraction	-	-	-	12.59	12.33	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	-	-	16.36	16.58	15.61
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	12.85	12.85	-
Production	-	-	-	13.10	13.09	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	12.24	12.27	-
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	-	-	-	2.1	2.2	4.1
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	4.4	6.1	4.8
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	6.4	7.3	10.5
Professional and related	-	-	-	3.9	7.7	5.2
Service	-	-	-	6.2	6.6	4.8
Sales and office	-	-	-	3.7	3.8	10.9
Sales and related	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	-	4.0	4.2	10.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	7.5	8.8	5.2
Construction and extraction	-	-	-	11.7	12.3	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	-	-	3.8	4.3	6.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	-
Production	-	-	-	4.0	4.1	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	3.7	3.8	-

¹ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

² 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. See appendix A for more information.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more

information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$13.96	\$13.07	\$15.94	\$15.94
Management, professional, and related	23.15	24.95	—	—
Management, business, and financial	28.05	30.83	—	—
Professional and related	21.22	21.10	—	—
Service	9.01	8.21	—	—
Sales and office	11.86	11.72	14.60	14.60
Sales and related	9.30	9.30	17.27	17.27
Office and administrative support	13.29	13.22	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	14.61	14.43	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	12.48	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.31	16.56	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	12.42	12.42	16.16	16.16
Production	12.35	12.32	16.80	16.80
Transportation and material moving	12.59	12.63	14.25	14.25
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	2.3	2.6	3.6	3.6
Management, professional, and related	4.4	6.1	—	—
Management, business, and financial	6.4	7.3	—	—
Professional and related	3.9	7.7	—	—
Service	6.2	6.6	—	—
Sales and office	5.4	5.7	13.4	13.4
Sales and related	11.0	11.0	3.9	3.9
Office and administrative support	4.2	4.4	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	7.9	9.5	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	12.7	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.3	5.1	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7
Production	2.4	2.4	6.4	6.4
Transportation and material moving	10.9	11.3	11.5	11.5

¹ Wages of time workers are based solely on hourly rate or salary. Incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

² 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. See appendix A for more information.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	\$13.00	\$14.16	\$12.97	–	–	\$10.53	\$15.50	\$8.79	\$8.38
Management, professional, and related	–	30.17	24.53	–	–	–	23.93	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	33.73	–	–	–	–	29.41	–	–
Professional and related	–	22.53	–	–	–	–	23.00	–	–
Service	–	–	8.21	–	–	7.77	8.89	7.61	–
Sales and office	–	14.26	11.17	–	–	12.90	12.54	–	–
Sales and related	–	–	10.46	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	14.26	13.01	–	–	12.63	12.54	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	12.33	17.60	16.73	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	17.95	16.73	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	13.28	14.67	–	–	8.68	–	–	–
Production	–	13.61	14.51	–	–	8.72	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	11.53	14.69	–	–	8.54	–	–	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	15.9	3.5	4.2	–	–	2.0	5.8	18.5	18.3
Management, professional, and related	–	2.0	16.5	–	–	–	4.0	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	4.9	–	–	–	–	14.6	–	–
Professional and related	–	14.0	–	–	–	–	7.9	–	–
Service	–	–	13.9	–	–	2.5	6.6	18.7	–
Sales and office	–	8.5	6.6	–	–	4.8	4.4	–	–
Sales and related	–	–	6.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	8.9	6.9	–	–	5.0	4.4	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	12.7	2.6	3.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	1.2	3.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	4.2	13.0	–	–	6.3	–	–	–
Production	–	5.0	4.0	–	–	6.4	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	2.2	14.7	–	–	5.7	–	–	–

¹ Industry sectors are determined by the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

² 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. See appendix A for more information.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

The overall design of the National Compensation Survey (NCS) includes questions of scope, frame, and sample selection.

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing one worker or more in private goods-producing industries (mining, construction, and manufacturing); private service-providing industries (trade, transportation, and utilities, information, financial activities, professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and other services); State governments; and local governments. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment is an economic unit that produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For private industries in this survey, the establishment is usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a government agency within the sampled area.

The statistical area covered by this survey is defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of December 2003. The Hickory–Lenoir–Morganton, NC, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, and Catawba Counties, NC.

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from State unemployment insurance reports. Due to the volatility of industries within the private sector, sampling frames were developed using the most recent month of reference available at the time the sample was selected. Approximately one-fifth of the sample is reselected each year.

Sample design

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

Data collection

The collection of data from survey respondents required detailed procedures. Field economists collected the data, working out of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Regional Offices and visiting each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to clarify and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

Identification of the occupations for which wage data were to be collected was a multistep process:

1. Probability-proportional-to-size selection of establishment jobs
2. Classification of jobs into occupations based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system
3. Characterization of jobs as full-time versus part-time, union versus nonunion, and time versus incentive
4. Determination of the level of work of each job

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers whose jobs could be characterized by the criteria

identified in the last three steps. If a specific work level could not be determined, wages were still collected.

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

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

The number of jobs for which data were collected in each establishment was based on the establishment's employment size. The number of jobs selected followed this schedule:

<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>Number of selected jobs</i>
1-49	Up to 4
50-249	6
250 or more	8

The second step of the process entailed classifying the selected jobs into occupations based on their duties. NCS uses the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. A selected job may fall into any one of about 800 occupational classifications, from accountant to zoologist. When workers could be classified in more than one occupation, they were classified in the occupation that required the higher skill level. When there was no perceptible difference in skill level, the workers were classified in the occupation that described their primary activity.

Each occupational classification is an element of a broader classification known as a major group. Occupations can fall into any of 22 major groups. Appendix B contains a complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the major group to which they belong.

