

Raleigh–Durham–Chapel Hill, NC National Compensation Survey April 2000



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Alexis M. Herman, Secretary

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Katharine G. Abraham, Commissioner

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Preface

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

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

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

2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, or call (202) 691-6199, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

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

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

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Raleigh–Durham–Chapel Hill, NC, metropolitan area. Data were collected between September 1999 and October 2000; the average reference month is April 2000. 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 several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the generic leveling methodology.

NCS products

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

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings, 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 480 detailed occupations are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households), as explained in Appendix A. 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 1–1 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 major occupational group, full-time or part-time status, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Establishment characteristics include goods and service producing and size of establishment.

Table 2–1 presents estimates of mean hourly earnings, and the relative standard errors associated with them, for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Table 2–2 presents the same type of information for full-time workers only. Table 2–3 provides similar data for workers designated as part-time.

Table 3–1 provides mean weekly earnings data, with relative standard errors, and weekly hours for full-time employees in specific occupations across all industries, private industry, and State and local government. Table 3–2 provides annual earnings, relative standard errors, and annual hours for full-time employees in specific occupations.

Table 4–1 provides mean hourly earnings data by work level for occupational groups and for detailed occupations. Separate data are also shown for private industry and government workers. Table 4–2 provides work level data for full-time workers. Table 4–3 provides similar data for workers designated as part-time.

Table 5–1 presents mean hourly earnings data for selected worker characteristics by major occupational groups. The worker characteristics include full-time or part-time designation, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Table 5–2 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions by occupational groups within the private sector. Table 5–3 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by major occupational groups within the private sector.

Tables 6–1 through 6–5 present hourly wage percentiles that describe the distribution of hourly earnings for 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. These iterations correspond to those presented in tables 2–1, 2–2, and 2–3. For each published occupation, these percentiles relate to the average hourly earnings of jobs surveyed in establishments. The percentiles do not relate to the hourly earnings of individual workers in these establishment jobs.

Appendix table 1 provides the number of workers represented by the survey by major occupational group. Appendix table 2 presents the number of establishments studied and represented by industry group and employment size. The median work levels for published occupations are presented in appendix table 3.

Table 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Worker and establishment characteristics	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	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)	
Total	\$18.10	3.5	37.1	\$17.79	3.8	36.7	\$18.94	7.7	38.3
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	22.29	3.6	38.5	23.32	3.4	38.6	20.38	8.7	38.4
Professional specialty and technical	26.91	4.2	38.2	27.74	2.6	38.4	25.58	10.8	37.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.12	5.1	39.8	32.74	5.8	39.8	26.25	9.7	39.7
Sales	17.21	10.9	38.5	17.22	11.0	38.5	-	-	-
Administrative support	12.70	2.2	38.5	13.46	3.2	38.1	11.75	2.8	38.9
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	12.72	4.1	37.9	12.64	4.4	38.4	13.53	6.4	33.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.15	4.7	40.1	16.27	5.7	40.1	15.63	2.9	40.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.47	6.0	39.9	11.50	6.0	39.9	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	11.23	12.3	28.9	11.46	13.3	32.8	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.19	5.1	37.0	10.17	5.6	36.7	10.39	3.9	40.0
Service occupations ⁵	9.04	5.6	31.1	7.78	4.1	28.9	13.23	9.7	41.0
Full time	18.81	3.4	39.6	18.72	3.5	39.9	19.05	7.8	39.1
Part time	8.31	7.8	19.6	8.20	8.2	20.0	10.38	12.3	14.3
Union	13.91	7.4	38.8	13.91	7.4	38.8	-	-	-
Nonunion	18.34	3.6	37.0	18.09	4.0	36.5	18.94	7.7	38.3
Time	18.12	3.6	36.9	17.80	3.8	36.4	18.94	7.7	38.3
Incentive	17.63	16.7	46.3	17.63	16.7	46.3	-	-	-
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	20.25	4.9	39.8	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-	-	-	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	11.36	8.3	33.2	11.30	8.4	33.1	15.82	9.5	40.2
100-499 workers	15.79	7.3	36.9	15.78	7.4	36.8	16.03	5.8	39.1
500 workers or more	21.31	4.0	38.4	23.54	3.5	38.5	19.05	7.9	38.2

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, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² 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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁶ Classification of establishments into goods-producing and service-producing industries applies to private industry only.

⁷ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$18.10	3.5	\$17.79	3.8	\$18.94	7.7
All excluding sales	18.16	3.6	17.84	3.8	18.95	7.7
White collar	22.29	3.6	23.32	3.4	20.38	8.7
White collar excluding sales	22.81	3.6	24.34	3.0	20.39	8.7
Professional specialty and technical	26.91	4.2	27.74	2.6	25.58	10.8
Professional specialty	28.67	4.7	29.51	3.0	27.38	11.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.87	4.6	33.06	3.9	—	—
Civil engineers	25.71	7.4	—	—	—	—
Industrial engineers	29.67	16.1	29.67	16.1	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	39.95	5.6	39.99	6.6	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	31.13	4.3	31.13	4.3	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	30.93	4.8	30.93	4.8	—	—
Natural scientists	30.26	7.6	31.57	8.2	—	—
Chemists, except biochemists	28.67	12.2	28.75	12.2	—	—
Medical scientists	29.34	8.4	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.14	8.8	—	—	19.39	8.6
Registered nurses	—	—	—	—	19.13	2.9
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	21.07	2.2	—	—	21.31	1.2
Elementary school teachers	21.38	1.3	—	—	21.38	1.3
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.99	5.9	—	—	15.66	6.8
Social workers	14.99	5.9	—	—	15.66	6.8
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	23.23	8.4	23.23	8.4	—	—
Professional, n.e.c.	27.49	8.0	27.49	8.0	—	—
Technical	20.17	7.2	21.43	7.5	17.83	15.1
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.46	2.3	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	25.63	9.6	25.63	9.6	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	17.06	8.4	17.06	8.4	—	—
Computer programmers	28.47	8.0	28.33	10.7	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	12.82	13.4	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.12	5.1	32.74	5.8	26.25	9.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	38.55	6.0	40.83	7.3	31.55	5.7
Administrators and officials, public administration	28.22	11.9	—	—	28.22	11.9
Financial managers	33.28	4.5	—	—	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	50.01	7.4	50.01	7.4	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	42.26	11.4	42.84	12.2	—	—
Management related	22.65	4.0	23.41	4.9	20.44	2.6
Accountants and auditors	27.21	4.2	—	—	—	—
Other financial officers	19.01	6.9	18.56	8.0	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	21.05	4.8	21.43	8.3	—	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	23.91	10.8	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	21.95	13.5	23.08	14.5	—	—
Sales	17.21	10.9	17.22	11.0	—	—
Supervisors, sales	16.60	10.6	—	—	—	—
Advertising and related sales	38.80	15.2	38.80	15.2	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	14.39	21.5	14.39	21.5	—	—
Cashiers	7.49	4.2	7.27	3.3	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.70	2.2	13.46	3.2	11.75	2.8
Secretaries	14.28	3.6	14.64	4.3	13.42	4.0
Order clerks	15.02	18.9	15.02	18.9	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.64	4.9	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.59	5.5	12.53	5.7	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.88	8.1	9.88	8.1	—	—
General office clerks	11.85	3.3	12.92	6.6	11.35	3.1
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.09	7.0	13.12	7.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar	\$12.72	4.1	\$12.64	4.4	\$13.53	6.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.15	4.7	16.27	5.7	15.63	2.9
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	16.67	4.3	16.92	4.5	—	—
Supervisors, production	23.78	5.7	23.78	5.7	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.28	4.3	9.28	4.3	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.47	6.0	11.50	6.0	—	—
Packaging and filling machine operators	11.74	5.2	11.74	5.2	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	13.93	13.1	13.93	13.1	—	—
Assemblers	10.22	7.7	10.22	7.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.23	12.3	11.46	13.3	—	—
Truck drivers	13.68	20.2	13.68	20.2	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.19	5.1	10.17	5.6	10.39	3.9
Stock handlers and baggers	9.34	5.4	9.40	5.8	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.72	6.0	11.72	6.0	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.51	6.6	8.43	6.5	—	—
Service	9.04	5.6	7.78	4.1	13.23	9.7
Protective service	11.86	12.6	8.49	7.1	16.38	10.3
Supervisors, police and detectives	24.36	5.4	—	—	24.36	5.4
Firefighting	18.32	23.9	—	—	18.32	23.9
Police and detectives, public service	17.70	9.1	—	—	17.70	9.1
Guards and police, except public service	8.90	8.2	8.49	7.1	—	—
Food service	7.52	5.3	7.61	6.3	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.58	20.1	5.58	20.1	—	—
Other food service	8.02	6.4	8.30	7.6	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.80	4.9	—	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.80	11.0	8.25	15.0	—	—
Health service	8.87	3.1	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.90	3.2	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.22	4.4	7.16	4.2	8.62	3.4
Janitors and cleaners	7.23	4.7	7.16	4.6	8.62	3.4
Personal service	11.54	15.1	—	—	11.99	12.2

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.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around

