

Greensboro–High Point, NC National Compensation Survey June 2007



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

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Keith Hall, Commissioner

March 2008

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 NCSinfo@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.

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

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction.....	1
Tables:	
1. 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.....	7
4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	10
5. Combined work levels for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers	11
6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	14
7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles	16
8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles	18
9. Full-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles	19
10. Part-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	21
11. Full-time civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	22
12. Full-time private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	24
13. Full-time State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	26
14. Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings of private industry establishments for major occupational groups.....	27
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	28
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	29
17. Union and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups	31
18. Time and incentive workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups	32
19. Industry sector: Mean hourly earnings for private industry workers by major occupational group	33
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 Greensboro–High Point, NC, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Data were collected between December 2006 and January 2008; the average reference month is June 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, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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	\$16.98	5.1	34.3	\$16.66	5.6	34.0	\$20.38	3.9	38.4
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	31.01	7.6	37.2	31.74	8.8	37.2	27.33	7.0	37.6
Management, business, and financial	30.52	6.0	39.9	30.24	6.7	39.9	31.94	10.1	40.0
Professional and related	31.30	10.3	35.8	32.62	11.7	35.7	24.61	4.7	36.3
Service	9.98	7.9	27.2	9.03	5.7	25.7	14.97	6.6	39.8
Sales and office	13.86	7.5	34.1	13.66	7.8	33.9	17.29	6.5	36.9
Sales and related	14.20	19.6	30.5	14.11	19.8	30.4	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	13.67	4.2	36.4	13.41	4.3	36.4	16.88	9.0	36.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.72	6.9	39.5	16.72	7.3	39.5	16.71	11.0	40.0
Construction and extraction	14.42	.5	40.0	14.31	.6	40.0	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	19.95	5.3	38.8	19.99	5.4	38.8	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.32	7.4	38.1	13.30	7.4	38.0	—	—	—
Production	13.90	8.6	39.1	13.90	8.6	39.1	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	12.24	10.7	36.4	12.17	11.2	36.3	—	—	—
Full time	17.80	5.5	39.6	17.53	6.1	39.5	20.48	4.0	39.8
Part time	10.12	9.7	16.3	9.93	9.7	16.3	17.31	11.2	18.9
Union	19.83	6.7	39.5	19.83	6.7	39.5	—	—	—
Nonunion	16.87	5.2	34.2	16.52	5.8	33.8	20.38	3.9	38.4
Time	17.08	5.1	34.5	16.73	5.7	34.1	20.38	3.9	38.4
Incentive	16.13	15.7	33.1	16.13	15.7	33.1	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	17.67	6.3	39.6	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	16.16	8.0	31.8	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	15.87	9.5	31.7	15.52	10.1	31.3	20.41	8.5	38.2
100-499 workers	15.60	5.7	36.7	15.58	5.8	36.7	—	—	—
500 workers or more	21.23	4.6	38.4	21.33	5.7	38.4	20.86	4.3	38.5

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. 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, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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	\$16.98	5.1	\$17.80	5.5	\$10.12	9.7
Management occupations	34.14	8.4	34.20	8.4	—	—
Level 9	32.37	4.8	32.37	4.8	—	—
Level 11	45.89	7.4	45.89	7.4	—	—
Education administrators	44.22	15.9	44.22	15.9	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	25.49	9.4	25.49	9.4	—	—
Level 7	23.39	9.4	23.39	9.4	—	—
Level 9	35.77	10.5	35.77	10.5	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	24.40	8.8	24.37	9.1	—	—
Computer support specialists	21.01	11.0	21.01	11.0	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.91	8.1	30.91	8.1	—	—
Engineers	38.11	8.6	38.11	8.6	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.85	6.9	22.85	6.9	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	32.05	5.4	32.04	5.4	—	—
Level 9	26.32	3.3	26.32	3.3	—	—
Level 11	38.43	7.0	38.71	7.0	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	48.23	12.0	48.67	12.1	—	—
Level 11	38.05	7.8	38.33	7.9	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	25.43	.5	25.43	.5	—	—
Level 9	25.52	.0	25.52	.0	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	36.14	14.1	38.20	15.1	22.70	14.9
Level 6	20.90	3.8	—	—	—	—
Level 7	25.89	12.4	25.09	12.4	—	—
Level 8	28.69	8.5	28.79	9.2	27.68	5.8
Level 9	29.20	1.9	29.27	2.0	—	—
Registered nurses	24.81	5.6	24.76	5.6	25.14	7.4
Level 8	26.15	3.3	25.86	3.2	27.68	5.8
Level 9	24.89	10.7	24.89	10.7	—	—
Therapists	27.32	4.2	27.36	5.4	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	23.28	9.0	23.28	9.0	—	—
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists	23.28	9.0	23.28	9.0	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.19	9.0	12.18	8.3	—	—
Level 2	9.13	7.2	9.92	7.6	—	—
Level 4	12.07	4.8	12.07	4.8	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.51	5.9	10.33	4.1	—	—
Level 2	9.13	7.2	9.92	7.6	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.58	8.5	9.92	7.6	8.61	6.0
Level 2	9.64	9.0	9.92	7.6	8.34	11.5
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	13.80	11.2	13.80	11.2	—	—
Level 4	12.62	6.7	12.62	6.7	—	—
Medical assistants	14.64	10.4	14.64	10.4	—	—
Protective service occupations	13.74	17.8	13.82	16.5	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.51	13.4	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.51	13.4	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.74	7.2	8.75	8.7	6.09	6.2
Level 1	5.71	4.5	—	—	4.97	9.8
Level 2	9.83	7.4	—	—	—	—
Level 3	7.72	4.9	8.16	4.5	6.77	1.4
Level 4	10.72	3.9	10.72	3.9	—	—
Cooks	9.32	2.6	9.66	4.7	—	—
Level 4	10.72	3.9	10.72	3.9	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.78	1.9	10.78	1.9	—	—
Food service, tipped	5.58	7.0	—	—	5.61	6.4
Waiters and waitresses	5.29	4.1	—	—	5.28	.2
Fast food and counter workers	7.15	6.9	—	—	7.18	1.3
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.19	8.9	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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)
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	\$12.73	10.7	\$13.13	9.9	—	—
Level 1	8.34	3.8	8.68	2.7	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.06	9.8	10.53	9.7	—	—
Level 1	8.24	3.6	8.59	2.5	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.34	13.3	12.64	9.7	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	7.35	4.8	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	14.20	19.6	15.94	18.2	\$9.02	4.4
Level 2	—	—	7.26	14.1	—	—
Level 3	8.70	5.9	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.46	15.8	—	—	—	—
Level 5	19.67	15.7	19.67	15.7	—	—
Level 6	20.83	5.2	20.83	5.2	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.81	19.6	10.44	26.8	8.68	3.6
Level 2	—	—	7.26	14.1	—	—
Level 3	8.70	5.9	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	9.19	1.3	9.95	1.9	—	—
Cashiers	9.19	1.3	9.95	1.9	—	—
Retail salespersons	10.05	27.6	10.69	37.4	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.67	4.2	13.51	3.7	15.92	28.4
Level 2	10.14	4.7	10.18	4.7	—	—
Level 3	12.39	2.5	12.37	2.6	12.77	3.7
Level 4	14.35	4.3	14.50	4.3	—	—
Level 5	18.50	17.8	15.44	4.9	—	—
Level 6	18.79	7.8	18.79	7.8	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.77	2.0	19.77	2.0	—	—
Financial clerks	13.59	4.8	13.68	4.8	—	—
Level 3	12.01	3.7	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.27	6.9	14.40	7.1	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.61	4.8	—	—	—	—
Customer service representatives	14.31	4.4	14.34	4.7	—	—
Level 4	14.35	5.1	—	—	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	12.55	5.6	12.55	5.6	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.70	5.1	14.99	4.7	—	—
Level 4	14.01	8.1	14.27	7.9	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	16.95	3.8	—	—	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	12.27	8.7	12.64	8.9	—	—
Data entry keyers	12.27	8.7	12.64	8.9	—	—
Office clerks, general	14.84	12.9	13.41	6.0	—	—
Level 3	11.63	4.9	—	—	—	—
Level 4	15.51	8.3	15.51	8.3	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	14.42	.5	14.42	.5	—	—
Level 2	10.85	1.9	10.85	1.9	—	—
Helpers, construction trades	10.75	2.8	10.75	2.8	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.95	5.3	20.39	4.5	—	—
Level 5	16.11	8.6	16.11	8.6	—	—
Level 6	18.05	12.5	19.22	9.8	—	—
Level 7	23.32	3.1	23.32	3.1	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	19.67	6.6	19.67	6.6	—	—
Level 5	17.47	8.4	17.47	8.4	—	—
Level 7	23.54	2.4	23.54	2.4	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	20.96	3.2	20.96	3.2	—	—
Level 7	24.02	7.4	24.02	7.4	—	—
Maintenance workers, machinery	16.32	15.1	16.32	15.1	—	—
Production occupations	13.90	8.6	13.93	8.9	—	—
Level 2	11.04	11.6	11.01	12.0	—	—
Level 3	14.08	.1	14.08	.1	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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)
Production occupations —Continued						
Level 4	\$15.66	7.4	\$15.66	7.4	—	—
Level 5	22.54	6.8	22.54	6.8	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	12.65	4.1	12.65	4.1	—	—
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.44	1.5	12.44	1.5	—	—
Level 3	13.23	3.7	13.23	3.7	—	—
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.36	3.1	12.36	3.1	—	—
Level 3	13.23	3.8	13.23	3.8	—	—
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	14.60	9.8	14.60	9.8	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.95	9.0	13.95	9.0	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	13.02	13.5	13.13	15.2	—	—
Level 3	16.20	8.4	16.20	8.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.24	10.7	12.62	10.7	\$8.84	16.2
Level 1	8.77	14.0	8.81	16.8	8.63	18.0
Level 2	12.19	3.2	12.19	3.2	—	—
Level 3	15.11	15.7	15.37	16.3	—	—
Level 4	14.89	4.4	14.89	4.4	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.17	13.7	14.03	5.3	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	15.33	12.8	15.33	12.8	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.68	12.1	10.64	12.9	—	—
Level 1	9.07	16.2	8.75	17.2	—	—
Level 2	11.55	2.4	11.55	2.4	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.32	14.3	11.14	15.4	—	—
Level 1	9.08	15.5	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	8.19	11.2	—	—	—	—