In step three, certain other job characteristics of the chosen worker were identified. First, the worker was identified as holding either a full-time or part-time job, based on the establishment's definition of those terms. Then, the worker was classified as having a time versus incentive job, depending on whether any part of pay was directly based on the actual production of the worker, rather than solely on hours worked. Finally, the worker was identified as being in a union job or a nonunion job. See the "Definition of terms" section on the following page for more detail.

Occupational leveling

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using a "point factor leveling" process. Point factor leveling matches certain aspects of a job to specific levels of work with assigned point values. Points for each factor are then totaled to determine the overall work level for the job.

The NCS program is in the process of converting from a nine-factor to a four-factor occupational leveling system. The conversion is being phased in via annual NCS sample replenishment groups and will require several years for full implementation. The four occupational leveling factors are:

- Knowledge
- Job controls and complexity
- Contacts (nature and purpose)
- Physical environment

Each factor consists of several levels, and each level has an associated description and assigned points. A knowledge guide for 24 families of closely related occupations contains short definitions of the point levels of knowledge expected for the occupations and presents relevant examples. The other three factors use identical descriptions for all occupational categories and contain a definition of each point level within each factor.

The description within each factor best matching the job is chosen. The point levels within each factor are designed to describe the thresholds of distinct levels of work. When a job does not meet the full description of a point level, the next lowest point level is used. Points for the four factors are totaled to determine the overall work level. NCS publishes data for up to 15 work levels.

Most supervisory occupations are evaluated based on their duties and responsibilities. A modified approach is used for professional and administrative supervisors when they direct professional work and are paid primarily to supervise. Such supervisory occupations are leveled based on the work level of the highest position reporting to them.

For a complete description of point factor leveling, refer to the publication "National Compensation Survey: Guide for Evaluating Your Firm's Jobs and Pay," available at the BLS National Compensation Survey Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/sp/ncbr0004.pdf>.

Combined work levels

This bulletin includes a table which simplifies the presentation of work levels by combining them into four broad groups. The groups were determined by combinations of knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, physical environment, and supervisory duties, and are meant to be comparable across different occupations. The broad groups and the combined work levels are:

<i>Group designation</i>	<i>Levels combined</i>
Group I	Levels 1-4
Group II	Levels 5-8
Group III	Levels 9-12
Group IV	Levels 13-15

Collection period

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

To calculate earnings for various periods (hourly, weekly, and annual), data on work schedules also were collected. For hourly workers, scheduled hours worked per day and per week, exclusive of overtime, were recorded. Annual weeks worked were determined. Because salaried workers who are 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 whom the employer considers to be full time.

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

Time-based worker. Any employee whose earnings are solely tied to an hourly rate or salary.

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.

Nonunion worker. An employee in an occupation not meeting the conditions for union coverage.

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

Level. A ranking within an occupation based on the requirements of the position.

Processing and analyzing the data

Data were processed and analyzed at the BLS National Office following collection.

Weighting and nonresponse

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

If average hourly earnings data were not provided by a sample member during the update interview, then missing average hourly earnings were imputed by multiplying prior average hourly earnings by the rate of change in the average hourly earnings of respondents. The regression model that takes into account available establishment characteris-

tics is used to derive the rate of change in the average hourly earnings.

Establishments that were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey had their weights changed to zero.

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for each sampled occupation. Before being combined, individual wage rates are weighted by the number of workers; the sample weight, adjusted for nonresponding establishments and other factors; and the occupation's scheduled hours of work. The sample weight reflects the inverse of each unit's probability of selection at each sample selection stage and four weight adjustment factors. The first factor adjusts for establishment nonresponse and the second factor adjusts for occupational nonresponse. The third factor adjusts for any special situations that may have occurred during data collection. The fourth factor, post-stratification, also called benchmarking, is introduced to adjust estimated employment totals to the current counts of employment by industry. The latest available employment counts were used to derive average hourly earnings in this publication.

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

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

Percentiles

The percentiles presented in tables 6 through 10 are computed using earnings reported for individual workers in sampled establishment jobs and their scheduled hours of work. Establishments in the survey may report only individual-worker earnings for each sampled job. For the calculation of percentile estimates, the individual-worker hourly earnings are appropriately weighted and then arrayed from lowest to highest.

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution within

each published occupation. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the hours are paid the same as or more than the rate shown, and half are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the hours are paid the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth are paid the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

Data reliability

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

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

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

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$17.75, with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is from \$17.46 to \$18.04 (\$17.75 minus and plus \$0.29, where \$0.29 is the product of 1.645 times 1.0 percent times \$17.75). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

Nonsampling errors also affect survey results. They can stem from many sources, such as inability to obtain information for some establishments, difficulties with survey definitions, inability of the respondents to provide correct information, or mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained. Although they were not specifically measured, the nonsampling errors were expected to be minimal due to the extensive training of the field economists who gathered the survey data, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	156,900	132,500	24,500
Management, professional, and related	27,400	12,400	14,900
Management, business, and financial	6,800	4,500	2,300
Professional and related	20,600	8,000	12,600
Service	28,500	24,400	4,100
Sales and office	30,300	28,500	1,800
Sales and related	12,200	12,200	–
Office and administrative support	18,100	16,300	1,800
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	12,700	10,500	2,200
Construction and extraction	5,200	4,700	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7,300	5,700	1,700
Production, transportation, and material moving	58,100	56,600	–
Production	39,700	39,400	–
Transportation and material moving	18,400	17,300	–

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B for more information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC, January 2007**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	5,549	5,323	226
Total in sample	278	260	18
Responding	203	186	17
Refused or unable to provide data	34	33	1
Out of business or not in survey scope	41	41	0

¹ The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from State unemployment insurance reports and is based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For private industries, an establishment is usually a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.