a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$18.81	3.4	\$18.72	3.5	\$19.05	7.8
All excluding sales	18.83	3.4	18.73	3.5	19.06	7.8
White collar	22.54	3.6	23.71	3.5	20.42	8.7
White collar excluding sales	22.91	3.6	24.49	3.0	20.44	8.8
Professional specialty and technical	26.97	4.2	27.82	2.6	25.63	10.8
Professional specialty	28.77	4.7	29.64	2.9	27.45	11.6
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.87	4.6	33.06	3.9	—	—
Civil engineers	25.71	7.4	—	—	—	—
Industrial engineers	29.67	16.1	29.67	16.1	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	39.95	5.6	39.99	6.6	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	31.13	4.3	31.13	4.3	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	30.93	4.8	30.93	4.8	—	—
Natural scientists	29.48	6.8	30.61	7.4	—	—
Chemists, except biochemists	28.67	12.2	28.75	12.2	—	—
Medical scientists	29.34	8.4	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.12	10.4	—	—	19.40	9.7
Registered nurses	21.15	6.5	—	—	19.09	3.5
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	21.10	2.2	—	—	21.34	1.2
Elementary school teachers	21.38	1.3	—	—	21.38	1.3
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.99	5.9	—	—	15.66	6.8
Social workers	14.99	5.9	—	—	15.66	6.8
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	23.79	6.8	23.79	6.8	—	—
Professional, n.e.c.	27.49	8.0	27.49	8.0	—	—
Technical	20.19	7.2	21.46	7.5	17.83	15.1
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.46	2.3	—	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	25.63	9.6	25.63	9.6	—	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	17.06	8.4	17.06	8.4	—	—
Computer programmers	28.47	8.0	28.33	10.7	—	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	12.82	13.4	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.22	5.1	32.89	5.8	26.25	9.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	38.55	6.0	40.83	7.3	31.55	5.7
Administrators and officials, public administration	28.22	11.9	—	—	28.22	11.9
Financial managers	33.28	4.5	—	—	—	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	50.01	7.4	50.01	7.4	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	42.26	11.4	42.84	12.2	—	—
Management related	22.72	4.0	23.51	5.0	20.44	2.6
Accountants and auditors	27.21	4.2	—	—	—	—
Other financial officers	19.00	7.8	18.48	9.2	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	21.05	4.8	21.43	8.3	—	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	23.91	10.8	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	21.95	13.5	23.08	14.5	—	—
Sales	18.47	11.6	18.50	11.7	—	—
Supervisors, sales	16.60	10.6	—	—	—	—
Advertising and related sales	38.80	15.2	38.80	15.2	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	15.11	21.9	15.11	21.9	—	—
Cashiers	7.89	8.0	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.77	2.3	13.60	3.3	11.76	2.8
Secretaries	14.33	3.6	14.71	4.3	13.42	4.0
Order clerks	16.07	17.4	16.07	17.4	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.95	4.5	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.59	5.5	12.53	5.7	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.88	8.1	9.88	8.1	—	—
General office clerks	11.90	3.3	13.13	6.5	11.35	3.1
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.33	7.1	13.38	7.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar	\$12.98	4.1	\$12.88	4.4	\$13.99	5.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.15	4.7	16.27	5.7	15.63	2.9
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	16.67	4.3	16.92	4.5	—	—
Supervisors, production	23.78	5.7	23.78	5.7	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.28	4.3	9.28	4.3	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.47	6.0	11.50	6.0	—	—
Packaging and filling machine operators	11.74	5.2	11.74	5.2	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	13.93	13.1	13.93	13.1	—	—
Assemblers	10.22	7.7	10.22	7.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.29	11.3	13.30	11.4	—	—
Truck drivers	13.68	20.2	13.68	20.2	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.29	5.4	10.28	6.0	10.39	3.9
Stock handlers and baggers	9.92	5.5	10.07	5.9	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.83	7.3	11.83	7.3	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.51	6.6	8.43	6.5	—	—
Service	9.89	6.1	8.29	5.0	13.27	9.8
Protective service	12.29	12.2	—	—	16.38	10.3
Supervisors, police and detectives	24.36	5.4	—	—	24.36	5.4
Firefighting	18.32	23.9	—	—	18.32	23.9
Police and detectives, public service	17.70	9.1	—	—	17.70	9.1
Guards and police, except public service	8.91	8.8	—	—	—	—
Food service	8.15	9.4	8.58	12.2	—	—
Other food service	8.65	9.0	9.45	10.9	—	—
Health service	8.88	3.2	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.74	5.3	7.67	5.5	8.62	3.4
Janitors and cleaners	7.76	5.6	7.69	5.8	8.62	3.4
Personal service	12.21	19.1	—	—	—	—

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

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

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

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings¹, part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$8.31	7.8	\$8.20	8.2	\$10.38	12.3
All excluding sales	8.41	8.7	8.29	9.1	10.38	12.3
White collar	12.63	15.5	12.55	17.1	—	—
White collar excluding sales	16.57	19.1	17.17	21.8	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	22.79	24.2	23.73	27.1	—	—
Professional specialty	23.18	25.0	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	7.38	3.9	7.37	3.9	—	—
Cashiers	7.05	1.1	7.04	1.1	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	9.22	6.4	8.94	7.5	—	—
Blue collar	7.58	7.9	7.42	9.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.85	11.4	8.85	11.4	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	6.81	1.8	6.81	1.8	—	—
Service	6.89	5.1	6.89	5.1	—	—
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	6.47	7.8	6.47	7.8	—	—
Other food service	6.69	.9	6.69	.9	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal service	9.46	9.7	—	—	—	—

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

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

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

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$746	3.3	39.6	\$746	3.5	39.9	\$745	7.8	39.1
All excluding sales	742	3.4	39.4	741	3.5	39.6	745	7.8	39.1
White collar	889	3.5	39.4	946	3.2	39.9	790	8.8	38.7
White collar excluding sales	896	3.6	39.1	964	3.0	39.4	790	8.8	38.7
Professional specialty and technical	1,046	4.3	38.8	1,090	2.4	39.2	977	11.0	38.1
Professional specialty	1,111	4.8	38.6	1,163	2.8	39.2	1,036	11.9	37.7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,270	4.5	39.9	1,319	3.9	39.9	-	-	-
Civil engineers	1,025	7.3	39.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial engineers	1,161	14.6	39.1	1,161	14.6	39.1	-	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	1,594	5.9	39.9	1,603	6.8	40.1	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	1,210	4.3	38.9	1,210	4.3	38.9	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	1,195	4.6	38.6	1,195	4.6	38.6	-	-	-
Natural scientists	1,153	6.4	39.1	1,189	7.2	38.8	-	-	-
Chemists, except biochemists	1,130	12.5	39.4	1,133	12.5	39.4	-	-	-
Medical scientists	1,155	7.5	39.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	765	10.4	40.0	-	-	-	776	9.7	40.0
Registered nurses	846	6.5	40.0	-	-	-	764	3.5	40.0
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	760	2.1	36.0	-	-	-	762	1.2	35.7
Elementary school teachers	757	1.3	35.4	-	-	-	757	1.3	35.4
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	576	5.6	38.4	-	-	-	594	6.7	37.9
Social workers	576	5.6	38.4	-	-	-	594	6.7	37.9
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	955	8.5	40.2	955	8.5	40.2	-	-	-
Professional, n.e.c.	1,062	7.7	38.6	1,062	7.7	38.6	-	-	-
Technical	794	6.8	39.3	837	6.8	39.0	712	15.1	39.9
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	698	2.3	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	1,025	9.6	40.0	1,025	9.6	40.0	-	-	-
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	682	8.4	40.0	682	8.4	40.0	-	-	-
Computer programmers	1,076	7.2	37.8	1,051	9.5	37.1	-	-	-
Technical and related, n.e.c. ..	511	13.0	39.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,252	5.1	40.1	1,323	5.6	40.2	1,043	9.8	39.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,548	5.8	40.2	1,646	7.0	40.3	1,252	6.0	39.7
Administrators and officials, public administration	1,125	11.7	39.9	-	-	-	1,125	11.7	39.9
Financial managers	1,330	4.5	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	1,993	7.3	39.8	1,993	7.3	39.8	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	1,705	10.9	40.3	1,734	11.6	40.5	-	-	-
Management related	910	4.0	40.1	944	5.0	40.2	813	2.7	39.8
Accountants and auditors	1,091	4.2	40.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial officers	760	7.8	40.0	739	9.2	40.0	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Executive, administrative, and managerial —Continued									
Management related —Continued									
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	\$847	4.9	40.3	\$867	8.4	40.4	—	—	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	954	10.9	39.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	876	13.6	39.9	920	14.6	39.9	—	—	—
Sales	807	10.3	43.7	809	10.4	43.7	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	665	10.5	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advertising and related sales	1,480	13.0	38.2	1,480	13.0	38.2	—	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	611	22.5	40.5	611	22.5	40.5	—	—	—
Cashiers	316	8.0	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	501	2.3	39.2	533	3.2	39.2	\$461	3.0	39.2
Secretaries	565	3.2	39.4	579	3.7	39.4	531	4.2	39.6
Order clerks	643	17.4	40.0	643	17.4	40.0	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	517	4.6	39.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	503	5.5	40.0	501	5.7	40.0	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	395	8.1	40.0	395	8.1	40.0	—	—	—
General office clerks	463	2.8	38.9	484	5.6	36.8	453	3.1	39.9
Administrative support, n.e.c.	533	7.1	40.0	535	7.3	40.0	—	—	—
Blue collar	518	4.1	39.9	514	4.4	39.9	560	5.8	40.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	648	4.8	40.1	653	5.7	40.1	625	2.9	40.0
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	667	4.3	40.0	677	4.5	40.0	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	974	6.0	41.0	974	6.0	41.0	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	371	4.3	40.0	371	4.3	40.0	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	458	6.0	39.9	460	6.0	39.9	—	—	—
Packaging and filling machine operators	470	5.2	40.0	470	5.2	40.0	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	557	13.1	40.0	557	13.1	40.0	—	—	—
Assemblers	409	7.7	40.0	409	7.7	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	531	11.3	40.0	532	11.4	40.0	—	—	—
Truck drivers	546	20.2	39.9	546	20.2	39.9	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	406	4.8	39.5	405	5.3	39.4	416	3.9	40.0
Stock handlers and baggers ...	397	5.5	40.0	403	5.8	40.0	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	473	7.3	40.0	473	7.3	40.0	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	340	6.6	40.0	337	6.5	40.0	—	—	—
Service	397	6.4	40.2	328	5.3	39.6	550	10.2	41.4
Protective service	509	13.0	41.4	—	—	—	705	10.7	43.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Service —Continued									
Protective service—Continued									
Supervisors, police and detectives	\$1,011	6.1	41.5	—	—	—	\$1,011	6.1	41.5
Firefighting	899	18.6	49.1	—	—	—	899	18.6	49.1
Police and detectives, public service	741	9.1	41.9	—	—	—	741	9.1	41.9
Guards and police, except public service	356	8.8	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	325	11.2	39.9	\$347	15.1	40.5	—	—	—
Other food service	353	10.3	40.8	397	12.6	42.1	—	—	—
Health service	341	4.4	38.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	305	4.7	39.3	302	4.8	39.3	339	3.1	39.4
Janitors and cleaners	305	5.0	39.3	302	5.1	39.3	339	3.1	39.4
Personal service	455	14.3	37.3	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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.

