

Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC National Compensation Survey February 1999



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Preface

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

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

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

2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, or call (202) 606-6199, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

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

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

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS survey results for the Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC metropolitan area. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at a wide range of work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the generic leveling methodology.

NCS products

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

About the tables

The tables that follow present data on straight-time occupational earnings. Straight-time earnings 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. A total of 480 detailed occupations are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households).

Table A-1 presents straight-time earnings for detailed occupations. Data are not shown for any occupations if they would raise concerns about the confidentiality of the survey respondent or if the data are insufficient to support reliable estimates. The earnings shown include the mean for each occupation, as well as earnings for selected percentiles in each occupation.

Table A-2 compares the type of data and details shown in table A-1 for the private industry and State and local government sector.

Table A-3 compares the type of data and details shown in table A-1 for full-time and part-time workers. The definitions of full-time and part-time workers are those used in the surveyed establishments.

Table A-4 presents the weekly and annual straight-time earnings for full-time employees in specific occupations across all industries. For the weekly and annual earnings, the mean and median earnings and the mean hours are shown. The mean hours reflect hours employees are scheduled to work, excluding overtime hours.

Table B-1 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for groups of occupations and for levels of job requirements related to occupations in the group. Separate data are also shown for private industry and government workers, and for full-time and part-time workers in all industries. (See appendix C, Generic Leveling Criteria, for more information on job ranking in this survey. Average work levels for published occupation groups and their component occupations are presented in appendix table 3.)

Table B-2 also presents mean straight-time hourly earnings, but for detailed occupations at several levels of job requirements for each detailed occupation.

Table C-1 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and selected occupation characteristics. The occupation characteristics include full-time and part-time status, union and nonunion status, and time or incentive pay status. Union workers' wages are determined through collective bargaining. Time workers' wages are based solely on hourly rate or salary. Incentive workers' wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions and production bonuses.

Table C-2 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and industry division of employers; these are limited to the private sector.

Table C-3 presents mean straight-time hourly earnings for occupation groups and the employment size of employers; these are also limited to the private sector.

Table C-4 presents the employment scope of this survey. The occupation employment estimates shown relate to all employers in the area surveyed, not just the surveyed employers.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$14.30	\$6.25	\$8.20	\$11.61	\$18.99	\$26.22
All occupations excluding sales	14.56	6.44	8.35	11.76	19.62	26.48
White-collar occupations	17.49	7.50	9.76	15.12	23.29	30.29
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.48	8.08	10.46	16.39	24.78	30.80
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.36	10.47	14.62	20.51	26.48	32.42
Professional specialty occupations	23.90	14.11	18.05	23.32	28.07	35.92
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.29	24.18	26.07	28.63	37.18	41.89
Engineers, N.E.C.	33.05	25.37	26.91	31.22	39.64	42.60
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related occupations	20.19	14.91	17.11	19.89	22.48	25.53
Registered nurses	19.78	14.70	16.62	19.40	21.98	25.53
Teachers, college and university	25.27	14.62	18.84	22.22	30.71	43.39
Teachers, except college and university	20.96	13.11	17.00	21.03	26.48	28.99
Elementary school teachers	21.63	13.95	17.75	21.93	26.48	28.99
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.74	11.38	12.82	14.49	17.16	18.05
Social workers	14.74	11.38	12.82	14.49	17.16	18.05
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	17.61	11.87	13.03	20.00	20.00	20.00
Technical occupations	13.51	8.09	9.89	12.02	16.56	21.82
Licensed practical nurses	11.67	9.50	10.10	11.42	13.36	14.34
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	11.35	7.58	8.45	10.42	13.88	16.68
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ..	24.78	12.80	18.10	22.81	30.44	40.50
Executives, administrators, and managers	27.82	15.87	20.63	29.07	34.84	40.50
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	29.65	9.62	22.12	30.29	40.50	43.27
Management related occupations	21.79	12.80	14.91	21.08	28.84	31.14
Accountants and auditors	22.50	13.95	19.47	22.57	28.94	28.94
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	19.69	11.92	12.99	20.30	22.81	26.39
Sales occupations	10.34	5.40	6.50	9.05	12.65	18.03
Supervisors, sales occupations	11.84	9.23	10.00	12.20	12.65	12.70
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies ...	9.38	6.50	7.90	9.00	10.20	11.50
Sales workers, other commodities	7.53	5.15	5.15	5.70	9.55	12.00
Cashiers	6.62	5.40	5.75	6.00	7.00	8.85
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.10	7.00	8.00	9.47	11.73	14.31
Secretaries	10.69	8.15	8.50	10.21	11.87	14.87
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.14	6.87	8.70	10.03	11.54	12.66
Stock and inventory clerks	11.73	11.66	11.72	11.80	12.24	13.20
General office clerks	11.44	7.75	8.74	11.40	13.78	15.98
Data entry keyers	7.50	6.25	7.00	7.00	8.01	9.35
Teachers' aides	7.38	5.55	6.42	7.41	8.27	8.76
Blue-collar occupations	12.53	6.90	8.36	11.04	15.51	22.35
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.56	10.13	12.00	15.67	22.35	24.92
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	19.43	13.59	16.78	17.65	24.50	24.50
Industrial machinery repairers	16.15	11.61	12.00	13.43	19.84	25.60
Machinery maintenance occupations	13.33	10.67	11.00	13.46	15.51	15.80
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	17.19	9.69	10.13	18.45	22.35	22.35
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.03	7.56	8.60	10.65	13.99	19.91
Winding and twisting machine operators	9.56	8.00	8.60	9.04	9.47	13.44
Textile sewing machine operators	7.09	5.23	5.71	7.05	7.75	9.10
Extruding and forming machine operators	10.95	9.05	9.47	10.50	12.11	13.99
Mixing and blending machine operators	11.96	10.62	10.69	11.16	11.46	12.11
Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators	17.65	8.75	8.75	21.75	21.75	22.47
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food ...	13.13	10.45	12.39	12.46	14.78	14.78
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	15.98	8.35	10.65	17.02	19.91	22.55
Welders and cutters	12.17	8.14	8.14	12.08	13.20	19.93
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	11.10	8.14	9.05	11.20	12.42	13.84
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.09	6.76	8.35	9.58	15.05	22.35
Truck drivers	11.18	8.36	8.49	9.00	12.50	16.67
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	11.14	8.14	8.35	8.50	12.76	17.64
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.01	5.95	6.89	8.05	10.64	12.47

