

Charleston–North Charleston, SC National Compensation Survey May 2007



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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction.....	1
Tables:	
1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics.....	3
2. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	4
3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	7
4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	10
5. Combined work levels for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers	11
6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	14
7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles	16
8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles	18
9. Full-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles	19
10. Part-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	21
11. Full-time civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	22
12. Full-time private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	24
13. Full-time State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	26
14. Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings of private industry establishments for major occupational groups.....	27
15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time private industry workers	28
16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time private industry workers	29
17. Union and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups	30
18. Time and incentive workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups	31
19. Industry sector: Mean hourly earnings for private industry workers by major occupational group	32
Appendixes:	
A. Technical Note.....	A – 1
Appendix table 1. Number of workers represented by the survey	A – 5
Appendix table 2. Survey establishment response	A – 6
B. Standard Occupational Classification System.....	B – 1

Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Charleston–North Charleston, SC, Metropolitan Statistical Area. Data were collected between March 2007 and July 2007; the average reference month is May 2007. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and an appendix with detailed information on occupational classifications.

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

NCS products

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

Changes to the publications

The locality wage publications are undergoing a number of significant changes. Please see the bulletins published between September 2006 and July 2007 for information on earlier changes.

The areas covered by the publications are currently being updated to the December 2003 definitions of Combined Statistical Areas, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, as determined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This bulletin includes a new State and local government sample that reflects the new area definition.

In appendix table 2, the total numbers of establishments in the sampling frame are now benchmarked to the latest available establishment counts, adjusted for establishments that are out of scope for NCS.

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by high-level occupational aggregations in the private sector. Tables 15 and 16 provide

mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings data for full-time employees in private establishments with fewer than 100 workers, and in private establishments with 100 workers or more.