⁵ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

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

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$38,187	3.3	2,030	\$38,771	3.5	2,072	\$36,843	7.8	1,934
All excluding sales	37,994	3.4	2,018	38,527	3.5	2,057	36,851	7.8	1,934
White collar	45,235	3.5	2,007	49,150	3.2	2,073	38,779	8.8	1,899
White collar excluding sales	45,502	3.6	1,986	50,111	3.0	2,046	38,793	8.8	1,898
Professional specialty and technical	52,603	4.3	1,950	56,642	2.4	2,036	46,872	11.0	1,829
Professional specialty	55,432	4.8	1,927	60,421	2.8	2,038	48,837	11.9	1,779
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	66,050	4.5	2,072	68,603	3.9	2,075	-	-	-
Civil engineers	53,277	7.3	2,072	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial engineers	60,354	14.6	2,034	60,354	14.6	2,034	-	-	-
Engineers, n.e.c.	82,874	5.9	2,074	83,366	6.8	2,085	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	62,895	4.3	2,020	62,895	4.3	2,020	-	-	-
Computer systems analysts and scientists	62,143	4.6	2,009	62,143	4.6	2,009	-	-	-
Natural scientists	59,945	6.4	2,033	61,805	7.2	2,019	-	-	-
Chemists, except biochemists	58,750	12.5	2,049	58,913	12.5	2,049	-	-	-
Medical scientists	60,071	7.5	2,047	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	39,776	10.4	2,080	-	-	-	40,356	9.7	2,080
Registered nurses	43,995	6.5	2,080	-	-	-	39,712	3.5	2,080
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	33,088	2.1	1,568	-	-	-	32,764	1.2	1,535
Elementary school teachers	32,521	1.3	1,521	-	-	-	32,521	1.3	1,521
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	29,955	5.6	1,999	-	-	-	30,890	6.7	1,972
Social workers	29,955	5.6	1,999	-	-	-	30,890	6.7	1,972
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	49,683	8.5	2,088	49,683	8.5	2,088	-	-	-
Professional, n.e.c.	55,208	7.7	2,008	55,208	7.7	2,008	-	-	-
Technical	41,285	6.8	2,045	43,515	6.8	2,028	37,035	15.1	2,077
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	36,318	2.3	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	53,302	9.6	2,080	53,302	9.6	2,080	-	-	-
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	35,479	8.4	2,080	35,479	8.4	2,080	-	-	-
Computer programmers	55,953	7.2	1,965	54,670	9.5	1,929	-	-	-
Technical and related, n.e.c. ..	26,561	13.0	2,072	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	65,105	5.1	2,086	68,800	5.6	2,092	54,252	9.8	2,067
Executives, administrators, and managers	80,479	5.8	2,087	85,547	7.0	2,095	65,122	6.0	2,064
Administrators and officials, public administration	58,488	11.7	2,073	-	-	-	58,488	11.7	2,073
Financial managers	69,185	4.5	2,079	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	103,631	7.3	2,072	103,631	7.3	2,072	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	88,664	10.9	2,098	90,156	11.6	2,104	-	-	-
Management related	47,327	4.0	2,083	49,103	5.0	2,089	42,295	2.7	2,069
Accountants and auditors	56,714	4.2	2,085	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial officers	39,514	7.8	2,080	38,436	9.2	2,080	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
White collar —Continued									
Executive, administrative, and managerial —Continued									
Management related —Continued									
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	\$44,065	4.9	2,093	\$45,070	8.4	2,103	—	—	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	49,611	10.9	2,075	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	45,540	13.6	2,074	47,846	14.6	2,073	—	—	—
Sales	41,939	10.3	2,271	42,043	10.4	2,273	—	—	—
Supervisors, sales	34,569	10.5	2,082	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advertising and related sales	76,979	13.0	1,984	76,979	13.0	1,984	—	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	31,796	22.5	2,104	31,796	22.5	2,104	—	—	—
Cashiers	16,415	8.0	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	25,602	2.3	2,004	27,716	3.2	2,038	\$23,116	3.0	1,965
Secretaries	29,374	3.2	2,050	30,097	3.7	2,046	27,629	4.2	2,059
Order clerks	33,435	17.4	2,080	33,435	17.4	2,080	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	26,871	4.6	2,075	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	26,127	5.5	2,076	26,008	5.7	2,076	—	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	20,544	8.1	2,080	20,544	8.1	2,080	—	—	—
General office clerks	24,089	2.8	2,024	25,156	5.6	1,915	23,569	3.1	2,077
Administrative support, n.e.c.	27,715	7.1	2,079	27,815	7.3	2,079	—	—	—
Blue collar	26,924	4.1	2,075	26,708	4.4	2,074	29,109	5.8	2,080
Precision production, craft, and repair	33,674	4.8	2,085	33,935	5.7	2,086	32,503	2.9	2,080
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	34,670	4.3	2,080	35,203	4.5	2,080	—	—	—
Supervisors, production	50,663	6.0	2,130	50,663	6.0	2,130	—	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	19,300	4.3	2,080	19,300	4.3	2,080	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	23,823	6.0	2,077	23,896	6.0	2,077	—	—	—
Packaging and filling machine operators	24,420	5.2	2,080	24,420	5.2	2,080	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	28,981	13.1	2,080	28,981	13.1	2,080	—	—	—
Assemblers	21,252	7.7	2,080	21,252	7.7	2,080	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	27,614	11.3	2,078	27,639	11.4	2,078	—	—	—
Truck drivers	28,396	20.2	2,076	28,396	20.2	2,076	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	21,122	4.8	2,052	21,068	5.3	2,049	21,608	3.9	2,080
Stock handlers and baggers ...	20,627	5.5	2,080	20,937	5.8	2,080	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	24,597	7.3	2,080	24,597	7.3	2,080	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	17,695	6.6	2,080	17,533	6.5	2,080	—	—	—
Service	20,467	6.4	2,070	17,054	5.3	2,058	27,803	10.2	2,095
Protective service	26,443	13.0	2,152	—	—	—	36,647	10.7	2,237

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Service —Continued									
Protective service—Continued									
Supervisors, police and detectives	\$52,548	6.1	2,157	—	—	—	\$52,548	6.1	2,157
Firefighting	46,758	18.6	2,552	—	—	—	46,758	18.6	2,552
Police and detectives, public service	38,527	9.1	2,177	—	—	—	38,527	9.1	2,177
Guards and police, except public service	18,509	8.8	2,078	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	16,435	11.2	2,017	\$18,070	15.1	2,106	—	—	—
Other food service	17,758	10.3	2,052	20,663	12.6	2,187	—	—	—
Health service	17,754	4.4	1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	15,690	4.7	2,027	15,673	4.8	2,043	15,878	3.1	1,842
Janitors and cleaners	15,736	5.0	2,027	15,723	5.1	2,044	15,878	3.1	1,842
Personal service	23,682	14.3	1,940	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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.

⁵ Mean annual hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a year, exclusive of overtime.

