



Greensboro–Winston-Salem– High Point, NC National Compensation Survey June 2006

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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC, metropolitan area. Data were collected between December 2005 and January 2007; the average reference month is June 2006. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and an appendix with detailed information on occupational classifications.

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

NCS products

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

Changes to the publications

The locality wage publications have undergone a number of significant changes. Beginning with the 3135 bulletin series, the releases employ:

1. The 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)
2. An expanded scope of establishments, lowering the minimum establishment size for private industry from 50 workers to 1 worker
3. Imputation for temporary non-response situations
4. Benchmarking of estimated employment
5. Redesigned tables, to reflect the new classification system and to emphasize work levels

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by high-level occupational ag-

gregations in the private sector. Tables 15 and 16 provide mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings data for full-time employees in private establishments with fewer than 100 workers, and in private establishments with 100 workers or more.

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

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

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

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$16.84	4.3	34.9	\$16.20	5.0	34.3	\$20.83	4.4	39.0
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	29.51	6.5	37.7	30.21	8.5	37.3	27.71	7.1	38.8
Management, business, and financial	29.20	6.3	40.0	27.73	7.1	39.9	35.12	7.3	40.3
Professional and related	29.67	8.3	36.6	31.80	11.1	35.9	25.27	3.9	38.3
Service	10.24	7.1	28.2	8.98	5.8	26.1	14.71	4.8	39.6
Sales and office	13.56	6.7	34.5	13.37	7.2	34.2	15.94	6.3	40.0
Sales and related	13.49	18.1	30.6	13.51	18.2	30.6	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	13.59	3.1	37.0	13.29	3.3	36.7	16.05	6.2	40.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.65	6.8	39.5	16.78	7.6	39.5	14.75	2.9	40.0
Construction and extraction	14.22	.5	40.0	14.18	.3	40.0	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	19.69	4.0	38.9	19.97	4.1	38.9	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.16	7.5	38.1	13.17	7.7	38.2	12.90	3.9	33.7
Production	13.54	8.1	39.2	13.53	8.1	39.2	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	12.47	11.9	36.3	12.47	12.8	36.6	12.44	5.5	32.4
Full time	17.57	4.8	39.6	16.95	5.7	39.6	21.04	4.2	40.0
Part time	10.11	10.5	16.5	10.09	10.8	16.5	10.50	7.7	17.5
Union	19.73	6.0	39.4	19.59	6.3	39.4	—	—	—
Nonunion	16.73	4.4	34.7	16.05	5.1	34.1	20.80	4.5	39.0
Time	16.88	4.3	35.1	16.17	5.0	34.5	20.83	4.4	39.0
Incentive	16.44	15.4	33.0	16.44	15.4	33.0	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	17.02	6.1	39.6	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	15.78	7.1	32.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	15.11	8.7	32.8	14.80	9.1	32.5	—	—	—
100-499 workers	16.14	6.4	35.4	16.14	6.5	35.3	—	—	—
500 workers or more	20.41	2.8	38.6	20.03	3.0	38.5	20.98	5.2	38.7

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. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.84	4.3	\$17.57	4.8	\$10.11	10.5
Management occupations	34.67	8.0	34.83	8.0	—	—
Level 9	31.07	4.5	31.07	4.5	—	—
Level 11	45.94	5.1	45.94	5.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	29.90	24.7	30.28	25.4	—	—
Financial managers	20.64	17.7	20.64	17.7	—	—
Education administrators	44.77	13.0	44.77	13.0	—	—
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	34.36	8.9	34.36	8.9	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	22.35	9.1	22.35	9.1	—	—
Level 7	21.68	7.0	21.68	7.0	—	—
Level 9	30.68	5.0	30.68	5.0	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.47	11.9	26.47	12.0	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	29.46	8.0	29.46	8.0	—	—
Engineers	36.92	8.7	36.92	8.7	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	21.87	6.4	21.87	6.4	—	—
Community and social services occupations	20.77	6.6	20.77	6.6	—	—
Social workers	18.52	3.8	18.52	3.8	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	29.15	4.6	29.39	4.9	—	—
Level 2	10.63	3.2	10.64	3.1	—	—
Level 7	24.77	.6	24.77	.6	—	—
Level 11	35.34	10.1	35.35	10.1	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	53.27	18.1	53.29	18.1	—	—
Level 11	34.94	10.7	34.95	10.7	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.71	.5	24.71	.5	—	—
Level 7	24.92	.2	24.92	.2	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.18	1.4	24.18	1.4	—	—
Level 7	24.33	1.3	24.33	1.3	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.50	1.1	24.50	1.1	—	—
Level 7	24.73	.9	24.73	.9	—	—
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	22.36	3.2	22.36	3.2	—	—
Level 7	22.36	3.2	22.36	3.2	—	—
Secondary school teachers	25.79	.2	25.79	.2	—	—
Level 7	25.97	.4	25.97	.4	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.79	.3	25.79	.3	—	—
Level 7	25.99	.4	25.99	.4	—	—
Teacher assistants	10.70	2.5	10.72	2.5	—	—
Level 2	10.63	3.2	10.64	3.1	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	13.98	23.5	13.99	23.8	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	34.73	13.6	36.30	14.6	22.94	14.4
Level 4	11.15	12.0	—	—	—	—
Level 6	21.30	4.8	21.89	5.9	—	—
Level 7	26.24	13.2	25.81	14.5	—	—
Level 8	27.17	6.9	27.17	7.5	27.20	8.2
Level 9	28.42	2.5	28.54	2.7	—	—
Registered nurses	24.31	5.1	24.23	4.9	24.93	7.5
Level 8	25.22	3.4	24.84	3.0	27.20	8.2
Level 9	25.03	10.4	25.03	10.4	—	—
Therapists	26.62	4.1	26.73	4.9	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.57	10.6	12.40	10.3	—	—
Level 2	8.95	7.5	9.83	7.0	—	—
Level 3	10.33	11.6	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Healthcare support occupations —Continued						
Level 4	\$12.18	5.5	\$12.18	5.5	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.99	7.1	9.93	7.0	—	—
Level 2	8.86	7.8	9.74	8.0	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.54	8.0	9.93	7.0	\$8.48	3.8
Level 2	9.43	9.3	9.74	8.0	8.01	10.8
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	14.57	10.2	13.87	12.4	—	—
Level 4	12.18	5.5	12.18	5.5	—	—
Medical assistants	14.93	13.2	14.93	13.2	—	—
Protective service occupations						
Level 6	15.11	9.1	15.26	7.8	—	—
Police officers	16.05	2.0	15.90	1.7	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.92	2.0	16.92	2.0	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.92	2.0	16.92	2.0	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.39	14.1	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.39	14.1	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations						
Level 1	7.40	7.1	8.27	5.2	5.90	13.7
Level 2	5.69	5.6	—	—	4.98	11.8
Level 2	7.69	17.8	—	—	—	—
Level 3	7.87	4.0	8.14	5.0	—	—
Level 4	10.90	5.1	10.90	5.1	—	—
Cooks	9.15	3.2	9.41	1.7	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.02	5.5	10.02	5.5	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.27	29.0	—	—	4.39	28.1
Waiters and waitresses	3.57	26.0	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	7.13	5.0	—	—	7.67	4.3
Level 1	6.52	2.3	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.14	9.6	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations						
Level 1	11.84	9.8	12.28	9.3	—	—
Level 2	8.65	3.6	9.02	4.5	—	—
Level 2	13.49	12.8	13.53	12.8	—	—
Building cleaning workers	9.70	7.0	10.15	7.6	—	—
Level 1	8.58	3.6	8.96	4.7	—	—
Level 2	9.65	3.6	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.51	12.4	11.44	10.4	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.42	3.5	8.52	5.3	—	—
Level 1	8.40	3.6	8.51	5.5	—	—
Personal care and service occupations						
Level 1	7.14	5.1	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations						
Level 2	13.49	18.1	15.06	17.9	8.82	5.5
Level 3	—	—	6.96	12.6	—	—
Level 3	8.43	4.5	8.89	4.1	—	—
Level 4	11.98	11.6	—	—	—	—
Level 5	20.24	21.0	20.24	21.0	—	—
Level 6	19.78	4.6	19.78	4.6	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.26	14.1	9.54	21.7	8.74	6.2
Level 2	—	—	6.96	12.6	—	—
Level 3	8.43	4.5	8.89	4.1	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.46	3.7	8.94	3.6	7.22	7.4
Level 3	9.42	3.4	9.44	3.7	—	—
Cashiers	8.46	3.7	8.94	3.6	7.22	7.4
Level 3	9.42	3.4	9.44	3.7	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.65	22.8	9.89	34.3	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations						
Level 2	13.59	3.1	13.40	2.6	16.90	25.5
Level 3	10.24	3.2	10.28	3.2	—	—
Level 3	12.02	2.0	11.98	2.1	12.96	4.2
Level 4	14.18	3.4	14.25	3.5	—	—
Level 5	18.21	14.6	14.96	2.6	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Office and administrative support occupations						
–Continued						
Level 6	\$17.62	6.6	\$17.62	6.6	–	–
Not able to be leveled	14.94	12.5	14.94	12.5	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.06	3.9	19.06	3.9	–	–
Financial clerks	13.69	4.4	13.76	4.3	–	–
Level 3	11.98	5.8	–	–	–	–
Level 4	13.89	5.9	13.91	6.5	–	–
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.47	4.9	14.60	5.6	–	–
Customer service representatives	14.75	6.7	14.76	6.9	–	–
Level 4	15.76	7.8	15.85	8.0	–	–
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.98	3.7	11.98	3.7	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.24	5.9	15.52	5.7	–	–
Level 4	13.54	6.4	–	–	–	–
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.82	4.8	–	–	–	–
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	16.18	7.3	–	–	–	–
Data entry and information processing workers	12.49	7.6	12.89	7.8	–	–
Data entry keyers	12.49	7.6	12.89	7.8	–	–
Office clerks, general	13.94	12.1	12.58	5.1	–	–
Level 3	11.67	4.0	11.65	4.2	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	14.22	.5	14.22	.5	–	–
Level 2	10.59	3.8	10.59	3.8	–	–
Level 7	18.31	2.6	18.31	2.6	–	–
Helpers, construction trades	11.23	3.4	11.23	3.4	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.69	4.0	19.89	3.9	–	–
Level 5	15.93	8.0	15.93	8.0	–	–
Level 6	19.55	9.1	20.17	7.8	–	–
Level 7	22.36	3.3	22.36	3.3	–	–
Automotive technicians and repairers	17.85	4.5	17.85	4.5	–	–
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.82	4.7	18.82	4.7	–	–
Level 5	16.99	8.3	16.99	8.3	–	–
Level 7	23.39	1.7	23.39	1.7	–	–
Industrial machinery mechanics	20.60	4.4	20.60	4.4	–	–
Level 7	23.93	7.2	23.93	7.2	–	–
Maintenance workers, machinery	15.23	7.6	15.23	7.6	–	–
Production occupations	13.54	8.1	13.56	8.3	–	–
Level 1	8.30	20.5	–	–	–	–
Level 2	10.82	11.4	10.80	11.7	–	–
Level 3	13.31	2.7	13.31	2.7	–	–
Level 4	14.93	5.5	14.93	5.5	–	–
Level 5	22.01	7.8	22.01	7.8	–	–
Level 6	19.72	.2	19.72	.2	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	21.04	3.0	21.04	3.0	–	–
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	12.11	5.7	12.11	5.7	–	–
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.09	.1	12.09	.1	–	–
Level 3	12.91	2.3	12.91	2.3	–	–
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.18	2.0	12.18	2.0	–	–
Level 3	13.02	2.6	13.02	2.6	–	–
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	14.28	8.6	14.28	8.6	–	–
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders	13.23	6.9	–	–	–	–
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	12.97	13.2	12.97	13.2	–	–
Miscellaneous production workers	12.66	13.5	12.79	15.6	–	–
Level 3	16.12	9.8	16.12	9.8	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.47	11.9	12.79	11.9	\$9.24	17.4
Level 1	8.94	15.0	8.95	17.4	8.90	20.5
Level 2	11.55	2.6	11.54	2.7	–	–
Level 3	14.07	14.2	14.19	14.7	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations						
–Continued						
Level 4	\$14.84	6.9	\$14.84	6.9	–	–
Bus drivers	13.39	8.1	–	–	–	–
Bus drivers, school	13.39	8.1	–	–	–	–
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.76	12.9	14.32	7.5	–	–
Industrial truck and tractor operators	14.96	13.7	14.96	13.7	–	–
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.53	10.9	10.46	11.4	–	–
Level 1	9.22	17.7	8.87	18.4	–	–
Level 2	10.95	4.2	10.95	4.2	–	–
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.96	14.1	10.68	14.7	–	–
Level 1	9.39	18.6	–	–	–	–
Machine feeders and offbearers	11.37	4.2	–	–	–	–
Packers and packagers, hand	8.24	10.2	–	–	–	–

