

Greenville–Spartanburg–Anderson, SC National Compensation Survey September 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 Greenville–Spartanburg–Anderson, SC, metropolitan area. Data were collected between March 2006 and April 2007; the average reference month is September 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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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	\$15.67	4.7	36.9	\$15.12	5.3	37.0	\$19.72	1.8	36.5
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	28.71	7.0	38.0	29.68	9.7	38.8	26.60	2.4	36.4
Management, business, and financial	37.33	11.2	41.6	37.84	12.7	42.0	34.18	7.9	39.4
Professional and related	24.51	2.3	36.5	23.98	3.7	36.8	25.31	2.1	36.0
Service	9.60	7.4	33.9	8.63	3.8	33.4	13.57	10.3	36.0
Sales and office	12.40	4.8	35.5	12.36	5.1	35.4	12.81	3.1	38.1
Sales and related	10.26	3.6	33.1	10.26	3.6	33.1	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	13.38	4.1	36.8	13.45	4.5	36.7	12.81	3.1	38.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	13.47	10.9	39.3	13.46	11.5	39.3	13.72	9.4	39.5
Construction and extraction	12.00	20.7	40.0	12.01	21.4	40.0	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	15.51	7.1	38.3	15.56	7.8	38.2	14.96	2.1	39.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.52	3.1	38.3	14.57	3.1	38.4	12.14	10.1	32.1
Production	15.81	3.1	39.4	15.82	3.1	39.5	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	12.90	4.5	37.0	12.96	4.6	37.2	11.14	6.2	31.6
Full time	16.14	4.4	39.6	15.60	5.0	39.8	19.95	2.0	38.2
Part time	9.80	7.9	20.0	9.60	7.8	20.3	13.07	12.6	16.1
Union	16.84	9.1	40.0	16.84	9.1	40.0	—	—	—
Nonunion	15.66	4.8	36.9	15.10	5.4	36.9	19.72	1.8	36.5
Time	15.20	4.1	36.8	14.53	4.5	36.9	19.72	1.8	36.5
Incentive	22.05	27.3	38.1	22.05	27.3	38.1	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	18.78	6.0	40.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	13.25	6.8	35.5	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	13.28	11.2	36.1	13.28	11.2	36.1	—	—	—
100-499 workers	15.86	5.8	37.8	15.76	6.3	37.9	16.94	14.5	36.7
500 workers or more	19.28	3.2	37.5	18.72	4.6	38.0	20.34	3.3	36.4