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

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$18.10	3.5	\$17.79	3.8	\$18.94	7.7
All excluding sales	18.16	3.6	17.84	3.8	18.95	7.7
White collar	22.29	3.6	23.32	3.4	20.38	8.7
2	8.73	4.6	8.39	5.2	—	—
3	10.75	1.9	10.74	4.0	10.75	2.1
4	12.09	3.1	12.25	4.4	11.80	3.2
5	15.63	3.6	15.66	3.8	15.19	10.6
6	16.15	3.9	15.37	5.5	17.16	6.2
7	20.53	2.8	20.69	3.7	20.21	4.4
8	23.34	6.4	24.54	7.8	19.80	3.3
9	24.67	2.9	27.50	3.9	22.07	3.4
10	31.94	4.4	31.96	4.4	—	—
11	31.93	3.6	33.46	4.1	29.47	6.1
12	40.78	13.6	38.88	3.7	44.11	33.7
13	41.36	3.4	41.22	3.4	—	—
14	60.26	7.8	60.26	7.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	22.33	17.2	22.33	17.2	—	—
White collar excluding sales	22.81	3.6	24.34	3.0	20.39	8.7
2	9.66	4.4	9.59	7.4	—	—
3	10.88	1.8	11.25	3.7	10.75	2.1
4	12.17	2.9	12.45	4.4	11.80	3.3
5	15.51	5.0	15.53	5.3	15.15	11.3
6	16.25	4.0	15.51	5.8	17.15	6.2
7	20.53	3.0	20.70	3.9	20.21	4.4
8	22.13	3.3	23.08	3.3	19.80	3.3
9	24.67	2.9	27.50	3.9	22.07	3.4
10	31.48	5.0	31.51	5.1	—	—
11	31.55	3.8	33.01	4.6	29.47	6.1
12	40.78	13.5	38.86	2.7	44.11	33.7
13	41.36	3.4	41.22	3.4	—	—
14	60.26	7.8	60.26	7.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	22.33	17.2	22.33	17.2	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	26.91	4.2	27.74	2.6	25.58	10.8
Professional specialty	28.67	4.7	29.51	3.0	27.38	11.6
5	18.49	9.6	19.44	9.4	—	—
6	17.69	5.7	15.93	11.0	19.66	2.7
7	22.75	4.4	23.81	5.9	20.79	6.4
8	23.21	3.9	24.43	4.6	20.67	4.6
9	23.58	3.1	27.34	5.1	21.24	1.4
10	29.97	3.6	30.00	3.6	—	—
11	31.56	4.1	33.63	3.5	—	—
12	40.66	18.6	37.21	3.5	—	—
13	41.20	3.5	41.05	3.5	—	—
14	52.02	1.6	52.02	1.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	22.51	17.2	22.51	17.2	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.87	4.6	33.06	3.9	—	—
11	33.67	4.7	32.40	4.1	—	—
13	45.34	3.7	45.34	3.7	—	—
Civil engineers	25.71	7.4	—	—	—	—
Industrial engineers	29.67	16.1	29.67	16.1	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	39.95	5.6	39.99	6.6	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	31.13	4.3	31.13	4.3	—	—
11	34.23	4.2	34.23	4.2	—	—
12	33.32	4.4	33.32	4.4	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	30.93	4.8	30.93	4.8	—	—
Natural scientists	30.26	7.6	31.57	8.2	—	—
Chemists, except biochemists	28.67	12.2	28.75	12.2	—	—
Medical scientists	29.34	8.4	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.14	8.8	—	—	19.39	8.6
6	14.70	14.5	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	—	—	—	—	19.13	2.9
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	21.07	2.2	—	—	21.31	1.2
8	23.61	6.8	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued						
Professional specialty –Continued						
Teachers, except college and university –Continued						
Elementary school teachers	\$21.38	1.3	–	–	\$21.38	1.3
Librarians, archivists, and curators	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social scientists and urban planners	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.99	5.9	–	–	15.66	6.8
Social workers	14.99	5.9	–	–	15.66	6.8
Lawyers and judges	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	23.23	8.4	\$23.23	8.4	–	–
7	21.19	13.0	21.19	13.0	–	–
Not able to be leveled	22.51	17.2	22.51	17.2	–	–
Professional, n.e.c.	27.49	8.0	27.49	8.0	–	–
Technical	20.17	7.2	21.43	7.5	17.83	15.1
5	14.95	4.8	14.99	4.9	–	–
6	17.02	4.7	–	–	–	–
7	17.87	3.8	18.71	4.4	–	–
8	21.09	6.8	22.68	4.6	–	–
9	25.93	6.8	27.14	8.3	–	–
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.46	2.3	–	–	–	–
Electrical and electronic technicians	25.63	9.6	25.63	9.6	–	–
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	17.06	8.4	17.06	8.4	–	–
Computer programmers	28.47	8.0	28.33	10.7	–	–
Technical and related, n.e.c.	12.82	13.4	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.12	5.1	32.74	5.8	26.25	9.7
7	19.05	4.6	17.84	5.2	–	–
8	20.89	6.1	21.08	7.1	19.77	2.4
9	28.09	7.7	28.33	9.6	27.29	10.1
10	35.07	12.5	35.07	12.5	–	–
11	30.87	7.5	31.29	10.6	30.35	10.8
12	41.09	8.2	41.14	8.5	–	–
14	78.94	12.8	–	–	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	38.55	6.0	40.83	7.3	31.55	5.7
8	23.11	10.8	–	–	–	–
9	30.04	9.8	30.81	13.2	28.27	9.7
11	32.39	7.1	32.12	13.0	32.65	5.8
12	45.62	3.4	45.95	3.6	–	–
14	78.94	12.8	–	–	–	–
Administrators and officials, public administration	28.22	11.9	–	–	28.22	11.9
Financial managers	33.28	4.5	–	–	–	–
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	50.01	7.4	50.01	7.4	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	42.26	11.4	42.84	12.2	–	–
Management related	22.65	4.0	23.41	4.9	20.44	2.6
7	19.14	4.8	17.95	5.8	–	–
8	19.94	6.8	19.94	8.2	–	–
9	23.97	7.4	24.38	7.6	–	–
11	26.82	13.3	29.83	11.3	–	–
Accountants and auditors	27.21	4.2	–	–	–	–
Other financial officers	19.01	6.9	18.56	8.0	–	–
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	21.05	4.8	21.43	8.3	–	–
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	23.91	10.8	–	–	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	21.95	13.5	23.08	14.5	–	–
Sales	17.21	10.9	17.22	11.0	–	–
2	7.31	2.7	7.30	2.7	–	–
4	11.67	12.2	11.65	12.5	–	–
8	31.81	34.0	31.81	34.0	–	–
Supervisors, sales	16.60	10.6	–	–	–	–
Advertising and related sales	38.80	15.2	38.80	15.2	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Sales –Continued						
Sales workers, other commodities	\$14.39	21.5	\$14.39	21.5	–	–
4	9.56	6.6	9.56	6.6	–	–
Cashiers	7.49	4.2	7.27	3.3	–	–
2	7.31	2.7	7.30	2.7	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical						
2	12.70	2.2	13.46	3.2	\$11.75	2.8
3	9.59	7.4	9.59	7.4	–	–
4	10.87	1.8	11.24	3.8	10.74	2.1
5	12.02	3.0	12.24	4.8	11.74	3.4
6	14.59	5.2	14.62	5.4	14.05	3.3
7	14.32	3.3	14.44	5.9	14.18	2.7
8	18.84	6.8	18.01	6.8	–	–
Secretaries	14.28	3.6	14.64	4.3	13.42	4.0
4	12.84	3.3	13.01	5.3	–	–
5	15.53	7.3	15.67	8.1	–	–
Order clerks	15.02	18.9	15.02	18.9	–	–
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.64	4.9	–	–	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.59	5.5	12.53	5.7	–	–
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.88	8.1	9.88	8.1	–	–
General office clerks	11.85	3.3	12.92	6.6	11.35	3.1
3	10.67	1.6	10.69	4.9	10.66	1.4
4	12.07	4.8	–	–	11.49	3.6
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.09	7.0	13.12	7.2	–	–
Blue collar						
1	12.72	4.1	12.64	4.4	13.53	6.4
2	8.23	3.7	8.22	3.7	–	–
3	10.68	2.7	10.75	2.9	10.07	4.5
4	11.66	7.2	11.98	7.5	–	–
5	11.94	6.9	11.94	7.0	11.71	2.6
6	14.23	6.7	14.24	6.8	13.92	1.8
7	16.49	4.6	16.55	4.7	–	–
8	17.47	3.1	18.30	2.4	15.77	3.1
9	23.63	4.7	23.68	4.7	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair						
4	16.15	4.7	16.27	5.7	15.63	2.9
5	11.34	6.4	11.32	6.6	–	–
6	13.39	9.8	13.38	10.1	–	–
7	17.32	5.7	–	–	–	–
8	17.51	3.1	18.37	2.4	15.77	3.1
9	23.97	3.8	24.02	3.8	–	–
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	16.67	4.3	16.92	4.5	–	–
Supervisors, production	23.78	5.7	23.78	5.7	–	–
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.28	4.3	9.28	4.3	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors						
1	11.47	6.0	11.50	6.0	–	–
2	8.69	5.1	8.69	5.1	–	–
3	11.32	3.5	11.32	3.5	–	–
4	12.41	5.8	13.01	4.2	–	–
5	11.15	9.9	11.15	9.9	–	–
6	14.90	10.7	14.90	10.7	–	–
Packaging and filling machine operators	11.74	5.2	11.74	5.2	–	–
2	10.59	4.5	10.59	4.5	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	13.93	13.1	13.93	13.1	–	–
Assemblers	10.22	7.7	10.22	7.7	–	–
Transportation and material moving						
3	11.23	12.3	11.46	13.3	–	–
4	13.76	20.5	–	–	–	–
Truck drivers	13.68	20.2	13.68	20.2	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
1	10.19	5.1	10.17	5.6	10.39	3.9
2	8.29	3.5	8.27	3.5	–	–
3	10.19	3.0	10.18	3.9	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar –Continued						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers						
–Continued						
3	\$10.08	3.1	\$10.08	3.1	–	–
Stock handlers and baggers	9.34	5.4	9.40	5.8	–	–
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.72	6.0	11.72	6.0	–	–
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.51	6.6	8.43	6.5	–	–
Service	9.04	5.6	7.78	4.1	\$13.23	9.7
1	6.85	2.4	6.82	2.5	–	–
2	7.50	5.3	7.50	5.4	–	–
3	8.06	1.9	8.04	2.2	8.14	3.2
4	8.87	11.8	7.17	12.1	–	–
5	12.27	7.7	–	–	11.57	1.3
6	15.76	3.7	–	–	14.71	2.5
7	12.89	7.3	–	–	12.72	8.3
Protective service	11.86	12.6	8.49	7.1	16.38	10.3
5	11.49	.8	–	–	11.49	.8
6	15.56	4.9	–	–	14.73	2.4
7	13.40	8.1	–	–	–	–
Supervisors, police and detectives	24.36	5.4	–	–	24.36	5.4
Firefighting	18.32	23.9	–	–	18.32	23.9
Police and detectives, public service	17.70	9.1	–	–	17.70	9.1
Guards and police, except public service	8.90	8.2	8.49	7.1	–	–
Food service	7.52	5.3	7.61	6.3	–	–
1	6.75	1.8	6.72	3.1	–	–
2	6.34	12.8	6.34	12.8	–	–
3	7.76	4.0	7.82	5.3	–	–
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.58	20.1	5.58	20.1	–	–
Other food service	8.02	6.4	8.30	7.6	–	–
1	6.77	1.9	6.75	3.4	–	–
3	7.90	3.2	8.03	4.2	–	–
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.80	4.9	–	–	–	–
3	7.80	4.9	–	–	–	–
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.80	11.0	8.25	15.0	–	–
1	6.78	2.3	–	–	–	–
Health service	8.87	3.1	–	–	–	–
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.90	3.2	–	–	–	–
Cleaning and building service	7.22	4.4	7.16	4.2	8.62	3.4
1	6.87	3.0	6.83	2.9	–	–
Janitors and cleaners	7.23	4.7	7.16	4.6	8.62	3.4
1	6.88	3.1	6.85	3.1	–	–
Personal service	11.54	15.1	–	–	11.99	12.2

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D for more information.

³ All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

⁴ 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.