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

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

³ Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.20	5.0	\$16.95	5.7	\$10.09	10.8
Management occupations	33.33	10.3	33.40	10.3	—	—
Level 11	46.46	5.3	46.46	5.3	—	—
Financial managers	19.73	17.2	19.73	17.2	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	22.23	9.9	22.23	9.9	—	—
Level 7	21.96	7.2	21.96	7.2	—	—
Level 9	30.68	5.0	30.68	5.0	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.47	11.9	26.47	12.0	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	29.87	8.3	29.87	8.3	—	—
Engineers	36.92	8.7	36.92	8.7	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.35	6.5	22.35	6.5	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	41.06	14.6	41.07	14.6	—	—
Level 11	38.64	5.8	38.66	5.8	—	—
Postsecondary teachers						
Level 11	38.13	7.3	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	35.55	13.6	37.29	14.5	22.91	14.6
Level 6	21.42	6.9	—	—	—	—
Level 7	26.25	13.3	25.81	14.5	—	—
Level 8	27.20	6.9	27.20	7.6	27.20	8.2
Level 9	28.42	2.5	28.54	2.7	—	—
Registered nurses	24.38	5.2	24.31	5.1	24.93	7.5
Level 8	25.22	3.4	24.84	3.0	27.20	8.2
Level 9	25.03	10.4	25.03	10.4	—	—
Therapists	26.73	4.3	26.83	5.0	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.47	11.1	12.31	11.2	—	—
Level 2	8.94	7.5	9.83	7.0	—	—
Level 4	12.08	6.0	12.08	6.0	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.87	7.1	9.74	8.0	—	—
Level 2	8.86	7.9	9.74	8.0	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.39	8.5	9.74	8.0	8.48	3.8
Level 2	9.43	9.3	9.74	8.0	8.01	10.8
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	14.60	10.8	13.85	13.3	—	—
Level 4	12.08	6.0	12.08	6.0	—	—
Medical assistants	14.93	13.2	14.93	13.2	—	—
Protective service occupations	10.39	14.1	—	—	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.39	14.1	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.39	14.1	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.34	7.1	8.26	5.2	5.67	13.3
Level 1	5.59	4.7	—	—	4.74	9.1
Level 2	7.50	19.2	—	—	—	—
Level 3	7.85	4.1	8.14	5.0	—	—
Cooks	9.15	3.2	9.41	1.7	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.02	5.5	10.02	5.5	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.27	29.0	—	—	4.39	28.1
Waiters and waitresses	3.57	26.0	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	7.05	4.6	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.09	9.5	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.27	7.4	10.84	5.7	—	—
Level 1	7.75	4.0	8.03	5.9	—	—
Building cleaning workers	9.13	11.7	9.70	13.7	—	—
Level 1	7.56	3.0	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.58	18.1	12.16	14.5	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.73	3.4	7.78	4.8	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Maids and housekeeping cleaners –Continued						
Level 1	\$7.66	3.3	–	–	–	–
Personal care and service occupations	7.14	5.2	–	–	–	–
Sales and related occupations	13.51	18.2	\$15.08	18.0	\$8.82	5.5
Level 2	–	–	6.96	12.6	–	–
Level 3	8.36	3.8	8.80	3.4	–	–
Level 4	11.98	11.6	–	–	–	–
Level 5	20.24	21.0	20.24	21.0	–	–
Level 6	19.78	4.6	19.78	4.6	–	–
Retail sales workers	9.25	14.2	9.52	21.9	8.74	6.2
Level 2	–	–	6.96	12.6	–	–
Level 3	8.36	3.8	8.80	3.4	–	–
Cashiers, all workers	8.40	3.9	8.87	3.5	7.22	7.4
Level 3	9.34	3.1	–	–	–	–
Cashiers	8.40	3.9	8.87	3.5	7.22	7.4
Level 3	9.34	3.1	–	–	–	–
Retail salespersons	9.65	22.8	9.89	34.3	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	13.29	3.3	13.06	2.7	16.90	25.5
Level 2	10.26	3.3	10.30	3.2	–	–
Level 3	11.93	2.1	11.88	2.3	12.96	4.2
Level 4	14.16	3.5	14.23	3.7	–	–
Level 5	18.49	15.5	15.00	2.8	–	–
Level 6	18.58	7.4	18.58	7.4	–	–
Not able to be leveled	14.94	12.5	14.94	12.5	–	–
Financial clerks	13.47	4.7	13.52	4.7	–	–
Level 3	11.98	5.8	–	–	–	–
Level 4	13.89	5.9	13.91	6.5	–	–
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.92	5.6	13.97	7.1	–	–
Customer service representatives	14.75	6.7	14.76	6.9	–	–
Level 4	15.76	7.8	15.85	8.0	–	–
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.98	3.7	11.98	3.7	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.24	5.9	15.52	5.7	–	–
Level 4	13.54	6.4	–	–	–	–
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.82	4.8	–	–	–	–
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	16.18	7.3	–	–	–	–
Data entry and information processing workers	12.12	8.5	12.51	8.8	–	–
Data entry keyers	12.12	8.5	12.51	8.8	–	–
Office clerks, general	13.90	14.2	12.27	6.1	–	–
Level 3	11.48	4.0	–	–	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	14.18	.3	14.18	.3	–	–
Level 2	10.42	1.6	10.42	1.6	–	–
Helpers, construction trades	11.23	3.4	11.23	3.4	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.97	4.1	20.20	3.9	–	–
Level 5	15.93	8.0	15.93	8.0	–	–
Level 6	19.67	9.4	20.32	8.0	–	–
Level 7	22.97	2.0	22.97	2.0	–	–
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.82	4.7	18.82	4.7	–	–
Level 5	16.99	8.3	16.99	8.3	–	–
Level 7	23.39	1.7	23.39	1.7	–	–
Industrial machinery mechanics	20.60	4.4	20.60	4.4	–	–
Level 7	23.93	7.2	23.93	7.2	–	–
Maintenance workers, machinery	15.23	7.6	15.23	7.6	–	–
Production occupations	13.53	8.1	13.55	8.4	–	–
Level 1	8.30	20.5	–	–	–	–
Level 2	10.82	11.4	10.80	11.7	–	–
Level 3	13.31	2.7	13.31	2.7	–	–
Level 4	14.94	5.7	14.94	5.7	–	–
Level 5	22.31	7.9	22.31	7.9	–	–
Level 6	19.72	.2	19.72	.2	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	\$21.04	3.0	\$21.04	3.0	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	12.11	5.7	12.11	5.7	—	—
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.09	.1	12.09	.1	—	—
Level 3	12.91	2.3	12.91	2.3	—	—
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.18	2.0	12.18	2.0	—	—
Level 3	13.02	2.6	13.02	2.6	—	—
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	14.28	8.6	14.28	8.6	—	—
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders ...	13.23	6.9	—	—	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	12.97	13.2	12.97	13.2	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	12.66	13.5	12.79	15.6	—	—
Level 3	16.12	9.8	16.12	9.8	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.47	12.8	12.81	12.7	\$9.08	18.5
Level 1	8.91	15.3	8.91	17.8	8.90	20.5
Level 2	11.43	2.9	11.43	2.9	—	—
Level 3	14.25	16.1	14.38	16.8	—	—
Level 4	14.84	6.9	14.84	6.9	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.86	13.6	14.61	7.4	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	14.96	13.7	14.96	13.7	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.53	10.9	10.46	11.4	—	—
Level 1	9.22	17.7	8.87	18.4	—	—
Level 2	10.95	4.2	10.95	4.2	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.96	14.1	10.68	14.7	—	—
Level 1	9.39	18.6	—	—	—	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	11.37	4.2	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	8.24	10.2	—	—	—	—

