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HIGHLIGHTS OF GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT, NC NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY JUNE 2008

Workers in the Greensboro-High Point metropolitan area earned an average of \$17.19 per hour in June 2008, according to new survey results from the National Compensation Survey (NCS) released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that wage data were reported for workers in a wide range of occupational groups, including average hourly earnings of \$38.82 for healthcare practitioner and technical occupations and \$14.11 for production occupations. Another occupational group, office and administrative support occupations, had a mean hourly wage rate of \$13.94. The NCS data available for the Greensboro area include earnings for 17 major occupational groups with additional detail for selected occupations within those groups. (See table 1.)

Registered nurses, part of the healthcare practitioner and technical occupational group, earned \$26.29 per hour. Within the production occupational group, textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders averaged \$12.70 per hour. Executive secretaries and administrative assistants, an occupation within the office and administrative support occupational group, registered an average hourly rate of \$20.50, and customer service representatives earned \$14.67 per hour. (See table 1.)

Broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics is available from NCS for the local area. Full-time workers averaged \$17.91 per hour while their part-time counterparts earned \$10.61. Union workers earned \$20.05 and non-union workers, \$17.08. Workers in establishments with 1-99 workers averaged \$14.43 per hour, those in establishments with 100-499 workers earned \$18.54, and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$20.43.

The occupational wage data available from NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. NCS results also include the work level and respective earnings for occupations determined by a point factor leveling process. The four occupational leveling factors are: knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. Details on the NCS are available at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm>.

The NCS data reported here covered 234 establishments with one or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. Agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government were excluded from the survey. This sample of establishments represented 342,100 workers in the Greensboro-High Point Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which is comprised of Guilford, Randolph, and Rockingham Counties in North Carolina.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Greensboro-High Point, NC National Compensation Survey June 2008 which is available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm>.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey data, as well as other Bureau data, contact the Southeast Information Office by calling (404) 893-4222 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.

Table 1. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers², Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 2008**

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All workers	\$17.19	3.8	\$17.91	4.4	\$10.61	7.5
Management occupations	37.37	8.3	37.41	8.3	–	–
General and operations managers	44.76	12.6	44.76	12.6	–	–
Education administrators	44.49	26.7	44.49	26.7	–	–
Business and financial operations occupations	27.44	8.8	27.44	8.8	–	–
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.83	4.7	25.81	4.9	–	–
Computer support specialists	19.77	10.4	19.77	10.4	–	–
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.48	10.7	31.48	10.7	–	–
Engineers	38.65	5.5	38.65	5.5	–	–
Engineering technicians, except drafters	23.06	7.6	23.06	7.6	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	28.97	7.1	28.94	7.3	–	–
Postsecondary teachers	46.48	17.7	47.06	17.5	–	–
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	26.56	.4	26.56	.4	–	–
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	38.82	14.5	41.73	15.1	22.37	17.3
Registered nurses	26.29	5.3	26.26	5.3	26.53	8.6
Therapists	30.21	.8	–	–	–	–
Healthcare support occupations	11.26	7.7	12.13	7.5	–	–
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.86	4.7	10.69	2.6	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.22	7.6	9.60	8.0	8.47	4.3
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	13.62	12.1	13.62	12.1	–	–
Medical assistants	14.89	9.7	14.89	9.7	–	–
Protective service occupations	15.86	12.9	16.41	12.1	–	–
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	11.99	17.4	–	–	–	–
Security guards	11.99	17.4	–	–	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.97	1.3	8.40	1.5	6.86	2.6
Cooks	9.65	3.9	10.03	3.2	–	–
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	9.99	3.4	9.99	3.4	–	–
Food service, tipped	6.29	7.3	–	–	–	–
Fast food and counter workers	–	–	–	–	6.83	1.1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.41	6.5	12.52	6.8	–	–
Building cleaning workers	11.06	8.5	12.38	8.1	–	–
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.35	9.0	13.10	7.0	–	–
Personal care and service occupations	7.55	1.8	–	–	–	–
Sales and related occupations	16.97	9.3	18.71	9.3	9.15	9.3
Retail sales workers	10.94	12.0	11.98	13.6	8.31	.0
Cashiers, all workers	9.50	.9	10.22	1.5	–	–
Cashiers	9.50	.9	10.22	1.5	–	–
Retail salespersons	11.99	15.8	13.27	16.9	8.47	2.7
Office and administrative support occupations	13.94	4.2	13.80	3.7	16.02	26.2
Financial clerks	14.18	6.4	14.27	6.5	–	–
Customer service representatives	14.67	4.9	14.73	5.5	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	16.55	8.7	17.01	8.6	–	–
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	20.50	8.6	20.74	8.7	–	–
Data entry and information processing workers	13.83	6.4	–	–	–	–
Data entry keyers	13.83	6.4	–	–	–	–
Office clerks, general	14.77	11.1	13.73	6.3	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	13.30	5.9	13.30	5.9	–	–
Helpers, construction trades	9.90	1.2	9.90	1.2	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.48	6.4	17.86	6.1	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers², Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 2008** — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations —Continued						
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	\$18.50	1.9	\$18.50	1.9	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	21.47	1.4	21.47	1.4	—	—
Production occupations	14.11	3.8	14.14	4.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	20.77	4.3	20.77	4.3	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	12.88	7.0	12.88	7.0	—	—
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.96	.6	12.96	.6	—	—
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.70	.0	12.70	.0	—	—
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	16.79	18.8	16.79	18.8	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	14.00	17.4	14.00	17.4	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	12.98	12.1	13.11	13.5	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.32	11.4	13.68	10.8	\$9.51	18.5
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.81	15.6	15.71	7.3	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	14.58	8.0	14.58	8.0	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.40	10.2	11.31	10.5	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.68	13.7	11.46	14.1	—	—

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

² 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 Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard

Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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.