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

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

Table 4-2. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$18.81	3.4	\$18.72	3.5	\$19.05	7.8
All excluding sales	18.83	3.4	18.73	3.5	19.06	7.8
White collar	22.54	3.6	23.71	3.5	20.42	8.7
2	9.63	4.3	9.53	7.2	—	—
3	10.76	1.9	10.78	4.2	10.75	2.1
4	12.16	3.2	12.33	4.6	11.85	3.3
5	15.66	3.6	15.68	3.8	15.40	10.4
6	16.13	4.0	15.32	5.7	17.16	6.2
7	20.55	2.9	20.72	3.7	20.21	4.4
8	23.34	6.4	24.54	7.8	19.80	3.3
9	24.76	2.9	27.70	4.0	22.11	3.4
10	31.94	4.4	31.96	4.4	—	—
11	31.93	3.6	33.46	4.1	29.47	6.1
12	40.78	13.6	38.88	3.7	44.11	33.7
13	41.36	3.4	41.22	3.4	—	—
14	60.75	8.1	60.76	8.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	23.68	10.2	23.68	10.2	—	—
White collar excluding sales	22.91	3.6	24.49	3.0	20.44	8.8
2	9.91	4.6	10.03	8.5	—	—
3	10.88	1.8	11.26	3.8	10.75	2.1
4	12.24	2.9	12.53	4.4	11.84	3.3
5	15.55	5.0	15.56	5.3	15.37	11.2
6	16.24	4.1	15.46	5.9	17.15	6.2
7	20.55	3.0	20.73	4.0	20.21	4.4
8	22.13	3.3	23.08	3.3	19.80	3.3
9	24.76	2.9	27.70	4.0	22.11	3.4
10	31.48	5.1	31.51	5.1	—	—
11	31.55	3.8	33.01	4.6	29.47	6.1
12	40.78	13.5	38.86	2.7	44.11	33.7
13	41.36	3.4	41.22	3.4	—	—
14	60.75	8.1	60.76	8.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	23.68	10.2	23.68	10.2	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	26.97	4.2	27.82	2.6	25.63	10.8
Professional specialty	28.77	4.7	29.64	2.9	27.45	11.6
5	18.61	9.5	19.44	9.4	—	—
6	17.71	6.0	15.83	11.9	19.66	2.7
7	22.75	4.4	23.81	5.9	20.79	6.4
8	23.21	3.9	24.43	4.6	20.67	4.6
9	23.68	3.2	27.70	5.2	21.27	1.5
10	29.96	3.6	29.98	3.6	—	—
11	31.56	4.1	33.63	3.5	—	—
12	40.66	18.6	37.21	3.5	—	—
13	41.20	3.5	41.05	3.5	—	—
14	51.74	2.2	51.74	2.2	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.87	4.6	33.06	3.9	—	—
11	33.67	4.7	32.40	4.1	—	—
13	45.34	3.7	45.34	3.7	—	—
Civil engineers	25.71	7.4	—	—	—	—
Industrial engineers	29.67	16.1	29.67	16.1	—	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	39.95	5.6	39.99	6.6	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	31.13	4.3	31.13	4.3	—	—
11	34.23	4.2	34.23	4.2	—	—
12	33.32	4.4	33.32	4.4	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	30.93	4.8	30.93	4.8	—	—
Natural scientists	29.48	6.8	30.61	7.4	—	—
Chemists, except biochemists	28.67	12.2	28.75	12.2	—	—
Medical scientists	29.34	8.4	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.12	10.4	—	—	19.40	9.7
Registered nurses	21.15	6.5	—	—	19.09	3.5
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	21.10	2.2	—	—	21.34	1.2
8	23.61	6.8	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers	21.38	1.3	—	—	21.38	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Professional specialty and technical –Continued						
Professional specialty –Continued						
Librarians, archivists, and curators	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social scientists and urban planners	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social, recreation, and religious workers	\$14.99	5.9	–	–	\$15.66	6.8
Social workers	14.99	5.9	–	–	15.66	6.8
Lawyers and judges	–	–	–	–	–	–
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	23.79	6.8	\$23.79	6.8	–	–
7	21.19	13.0	21.19	13.0	–	–
Professional, n.e.c.	27.49	8.0	27.49	8.0	–	–
Technical	20.19	7.2	21.46	7.5	17.83	15.1
5	14.94	4.9	14.98	5.0	–	–
6	17.02	4.7	–	–	–	–
7	17.87	3.8	18.71	4.4	–	–
8	21.09	6.8	22.68	4.6	–	–
9	25.93	6.8	27.14	8.3	–	–
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.46	2.3	–	–	–	–
Electrical and electronic technicians	25.63	9.6	25.63	9.6	–	–
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	17.06	8.4	17.06	8.4	–	–
Computer programmers	28.47	8.0	28.33	10.7	–	–
Technical and related, n.e.c.	12.82	13.4	–	–	–	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.22	5.1	32.89	5.8	26.25	9.7
7	19.05	4.9	17.68	5.8	–	–
8	20.89	6.1	21.08	7.1	19.77	2.4
9	28.09	7.7	28.33	9.6	27.29	10.1
10	35.07	12.5	35.07	12.5	–	–
11	30.87	7.5	31.29	10.6	30.35	10.8
12	41.09	8.2	41.14	8.5	–	–
14	78.94	12.8	–	–	–	–
Executives, administrators, and managers	38.55	6.0	40.83	7.3	31.55	5.7
8	23.11	10.8	–	–	–	–
9	30.04	9.8	30.81	13.2	28.27	9.7
11	32.39	7.1	32.12	13.0	32.65	5.8
12	45.62	3.4	45.95	3.6	–	–
14	78.94	12.8	–	–	–	–
Administrators and officials, public administration	28.22	11.9	–	–	28.22	11.9
Financial managers	33.28	4.5	–	–	–	–
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	50.01	7.4	50.01	7.4	–	–
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	42.26	11.4	42.84	12.2	–	–
Management related	22.72	4.0	23.51	5.0	20.44	2.6
7	19.14	5.1	17.78	6.5	–	–
8	19.94	6.8	19.94	8.2	–	–
9	23.97	7.4	24.38	7.6	–	–
11	26.82	13.3	29.83	11.3	–	–
Accountants and auditors	27.21	4.2	–	–	–	–
Other financial officers	19.00	7.8	18.48	9.2	–	–
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	21.05	4.8	21.43	8.3	–	–
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	23.91	10.8	–	–	–	–
Management related, n.e.c.	21.95	13.5	23.08	14.5	–	–
Sales	18.47	11.6	18.50	11.7	–	–
4	11.77	12.1	11.75	12.3	–	–
8	31.81	34.0	31.81	34.0	–	–
Supervisors, sales	16.60	10.6	–	–	–	–
Advertising and related sales	38.80	15.2	38.80	15.2	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	15.11	21.9	15.11	21.9	–	–
Cashiers	7.89	8.0	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar —Continued						
Administrative support, including clerical	\$12.77	2.3	\$13.60	3.3	\$11.76	2.8
2	10.03	8.5	10.03	8.5	—	—
3	10.87	1.8	11.26	3.9	10.74	2.1
4	12.09	3.1	12.33	4.8	11.79	3.5
5	14.63	5.2	14.66	5.4	14.05	3.3
6	14.32	3.3	14.44	5.9	14.18	2.7
7	18.84	6.8	18.01	6.8	—	—
Secretaries	14.33	3.6	14.71	4.3	13.42	4.0
4	12.85	3.3	13.02	5.4	—	—
5	15.53	7.3	15.67	8.1	—	—
Order clerks	16.07	17.4	16.07	17.4	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	12.95	4.5	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.59	5.5	12.53	5.7	—	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	9.88	8.1	9.88	8.1	—	—
General office clerks	11.90	3.3	13.13	6.5	11.35	3.1
3	10.66	1.6	—	—	10.66	1.4
4	12.21	4.8	—	—	11.49	3.6
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.33	7.1	13.38	7.4	—	—
Blue collar	12.98	4.1	12.88	4.4	13.99	5.8
1	8.50	3.8	8.49	3.8	—	—
2	10.73	2.6	10.79	2.8	—	—
3	11.88	7.6	12.01	7.7	—	—
4	11.94	6.9	11.94	7.0	—	—
5	14.23	6.8	14.24	6.9	13.92	1.8
6	16.49	4.6	16.55	4.7	—	—
7	17.47	3.1	18.30	2.4	15.77	3.1
8	23.63	4.7	23.68	4.7	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.15	4.7	16.27	5.7	15.63	2.9
4	11.34	6.4	11.32	6.6	—	—
5	13.39	9.8	13.38	10.1	—	—
6	17.32	5.7	—	—	—	—
7	17.51	3.1	18.37	2.4	15.77	3.1
8	23.97	3.8	24.02	3.8	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	16.67	4.3	16.92	4.5	—	—
Supervisors, production	23.78	5.7	23.78	5.7	—	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	9.28	4.3	9.28	4.3	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.47	6.0	11.50	6.0	—	—
1	8.69	5.1	8.69	5.1	—	—
2	11.32	3.5	11.32	3.5	—	—
3	12.41	5.8	13.01	4.2	—	—
4	11.15	9.9	11.15	9.9	—	—
5	14.90	10.7	14.90	10.7	—	—
Packaging and filling machine operators	11.74	5.2	11.74	5.2	—	—
2	10.59	4.5	10.59	4.5	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	13.93	13.1	13.93	13.1	—	—
Assemblers	10.22	7.7	10.22	7.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.29	11.3	13.30	11.4	—	—
Truck drivers	13.68	20.2	13.68	20.2	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.29	5.4	10.28	6.0	10.39	3.9
1	8.29	3.5	8.26	3.5	—	—
2	10.28	2.8	10.30	3.5	—	—
3	10.08	3.3	10.08	3.3	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	9.92	5.5	10.07	5.9	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	11.83	7.3	11.83	7.3	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.51	6.6	8.43	6.5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service	\$9.89	6.1	\$8.29	5.0	\$13.27	9.8
1	7.19	3.4	7.21	4.1	—	—
2	7.77	5.7	7.78	5.9	—	—
3	8.28	1.9	8.32	2.3	8.15	3.2
5	12.27	7.7	—	—	11.57	1.3
6	15.24	3.1	—	—	14.71	2.5
7	12.89	7.3	—	—	12.72	8.3
Protective service	12.29	12.2	—	—	16.38	10.3
5	11.49	.8	—	—	11.49	.8
6	14.73	2.4	—	—	14.73	2.4
7	13.40	8.1	—	—	—	—
Supervisors, police and detectives	24.36	5.4	—	—	24.36	5.4
Firefighting	18.32	23.9	—	—	18.32	23.9
Police and detectives, public service	17.70	9.1	—	—	17.70	9.1
Guards and police, except public service	8.91	8.8	—	—	—	—
Food service	8.15	9.4	8.58	12.2	—	—
3	8.04	3.5	—	—	—	—
Other food service	8.65	9.0	9.45	10.9	—	—
3	8.04	3.5	—	—	—	—
Health service	8.88	3.2	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.74	5.3	7.67	5.5	8.62	3.4
1	7.30	4.4	7.26	4.5	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.76	5.6	7.69	5.8	8.62	3.4
1	7.34	4.7	—	—	—	—
Personal service	12.21	19.1	—	—	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D 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 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.

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

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

Table 4-3. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$8.31	7.8	\$8.20	8.2	\$10.38	12.3
All excluding sales	8.41	8.7	8.29	9.1	10.38	12.3
White collar	12.63	15.5	12.55	17.1	-	-
2	7.31	2.5	7.30	2.6	-	-
4	9.53	8.1	-	-	-	-
White collar excluding sales	16.57	19.1	17.17	21.8	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	22.79	24.2	23.73	27.1	-	-
Professional specialty	23.18	25.0	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	7.38	3.9	7.37	3.9	-	-
2	7.02	1.2	7.01	1.2	-	-
Cashiers	7.05	1.1	7.04	1.1	-	-
2	7.02	1.2	7.01	1.2	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	9.22	6.4	8.94	7.5	-	-
Blue collar	7.58	7.9	7.42	9.2	-	-
1	7.07	7.4	7.07	7.4	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.85	11.4	8.85	11.4	-	-
1	8.31	12.0	8.31	12.0	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	6.81	1.8	6.81	1.8	-	-
Service	6.89	5.1	6.89	5.1	-	-
1	6.39	2.0	6.39	2.0	-	-
2	6.47	11.2	-	-	-	-
3	7.52	4.6	7.53	4.6	-	-
4	7.22	15.3	7.22	15.3	-	-
Protective service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food service	6.47	7.8	6.47	7.8	-	-
1	6.79	4.1	6.79	4.1	-	-
Other food service	6.69	.9	6.69	.9	-	-
1	6.79	4.1	6.79	4.1	-	-
Health service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service	9.46	9.7	-	-	-	-

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D 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 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.