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

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

³ Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 4. **State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$20.83	4.4	\$21.04	4.2	\$10.50	7.7
Management occupations	38.02	10.6	38.42	10.6	—	—
Education administrators	44.18	17.7	44.18	17.7	—	—
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	35.23	7.2	35.23	7.2	—	—
Community and social services occupations	21.00	6.5	21.00	6.5	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	26.89	4.9	27.14	5.3	—	—
Level 2	10.85	2.4	10.88	2.2	—	—
Level 7	24.81	.6	24.81	.6	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.76	.5	24.76	.5	—	—
Level 7	24.96	.1	24.96	.1	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.23	1.4	24.23	1.4	—	—
Level 7	24.38	1.3	24.38	1.3	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.56	1.1	24.56	1.1	—	—
Level 7	24.81	.8	24.81	.8	—	—
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	22.36	3.2	22.36	3.2	—	—
Level 7	22.36	3.2	22.36	3.2	—	—
Secondary school teachers	25.85	.0	25.85	.0	—	—
Level 7	25.97	.4	25.97	.4	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.86	.0	25.86	.0	—	—
Level 7	25.99	.4	25.99	.4	—	—
Teacher assistants	10.89	1.8	10.91	1.6	—	—
Level 2	10.85	2.4	10.88	2.2	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	16.43	5.5	16.09	3.8	—	—
Protective service occupations	16.75	2.2	16.75	2.2	—	—
Level 6	15.90	1.7	15.90	1.7	—	—
Police officers	16.92	2.0	16.92	2.0	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.92	2.0	16.92	2.0	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.02	7.2	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	13.71	11.1	13.72	11.1	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.80	1.2	10.81	1.2	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.35	.8	10.38	.6	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	16.05	6.2	16.05	6.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.44	5.5	12.49	6.2	—	—
Bus drivers	13.39	8.1	—	—	—	—
Bus drivers, school	13.39	8.1	—	—	—	—

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. See appendix A for more information.

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

³ Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on four factors, including knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. The knowledge factor is tailored to 24 families of closely related jobs. Points are assigned based on the

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.84	4.3	\$17.57	4.8	\$10.11	10.5
Management occupations	34.67	8.0	34.83	8.0	-	-
Group II	17.01	9.7	-	-	-	-
Group III	38.29	4.8	-	-	-	-
Financial managers	20.64	17.7	20.64	17.7	-	-
Education administrators	44.77	13.0	44.77	13.0	-	-
Group III	33.70	10.3	-	-	-	-
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	34.36	8.9	34.36	8.9	-	-
Business and financial operations occupations	22.35	9.1	22.35	9.1	-	-
Group II	17.65	10.5	-	-	-	-
Group III	29.82	3.8	-	-	-	-
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.47	11.9	26.47	12.0	-	-
Group II	25.32	13.1	-	-	-	-
Architecture and engineering occupations	29.46	8.0	29.46	8.0	-	-
Group II	21.42	6.6	-	-	-	-
Group III	36.84	8.5	-	-	-	-
Engineers	36.92	8.7	36.92	8.7	-	-
Group III	36.92	8.7	-	-	-	-
Engineering technicians, except drafters	21.87	6.4	21.87	6.4	-	-
Group II	21.54	6.7	-	-	-	-
Community and social services occupations	20.77	6.6	20.77	6.6	-	-
Group II	20.23	7.9	-	-	-	-
Social workers	18.52	3.8	18.52	3.8	-	-
Education, training, and library occupations	29.15	4.6	29.39	4.9	-	-
Group I	10.70	2.5	-	-	-	-
Group II	24.60	.6	-	-	-	-
Group III	30.48	10.1	-	-	-	-
Postsecondary teachers	53.27	18.1	53.29	18.1	-	-
Group III	33.96	8.2	-	-	-	-
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.71	.5	24.71	.5	-	-
Group II	24.91	.3	-	-	-	-
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.18	1.4	24.18	1.4	-	-
Group II	24.33	1.3	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.50	1.1	24.50	1.1	-	-
Group II	24.73	.9	24.73	.9	-	-
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	22.36	3.2	22.36	3.2	-	-
Group II	22.36	3.2	22.36	3.2	-	-
Secondary school teachers	25.79	.2	25.79	.2	-	-
Group II	25.91	.5	-	-	-	-
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.79	.3	25.79	.3	-	-
Group II	25.91	.5	25.91	.5	-	-
Teacher assistants	10.70	2.5	10.72	2.5	-	-
Group I	10.70	2.5	10.72	2.5	-	-
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	13.98	23.5	13.99	23.8	-	-
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	34.73	13.6	36.30	14.6	22.94	14.4
Group I	11.18	12.0	-	-	-	-
Group II	26.24	6.7	-	-	-	-
Group III	60.24	19.7	-	-	-	-
Registered nurses	24.31	5.1	24.23	4.9	24.93	7.5
Group II	23.81	3.9	23.61	3.7	24.93	7.5
Group III	26.04	10.1	26.04	10.1	-	-
Therapists	26.62	4.1	26.73	4.9	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Therapists —Continued						
Group II	\$26.63	4.6	—	—	—	—
Respiratory therapists						
Group II	26.48	.5	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.57	10.6	\$12.40	10.3	—	—
Group I	9.96	6.2	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.99	7.1	9.93	7.0	—	—
Group I	8.99	7.1	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.54	8.0	9.93	7.0	\$8.48	3.8
Group I	9.54	8.0	9.93	7.0	8.48	3.8
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	14.57	10.2	13.87	12.4	—	—
Group I	11.68	6.2	—	—	—	—
Medical assistants	14.93	13.2	14.93	13.2	—	—
Protective service occupations	15.11	9.1	15.26	7.8	—	—
Group II	16.63	2.5	—	—	—	—
Police officers	16.92	2.0	16.92	2.0	—	—
Group II	16.29	3.4	—	—	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.92	2.0	16.92	2.0	—	—
Group II	16.29	3.4	16.29	3.4	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	10.39	14.1	—	—	—	—
Security guards	10.39	14.1	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.40	7.1	8.27	5.2	5.90	13.7
Group I	7.27	6.4	—	—	—	—
Cooks	9.15	3.2	9.41	1.7	—	—
Group I	9.15	3.2	—	—	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.02	5.5	10.02	5.5	—	—
Group I	10.02	5.5	10.02	5.5	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.27	29.0	—	—	4.39	28.1
Group I	4.27	29.0	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	3.57	26.0	—	—	—	—
Group I	3.57	26.0	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	7.13	5.0	—	—	7.67	4.3
Group I	7.13	5.0	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.14	9.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	7.14	9.6	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.84	9.8	12.28	9.3	—	—
Group I	11.56	12.2	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	9.70	7.0	10.15	7.6	—	—
Group I	9.55	7.5	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.51	12.4	11.44	10.4	—	—
Group I	10.66	12.9	11.71	10.3	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.42	3.5	8.52	5.3	—	—
Group I	8.42	3.5	8.52	5.3	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	7.14	5.1	—	—	—	—
Group I	7.14	5.1	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	13.49	18.1	15.06	17.9	8.82	5.5
Group I	8.56	1.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	21.05	11.2	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.26	14.1	9.54	21.7	8.74	6.2
Group I	8.34	.8	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.46	3.7	8.94	3.6	7.22	7.4
Group I	8.44	4.6	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.46	3.7	8.94	3.6	7.22	7.4
Group I	8.44	4.6	8.98	4.3	7.22	7.4
Retail salespersons	9.65	22.8	9.89	34.3	—	—
Group I	—	—	7.41	3.9	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Office and administrative support occupations	\$13.59	3.1	\$13.40	2.6	\$16.90	25.5
Group I	12.45	2.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.96	6.1	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.06	3.9	19.06	3.9	—	—
Group II	18.97	5.9	18.97	5.9	—	—
Financial clerks	13.69	4.4	13.76	4.3	—	—
Group I	13.23	5.5	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.47	4.9	14.60	5.6	—	—
Customer service representatives	14.75	6.7	14.76	6.9	—	—
Group I	14.31	8.3	14.30	8.7	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.98	3.7	11.98	3.7	—	—
Group I	11.98	3.7	11.98	3.7	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.24	5.9	15.52	5.7	—	—
Group I	13.64	5.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.92	5.5	—	—	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.82	4.8	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	16.18	7.3	—	—	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	12.49	7.6	12.89	7.8	—	—
Group I	12.49	7.6	—	—	—	—
Data entry keyers	12.49	7.6	12.89	7.8	—	—
Group I	12.49	7.6	12.89	7.8	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.94	12.1	12.58	5.1	—	—
Group I	12.18	6.0	12.30	5.8	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	14.22	.5	14.22	.5	—	—
Group I	11.34	.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.05	.5	—	—	—	—
Helpers, construction trades	11.23	3.4	11.23	3.4	—	—
Group I	11.23	3.4	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.69	4.0	19.89	3.9	—	—
Group I	13.66	2.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.15	3.9	—	—	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	17.85	4.5	17.85	4.5	—	—
Group II	17.85	4.5	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.82	4.7	18.82	4.7	—	—
Group II	20.19	3.7	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	20.60	4.4	20.60	4.4	—	—
Group II	20.60	4.4	20.60	4.4	—	—
Maintenance workers, machinery	15.23	7.6	15.23	7.6	—	—
Production occupations	13.54	8.1	13.56	8.3	—	—
Group I	11.92	10.0	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.86	5.9	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	21.04	3.0	21.04	3.0	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	12.11	5.7	12.11	5.7	—	—
Group I	12.11	5.7	—	—	—	—
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.09	.1	12.09	.1	—	—
Group I	12.09	.1	—	—	—	—
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.18	2.0	12.18	2.0	—	—
Group I	12.18	2.0	12.18	2.0	—	—
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	14.28	8.6	14.28	8.6	—	—
Group I	11.17	13.6	—	—	—	—
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders ...	13.23	6.9	—	—	—	—
Group I	13.23	6.9	—	—	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	12.97	13.2	12.97	13.2	—	—
Group I	12.33	13.6	12.33	13.6	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	12.66	13.5	12.79	15.6	—	—
Group I	12.54	14.6	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.47	11.9	12.79	11.9	9.24	17.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations						
-Continued						
Group I	\$11.71	8.9	-	-	-	-
Bus drivers	13.39	8.1	-	-	-	-
Group I	13.39	8.1	-	-	-	-
Bus drivers, school	13.39	8.1	-	-	-	-
Group I	13.39	8.1	-	-	-	-
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.76	12.9	\$14.32	7.5	-	-
Group I	12.76	12.9	-	-	-	-
Industrial truck and tractor operators	14.96	13.7	14.96	13.7	-	-
Group I	15.11	12.9	15.11	12.9	-	-
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.53	10.9	10.46	11.4	-	-
Group I	10.53	10.9	-	-	-	-
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.96	14.1	10.68	14.7	-	-
Group I	10.96	14.1	10.68	14.7	-	-
Machine feeders and offbearers	11.37	4.2	-	-	-	-
Group I	11.37	4.2	-	-	-	-
Packers and packagers, hand	8.24	10.2	-	-	-	-
Group I	8.24	10.2	-	-	-	-