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², all industries, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (-Continued)						
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	\$9.62	\$7.74	\$7.74	\$8.20	\$10.64	\$13.52
Production helpers	10.34	7.00	8.85	10.41	10.49	16.54
Stock handlers and baggers	8.22	5.30	5.75	7.27	11.14	12.68
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.70	7.00	7.60	9.79	11.75	11.75
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	8.22	6.50	6.50	7.50	8.94	11.29
Hand packers and packagers	7.66	5.75	5.75	7.26	9.38	9.38
Service occupations						
Protective service occupations	8.35	5.25	5.75	7.31	9.88	13.12
Guards and police except public service	10.19	5.69	7.00	9.88	12.17	15.17
Food service occupations	6.53	5.30	5.66	6.00	7.00	8.25
Waiters and waitresses	6.24	5.15	5.25	6.00	7.17	8.52
Cooks	2.96	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.60	5.75
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.62	5.50	6.57	7.82	8.52	9.00
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.51	5.20	5.50	6.15	7.05	8.45
Health service occupations	6.08	5.15	5.25	5.70	6.75	7.37
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.14	5.48	5.90	6.80	8.14	9.06
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.11	5.47	5.90	6.80	8.08	9.06
Maids and housemen	6.97	5.15	5.46	6.50	7.71	9.14
Janitors and cleaners	6.59	5.15	5.46	6.25	7.50	9.20
Personal service occupations	6.59	5.15	5.25	6.25	7.54	8.58
	9.10	5.15	5.71	7.04	10.29	16.14

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. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
All occupations	\$14.35	\$6.00	\$7.97	\$11.39	\$19.90	\$26.46	\$14.15	\$7.45	\$9.24	\$11.92	\$17.38	\$24.90
All occupations excluding sales	14.69	6.00	8.00	11.75	20.03	26.82	14.15	7.45	9.24	11.92	17.38	24.90
White-collar occupations	17.75	7.50	9.62	15.47	24.09	31.14	16.72	8.07	10.48	14.91	21.86	28.94
White-collar occupations excluding sales	19.18	8.08	10.41	17.72	25.85	32.45	16.72	8.07	10.48	14.91	21.86	28.94
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.51	10.42	15.47	22.38	27.39	35.92	19.09	10.89	13.72	18.05	23.70	28.99
Professional specialty occupations	25.88	16.00	20.13	25.34	29.52	38.79	20.58	12.82	15.15	19.24	25.08	29.45
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.29	24.18	26.07	28.63	37.18	41.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	33.05	25.37	26.91	31.22	39.64	42.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	20.32	14.77	17.25	20.06	22.64	26.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered nurses	19.84	14.62	16.78	19.55	21.98	25.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.65	14.49	17.38	21.78	26.48	29.45
Elementary school teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.71	16.57	18.79	22.52	26.48	28.99
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	18.49	12.00	16.56	20.00	20.00	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	14.09	8.49	9.89	13.00	18.39	22.42	11.54	6.57	10.04	11.88	13.72	15.80
Licensed practical nurses	11.86	9.53	10.42	11.60	13.54	14.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	25.69	15.53	20.10	23.47	31.14	40.50	20.79	11.92	12.80	14.91	28.94	30.04
Executives, administrators, and managers	27.44	9.62	20.63	29.07	34.35	40.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	29.65	9.62	22.12	30.29	40.50	43.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	23.45	15.53	19.68	22.51	28.84	31.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	22.15	15.44	19.90	21.27	22.88	31.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	10.34	5.40	6.50	9.05	12.65	18.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, sales occupations	11.84	9.23	10.00	12.20	12.65	12.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies	9.38	6.50	7.90	9.00	10.20	11.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	7.53	5.15	5.15	5.70	9.55	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	6.62	5.40	5.75	6.00	7.00	8.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.35	7.21	8.00	9.62	12.38	15.43	9.32	6.58	7.88	9.34	10.48	11.91
Secretaries	10.61	7.75	8.50	10.10	11.87	14.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.53	6.87	7.50	10.00	11.54	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	11.73	11.66	11.72	11.80	12.24	13.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	12.12	7.75	9.19	12.58	15.98	15.98	9.19	7.65	8.10	8.98	9.68	11.22
Teachers' aides	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.37	5.55	6.42	7.34	8.27	8.76
Blue-collar occupations	12.68	6.76	8.50	11.16	15.98	22.35	10.79	7.52	8.27	9.37	13.11	16.94
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.68	10.13	12.00	15.95	22.35	25.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	21.05	16.78	17.65	24.08	24.50	24.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	16.15	11.61	12.00	13.43	19.84	25.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery maintenance occupations	11.88	10.24	11.00	11.00	12.05	15.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	17.35	9.75	10.13	22.35	22.35	22.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.03	7.56	8.60	10.65	13.99	19.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winding and twisting machine operators	9.56	8.00	8.60	9.04	9.47	13.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile sewing machine operators	7.09	5.23	5.71	7.05	7.75	9.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extruding and forming machine operators	10.95	9.05	9.47	10.50	12.11	13.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mixing and blending machine operators	11.96	10.62	10.69	11.16	11.46	12.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators	17.65	8.75	8.75	21.75	21.75	22.47	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all workers², private industry and State and local government, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Private industry						State and local government						
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles					
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90	
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)													
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (-Continued)													
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food	\$13.13	\$10.45	\$12.39	\$12.46	\$14.78	\$14.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	15.98	8.35	10.65	17.02	19.91	22.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders and cutters	12.17	8.14	8.14	12.08	13.20	19.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	11.10	8.14	9.05	11.20	12.42	13.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations													
Truck drivers	12.74	6.31	8.14	11.28	17.64	22.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	12.81	8.80	9.00	11.90	15.05	19.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.14	8.14	8.35	8.50	12.76	17.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production helpers	8.78	5.75	6.55	8.00	10.49	12.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	10.34	7.00	8.85	10.41	10.49	16.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	8.22	5.30	5.75	7.27	11.14	12.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	9.70	7.00	7.60	9.79	11.75	11.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hand packers and packagers	8.22	6.50	6.50	7.50	8.94	11.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hand packers and packagers	7.66	5.75	5.75	7.26	9.38	9.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	6.43	5.15	5.36	6.00	7.17	8.52	\$10.97	\$7.04	\$8.59	\$10.27	\$12.63	\$16.14	
Protective service occupations	6.53	5.30	5.66	6.00	7.00	8.25	11.99	9.15	9.73	11.07	13.53	17.13	
Guards and police except public service	6.53	5.30	5.66	6.00	7.00	8.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Food service occupations	6.14	5.15	5.25	5.75	7.09	8.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waiters and waitresses	2.96	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.60	5.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.31	5.20	5.50	6.05	7.00	8.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	5.88	5.15	5.25	5.45	6.50	7.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Health service occupations	6.79	5.37	5.77	6.50	7.50	8.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	6.75	5.31	5.76	6.45	7.47	8.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cleaning and building service occupations	6.69	5.15	5.15	5.82	7.60	8.61	7.49	6.02	6.44	7.46	8.50	9.20	
Maids and housemen	5.60	5.15	5.19	5.46	5.82	6.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Janitors and cleaners	6.28	5.15	5.15	5.50	7.43	8.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Personal service occupations	6.04	5.15	5.15	5.71	7.00	7.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