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

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

Table 5-1. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$18.81	\$8.31	\$13.91	\$18.34	\$18.12	\$17.63
All excluding sales	18.83	8.41	13.91	18.41	18.16	—
White collar	22.54	12.63	—	22.28	22.47	17.71
White-collar excluding sales	22.91	16.57	—	22.81	22.81	—
Professional specialty and technical	26.97	22.79	—	26.88	26.91	—
Professional specialty	28.77	23.18	—	28.70	28.67	—
Technical	20.19	—	—	19.69	20.17	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.22	—	—	31.12	31.12	—
Sales	18.47	7.38	—	17.21	16.88	17.71
Administrative support, including clerical	12.77	9.22	—	12.66	12.70	—
Blue collar	12.98	7.58	12.39	12.80	12.65	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.15	—	15.38	16.20	16.06	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.47	—	11.87	11.28	11.47	—
Transportation and material moving	13.29	—	—	10.12	11.18	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.29	8.85	10.70	10.06	10.19	—
Service	9.89	6.89	—	8.99	9.04	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	3.4	7.8	7.4	3.6	3.6	16.7
All excluding sales	3.4	8.7	7.4	3.7	3.6	—
White collar	3.6	15.5	—	3.6	3.5	19.4
White-collar excluding sales	3.6	19.1	—	3.6	3.6	—
Professional specialty and technical	4.2	24.2	—	4.3	4.2	—
Professional specialty	4.7	25.0	—	4.7	4.7	—
Technical	7.2	—	—	7.4	7.2	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.1	—	—	5.1	5.1	—
Sales	11.6	3.9	—	10.9	12.7	19.4
Administrative support, including clerical	2.3	6.4	—	2.3	2.2	—
Blue collar	4.1	7.9	5.2	4.9	4.1	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.7	—	7.5	5.0	4.9	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.0	—	4.1	8.6	6.0	—
Transportation and material moving	11.3	—	—	11.0	12.7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.4	11.4	6.7	6.2	5.1	—
Service	6.1	5.1	—	5.5	5.6	—

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B 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 Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers									
	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ³				Service-producing industries ⁴				
		Total	Mining	Con-struction	Manu-factur-ing	Total	Transporta-tion and public util-ities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Serv-ices
	Mean									
All occupations	\$17.79	\$20.25	-	-	\$20.55	-	\$22.51	-	-	-
All excluding sales	17.84	19.90	-	-	20.18	-	21.31	-	-	-
White collar	23.32	28.89	-	-	28.89	-	26.15	-	-	-
White-collar excluding sales	24.34	28.53	-	-	28.53	-	24.69	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	27.74	29.98	-	-	29.98	-	23.92	-	-	-
Professional specialty	29.51	32.03	-	-	32.03	-	26.30	-	-	-
Technical	21.43	19.75	-	-	19.75	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.74	37.64	-	-	37.64	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	17.22	36.39	-	-	36.39	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	13.46	14.78	-	-	14.78	-	14.97	-	-	-
Blue collar	12.64	12.63	-	-	12.31	-	15.19	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.27	16.47	-	-	15.81	-	18.14	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.50	11.62	-	-	11.62	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	11.46	10.39	-	-	10.39	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.17	9.70	-	-	9.65	-	11.16	-	-	-
Service	7.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	3.8	4.9	-	-	4.9	-	15.5	-	-	-
All excluding sales	3.8	4.7	-	-	4.8	-	12.0	-	-	-
White collar	3.4	3.1	-	-	3.1	-	17.2	-	-	-
White-collar excluding sales	3.0	3.3	-	-	3.3	-	11.1	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	2.6	2.9	-	-	2.9	-	5.3	-	-	-
Professional specialty	3.0	2.6	-	-	2.6	-	10.7	-	-	-
Technical	7.5	9.7	-	-	9.7	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.8	5.8	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	11.0	5.9	-	-	5.9	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	3.2	6.9	-	-	6.9	-	12.6	-	-	-
Blue collar	4.4	5.6	-	-	5.8	-	18.1	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.7	7.7	-	-	9.4	-	13.1	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.0	6.1	-	-	6.1	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	13.3	5.7	-	-	5.7	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.6	5.6	-	-	7.4	-	14.2	-	-	-
Service	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁴ Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$17.79	\$11.30	\$19.27	\$15.78	\$23.54
All excluding sales	17.84	11.17	19.21	15.44	23.38
White collar	23.32	14.22	24.40	20.97	27.14
White-collar excluding sales	24.34	16.27	24.88	21.60	26.97
Professional specialty and technical	27.74	—	27.91	24.69	29.31
Professional specialty	29.51	—	29.80	26.77	31.17
Technical	21.43	—	21.43	16.56	23.27
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.74	24.15	33.30	32.08	34.16
Sales	17.22	12.04	20.13	18.70	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.46	11.97	13.68	13.29	14.15
Blue collar	12.64	12.93	12.56	12.27	13.12
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.27	17.30	15.89	15.77	16.10
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.50	—	11.55	11.18	12.37
Transportation and material moving	11.46	—	11.42	11.53	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.17	9.54	10.57	9.43	11.44
Service	7.78	7.42	8.07	7.75	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	3.8	8.4	4.4	7.4	3.5
All excluding sales	3.8	9.4	4.3	7.6	3.5
White collar	3.4	9.4	3.6	7.3	3.0
White-collar excluding sales	3.0	12.0	3.1	6.8	3.0
Professional specialty and technical	2.6	—	2.6	6.9	2.8
Professional specialty	3.0	—	3.0	8.2	3.0
Technical	7.5	—	7.5	4.0	8.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.8	22.8	5.9	11.6	6.9
Sales	11.0	11.1	15.8	15.4	—
Administrative support, including clerical	3.2	7.2	3.5	5.8	2.7
Blue collar	4.4	8.4	5.0	7.2	5.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.7	6.4	6.9	10.4	4.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.0	—	6.2	8.9	3.1
Transportation and material moving	13.3	—	16.9	17.7	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.6	3.1	8.9	7.2	14.3
Service	4.1	3.7	7.3	7.1	—

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.65	\$10.13	\$14.84	\$22.04	\$32.08
All excluding sales	7.80	10.19	14.84	22.28	32.08
White collar	10.19	12.81	19.15	27.76	38.31
White collar excluding sales	10.64	13.12	19.79	28.28	39.74
Professional specialty and technical	15.75	19.62	24.49	31.44	40.63
Professional specialty	18.21	20.71	25.40	32.08	43.25
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	20.28	24.44	30.93	38.58	45.60
Civil engineers	19.15	22.43	22.43	25.04	38.58
Industrial engineers	20.28	20.28	24.44	37.11	45.60
Engineers, n.e.c.	24.48	30.93	40.63	49.04	53.34
Mathematical and computer scientists	19.69	25.00	31.27	37.01	39.79
Computer systems analysts and scientists	19.66	25.00	31.27	37.01	39.79
Natural scientists	21.15	25.96	27.76	32.01	44.78
Chemists, except biochemists	16.40	23.08	27.76	32.01	44.78
Medical scientists	25.96	25.96	25.96	30.74	45.31
Health related	12.00	16.73	19.24	20.25	25.07
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	19.22	20.71	21.08	21.75	23.39
Elementary school teachers	19.50	20.71	21.08	21.75	23.33
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	11.09	11.72	14.85	17.19	19.62
Social workers	11.09	11.72	14.85	17.19	19.62
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	13.03	18.21	23.88	25.54	40.00
Professional, n.e.c.	19.84	23.88	24.49	25.54	41.38
Technical	11.27	15.47	18.13	24.86	32.58
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.47	15.75	17.98	17.98	18.81
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.55	22.28	25.00	32.58	32.58
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	11.54	12.31	16.86	20.89	22.58
Computer programmers	17.16	24.86	28.88	33.78	41.12
Technical and related, n.e.c.	9.77	9.77	9.99	16.73	20.14
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.83	20.54	28.00	35.20	48.32
Executives, administrators, and managers	19.55	28.89	35.20	44.70	54.73
Administrators and officials, public administration	19.11	19.55	26.60	35.71	41.80
Financial managers	28.89	29.81	35.20	35.20	35.20
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	42.67	42.67	47.29	50.20	76.44
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	17.24	29.58	34.18	53.67	60.10
Management related	15.38	17.74	20.54	25.55	31.79
Accountants and auditors	20.03	20.51	28.00	31.79	31.79
Other financial officers	15.30	15.30	19.09	21.06	21.83
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	15.31	20.54	20.54	24.69	24.99
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	16.31	17.80	26.98	30.65	30.65
Management related, n.e.c.	15.38	16.33	17.74	21.68	46.36
Sales	7.17	8.33	15.38	18.04	31.56
Supervisors, sales	11.45	11.87	19.04	19.04	19.04
Advertising and related sales	12.38	26.44	35.77	43.65	91.89
Sales workers, other commodities	8.00	8.73	9.21	12.25	29.72
Cashiers	6.25	6.92	7.17	8.02	8.33
Administrative support, including clerical	9.33	10.64	12.04	14.04	17.09
Secretaries	11.34	12.55	14.28	15.97	17.38
Order clerks	6.76	9.33	13.82	21.75	21.75
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.32	10.59	13.71	13.71	15.28
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.64	11.06	12.46	13.25	17.31
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.40	8.91	9.03	11.50	12.81
General office clerks	10.13	10.73	11.21	12.63	14.84
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.50	10.82	11.68	14.04	18.03
Blue collar	7.65	9.17	11.66	15.53	18.58
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.31	12.51	16.35	18.58	22.25
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.00	15.17	17.40	17.64	17.69

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-1. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar –Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair –Continued					
Supervisors, production	\$18.26	\$23.56	\$25.00	\$26.21	\$26.21
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	7.65	8.16	8.60	10.25	12.16
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Packaging and filling machine operators	7.51	8.75	11.46	13.27	15.54
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.52	10.75	11.46	13.48	13.48
Assemblers	9.86	10.25	12.45	20.11	20.11
Assemblers	7.51	8.25	10.55	12.03	13.27
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	6.85	7.35	10.77	12.50	16.20
Truck drivers	8.50	10.72	10.77	21.24	21.24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Stock handlers and baggers	7.54	8.27	9.63	10.89	13.86
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	6.67	7.59	8.88	9.63	13.00
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.75	9.50	11.23	12.10	12.27
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.43	7.80	7.80	8.27	11.25
Service					
Protective service	6.12	6.86	7.85	9.27	13.95
Supervisors, police and detectives	7.30	7.96	9.28	13.95	20.00
Firefighting	17.43	25.40	25.40	25.40	31.65
Police and detectives, public service	9.99	10.37	13.95	18.60	38.11
Guards and police, except public service	13.26	13.68	17.25	20.75	22.40
Food service	7.30	7.30	8.19	9.28	11.43
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	5.62	6.53	7.04	8.00	9.44
Other food service	2.13	2.57	6.53	7.99	8.00
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.40	6.75	7.04	8.02	9.44
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.04	7.22	7.43	9.17	9.17
Health service	6.40	6.53	6.79	8.00	8.50
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.53	7.95	9.50	9.50	10.11
Cleaning and building service	7.53	8.50	9.50	9.50	10.11
Janitors and cleaners	6.12	6.45	6.86	7.85	9.12
Personal service	6.12	6.45	6.86	7.85	9.12
Personal service	7.00	7.00	10.00	10.00	15.55

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, 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, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