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

² Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.50	\$9.90	\$13.48	\$19.72	\$29.42
Management occupations	15.57	25.75	33.50	43.42	49.07
Financial managers	12.50	15.57	15.57	26.75	35.00
Education administrators	24.58	33.50	43.62	67.52	67.52
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	22.58	27.02	35.50	43.62	43.62
Business and financial operations occupations	11.26	15.87	22.05	27.43	31.56
Computer and mathematical science occupations	16.73	20.19	23.65	36.06	36.06
Architecture and engineering occupations	16.60	20.45	31.27	34.30	42.80
Engineers	31.27	31.27	34.30	42.80	42.80
Engineering technicians, except drafters	16.32	16.60	24.60	24.60	25.22
Community and social services occupations	15.40	15.78	18.41	25.64	28.63
Social workers	15.73	16.05	17.84	19.45	23.18
Education, training, and library occupations	11.00	18.87	24.76	29.42	56.83
Postsecondary teachers	26.79	29.42	56.83	79.93	83.10
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	18.83	22.66	24.76	25.94	29.67
Elementary and middle school teachers	18.83	22.17	24.76	24.76	28.67
Elementary school teachers, except special education	19.43	22.91	24.76	24.76	29.02
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	16.55	19.75	22.78	24.80	26.88
Secondary school teachers	20.13	23.58	25.94	26.67	31.67
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	19.78	23.69	25.94	26.40	31.81
Teacher assistants	9.43	10.14	11.00	11.00	11.73
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	8.92	9.38	9.59	19.42	22.42
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	18.55	21.53	25.65	32.15	50.02
Registered nurses	20.10	21.53	22.00	27.24	31.80
Therapists	22.80	24.63	27.00	28.37	31.75
Healthcare support occupations	8.00	8.00	10.25	12.86	19.00
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.35	8.00	8.30	9.68	11.49
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	6.75	8.50	9.04	10.77	12.42
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.25	11.33	12.56	18.03	21.93
Medical assistants	11.00	11.72	12.56	18.27	20.43
Protective service occupations	8.75	10.85	14.59	17.46	24.01
Police officers	13.15	14.41	15.85	18.47	23.91
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	13.15	14.41	15.85	18.47	23.91
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	8.00	8.25	9.00	10.00	20.00
Security guards	8.00	8.25	9.00	10.00	20.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.38	6.00	7.50	8.76	11.05
Cooks	7.50	7.97	8.00	11.02	12.43
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	8.00	8.00	10.36	11.53	12.54
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.28	6.37	9.68
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.20	6.15	7.00
Fast food and counter workers	6.00	6.00	6.25	8.00	10.00
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.00	6.10	6.30	8.00	10.10
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	8.56	11.38	15.52	16.83
Building cleaning workers	7.00	7.50	9.07	10.45	15.14
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.00	7.80	9.84	12.73	15.18
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.00	7.50	7.75	9.69	10.12
Personal care and service occupations	6.00	6.00	7.25	7.25	9.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006**
— Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Sales and related occupations	\$5.60	\$7.10	\$9.84	\$16.40	\$26.35
Retail sales workers	5.60	6.52	8.22	10.51	13.25
Cashiers, all workers	6.25	7.32	8.22	9.36	11.25
Cashiers	6.25	7.32	8.22	9.36	11.25
Retail salespersons	5.60	5.70	8.05	10.79	16.00
Office and administrative support occupations	9.88	11.00	12.74	15.24	18.47
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.47	18.47	18.47	19.23	22.45
Financial clerks	11.55	12.00	13.46	15.01	17.51
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.00	13.00	13.81	16.50	17.63
Customer service representatives	11.32	12.50	14.10	15.94	20.36
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.81	11.50	12.10	13.00	13.00
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.50	13.23	15.35	16.94	20.06
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	13.87	15.17	15.65	17.65	17.65
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.00	14.00	15.84	20.06	20.06
Data entry and information processing workers	8.75	10.88	11.90	14.60	14.60
Data entry keyers	8.75	10.88	11.90	14.60	14.60
Office clerks, general	9.77	10.50	12.00	14.61	17.79
Construction and extraction occupations	9.50	11.00	14.27	17.65	18.50
Helpers, construction trades	7.85	7.85	10.00	14.00	16.50
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.42	15.17	18.00	22.71	27.50
Automotive technicians and repairers	14.00	14.86	16.00	22.71	22.79
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.30	14.82	16.70	19.73	29.78
Industrial machinery mechanics	15.30	15.50	19.73	20.25	35.40
Maintenance workers, machinery	9.84	13.30	13.95	14.82	18.30
Production occupations	8.25	9.50	12.15	16.79	19.94
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	13.97	17.76	22.85	23.38	29.13
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	8.50	8.85	10.50	14.21	19.41
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.15	10.80	12.21	13.00	13.92
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.80	10.92	12.27	12.77	13.69
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	8.51	10.14	13.62	19.03	19.03
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders ...	9.00	13.00	14.44	14.44	14.44
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	10.27	11.18	11.37	12.30	19.94
Miscellaneous production workers	7.00	8.50	10.77	16.10	17.27
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.72	9.75	11.15	13.38	18.84
Bus drivers	10.54	11.85	13.97	13.97	15.91
Bus drivers, school	10.54	11.85	13.97	13.97	15.91
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	6.10	10.55	12.15	14.20	17.25
Industrial truck and tractor operators	10.36	13.13	15.59	15.59	21.34
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.50	7.74	10.25	11.37	13.38
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.00	8.00	10.25	11.76	16.13
Machine feeders and offbearers	10.55	10.92	11.03	11.87	12.70
Packers and packagers, hand	6.25	6.50	7.95	10.10	10.20