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.

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.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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	\$16.66	5.6	\$17.53	6.1	\$9.93	9.7
Management occupations	34.24	10.6	34.32	10.6	—	—
Level 9	30.07	4.4	30.07	4.4	—	—
Level 11	47.93	6.3	47.93	6.3	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	25.65	10.1	25.65	10.1	—	—
Level 7	23.39	9.4	23.39	9.4	—	—
Level 9	35.77	10.5	35.77	10.5	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	24.89	9.7	24.88	9.7	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.91	8.1	30.91	8.1	—	—
Engineers	38.11	8.6	38.11	8.6	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.85	6.9	22.85	6.9	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	42.79	13.6	42.95	13.8	—	—
Level 11	40.02	6.1	40.32	5.6	—	—
Postsecondary teachers						
Level 11	39.58	7.4	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	36.73	14.1	38.57	15.1	23.30	16.4
Level 6	21.54	6.8	—	—	—	—
Level 7	25.89	12.4	25.09	12.4	—	—
Level 8	28.69	8.5	28.79	9.2	27.68	5.8
Level 9	29.20	1.9	29.27	2.0	—	—
Registered nurses	24.81	5.6	24.76	5.6	25.14	7.4
Level 8	26.15	3.3	25.86	3.2	27.68	5.8
Level 9	24.89	10.7	24.89	10.7	—	—
Therapists	27.32	4.2	27.36	5.4	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.19	10.4	12.39	9.7	—	—
Level 2	9.13	7.2	9.92	7.6	—	—
Level 4	12.63	7.0	12.63	7.0	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.12	6.8	9.92	7.6	—	—
Level 2	9.13	7.2	9.92	7.6	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.58	8.5	9.92	7.6	8.61	6.0
Level 2	9.64	9.0	9.92	7.6	8.34	11.5
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	13.84	11.5	13.84	11.5	—	—
Level 4	12.63	7.0	12.63	7.0	—	—
Medical assistants	14.72	10.6	14.72	10.6	—	—
Protective service occupations	10.51	13.4	—	—	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.51	13.4	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.51	13.4	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.48	6.4	8.45	8.1	6.03	5.8
Level 1	5.71	4.5	—	—	4.97	9.8
Level 2	9.77	8.5	—	—	—	—
Level 3	7.72	4.9	8.16	4.5	6.77	1.4
Cooks	9.21	2.6	9.58	5.1	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.93	2.3	10.93	2.3	—	—
Food service, tipped	5.58	7.0	—	—	5.61	6.4
Waiters and waitresses	5.29	4.1	—	—	5.28	.2
Fast food and counter workers	7.10	6.4	—	—	7.18	1.3
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.14	8.3	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.66	7.0	11.08	5.9	—	—
Level 1	8.11	3.6	8.43	2.3	—	—
Building cleaning workers	9.55	11.8	10.02	12.2	—	—
Level 1	7.97	3.2	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.78	18.7	12.49	14.9	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	7.35	4.8	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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)
Sales and related occupations	\$14.11	19.8	\$15.84	18.5	\$9.02	4.4
Level 2	—	—	7.26	14.1	—	—
Level 3	8.70	5.9	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.46	15.8	—	—	—	—
Level 5	19.67	15.7	19.67	15.7	—	—
Level 6	20.67	5.7	20.67	5.7	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.81	19.6	10.44	26.8	8.68	3.6
Level 2	—	—	7.26	14.1	—	—
Level 3	8.70	5.9	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	9.19	1.3	9.95	1.9	—	—
Cashiers	9.19	1.3	9.95	1.9	—	—
Retail salespersons	10.05	27.6	10.69	37.4	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.41	4.3	13.20	3.7	16.24	29.3
Level 2	10.14	4.7	10.18	4.7	—	—
Level 3	12.40	2.5	12.36	2.7	13.25	3.3
Level 4	14.39	4.6	14.55	4.6	—	—
Level 5	18.70	20.6	15.03	5.2	—	—
Level 6	18.79	7.8	18.79	7.8	—	—
Financial clerks	13.59	4.8	13.68	4.8	—	—
Level 3	12.01	3.7	—	—	—	—
Level 4	14.27	6.9	14.40	7.1	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.61	4.8	—	—	—	—
Customer service representatives	14.31	4.4	14.34	4.7	—	—
Level 4	14.35	5.1	—	—	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	12.55	5.6	12.55	5.6	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.73	5.4	15.04	4.9	—	—
Level 4	14.00	8.9	—	—	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	16.95	3.8	—	—	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	12.27	8.7	12.64	8.9	—	—
Data entry keyers	12.27	8.7	12.64	8.9	—	—
Office clerks, general	15.07	14.4	13.42	6.7	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	14.31	.6	14.31	.6	—	—
Level 2	10.80	1.6	10.80	1.6	—	—
Helpers, construction trades	10.75	2.8	10.75	2.8	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.99	5.4	20.44	4.6	—	—
Level 5	16.11	8.6	16.11	8.6	—	—
Level 6	18.05	12.5	19.22	9.8	—	—
Level 7	23.43	3.0	23.43	3.0	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	19.67	6.6	19.67	6.6	—	—
Level 5	17.47	8.4	17.47	8.4	—	—
Level 7	23.54	2.4	23.54	2.4	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	20.96	3.2	20.96	3.2	—	—
Level 7	24.02	7.4	24.02	7.4	—	—
Maintenance workers, machinery	16.32	15.1	16.32	15.1	—	—
Production occupations	13.90	8.6	13.93	8.9	—	—
Level 2	11.04	11.6	11.01	12.0	—	—
Level 3	14.08	.1	14.08	.1	—	—
Level 4	15.66	7.4	15.66	7.4	—	—
Level 5	22.54	6.8	22.54	6.8	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	12.65	4.1	12.65	4.1	—	—
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.44	1.5	12.44	1.5	—	—
Level 3	13.23	3.7	13.23	3.7	—	—
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.36	3.1	12.36	3.1	—	—
Level 3	13.23	3.8	13.23	3.8	—	—
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	14.60	9.8	14.60	9.8	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.95	9.0	13.95	9.0	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	13.02	13.5	13.13	15.2	—	—
Level 3	16.20	8.4	16.20	8.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.17	11.2	12.55	11.2	8.84	16.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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)
Transportation and material moving occupations —Continued						
Level 1	\$8.77	14.0	\$8.81	16.8	\$8.63	18.0
Level 2	11.90	2.7	11.90	2.7	—	—
Level 3	15.11	15.7	15.37	16.3	—	—
Level 4	14.89	4.4	14.89	4.4	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.17	13.7	14.03	5.3	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	15.33	12.8	15.33	12.8	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.68	12.1	10.64	12.9	—	—
Level 1	9.07	16.2	8.75	17.2	—	—
Level 2	11.55	2.4	11.55	2.4	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.32	14.3	11.14	15.4	—	—
Level 1	9.08	15.5	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	8.19	11.2	—	—	—	—