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

another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time					Part-time						
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
10		25	Median 50	75	90	10		25	Median 50	75	90	
All occupations	\$14.90	\$7.00	\$8.75	\$12.08	\$19.84	\$26.53	\$7.62	\$5.15	\$5.30	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$11.21
All occupations excluding sales	15.06	7.00	8.80	12.11	20.00	26.74	7.86	5.15	5.25	6.00	8.32	13.40
White-collar occupations	18.04	8.00	10.23	15.80	24.15	30.48	9.81	5.30	6.05	7.80	10.44	19.41
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.71	8.22	10.59	16.65	25.05	31.14	12.83	6.35	8.79	10.00	17.32	21.33
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.65	10.87	14.96	20.87	26.55	33.16	15.28	7.33	9.81	13.90	20.06	27.21
Professional specialty occupations	24.14	14.33	18.31	23.77	28.21	36.24	18.03	6.00	12.00	19.40	21.33	30.00
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.29	24.18	26.07	28.63	37.18	41.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, N.E.C.	33.05	25.37	26.91	31.22	39.64	42.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	19.96	14.62	16.62	19.56	22.48	25.30	21.60	17.11	18.54	20.17	21.40	30.00
Registered nurses	19.46	14.62	16.20	19.12	21.98	25.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	25.27	14.62	18.84	22.22	30.71	43.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	21.55	14.36	17.38	21.51	26.48	29.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers	21.63	13.95	17.75	21.93	26.48	28.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.74	11.38	12.82	14.49	17.16	18.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	14.74	11.38	12.82	14.49	17.16	18.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	13.73	8.12	10.04	12.40	16.68	21.86	10.65	7.46	9.25	10.44	11.76	14.50
Licensed practical nurses	11.74	9.53	10.24	11.48	13.36	14.34	11.11	9.25	9.81	10.52	13.00	13.54
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	11.54	7.58	8.52	10.42	13.88	16.77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	24.80	12.80	18.10	22.81	30.44	40.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	27.82	15.87	20.63	29.07	34.84	40.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	29.65	9.62	22.12	30.29	40.50	43.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management related occupations	21.81	12.80	14.91	21.08	28.84	31.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accountants and auditors	22.50	13.95	19.47	22.57	28.94	28.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	19.75	11.92	12.99	20.30	22.81	26.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	11.69	6.00	8.30	10.59	14.50	18.11	6.69	5.15	5.50	6.25	7.50	8.89
Supervisors, sales occupations	11.84	9.23	10.00	12.20	12.65	12.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	9.03	5.15	5.15	8.75	11.00	12.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.01	5.20	5.45	5.75	6.50	7.00
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.18	7.08	8.00	9.62	11.80	14.49	8.43	6.06	7.00	9.00	9.00	10.00
Secretaries	10.69	8.15	8.50	10.21	11.87	14.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.26	6.94	8.70	10.13	11.54	12.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock and inventory clerks	11.87	11.66	11.80	11.80	12.24	13.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
General office clerks	11.50	7.75	8.78	11.52	14.10	15.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers' aides	7.37	5.55	6.42	7.34	8.27	8.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue-collar occupations	12.75	7.30	8.60	11.20	15.81	22.35	6.32	5.15	5.45	5.75	6.50	8.00
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.57	10.13	12.00	15.67	22.35	24.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	19.43	13.59	16.78	17.65	24.50	24.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	16.15	11.61	12.00	13.43	19.84	25.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery maintenance occupations	13.33	10.67	11.00	13.46	15.51	15.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	17.19	9.69	10.13	18.45	22.35	22.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.06	7.69	8.60	10.65	14.01	19.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winding and twisting machine operators	9.56	8.00	8.60	9.04	9.47	13.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile sewing machine operators	7.09	5.23	5.71	7.05	7.75	9.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extruding and forming machine operators	10.95	9.05	9.47	10.50	12.11	13.99	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, full-time and part-time workers², all industries, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries											
	Full-time						Part-time					
	Mean	Percentiles					Mean	Percentiles				
		10	25	Median 50	75	90		10	25	Median 50	75	90
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)												
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (-Continued)												
Mixing and blending machine operators	\$11.96	\$10.62	\$10.69	\$11.16	\$11.46	\$12.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators	17.65	8.75	8.75	21.75	21.75	22.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food	13.13	10.45	12.39	12.46	14.78	14.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	16.07	8.35	11.00	17.02	19.91	22.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders and cutters	12.17	8.14	8.14	12.08	13.20	19.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	11.10	8.14	9.05	11.20	12.42	13.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.33	7.00	8.35	10.00	16.67	22.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers	11.36	8.36	8.49	10.21	13.27	16.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	11.14	8.14	8.35	8.50	12.76	17.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.40	6.50	7.35	8.89	10.95	12.75	\$5.95	\$5.25	\$5.65	\$5.75	\$6.00	\$6.75
Production helpers	10.34	7.00	8.85	10.41	10.49	16.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	10.30	7.45	8.25	9.66	11.75	12.75	5.85	5.15	5.40	5.75	6.25	6.55
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.70	7.00	7.60	9.79	11.75	11.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	8.22	6.50	6.50	7.50	8.94	11.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hand packers and packagers	8.28	6.15	6.83	8.87	9.38	9.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	8.96	5.50	6.35	8.01	10.52	14.10	6.00	5.15	5.15	5.45	6.25	7.50
Protective service occupations	10.36	5.75	7.36	10.15	12.26	15.47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food service occupations	6.64	2.18	5.70	6.77	7.82	8.76	5.80	5.15	5.20	5.45	6.10	7.05
Kitchen workers, food preparation	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.32	5.34	5.50	6.15	7.00	8.00
Health service occupations	7.20	5.48	5.90	6.84	8.37	9.33	6.56	5.15	6.00	6.74	6.96	7.43
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.19	5.48	5.86	6.84	8.33	9.32	6.48	5.15	6.00	6.67	6.83	7.32
Cleaning and building service occupations	7.52	5.46	6.18	7.45	8.05	9.20	5.65	5.15	5.15	5.20	6.00	6.75
Maids and housemen	6.63	5.15	5.46	6.25	7.63	9.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors and cleaners	7.48	5.94	6.60	7.43	8.18	8.93	5.67	5.15	5.15	5.25	6.00	6.77
Personal service occupations	10.12	5.71	7.00	7.99	15.90	18.30	-	-	-	-	-	-