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 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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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	\$15.67	4.7	\$16.14	4.4	\$9.80	7.9
Management occupations	41.56	11.7	41.56	11.7	—	—
Level 9	28.26	9.5	28.26	9.5	—	—
Level 11	36.70	14.4	36.70	14.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	40.42	6.7	40.42	6.7	—	—
General and operations managers	66.79	13.2	66.79	13.2	—	—
Financial managers	38.48	12.6	38.48	12.6	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	26.22	13.7	26.26	13.7	—	—
Level 7	26.39	22.0	—	—	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.87	2.1	25.87	2.1	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	26.22	5.0	26.22	5.0	—	—
Engineers	27.98	8.8	27.98	8.8	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	21.11	7.3	21.11	7.3	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.86	12.2	22.86	12.2	—	—
Community and social services occupations	14.32	.9	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	29.75	3.6	30.32	4.0	9.53	6.5
Level 7	25.63	12.4	—	—	—	—
Level 9	30.92	1.8	30.92	1.8	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	35.10	5.8	35.10	5.8	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	30.82	1.6	30.82	1.6	—	—
Level 9	30.92	1.8	30.92	1.8	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	30.80	1.5	30.80	1.5	—	—
Level 9	30.69	1.9	30.69	1.9	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	30.69	1.9	30.69	1.9	—	—
Level 9	30.69	1.9	30.69	1.9	—	—
Secondary school teachers	31.81	1.8	31.81	1.8	—	—
Level 9	31.81	1.8	31.81	1.8	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	31.81	1.8	31.81	1.8	—	—
Level 9	31.81	1.8	31.81	1.8	—	—
Special education teachers	29.94	1.6	29.94	1.6	—	—
Level 9	30.46	.8	30.46	.8	—	—
Teacher assistants	11.27	2.2	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.48	3.8	22.33	4.6	23.45	4.9
Level 4	16.16	4.8	16.27	5.0	—	—
Level 5	17.02	5.0	17.11	5.4	—	—
Level 7	24.32	2.0	24.29	3.2	24.42	3.4
Level 9	27.37	3.4	27.50	3.2	—	—
Registered nurses	28.47	6.2	29.16	8.9	24.98	2.3
Level 7	24.75	.6	24.65	1.6	—	—
Level 9	27.14	3.8	27.28	3.8	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	21.61	7.1	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.04	3.1	16.06	3.5	—	—
Level 4	16.45	4.2	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.61	5.2	11.15	4.2	—	—
Level 2	9.07	8.8	10.20	4.2	—	—
Level 3	10.65	10.4	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.52	6.3	9.69	6.5	—	—
Level 2	10.03	5.0	10.11	5.6	—	—
Level 3	9.01	8.8	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.14	5.0	10.27	5.0	—	—
Level 2	10.03	5.0	10.11	5.6	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.98	8.5	11.69	6.3	—	—
Protective service occupations	12.72	19.8	12.84	20.4	10.64	8.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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)
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	\$8.19	1.1	—	—	—	—
Security guards	8.19	1.1	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.43	3.2	\$8.56	2.8	\$7.76	4.1
Level 1	7.59	7.6	7.52	8.9	—	—
Level 2	7.88	6.8	—	—	—	—
Cooks	10.71	10.2	—	—	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.71	10.2	—	—	—	—
Food preparation workers	8.13	11.9	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	7.62	6.7	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.49	5.2	8.69	4.6	—	—
Level 1	8.17	5.3	8.45	3.1	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.30	5.2	8.50	4.7	—	—
Level 1	8.11	6.2	8.46	3.9	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.24	5.4	8.45	4.9	—	—
Level 1	7.97	6.4	8.34	4.1	—	—
Grounds maintenance workers	9.63	3.0	—	—	—	—
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	9.63	3.0	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.32	14.0	—	—	9.95	22.6
Sales and related occupations	10.26	3.6	10.94	5.1	7.97	3.0
Level 2	8.06	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.73	7.2	9.95	9.1	—	—
Level 4	10.89	.0	11.74	.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	12.41	2.4	12.41	2.4	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	12.41	2.4	12.41	2.4	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.23	1.4	9.82	3.9	7.97	3.0
Level 2	8.06	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.64	9.7	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.33	2.2	8.55	.7	—	—
Cashiers	8.33	2.2	8.55	.7	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.91	3.2	11.20	2.2	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.38	4.1	13.58	4.4	10.36	6.9
Level 2	9.44	8.6	9.49	9.0	—	—
Level 3	12.36	5.3	12.83	5.5	10.38	8.3
Level 4	13.17	2.5	13.25	2.4	—	—
Level 5	15.74	2.7	15.78	2.7	—	—
Level 6	17.79	4.2	18.24	4.1	—	—
Level 7	25.08	4.4	25.08	4.4	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	25.69	3.7	25.69	3.7	—	—
Financial clerks	13.13	7.1	13.18	7.2	—	—
Level 4	12.43	7.8	12.44	7.9	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.99	9.4	12.99	9.4	—	—
Level 4	11.33	4.0	11.33	4.1	—	—
Customer service representatives	14.35	5.8	14.74	5.6	—	—
Level 3	11.42	4.8	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.53	4.3	13.29	4.3	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	12.38	6.5	13.27	8.8	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.04	4.3	14.33	3.4	—	—
Level 4	13.04	7.8	13.50	7.0	—	—
Level 5	15.40	4.0	15.40	4.0	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	17.23	8.6	17.23	8.6	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.79	8.7	14.45	7.0	—	—
Level 4	13.52	10.3	14.21	8.5	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.89	4.1	12.90	4.1	—	—
Level 4	13.09	3.6	13.09	3.6	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	12.00	20.7	12.00	20.7	—	—
Level 6	16.60	10.6	16.60	10.6	—	—
Helpers, construction trades	9.10	26.2	9.10	26.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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)
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	\$15.51	7.1	\$15.51	7.3	—	—
Level 4	12.08	5.8	12.08	5.8	—	—
Level 5	14.87	11.6	14.80	13.0	—	—
Level 6	18.79	6.7	18.79	6.7	—	—
Level 7	21.20	8.7	21.20	8.7	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.21	8.6	17.21	8.6	—	—
Level 5	17.11	4.3	17.11	4.3	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.72	15.7	18.72	15.7	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	16.37	9.6	16.37	9.6	—	—
Level 5	17.00	6.5	17.00	6.5	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.26	4.9	11.26	4.9	—	—
Production occupations	15.81	3.1	15.93	3.3	—	—
Level 1	10.60	6.9	11.08	5.8	—	—
Level 2	11.87	4.5	11.92	4.9	—	—
Level 3	13.14	6.4	13.19	6.4	—	—
Level 4	18.59	1.8	18.59	1.8	—	—
Level 5	17.73	5.0	17.73	5.0	—	—
Level 6	20.58	.5	20.58	.5	—	—
Level 7	22.15	5.5	22.15	5.5	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	21.21	5.2	21.21	5.2	—	—
Level 7	21.10	10.9	21.10	10.9	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	17.38	7.6	18.73	4.4	—	—
Level 2	11.57	5.1	—	—	—	—
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	20.46	6.9	20.46	6.9	—	—
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	21.13	8.5	21.13	8.5	—	—
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	15.53	10.0	15.53	10.0	—	—
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.59	9.3	12.59	9.3	—	—
Level 2	12.04	2.3	12.04	2.3	—	—
Level 3	11.75	.3	11.75	.3	—	—
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.63	5.4	12.63	5.4	—	—
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.70	5.9	11.70	5.9	—	—
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	12.17	20.6	12.17	20.6	—	—
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	16.91	3.7	16.91	3.7	—	—
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders	18.69	12.6	—	—	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	14.72	5.9	14.72	5.9	—	—
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	13.62	3.2	13.62	3.2	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	13.08	7.4	13.26	7.4	—	—
Level 2	10.22	15.8	10.22	15.8	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.90	4.5	13.44	6.0	\$9.07	7.9
Level 1	8.32	6.0	8.71	9.3	—	—
Level 2	11.30	5.0	11.73	6.3	—	—
Level 3	11.31	2.6	11.44	2.8	—	—
Level 4	16.10	3.8	16.10	3.8	—	—
Level 5	15.89	8.2	15.89	8.2	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.10	7.4	15.58	8.1	—	—
Level 4	15.96	3.3	15.96	3.3	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	15.51	14.1	15.51	14.1	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	12.07	8.1	12.52	7.1	—	—
Level 2	12.50	13.6	14.11	8.6	—	—
Level 3	11.69	8.2	11.60	8.9	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.03	6.7	11.59	8.4	—	—
Level 1	8.28	6.5	8.68	9.9	—	—
Level 2	10.94	6.0	11.06	6.2	—	—
Level 3	12.26	11.9	12.26	11.9	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	13.09	8.0	13.28	8.9	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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)
Machine feeders and offbearers	\$10.06	8.5	\$10.06	8.5	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	8.85	9.4	9.57	13.0	—	—
Level 1	8.24	9.3	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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	\$15.12	5.3	\$15.60	5.0	\$9.60	7.8
Management occupations	42.71	13.4	42.71	13.4	—	—
Level 9	27.23	11.4	27.23	11.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	41.20	5.6	41.20	5.6	—	—
Financial managers	38.48	12.6	38.48	12.6	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	26.68	13.8	26.72	13.8	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.87	2.1	25.87	2.1	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	26.21	5.0	26.21	5.0	—	—
Engineers	27.99	8.9	27.99	8.9	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	21.11	7.3	21.11	7.3	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	28.21	12.7	29.59	10.5	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.18	5.0	24.29	6.9	23.63	8.1
Level 4	16.83	2.2	17.01	1.5	—	—
Level 7	23.46	4.1	23.28	4.7	—	—
Level 9	27.43	3.6	27.56	3.3	—	—
Registered nurses	30.46	7.3	32.07	12.1	—	—
Level 7	24.26	2.2	—	—	—	—
Level 9	27.20	4.1	27.34	4.1	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.99	3.8	16.02	4.1	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.18	6.1	10.81	5.4	—	—
Level 3	10.09	14.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.74	3.6	8.83	3.9	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.27	3.4	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.51	9.6	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	8.27	2.6	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.34	2.7	8.46	2.5	7.72	3.6
Level 1	7.39	6.2	7.26	7.5	—	—
Level 2	7.88	6.8	—	—	—	—
Cooks	10.71	10.2	—	—	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.71	10.2	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.34	6.0	8.57	5.4	—	—
Level 1	7.80	6.0	8.17	3.5	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.06	5.6	8.30	5.2	—	—
Level 1	7.58	6.4	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.97	5.7	—	—	—	—
Grounds maintenance workers	9.63	3.0	—	—	—	—
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	9.63	3.0	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.27	15.3	—	—	9.93	24.7
Sales and related occupations	10.26	3.6	10.94	5.1	7.97	3.0
Level 2	8.06	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.73	7.2	9.95	9.1	—	—
Level 4	10.89	.0	11.74	.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	12.41	2.4	12.41	2.4	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	12.41	2.4	12.41	2.4	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.23	1.4	9.82	3.9	7.97	3.0
Level 2	8.06	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.64	9.7	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.33	2.2	8.55	.7	—	—
Cashiers	8.33	2.2	8.55	.7	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.91	3.2	11.20	2.2	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.45	4.5	13.67	4.9	10.39	7.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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 2	\$9.44	9.1	\$9.49	9.5	–	–
Level 3	12.31	6.0	12.84	6.4	\$10.38	8.3
Level 4	13.27	2.8	13.36	2.7	–	–
Level 5	16.06	3.0	16.06	3.0	–	–
Level 6	17.79	4.2	18.24	4.1	–	–
Level 7	25.08	4.4	25.08	4.4	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	25.69	3.7	25.69	3.7	–	–
Financial clerks	13.10	7.2	13.15	7.2	–	–
Level 4	12.43	7.8	12.44	7.9	–	–
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.99	9.4	12.99	9.4	–	–
Level 4	11.33	4.0	11.33	4.1	–	–
Customer service representatives	14.35	5.8	14.74	5.6	–	–
Level 3	11.42	4.8	–	–	–	–
Level 4	13.53	4.3	13.29	4.3	–	–
Stock clerks and order fillers	12.38	6.5	13.27	8.8	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	13.97	5.1	14.33	3.8	–	–
Level 4	12.88	8.9	13.42	8.0	–	–
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	17.91	10.3	17.91	10.3	–	–
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.47	10.4	14.25	8.8	–	–
Level 4	13.25	11.3	14.00	9.8	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	12.01	21.4	12.01	21.4	–	–
Level 6	16.60	10.6	16.60	10.6	–	–
Helpers, construction trades	9.04	27.5	9.04	27.5	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.56	7.8	15.56	8.0	–	–
Level 5	14.55	13.6	14.41	15.4	–	–
Level 6	19.27	7.5	19.27	7.5	–	–
Level 7	21.88	10.2	21.88	10.2	–	–
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.70	9.9	17.70	9.9	–	–
Level 5	17.40	5.3	17.40	5.3	–	–
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.72	15.7	18.72	15.7	–	–
Maintenance and repair workers, general	16.96	12.1	16.96	12.1	–	–
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.26	4.9	11.26	4.9	–	–
Production occupations	15.82	3.1	15.93	3.3	–	–
Level 1	10.60	6.9	11.08	5.8	–	–
Level 2	11.87	4.5	11.92	4.9	–	–
Level 3	13.19	6.4	13.19	6.4	–	–
Level 4	18.59	1.8	18.59	1.8	–	–
Level 5	17.72	5.1	17.72	5.1	–	–
Level 6	20.58	.5	20.58	.5	–	–
Level 7	22.58	5.6	22.58	5.6	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	21.18	5.2	21.18	5.2	–	–
Level 7	21.03	11.1	21.03	11.1	–	–
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	17.38	7.6	18.73	4.4	–	–
Level 2	11.57	5.1	–	–	–	–
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	20.46	6.9	20.46	6.9	–	–
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	21.13	8.5	21.13	8.5	–	–
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	15.53	10.0	15.53	10.0	–	–
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.59	9.3	12.59	9.3	–	–
Level 2	12.04	2.3	12.04	2.3	–	–
Level 3	11.75	.3	11.75	.3	–	–
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.63	5.4	12.63	5.4	–	–
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.70	5.9	11.70	5.9	–	–
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	12.17	20.6	12.17	20.6	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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)
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	\$16.91	3.7	\$16.91	3.7	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	14.72	5.9	14.72	5.9	—	—
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	13.62	3.2	13.62	3.2	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	13.08	7.4	13.26	7.4	—	—
Level 2	10.22	15.8	10.22	15.8	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.96	4.6	13.50	6.2	\$9.01	8.0
Level 1	8.32	6.0	8.71	9.3	—	—
Level 2	11.40	5.7	11.91	7.2	—	—
Level 3	11.31	2.6	11.44	2.8	—	—
Level 4	16.10	3.8	16.10	3.8	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.10	7.5	15.57	8.2	—	—
Level 4	15.96	3.3	15.96	3.3	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	15.49	14.2	15.49	14.2	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	12.07	8.1	12.52	7.1	—	—
Level 2	12.50	13.6	14.11	8.6	—	—
Level 3	11.69	8.2	11.60	8.9	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.03	6.7	11.59	8.4	—	—
Level 1	8.28	6.5	8.68	9.9	—	—
Level 2	10.94	6.0	11.06	6.2	—	—
Level 3	12.26	11.9	12.26	11.9	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	13.09	8.0	13.28	8.9	—	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	10.06	8.5	10.06	8.5	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	8.85	9.4	9.57	13.0	—	—
Level 1	8.24	9.3	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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	\$19.72	1.8	\$19.95	2.0	\$13.07	12.6
Management occupations	36.06	3.1	36.06	3.1	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	29.95	3.8	30.41	4.3	—	—
Level 9	31.02	1.8	31.02	1.8	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	30.95	1.5	30.95	1.5	—	—
Level 9	31.02	1.8	31.02	1.8	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	30.90	1.5	30.90	1.5	—	—
Level 9	30.80	1.9	30.80	1.9	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	30.80	1.9	30.80	1.9	—	—
Level 9	30.80	1.9	30.80	1.9	—	—
Secondary school teachers	31.81	1.8	31.81	1.8	—	—
Level 9	31.81	1.8	31.81	1.8	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	31.81	1.8	31.81	1.8	—	—
Level 9	31.81	1.8	31.81	1.8	—	—
Special education teachers	29.94	1.6	29.94	1.6	—	—
Level 9	30.46	.8	30.46	.8	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	19.62	1.1	19.38	2.1	—	—
Registered nurses	25.14	.8	24.92	1.5	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.89	6.2	12.04	5.3	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.95	6.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.95	6.3	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	16.21	9.6	16.32	9.7	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	10.36	6.6	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.19	2.2	9.22	2.5	—	—
Level 1	9.02	.6	9.03	.8	—	—
Building cleaning workers	9.19	2.2	9.22	2.5	—	—
Level 1	9.02	.6	9.03	.8	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.19	2.2	9.22	2.5	—	—
Level 1	9.02	.6	9.03	.8	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	12.81	3.1	12.86	3.2	—	—
Level 4	12.46	4.3	12.46	4.3	—	—
Level 5	15.15	5.9	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.35	6.1	14.35	6.1	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	14.96	2.1	14.96	2.1	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.14	6.2	—	—	—	—