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.

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

Table 4. **State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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	\$20.38	3.9	\$20.48	4.0	\$17.31	11.2
Management occupations	33.82	8.0	33.82	8.0	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	26.65	6.4	26.58	6.7	–	–
Level 9	26.39	3.5	26.39	3.5	–	–
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	25.52	.0	25.52	.0	–	–
Level 9	25.52	.0	25.52	.0	–	–
Protective service occupations	19.03	1.8	19.03	1.8	–	–
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	16.29	4.9	16.29	4.9	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	16.88	9.0	17.20	8.3	–	–

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 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.

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

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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	\$16.98	5.1	\$17.80	5.5	\$10.12	9.7
Management occupations	34.14	8.4	34.20	8.4	—	—
Group II	17.41	9.7	—	—	—	—
Group III	38.89	5.0	—	—	—	—
Education administrators	44.22	15.9	44.22	15.9	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	25.49	9.4	25.49	9.4	—	—
Group II	20.25	8.2	—	—	—	—
Group III	34.63	9.2	—	—	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	24.40	8.8	24.37	9.1	—	—
Group II	23.27	9.5	—	—	—	—
Computer support specialists	21.01	11.0	21.01	11.0	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.91	8.1	30.91	8.1	—	—
Group II	22.40	7.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	38.07	8.5	—	—	—	—
Engineers	38.11	8.6	38.11	8.6	—	—
Group III	38.11	8.6	—	—	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.85	6.9	22.85	6.9	—	—
Group II	22.57	7.0	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	32.05	5.4	32.04	5.4	—	—
Group III	29.74	6.9	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	48.23	12.0	48.67	12.1	—	—
Group III	35.55	7.5	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	25.43	.5	25.43	.5	—	—
Group III	25.52	.0	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	36.14	14.1	38.20	15.1	22.70	14.9
Group II	26.77	7.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	62.32	18.9	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	24.81	5.6	24.76	5.6	25.14	7.4
Group II	24.40	4.7	24.27	4.9	25.14	7.4
Group III	26.15	10.9	26.15	10.9	—	—
Therapists	27.32	4.2	27.36	5.4	—	—
Group II	27.23	5.0	—	—	—	—
Respiratory therapists						
Group II	26.63	.0	—	—	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	23.28	9.0	23.28	9.0	—	—
Group II	23.28	9.0	—	—	—	—
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists	23.28	9.0	23.28	9.0	—	—
Group II	23.28	9.0	23.28	9.0	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.19	9.0	12.18	8.3	—	—
Group I	10.25	5.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.51	5.9	10.33	4.1	—	—
Group I	9.51	5.9	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.58	8.5	9.92	7.6	8.61	6.0
Group I	9.58	8.5	9.92	7.6	8.61	6.0
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	13.80	11.2	13.80	11.2	—	—
Group I	11.89	7.7	—	—	—	—
Medical assistants	14.64	10.4	14.64	10.4	—	—
Protective service occupations	13.74	17.8	13.82	16.5	—	—
Group II	19.29	1.8	—	—	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.51	13.4	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.51	13.4	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.74	7.2	8.75	8.7	6.09	6.2
Group I	7.42	5.6	—	—	—	—
Cooks	9.32	2.6	9.66	4.7	—	—
Group I	9.24	2.5	—	—	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.78	1.9	10.78	1.9	—	—
Group I	10.78	2.1	10.78	2.1	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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 and serving related occupations						
—Continued						
Food service, tipped	\$5.58	7.0	—	—	\$5.61	6.4
Group I	5.58	7.0	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	5.29	4.1	—	—	5.28	.2
Group I	5.29	4.1	—	—	5.28	.2
Fast food and counter workers	7.15	6.9	—	—	7.18	1.3
Group I	7.15	6.9	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.19	8.9	—	—	—	—
Group I	7.19	8.9	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations						
.....	12.73	10.7	\$13.13	9.9	—	—
Group I	12.40	14.9	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.06	9.8	10.53	9.7	—	—
Group I	9.73	10.9	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.34	13.3	12.64	9.7	—	—
Group I	11.01	16.4	12.57	12.4	—	—
Personal care and service occupations						
.....	7.35	4.8	—	—	—	—
Group I	7.35	4.8	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations						
.....	14.20	19.6	15.94	18.2	9.02	4.4
Group I	8.93	4.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	21.00	8.0	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.81	19.6	10.44	26.8	8.68	3.6
Group I	8.55	1.4	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	9.19	1.3	9.95	1.9	—	—
Group I	9.10	3.3	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	9.19	1.3	9.95	1.9	—	—
Group I	9.10	3.3	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	10.05	27.6	10.69	37.4	—	—
Group I	—	—	7.69	2.4	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations						
.....	13.67	4.2	13.51	3.7	15.92	28.4
Group I	12.53	3.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	18.83	9.1	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.77	2.0	19.77	2.0	—	—
Financial clerks	13.59	4.8	13.68	4.8	—	—
Group I	13.52	5.5	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.61	4.8	—	—	—	—
Customer service representatives	14.31	4.4	14.34	4.7	—	—
Group I	13.98	3.4	13.99	3.7	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	12.55	5.6	12.55	5.6	—	—
Group I	12.55	5.6	12.55	5.6	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.70	5.1	14.99	4.7	—	—
Group I	14.03	7.1	—	—	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	16.95	3.8	—	—	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	12.27	8.7	12.64	8.9	—	—
Group I	12.27	8.7	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	12.27	8.7	12.64	8.9	—	—
Group I	12.27	8.7	12.64	8.9	—	—
Office clerks, general	14.84	12.9	13.41	6.0	—	—
Group I	12.82	5.8	12.98	5.7	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations						
.....	14.42	.5	14.42	.5	—	—
Group I	11.10	1.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.85	1.1	—	—	—	—
Helpers, construction trades	10.75	2.8	10.75	2.8	—	—
Group I	10.75	2.8	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations						
.....	19.95	5.3	20.39	4.5	—	—
Group II	20.01	5.6	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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						
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	\$19.67	6.6	\$19.67	6.6	—	—
Group II	20.55	2.6	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	20.96	3.2	20.96	3.2	—	—
Group II	20.96	3.2	20.96	3.2	—	—
Maintenance workers, machinery	16.32	15.1	16.32	15.1	—	—
Production occupations						
.....	13.90	8.6	13.93	8.9	—	—
Group I	12.27	10.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	21.04	6.6	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	12.65	4.1	12.65	4.1	—	—
Group I	12.65	4.1	—	—	—	—
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.44	1.5	12.44	1.5	—	—
Group I	12.44	1.5	—	—	—	—
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.36	3.1	12.36	3.1	—	—
Group I	12.36	3.1	12.36	3.1	—	—
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	14.60	9.8	14.60	9.8	—	—
Group I	11.32	15.3	—	—	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.95	9.0	13.95	9.0	—	—
Group I	13.20	10.0	13.20	10.0	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	13.02	13.5	13.13	15.2	—	—
Group I	12.88	14.7	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations						
.....	12.24	10.7	12.62	10.7	\$8.84	16.2
Group I	11.80	9.6	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.17	13.7	14.03	5.3	—	—
Group I	12.17	13.7	—	—	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	15.33	12.8	15.33	12.8	—	—
Group I	15.33	12.8	15.33	12.8	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.68	12.1	10.64	12.9	—	—
Group I	10.68	12.1	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.32	14.3	11.14	15.4	—	—
Group I	11.32	14.3	11.14	15.4	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	8.19	11.2	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.19	11.2	—	—	—	—