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. The 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution. At the 50th percentile, the median, half of the workers receive the same as or more than the rate shown, and half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 25th percentile, one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the rate shown. At the 75th percentile, one-fourth earn the same as or more than the rate shown. The 10th and 90th percentiles follow the same logic.

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

minimum full-time schedule.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
All occupations	40.0	\$596	\$490	2,012	\$29,970	\$25,064
All occupations excluding sales	40.0	602	494	2,009	30,258	25,189
White-collar occupations	40.0	721	629	1,966	35,464	30,446
White-collar occupations excluding sales	40.0	748	655	1,955	36,578	31,695
Professional specialty and technical occupations	39.9	864	824	1,924	41,665	37,919
Professional specialty occupations	39.6	955	932	1,866	45,046	41,600
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	40.0	1,252	1,145	2,080	65,088	59,550
Engineers, N.E.C.	40.0	1,322	1,249	2,080	68,748	64,938
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related occupations	39.3	785	760	2,037	40,666	39,520
Registered nurses	39.2	763	743	2,029	39,488	38,646
Teachers, college and university	39.7	1,002	889	1,619	40,905	33,881
Teachers, except college and university	38.8	836	826	1,488	32,059	32,105
Elementary school teachers	38.6	835	842	1,466	31,717	31,977
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	40.0	589	580	2,080	30,649	30,135
Social workers	40.0	589	580	2,080	30,649	30,135
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical occupations	41.1	564	515	2,135	29,308	26,775
Licensed practical nurses	39.7	466	458	2,065	24,240	23,816
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	43.4	501	475	2,258	26,061	24,708
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	41.1	1,020	912	2,099	52,059	47,237
Executives, administrators, and managers	42.3	1,176	1,212	2,116	58,880	62,483
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	43.9	1,301	1,328	2,282	67,662	69,056
Management related occupations	40.0	874	848	2,082	45,425	44,109
Accountants and auditors	40.0	900	903	2,080	46,798	46,946
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	40.0	790	812	2,080	41,070	42,223
Sales occupations	39.8	466	420	2,072	24,214	21,840
Supervisors, sales occupations	42.1	499	497	2,190	25,927	25,842
Sales workers, other commodities	36.5	330	317	1,899	17,141	16,478
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39.5	402	376	1,934	19,676	19,188
Secretaries	39.1	418	392	1,966	21,011	20,144
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	39.1	402	397	2,029	20,819	20,800
Stock and inventory clerks	40.0	475	472	2,080	24,692	24,544
General office clerks	40.0	460	460	2,024	23,266	22,682
Teachers' aides	36.4	268	266	1,338	9,868	9,738
Blue-collar occupations	40.3	514	448	2,086	26,607	23,214
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40.4	670	627	2,101	34,810	32,594
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	40.3	782	706	2,093	40,681	36,712
Industrial machinery repairers	40.2	650	564	2,091	33,773	29,331
Machinery maintenance occupations	40.0	533	538	2,080	27,730	27,997
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	40.4	695	750	2,095	36,013	38,376
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40.3	486	433	2,095	25,272	22,526
Winding and twisting machine operators	40.9	390	380	2,124	20,305	19,743
Textile sewing machine operators	40.0	284	282	2,080	14,749	14,664
Extruding and forming machine operators	40.9	447	441	2,125	23,268	22,932
Mixing and blending machine operators	39.9	477	446	2,075	24,815	23,214
Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators	40.7	718	870	2,114	37,310	45,240
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food ...	40.0	525	498	2,080	27,319	25,917
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	40.1	644	681	2,081	33,446	35,402
Welders and cutters	40.9	497	528	2,125	25,863	27,456
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	40.0	444	448	2,080	23,098	23,296
Transportation and material moving occupations	40.0	493	383	2,012	24,806	19,427
Truck drivers	39.7	451	352	2,065	23,452	18,304
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ...	39.9	445	340	2,077	23,143	17,680
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	40.2	377	355	2,088	19,617	18,450
Production helpers	40.0	413	416	2,078	21,484	21,653
Stock handlers and baggers	40.5	418	386	2,108	21,714	20,093
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	40.5	393	398	2,107	20,437	20,682
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	40.4	332	300	2,100	17,267	15,600

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4. Weekly and annual earnings¹ and hours for selected occupations, full-time workers only², all industries, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	All industries					
	Mean weekly hours ⁴	Weekly earnings		Mean annual hours	Annual earnings	
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (-Continued)						
Hand packers and packagers	39.8	\$330	\$355	2,072	\$17,154	\$18,450
Service occupations	39.4	353	314	2,018	18,081	16,162
Protective service occupations	40.6	420	406	2,092	21,680	21,103
Food service occupations	37.5	249	260	1,832	12,165	12,771
Health service occupations	39.2	283	270	2,040	14,696	14,040
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	39.2	282	270	2,039	14,653	14,040
Cleaning and building service occupations	38.7	291	297	1,990	14,962	15,356
Maids and housemen	36.8	244	236	1,915	12,702	12,285
Janitors and cleaners	40.0	299	297	2,037	15,232	15,459
Personal service occupations	37.9	384	314	1,971	19,943	16,340

¹ Earnings are the straight-time wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. The median designates position—one-half of the workers receive the same as or more, and one-half receive the same as or less than the rate shown.