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

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

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

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$17.05	5.0	36.3	\$16.27	5.8	35.9	\$20.80	5.8	38.4
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	26.62	5.6	38.2	27.12	7.7	38.1	25.69	6.7	38.6
Management, business, and financial	27.97	5.3	41.6	28.35	5.3	41.8	25.93	18.6	40.6
Professional and related	25.96	7.4	36.8	26.21	11.8	35.7	25.64	8.3	38.3
Service	8.95	2.8	32.1	8.02	3.1	30.9	13.12	5.3	38.8
Sales and office	14.26	4.4	35.2	14.28	4.9	34.9	14.04	4.2	38.3
Sales and related	15.43	9.7	33.2	15.42	9.8	33.2	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	13.48	2.4	36.6	13.39	2.9	36.3	13.95	4.0	38.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.33	5.2	40.7	15.22	5.4	40.7	17.26	6.6	39.2
Construction and extraction	13.95	7.1	40.2	13.84	7.2	40.2	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.47	5.2	41.4	17.47	5.3	41.7	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.39	8.1	36.7	14.48	8.4	36.9	—	—	—
Production	16.67	12.1	38.0	16.69	12.2	38.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	12.13	5.1	35.5	12.19	5.4	35.9	—	—	—
Full time	17.98	5.2	39.7	17.32	6.3	39.9	20.83	5.6	38.7
Part time	9.38	9.6	21.2	8.98	9.3	21.0	—	—	—
Union	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonunion	17.01	5.0	36.2	16.22	5.9	35.8	20.80	5.8	38.4
Time	16.65	5.0	36.0	15.73	5.9	35.5	20.80	5.8	38.4
Incentive	23.14	14.2	41.7	23.14	14.2	41.7	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	15.47	8.0	34.6	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	14.96	5.9	35.0	14.87	6.1	34.9	18.89	11.3	38.1
100-499 workers	17.66	10.8	36.8	17.61	12.3	36.7	18.08	8.8	37.6
500 workers or more	20.18	7.5	38.2	18.47	13.0	37.7	21.76	6.6	38.6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$17.05	5.0	\$17.98	5.2	\$9.38	9.6
Management occupations	31.42	4.5	31.42	4.5	—	—
Level 9	26.09	5.3	26.09	5.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	38.01	10.8	38.01	10.8	—	—
General and operations managers	45.37	12.9	45.37	12.9	—	—
Financial managers	39.41	9.0	39.41	9.0	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	22.54	13.8	22.54	13.8	—	—
Level 9	28.01	10.2	28.01	10.2	—	—
Accountants and auditors	17.36	9.7	17.36	9.7	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.52	1.8	31.52	1.8	—	—
Engineers	36.58	5.5	36.58	5.5	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	26.01	12.6	26.01	12.6	—	—
Community and social services occupations	15.73	11.3	15.73	11.3	—	—
Counselors	18.82	11.0	18.82	11.0	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	24.78	9.8	24.83	9.7	—	—
Level 9	22.95	7.7	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	27.16	10.8	27.16	10.8	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	36.43	6.6	36.39	6.6	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	38.55	6.4	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	25.00	9.0	25.00	9.0	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.20	6.2	27.20	6.2	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	15.76	7.0	16.44	6.6	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	30.19	9.5	31.34	10.6	24.97	11.2
Level 6	17.05	7.2	16.87	7.7	—	—
Level 7	26.60	6.6	26.68	6.7	—	—
Level 8	27.00	4.4	—	—	—	—
Level 9	29.82	7.9	31.60	10.3	25.13	1.5
Registered nurses	31.99	7.7	33.51	10.6	27.66	6.1
Level 7	27.49	4.4	—	—	—	—
Level 9	27.49	4.3	—	—	25.13	1.5
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.99	2.9	15.72	1.7	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	9.72	4.2	10.04	3.9	—	—
Level 3	8.76	5.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.24	5.3	9.75	3.1	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.24	5.3	9.75	3.1	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.27	5.1	10.27	5.1	—	—
Protective service occupations	14.12	4.0	14.07	4.0	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.85	5.1	7.26	7.3	6.26	2.8
Level 1	6.20	1.6	5.83	5.9	6.50	1.0
Level 2	5.97	12.9	6.48	21.1	5.50	12.1
Level 3	7.79	16.7	7.47	15.4	—	—
Level 4	7.59	9.7	7.59	9.7	—	—
Cooks	9.68	2.0	9.50	3.6	—	—
Level 3	9.75	2.6	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.08	1.0	4.22	6.1	3.72	17.8
Level 1	4.40	23.2	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.59	7.1	2.34	9.3	—	—
Level 1	2.68	8.7	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	6.73	2.2	7.39	5.7	6.34	2.6
Level 1	6.57	.5	—	—	6.51	.1
Level 2	6.49	2.0	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.65	2.6	7.34	5.8	6.23	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food —Continued						
Level 1	\$6.47	1.3	—	—	\$6.36	2.8
Level 2	6.40	1.2	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.37	4.6	\$11.18	4.2	—	—
Level 1	7.83	4.2	8.09	3.6	—	—
Building cleaning workers	9.96	6.0	10.90	5.9	—	—
Level 1	7.58	5.1	7.90	4.9	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.48	6.1	11.61	7.0	—	—
Level 1	7.52	5.3	—	—	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.69	10.2	—	—	—	—
Level 1	7.69	10.2	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	8.51	13.3	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	15.43	9.7	17.25	10.3	8.25	5.7
Level 1	8.32	7.0	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.55	2.6	9.05	5.4	7.91	3.6
Level 3	9.91	13.9	—	—	—	—
Level 4	19.07	9.3	19.65	9.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	17.92	20.9	17.92	20.9	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.92	6.3	12.23	12.0	7.80	2.0
Level 1	8.32	7.0	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.55	2.6	9.05	5.4	7.91	3.6
Level 3	8.35	5.0	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.49	5.0	9.18	5.4	7.67	.5
Level 1	8.32	7.0	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.39	.9	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.49	5.0	9.18	5.4	7.67	.5
Level 1	8.32	7.0	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.39	.9	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	13.72	16.5	14.27	19.6	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.48	2.4	13.78	2.3	10.27	14.7