Table 6-2. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$7.30	\$9.14	\$14.23	\$22.25	\$33.78
All excluding sales	7.30	9.17	14.13	23.03	33.78
White collar	9.99	14.23	19.15	30.75	40.63
White collar excluding sales	11.21	14.84	20.79	31.39	41.12
Professional specialty and technical	15.82	19.66	27.30	34.38	41.12
Professional specialty	17.26	22.10	28.52	37.01	43.25
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	20.28	25.25	33.23	39.88	46.50
Industrial engineers	20.28	20.28	24.44	37.11	45.60
Engineers, n.e.c.	24.48	30.93	40.63	50.43	53.34
Mathematical and computer scientists	19.69	25.00	31.27	37.01	39.79
Computer systems analysts and scientists	19.66	25.00	31.27	37.01	39.79
Natural scientists	20.98	23.08	28.52	39.41	45.31
Chemists, except biochemists	16.40	23.08	27.76	32.01	44.78
Health related	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	13.03	18.21	23.88	25.54	40.00
Professional, n.e.c.	19.84	23.88	24.49	25.54	41.38
Technical	13.63	15.86	18.15	25.00	33.78
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.55	22.28	25.00	32.58	32.58
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	11.54	12.31	16.86	20.89	22.58
Computer programmers	17.16	24.86	25.59	33.78	41.12
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.31	19.56	28.97	42.67	53.67
Executives, administrators, and managers	17.79	28.89	37.73	48.32	58.75
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	42.67	42.67	47.29	50.20	76.44
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	17.24	29.58	37.73	53.67	62.50
Management related	15.31	17.43	21.83	28.51	31.79
Other financial officers	15.30	15.30	17.43	19.56	21.83
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	15.31	15.31	23.50	24.99	27.22
Management related, n.e.c.	15.38	16.33	18.45	21.68	46.36
Sales	7.17	8.33	15.38	18.04	31.56
Advertising and related sales	12.38	26.44	35.77	43.65	91.89
Sales workers, other commodities	8.00	8.73	9.21	12.25	29.72
Cashiers	6.25	6.92	7.17	8.02	8.18
Administrative support, including clerical	9.13	10.82	12.63	15.86	18.03
Secretaries	11.51	12.40	14.39	16.50	18.50
Order clerks	6.76	9.33	13.82	21.75	21.75
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.64	10.64	12.46	13.25	17.31
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.40	8.91	9.03	11.50	12.81
General office clerks	8.25	9.81	14.21	14.84	16.66
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.50	10.82	11.68	16.06	18.03
Blue collar	7.54	8.78	11.55	15.54	18.80
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.26	12.16	16.35	18.58	23.03
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.00	15.17	17.40	17.69	17.69
Supervisors, production	18.26	23.56	25.00	26.21	26.21
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	7.65	8.16	8.60	10.25	12.16
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.51	8.75	11.53	13.27	16.18
Packaging and filling machine operators	10.52	10.75	11.46	13.48	13.48
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	9.86	10.25	12.45	20.11	20.11
Assemblers	7.51	8.25	10.55	12.03	13.27
Transportation and material moving	6.85	6.85	10.77	12.82	16.20
Truck drivers	8.50	10.72	10.77	21.24	21.24

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-2. **Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000** — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar –Continued					
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	\$7.43	\$7.80	\$9.50	\$10.96	\$13.86
Stock handlers and baggers	6.67	7.59	9.17	9.63	13.00
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	8.75	9.50	11.23	12.10	12.27
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.43	7.80	7.80	8.27	11.25
Service	6.12	6.53	7.30	8.19	9.28
Protective service	7.30	7.30	7.96	8.19	9.28
Guards and police, except public service	7.30	7.30	7.96	8.19	9.28
Food service	3.85	6.53	7.43	8.50	9.44
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.13	2.57	6.53	7.99	8.00
Other food service	6.40	6.60	7.81	8.50	14.00
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.40	6.40	6.53	8.50	16.79
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	6.12	6.45	6.86	7.85	9.12
Janitors and cleaners	6.12	6.45	6.86	7.85	9.12
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, 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, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

Table 6-3. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupation ³	State and local government				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$9.99	\$11.21	\$16.41	\$21.75	\$28.88
All excluding sales	9.99	11.20	16.41	21.75	28.88
White collar	10.28	11.85	18.92	23.20	29.68
White collar excluding sales	10.28	11.85	19.04	23.20	29.68
Professional specialty and technical	15.75	19.51	21.55	25.96	31.44
Professional specialty	19.46	20.71	21.77	25.96	58.66
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	14.84	15.50	18.15	20.24	20.24
Registered nurses	18.15	18.15	18.92	20.24	20.24
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	19.50	20.71	21.08	21.75	23.33
Elementary school teachers	19.50	20.71	21.08	21.75	23.33
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	11.63	13.54	17.19	17.19	19.62
Social workers	11.63	13.54	17.19	17.19	19.62
Technical	9.77	13.06	17.98	18.57	28.88
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19.11	20.54	23.73	34.18	35.20
Executives, administrators, and managers	24.00	26.79	34.18	35.20	35.20
Administrators and officials, public administration	19.11	19.55	26.60	35.71	41.80
Management related	17.74	20.33	20.54	20.54	23.73
Sales	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	10.13	10.58	11.10	12.40	13.71
Secretaries	11.01	13.12	13.12	14.48	16.41
General office clerks	10.13	10.73	11.01	12.04	13.64
Blue collar	8.42	10.75	15.01	15.01	16.87
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.01	15.01	15.01	16.87	16.87
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.75	9.54	10.75	10.85	10.85
Service	6.79	8.19	11.43	14.53	22.40
Protective service	11.43	11.43	13.95	18.60	25.40
Supervisors, police and detectives	17.43	25.40	25.40	25.40	31.65
Firefighting	9.99	10.37	13.95	18.60	38.11
Police and detectives, public service	13.26	13.68	17.25	20.75	22.40
Food service	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	—	—	—	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	8.19	8.19	8.19	8.76	9.95
Janitors and cleaners	8.19	8.19	8.19	8.76	9.95
Personal service	6.30	8.14	13.89	15.55	16.69

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, 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, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$8.19	\$10.73	\$15.38	\$23.08	\$33.38
All excluding sales	8.25	10.73	15.47	23.26	33.38
White collar	10.58	13.12	19.46	28.12	38.31
White collar excluding sales	10.73	13.12	19.81	28.51	39.74
Professional specialty and technical	15.84	19.66	24.49	31.44	40.63
Professional specialty	18.26	20.80	25.40	32.23	43.25
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	20.28	24.44	30.93	38.58	45.60
Civil engineers	19.15	22.43	22.43	25.04	38.58
Industrial engineers	20.28	20.28	24.44	37.11	45.60
Engineers, n.e.c.	24.48	30.93	40.63	49.04	53.34
Mathematical and computer scientists	19.69	25.00	31.27	37.01	39.79
Computer systems analysts and scientists	19.66	25.00	31.27	37.01	39.79
Natural scientists	21.15	25.96	27.71	32.01	44.78
Chemists, except biochemists	16.40	23.08	27.76	32.01	44.78
Medical scientists	25.96	25.96	25.96	30.74	45.31
Health related	12.00	14.84	19.24	20.24	28.18
Registered nurses	17.39	18.47	19.24	25.07	28.18
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	19.22	20.71	21.08	21.75	23.39
Elementary school teachers	19.50	20.71	21.08	21.75	23.33
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	11.09	11.72	14.85	17.19	19.62
Social workers	11.09	11.72	14.85	17.19	19.62
Lawyers and judges	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	14.28	18.21	24.49	25.54	40.00
Professional, n.e.c.	19.84	23.88	24.49	25.54	41.38
Technical	11.27	15.47	18.13	24.86	32.58
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.47	15.75	17.98	17.98	18.81
Electrical and electronic technicians	17.55	22.28	25.00	32.58	32.58
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	11.54	12.31	16.86	20.89	22.58
Computer programmers	17.16	24.86	28.88	33.78	41.12
Technical and related, n.e.c.	9.77	9.77	9.99	16.73	20.14
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.83	20.54	28.10	35.20	48.32
Executives, administrators, and managers	19.55	28.89	35.20	44.70	54.73
Administrators and officials, public administration	19.11	19.55	26.60	35.71	41.80
Financial managers	28.89	29.81	35.20	35.20	35.20
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	42.67	42.67	47.29	50.20	76.44
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	17.24	29.58	34.18	53.67	60.10
Management related	15.38	17.74	20.54	25.55	31.79
Accountants and auditors	20.03	20.51	28.00	31.79	31.79
Other financial officers	15.30	15.30	17.43	21.06	21.83
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	15.31	20.54	20.54	24.69	24.99
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	16.31	17.80	26.98	30.65	30.65
Management related, n.e.c.	15.38	16.33	17.74	21.68	46.36
Sales	8.00	11.87	15.38	18.87	35.77
Supervisors, sales	11.45	11.87	19.04	19.04	19.04
Advertising and related sales	12.38	26.44	35.77	43.65	91.89
Sales workers, other commodities	8.00	8.73	9.21	28.85	29.72
Cashiers	6.25	6.25	8.02	8.18	8.33
Administrative support, including clerical	9.79	10.73	12.04	14.13	17.09
Secretaries	11.51	12.70	14.28	15.97	17.38
Order clerks	9.33	12.89	15.49	21.75	21.75
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.59	11.85	13.71	13.71	15.28
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.64	11.06	12.46	13.25	17.31
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	8.40	8.91	9.03	11.50	12.81
General office clerks	10.13	10.73	11.21	12.95	14.84
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.50	10.82	12.54	16.06	18.03
Blue collar	7.86	9.63	11.85	16.18	18.58
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.31	12.51	16.35	18.58	22.25

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-4. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue collar –Continued					
Precision production, craft, and repair –Continued					
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	\$14.00	\$15.17	\$17.40	\$17.64	\$17.69
Supervisors, production	18.26	23.56	25.00	26.21	26.21
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers ..	7.65	8.16	8.60	10.25	12.16
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					
Packaging and filling machine operators	7.51	8.75	11.46	13.27	15.54
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	10.52	10.75	11.46	13.48	13.48
Assemblers	9.86	10.25	12.45	20.11	20.11
	7.51	8.25	10.55	12.03	13.27
Transportation and material moving					
Truck drivers	10.49	10.77	11.70	16.20	21.24
	8.50	10.72	10.77	21.24	21.24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					
Stock handlers and baggers	7.80	8.34	10.40	10.89	13.86
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	8.67	8.75	9.25	9.63	13.00
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.75	10.89	11.23	12.10	12.27
	7.43	7.80	7.80	8.27	11.25
Service					
Protective service	6.86	7.22	8.19	10.11	15.55
Supervisors, police and detectives	7.30	8.19	9.99	13.95	20.75
Firefighting	17.43	25.40	25.40	25.40	31.65
Police and detectives, public service	9.99	10.37	13.95	18.60	38.11
Guards and police, except public service	13.26	13.68	17.25	20.75	22.40
Food service	7.30	7.30	8.19	9.28	11.43
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	6.53	6.79	7.70	8.50	14.00
Other food service	–	–	–	–	–
Health service	6.79	6.79	7.85	9.17	14.00
Cleaning and building service	7.53	7.95	9.50	9.50	10.11
Janitors and cleaners	6.86	6.86	7.85	8.93	9.12
Personal service	6.86	6.86	7.85	9.12	9.12
	7.00	7.00	10.00	10.00	16.69