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.

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

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.25	\$9.74	\$13.50	\$20.02	\$30.25
Management occupations	15.00	24.04	35.18	40.11	46.40
Education administrators	27.27	30.65	30.65	73.08	73.53
Business and financial operations occupations	15.62	18.36	22.64	29.15	35.30
Computer and mathematical science occupations	17.44	19.04	22.61	30.53	30.53
Computer support specialists	15.62	17.54	18.92	25.61	28.83
Architecture and engineering occupations	17.60	25.25	32.52	35.07	44.08
Engineers	32.52	32.52	35.07	44.08	44.08
Engineering technicians, except drafters	16.65	16.94	25.35	25.35	25.73
Education, training, and library occupations	11.97	20.29	28.13	33.66	57.93
Postsecondary teachers	24.04	28.87	38.04	67.81	88.92
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	18.89	20.50	24.70	29.40	33.28
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.05	21.41	26.61	33.00	56.73
Registered nurses	20.10	20.43	22.66	28.51	31.72
Therapists	19.41	25.55	27.62	30.00	32.82
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	16.33	19.96	22.80	26.05	31.17
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists	16.33	19.96	22.80	26.05	31.17
Healthcare support occupations	8.00	8.50	10.81	12.11	15.33
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.00	8.50	9.00	10.98	11.23
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.00	8.50	9.24	10.81	12.00
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	8.67	11.56	12.86	15.33	19.71
Medical assistants	11.33	11.95	13.22	16.04	21.15
Protective service occupations	8.25	9.00	10.94	18.81	20.67
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	8.25	8.50	9.25	10.15	20.00
Security guards	8.25	8.50	9.25	10.15	20.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.13	6.15	7.40	9.02	11.04
Cooks	7.31	8.00	8.40	11.04	11.04
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	8.40	10.72	11.04	11.04	12.10
Food service, tipped	3.00	3.13	3.15	6.86	8.00
Waiters and waitresses	3.00	3.13	3.13	6.86	7.00
Fast food and counter workers	6.15	6.20	6.50	7.50	9.25
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.15	6.15	6.50	8.00	9.89
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.50	8.75	13.94	16.14	17.50
Building cleaning workers	7.00	7.75	8.75	11.75	15.58
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.00	7.50	10.59	15.40	15.93
Personal care and service occupations	6.00	7.00	7.25	7.60	9.00
Sales and related occupations	5.78	7.50	9.77	16.88	27.64
Retail sales workers	5.78	6.46	8.35	9.85	13.53
Cashiers, all workers	7.00	7.54	9.00	10.98	12.35
Cashiers	7.00	7.54	9.00	10.98	12.35
Retail salespersons	5.78	6.15	7.80	9.82	15.77
Office and administrative support occupations	9.25	11.25	13.00	15.10	19.39
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.39	19.39	19.39	20.19	20.19
Financial clerks	11.54	11.75	13.08	14.18	17.50
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.00	12.00	13.00	13.25	17.50
Customer service representatives	11.86	12.50	13.62	15.89	17.28
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.00	10.81	12.02	13.50	17.40
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.25	13.01	15.11	16.25	18.36
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	13.87	15.74	17.54	18.36	18.36
Data entry and information processing workers	8.70	10.50	11.70	15.00	15.00
Data entry keyers	8.70	10.50	11.70	15.00	15.00
Office clerks, general	9.98	11.13	12.45	16.03	20.34

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 2007** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Construction and extraction occupations	\$9.50	\$10.46	\$14.00	\$18.00	\$19.50
Helpers, construction trades	8.12	8.12	10.00	13.00	14.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.50	14.29	18.35	23.90	29.97
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.70	15.27	17.53	20.83	34.93
Industrial machinery mechanics	15.30	15.86	20.25	20.97	35.59
Maintenance workers, machinery	13.60	13.70	14.29	15.27	18.76
Production occupations	8.50	9.84	12.49	17.11	20.16
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	8.25	9.20	10.65	16.55	19.71
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.60	10.92	12.49	13.75	14.48
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.80	10.92	12.50	12.74	14.18
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	8.57	9.84	14.03	19.03	19.03
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.15	11.35	12.49	14.50	21.89
Miscellaneous production workers	7.20	9.00	11.22	16.58	19.61
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.50	8.60	11.37	14.20	19.35
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	6.10	9.35	12.15	14.20	16.24
Industrial truck and tractor operators	10.67	13.79	16.37	16.37	20.66
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.50	7.00	10.20	12.15	14.53
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	6.21	7.15	10.50	13.38	16.78
Packers and packagers, hand	6.50	6.50	8.00	10.10	10.20

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.