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.00	\$9.47	\$12.70	\$19.06	\$28.00
Management occupations	15.50	17.10	33.85	43.42	45.38
Financial managers	12.50	15.57	15.57	24.04	26.75
Business and financial operations occupations	11.26	15.87	21.67	25.96	31.56
Computer and mathematical science occupations	16.73	20.19	23.65	36.06	36.06
Architecture and engineering occupations	17.15	24.50	31.27	34.30	42.80
Engineers	31.27	31.27	34.30	42.80	42.80
Engineering technicians, except drafters	16.32	16.60	24.60	24.60	25.22
Education, training, and library occupations	10.35	22.85	34.57	57.21	88.89
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	19.81	21.53	26.07	32.29	50.02
Registered nurses	20.10	21.53	22.49	27.24	31.80
Therapists	19.67	24.91	27.06	28.50	31.75
Healthcare support occupations	8.00	8.00	10.00	12.44	19.75
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.35	8.00	8.00	9.50	11.22
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	6.75	8.50	9.00	10.48	12.01
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	8.50	11.22	12.35	18.27	21.93
Medical assistants	11.00	11.72	12.56	18.27	20.43
Protective service occupations	8.00	8.25	9.00	10.00	20.00
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	8.00	8.25	9.00	10.00	20.00
Security guards	8.00	8.25	9.00	10.00	20.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.28	6.00	7.50	8.28	11.02
Cooks	7.50	7.97	8.00	11.02	12.43
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	8.00	8.00	10.36	11.53	12.54
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.28	6.37	9.68
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.20	6.15	7.00
Fast food and counter workers	6.00	6.00	6.25	8.00	10.00
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.00	6.10	6.30	8.00	9.50
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	7.50	9.50	13.94	15.14
Building cleaning workers	7.00	7.00	7.57	9.54	15.18
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.00	7.00	9.35	15.14	15.91
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.68
Personal care and service occupations	6.00	6.00	7.25	7.25	9.00
Sales and related occupations	5.60	7.08	9.57	16.40	26.35
Retail sales workers	5.60	6.52	8.22	10.51	13.25
Cashiers, all workers	6.25	7.32	8.05	9.30	11.25
Cashiers	6.25	7.32	8.05	9.30	11.25
Retail salespersons	5.60	5.70	8.05	10.79	16.00
Office and administrative support occupations	9.77	11.00	12.35	14.60	18.01
Financial clerks	11.55	11.75	13.00	14.00	17.39
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.00	12.25	13.75	16.50	17.50
Customer service representatives	11.32	12.50	14.10	15.94	20.36
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.81	11.50	12.10	13.00	13.00
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.50	13.23	15.35	16.94	20.06
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	13.87	15.17	15.65	17.65	17.65
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.00	14.00	15.84	20.06	20.06
Data entry and information processing workers	8.70	10.25	11.47	14.60	14.60
Data entry keyers	8.70	10.25	11.47	14.60	14.60
Office clerks, general	9.77	10.50	11.00	14.10	19.24
Construction and extraction occupations	9.00	10.50	14.00	18.00	18.50
Helpers, construction trades	7.85	7.85	10.00	14.00	16.50
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.77	15.27	19.72	22.79	29.58

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	\$13.30	\$14.82	\$16.70	\$19.73	\$29.78
Industrial machinery mechanics	15.30	15.50	19.73	20.25	35.40
Maintenance workers, machinery	9.84	13.30	13.95	14.82	18.30
Production occupations	8.25	9.50	12.14	16.79	19.94
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	13.97	17.76	22.85	23.38	29.13
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	8.50	8.85	10.50	14.21	19.41
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.15	10.80	12.21	13.00	13.92
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.80	10.92	12.27	12.77	13.69
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	8.51	10.14	13.62	19.03	19.03
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders ...	9.00	13.00	14.44	14.44	14.44
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	10.27	11.18	11.37	12.30	19.94
Miscellaneous production workers	7.00	8.50	10.77	16.10	17.27
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.59	8.90	11.03	13.38	18.87
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	6.10	11.00	12.15	14.20	18.53
Industrial truck and tractor operators	10.36	13.13	15.59	15.59	21.34
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.50	7.74	10.25	11.37	13.38
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.00	8.00	10.25	11.76	16.13
Machine feeders and offbearers	10.55	10.92	11.03	11.87	12.70
Packers and packagers, hand	6.25	6.50	7.95	10.10	10.20

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$10.67	\$13.64	\$17.28	\$24.76	\$33.50
Management occupations	27.85	33.50	33.50	43.62	67.52
Education administrators	26.74	35.50	43.62	67.52	67.52
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	24.13	29.55	35.50	43.62	43.62
Community and social services occupations	15.55	15.90	18.52	25.64	28.63
Education, training, and library occupations	11.00	18.53	24.76	28.04	41.56
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	18.83	22.66	24.76	25.94	29.77
Elementary and middle school teachers	18.67	22.26	24.76	24.76	28.74
Elementary school teachers, except special education	19.39	23.07	24.76	24.76	29.13
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	16.55	19.75	22.78	24.80	26.88
Secondary school teachers	20.13	23.77	25.94	26.79	31.74
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	19.78	23.77	25.94	26.57	31.95
Teacher assistants	9.70	10.32	11.00	11.00	11.72
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.81	11.92	11.92	20.22	25.04
Protective service occupations	11.37	13.62	15.69	17.85	24.01
Police officers	13.15	14.41	15.85	18.47	23.91
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	13.15	14.41	15.85	18.47	23.91
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.64	8.98	8.98	11.50	14.30
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.69	10.11	15.52	16.83	17.56
Building cleaning workers	9.07	9.69	9.97	10.99	12.37
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.92	9.13	9.84	11.05	12.27
Office and administrative support occupations	11.77	13.89	15.61	18.47	18.47
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.95	10.69	12.18	13.97	14.56
Bus drivers	10.54	11.85	13.97	13.97	15.91
Bus drivers, school	10.54	11.85	13.97	13.97	15.91

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.00	\$10.45	\$13.95	\$20.19	\$30.35
Management occupations	15.57	25.96	33.50	43.42	49.07
Financial managers	12.50	15.57	15.57	26.75	35.00
Education administrators	24.58	33.50	43.62	67.52	67.52
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	22.58	27.02	35.50	43.62	43.62
Business and financial operations occupations	11.26	15.87	22.05	27.43	31.56
Computer and mathematical science occupations	16.73	20.19	23.65	36.06	36.06
Architecture and engineering occupations	16.60	20.45	31.27	34.30	42.80
Engineers	31.27	31.27	34.30	42.80	42.80
Engineering technicians, except drafters	16.32	16.60	24.60	24.60	25.22
Community and social services occupations	15.40	15.78	18.41	25.64	28.63
Social workers	15.73	16.05	17.84	19.45	23.18
Education, training, and library occupations	11.00	19.75	24.76	29.42	56.83
Postsecondary teachers	26.79	29.42	56.83	79.93	83.10
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	18.83	22.66	24.76	25.94	29.67
Elementary and middle school teachers	18.83	22.17	24.76	24.76	28.67
Elementary school teachers, except special education	19.43	22.91	24.76	24.76	29.02
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	16.55	19.75	22.78	24.80	26.88
Secondary school teachers	20.13	23.58	25.94	26.67	31.67
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	19.78	23.69	25.94	26.40	31.81
Teacher assistants	9.57	10.30	11.00	11.00	11.73
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	8.92	9.38	9.59	19.63	22.42
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	19.59	21.53	25.65	33.52	67.09
Registered nurses	20.10	21.53	22.00	27.17	31.80
Therapists	19.67	24.82	27.06	28.37	32.20
Healthcare support occupations	8.50	9.25	11.62	13.88	18.75
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.35	8.65	9.40	11.11	12.94
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.35	8.62	9.40	11.11	12.94
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	8.50	11.14	12.29	15.57	20.19
Medical assistants	11.00	11.72	12.56	18.27	20.43
Protective service occupations	9.00	11.37	14.69	17.23	24.01
Police officers	13.15	14.41	15.85	18.47	23.91
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	13.15	14.41	15.85	18.47	23.91
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.00	6.30	7.97	10.10	12.00
Cooks	7.97	7.97	8.00	11.05	12.43
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	8.00	8.00	10.36	11.53	12.54
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.57	9.69	11.60	15.52	16.83
Building cleaning workers	7.25	7.75	9.69	11.05	15.18
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.29	9.11	10.45	15.14	15.18
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.00	7.50	8.00	9.69	10.12
Sales and related occupations	5.60	7.59	10.66	19.91	26.99
Retail sales workers	5.60	6.50	8.35	10.50	13.94
Cashiers, all workers	7.32	7.50	8.22	10.00	11.56
Cashiers	7.32	7.50	8.22	10.00	11.56
Retail salespersons	5.60	5.60	7.59	11.27	16.39