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 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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	\$15.67	4.7	\$16.14	4.4	\$9.80	7.9
Management occupations	41.56	11.7	41.56	11.7	—	—
Group III	34.86	7.5	—	—	—	—
General and operations managers	66.79	13.2	66.79	13.2	—	—
Financial managers	38.48	12.6	38.48	12.6	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	26.22	13.7	26.26	13.7	—	—
Group II	23.74	15.6	—	—	—	—
Group III	28.47	24.6	—	—	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.87	2.1	25.87	2.1	—	—
Group II	25.56	2.0	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	26.22	5.0	26.22	5.0	—	—
Group II	21.86	3.8	—	—	—	—
Group III	34.14	2.0	—	—	—	—
Engineers	27.98	8.8	27.98	8.8	—	—
Group III	34.24	2.0	—	—	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	21.11	7.3	21.11	7.3	—	—
Group II	19.36	8.6	—	—	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.86	12.2	22.86	12.2	—	—
Community and social services occupations	14.32	.9	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	29.75	3.6	30.32	4.0	9.53	6.5
Group I	10.98	3.0	—	—	—	—
Group II	25.09	14.7	—	—	—	—
Group III	30.71	1.8	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	35.10	5.8	35.10	5.8	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	30.82	1.6	30.82	1.6	—	—
Group III	30.92	1.8	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	30.80	1.5	30.80	1.5	—	—
Group III	30.69	1.9	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	30.69	1.9	30.69	1.9	—	—
Group III	30.69	1.9	30.69	1.9	—	—
Secondary school teachers	31.81	1.8	31.81	1.8	—	—
Group III	31.81	1.8	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	31.81	1.8	31.81	1.8	—	—
Group III	31.81	1.8	31.81	1.8	—	—
Special education teachers	29.94	1.6	29.94	1.6	—	—
Group III	30.46	.8	—	—	—	—
Teacher assistants	11.27	2.2	—	—	—	—
Group I	11.27	2.2	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.48	3.8	22.33	4.6	23.45	4.9
Group I	15.08	7.1	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.90	4.6	—	—	—	—
Group III	31.62	13.1	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	28.47	6.2	29.16	8.9	24.98	2.3
Group II	24.75	.6	24.65	1.6	—	—
Group III	33.41	14.6	33.78	14.8	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	21.61	7.1	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.04	3.1	16.06	3.5	—	—
Group I	16.45	4.2	—	—	—	—
Group II	15.66	2.2	—	—	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.61	5.2	11.15	4.2	—	—
Group I	10.36	5.1	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.52	6.3	9.69	6.5	—	—
Group I	9.44	6.2	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.14	5.0	10.27	5.0	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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)
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants—Continued						
Group I	\$10.03	5.2	\$10.15	5.2	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.98	8.5	11.69	6.3	—	—
Group I	10.88	8.5	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	12.72	19.8	12.84	20.4	\$10.64	8.2
Group I	8.66	6.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.55	9.5	—	—	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	8.19	1.1	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.19	1.1	—	—	—	—
Security guards	8.19	1.1	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.19	1.1	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.43	3.2	8.56	2.8	7.76	4.1
Group I	7.85	3.7	—	—	—	—
Cooks	10.71	10.2	—	—	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.71	10.2	—	—	—	—
Food preparation workers	8.13	11.9	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.13	11.9	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	7.62	6.7	—	—	—	—
Group I	7.62	6.7	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.49	5.2	8.69	4.6	—	—
Group I	8.20	5.4	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.30	5.2	8.50	4.7	—	—
Group I	7.89	4.3	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.24	5.4	8.45	4.9	—	—
Group I	7.79	4.0	7.98	3.5	—	—
Grounds maintenance workers	9.63	3.0	—	—	—	—
Group I	9.63	3.0	—	—	—	—
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	9.63	3.0	—	—	—	—
Group I	9.63	3.0	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.32	14.0	—	—	9.95	22.6
Sales and related occupations	10.26	3.6	10.94	5.1	7.97	3.0
Group I	9.42	1.8	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	12.41	2.4	12.41	2.4	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	12.41	2.4	12.41	2.4	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.23	1.4	9.82	3.9	7.97	3.0
Group I	9.22	1.6	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.33	2.2	8.55	.7	—	—
Group I	8.21	4.0	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.33	2.2	8.55	.7	—	—
Group I	8.21	4.0	8.42	2.5	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.91	3.2	11.20	2.2	—	—
Group I	9.95	3.4	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.38	4.1	13.58	4.4	10.36	6.9
Group I	12.17	4.0	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.16	4.7	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	25.69	3.7	25.69	3.7	—	—
Group II	25.69	3.7	25.69	3.7	—	—
Financial clerks	13.13	7.1	13.18	7.2	—	—
Group I	12.26	6.6	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.99	9.4	12.99	9.4	—	—
Group I	11.55	4.6	11.55	4.6	—	—
Customer service representatives	14.35	5.8	14.74	5.6	—	—
Group I	12.66	4.0	12.89	2.1	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	12.38	6.5	13.27	8.8	—	—
Group I	12.30	6.9	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.04	4.3	14.33	3.4	—	—
Group I	13.30	5.3	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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)
Secretaries and administrative assistants –Continued						
Group II	\$16.96	5.7	–	–	–	–
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	17.23	8.6	\$17.23	8.6	–	–
Group II	17.89	8.1	17.89	8.1	–	–
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.79	8.7	14.45	7.0	–	–
Group I	13.45	10.1	14.21	8.5	–	–
Office clerks, general	12.89	4.1	12.90	4.1	–	–
Group I	13.09	3.2	13.10	3.2	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	12.00	20.7	12.00	20.7	–	–
Group I	9.39	21.6	–	–	–	–
Group II	16.82	7.4	–	–	–	–
Helpers, construction trades	9.10	26.2	9.10	26.2	–	–
Group I	9.10	26.2	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.51	7.1	15.51	7.3	–	–
Group I	10.63	7.3	–	–	–	–
Group II	17.84	7.7	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.21	8.6	17.21	8.6	–	–
Group II	19.01	6.4	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.72	15.7	18.72	15.7	–	–
Group II	19.73	11.9	19.73	11.9	–	–
Maintenance and repair workers, general	16.37	9.6	16.37	9.6	–	–
Group II	18.90	6.8	18.90	6.8	–	–
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.26	4.9	11.26	4.9	–	–
Production occupations	15.81	3.1	15.93	3.3	–	–
Group I	14.36	4.6	–	–	–	–
Group II	20.39	2.3	–	–	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	21.21	5.2	21.21	5.2	–	–
Group II	21.02	5.6	21.02	5.6	–	–
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	17.38	7.6	18.73	4.4	–	–
Group I	17.38	7.6	–	–	–	–
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	20.46	6.9	20.46	6.9	–	–
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	21.13	8.5	21.13	8.5	–	–
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	15.53	10.0	15.53	10.0	–	–
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.59	9.3	12.59	9.3	–	–
Group I	11.75	2.3	–	–	–	–
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.63	5.4	12.63	5.4	–	–
Group I	12.27	1.9	12.27	1.9	–	–
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.70	5.9	11.70	5.9	–	–
Group I	11.26	3.8	11.26	3.8	–	–
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	12.17	20.6	12.17	20.6	–	–
Group I	12.17	20.6	–	–	–	–
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	16.91	3.7	16.91	3.7	–	–
Group I	16.91	3.7	–	–	–	–
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders	18.69	12.6	–	–	–	–
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	14.72	5.9	14.72	5.9	–	–
Group I	12.99	7.3	12.99	7.3	–	–
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	13.62	3.2	13.62	3.2	–	–
Group I	13.62	3.2	13.62	3.2	–	–
Miscellaneous production workers	13.08	7.4	13.26	7.4	–	–
Group I	13.20	12.0	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.90	4.5	13.44	6.0	\$9.07	7.9
Group I	11.84	4.5	–	–	–	–
Group II	16.68	9.9	–	–	–	–
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.10	7.4	15.58	8.1	–	–
Group I	13.87	9.1	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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)
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers—Continued						
Group II	\$16.58	10.9	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	15.51	14.1	\$15.51	14.1	—	—
Group I	13.83	17.6	13.83	17.6	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	12.07	8.1	12.52	7.1	—	—
Group I	12.07	8.1	12.52	7.1	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.03	6.7	11.59	8.4	—	—
Group I	10.18	6.8	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	13.09	8.0	13.28	8.9	—	—
Group I	11.80	13.3	12.00	15.3	—	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	10.06	8.5	10.06	8.5	—	—
Group I	10.06	8.5	10.06	8.5	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	8.85	9.4	9.57	13.0	—	—
Group I	8.85	9.4	9.57	13.0	—	—