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	\$14.30	\$14.35	\$14.15	\$14.90	\$7.62
All occupations excluding sales	14.56	14.69	14.15	15.06	7.86
White-collar occupations	17.49	17.75	16.72	18.04	9.81
Level 1	6.10	6.14	—	—	—
Level 2	7.55	7.49	7.84	7.82	6.88
Level 3	9.05	9.28	8.03	9.18	7.46
Level 4	10.89	11.17	9.83	11.09	8.69
Level 5	13.35	13.89	11.86	13.42	10.82
Level 6	17.49	18.88	16.48	17.48	—
Level 7	18.63	18.54	18.83	18.62	18.81
Level 8	20.72	21.28	—	20.72	—
Level 9	24.69	25.26	23.87	24.69	—
Level 10	27.29	27.29	—	27.15	—
Level 11	32.08	31.73	33.94	32.08	—
White-collar occupations excluding sales	18.48	19.18	16.72	18.71	12.83
Level 2	7.96	7.99	7.84	7.87	—
Level 3	9.31	9.66	8.03	9.39	—
Level 4	10.99	11.44	9.83	11.13	8.96
Level 5	13.02	13.60	11.86	13.07	—
Level 6	17.61	19.29	16.48	17.61	—
Level 7	18.63	18.54	18.83	18.62	18.81
Level 8	20.69	21.36	—	20.69	—
Level 9	24.89	25.64	23.87	24.90	—
Level 10	27.29	27.29	—	27.15	—
Level 11	32.08	31.73	33.94	32.08	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.36	22.51	19.09	21.65	15.28
Professional specialty occupations	23.90	25.88	20.58	24.14	18.03
Level 5	15.63	—	—	15.63	—
Level 6	17.88	—	—	17.84	—
Level 7	19.36	19.28	19.48	19.39	—
Level 8	22.06	22.38	—	22.06	—
Level 9	24.62	25.93	23.19	24.63	—
Level 11	33.17	32.67	—	33.17	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.29	31.29	—	31.29	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—
Health related occupations	20.19	20.32	—	19.96	21.60
Level 9	23.67	23.67	—	23.70	—
Teachers, college and university	25.27	—	—	25.27	—
Teachers, except college and university	20.96	—	21.65	21.55	—
Level 7	22.99	—	—	22.99	—
Level 9	24.00	—	24.00	24.00	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—
Social, religious, and recreation workers	14.74	—	—	14.74	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	17.61	18.49	—	—	—
Technical occupations	13.51	14.09	11.54	13.73	10.65
Level 4	10.74	10.74	—	—	—
Level 5	12.40	12.91	—	12.45	—
Level 7	16.66	16.66	—	16.66	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	24.78	25.69	20.79	24.80	—
Level 6	14.01	—	—	14.01	—
Level 7	19.03	—	—	19.10	—
Level 8	18.59	—	—	18.59	—
Level 9	26.27	25.40	—	26.27	—
Level 10	25.94	25.94	—	25.94	—
Level 11	31.16	30.91	—	31.16	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	27.82	27.44	—	27.82	—
Level 9	25.38	25.40	—	25.38	—
Level 11	31.50	31.06	—	31.50	—
Management related occupations	21.79	23.45	—	21.81	—
Level 6	14.00	—	—	14.00	—
Level 7	19.03	—	—	19.10	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999 — Continued

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations (-Continued)					
Sales occupations	\$10.34	\$10.34	—	\$11.69	\$6.69
Level 2	6.56	6.56	—	—	6.19
Level 3	7.66	7.66	—	7.91	—
Level 4	10.60	10.60	—	10.99	—
Level 5	14.71	14.71	—	14.94	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10.10	10.35	\$9.32	10.18	8.43
Level 2	8.05	7.99	8.29	7.96	—
Level 3	9.46	9.97	8.03	9.53	7.94
Level 4	11.14	11.61	10.09	11.18	—
Level 5	12.87	12.69	—	12.87	—
Level 7	14.62	14.62	—	14.62	—
Blue-collar occupations					
Level 1	12.53	12.68	10.79	12.75	6.32
Level 1	7.07	7.02	—	7.36	5.84
Level 2	8.63	8.68	—	8.66	7.40
Level 3	10.48	10.76	—	10.49	—
Level 4	11.57	11.57	—	11.61	—
Level 5	13.99	14.21	—	13.99	—
Level 6	19.35	—	—	19.35	—
Level 7	17.63	17.88	—	17.63	—
Level 8	22.99	23.81	—	22.99	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.56	16.68	—	16.57	—
Level 4	11.10	11.10	—	11.10	—
Level 5	13.25	13.35	—	13.25	—
Level 7	17.41	17.69	—	17.41	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.03	12.03	—	12.06	—
Level 1	6.73	6.73	—	6.80	—
Level 2	8.63	8.63	—	8.63	—
Level 3	10.71	10.71	—	10.71	—
Level 4	11.53	11.53	—	11.53	—
Level 5	15.08	15.08	—	15.08	—
Level 6	19.86	19.86	—	19.86	—
Level 7	18.68	18.68	—	18.68	—
Level 8	23.34	23.34	—	23.34	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.09	12.74	—	12.33	—
Level 2	7.61	7.61	—	7.39	—
Level 3	9.54	10.16	—	9.48	—
Level 4	11.66	11.66	—	12.26	—
Level 5	13.51	—	—	13.51	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.01	8.78	—	9.40	5.95
Level 1	7.07	6.99	—	7.39	5.92
Level 2	8.85	9.06	—	8.98	—
Level 3	11.10	11.41	—	11.24	—
Level 4	12.61	12.61	—	12.61	—
Service occupations					
Level 1	8.35	6.43	10.97	8.96	6.00
Level 1	6.17	6.03	7.25	6.51	5.57
Level 2	6.76	6.43	7.64	6.91	6.37
Level 3	6.64	6.35	—	6.64	—
Level 4	8.90	8.29	—	8.98	—
Level 5	10.65	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	10.19	6.53	11.99	10.36	—
Level 5	10.73	—	—	—	—
Food service occupations	6.24	6.14	—	6.64	5.80
Level 1	5.79	5.51	—	6.23	5.54
Level 2	6.47	6.45	—	—	—
Level 3	6.03	5.97	—	5.96	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999 — Continued

Occupational group ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Service occupations (-Continued)					
Health service occupations	\$7.14	\$6.79	—	\$7.20	\$6.56
Level 2	6.56	6.55	—	6.52	6.79
Cleaning and building service occupations	6.97	6.69	\$7.49	7.52	5.65
Level 1	6.52	6.29	7.24	6.96	5.71
Personal service occupations	9.10	6.04	—	10.12	—