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Office and administrative support occupations	\$10.04	\$11.00	\$12.66	\$15.18	\$18.47
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.47	18.47	18.47	19.23	22.45
Financial clerks	11.55	11.92	13.22	15.18	17.64
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.00	12.25	14.51	16.81	17.64
Customer service representatives	11.30	12.47	14.10	15.94	20.43
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.81	11.50	12.10	13.00	13.00
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.89	13.69	15.65	17.65	20.06
Data entry and information processing workers	9.10	11.02	13.46	14.60	15.09
Data entry keyers	9.10	11.02	13.46	14.60	15.09
Office clerks, general	9.99	10.50	11.81	14.10	16.45
Construction and extraction occupations	9.50	11.00	14.27	17.65	18.50
Helpers, construction trades	7.85	7.85	10.00	14.00	16.50
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.30	15.17	18.74	22.79	29.58
Automotive technicians and repairers	14.00	14.86	16.00	22.71	22.79
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.30	14.82	16.70	19.73	29.78
Industrial machinery mechanics	15.30	15.50	19.73	20.25	35.40
Maintenance workers, machinery	9.84	13.30	13.95	14.82	18.30
Production occupations	8.25	9.60	12.15	16.79	19.94
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	13.97	17.76	22.85	23.38	29.13
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	8.50	8.85	10.50	14.21	19.41
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.15	10.80	12.21	13.00	13.92
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.80	10.92	12.27	12.77	13.69
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	8.51	10.14	13.62	19.03	19.03
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	10.27	11.18	11.37	12.30	19.94
Miscellaneous production workers	7.00	8.75	10.82	16.10	17.27
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.00	10.00	11.37	13.48	18.84
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.25	12.15	13.48	14.20	20.86
Industrial truck and tractor operators	10.36	13.13	15.59	15.59	21.34
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.50	7.74	10.25	11.37	13.38
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.00	8.00	10.25	11.37	13.38

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

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

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

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

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SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 10. **Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006**

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$5.15	\$6.52	\$8.00	\$10.55	\$18.87
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	7.83	18.00	25.44	30.00	31.25
Registered nurses	18.00	20.59	25.60	29.11	33.00
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	6.57	7.00	8.75	9.25	10.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	5.15	5.90	8.00	9.68
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	2.38	6.15	9.68
Fast food and counter workers	5.75	6.25	8.00	8.00	10.00
Sales and related occupations	5.96	6.52	7.97	10.51	12.39
Retail sales workers	5.96	6.52	7.50	10.51	12.39
Cashiers, all workers	6.05	6.25	7.00	8.05	9.19
Cashiers	6.05	6.25	7.00	8.05	9.19
Office and administrative support occupations	9.44	10.00	13.50	17.00	36.12
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.85	6.20	7.50	10.60	18.87

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$17.57	\$13.95	\$696	\$558	39.6	\$35,825	\$29,039	2,039
Management occupations	34.83	33.50	1,405	1,354	40.4	72,779	70,257	2,090
Financial managers	20.64	15.57	820	623	39.7	42,652	32,392	2,066
Education administrators	44.77	43.62	1,862	1,702	41.6	94,050	88,497	2,101
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	34.36	35.50	1,426	1,420	41.5	70,689	73,832	2,057
Business and financial operations occupations	22.35	22.05	891	882	39.9	46,350	45,864	2,074
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.47	23.65	1,057	946	39.9	54,976	49,200	2,077
Architecture and engineering occupations	29.46	31.27	1,176	1,251	39.9	61,137	65,040	2,075
Engineers	36.92	34.30	1,470	1,372	39.8	76,440	71,340	2,070
Engineering technicians, except drafters	21.87	24.60	875	984	40.0	45,493	51,176	2,080
Community and social services occupations	20.77	18.41	821	720	39.5	41,785	37,317	2,012
Social workers	18.52	17.84	734	698	39.6	38,149	36,284	2,060
Education, training, and library occupations	29.39	24.76	1,149	930	39.1	49,922	40,559	1,699
Postsecondary teachers	53.29	56.83	2,135	2,273	40.1	93,294	98,499	1,751
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.71	24.76	958	929	38.8	41,236	39,929	1,669
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.18	24.76	935	929	38.7	40,308	39,929	1,667
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.50	24.76	946	929	38.6	40,721	39,929	1,662
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	22.36	22.78	874	881	39.1	37,942	38,229	1,697
Secondary school teachers	25.79	25.94	1,002	973	38.9	42,996	41,833	1,667
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.79	25.94	1,001	973	38.8	42,948	41,833	1,665
Teacher assistants	10.72	11.00	415	413	38.7	18,216	17,741	1,700
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	13.99	9.59	559	384	40.0	29,090	19,949	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	36.30	25.65	1,396	1,002	38.5	72,543	52,083	1,999
Registered nurses	24.23	22.00	928	861	38.3	48,272	44,782	1,992
Therapists	26.73	27.06	1,056	1,082	39.5	54,363	55,848	2,034
Healthcare support occupations	12.40	11.62	480	459	38.7	24,962	23,888	2,013
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.93	9.40	365	348	36.7	18,959	18,121	1,909
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.93	9.40	365	348	36.7	18,955	18,121	1,909
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	13.87	12.29	555	492	40.0	28,859	25,563	2,080
Medical assistants	14.93	12.56	597	502	40.0	31,056	26,125	2,080
Protective service occupations	15.26	14.69	640	612	42.0	33,304	31,824	2,182
Police officers	16.92	15.85	688	643	40.6	35,761	33,446	2,113
Police and sheriff's patrol officers ...	16.92	15.85	688	643	40.6	35,761	33,446	2,113

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Food preparation and serving related occupations	\$8.27	\$7.97	\$317	\$299	38.3	\$16,473	\$15,543	1,992
Cooks	9.41	8.00	362	320	38.5	18,823	16,640	2,000
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.02	10.36	389	389	38.8	20,204	20,202	2,017
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.28	11.60	482	455	39.3	24,968	23,670	2,034
Building cleaning workers	10.15	9.69	392	388	38.6	20,229	19,760	1,994
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.44	10.45	449	402	39.3	22,956	20,469	2,006
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.52	8.00	324	308	38.0	16,839	16,016	1,975
Sales and related occupations	15.06	10.66	614	411	40.8	31,918	21,362	2,119
Retail sales workers	9.54	8.35	373	329	39.1	19,395	17,091	2,034
Cashiers, all workers	8.94	8.22	352	329	39.3	18,278	17,091	2,045
Cashiers	8.94	8.22	352	329	39.3	18,278	17,091	2,045
Retail salespersons	9.89	7.59	387	301	39.1	20,128	15,631	2,035
Office and administrative support occupations	13.40	12.66	533	502	39.8	27,688	26,104	2,066
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.06	18.47	762	739	40.0	39,637	38,418	2,080
Financial clerks	13.76	13.22	548	522	39.8	28,511	27,134	2,072
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.60	14.51	582	580	39.8	30,248	30,170	2,072
Customer service representatives	14.76	14.10	587	564	39.8	30,538	29,328	2,069
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.98	12.10	479	484	40.0	24,928	25,168	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.52	15.65	619	587	39.9	32,164	30,512	2,072
Data entry and information processing workers	12.89	13.46	506	538	39.3	25,931	27,999	2,012
Data entry keyers	12.89	13.46	506	538	39.3	25,931	27,999	2,012
Office clerks, general	12.58	11.81	500	450	39.7	25,781	22,984	2,049
Construction and extraction occupations	14.22	14.27	569	571	40.0	29,576	29,682	2,080
Helpers, construction trades	11.23	10.00	449	400	40.0	23,349	20,800	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.89	18.74	792	756	39.8	41,195	39,312	2,071
Automotive technicians and repairers	17.85	16.00	710	639	39.8	36,937	33,217	2,069
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.82	16.70	748	668	39.7	38,880	34,736	2,066
Industrial machinery mechanics	20.60	19.73	817	789	39.7	42,499	41,038	2,063
Maintenance workers, machinery	15.23	13.95	607	558	39.8	31,539	29,016	2,071
Production occupations	13.56	12.15	533	480	39.3	27,735	24,960	2,045
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	21.04	22.85	842	914	40.0	43,772	47,524	2,080
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	12.11	10.50	475	414	39.2	24,701	21,528	2,040
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.09	12.21	484	488	40.0	25,145	25,397	2,080
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.18	12.27	487	491	40.0	25,331	25,522	2,080
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	14.28	13.62	563	545	39.4	29,279	28,330	2,050

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	\$12.97	\$11.37	\$519	\$455	40.0	\$26,971	\$23,650	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	12.79	10.82	506	433	39.6	26,311	22,506	2,058
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.79	11.37	506	455	39.5	26,104	22,942	2,041
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.32	13.48	602	530	42.0	31,311	27,560	2,186
Industrial truck and tractor operators ..	14.96	15.59	598	624	40.0	31,122	32,427	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	10.46	10.25	406	410	38.8	21,127	21,320	2,020
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.68	10.25	421	410	39.4	21,875	21,320	2,048