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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.50	\$9.57	\$13.13	\$18.50	\$26.44
Management occupations	24.59	26.44	35.39	48.07	79.01
General and operations managers	24.59	25.34	79.01	98.01	98.01
Financial managers	22.05	29.27	35.39	42.16	56.73
Business and financial operations occupations	17.75	17.75	20.23	35.90	38.56
Computer and mathematical science occupations	20.30	21.89	26.44	27.62	33.34
Architecture and engineering occupations	17.20	22.83	24.63	31.44	37.50
Engineers	22.83	22.83	24.74	31.44	38.50
Engineering technicians, except drafters	16.18	16.77	18.92	25.13	26.23
Life, physical, and social science occupations	13.86	16.10	21.68	26.51	35.12
Community and social services occupations	13.27	13.75	13.75	15.07	15.48
Education, training, and library occupations	19.51	25.04	31.19	33.33	39.30
Postsecondary teachers	23.52	27.59	30.10	42.13	51.38
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	22.39	27.61	31.57	33.30	37.06
Elementary and middle school teachers	22.39	27.61	31.33	32.74	37.21
Elementary school teachers, except special education	22.39	27.18	31.33	32.55	37.06
Secondary school teachers	23.56	29.53	32.43	33.60	37.06
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	23.56	29.53	32.43	33.60	37.06
Special education teachers	21.79	26.38	30.81	32.73	37.06
Teacher assistants	10.18	10.87	10.98	11.96	11.98
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	13.23	15.95	20.87	25.72	31.09
Registered nurses	21.06	22.82	25.32	30.06	32.77
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.97	18.46	18.93	24.10	31.09
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.23	14.95	15.41	17.25	19.34
Healthcare support occupations	7.75	8.75	10.25	12.48	13.61
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.88	8.19	8.93	10.68	12.54
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.00	8.64	9.56	11.32	12.54
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	7.00	10.00	10.95	13.26	13.61
Protective service occupations	6.00	8.00	12.32	15.70	20.70
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	6.00	6.00	8.00	9.00	10.50
Security guards	6.00	6.00	8.00	9.00	10.50
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.12	7.25	8.00	9.00	10.00
Cooks	7.75	9.08	9.19	14.28	15.13
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	7.75	9.08	9.19	14.28	15.13
Food preparation workers	6.50	6.75	9.00	9.00	9.00
Fast food and counter workers	6.18	7.25	7.25	7.64	9.56
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.75	7.49	7.86	10.07	10.20
Building cleaning workers	6.75	7.49	7.50	9.90	10.07
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.50	7.49	7.49	9.90	10.07
Grounds maintenance workers	6.75	7.00	8.80	10.90	15.45
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	6.75	7.00	8.80	10.90	15.45
Personal care and service occupations	6.00	7.44	8.00	10.14	17.02
Sales and related occupations	7.00	8.33	9.59	11.70	14.87
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	6.50	11.27	11.54	12.94	17.51
Retail sales workers	6.50	11.27	11.54	12.94	17.51
Retail sales workers	7.00	8.00	8.71	9.74	12.14
Cashiers, all workers	6.50	7.00	8.49	9.66	9.78
Cashiers	6.50	7.00	8.49	9.66	9.78
Retail salespersons	7.00	8.33	9.00	10.82	14.42

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2006**
— Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Office and administrative support occupations	\$9.00	\$10.36	\$12.76	\$15.28	\$18.14
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.17	18.17	27.39	27.74	35.49
Financial clerks	10.00	11.16	12.61	15.25	17.13
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.00	11.00	12.00	15.25	18.00
Customer service representatives	11.51	12.10	13.87	16.88	17.39
Stock clerks and order fillers	8.50	10.47	12.00	13.80	16.24
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.00	11.36	13.37	16.62	19.23
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	12.16	14.10	16.77	20.18	23.82
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	9.00	10.25	13.75	16.59	19.72
Office clerks, general	10.41	11.63	13.38	13.78	14.93
Construction and extraction occupations	5.62	7.00	12.00	16.00	19.00
Helpers, construction trades	5.62	5.62	7.50	12.00	17.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8.75	10.28	14.61	19.69	25.27
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	10.50	13.41	17.45	21.19	25.27
Industrial machinery mechanics	10.52	14.56	19.95	22.20	25.27
Maintenance and repair workers, general	9.38	11.16	16.51	19.75	25.59
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	9.00	10.00	10.28	10.50	14.22
Production occupations	9.79	12.04	14.12	18.98	24.90
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	12.94	17.60	21.18	25.56	26.44
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	10.60	11.74	13.43	24.90	24.90
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	13.63	16.00	24.72	24.90	24.90
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	15.50	16.50	24.72	24.90	24.90
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	11.50	13.30	14.25	18.60	18.67
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	9.79	11.07	12.09	13.60	15.00
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.82	12.09	12.22	13.60	15.00
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	9.34	10.42	11.94	13.04	13.96
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	8.67	8.90	10.20	12.74	20.67
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	11.50	14.23	14.23	22.29	22.65
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.57	14.80	20.67	22.12	22.34
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	9.75	11.18	13.84	15.90	22.81
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	9.46	13.70	14.00	14.54	15.99
Miscellaneous production workers	8.26	8.84	12.16	15.97	20.41
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.91	9.80	12.68	15.16	19.95
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	9.80	11.54	14.24	19.68	20.20
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	10.00	11.94	14.65	20.20	21.00
Industrial truck and tractor operators	9.00	9.50	10.65	13.60	19.06
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.00	8.14	10.06	14.36	15.59
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.64	10.00	14.36	15.59	15.59
Machine feeders and offbearers	8.39	8.67	9.62	11.56	14.03
Packers and packagers, hand	7.00	7.00	7.75	10.25	12.40