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

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.20	\$9.35	\$13.08	\$19.60	\$29.84
Management occupations	15.00	17.10	33.58	43.42	47.74
Business and financial operations occupations	14.90	18.03	22.89	29.15	40.53
Computer and mathematical science occupations	18.40	19.04	23.94	30.53	30.53
Architecture and engineering occupations	17.60	25.25	32.52	35.07	44.08
Engineers	32.52	32.52	35.07	44.08	44.08
Engineering technicians, except drafters	16.65	16.94	25.35	25.35	25.73
Education, training, and library occupations	10.66	22.61	36.38	60.10	85.28
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.10	22.14	27.18	33.00	60.10
Registered nurses	20.10	20.43	22.66	28.51	31.72
Therapists	19.41	25.55	27.62	30.00	32.82
Healthcare support occupations	8.00	8.50	10.25	12.81	16.00
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.00	8.50	8.50	9.80	10.96
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.00	8.50	9.24	10.81	12.00
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	8.67	11.37	12.86	15.33	21.15
Medical assistants	11.33	11.95	13.22	16.04	21.15
Protective service occupations	8.25	8.50	9.25	10.15	20.00
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	8.25	8.50	9.25	10.15	20.00
Security guards	8.25	8.50	9.25	10.15	20.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.13	6.15	7.00	8.40	11.04
Cooks	7.31	8.00	8.40	11.04	11.04
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	8.40	11.04	11.04	11.04	12.52
Food service, tipped	3.00	3.13	3.15	6.86	8.00
Waiters and waitresses	3.00	3.13	3.13	6.86	7.00
Fast food and counter workers	6.15	6.20	6.50	7.40	9.00
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.15	6.15	6.50	8.00	9.75
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	7.84	9.50	13.94	15.58
Building cleaning workers	7.00	7.50	8.50	9.86	15.93
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.00	7.00	9.24	15.58	16.31
Personal care and service occupations	6.00	7.00	7.25	7.60	9.00
Sales and related occupations	5.78	7.46	9.77	16.88	27.64
Retail sales workers	5.78	6.46	8.35	9.85	13.53
Cashiers, all workers	7.00	7.54	9.00	10.98	12.35
Cashiers	7.00	7.54	9.00	10.98	12.35
Retail salespersons	5.78	6.15	7.80	9.82	15.77
Office and administrative support occupations	9.10	11.00	12.74	14.76	18.38
Financial clerks	11.54	11.75	13.08	14.18	17.50
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.00	12.00	13.00	13.25	17.50
Customer service representatives	11.86	12.50	13.62	15.89	17.28
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.00	10.81	12.02	13.50	17.40
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.25	13.13	15.27	16.25	18.36
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	13.87	15.74	17.54	18.36	18.36
Data entry and information processing workers	8.70	10.50	11.70	15.00	15.00
Data entry keyers	8.70	10.50	11.70	15.00	15.00
Office clerks, general	9.98	10.80	12.00	16.63	20.63
Construction and extraction occupations	9.00	10.00	14.00	18.00	19.00
Helpers, construction trades	8.12	8.12	10.00	13.00	14.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.50	14.29	18.35	24.00	29.97
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.70	15.27	17.53	20.83	34.93
Industrial machinery mechanics	15.30	15.86	20.25	20.97	35.59
Maintenance workers, machinery	13.60	13.70	14.29	15.27	18.76

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Production occupations	\$8.50	\$9.84	\$12.49	\$17.11	\$20.16
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	8.25	9.20	10.65	16.55	19.71
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.60	10.92	12.49	13.75	14.48
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.80	10.92	12.50	12.74	14.18
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	8.57	9.84	14.03	19.03	19.03
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.15	11.35	12.49	14.50	21.89
Miscellaneous production workers	7.20	9.00	11.22	16.58	19.61
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.50	8.50	11.15	13.94	19.35
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	6.10	9.35	12.15	14.20	16.24
Industrial truck and tractor operators	10.67	13.79	16.37	16.37	20.66
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.50	7.00	10.20	12.15	14.53
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	6.21	7.15	10.50	13.38	16.78
Packers and packagers, hand	6.50	6.50	8.00	10.10	10.20

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.

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

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$10.98	\$14.99	\$18.44	\$24.00	\$34.28
Management occupations	27.34	30.65	35.18	35.18	35.18
Education, training, and library occupations	12.70	20.29	26.72	30.74	34.54
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	18.89	20.50	24.97	29.57	33.45
Protective service occupations	15.35	16.41	18.78	20.64	22.80
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	13.44	16.14	16.14	17.50	18.44
Office and administrative support occupations	12.02	13.37	19.39	19.39	19.39

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.

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

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 2007

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.12	\$10.43	\$14.00	\$20.30	\$30.65
Management occupations	15.92	24.04	35.18	40.11	46.40
Education administrators	27.27	30.65	30.65	73.08	73.53
Business and financial operations occupations	15.62	18.36	22.64	29.15	35.30
Computer and mathematical science occupations	17.44	19.04	21.52	30.53	30.53
Computer support specialists	15.62	17.54	18.92	25.61	28.83
Architecture and engineering occupations	17.60	25.25	32.52	35.07	44.08
Engineers	32.52	32.52	35.07	44.08	44.08
Engineering technicians, except drafters	16.65	16.94	25.35	25.35	25.73
Education, training, and library occupations	11.97	20.29	28.11	33.66	58.36
Postsecondary teachers	24.04	28.87	38.45	67.81	88.92
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	18.89	20.50	24.70	29.40	33.28
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.10	22.25	27.18	33.50	68.68
Registered nurses	20.10	20.42	22.50	28.02	31.72
Therapists	19.00	25.75	27.62	29.33	33.21
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	16.33	19.96	22.80	26.05	31.17
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists	16.33	19.96	22.80	26.05	31.17
Healthcare support occupations	8.67	10.50	11.23	13.22	16.04
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.75	9.00	10.84	11.23	11.62
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.00	8.67	9.69	10.81	12.11
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	8.67	11.56	12.86	15.33	19.71
Medical assistants	11.33	11.95	13.22	16.04	21.15
Protective service occupations	8.30	9.00	11.15	17.88	20.64
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.15	6.60	8.35	10.72	11.27
Cooks	8.00	8.40	8.40	11.04	11.04
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	8.40	10.72	11.04	11.04	12.10
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.84	9.00	13.94	16.14	17.50
Building cleaning workers	7.50	8.00	8.76	13.24	15.93
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.27	9.83	12.65	15.58	16.31
Sales and related occupations	5.78	7.80	10.91	21.17	33.72
Retail sales workers	5.78	6.15	8.35	10.90	13.50
Cashiers, all workers	7.54	8.50	10.00	11.35	12.50
Cashiers	7.54	8.50	10.00	11.35	12.50
Retail salespersons	5.78	5.78	7.74	10.90	17.09
Office and administrative support occupations	9.35	11.35	13.00	15.14	19.39
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.39	19.39	19.39	20.19	20.19
Financial clerks	11.54	11.75	13.08	14.18	18.27
Customer service representatives	11.85	12.50	13.29	15.89	18.20
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.00	10.81	12.02	13.50	17.40
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.52	13.25	15.60	16.94	18.36
Data entry and information processing workers	8.70	11.70	12.00	15.00	15.00
Data entry keyers	8.70	11.70	12.00	15.00	15.00
Office clerks, general	9.98	11.50	12.02	14.62	19.01
Construction and extraction occupations	9.50	10.46	14.00	18.00	19.50
Helpers, construction trades	8.12	8.12	10.00	13.00	14.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.50	15.00	19.08	24.25	29.97
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.70	15.27	17.53	20.83	34.93
Industrial machinery mechanics	15.30	15.86	20.25	20.97	35.59
Maintenance workers, machinery	13.60	13.70	14.29	15.27	18.76

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 2007 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Production occupations	\$8.50	\$9.84	\$12.49	\$17.21	\$20.16
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	8.25	9.20	10.65	16.55	19.71
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.60	10.92	12.49	13.75	14.48
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.80	10.92	12.50	12.74	14.18
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	8.57	9.84	14.03	19.03	19.03
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.15	11.35	12.49	14.50	21.89
Miscellaneous production workers	7.20	9.10	11.32	16.58	19.61
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.50	10.00	12.00	14.20	20.57
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.52	12.15	12.50	14.20	19.89
Industrial truck and tractor operators	10.67	13.79	16.37	16.37	20.66
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.50	7.00	10.20	12.00	14.53
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	6.20	7.00	10.50	13.38	16.00

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.