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
White-collar occupations:					
Professional specialty and technical occupations:					
Professional specialty occupations:					
Engineers, N.E.C.	\$33.05	\$33.05	—	\$33.05	—
Registered nurses	19.78	19.84	—	19.46	—
Elementary school teachers	21.63	—	\$22.71	21.63	—
Social workers	14.74	—	—	14.74	—
Technical occupations:					
Licensed practical nurses	11.67	11.86	—	11.74	\$11.11
Level 5	11.72	11.96	—	11.74	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	11.35	—	—	11.54	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations:					
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	29.65	29.65	—	29.65	—
Level 9	24.73	24.73	—	24.73	—
Accountants and auditors	22.50	—	—	22.50	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	19.69	22.15	—	19.75	—
Sales occupations:					
Supervisors, sales occupations	11.84	11.84	—	11.84	—
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies ...	9.38	9.38	—	—	—
Level 4	9.86	9.86	—	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	7.53	7.53	—	9.03	—
Level 4	9.56	9.56	—	—	—
Cashiers	6.62	6.62	—	—	6.01
Level 2	6.16	6.16	—	—	6.09
Administrative support occupations, including clerical:					
Secretaries	10.69	10.61	—	10.69	—
Level 3	9.45	9.45	—	9.45	—
Level 4	11.14	—	—	11.14	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.14	9.53	—	10.26	—
Level 3	8.94	8.94	—	9.40	—
Level 4	10.66	10.81	—	10.66	—
Stock and inventory clerks	11.73	11.73	—	11.87	—
General office clerks	11.44	12.12	9.19	11.50	—
Level 4	12.15	13.46	—	12.25	—
Data entry keyers	7.50	—	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	7.38	—	7.37	7.37	—
Level 3	6.97	—	—	—	—
Blue-collar occupations:					
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations:					
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	19.43	21.05	—	19.43	—
Industrial machinery repairers	16.15	16.15	—	16.15	—
Level 5	12.87	12.87	—	12.87	—
Level 7	19.79	19.79	—	19.79	—
Machinery maintenance occupations	13.33	11.88	—	13.33	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	17.19	17.35	—	17.19	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors:					
Winding and twisting machine operators	9.56	9.56	—	9.56	—
Textile sewing machine operators	7.09	7.09	—	7.09	—
Level 1	6.23	6.23	—	6.23	—
Level 2	7.29	7.29	—	7.29	—
Extruding and forming machine operators	10.95	10.95	—	10.95	—
Mixing and blending machine operators	11.96	11.96	—	11.96	—
Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators	17.65	17.65	—	17.65	—
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food ...	13.13	13.13	—	13.13	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	15.98	15.98	—	16.07	—
Level 2	7.99	7.99	—	7.99	—
Level 4	12.55	12.55	—	12.55	—
Welders and cutters	12.17	12.17	—	12.17	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ...	11.10	11.10	—	11.10	—
Level 3	9.78	9.78	—	9.78	—
Transportation and material moving occupations:					
Truck drivers	11.18	12.81	—	11.36	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations and levels², all industries, private industry, State and local government, full-time and part-time workers, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³ and level	All workers ⁴			All industries	
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue-collar occupations: (-Continued)					
Transportation and material moving occupations: (-Continued)					
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	\$11.14	\$11.14	—	\$11.14	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers:					
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	9.62	—	—	—	—
Production helpers	10.34	10.34	—	10.34	—
Level 2	9.90	9.90	—	9.90	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.22	8.22	—	10.30	\$5.85
Level 1	6.20	6.20	—	—	5.76
Level 2	7.52	7.52	—	—	—
Level 3	10.64	10.64	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	9.70	9.70	—	9.70	—
Level 1	7.90	7.90	—	7.90	—
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	8.22	8.22	—	8.22	—
Hand packers and packagers	7.66	7.66	—	8.28	—
Level 1	—	—	—	6.40	—
Level 2	8.76	8.76	—	8.76	—
Service occupations:					
Protective service occupations:					
Guards and police except public service	6.53	6.53	—	—	—
Food service occupations:					
Waiters and waitresses	2.96	2.96	—	—	—
Cooks	7.62	—	—	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	6.51	6.31	—	—	6.32
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	6.08	5.88	—	—	—
Level 1	5.88	—	—	—	—
Health service occupations:					
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	7.11	6.75	—	7.19	6.48
Level 2	6.49	6.48	—	6.46	—
Cleaning and building service occupations:					
Maids and housemen	6.59	5.60	—	6.63	—
Level 1	5.63	5.60	—	5.66	—
Janitors and cleaners	6.59	6.28	—	7.48	5.67
Level 1	6.70	6.40	—	7.67	5.73

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ All workers include full-time and part-time workers. 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.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-1. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and selected characteristics, all industries, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999

Occupational group ²	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
All occupations	\$14.90	\$7.62	\$14.21	\$14.31	\$14.37	\$9.78
All occupations excluding sales	15.06	7.86	14.13	14.58	14.63	7.86
White-collar occupations	18.04	9.81	13.79	17.56	17.56	12.62
White-collar excluding sales	18.71	12.83	12.51	18.54	18.50	—
Professional specialty and technical occupations	21.65	15.28	—	21.37	21.36	—
Professional specialty occupations	24.14	18.03	—	23.90	23.90	—
Technical occupations	13.73	10.65	—	13.48	13.51	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	24.80	—	—	24.79	24.78	—
Sales occupations	11.69	6.69	—	9.97	10.07	12.83
Administrative support including clerical occupations	10.18	8.43	—	10.05	10.09	—
Blue-collar occupations	12.75	6.32	14.32	12.27	12.65	7.48
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.57	—	17.27	16.42	16.56	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.06	—	13.95	11.78	12.29	6.87
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.33	—	—	12.00	12.07	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.40	5.95	11.21	8.61	9.02	—
Service occupations	8.96	6.00	—	8.35	8.35	—

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary;

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

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NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-2. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and industry division, private industry, all workers², Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999

Occupational group ³	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ⁴				Service-producing industries ⁵				
		Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
All occupations	\$14.35	\$17.26	—	\$19.64	\$17.08	\$11.63	—	—	—	\$13.45
All occupations excluding sales	14.69	17.25	—	19.64	17.07	11.96	—	—	—	13.43
White-collar occupations	17.75	24.35	—	—	—	14.22	—	—	—	18.03
White-collar excluding sales	19.18	24.62	—	—	—	15.57	—	—	—	18.04
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.51	—	—	—	—	18.66	—	—	—	20.24
Professional specialty occupations	25.88	—	—	—	—	22.85	—	—	—	22.80
Technical occupations	14.09	—	—	—	—	12.59	—	—	—	14.01
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	25.69	29.05	—	—	29.59	21.82	—	—	—	24.66
Sales occupations	10.34	18.04	—	—	18.04	9.59	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	10.35	12.52	—	—	12.65	9.51	—	—	—	10.14
Blue-collar occupations	12.68	13.37	—	12.39	13.43	9.41	—	—	—	9.75
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.68	17.25	—	13.88	17.74	13.65	—	—	—	15.76
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.03	12.14	—	—	12.13	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.74	14.81	—	—	15.23	8.54	—	—	—	9.14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.78	9.52	—	—	9.62	7.73	—	—	—	7.97
Service occupations	6.43	9.46	—	—	9.46	6.35	—	—	—	6.43