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 more 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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.40	\$9.15	\$12.91	\$17.74	\$25.00
Management occupations	24.59	26.44	35.39	48.07	79.01
Financial managers	22.05	29.27	35.39	42.16	56.73
Business and financial operations occupations	17.75	17.75	20.91	35.90	38.56
Computer and mathematical science occupations	20.30	21.89	26.44	27.62	33.34
Architecture and engineering occupations	17.20	22.83	24.63	31.44	37.50
Engineers	22.83	22.83	24.74	31.44	38.50
Engineering technicians, except drafters	16.18	16.77	18.92	25.13	26.23
Education, training, and library occupations	16.26	26.25	28.77	31.22	40.60
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.95	16.49	21.63	27.36	31.45
Registered nurses	21.24	23.45	26.66	30.78	59.83
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.31	14.95	15.00	16.69	19.75
Healthcare support occupations	7.50	8.35	10.00	11.25	13.26
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.75	8.00	8.40	9.11	10.42
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.88	8.35	9.05	9.45	11.02
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	7.00	9.50	10.25	11.85	13.26
Protective service occupations	6.00	6.00	8.00	9.00	10.70
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.12	7.25	8.00	8.49	9.19
Cooks	7.75	9.08	9.19	14.28	15.13
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	7.75	9.08	9.19	14.28	15.13
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.50	7.33	7.49	10.07	10.07
Building cleaning workers	6.00	7.49	7.49	9.00	10.07
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.00	7.33	7.49	9.50	10.07
Grounds maintenance workers	6.75	7.00	8.80	10.90	15.45
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	6.75	7.00	8.80	10.90	15.45
Personal care and service occupations	6.00	7.44	8.00	8.00	17.71
Sales and related occupations	7.00	8.33	9.59	11.70	14.87
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	6.50	11.27	11.54	12.94	17.51
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	6.50	11.27	11.54	12.94	17.51
Retail sales workers	7.00	8.00	8.71	9.74	12.14
Cashiers, all workers	6.50	7.00	8.49	9.66	9.78
Cashiers	6.50	7.00	8.49	9.66	9.78
Retail salespersons	7.00	8.33	9.00	10.82	14.42
Office and administrative support occupations	9.00	10.25	12.82	15.57	18.17
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.17	18.17	27.39	27.74	35.49
Financial clerks	10.00	11.02	12.61	15.25	17.10
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.00	11.00	12.00	15.25	18.00
Customer service representatives	11.51	12.10	13.87	16.88	17.39
Stock clerks and order fillers	8.50	10.47	12.00	13.80	16.24
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.00	11.03	13.16	16.62	19.72
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	12.10	14.54	16.98	23.82	24.04
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	9.00	10.25	13.16	15.44	19.72
Construction and extraction occupations	5.62	7.00	12.00	16.00	19.00
Helpers, construction trades	5.62	5.62	5.62	12.00	17.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8.75	10.28	14.56	19.69	25.27
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	10.50	13.64	18.00	21.37	25.27
Industrial machinery mechanics	10.52	14.56	19.95	22.20	25.27
Maintenance and repair workers, general	10.50	12.00	17.45	19.75	25.68

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$10.28	\$10.50	\$14.22
Production occupations	9.79	12.04	14.12	18.98	24.90
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	12.94	17.60	21.00	25.56	26.44
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	10.60	11.74	13.43	24.90	24.90
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	13.63	16.00	24.72	24.90	24.90
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	15.50	16.50	24.72	24.90	24.90
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	11.50	13.30	14.25	18.60	18.67
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	9.79	11.07	12.09	13.60	15.00
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.82	12.09	12.22	13.60	15.00
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	9.34	10.42	11.94	13.04	13.96
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	8.67	8.90	10.20	12.74	20.67
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	11.50	14.23	14.23	22.29	22.65
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	9.75	11.18	13.84	15.90	22.81
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	9.46	13.70	14.00	14.54	15.99
Miscellaneous production workers	8.26	8.84	12.16	15.97	20.41
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.75	9.80	12.68	15.31	19.95
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	9.80	11.50	14.24	19.68	20.20
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	10.00	11.89	14.65	20.20	20.88
Industrial truck and tractor operators	9.00	9.50	10.65	13.60	19.06
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.00	8.14	10.06	14.36	15.59
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.64	10.00	14.36	15.59	15.59
Machine feeders and offbearers	8.39	8.67	9.62	11.56	14.03
Packers and packagers, hand	7.00	7.00	7.75	10.25	12.40

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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$9.71	\$12.01	\$15.84	\$26.00	\$33.30
Management occupations	23.56	27.13	34.99	43.34	48.02
Education, training, and library occupations	19.52	24.73	31.33	33.38	39.30
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	22.85	27.65	31.66	33.30	37.06
Elementary and middle school teachers	22.56	27.61	31.33	32.74	37.24
Elementary school teachers, except special education	22.92	27.61	31.33	32.55	37.06
Secondary school teachers	23.56	29.53	32.43	33.60	37.06
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	23.56	29.53	32.43	33.60	37.06
Special education teachers	21.79	26.38	30.81	32.73	37.06
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.84	13.23	20.20	23.57	28.59
Registered nurses	20.96	21.46	24.09	27.87	32.43
Healthcare support occupations	9.10	10.00	11.77	13.67	15.69
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.25	9.56	10.86	12.54	13.15
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.25	9.56	10.86	12.54	13.15
Protective service occupations	12.19	12.81	15.13	19.01	21.56
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.41	9.14	10.00	10.54	15.43
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.49	7.91	9.38	9.90	10.31
Building cleaning workers	7.49	7.91	9.38	9.90	10.31
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.49	7.91	9.38	9.90	10.31
Office and administrative support occupations	10.00	11.01	12.35	14.29	16.12
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.00	12.66	14.22	15.94	17.07
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	9.38	13.24	15.04	17.35	18.59
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.98	9.62	10.69	11.95	13.64

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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2006

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.86	\$10.00	\$13.60	\$19.17	\$26.90
Management occupations	24.59	26.44	35.39	48.07	79.01
General and operations managers	24.59	25.34	79.01	98.01	98.01
Financial managers	22.05	29.27	35.39	42.16	56.73
Business and financial operations occupations	17.75	17.75	20.23	35.90	38.56
Computer and mathematical science occupations	20.30	21.89	26.44	27.62	33.34
Architecture and engineering occupations	17.20	22.83	24.63	31.44	37.50
Engineers	22.83	22.83	24.74	31.44	38.50
Engineering technicians, except drafters	16.18	16.77	18.92	25.13	26.23
Life, physical, and social science occupations	13.86	16.10	21.68	26.51	35.12
Education, training, and library occupations	21.06	25.69	31.19	33.45	39.30
Postsecondary teachers	23.52	27.59	30.10	42.13	51.38
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	22.39	27.61	31.57	33.30	37.06
Elementary and middle school teachers	22.39	27.61	31.33	32.74	37.21
Elementary school teachers, except special education	22.39	27.18	31.33	32.55	37.06
Secondary school teachers	23.56	29.53	32.43	33.60	37.06
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	23.56	29.53	32.43	33.60	37.06
Special education teachers	21.79	26.38	30.81	32.73	37.06
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	12.50	15.00	20.46	25.71	31.09
Registered nurses	21.06	22.65	25.98	30.64	34.31
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.31	14.95	15.00	17.64	19.75
Healthcare support occupations	8.25	9.50	10.63	12.90	13.78
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.88	8.22	8.96	10.88	12.54
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.00	8.64	9.94	11.67	12.54
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.88	10.00	11.00	13.26	14.08
Protective service occupations	6.00	8.00	12.59	16.19	20.72
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.00	7.25	8.00	9.06	10.55
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	7.49	8.09	10.07	10.30
Building cleaning workers	7.20	7.49	7.90	10.00	10.07
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.05	7.49	7.50	10.07	10.07
Sales and related occupations	7.30	8.49	9.98	12.47	14.87
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	6.50	11.27	11.54	12.94	17.51
Retail sales workers	6.50	11.27	11.54	12.94	17.51
Retail sales workers	7.30	8.33	9.40	10.61	13.43
Cashiers, all workers	6.90	8.00	8.49	9.68	9.68
Cashiers	6.90	8.00	8.49	9.68	9.68
Retail salespersons	8.33	8.34	10.41	13.43	15.65
Office and administrative support occupations	9.00	10.46	12.93	15.75	18.17
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	18.17	18.17	27.39	27.74	35.49
Financial clerks	10.00	11.33	12.79	15.25	17.43
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.00	11.00	12.00	15.25	18.00
Customer service representatives	11.67	12.35	13.88	16.88	18.93
Stock clerks and order fillers	10.47	10.47	13.80	16.24	16.24
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.25	11.49	13.52	16.66	19.72
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	12.16	14.10	16.77	20.18	23.82
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.25	11.50	14.97	16.62	19.72
Office clerks, general	10.41	11.67	13.38	13.78	14.93