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

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 2007

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$5.56	\$6.63	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$16.78
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	8.00	18.00	24.61	30.34	33.00
Registered nurses	18.00	21.12	24.61	29.41	32.11
Healthcare support occupations					
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.00	7.00	9.00	9.25	10.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.13	3.13	6.25	7.00	8.00
Food service, tipped	3.00	3.13	3.13	6.86	8.00
Waiters and waitresses	3.00	3.13	3.13	6.86	6.86
Fast food and counter workers	6.50	6.50	7.00	8.00	8.00
Sales and related occupations	6.15	6.63	8.50	9.77	15.77
Retail sales workers	6.15	6.63	8.12	9.50	13.87
Office and administrative support occupations	9.00	10.00	13.00	13.73	36.93
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.00	6.10	7.24	10.10	16.78

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.

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

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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	\$17.80	\$14.00	\$704	\$560	39.6	\$36,405	\$29,120	2,045
Management occupations	34.20	35.18	1,372	1,407	40.1	70,954	73,164	2,075
Education administrators	44.22	30.65	1,827	1,226	41.3	89,050	57,622	2,014
Business and financial operations occupations	25.49	22.64	1,016	916	39.9	52,830	47,611	2,073
Computer and mathematical science occupations	24.37	21.52	974	861	39.9	50,627	44,764	2,077
Computer support specialists	21.01	18.92	840	757	40.0	43,692	39,354	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.91	32.52	1,233	1,301	39.9	64,137	67,642	2,075
Engineers	38.11	35.07	1,517	1,403	39.8	78,909	72,941	2,070
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.85	25.35	914	1,014	40.0	47,535	52,718	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	32.04	28.11	1,254	1,069	39.1	55,778	45,961	1,741
Postsecondary teachers	48.67	38.45	1,951	1,614	40.1	89,251	69,094	1,834
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	25.43	24.70	990	965	38.9	42,568	41,499	1,674
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	38.20	27.18	1,467	1,051	38.4	76,309	54,662	1,998
Registered nurses	24.76	22.50	947	900	38.2	49,239	46,800	1,989
Therapists	27.36	27.62	1,080	1,105	39.5	56,185	57,450	2,054
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	23.28	22.80	925	900	39.7	48,078	46,807	2,065
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists	23.28	22.80	925	900	39.7	48,078	46,807	2,065
Healthcare support occupations	12.18	11.23	473	449	38.9	24,622	23,360	2,022
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.33	10.84	389	405	37.7	20,240	21,083	1,959
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.92	9.69	362	348	36.5	18,844	18,121	1,900
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	13.80	12.86	552	514	40.0	28,705	26,749	2,080
Medical assistants	14.64	13.22	586	529	40.0	30,452	27,498	2,080
Protective service occupations	13.82	11.15	568	440	41.1	29,526	22,880	2,136
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.75	8.35	338	315	38.6	17,235	16,380	1,971
Cooks	9.66	8.40	370	336	38.3	18,773	17,331	1,942
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.78	11.04	418	414	38.8	20,763	21,530	1,927
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	13.13	13.94	513	558	39.1	26,672	28,999	2,031
Building cleaning workers	10.53	8.76	400	338	38.0	20,805	17,555	1,976
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.64	12.65	493	496	39.0	25,659	25,813	2,030
Sales and related occupations	15.94	10.91	646	444	40.5	33,592	23,067	2,108
Retail sales workers	10.44	8.35	407	328	39.0	21,176	17,056	2,027
Cashiers, all workers	9.95	10.00	388	394	39.0	20,175	20,488	2,027
Cashiers	9.95	10.00	388	394	39.0	20,175	20,488	2,027
Retail salespersons	10.69	7.74	418	301	39.1	21,756	15,631	2,035
Office and administrative support occupations	13.51	13.00	538	520	39.8	27,942	27,040	2,068

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, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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
Office and administrative support occupations –Continued								
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	\$19.77	\$19.39	\$791	\$776	40.0	\$41,117	\$40,340	2,080
Financial clerks	13.68	13.08	546	523	39.9	28,368	27,206	2,073
Customer service representatives	14.34	13.29	571	532	39.8	29,702	27,643	2,071
Stock clerks and order fillers	12.55	12.02	502	481	40.0	26,109	24,991	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.99	15.60	593	603	39.6	30,841	31,339	2,058
Data entry and information processing workers	12.64	12.00	495	475	39.2	25,765	24,708	2,038
Data entry keyers	12.64	12.00	495	475	39.2	25,765	24,708	2,038
Office clerks, general	13.41	12.02	534	480	39.8	27,532	24,960	2,053
Construction and extraction occupations								
Helpers, construction trades	10.75	10.00	430	400	40.0	22,370	20,800	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations								
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	19.67	17.53	781	701	39.7	40,628	36,462	2,065
Industrial machinery mechanics	20.96	20.25	832	810	39.7	43,243	42,120	2,063
Maintenance workers, machinery	16.32	14.29	649	572	39.8	33,768	29,727	2,068
Production occupations								
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	12.65	10.65	496	426	39.2	25,807	22,152	2,040
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.44	12.49	497	500	40.0	25,868	25,979	2,080
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.36	12.50	495	500	40.0	25,715	26,000	2,080
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	14.60	14.03	575	561	39.4	29,898	29,182	2,048
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.95	12.49	558	500	40.0	29,026	25,979	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	13.13	11.32	519	453	39.5	26,981	23,546	2,056
Transportation and material moving occupations								
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.03	12.50	597	504	42.5	31,041	26,208	2,212
Industrial truck and tractor operators	15.33	16.37	613	655	40.0	31,893	34,050	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.64	10.20	412	408	38.8	21,438	21,216	2,015
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.14	10.50	438	420	39.3	22,777	21,840	2,045

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.