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

⁴ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁵ Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

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NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-3. Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group and establishment employment size, private industry, all workers², Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999

Occupational group ³	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All occupations	\$14.35	\$9.38	\$15.17	\$10.97	\$19.01
All occupations excluding sales	14.69	9.34	15.52	11.16	19.00
White-collar occupations	17.75	11.88	18.42	12.05	23.21
White-collar excluding sales	19.18	13.22	19.66	13.00	23.28
Professional specialty and technical occupations	22.51	13.66	22.71	14.16	24.97
Professional specialty occupations	25.88	13.30	26.20	20.14	26.77
Technical occupations	14.09	—	14.07	11.75	16.56
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	25.69	17.73	26.94	22.30	29.43
Sales occupations	10.34	9.68	10.54	9.77	—
Administrative support, including clerical occupations	10.35	10.18	10.37	9.16	12.13
Blue-collar occupations	12.68	9.62	13.14	11.29	15.06
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	16.68	12.51	17.35	14.68	20.81
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.03	8.95	12.44	10.73	13.92
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.74	8.20	13.51	9.98	17.23
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.78	7.73	8.96	8.13	9.88
Service occupations	6.43	6.23	6.53	6.24	—

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

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

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

Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Table C-4. Number of workers¹ represented by occupational group, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999

Occupational group ²	All workers		
	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	108,620	82,682	25,938
All occupations excluding sales	101,384	75,445	25,938
White-collar occupations	56,221	41,037	15,185
White-collar excluding sales	48,985	33,800	15,185
Professional specialty and technical occupations	26,685	16,907	9,778
Professional specialty occupations	20,412	11,943	8,469
Technical occupations	6,273	4,964	1,309
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	7,289	5,908	1,381
Sales occupations	7,237	7,237	—
Administrative support including clerical occupations	15,010	10,985	4,025
Blue-collar occupations	31,267	28,659	2,608
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8,184	7,711	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11,788	11,788	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,520	2,666	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7,773	6,493	—
Service occupations	21,133	12,987	8,146

¹ Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey. 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 establishment, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing); service-producing industries (transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries); and State and local governments. Agriculture, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey an establishment was an economic unit which 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 was usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment was defined as all locations of a government entity.

The Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Columbia, McDuffie, and Richmond Counties, GA; and Aiken and Edgefield Counties, SC

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two

stage stratified design with probability proportional to 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 which were not selected for collection. See appendix table 1 for a count of establishments in the survey by employment size. The second stage of sample selection, detailed below, was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

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

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

with each selected worker representing a job within the establishment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

In the last step before wage data were collected, the work level of each selected job was determined using a "generic leveling" process. Generic leveling ranks and compares all occupations randomly selected in an establishment using the same criteria. This is a major departure from the method used in the past in the Bureau's Occupational Compensation Surveys which studied specifically defined occupations with leveling definitions unique to each occupation.

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

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

Each factor contains a number of levels and each level has an associated written description and point value. The number and range of points differ among the factors. For each factor, an occupation was assigned a level based on which written description best matched the job. Within each occupation, the points for 9 factors (supervisory duties was excluded) were recorded and totaled. The total determines the overall level of the occupation. Appendix table 3 presents average work levels for published occupational groups and selected occupations. A description of the levels for each factor is shown in appendix C.

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

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the new generic leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 generic level factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the generic level factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased. Detailed research continues in the area. The results of this research will be published by BLS in the future.

Collection period

The survey data were collected over several months. 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 (e.g., Christmas bonuses, profit-sharing bonuses)
- Uniform and tool allowances
- Free room and board
- Payments made by third parties (e.g., tips, bonuses given by manufacturers to department store salespeople, referral incentives in real estate)
- On-call pay

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

ments of the position. (See the description in the technical note and the example for more details on the leveling process.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

response was treated as a refusal.

Survey response

	Establish- ments
Total in sample	206
Responding	161
Out of business or not in survey scope	12
Unable or refused to pro- vide data	33

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

Estimation

The wage series in the tables are computed by combining the wages for individual establishment/occupations. Before being combined, individual wage rates are weighted by: number of workers; the sample weight adjusted for nonresponding establishments and other factors; and the occupation work schedule, varying depending on whether hourly, weekly, or annual rates are being calculated.

Not all series that were calculated 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 publishing a series that could have revealed information about a specific establishment.

The number of workers estimates 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 only to indicate the relative importance of the occupational groups studied.

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. Appendix table 2 contains RSE data for selected series in this bulletin. RSE data for all series in this bulletin are available on the Internet web site and by request to the BLS National Office.

The standard error can be used to calculate a “confidence interval” around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose table A-1 shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers was \$12.79 per hour, and appendix table 2 shows a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (\$12.79 plus and minus 1.645 times 3.6 percent times \$12.79). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

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

Appendix table 1. Number of establishments studied by industry division and establishment employment size, and number of establishments represented, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999

Industry	Number of establishments represented	Number of establishments studied				
		Total studied	50 - 99 workers	100 workers or more		
				Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All industries	485	157	46	111	80	31
Private industry	463	142	43	99	77	22
Goods-producing industries	110	76	17	59	44	15
Mining	3	1	1	-	-	-
Construction	21	7	4	3	2	1
Manufacturing	86	68	12	56	42	14
Service-producing industries	353	66	26	40	33	7
Transportation and public utilities	24	4	2	2	2	-
Wholesale and retail trade	200	27	16	11	11	-
Finance, insurance and real estate	25	2	-	2	2	-
Services	104	33	8	25	18	7
State and local government	23	15	3	12	3	9