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2006 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Construction and extraction occupations	\$5.62	\$7.00	\$12.00	\$16.00	\$19.00
Helpers, construction trades	5.62	5.62	7.50	12.00	17.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8.75	10.28	14.50	19.69	25.27
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	10.50	13.41	17.45	21.19	25.27
Industrial machinery mechanics	10.52	14.56	19.95	22.20	25.27
Maintenance and repair workers, general	9.38	11.16	16.51	19.75	25.59
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	9.00	10.00	10.28	10.50	14.22
Production occupations	10.10	12.09	14.23	19.05	24.90
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	12.94	17.60	21.18	25.56	26.44
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.41	12.54	24.90	24.90	24.90
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	13.63	16.00	24.72	24.90	24.90
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	15.50	16.50	24.72	24.90	24.90
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	11.50	13.30	14.25	18.60	18.67
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	9.79	11.07	12.09	13.60	15.00
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.82	12.09	12.22	13.60	15.00
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	9.34	10.42	11.94	13.04	13.96
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers ..	8.67	8.90	10.20	12.74	20.67
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	11.50	14.23	14.23	22.29	22.65
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	9.75	11.18	13.84	15.90	22.81
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	9.46	13.70	14.00	14.54	15.99
Miscellaneous production workers	8.26	9.00	13.79	15.97	20.41
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.00	10.23	13.15	15.59	19.95
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	10.23	12.98	15.16	19.68	20.20
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	10.00	11.94	14.65	20.20	21.00
Industrial truck and tractor operators	9.25	9.61	12.55	13.63	20.20
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.00	8.90	10.47	14.36	15.59
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.64	10.25	14.36	15.59	15.84
Machine feeders and offbearers	8.39	8.67	9.62	11.56	14.03
Packers and packagers, hand	7.00	7.00	9.19	10.25	13.65

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2006

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$6.50	\$7.50	\$8.40	\$10.00	\$15.30
Education, training, and library occupations	8.50	8.71	9.29	10.00	13.47
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	16.16	17.68	23.88	25.79	31.13
Registered nurses	20.28	23.45	24.28	27.00	30.58
Protective service occupations	7.75	8.25	9.74	12.00	15.45
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.12	6.76	8.00	8.00	8.50
Personal care and service occupations	6.00	6.00	7.44	14.00	17.71
Sales and related occupations	6.00	7.00	7.75	9.00	10.06
Retail sales workers	6.00	7.00	7.75	9.00	10.06
Office and administrative support occupations	7.91	8.00	9.36	12.00	13.04
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.50	7.75	8.75	10.00	11.04

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 more 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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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	\$16.14	\$13.60	\$639	\$530	39.6	\$32,590	\$27,560	2,020
Management occupations	41.56	35.39	1,759	1,404	42.3	90,949	73,002	2,188
General and operations managers	66.79	79.01	3,068	3,950	45.9	159,540	205,413	2,389
Financial managers	38.48	35.39	1,623	1,686	42.2	84,401	87,693	2,193
Business and financial operations occupations	26.26	20.23	1,048	865	39.9	54,485	45,000	2,075
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.87	26.44	1,053	1,034	40.7	54,771	53,768	2,117
Architecture and engineering occupations	26.22	24.63	1,123	1,028	42.8	58,379	53,432	2,227
Engineers	27.98	24.74	1,236	1,028	44.2	64,252	53,432	2,296
Engineering technicians, except drafters	21.11	18.92	845	757	40.0	43,918	39,354	2,080
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.86	21.68	908	867	39.7	47,190	45,090	2,065
Education, training, and library occupations	30.32	31.19	1,141	1,175	37.6	44,418	45,032	1,465
Postsecondary teachers	35.10	30.10	1,434	1,322	40.9	58,081	53,999	1,655
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	30.82	31.57	1,129	1,175	36.6	43,047	44,650	1,397
Elementary and middle school teachers	30.80	31.33	1,113	1,175	36.2	42,291	44,650	1,373
Elementary school teachers, except special education	30.69	31.33	1,107	1,170	36.1	42,052	44,451	1,370
Secondary school teachers	31.81	32.43	1,184	1,216	37.2	45,009	46,206	1,415
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	31.81	32.43	1,184	1,216	37.2	45,009	46,206	1,415
Special education teachers	29.94	30.81	1,135	1,157	37.9	43,931	43,963	1,467
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.33	20.46	874	808	39.1	45,104	41,766	2,020
Registered nurses	29.16	25.98	1,150	1,013	39.4	58,770	51,251	2,015
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.06	15.00	606	578	37.7	31,520	30,050	1,962
Healthcare support occupations	11.15	10.63	433	423	38.8	22,349	21,320	2,004
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.69	8.96	370	335	38.2	18,887	17,468	1,949
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.27	9.94	396	377	38.5	20,014	20,046	1,949
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	11.69	11.00	457	440	39.1	23,756	22,880	2,032
Protective service occupations	12.84	12.59	483	509	37.6	25,104	26,454	1,955
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.56	8.00	317	320	37.0	16,070	16,640	1,878
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.69	8.09	346	315	39.8	17,881	16,380	2,057
Building cleaning workers	8.50	7.90	338	314	39.7	17,445	16,182	2,052
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.45	7.50	336	300	39.7	17,326	15,579	2,050
Sales and related occupations	10.94	9.98	430	392	39.3	22,346	20,384	2,043
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	12.41	11.54	504	444	40.6	26,195	23,090	2,110

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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	\$12.41	\$11.54	\$504	\$444	40.6	\$26,195	\$23,090	2,110
Retail sales workers	9.82	9.40	389	376	39.7	20,253	19,531	2,063
Cashiers, all workers	8.55	8.49	337	340	39.4	17,505	17,659	2,046
Cashiers	8.55	8.49	337	340	39.4	17,505	17,659	2,046
Retail salespersons	11.20	10.41	448	416	40.0	23,289	21,644	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	13.58	12.93	531	500	39.1	27,523	25,938	2,027
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	25.69	27.39	1,028	1,096	40.0	53,435	56,980	2,080
Financial clerks	13.18	12.79	525	516	39.8	27,286	26,811	2,070
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.99	12.00	516	480	39.7	26,830	24,960	2,065
Customer service representatives	14.74	13.88	577	580	39.2	30,019	30,183	2,037
Stock clerks and order fillers	13.27	13.80	531	552	40.0	27,596	28,704	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.33	13.52	548	526	38.2	28,263	27,369	1,972
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	17.23	16.77	676	654	39.2	35,149	34,000	2,040
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.45	14.97	567	585	39.3	28,960	28,600	2,005
Office clerks, general	12.90	13.38	508	535	39.3	26,394	27,830	2,046
Construction and extraction occupations	12.00	12.00	480	480	40.0	24,022	20,488	2,002
Helpers, construction trades	9.10	7.50	364	300	40.0	18,937	15,600	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.51	14.50	615	580	39.7	31,994	30,160	2,063
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.21	17.45	682	700	39.6	35,472	36,400	2,061
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.72	19.95	734	763	39.2	38,154	39,668	2,038
Maintenance and repair workers, general	16.37	16.51	655	660	40.0	34,044	34,330	2,080
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.26	10.28	450	411	40.0	23,417	21,384	2,080
Production occupations	15.93	14.23	637	569	40.0	33,142	29,590	2,080
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	21.21	21.18	873	828	41.2	45,413	43,056	2,141
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	18.73	24.90	749	996	40.0	38,968	51,792	2,080
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	20.46	24.72	818	989	40.0	42,549	51,422	2,080
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	21.13	24.72	845	989	40.0	43,958	51,422	2,080
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	15.53	14.25	621	570	40.0	32,302	29,640	2,080
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.59	12.09	503	484	40.0	26,180	25,147	2,080
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.63	12.22	505	489	40.0	26,280	25,418	2,080
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.70	11.94	468	478	40.0	24,342	24,835	2,080
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	12.17	10.20	487	408	40.0	25,314	21,216	2,080
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	16.91	14.23	676	569	40.0	35,173	29,590	2,080