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, 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, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a

full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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Table 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for establishment jobs¹, part-time workers:² Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000

Occupation ³	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All	\$6.12	\$6.45	\$6.85	\$7.99	\$10.32
All excluding sales	6.12	6.40	6.85	7.99	11.70
White collar	6.92	7.17	9.00	17.26	20.25
White collar excluding sales	7.30	9.00	11.85	19.51	20.79
Professional specialty and technical	9.73	15.50	19.51	20.79	54.34
Professional specialty	9.73	17.26	19.51	20.79	54.34
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	-	-	-	-	-
Management related	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	6.80	6.92	7.17	7.28	8.16
Cashiers	6.64	6.92	6.98	7.17	7.28
Administrative support, including clerical	6.76	7.30	9.00	10.32	11.85
Blue collar	5.73	6.67	6.85	8.42	9.50
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.57	6.57	7.59	11.70	14.25
Stock handlers and baggers	6.54	6.57	6.67	6.82	7.59
Service	6.12	6.12	6.45	7.81	7.99
Protective service	-	-	-	-	-
Food service	3.85	6.40	6.60	7.81	7.99
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	-	-	-	-	-
Other food service	6.00	6.40	6.53	6.93	7.81
Health service	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service	6.30	8.90	8.90	12.02	12.02

¹ Percentiles are calculated from average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. The percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile hourly wage for an occupation, one-tenth of the occupation's employment are found in sampled establishment jobs whose average wages are the same or less, and nine-tenths are in jobs averaging the same or more. The calculations of the 25th, 50th, 75th, 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, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips.

² Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a

full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

The overall design of the survey includes questions of scope, frame, and sample selection.

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing); service-producing industries (transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries); and State and local governments. Agriculture, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment 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 entity.

The Raleigh–Durham–Chapel Hill, NC, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Johnston, Orange, and Wake Counties.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two-stage stratified design with probability proportional to em-

ployment 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. See appendix table 2 for a count of establishments in the survey by employment size. The second stage of sample selection, detailed below, was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

Data collection

The collection of data from survey respondents required detailed procedures. Field economists collected the data, working out of the Regional Office and visiting each establishment surveyed. Other contact methods, such as mail and telephone, were used to follow-up and update data.

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B contains a complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the MOG to which they belong.

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

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work

level of each selected job was determined using a "generic leveling" process. Generic leveling ranks and compares all occupations randomly selected in an establishment using the same criteria.

For this survey, the level of each occupation in an establishment was determined by an analysis of each of 10 leveling factors. Nine of these factors are drawn from the U.S. Government Office of Personnel Management's Factor Evaluation System, which is the underlying structure for evaluation of General Schedule Federal employees. The tenth factor, supervisory duties, attempts to account for the effect of supervisory duties. It is considered experimental. The 10 factors are:

- Knowledge
- Supervision received
- Guidelines
- Complexity
- Scope and effect
- Personal contacts
- Purpose of contacts
- Physical demands
- Work environment
- Supervisory duties

Each factor contains a number of levels, and each level has an associated written description and point value. The number and range of points differ among the factors. For each factor, an occupation was assigned a level based on the written description that best matched the job. Within each occupation, the points for nine factors (supervisory duties was excluded) were recorded and totaled. The total determines the overall level of the occupation. Appendix table 3 presents median work levels for published occupational groups and selected occupations. A description of the levels for each factor is shown in appendix C.

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

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the new generic leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 generic level factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the generic level factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased. For additional information on generic leveling see Brooks Pierce, "Using the National Compensation Survey to Predict Wage Rates," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Winter 1999, pp. 8–16.

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 room and board
- Payments made by third parties (for example, bonuses given by manufacturers to department store salespeople, referral incentives in real estate)
- 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, exempt from overtime provisions, often work beyond the assigned work schedule, their typical number of hours actually worked was collected.

Definition of terms

Full-time worker. Any employee that the employer considers to be full time.

Incentive worker. Any employee whose earnings are tied, at least in part, to commissions, piece rates, production bonuses, or other incentives based on production or sales.

Level. A ranking of an occupation based on the require-

ments of the position. (See the description in the technical note on generic leveling through point factor analysis for more details on the leveling process.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

Establishments that were determined to be out of business or outside the scope of the survey had their weights changed to zero. If only partial data were given by a sample establishment or occupation, or data were missing, the

response was treated as a refusal.

Survey response

	<i>Establish- ments</i>
Total in sample	220
Responding	128
Out of business or not in survey scope	21
Unable or refused to pro- vide data	71

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

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for 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.

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 6-1 through 6-5 are computed using average hourly wages for sampled establishment jobs within each occupation. During this phase of the ongoing NCS development, establishments in the survey may report either individual-worker earnings or average wage rates for each sampled job. If individual-worker earnings are provided, an average hourly wage rate is computed for the job and used in the calculation of percentile estimates. The average hourly wages for each sampled job are appropriately weighted and then arrayed from lowest to highest.

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles describe the distribution of an occupation's employment by the average wage rates for its jobs. For example, at the 10th percentile, 10 percent of a published occupation's employment is in sampled establishment jobs that

had average hourly wages at the 10th percentile or less for that occupation.

Note that the percentiles in earlier NCS bulletins for this area (in the 3090 and 3095 bulletin series) were calculated from individual-worker earnings rather than from average wages for sampled establishment jobs. Research has shown that using average-wage data for jobs instead of individual-worker data has the effect of moving percentile estimates toward the median (50th percentile). This effect is greatest for occupations with a high degree of wage dispersion. However, medians calculated using the two methods are nearly identical.

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 \$12.79, with a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (1.645 times 3.6 percent = 5.922 percent times \$12.27, plus or minus \$0.76). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

Nonsampling errors also affect survey results. They can stem from many sources, such as inability to obtain information for some establishments, difficulties with survey definitions, inability of the respondents to provide correct information, or mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained. A Technical Reinterview Program done in all survey areas will be used in the development of a formal quality assessment process to help compute nonsampling error. Although they were not specifically measured, the nonsampling errors were expected to be minimal due to the extensive training of the field economists who gathered the survey data by personal visit, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	266,700	193,200	73,500
All excluding sales	252,100	178,800	73,300
White collar	159,600	101,300	58,200
White-collar excluding sales	144,900	86,900	58,000
Professional specialty and technical	78,700	46,700	32,000
Professional specialty	63,300	36,500	26,800
Technical	15,400	10,200	5,300
Executive, administrative, and managerial	18,900	14,100	4,700
Sales	14,600	14,500	–
Administrative support, including clerical	47,400	26,100	21,300
Blue collar	61,700	54,600	7,100
Precision production, craft, and repair	19,100	15,700	3,500
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	20,200	20,000	–
Transportation and material moving	8,600	6,500	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13,700	12,500	1,200
Service	45,500	37,300	8,200

¹ The number of workers represented by the survey are rounded to the nearest 100. Estimates of the number of workers included in the survey. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison to other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels. Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Appendix table 2. **Number of establishments represented by survey and the number studied by industry division and establishment employment size, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000**

Industry	Number of establishments represented ¹	Number of establishments studied				
		Total studied	50 - 99 workers ²	100 workers or more		
				Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All industries	1,300	128	30	98	57	41
Private industry	1,300	102	27	75	47	28
Goods-producing industries	300	41	5	36	18	18
Construction	100	1	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	200	40	4	36	18	18
Service-producing industries	1,000	61	22	39	29	10
Transportation and public utilities	100	7	1	6	5	1
Wholesale and retail trade	400	21	14	7	6	1
Finance, insurance and real estate	100	7	1	6	3	3
Services	400	26	6	20	15	5
State and local government	(³)	26	3	23	10	13

¹ Number of establishments represented by the survey rounded to the nearest 100.

² Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

³ Number of establishments represented by the survey is fewer than 50.

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

Appendix table 3. **Median work levels for all workers, full-time and part-time workers:¹ Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000**

Occupation ²	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All	5	5	2
All excluding sales	5	6	2
White collar	7	7	2
White collar excluding sales	7	7	5
Professional specialty and technical	9	9	9
Professional specialty	9	9	9
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	9	9	—
Civil engineers	7	7	—
Industrial engineers	9	9	—
Engineers, n.e.c.	13	13	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	10	10	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	10	10	—
Natural scientists	11	11	—
Chemists, except biochemists	10	10	—
Medical scientists	11	11	—
Health related	9	8	—
Registered nurses	—	9	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	9	9	—
Elementary school teachers	9	9	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	7	7	—
Social workers	7	7	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	6	7	—
Professional, n.e.c.	7	7	—
Technical	8	8	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	9	9	—
Electrical and electronic technicians	9	9	—
Engineering technicians, n.e.c.	7	7	—
Computer programmers	9	9	—
Technical and related, n.e.c.	4	4	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10	10	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	11	11	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	9	9	—
Financial managers	11	11	—
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	11	11	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	11	11	—
Management related	8	8	—
Accountants and auditors	11	11	—
Other financial officers	7	7	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	8	8	—
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	9	9	—
Management related, n.e.c.	7	7	—
Sales	5	5	2
Supervisors, sales	7	7	—
Advertising and related sales	10	10	—
Sales workers, other commodities	4	4	—
Cashiers	2	2	2
Administrative support, including clerical	4	4	3
Secretaries	5	5	—
Order clerks	4	4	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	5	6	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	4	4	—
Traffic, shipping and receiving clerks	4	4	—
General office clerks	4	4	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	5	5	—
Blue collar	3	4	1
Precision production, craft, and repair	7	7	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	7	7	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. **Median work levels for all workers, full-time and part-time workers:¹ Selected occupations, all industries, National Compensation Survey, Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, April 2000** — Continued

Occupation ²	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue collar —Continued			
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued			
Supervisors, production	8	8	—
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	3	3	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3	3	—
Packaging and filling machine operators	2	2	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	4	4	—
Assemblers	4	4	—
Transportation and material moving	2	3	—
Truck drivers	2	2	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	2	1
Stock handlers and baggers	3	3	1
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	1	2	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	1	1	—
Service	2	2	2
Protective service	3	3	—
Supervisors, police and detectives	10	10	—
Firefighting	8	8	—
Police and detectives, public service	9	9	—
Guards and police, except public service	3	3	—
Food service	2	2	2
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2	—	—
Other food service	2	3	2
Kitchen workers, food preparation	3	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	2	—	—
Health service	2	2	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	2	—	—
Cleaning and building service	1	1	—
Janitors and cleaners	1	1	—
Personal service	4	5	4

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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. The occupations titled authors,

musicians, actors, painters, photographers, dancers, artists, athletes, and legislators cannot be assigned a work level. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.