Level 1	8.14	13.3	—	—	7.08	9.7
Level 2	10.06	4.0	10.08	4.2	—	—
Level 3	12.94	5.2	13.01	5.1	—	—
Level 4	14.13	3.9	14.23	3.5	—	—
Level 5	14.36	7.6	14.36	7.6	—	—
Level 6	16.65	4.2	16.65	4.2	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	17.98	7.2	17.98	7.2	—	—
Financial clerks	13.38	6.5	13.44	6.4	—	—
Level 4	12.09	6.2	12.09	6.4	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.71	9.1	12.77	9.2	—	—
Level 4	11.80	8.5	11.80	8.5	—	—
Customer service representatives	12.70	11.8	14.34	7.5	—	—
File clerks	11.56	9.2	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	11.26	8.2	11.99	6.4	—	—
Level 3	11.91	6.9	11.91	6.9	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.20	8.4	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.76	4.2	15.71	4.5	—	—
Level 4	15.92	6.1	15.84	6.8	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.41	6.9	15.41	6.9	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.34	4.7	12.34	4.7	—	—
Level 4	12.36	3.4	12.36	3.4	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	13.95	7.1	14.11	7.5	—	—
Level 2	9.34	6.7	—	—	—	—
Level 7	19.79	7.2	19.79	7.2	—	—
Electricians	17.49	11.3	17.49	11.3	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.47	5.2	17.47	5.2	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations						
–Continued						
Level 5	\$14.83	4.5	\$14.83	4.5	–	–
Level 6	22.34	6.3	22.34	6.3	–	–
Level 7	17.85	5.7	17.85	5.7	–	–
Automotive technicians and repairers	15.97	5.2	15.97	5.2	–	–
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.81	9.2	17.81	9.2	–	–
Level 7	20.79	3.2	20.79	3.2	–	–
Industrial machinery mechanics	21.69	2.3	21.69	2.3	–	–
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.92	14.9	14.92	14.9	–	–
Production occupations	16.67	12.1	17.06	11.8	–	–
Level 2	13.03	5.9	13.42	5.0	–	–
Level 3	11.96	7.1	12.33	5.7	–	–
Level 4	17.90	5.6	17.90	5.6	–	–
Level 5	16.93	18.1	16.93	18.1	–	–
Level 6	22.03	5.6	22.03	5.6	–	–
Level 7	18.95	11.7	18.95	11.7	–	–
Miscellaneous production workers	14.99	11.0	15.03	11.0	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.13	5.1	12.68	5.0	\$7.93	6.9
Level 1	8.58	6.7	9.21	6.6	7.00	5.4
Level 2	11.42	3.6	11.68	3.4	–	–
Level 3	14.24	5.5	14.28	6.5	–	–
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.86	3.8	14.91	4.0	–	–
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.73	11.4	11.43	13.2	6.75	7.5
Level 1	8.66	7.0	9.21	6.6	6.75	7.5
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.71	11.5	10.81	11.5	–	–
Level 1	9.18	8.7	9.30	8.8	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.27	5.8	\$17.32	6.3	\$8.98	9.3
Management occupations	31.09	3.5	31.09	3.5	—	—
Level 9	26.09	5.3	26.09	5.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	38.01	10.8	38.01	10.8	—	—
Financial managers	39.41	9.0	39.41	9.0	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.51	15.9	23.51	15.9	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.52	1.8	31.52	1.8	—	—
Engineers	36.58	5.5	36.58	5.5	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	17.48	22.4	17.44	22.3	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	15.48	9.7	16.49	10.6	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	29.65	13.1	30.97	15.0	24.82	15.2
Level 6	16.59	4.9	—	—	—	—
Level 7	26.60	6.6	26.68	6.7	—	—
Level 9	33.28	11.1	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	28.33	2.8	28.14	3.0	28.84	5.7
Level 7	27.49	4.4	—	—	—	—
Level 9	28.57	6.5	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.99	2.9	15.72	1.7	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	9.63	4.9	9.99	4.6	—	—
Level 3	8.76	5.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.88	5.4	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.88	5.4	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.27	5.1	10.27	5.1	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.78	5.2	7.17	7.6	6.26	2.8
Level 1	6.20	1.6	5.83	5.9	6.50	1.0
Level 2	5.97	12.9	6.48	21.1	5.50	12.1
Level 3	7.76	16.8	7.43	15.4	—	—
Cooks	9.66	2.0	9.47	3.8	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.08	1.0	4.22	6.1	3.72	17.8
Level 1	4.40	23.2	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.59	7.1	2.34	9.3	—	—
Level 1	2.68	8.7	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	6.59	.8	7.07	2.6	6.34	2.6
Level 1	6.57	.5	—	—	6.51	.1
Level 2	6.49	2.0	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.50	1.2	7.00	2.4	6.23	4.7
Level 1	6.47	1.3	—	—	6.36	2.8
Level 2	6.40	1.2	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.39	5.5	10.24	5.1	—	—
Level 1	7.83	4.2	8.09	3.6	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.28	7.1	8.96	8.8	—	—
Level 1	7.58	5.1	7.90	4.9	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.52	8.9	9.58	13.4	—	—
Level 1	7.52	5.3	—	—	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.69	10.2	—	—	—	—
Level 1	7.69	10.2	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	8.54	14.9	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	15.42	9.8	17.25	10.4	8.25	5.7
Level 1	8.32	7.0	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.55	2.6	9.05	5.4	7.91	3.6
Level 3	9.91	13.9	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Sales and related occupations —Continued						
Level 4	\$19.07	9.3	\$19.65	9.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	17.92	20.9	17.92	20.9	—	—
Retail sales workers	10.92	6.3	12.23	12.0	\$7.80	2.0
Level 1	8.32	7.0	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.55	2.6	9.05	5.4	7.91	3.6
Level 3	8.35	5.0	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.49	5.0	9.18	5.4	7.67	.5
Level 1	8.32	7.0	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.39	.9	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.49	5.0	9.18	5.4	7.67	.5
Level 1	8.32	7.0	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.39	.9	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	13.72	16.5	14.27	19.6	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations						
Level 1	13.39	2.9	13.72	2.8	10.30	15.2
Level 2	8.14	13.3	—	—	7.08	9.7
Level 3	10.06	4.0	10.08	4.2	—	—
Level 4	13.03	6.0	13.06	6.0	—	—
Level 5	14.33	4.2	14.48	3.7	—	—
Level 6	14.28	9.7	14.28	9.7	—	—
Level 7	17.39	7.9	17.39	7.9	—	—
Financial clerks	13.23	6.8	13.29	6.8	—	—