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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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	\$14.72	\$13.84	\$589	\$554	40.0	\$30,618	\$28,787	2,080
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	13.62	14.00	525	493	38.6	27,305	25,646	2,005
Miscellaneous production workers	13.26	13.79	530	552	40.0	27,581	28,683	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.44	13.15	549	526	40.8	28,355	27,358	2,110
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.58	15.16	666	640	42.7	34,628	33,292	2,222
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	15.51	14.65	681	640	43.9	35,424	33,292	2,285
Industrial truck and tractor operators ..	12.52	12.55	501	502	40.0	26,044	26,104	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	11.59	10.47	464	419	40.0	24,107	21,786	2,080
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	13.28	14.36	531	574	40.0	27,614	29,869	2,080
Machine feeders and offbearers	10.06	9.62	402	385	40.0	20,920	20,010	2,080
Packers and packagers, hand	9.57	9.19	383	368	40.0	19,912	19,115	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 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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	\$15.60	\$13.26	\$620	\$520	39.8	\$32,105	\$26,978	2,059
Management occupations	42.71	35.39	1,836	1,442	43.0	95,481	74,984	2,236
Financial managers	38.48	35.39	1,623	1,686	42.2	84,401	87,693	2,193
Business and financial operations occupations	26.72	21.39	1,066	971	39.9	55,431	50,487	2,075
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.87	26.44	1,053	1,034	40.7	54,771	53,768	2,117
Architecture and engineering occupations	26.21	24.63	1,123	1,028	42.9	58,410	53,432	2,228
Engineers	27.99	24.74	1,238	1,028	44.2	64,354	53,432	2,300
Engineering technicians, except drafters	21.11	18.92	845	757	40.0	43,918	39,354	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	29.59	28.87	1,215	1,269	41.1	50,647	53,999	1,711
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.29	21.20	942	803	38.8	48,972	41,766	2,016
Registered nurses	32.07	27.36	1,265	1,041	39.5	65,788	54,151	2,051
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.02	15.00	600	576	37.4	31,186	29,939	1,947
Healthcare support occupations	10.81	10.25	416	410	38.5	21,651	21,320	2,003
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.83	8.42	334	318	37.8	17,344	16,536	1,964
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.46	8.00	316	320	37.4	16,448	16,640	1,945
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.57	7.50	342	300	39.9	17,782	15,579	2,074
Building cleaning workers	8.30	7.49	331	300	39.9	17,195	15,579	2,072
Sales and related occupations	10.94	9.98	430	392	39.3	22,346	20,384	2,043
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	12.41	11.54	504	444	40.6	26,195	23,090	2,110
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	12.41	11.54	504	444	40.6	26,195	23,090	2,110
Retail sales workers	9.82	9.40	389	376	39.7	20,253	19,531	2,063
Cashiers, all workers	8.55	8.49	337	340	39.4	17,505	17,659	2,046
Cashiers	8.55	8.49	337	340	39.4	17,505	17,659	2,046
Retail salespersons	11.20	10.41	448	416	40.0	23,289	21,644	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	13.67	13.10	534	505	39.1	27,794	26,250	2,034
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	25.69	27.39	1,028	1,096	40.0	53,435	56,980	2,080
Financial clerks	13.15	12.79	524	511	39.8	27,223	26,595	2,070
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.99	12.00	516	480	39.7	26,830	24,960	2,065
Customer service representatives	14.74	13.88	577	580	39.2	30,019	30,183	2,037
Stock clerks and order fillers	13.27	13.80	531	552	40.0	27,596	28,704	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.33	13.37	545	517	38.1	28,361	26,894	1,979
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	17.91	16.98	716	679	40.0	37,251	35,318	2,080
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.25	15.00	563	585	39.5	29,266	30,420	2,053

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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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
Construction and extraction occupations	\$12.01	\$12.00	\$481	\$480	40.0	\$24,028	\$20,488	2,000
Helpers, construction trades	9.04	5.62	362	225	40.0	18,812	11,694	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.56	14.50	617	572	39.7	32,100	29,723	2,063
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.70	18.00	702	730	39.7	36,505	37,960	2,063
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.72	19.95	734	763	39.2	38,154	39,668	2,038
Maintenance and repair workers, general	16.96	17.45	678	698	40.0	35,280	36,296	2,080
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.26	10.28	450	411	40.0	23,417	21,384	2,080
Production occupations	15.93	14.23	637	569	40.0	33,140	29,590	2,080
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	21.18	21.00	873	828	41.2	45,384	43,056	2,143
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	18.73	24.90	749	996	40.0	38,968	51,792	2,080
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	20.46	24.72	818	989	40.0	42,549	51,422	2,080
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	21.13	24.72	845	989	40.0	43,958	51,422	2,080
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	15.53	14.25	621	570	40.0	32,302	29,640	2,080
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.59	12.09	503	484	40.0	26,180	25,147	2,080
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.63	12.22	505	489	40.0	26,280	25,418	2,080
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.70	11.94	468	478	40.0	24,342	24,835	2,080
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	12.17	10.20	487	408	40.0	25,314	21,216	2,080
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	16.91	14.23	676	569	40.0	35,173	29,590	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	14.72	13.84	589	554	40.0	30,618	28,787	2,080
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	13.62	14.00	525	493	38.6	27,305	25,646	2,005
Miscellaneous production workers	13.26	13.79	530	552	40.0	27,581	28,683	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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	\$13.50	\$13.15	\$554	\$526	41.0	\$28,802	\$27,358	2,133
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.57	15.16	666	640	42.8	34,623	33,292	2,223
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	15.49	14.65	681	640	44.0	35,419	33,292	2,287
Industrial truck and tractor operators ..	12.52	12.55	501	502	40.0	26,044	26,104	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	11.59	10.47	464	419	40.0	24,107	21,786	2,080
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	13.28	14.36	531	574	40.0	27,614	29,869	2,080
Machine feeders and offbearers	10.06	9.62	402	385	40.0	20,920	20,010	2,080
Packers and packagers, hand	9.57	9.19	383	368	40.0	19,912	19,115	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 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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	\$19.95	\$15.97	\$763	\$634	38.2	\$35,550	\$32,411	1,782
Management occupations	36.06	34.99	1,418	1,399	39.3	71,606	72,773	1,986
Education, training, and library occupations	30.41	31.33	1,132	1,174	37.2	43,747	44,650	1,438
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	30.95	31.66	1,136	1,175	36.7	43,303	44,650	1,399
Elementary and middle school teachers	30.90	31.33	1,117	1,175	36.2	42,460	44,650	1,374
Elementary school teachers, except special education	30.80	31.33	1,111	1,173	36.1	42,229	44,587	1,371
Secondary school teachers	31.81	32.43	1,184	1,216	37.2	45,009	46,206	1,415
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	31.81	32.43	1,184	1,216	37.2	45,009	46,206	1,415
Special education teachers	29.94	30.81	1,135	1,157	37.9	43,931	43,963	1,467
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	19.38	20.20	769	808	39.7	39,230	41,766	2,025
Registered nurses	24.92	23.79	981	913	39.4	48,954	46,706	1,965
Healthcare support occupations	12.04	12.21	476	484	39.6	24,155	22,984	2,006
Protective service occupations	16.32	15.18	625	613	38.3	32,507	31,870	1,992
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.22	9.38	363	375	39.4	18,296	19,460	1,985
Building cleaning workers	9.22	9.38	363	375	39.4	18,296	19,460	1,985
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.22	9.38	363	375	39.4	18,296	19,460	1,985
Office and administrative support occupations	12.86	12.41	498	480	38.7	25,336	24,960	1,971
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.35	14.22	557	553	38.8	27,889	27,723	1,943
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	14.96	15.04	592	602	39.6	30,777	31,287	2,057

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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2006**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$15.12	\$13.28	\$15.76	\$18.72
Management, professional, and related	29.68	30.29	28.81	29.55
Management, business, and financial	37.84	40.23	33.55	37.65
Professional and related	23.98	20.95	25.20	26.16
Service	8.63	8.44	9.50	9.33
Sales and office	12.36	11.68	14.06	13.02
Sales and related	10.26	9.68	11.46	—
Office and administrative support	13.45	12.79	16.24	12.94
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	13.46	11.37	16.63	18.31
Construction and extraction	12.01	10.09	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	15.56	13.69	17.24	18.31
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.57	13.21	13.08	17.78
Production	15.82	12.05	14.35	18.68
Transportation and material moving	12.96	13.60	11.06	—
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	5.3	11.2	6.3	4.6
Management, professional, and related	9.7	17.7	6.2	4.6
Management, business, and financial	12.7	21.8	10.2	6.4
Professional and related	3.7	9.2	6.5	3.7
Service	3.8	3.2	16.5	4.4
Sales and office	5.1	7.3	11.5	2.5
Sales and related	3.6	5.9	3.1	—
Office and administrative support	4.5	7.5	9.4	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	11.5	15.1	5.5	3.3
Construction and extraction	21.4	21.0	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7.8	11.5	12.8	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	3.1	9.4	4.8	1.3
Production	3.1	7.6	3.8	1.9
Transportation and material moving	4.6	10.8	5.4	—