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

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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	\$17.53	\$13.77	\$693	\$550	39.5	\$35,981	\$28,600	2,053
Management occupations	34.32	33.62	1,377	1,480	40.1	71,461	76,955	2,082
Business and financial operations occupations	25.65	22.89	1,022	916	39.9	53,148	47,611	2,072
Computer and mathematical science occupations	24.88	23.94	994	958	39.9	51,680	49,804	2,077
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.91	32.52	1,233	1,301	39.9	64,137	67,642	2,075
Engineers	38.11	35.07	1,517	1,403	39.8	78,909	72,941	2,070
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.85	25.35	914	1,014	40.0	47,535	52,718	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	42.95	36.92	1,711	1,413	39.8	79,418	64,524	1,849
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	38.57	27.63	1,481	1,055	38.4	76,988	54,870	1,996
Registered nurses	24.76	22.50	947	900	38.2	49,239	46,800	1,989
Therapists	27.36	27.62	1,080	1,105	39.5	56,185	57,450	2,054
Healthcare support occupations	12.39	11.95	479	462	38.6	24,889	24,045	2,010
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.92	9.69	362	348	36.5	18,844	18,121	1,900
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.92	9.69	362	348	36.5	18,844	18,121	1,900
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	13.84	12.86	554	514	40.0	28,784	26,749	2,080
Medical assistants	14.72	13.22	589	529	40.0	30,615	27,498	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.45	8.00	326	304	38.6	16,944	15,808	2,006
Cooks	9.58	8.40	365	333	38.1	18,966	17,331	1,980
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.93	11.04	420	414	38.4	21,834	21,530	1,998
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.08	10.26	428	400	38.6	22,248	20,800	2,008
Building cleaning workers	10.02	8.75	379	320	37.8	19,712	16,640	1,966
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.49	12.38	489	472	39.1	25,431	24,544	2,035
Sales and related occupations	15.84	10.91	642	440	40.5	33,390	22,880	2,108
Retail sales workers	10.44	8.35	407	328	39.0	21,176	17,056	2,027
Cashiers, all workers	9.95	10.00	388	394	39.0	20,175	20,488	2,027
Cashiers	9.95	10.00	388	394	39.0	20,175	20,488	2,027
Retail salespersons	10.69	7.74	418	301	39.1	21,756	15,631	2,035
Office and administrative support occupations	13.20	12.68	525	506	39.8	27,277	26,250	2,067
Financial clerks	13.68	13.08	546	523	39.9	28,368	27,206	2,073
Customer service representatives	14.34	13.29	571	532	39.8	29,702	27,643	2,071
Stock clerks and order fillers	12.55	12.02	502	481	40.0	26,109	24,991	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.04	15.60	595	605	39.5	30,932	31,450	2,056
Data entry and information processing workers	12.64	12.00	495	475	39.2	25,765	24,708	2,038
Data entry keyers	12.64	12.00	495	475	39.2	25,765	24,708	2,038
Office clerks, general	13.42	12.00	534	480	39.8	27,509	24,960	2,049
Construction and extraction occupations	14.31	14.00	572	560	40.0	29,769	29,120	2,080
Helpers, construction trades	10.75	10.00	430	400	40.0	22,370	20,800	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, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	\$20.44	\$19.08	\$814	\$771	39.8	\$42,310	\$40,113	2,070
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	19.67	17.53	781	701	39.7	40,628	36,462	2,065
Industrial machinery mechanics	20.96	20.25	832	810	39.7	43,243	42,120	2,063
Maintenance workers, machinery	16.32	14.29	649	572	39.8	33,768	29,727	2,068
Production occupations	13.93	12.49	546	500	39.2	28,411	25,979	2,040
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	12.65	10.65	496	426	39.2	25,807	22,152	2,040
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.44	12.49	497	500	40.0	25,868	25,979	2,080
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.36	12.50	495	500	40.0	25,715	26,000	2,080
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	14.60	14.03	575	561	39.4	29,898	29,182	2,048
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	13.95	12.49	558	500	40.0	29,026	25,979	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	13.13	11.32	519	453	39.5	26,981	23,546	2,056
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.55	11.64	497	460	39.6	25,852	23,920	2,060
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.03	12.50	597	504	42.5	31,041	26,208	2,212
Industrial truck and tractor operators	15.33	16.37	613	655	40.0	31,893	34,050	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.64	10.20	412	408	38.8	21,438	21,216	2,015
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.14	10.50	438	420	39.3	22,777	21,840	2,045

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.

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.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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	\$20.48	\$18.44	\$815	\$738	39.8	\$40,292	\$38,174	1,968
Management occupations	33.82	35.18	1,353	1,407	40.0	69,312	73,164	2,050
Education, training, and library occupations	26.58	26.64	1,031	1,018	38.8	44,939	45,387	1,691
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	25.52	24.97	995	975	39.0	42,796	41,915	1,677
Protective service occupations	19.03	18.78	807	825	42.4	41,952	42,900	2,205
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	16.29	16.14	648	646	39.8	33,679	33,573	2,068
Office and administrative support occupations	17.20	19.39	688	776	40.0	35,777	40,340	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.

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.

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 2007**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$16.66	\$15.52	\$15.58	\$21.33
Management, professional, and related	31.74	29.88	35.10	31.93
Management, business, and financial	30.24	23.90	38.82	34.65
Professional and related	32.62	33.90	33.27	30.42
Service	9.03	8.80	9.35	9.72
Sales and office	13.66	13.95	11.83	15.11
Sales and related	14.11	14.16	10.80	—
Office and administrative support	13.41	13.72	12.19	14.18
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.72	15.40	18.52	22.52
Construction and extraction	14.31	14.08	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	19.99	18.16	21.63	22.84
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.30	12.12	11.81	18.12
Production	13.90	12.39	11.92	18.60
Transportation and material moving	12.17	11.75	11.63	15.95
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	5.6	10.1	5.8	5.7
Management, professional, and related	8.8	21.5	4.8	4.1
Management, business, and financial	6.7	10.0	5.9	9.0
Professional and related	11.7	27.3	6.8	3.0
Service	5.7	8.9	3.7	7.0
Sales and office	7.8	15.0	6.0	6.1
Sales and related	19.8	28.9	9.9	—
Office and administrative support	4.3	9.2	7.9	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	7.3	5.8	11.1	2.4
Construction and extraction6	.2	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5.4	8.4	7.6	6.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	7.4	6.4	8.0	17.7
Production	8.6	7.6	3.7	17.6
Transportation and material moving	11.2	7.6	19.1	19.9

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

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, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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	\$16.67	\$13.50	\$660	\$540	39.6	\$34,327	\$28,080	2,060
Management occupations	22.18	15.92	896	637	40.4	46,574	33,114	2,100
Business and financial operations occupations ...	25.40	21.68	1,010	867	39.7	52,496	45,084	2,066
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	45.04	25.68	1,712	1,027	38.0	88,999	53,414	1,976
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.34	7.20	282	289	38.4	14,674	15,007	1,999
Sales and related occupations	15.98	10.91	652	407	40.8	33,891	21,154	2,121
Retail sales workers	10.34	7.54	398	298	38.5	20,711	15,521	2,003
Office and administrative support occupations	13.08	12.00	520	480	39.7	27,029	24,960	2,067
Financial clerks	12.59	11.55	499	462	39.7	25,963	24,024	2,063
Stock clerks and order fillers	12.21	13.50	488	540	40.0	25,394	28,080	2,080
Office clerks, general	12.77	12.00	512	480	40.1	26,649	24,960	2,086
Construction and extraction occupations	14.08	13.50	563	540	40.0	29,294	28,080	2,080
Helpers, construction trades	10.30	9.50	412	380	40.0	21,424	19,760	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.88	15.56	753	622	39.9	39,133	32,365	2,073
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	15.42	15.27	617	611	40.0	32,065	31,762	2,080
Production occupations	12.42	11.25	488	440	39.3	25,373	22,880	2,043
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.24	11.25	490	450	40.0	25,466	23,400	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.64	12.15	505	486	40.0	26,284	25,272	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.28	10.97	451	439	40.0	23,454	22,818	2,080
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.54	11.07	462	443	40.0	24,004	23,026	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.