Level 4	12.09	6.2	12.09	6.4	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.71	9.1	12.77	9.2	—	—
Level 4	11.80	8.5	11.80	8.5	—	—
Customer service representatives	12.70	11.8	14.34	7.5	—	—
File clerks	11.56	9.2	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	10.81	9.0	11.69	7.4	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.20	8.4	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	16.37	4.1	16.33	4.7	—	—
Level 4	16.70	3.4	—	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.20	6.0	12.20	6.0	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations						
Level 2	13.84	7.2	14.00	7.6	—	—
Level 7	9.38	7.2	—	—	—	—
Level 7	18.82	2.6	18.82	2.6	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations						
Level 6	17.47	5.3	17.47	5.3	—	—
Level 7	22.81	6.8	22.81	6.8	—	—
Level 7	17.85	5.7	17.85	5.7	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.99	9.4	17.99	9.4	—	—
Level 7	20.79	3.2	20.79	3.2	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	21.69	2.3	21.69	2.3	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	15.02	16.0	15.02	16.0	—	—
Production occupations						
Level 2	16.69	12.2	17.08	12.0	—	—
Level 3	13.03	5.9	13.42	5.0	—	—
Level 4	11.96	7.1	12.33	5.7	—	—
Level 5	17.90	5.6	17.90	5.6	—	—
Level 6	17.13	20.4	17.13	20.4	—	—
Level 7	22.03	5.6	22.03	5.6	—	—
Level 7	18.95	11.7	18.95	11.7	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	14.99	11.0	15.03	11.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations						
Level 1	12.19	5.4	12.71	5.3	8.00	7.1
Level 2	8.64	6.7	9.21	6.6	7.11	5.5
Level 3	11.37	3.8	11.61	3.7	—	—
Level 3	14.24	5.5	14.28	6.5	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.86	3.8	14.91	4.0	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.80	11.4	11.43	13.2	—	—
Level 1	8.73	6.9	9.21	6.6	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.81	11.5	10.81	11.5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand—Continued Level 1	\$9.30	8.8	\$9.30	8.8	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$20.80	5.8	\$20.83	5.6	–	–
Management occupations	33.74	25.8	33.74	25.8	–	–
Business and financial operations occupations	19.06	9.3	19.06	9.3	–	–
Community and social services occupations	18.32	6.6	18.32	6.6	–	–
Counselors	21.31	6.1	21.31	6.1	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	27.25	8.1	27.35	7.8	–	–
Not able to be leveled	27.16	10.8	27.16	10.8	–	–
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	29.16	.0	29.16	.0	–	–
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	31.03	12.2	31.86	14.1	–	–
Protective service occupations	14.43	5.6	14.43	5.6	–	–
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.79	3.3	12.79	3.3	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	13.95	4.0	14.04	3.8	–	–
Level 3	12.52	7.6	–	–	–	–
Level 4	12.83	2.8	12.83	2.8	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.04	5.9	15.04	5.9	–	–
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	14.96	6.0	14.96	6.0	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$17.05	5.0	\$17.98	5.2	\$9.38	9.6
Management occupations	31.42	4.5	31.42	4.5	—	—
Group II	24.39	10.9	—	—	—	—
Group III	32.38	6.2	—	—	—	—
General and operations managers	45.37	12.9	45.37	12.9	—	—
Financial managers	39.41	9.0	39.41	9.0	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	22.54	13.8	22.54	13.8	—	—
Group II	18.50	8.8	—	—	—	—
Group III	28.01	10.2	—	—	—	—
Accountants and auditors	17.36	9.7	17.36	9.7	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.52	1.8	31.52	1.8	—	—
Group III	34.92	1.8	—	—	—	—
Engineers	36.58	5.5	36.58	5.5	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	26.01	12.6	26.01	12.6	—	—
Community and social services occupations	15.73	11.3	15.73	11.3	—	—
Group II	14.28	12.0	—	—	—	—
Group III	20.87	9.2	—	—	—	—
Counselors	18.82	11.0	18.82	11.0	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	24.78	9.8	24.83	9.7	—	—
Group II	23.07	11.7	—	—	—	—
Group III	27.06	8.9	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	36.43	6.6	36.39	6.6	—	—
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	38.55	6.4	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	25.00	9.0	25.00	9.0	—	—
Group II	23.23	12.7	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.20	6.2	27.20	6.2	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	15.76	7.0	16.44	6.6	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	30.19	9.5	31.34	10.6	24.97	11.2
Group II	22.26	6.1	—	—	—	—
Group III	42.33	12.6	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	31.99	7.7	33.51	10.6	27.66	6.1
Group II	26.35	5.7	25.02	5.3	—	—
Group III	38.01	10.7	43.55	14.5	25.13	1.5
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.99	2.9	15.72	1.7	—	—
Group II	15.99	3.0	15.70	1.7	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	9.72	4.2	10.04	3.9	—	—
Group I	9.72	4.2	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.24	5.3	9.75	3.1	—	—
Group I	9.24	5.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.24	5.3	9.75	3.1	—	—
Group I	9.24	5.3	9.75	3.1	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.27	5.1	10.27	5.1	—	—
Group I	10.27	5.1	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	14.12	4.0	14.07	4.0	—	—
Group II	14.94	7.6	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.85	5.1	7.26	7.3	6.26	2.8
Group I	6.48	3.5	—	—	—	—
Cooks	9.68	2.0	9.50	3.6	—	—
Group I	9.68	2.0	—	—	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.08	1.0	4.22	6.1	3.72	17.8
Group I	4.08	1.0	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.59	7.1	2.34	9.3	—	—
Group I	2.59	7.1	2.34	9.3	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Fast food and counter workers	\$6.73	2.2	\$7.39	5.7	\$6.34	2.6
Group I	6.73	2.2	-	-	-	-
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.65	2.6	7.34	5.8	6.23	4.7
Group I	6.65	2.6	7.34	5.8	6.23	4.7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.37	4.6	11.18	4.2	-	-
Group I	8.78	6.2	-	-	-	-
Building cleaning workers	9.96	6.0	10.90	5.9	-	-
Group I	8.59	7.2	-	-	-	-
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.48	6.1	11.61	7.0	-	-
Group I	8.92	8.3	10.08	11.4	-	-