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

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

³ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$16.95	\$13.32	\$671	\$532	39.6	\$34,826	\$27,664	2,055
Management occupations	33.40	34.19	1,340	1,433	40.1	69,513	74,533	2,081
Financial managers	19.73	15.57	784	623	39.7	40,759	32,392	2,066
Business and financial operations occupations	22.23	21.67	887	878	39.9	46,101	45,677	2,074
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.47	23.65	1,057	946	39.9	54,976	49,200	2,077
Architecture and engineering occupations	29.87	31.27	1,192	1,251	39.9	61,978	65,040	2,075
Engineers	36.92	34.30	1,470	1,372	39.8	76,440	71,340	2,070
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.35	24.60	894	984	40.0	46,494	51,176	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	41.07	34.57	1,637	1,404	39.8	75,974	68,700	1,850
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	37.29	26.16	1,432	1,026	38.4	74,460	53,352	1,997
Registered nurses	24.31	22.00	931	861	38.3	48,389	44,782	1,991
Therapists	26.83	27.17	1,059	1,087	39.5	55,077	56,514	2,053
Healthcare support occupations	12.31	11.59	475	449	38.6	24,716	23,338	2,008
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.74	9.24	356	340	36.5	18,499	17,680	1,900
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.74	9.24	356	340	36.5	18,499	17,680	1,900
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	13.85	12.00	554	480	40.0	28,813	24,960	2,080
Medical assistants	14.93	12.56	597	502	40.0	31,056	26,125	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.26	7.97	316	299	38.3	16,454	15,543	1,993
Cooks	9.41	8.00	362	320	38.5	18,823	16,640	2,000
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.02	10.36	389	389	38.8	20,204	20,202	2,017
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.84	10.15	419	400	38.7	21,802	20,800	2,011
Building cleaning workers	9.70	8.05	368	320	37.9	19,141	16,640	1,972
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.16	11.82	476	470	39.1	24,736	24,440	2,035
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.78	7.57	288	271	37.0	14,974	14,105	1,926
Sales and related occupations	15.08	10.66	615	410	40.8	31,974	21,320	2,120
Retail sales workers	9.52	8.30	372	328	39.1	19,364	17,056	2,033
Cashiers, all workers	8.87	8.22	349	329	39.3	18,136	17,091	2,044
Cashiers	8.87	8.22	349	329	39.3	18,136	17,091	2,044
Retail salespersons	9.89	7.59	387	301	39.1	20,128	15,631	2,035
Office and administrative support occupations	13.06	12.27	519	490	39.8	26,973	25,480	2,066
Financial clerks	13.52	12.76	539	510	39.8	28,008	26,541	2,071
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	13.97	13.00	556	520	39.8	28,889	27,040	2,068
Customer service representatives	14.76	14.10	587	564	39.8	30,538	29,328	2,069
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.98	12.10	479	484	40.0	24,928	25,168	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.52	15.65	619	587	39.9	32,164	30,512	2,072
Data entry and information processing workers	12.51	12.25	490	480	39.2	25,502	24,960	2,039

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Data entry keyers	\$12.51	\$12.25	\$490	\$480	39.2	\$25,502	\$24,960	2,039
Office clerks, general	12.27	11.00	487	440	39.7	25,070	22,880	2,043
Construction and extraction occupations	14.18	14.00	567	560	40.0	29,503	29,120	2,080
Helpers, construction trades	11.23	10.00	449	400	40.0	23,349	20,800	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.20	19.72	804	789	39.8	41,826	41,018	2,070
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.82	16.70	748	668	39.7	38,880	34,736	2,066
Industrial machinery mechanics	20.60	19.73	817	789	39.7	42,499	41,038	2,063
Maintenance workers, machinery	15.23	13.95	607	558	39.8	31,539	29,016	2,071
Production occupations	13.55	12.15	533	479	39.3	27,710	24,898	2,045
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	21.04	22.85	842	914	40.0	43,772	47,524	2,080
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	12.11	10.50	475	414	39.2	24,701	21,528	2,040
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.09	12.21	484	488	40.0	25,145	25,397	2,080
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.18	12.27	487	491	40.0	25,331	25,522	2,080
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	14.28	13.62	563	545	39.4	29,279	28,330	2,050
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	12.97	11.37	519	455	40.0	26,971	23,650	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	12.79	10.82	506	433	39.6	26,311	22,506	2,058
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.81	11.37	508	455	39.6	26,405	23,650	2,061
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.61	13.48	617	539	42.2	32,091	28,045	2,197
Industrial truck and tractor operators ..	14.96	15.59	598	624	40.0	31,122	32,427	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	10.46	10.25	406	410	38.8	21,127	21,320	2,020
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.68	10.25	421	410	39.4	21,875	21,320	2,048

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

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

³ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$21.04	\$17.44	\$842	\$702	40.0	\$41,198	\$35,940	1,958
Management occupations	38.42	33.50	1,575	1,340	41.0	81,166	69,680	2,112
Education administrators	44.18	43.62	1,819	1,745	41.2	92,413	90,719	2,092
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	35.23	35.50	1,466	1,420	41.6	73,845	73,832	2,096
Community and social services occupations	21.00	18.52	830	721	39.5	42,195	37,346	2,009
Education, training, and library occupations	27.14	24.76	1,057	929	38.9	45,388	39,929	1,672
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.76	24.76	960	929	38.8	41,328	39,929	1,669
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.23	24.76	937	929	38.7	40,398	39,929	1,668
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.56	24.76	948	929	38.6	40,832	39,929	1,662
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	22.36	22.78	874	881	39.1	37,942	38,229	1,697
Secondary school teachers	25.85	25.94	1,005	973	38.9	43,128	41,833	1,668
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.86	25.94	1,004	973	38.8	43,084	41,833	1,666
Teacher assistants	10.91	11.00	421	413	38.6	18,023	17,741	1,652
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	16.09	11.92	644	477	40.0	32,803	24,800	2,039
Protective service occupations	16.75	15.69	711	655	42.5	36,995	34,056	2,209
Police officers	16.92	15.85	688	643	40.6	35,761	33,446	2,113
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.92	15.85	688	643	40.6	35,761	33,446	2,113
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	13.72	15.52	548	621	39.9	28,237	32,282	2,057
Building cleaning workers	10.81	9.97	430	399	39.8	21,921	20,511	2,027
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.38	9.84	410	394	39.5	20,390	20,469	1,965
Office and administrative support occupations	16.05	15.61	642	624	40.0	33,185	31,851	2,068
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.49	12.16	474	477	38.0	22,204	21,962	1,778

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

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

³ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$16.20	\$14.80	\$16.14	\$20.03
Management, professional, and related	30.21	28.10	33.46	30.28
Management, business, and financial	27.73	21.00	37.69	32.63
Professional and related	31.80	34.51	31.49	29.08
Service	8.98	8.76	9.42	9.59
Sales and office	13.37	13.77	11.36	14.58
Sales and related	13.51	13.73	10.15	—
Office and administrative support	13.29	13.82	11.89	13.78
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.78	15.71	18.03	21.81
Construction and extraction	14.18	13.96	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	19.97	18.90	20.76	22.07
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.17	11.76	12.34	17.01
Production	13.53	12.81	11.36	17.62
Transportation and material moving	12.47	10.45	14.47	14.71
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	5.0	9.1	6.5	3.0
Management, professional, and related	8.5	20.9	4.4	5.4
Management, business, and financial	7.1	10.2	6.1	11.9
Professional and related	11.1	26.7	6.6	3.3
Service	5.8	8.2	8.9	6.5
Sales and office	7.2	12.9	5.3	6.2
Sales and related	18.2	26.4	9.2	—
Office and administrative support	3.3	7.3	6.6	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	7.6	7.1	10.7	6.0
Construction and extraction3	.8	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4.1	7.3	7.4	5.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	7.7	4.6	14.6	7.8
Production	8.1	.7	7.7	6.1
Transportation and material moving	12.8	10.2	21.1	14.4

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$15.68	\$12.50	\$619	\$497	39.5	\$32,181	\$25,861	2,052
Management occupations	21.96	15.57	885	623	40.3	46,032	32,392	2,096
Business and financial operations occupations ...	20.33	18.18	809	727	39.8	42,081	37,816	2,069
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	49.63	31.73	1,832	1,152	36.9	95,264	59,904	1,920
Healthcare support occupations	13.56	12.29	520	480	38.3	27,017	24,960	1,993
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.83	7.97	299	299	38.2	15,562	15,543	1,988
Sales and related occupations	15.49	11.73	637	407	41.1	33,107	21,154	2,137
Retail sales workers	9.34	7.50	361	300	38.6	18,764	15,600	2,009
Office and administrative support occupations	13.24	12.00	525	470	39.7	27,319	24,450	2,064
Financial clerks	12.25	11.75	485	470	39.6	25,220	24,440	2,059
Stock clerks and order fillers	12.15	13.00	486	520	40.0	25,279	27,040	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	13.96	13.50	558	540	40.0	29,035	28,080	2,080
Helpers, construction trades	10.97	10.00	439	400	40.0	22,816	20,800	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	19.24	17.20	767	688	39.9	39,891	35,776	2,073
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	14.78	14.82	591	593	40.0	30,751	30,826	2,080
Production occupations	12.88	11.40	508	452	39.5	26,424	23,525	2,052
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.73	10.92	469	437	40.0	24,390	22,714	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	11.80	10.00	472	400	40.0	24,542	20,800	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.92	10.55	426	422	39.0	22,127	21,944	2,027
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.39	10.19	361	408	38.5	18,771	21,195	2,000
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.16	10.25	406	410	40.0	21,126	21,320	2,080