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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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	\$13.79	\$11.40	\$541	\$420	39.2	\$27,910	\$21,320	2,024
Management occupations	46.73	33.63	1,980	1,058	42.4	102,971	54,995	2,204
Business and financial operations occupations ...	26.52	19.91	1,045	796	39.4	54,360	41,402	2,049
Architecture and engineering occupations	26.07	22.83	1,171	1,028	44.9	60,884	53,432	2,335
Healthcare support occupations	10.73	10.25	410	410	38.2	21,343	21,320	1,989
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.47	8.00	316	320	37.3	16,439	16,640	1,942
Sales and related occupations	10.42	9.74	410	389	39.4	21,340	20,251	2,047
Retail sales workers	9.27	8.49	366	340	39.5	19,036	17,659	2,054
Office and administrative support occupations	12.97	12.79	501	460	38.6	26,065	23,941	2,010
Financial clerks	13.55	13.94	537	558	39.7	27,945	28,999	2,063
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.19	13.16	526	468	37.1	27,373	24,333	1,929
Construction and extraction occupations	10.09	10.00	403	400	40.0	19,839	19,200	1,967
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.69	13.00	540	520	39.5	28,083	27,040	2,051
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	15.63	16.25	615	670	39.3	31,979	34,840	2,046
Production occupations	12.05	12.94	473	493	39.2	24,589	25,646	2,040
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.03	13.34	572	532	40.8	29,758	27,643	2,121
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.09	14.20	624	560	41.4	32,473	29,120	2,152
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.18	10.25	447	410	40.0	23,250	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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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	\$17.44	\$15.00	\$704	\$600	40.4	\$36,542	\$31,200	2,095
Management occupations	38.85	35.39	1,694	1,442	43.6	88,084	74,984	2,267
Business and financial operations occupations ...	26.94	24.83	1,090	993	40.4	56,659	51,646	2,103
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.82	27.19	1,096	1,105	40.9	57,007	57,452	2,126
Architecture and engineering occupations	26.36	24.74	1,077	990	40.9	55,999	51,465	2,124
Engineers	31.78	31.08	1,323	1,243	41.6	68,774	64,640	2,164
Engineering technicians, except drafters	20.13	17.56	805	702	40.0	41,864	36,525	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	26.37	24.41	1,044	964	39.6	54,270	50,128	2,058
Registered nurses	32.07	27.36	1,265	1,041	39.5	65,788	54,151	2,051
Healthcare support occupations	11.15	10.88	443	435	39.8	23,052	22,630	2,068
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.26	10.00	371	400	40.0	19,270	20,800	2,080
Sales and related occupations	11.97	11.17	468	424	39.1	24,334	22,069	2,034
Retail sales workers	10.80	10.11	432	404	40.0	22,469	21,029	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	14.92	13.80	597	552	40.0	31,029	28,704	2,079
Financial clerks	12.60	12.52	504	501	40.0	26,214	26,042	2,080
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks ...	11.87	11.75	475	470	40.0	24,696	24,440	2,080
Customer service representatives	14.30	12.52	572	501	40.0	29,746	26,033	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.59	13.94	583	558	39.9	30,309	28,995	2,077
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.20	19.05	728	762	40.0	37,853	39,618	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	19.88	19.95	795	798	40.0	41,343	41,496	2,080
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.10	18.73	724	749	40.0	37,640	38,958	2,080
Production occupations	16.39	14.75	657	590	40.1	34,187	30,680	2,085
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	22.20	21.71	919	867	41.4	47,764	45,101	2,151
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	18.73	24.90	749	996	40.0	38,968	51,792	2,080
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	20.46	24.72	818	989	40.0	42,549	51,422	2,080
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	21.13	24.72	845	989	40.0	43,958	51,422	2,080
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers ...	15.53	14.25	621	570	40.0	32,302	29,640	2,080
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.59	12.09	503	484	40.0	26,180	25,147	2,080
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.63	12.22	505	489	40.0	26,280	25,418	2,080
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.70	11.94	468	478	40.0	24,342	24,835	2,080
Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	12.17	10.20	487	408	40.0	25,314	21,216	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	16.14	14.55	646	582	40.0	33,572	30,264	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	14.38	14.00	575	560	40.0	29,904	29,120	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. **Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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	\$13.14	\$12.73	\$541	\$509	41.2	\$28,127	\$26,478	2,141
Industrial truck and tractor operators	13.03	12.55	521	502	40.0	27,111	26,104	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.72	11.96	469	478	40.0	24,371	24,877	2,080
Machine feeders and offbearers	10.06	9.62	402	385	40.0	20,920	20,010	2,080
Packers and packagers, hand	9.40	8.45	376	338	40.0	19,557	17,576	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 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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	\$16.84	\$16.84	–	\$15.66	\$15.10	\$19.72
Management, professional, and related	–	–	–	28.71	29.68	26.60
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	37.33	37.84	34.18
Professional and related	–	–	–	24.51	23.98	25.31
Service	–	–	–	9.60	8.63	13.57
Sales and office	–	–	–	12.36	12.32	12.81
Sales and related	–	–	–	10.26	10.26	–
Office and administrative support	–	–	–	13.34	13.40	12.81
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	–	–	13.40	13.39	13.72
Construction and extraction	–	–	–	12.00	12.01	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	–	–	–	15.39	15.42	14.96
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	–	–	14.48	14.53	12.14
Production	–	–	–	15.80	15.81	–
Transportation and material moving	–	–	–	12.89	12.94	11.14
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	9.1	9.1	–	4.8	5.4	1.8
Management, professional, and related	–	–	–	7.0	9.7	2.4
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	11.2	12.7	7.9
Professional and related	–	–	–	2.3	3.7	2.1
Service	–	–	–	7.4	3.8	10.3
Sales and office	–	–	–	4.8	5.1	3.1
Sales and related	–	–	–	3.6	3.6	–
Office and administrative support	–	–	–	4.1	4.6	3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	–	–	11.0	11.6	9.4
Construction and extraction	–	–	–	20.7	21.4	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	–	–	–	7.1	7.7	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	–	–	3.1	3.1	10.1
Production	–	–	–	3.0	3.0	–
Transportation and material moving	–	–	–	4.5	4.6	6.2

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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2006

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$15.20	\$14.53	\$22.05	\$22.05
Management, professional, and related	26.62	26.63	57.50	57.50
Management, business, and financial	32.03	31.59	61.76	61.76
Professional and related	24.43	23.83	—	—
Service	9.60	8.63	—	—
Sales and office	12.46	12.43	11.93	11.93
Sales and related	10.13	10.13	10.68	10.68
Office and administrative support	13.31	13.38	14.60	14.60
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	13.41	13.40	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	12.01	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	15.43	15.47	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.33	14.37	16.20	16.20
Production	15.89	15.91	—	—
Transportation and material moving	12.13	12.17	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	4.1	4.5	27.3	27.3
Management, professional, and related	2.3	3.3	28.3	28.3
Management, business, and financial	5.3	6.1	23.1	23.1
Professional and related	2.4	3.9	—	—
Service	7.4	3.8	—	—
Sales and office	4.6	5.0	9.4	9.4
Sales and related	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.3
Office and administrative support	3.9	4.4	13.5	13.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	11.1	11.8	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	21.4	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7.7	8.4	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.8
Production	3.4	3.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving	4.0	4.1	—	—

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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 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	-	\$19.86	\$13.03	-	\$21.86	-	\$16.82	-	\$12.04
Management, professional, and related	-	37.27	-	-	35.17	-	23.54	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	48.65	-	-	35.18	-	28.07	-	-
Professional and related	-	26.88	-	-	-	-	22.44	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.55	-	-
Sales and office	-	18.85	11.08	-	15.05	-	12.38	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	10.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	18.85	12.44	-	16.09	-	12.32	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	20.42	16.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	20.47	16.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	15.59	13.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	16.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	12.68	13.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	-	6.8	7.4	-	24.7	-	5.5	-	0.0
Management, professional, and related	-	18.8	-	-	8.3	-	5.5	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	14.0	-	-	8.8	-	10.4	-	-
Professional and related	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	6.9	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-
Sales and office	-	3.9	7.9	-	12.6	-	8.9	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	3.9	5.2	-	11.2	-	9.2	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	5.6	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	6.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	4.4	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	7.0	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 Greenville–Spartanburg–Anderson, SC, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg 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 or part-time, union or nonunion, and time or 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 \$17.46 to \$18.04 (\$17.75 minus and plus \$0.29, where \$0.29 is the product of 1.645 times 1.0 percent times \$17.75). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2006**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	449,800	390,000	59,800
Management, professional, and related	83,800	53,300	30,600
Management, business, and financial	23,600	20,100	3,600
Professional and related	60,200	33,200	27,000
Service	82,100	66,100	16,000
Sales and office	104,800	97,900	6,900
Sales and related	35,600	35,600	–
Office and administrative support	69,200	62,300	6,900
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	59,100	56,100	3,000
Construction and extraction	34,300	33,200	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	24,800	22,900	1,900
Production, transportation, and material moving	119,900	116,700	3,300
Production	64,600	63,900	–
Transportation and material moving	55,300	52,800	2,500

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, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2006**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	18,539	18,465	75
Total in sample	241	222	19
Responding	157	140	17
Refused or unable to provide data	52	50	2
Out of business or not in survey scope	32	32	0

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

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.