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.69	10.2	-	-	-	-
Group I	7.69	10.2	-	-	-	-
Personal care and service occupations	8.51	13.3	-	-	-	-
Group I	7.78	4.5	-	-	-	-
Sales and related occupations	15.43	9.7	17.25	10.3	8.25	5.7
Group I	13.73	10.3	-	-	-	-
Group II	22.36	26.0	-	-	-	-
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	17.92	20.9	17.92	20.9	-	-
Retail sales workers	10.92	6.3	12.23	12.0	7.80	2.0
Group I	10.97	7.4	-	-	-	-
Cashiers, all workers	8.49	5.0	9.18	5.4	7.67	.5
Group I	8.31	2.9	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	8.49	5.0	9.18	5.4	7.67	.5
Group I	8.31	2.9	8.95	3.6	7.67	.5
Retail salespersons	13.72	16.5	14.27	19.6	-	-
Group I	14.61	19.5	15.49	23.8	-	-
Office and administrative support occupations	13.48	2.4	13.78	2.3	10.27	14.7
Group I	13.00	3.3	-	-	-	-
Group II	16.36	5.1	-	-	-	-
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	17.98	7.2	17.98	7.2	-	-
Group II	18.31	7.7	18.31	7.7	-	-
Financial clerks	13.38	6.5	13.44	6.4	-	-
Group I	12.79	6.3	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.71	9.1	12.77	9.2	-	-
Group I	11.89	6.6	11.95	6.4	-	-
Customer service representatives	12.70	11.8	14.34	7.5	-	-
Group I	12.22	13.8	-	-	-	-
File clerks	11.56	9.2	-	-	-	-
Receptionists and information clerks	11.26	8.2	11.99	6.4	-	-
Group I	11.27	8.2	12.01	6.3	-	-
Stock clerks and order fillers	9.20	8.4	-	-	-	-
Group I	9.20	8.4	-	-	-	-
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.76	4.2	15.71	4.5	-	-
Group I	15.30	6.6	-	-	-	-
Group II	16.81	4.6	-	-	-	-
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.41	6.9	15.41	6.9	-	-
Office clerks, general	12.34	4.7	12.34	4.7	-	-
Group I	12.27	4.9	12.27	4.9	-	-
Construction and extraction occupations	13.95	7.1	14.11	7.5	-	-
Group I	12.45	17.2	-	-	-	-
Group II	15.28	7.3	-	-	-	-
Electricians	17.49	11.3	17.49	11.3	-	-
Group II	18.73	10.4	18.73	10.4	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.47	5.2	17.47	5.2	-	-
Group II	17.68	4.7	-	-	-	-
Automotive technicians and repairers	15.97	5.2	15.97	5.2	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	\$17.81	9.2	\$17.81	9.2	—	—
Group II	20.22	4.7	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	21.69	2.3	21.69	2.3	—	—
Group II	21.69	2.3	21.69	2.3	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.92	14.9	14.92	14.9	—	—
Group II	18.35	8.1	18.35	8.1	—	—
Production occupations	16.67	12.1	17.06	11.8	—	—
Group I	13.10	6.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.33	2.0	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	14.99	11.0	15.03	11.0	—	—
Group I	13.72	9.7	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.13	5.1	12.68	5.0	\$7.93	6.9
Group I	10.81	5.0	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.86	3.8	14.91	4.0	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.73	11.4	11.43	13.2	6.75	7.5
Group I	10.00	8.6	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.71	11.5	10.81	11.5	—	—
Group I	10.71	11.5	10.81	11.5	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.50	\$10.00	\$14.18	\$20.60	\$30.64
Management occupations	21.18	23.98	29.36	34.74	48.97
General and operations managers	31.25	37.63	48.97	55.24	57.80
Financial managers	25.63	31.76	39.73	39.73	55.51
Business and financial operations occupations	14.42	16.45	20.79	27.51	33.75
Accountants and auditors	13.25	14.45	17.31	19.00	23.25
Architecture and engineering occupations	19.87	24.76	32.30	37.64	43.18
Engineers	26.23	33.50	36.02	40.87	48.49
Life, physical, and social science occupations	21.94	21.94	23.00	25.76	32.06
Community and social services occupations	8.95	12.74	15.07	19.94	21.38
Counselors	14.06	14.06	18.18	21.38	26.30
Education, training, and library occupations	10.37	16.35	23.29	31.56	40.53
Postsecondary teachers	26.60	28.70	32.27	42.92	51.74
Miscellaneous postsecondary teachers	27.12	30.20	34.97	46.29	53.38
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	10.37	19.94	24.27	31.23	37.34
Elementary and middle school teachers	18.62	20.85	25.88	32.32	37.40
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	9.64	12.32	15.87	16.35	22.53
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.00	19.50	25.74	30.74	52.54
Registered nurses	20.60	23.39	28.37	31.50	34.87
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.00	15.00	15.37	16.24	18.03
Healthcare support occupations	7.88	8.00	9.50	10.30	12.26
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.88	7.88	9.31	10.30	10.30
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.88	7.88	9.31	10.30	10.30
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	8.00	9.50	10.00	11.33	12.75
Protective service occupations	11.27	12.31	13.24	14.81	18.53
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.75	5.26	6.50	8.25	10.00
Cooks	7.50	8.67	9.51	10.25	13.00
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	4.00	5.00	7.50
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.25	2.75	3.25
Fast food and counter workers	5.85	6.00	6.50	7.27	8.75
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.75	6.00	6.50	7.27	8.75
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	7.50	9.00	12.49	15.89
Building cleaning workers	6.75	7.50	8.28	12.05	14.54
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.75	8.00	10.16	12.50	14.54
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.78	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.28
Personal care and service occupations	6.50	6.87	7.10	9.55	10.85
Sales and related occupations	7.00	8.65	12.00	17.00	26.82
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	9.10	16.00	16.11	17.00	40.98
Retail sales workers	6.59	7.70	9.10	12.00	22.13
Cashiers, all workers	6.75	7.40	8.05	9.50	10.71
Cashiers	6.75	7.40	8.05	9.50	10.71
Retail salespersons	6.59	9.09	12.00	17.04	22.13
Office and administrative support occupations	9.10	11.00	13.25	15.90	17.87
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	13.86	14.85	17.85	20.35	25.31
Financial clerks	10.37	11.00	12.98	15.96	16.15
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	9.50	11.00	12.37	14.42	18.03
Customer service representatives	8.00	8.36	13.18	13.61	18.55
File clerks	9.25	9.58	10.00	13.49	16.38