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

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	2.5	3.0	3.6
All occupations excluding sales	2.6	3.3	3.6
White-collar occupations	4.1	5.2	4.6
White-collar occupations excluding sales	4.5	6.0	4.6
Professional specialty and technical occupations	4.3	5.6	4.5
Professional specialty occupations	3.9	4.7	4.2
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	5.1	5.1	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	6.2	6.2	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—
Health related occupations	2.9	3.1	—
Registered nurses	3.1	3.2	—
Teachers, college and university	10.6	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	4.2	—	3.7
Elementary school teachers	4.5	—	3.1
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	5.7	—	—
Social workers	5.7	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	10.1	7.6	—
Technical occupations	7.6	9.0	8.1
Licensed practical nurses	1.8	2.3	—
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	8.0	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations ...	6.7	7.2	15.4
Executives, administrators, and managers	10.2	11.1	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	12.5	12.5	—
Management related occupations	8.0	7.4	—
Accountants and auditors	13.3	—	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	10.4	7.6	—
Sales occupations	6.6	6.6	—
Supervisors, sales occupations	6.2	6.2	—
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies ...	4.0	4.0	—
Sales workers, other commodities	17.5	17.5	—
Cashiers	5.0	5.0	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3.7	5.0	3.2
Secretaries	5.1	6.9	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	4.3	6.2	—
Stock and inventory clerks	2.3	2.3	—
General office clerks	8.0	8.6	3.6
Data entry keyers	5.4	—	—
Teachers' aides	4.1	—	4.2
Blue-collar occupations	3.3	3.4	8.3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5.0	5.2	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	8.5	7.4	—
Industrial machinery repairers	5.8	5.8	—
Machinery maintenance occupations	8.0	5.8	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	15.3	15.4	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.0	5.0	—
Winding and twisting machine operators	4.1	4.1	—
Textile sewing machine operators	2.7	2.7	—
Extruding and forming machine operators	4.2	4.2	—
Mixing and blending machine operators	3.0	3.0	—
Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators	10.1	10.1	—
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food ...	5.5	5.5	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	8.7	8.7	—
Welders and cutters	10.6	10.6	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	6.0	6.0	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.1	15.8	—
Truck drivers	9.6	8.5	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	8.4	8.4	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 2. Relative standard errors of mean hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations, all industries, private industry, and State and local government, all workers², Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999 — Continued

(in percent)

Occupation ³	All industries	Private industry	State and local government
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.7	3.1	—
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	10.8	—	—
Production helpers	8.7	8.7	—
Stock handlers and baggers	6.4	6.4	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	4.5	4.5	—
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	9.0	9.0	—
Hand packers and packagers	5.1	5.1	—
Service occupations			
Protective service occupations	3.3	2.4	4.0
Guards and police except public service	5.4	3.1	4.1
Food service occupations	3.1	3.1	—
Waiters and waitresses	4.7	5.2	—
Cooks	27.2	27.2	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	5.3	—	—
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	4.0	4.6	—
Health service occupations	5.4	5.0	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3.0	3.1	—
Cleaning and building service occupations	3.1	3.2	—
Maids and housemen	4.4	6.7	2.3
Janitors and cleaners	6.1	2.6	—
Personal service occupations	5.1	7.8	—
	15.8	5.9	—

¹ The relative standard error is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. Hourly earnings for these occupations are presented in Tables A-1 and A-2. Reliable relative standard errors could not be determined for all occupations.

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

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

classified into one of nine major occupational groups.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
All occupations	5	5	3
All occupations excluding sales	5	5	3
White-collar occupations	6	6	4
White-collar occupations excluding sales	7	7	5
Professional specialty and technical occupations	8	8	6
Professional specialty occupations	8	8	7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	10	10	—
Engineers, N.E.C.	11	11	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—
Health related occupations	7	7	8
Registered nurses	7	7	—
Teachers, college and university	9	9	—
Teachers, except college and university	7	7	—
Elementary school teachers	8	8	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	7	7	—
Social workers	7	7	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, N.E.C.	5	—	—
Technical occupations	5	5	4
Licensed practical nurses	5	5	5
Health technologists and technicians, N.E.C.	4	5	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	9	9	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	10	10	—
Managers and administrators, N.E.C.	10	10	—
Management related occupations	8	8	—
Accountants and auditors	8	8	—
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	7	8	—
Sales occupations	4	4	2
Supervisors, sales occupations	6	6	—
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies	4	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	3	3	—
Cashiers	2	—	2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3	3	2
Secretaries	4	4	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	4	4	—
Stock and inventory clerks	4	4	—
General office clerks	4	4	—
Data entry keyers	2	—	—
Teachers' aides	2	2	—
Blue-collar occupations	4	4	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6	6	—
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	8	8	—
Industrial machinery repairers	6	6	—
Machinery maintenance occupations	6	6	—
Mechanics and repairers, N.E.C.	6	6	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4	4	—
Winding and twisting machine operators	3	3	—
Textile sewing machine operators	2	2	—
Extruding and forming machine operators	3	3	—
Mixing and blending machine operators	3	3	—
Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators ...	5	5	—
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food	4	4	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, N.E.C.	5	5	—
Welders and cutters	4	4	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	4	4	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	4	4	—
Truck drivers	4	4	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	3	3	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	3	1
Groundskeepers and gardeners except farm	2	—	—
Production helpers	2	2	—
Stock handlers and baggers	2	3	2
Freight, stock, and material handlers, N.E.C.	2	2	—
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	2	2	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 3. Average work levels for selected occupations, all workers, full-time and part-time workers, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, February 1999 — Continued

Occupation ¹	All workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
Blue-collar occupations (-Continued)			
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (-Continued)			
Hand packers and packagers	2	2	—
Service occupations			
Protective service occupations	3	4	2
Guards and police except public service	4	5	—
Food service occupations	2	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2	2	2
Cooks	2	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	2	—	2
Food preparation occupations, N.E.C.	2	—	—
Health service occupations	3	3	2
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	3	3	2
Cleaning and building service occupations	2	2	1
Maids and housemen	2	2	—
Janitors and cleaners	1	2	1
Personal service occupations	4	4	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. Individual occupations are classified into one of nine major occupational groups. The occupations titled authors, musicians, actors, painters, photographers, dancers, artists, athletes, and legislators cannot be assigned a work level.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups and occupational levels may

include data for categories not shown separately. N.E.C. means "not elsewhere classified."

NOTE: Individual and average wage rates were collected in this update survey. A procedure was put into place to "move" the positional statistics where averages were collected. This procedure compares current locality survey data—at the quote level—with the same quote from the prior survey. Individual rates from the prior survey are moved by the average change in mean wages for the occupation.