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

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

³ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$18.25	\$14.10	\$724	\$560	39.6	\$37,535	\$29,141	2,057
Management occupations	42.03	38.46	1,679	1,538	40.0	86,978	80,001	2,070
Business and financial operations occupations ...	25.12	22.67	1,005	907	40.0	52,250	47,156	2,080
Computer and mathematical science occupations	27.06	27.83	1,083	1,113	40.0	56,292	57,886	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	32.27	31.27	1,286	1,251	39.9	66,896	65,040	2,073
Engineers	36.92	34.30	1,470	1,372	39.8	76,440	71,340	2,070
Engineering technicians, except drafters	20.90	16.60	836	664	40.0	43,466	34,534	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	42.93	35.24	1,720	1,621	40.1	80,329	69,946	1,871
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	29.78	25.25	1,172	986	39.4	60,961	51,293	2,047
Registered nurses	25.19	23.67	988	871	39.2	51,386	45,299	2,040
Therapists	26.83	27.17	1,059	1,087	39.5	55,077	56,514	2,053
Healthcare support occupations	11.15	11.10	434	440	38.9	22,565	22,880	2,023
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.46	10.03	395	385	37.7	20,525	20,010	1,963
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.46	10.03	395	385	37.7	20,525	20,010	1,963
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.78	11.72	471	469	40.0	24,493	24,369	2,080
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.13	10.36	393	412	38.8	20,410	21,424	2,015
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.86	8.47	348	337	39.2	18,072	17,534	2,039
Building cleaning workers	8.86	8.47	348	337	39.2	18,072	17,534	2,039
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.39	8.00	336	320	40.0	17,453	16,640	2,080
Sales and related occupations	14.03	10.50	560	420	39.9	29,100	21,840	2,075
Retail sales workers	9.88	9.36	395	374	40.0	20,545	19,469	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	12.94	12.35	515	494	39.8	26,740	25,646	2,067
Financial clerks	14.45	13.00	578	520	40.0	30,058	27,040	2,080
Customer service representatives	14.58	12.85	583	514	40.0	30,325	26,734	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.65	15.17	578	569	39.5	30,061	29,589	2,051
Office clerks, general	13.42	12.27	528	491	39.4	26,950	25,522	2,008
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21.29	19.73	846	789	39.7	43,999	41,038	2,067
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	20.72	19.73	821	789	39.6	42,685	41,038	2,060
Industrial machinery mechanics	21.32	19.73	844	789	39.6	43,895	41,038	2,059
Production occupations	13.87	12.21	545	486	39.3	28,316	25,272	2,041
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.68	12.40	507	496	40.0	26,381	25,792	2,080
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	14.20	13.60	559	542	39.4	29,065	28,163	2,047
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	12.76	11.37	510	455	40.0	26,533	23,650	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	13.74	12.21	538	488	39.2	27,976	25,397	2,036

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. **Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006 — Continued**

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$14.67	\$12.04	\$591	\$480	40.3	\$30,748	\$24,960	2,096
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.68	10.93	459	436	39.3	23,870	22,693	2,044
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.25	10.33	436	408	38.7	22,663	21,218	2,014

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

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

³ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	\$19.73	\$19.59	—	\$16.73	\$16.05	\$20.80
Management, professional, and related	—	—	—	29.53	30.21	27.77
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	29.20	27.73	35.19
Professional and related	—	—	—	29.72	31.80	25.32
Service	—	—	—	10.24	8.98	14.71
Sales and office	17.94	17.94	—	13.43	13.22	15.94
Sales and related	—	—	—	13.49	13.51	—
Office and administrative support	17.94	17.94	—	13.39	13.05	16.05
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	22.46	22.46	—	16.19	16.30	14.75
Construction and extraction	—	—	—	—	14.18	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	22.46	22.46	—	19.13	19.43	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	18.99	18.99	—	12.50	12.49	12.90
Production	18.93	18.93	—	12.65	12.63	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	12.26	12.25	12.44
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	6.0	6.3	—	4.4	5.1	4.5
Management, professional, and related	—	—	—	6.5	8.5	7.1
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	6.3	7.1	7.3
Professional and related	—	—	—	8.3	11.1	3.9
Service	—	—	—	7.1	5.8	4.8
Sales and office	3.7	3.7	—	6.9	7.4	6.3
Sales and related	—	—	—	18.1	18.2	—
Office and administrative support	3.7	3.7	—	3.3	3.5	6.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	3.0	3.0	—	6.6	7.3	2.9
Construction and extraction	—	—	—	—	.3	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.0	3.0	—	5.1	5.3	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	9.2	9.2	—	6.0	6.2	3.9
Production	9.9	9.9	—	4.8	4.8	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	12.1	12.9	5.5

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

² Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$16.88	\$16.17	\$16.44	\$16.44
Management, professional, and related	29.72	30.55	—	—
Management, business, and financial	29.82	28.36	—	—
Professional and related	29.67	31.80	—	—
Service	10.24	8.98	—	—
Sales and office	12.95	12.62	15.25	15.25
Sales and related	10.86	10.86	—	—
Office and administrative support	13.66	13.30	13.27	13.27
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	16.38	16.50	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	14.18	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	19.36	19.65	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	12.87	12.87	16.88	16.88
Production	13.69	13.68	10.72	10.72
Transportation and material moving	11.26	11.17	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	4.3	5.0	15.4	15.4
Management, professional, and related	6.6	8.8	—	—
Management, business, and financial	6.8	7.9	—	—
Professional and related	8.3	11.1	—	—
Service	7.1	5.8	—	—
Sales and office	3.8	4.0	19.3	19.3
Sales and related	10.1	10.2	—	—
Office and administrative support	3.3	3.5	5.8	5.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	6.5	7.2	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	.3	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	4.0	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	6.7	6.9	19.8	19.8
Production	8.0	8.0	16.5	16.5
Transportation and material moving	8.2	8.9	—	—

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

² Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	\$16.47	\$17.23	\$13.55	\$18.54	\$18.25	–	\$22.79	\$7.98	–
Management, professional, and related	–	33.05	22.55	–	28.15	–	36.06	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	34.97	19.95	–	27.98	–	26.76	–	–
Professional and related	–	30.23	25.83	–	–	–	37.93	–	–
Service	–	–	10.28	–	–	–	9.98	7.45	–
Sales and office	–	19.72	11.75	18.80	15.26	–	13.43	–	–
Sales and related	–	–	10.65	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	13.57	13.62	–	13.56	–	13.43	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	14.92	19.29	18.91	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	19.30	18.91	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	13.41	14.13	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production	–	13.69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	12.26	14.83	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	14.9	6.6	10.2	4.6	8.2	–	12.4	2.0	–
Management, professional, and related	–	9.0	17.1	–	7.7	–	12.1	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	4.0	20.5	–	7.3	–	15.4	–	–
Professional and related	–	15.7	17.4	–	–	–	11.4	–	–
Service	–	–	4.8	–	–	–	1.7	.4	–
Sales and office	–	29.3	10.8	4.2	10.1	–	8.8	–	–
Sales and related	–	–	16.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	10.9	3.0	–	3.3	–	8.8	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	7.0	.5	13.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	.2	13.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	9.7	14.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production	–	9.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	13.1	15.0	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

² Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing one worker or more in private goods-producing industries (mining, construction, and manufacturing); private service-providing industries (trade, transportation, and utilities, information, financial activities, professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and other services); State governments; and local governments employing 50 or more workers. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment is an economic unit that produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For private industries in this survey, the establishment is usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a government agency within the sampled area.

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

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

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

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational leveling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Combined work levels

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

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

Collection period

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

To calculate earnings for various periods (hourly, weekly, and annual), data on work schedules also were collected. For hourly workers, scheduled hours worked per day and per week, exclusive of overtime, were recorded. Annual weeks worked were determined. Because salaried workers who are exempt from overtime provisions often work beyond the assigned work schedule, their typical number of hours actually worked was collected.

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

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

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

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

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

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

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$17.75, with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is from \$16.46 to \$18.04 (\$17.75 minus and plus \$0.29, where \$0.29 is the product of 1.645 times 1.0 percent times \$17.75). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	621,000	539,500	81,500
Management, professional, and related	134,900	95,000	39,800
Management, business, and financial	43,000	34,500	8,500
Professional and related	91,800	60,500	31,300
Service	148,400	124,800	23,700
Sales and office	156,400	146,400	10,000
Sales and related	59,900	59,700	–
Office and administrative support	96,500	86,800	9,800
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	63,900	59,900	4,000
Construction and extraction	35,000	32,600	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	28,200	26,700	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	117,400	113,400	4,000
Production	73,600	73,000	–
Transportation and material moving	43,800	40,400	3,400

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC, June 2006**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	49,504	47,911	1,593
Total in sample	266	244	22
Responding	169	153	16
Refused or unable to provide data	51	47	4
Out of business or not in survey scope	46	44	2

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

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.