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007** —
Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Receptionists and information clerks	\$6.00	\$9.65	\$12.02	\$12.99	\$14.37
Stock clerks and order fillers	6.50	7.36	9.15	10.10	12.69
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.02	12.98	15.81	17.60	20.75
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	11.73	12.48	14.54	17.40	20.91
Office clerks, general	9.10	10.75	12.00	13.45	14.53
Construction and extraction occupations	8.77	12.00	13.50	15.88	16.92
Electricians	11.98	15.02	16.77	18.00	25.60
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10.88	12.58	17.01	21.55	24.66
Automotive technicians and repairers	10.50	10.88	15.00	19.50	25.00
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	7.00	15.45	19.82	21.55	24.66
Industrial machinery mechanics	20.26	20.26	21.55	22.18	25.60
Maintenance and repair workers, general	7.00	11.83	16.00	17.01	19.92
Production occupations	9.00	11.14	14.08	19.41	26.52
Miscellaneous production workers	11.00	11.14	13.63	19.49	20.65
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.50	9.05	12.00	14.07	15.89
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.30	13.53	14.75	14.75	17.11
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.15	7.50	9.80	12.77	13.48
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.50	8.55	11.00	13.43	13.59

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.00	\$9.32	\$13.50	\$19.49	\$29.36
Management occupations	21.75	23.98	29.36	34.74	39.73
Financial managers	25.63	31.76	39.73	39.73	55.51
Business and financial operations occupations	14.45	17.10	23.25	29.29	34.14
Architecture and engineering occupations	19.87	24.76	32.30	37.64	43.18
Engineers	26.23	33.50	36.02	40.87	48.49
Education, training, and library occupations	8.73	10.37	16.49	20.42	28.70
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	9.64	11.31	14.67	17.49	24.19
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.00	17.13	26.23	30.74	52.54
Registered nurses	22.75	24.00	29.14	30.74	33.75
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.00	15.00	15.37	16.24	18.03
Healthcare support occupations	7.88	8.00	9.50	10.00	12.73
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.88	7.88	8.00	9.75	10.98
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	7.88	7.88	8.00	9.75	10.98
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	8.00	9.50	10.00	11.33	12.75
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.75	5.26	6.50	8.00	10.00
Cooks	7.50	8.67	9.51	10.00	13.00
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	4.00	5.00	7.50
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.25	2.75	3.25
Fast food and counter workers	5.75	6.00	6.49	7.27	8.00
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.75	6.00	6.40	7.25	8.00
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.75	7.00	8.05	9.25	16.93
Building cleaning workers	6.50	7.00	8.00	8.05	10.50
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.50	7.25	8.00	8.05	10.50
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.78	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.28
Personal care and service occupations	6.50	6.87	7.00	9.55	11.22
Sales and related occupations	7.00	8.60	12.00	17.00	26.82
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	9.10	16.00	16.11	17.00	40.98
Retail sales workers	6.59	7.70	9.10	12.00	22.13
Cashiers, all workers	6.75	7.40	8.05	9.50	10.71
Cashiers	6.75	7.40	8.05	9.50	10.71
Retail salespersons	6.59	9.09	12.00	17.04	22.13
Office and administrative support occupations	8.70	10.75	13.18	15.90	18.00
Financial clerks	10.28	11.00	12.66	16.00	16.76
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	9.50	11.00	12.37	14.42	18.03
Customer service representatives	8.00	8.36	13.18	13.61	18.55
File clerks	9.25	9.58	10.00	13.49	16.38
Receptionists and information clerks	5.50	9.65	12.02	12.75	14.37
Stock clerks and order fillers	6.50	7.36	9.15	10.10	12.69
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.18	12.98	15.90	18.99	20.80
Office clerks, general	9.00	10.75	12.00	13.45	13.70
Construction and extraction occupations	8.77	12.00	13.50	15.88	16.92
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10.84	13.89	17.20	21.55	24.32
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	7.00	15.85	19.92	21.55	24.66
Industrial machinery mechanics	20.26	20.26	21.55	22.18	25.60
Maintenance and repair workers, general	7.00	11.83	16.00	17.01	19.92
Production occupations	9.00	11.14	13.79	19.41	26.52
Miscellaneous production workers	11.00	11.14	13.63	19.49	20.65