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

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, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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	\$18.32	\$14.25	\$723	\$568	39.5	\$37,507	\$29,536	2,047
Management occupations	43.45	39.66	1,736	1,587	39.9	89,911	82,499	2,069
Business and financial operations occupations ...	25.96	23.05	1,038	922	40.0	53,991	47,944	2,080
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.44	28.83	1,018	1,153	40.0	52,915	59,966	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	33.30	32.52	1,328	1,301	39.9	69,030	67,642	2,073
Engineers	38.11	35.07	1,517	1,403	39.8	78,909	72,941	2,070
Education, training, and library occupations	44.83	38.45	1,796	1,618	40.1	83,853	69,946	1,871
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	32.30	28.02	1,252	1,071	38.8	65,122	55,702	2,016
Registered nurses	27.87	28.00	1,074	1,051	38.5	55,831	54,662	2,003
Therapists	27.36	27.62	1,080	1,105	39.5	56,185	57,450	2,054
Healthcare support occupations	11.27	11.00	430	422	38.1	22,338	21,965	1,982
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.42	10.50	382	384	36.7	19,881	19,968	1,909
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.42	10.50	382	384	36.7	19,881	19,968	1,909
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	12.30	11.95	492	478	40.0	25,584	24,850	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	9.91	10.72	384	402	38.8	19,981	20,904	2,015
Cooks	11.04	11.04	423	414	38.3	22,018	21,530	1,994
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.03	8.54	354	338	39.2	18,427	17,555	2,041
Building cleaning workers	9.03	8.54	354	338	39.2	18,427	17,555	2,041
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.53	8.00	341	320	40.0	17,736	16,640	2,080
Sales and related occupations	15.45	11.50	616	460	39.9	32,021	23,920	2,073
Retail sales workers	10.66	10.40	426	416	40.0	22,170	21,632	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	13.27	13.00	528	519	39.8	27,419	26,957	2,067
Financial clerks	14.36	13.08	574	523	40.0	29,864	27,206	2,080
Customer service representatives	14.43	13.22	577	529	40.0	30,023	27,498	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.86	14.89	586	585	39.4	30,465	30,420	2,050
Office clerks, general	14.31	14.00	562	534	39.3	28,631	27,764	2,001
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	22.08	20.40	877	816	39.7	45,616	42,432	2,066
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	20.93	20.25	829	810	39.6	43,126	42,120	2,061
Industrial machinery mechanics	21.54	20.25	853	810	39.6	44,365	42,120	2,060
Production occupations	14.57	12.70	571	508	39.2	29,696	26,416	2,039
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.75	12.70	510	508	40.0	26,525	26,416	2,080
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	14.50	14.03	570	561	39.3	29,652	29,182	2,045
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	14.09	12.49	564	500	40.0	29,314	25,979	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	14.54	15.72	572	629	39.3	29,728	32,693	2,045

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, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$12.49	\$11.07	\$492	\$427	39.4	\$25,573	\$22,194	2,047
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.29	8.60	392	296	38.1	20,390	15,405	1,981
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.81	7.90	420	296	38.8	21,822	15,405	2,018

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.

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

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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	\$19.83	\$19.83	—	\$16.87	\$16.52	\$20.38
Management, professional, and related	—	—	—	31.01	31.74	27.33
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	30.52	30.24	31.94
Professional and related	—	—	—	31.30	32.62	24.61
Service	—	—	—	9.98	9.03	14.97
Sales and office	—	—	—	13.80	13.60	17.29
Sales and related	—	—	—	14.20	14.11	—
Office and administrative support	—	—	—	13.58	13.30	16.88
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	23.08	23.08	—	16.20	16.18	16.71
Construction and extraction	—	—	—	14.42	14.31	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	23.08	23.08	—	19.23	19.26	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	19.41	19.41	—	12.54	12.52	—
Production	19.37	19.37	—	12.88	12.88	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	12.00	11.92	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	6.7	6.7	—	5.2	5.8	3.9
Management, professional, and related	—	—	—	7.6	8.8	7.0
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	6.0	6.7	10.1
Professional and related	—	—	—	10.3	11.7	4.7
Service	—	—	—	7.9	5.7	6.6
Sales and office	—	—	—	7.7	8.0	6.5
Sales and related	—	—	—	19.6	19.8	—
Office and administrative support	—	—	—	4.4	4.4	9.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	3.5	3.5	—	6.6	6.9	11.0
Construction and extraction	—	—	—	.5	.6	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.5	3.5	—	7.2	7.4	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	8.8	8.8	—	5.6	5.7	—
Production	9.5	9.5	—	5.5	5.5	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	10.5	11.0	—

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 2007

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$17.08	\$16.73	\$16.13	\$16.13
Management, professional, and related	31.31	32.13	—	—
Management, business, and financial	31.32	31.18	—	—
Professional and related	31.30	32.62	—	—
Service	9.98	9.03	—	—
Sales and office	13.22	12.89	15.44	15.44
Sales and related	11.89	11.66	—	—
Office and administrative support	13.68	13.35	13.63	13.63
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.50	16.49	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	14.31	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	19.76	19.80	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.22	13.20	14.46	14.46
Production	14.08	14.08	10.91	10.91
Transportation and material moving	11.51	11.40	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	5.1	5.7	15.7	15.7
Management, professional, and related	7.8	9.1	—	—
Management, business, and financial	6.4	7.4	—	—
Professional and related	10.3	11.7	—	—
Service	7.9	5.7	—	—
Sales and office	4.4	4.4	20.5	20.5
Sales and related	10.5	10.7	—	—
Office and administrative support	4.3	4.3	8.7	8.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	6.8	7.1	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	.6	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5.8	5.9	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	7.3	7.3	14.2	14.2
Production	8.6	8.6	15.6	15.6
Transportation and material moving	9.9	10.3	—	—

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 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	\$17.04	\$17.92	\$13.72	\$18.22	–	–	\$23.61	\$8.04	–
Management, professional, and related	–	33.42	26.54	–	–	–	37.22	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	36.30	–	–	–	–	27.32	–	–
Professional and related	–	29.08	–	–	–	–	39.17	–	–
Service	–	–	10.39	–	–	–	9.84	7.71	–
Sales and office	–	21.67	12.17	18.43	–	–	13.78	–	–
Sales and related	–	–	11.30	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	12.96	13.70	16.12	–	–	13.78	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.14	20.37	17.26	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	20.43	17.26	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	13.84	13.25	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production	–	14.04	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	12.91	13.61	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	17.5	5.7	12.0	1.8	–	–	13.0	4.3	–
Management, professional, and related	–	7.3	25.6	–	–	–	12.7	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	4.1	–	–	–	–	16.5	–	–
Professional and related	–	8.9	–	–	–	–	11.9	–	–
Service	–	–	5.1	–	–	–	5.2	.9	–
Sales and office	–	35.1	13.0	.7	–	–	9.8	–	–
Sales and related	–	–	20.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	12.7	3.9	16.9	–	–	9.8	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	7.2	2.3	13.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	2.8	13.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	9.9	11.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production	–	9.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	14.1	11.5	–	–	–	–	–	–

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

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 Greensboro–High Point, NC, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Guilford, Randolph, and Rockingham 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, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 2007**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	599,000	549,400	49,600
Management, professional, and related	119,600	98,100	21,400
Management, business, and financial	40,400	33,700	6,700
Professional and related	79,100	64,400	14,700
Service	149,000	132,100	17,000
Sales and office	152,200	144,600	7,500
Sales and related	59,800	59,300	–
Office and administrative support	92,400	85,400	7,000
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	65,100	62,700	2,400
Construction and extraction	37,600	35,700	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	26,800	26,300	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	113,200	111,900	–
Production	71,200	71,200	–
Transportation and material moving	42,000	40,700	–

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Greensboro-High Point, NC, June 2007**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	23,081	22,337	744
Total in sample	257	244	13
Responding	161	148	13
Refused or unable to provide data	44	44	0
Out of business or not in survey scope	52	52	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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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