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$7.50	\$9.09	\$12.00	\$14.30	\$16.00
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.30	13.53	14.75	14.75	17.11
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.33	7.50	10.00	12.77	13.48
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.50	8.67	11.00	13.43	13.59

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$11.02	\$13.12	\$16.67	\$24.32	\$33.71
Management occupations	15.18	18.20	30.77	50.87	57.80
Business and financial operations occupations	14.42	14.66	20.43	20.79	24.48
Community and social services occupations	13.27	15.07	18.18	20.97	24.00
Counselors	17.22	18.18	20.10	24.50	26.90
Education, training, and library occupations	12.20	20.81	25.08	34.01	41.50
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	21.23	23.46	28.09	34.60	38.28
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.71	20.60	25.60	30.85	63.04
Protective service occupations	10.70	11.80	13.64	16.51	19.50
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.87	11.46	12.50	14.25	15.89
Office and administrative support occupations	10.58	12.02	13.86	15.54	16.71
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.73	12.48	15.14	16.39	20.04
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	11.58	12.45	14.42	16.71	20.04

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.50	\$11.14	\$15.00	\$21.40	\$31.39
Management occupations	21.18	23.98	29.36	34.74	48.97
General and operations managers	31.25	37.63	48.97	55.24	57.80
Financial managers	25.63	31.76	39.73	39.73	55.51
Business and financial operations occupations	14.42	16.45	20.79	27.51	33.75
Accountants and auditors	13.25	14.45	17.31	19.00	23.25
Architecture and engineering occupations	19.87	24.76	32.30	37.64	43.18
Engineers	26.23	33.50	36.02	40.87	48.49
Life, physical, and social science occupations	21.94	21.94	23.00	25.76	32.06
Community and social services occupations	8.95	12.64	14.98	19.94	21.38
Counselors	14.06	14.06	18.18	21.38	26.30
Education, training, and library occupations	10.37	16.38	23.29	31.60	40.53
Postsecondary teachers	26.60	28.70	32.27	42.89	51.44
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	10.37	19.94	24.27	31.23	37.34
Elementary and middle school teachers	18.62	20.85	25.88	32.32	37.40
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	11.78	14.42	16.35	16.35	23.01
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.37	17.75	25.60	31.99	63.04
Registered nurses	20.60	22.90	28.31	33.75	63.04
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.00	15.00	15.37	16.00	16.99
Healthcare support occupations	8.00	9.07	10.00	10.30	12.73
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.00	9.00	10.00	10.30	11.00
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.00	9.00	10.00	10.30	11.00
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	8.00	9.50	10.00	11.33	12.75
Protective service occupations	11.27	12.31	13.24	14.72	18.36
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	5.26	7.25	9.00	10.75
Cooks	7.50	8.67	9.51	9.51	12.50
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	4.00	7.00	7.50
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.75	2.75
Fast food and counter workers	6.00	6.00	7.25	8.75	9.83
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.00	6.00	7.25	8.75	9.83
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.25	8.05	10.50	13.37	16.93
Building cleaning workers	7.25	8.05	10.87	12.63	15.89
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.05	8.05	11.61	13.81	16.53
Sales and related occupations	8.00	9.65	14.28	19.67	33.37
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	9.10	16.00	16.11	17.00	40.98
Retail sales workers	7.17	8.24	10.32	13.10	22.13
Cashiers, all workers	7.65	8.00	9.07	9.87	10.78
Cashiers	7.65	8.00	9.07	9.87	10.78
Retail salespersons	7.17	9.70	12.03	22.13	22.13
Office and administrative support occupations	9.65	11.39	13.40	15.90	17.95
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	13.86	14.85	17.85	20.35	25.31
Financial clerks	10.66	11.00	13.24	16.00	16.26
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	9.25	11.00	12.37	14.42	18.03
Customer service representatives	13.18	13.18	13.18	13.61	18.58
Receptionists and information clerks	9.65	9.65	12.24	13.08	14.37
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.02	12.98	15.81	18.43	20.75
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	11.73	12.48	14.54	17.40	20.91

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007
 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Office clerks, general	\$9.10	\$10.75	\$12.00	\$13.45	\$14.53
Construction and extraction occupations	8.93	12.50	13.50	15.88	16.92
Electricians	11.98	15.02	16.77	18.00	25.60
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10.88	12.58	17.01	21.55	24.66
Automotive technicians and repairers	10.50	10.88	15.00	19.50	25.00
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	7.00	15.45	19.82	21.55	24.66
Industrial machinery mechanics	20.26	20.26	21.55	22.18	25.60
Maintenance and repair workers, general	7.00	11.83	16.00	17.01	19.92
Production occupations	9.25	11.30	15.17	19.49	26.52
Miscellaneous production workers	11.00	11.14	13.63	19.49	20.65
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.50	10.00	12.30	14.75	16.50
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.30	13.03	14.75	14.75	17.11
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.50	8.55	10.51	13.43	13.71
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.50	8.67	11.00	13.43	13.59

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$5.60	\$6.25	\$7.50	\$9.67	\$16.71
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	13.57	22.28	26.60	30.64	30.64
Registered nurses	22.49	24.00	30.10	30.64	30.64
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.75	5.75	6.15	7.25	9.00
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.75	4.00	4.25	6.00
Fast food and counter workers	5.75	6.00	6.40	7.00	7.50
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.85	7.27
Sales and related occupations	6.25	7.00	7.75	9.09	12.00
Retail sales workers	6.00	6.75	7.65	8.65	9.50
Cashiers, all workers	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.20	9.00
Cashiers	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.20	9.00
Office and administrative support occupations	5.50	7.00	8.36	14.39	16.71
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.00	6.15	7.00	8.39	13.95
Laborers and material movers, hand	5.25	6.00	6.50	7.75	8.39

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$17.98	\$15.00	\$713	\$596	39.7	\$36,378	\$30,680	2,024
Management occupations	31.42	29.36	1,326	1,156	42.2	68,957	60,091	2,195
General and operations managers	45.37	48.97	2,143	1,959	47.2	111,424	101,858	2,456
Financial managers	39.41	39.73	1,530	1,490	38.8	79,543	77,479	2,019
Business and financial operations occupations	22.54	20.79	916	856	40.6	47,626	44,520	2,112
Accountants and auditors	17.36	17.31	724	675	41.7	37,620	35,100	2,167
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.52	32.30	1,286	1,292	40.8	66,664	64,251	2,115
Engineers	36.58	36.02	1,511	1,530	41.3	78,133	79,535	2,136
Life, physical, and social science occupations	26.01	23.00	1,025	920	39.4	53,317	47,840	2,049
Community and social services occupations	15.73	14.98	618	565	39.3	31,612	29,383	2,010
Counselors	18.82	18.18	716	707	38.1	35,678	35,880	1,896
Education, training, and library occupations	24.83	23.29	921	833	37.1	36,857	34,236	1,484
Postsecondary teachers	36.39	32.27	1,455	1,291	40.0	56,764	50,346	1,560
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	25.00	24.27	919	893	36.8	35,752	34,075	1,430
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.20	25.88	1,002	937	36.8	37,727	35,538	1,387
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	16.44	16.35	644	654	39.2	33,481	34,000	2,037
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	31.34	25.60	1,231	960	39.3	63,960	49,837	2,041
Registered nurses	33.51	28.31	1,240	1,050	37.0	64,496	54,600	1,925
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.72	15.37	619	615	39.4	32,189	31,972	2,047
Healthcare support occupations	10.04	10.00	378	380	37.6	19,640	19,760	1,957
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.75	10.00	378	386	38.8	19,674	20,085	2,017
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.75	10.00	378	386	38.8	19,674	20,085	2,017
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.27	10.00	377	380	36.7	19,614	19,760	1,909
Protective service occupations	14.07	13.24	583	530	41.4	30,319	27,539	2,154
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.26	7.25	270	260	37.2	13,991	13,520	1,927
Cooks	9.50	9.51	350	360	36.9	18,050	18,720	1,900
Food service, tipped	4.22	4.00	153	150	36.3	7,969	7,800	1,890
Waiters and waitresses	2.34	2.13	83	75	35.3	4,293	3,877	1,837
Fast food and counter workers	7.39	7.25	277	252	37.5	14,258	12,824	1,929
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.34	7.25	276	250	37.5	14,331	13,000	1,952
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.18	10.50	425	390	38.0	22,096	20,280	1,976
Building cleaning workers	10.90	10.87	407	396	37.3	21,153	20,584	1,940
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	11.61	11.61	432	417	37.2	22,457	21,658	1,935

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Sales and related occupations	\$17.25	\$14.28	\$672	\$560	39.0	\$34,945	\$29,141	2,026
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	17.92	16.11	717	644	40.0	37,297	33,500	2,082
Retail sales workers	12.23	10.32	486	408	39.7	25,273	21,237	2,066
Cashiers, all workers	9.18	9.07	363	362	39.5	18,853	18,824	2,053
Cashiers	9.18	9.07	363	362	39.5	18,853	18,824	2,053
Retail salespersons	14.27	12.03	569	481	39.9	29,576	25,024	2,073
Office and administrative support occupations	13.78	13.40	547	528	39.7	28,396	27,423	2,061
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	17.98	17.85	704	675	39.2	36,634	35,100	2,037
Financial clerks	13.44	13.24	529	519	39.4	27,318	26,458	2,032
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.77	12.37	499	495	39.1	25,666	25,730	2,009
Customer service representatives	14.34	13.18	573	527	40.0	29,820	27,423	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks ..	11.99	12.24	473	495	39.5	24,594	25,709	2,051
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.71	15.81	620	621	39.4	32,215	32,312	2,051
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	15.41	14.54	599	568	38.9	31,142	29,523	2,021
Office clerks, general	12.34	12.00	489	480	39.6	25,448	24,960	2,062
Construction and extraction occupations	14.11	13.50	572	540	40.5	29,750	28,088	2,108
Electricians	17.49	16.77	699	671	40.0	36,371	34,871	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.47	17.01	723	694	41.4	37,544	36,109	2,149
Automotive technicians and repairers	15.97	15.00	680	675	42.6	35,361	35,100	2,214
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.81	19.82	710	793	39.9	36,752	40,524	2,064
Industrial machinery mechanics	21.69	21.55	868	862	40.0	44,600	44,822	2,056
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.92	16.00	594	640	39.8	30,882	33,280	2,070
Production occupations	17.06	15.17	680	586	39.9	35,098	30,484	2,057
Miscellaneous production workers	15.03	13.63	601	545	40.0	30,901	28,350	2,056
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.68	12.30	509	492	40.1	26,298	25,584	2,075
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.91	14.75	616	590	41.3	32,038	30,680	2,149
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	11.43	10.51	458	420	40.0	23,779	21,861	2,080
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.81	11.00	432	440	40.0	22,484	22,880	2,079

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$17.32	\$14.50	\$691	\$578	39.9	\$35,716	\$29,963	2,062
Management occupations	31.09	29.36	1,318	1,156	42.4	68,540	60,091	2,204
Financial managers	39.41	39.73	1,530	1,490	38.8	79,543	77,479	2,019
Business and financial operations occupations	23.51	23.25	957	930	40.7	49,772	48,360	2,117
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.52	32.30	1,286	1,292	40.8	66,664	64,251	2,115
Engineers	36.58	36.02	1,511	1,530	41.3	78,133	79,535	2,136
Education, training, and library occupations	17.44	16.49	657	655	37.7	28,074	26,001	1,610
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	16.49	15.26	638	610	38.7	33,201	31,741	2,014
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	30.97	25.53	1,179	916	38.1	61,318	47,632	1,980
Registered nurses	28.14	28.28	1,014	1,007	36.0	52,736	52,349	1,874
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.72	15.37	619	615	39.4	32,189	31,972	2,047
Healthcare support occupations	9.99	9.50	372	380	37.2	19,328	19,760	1,935
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.27	10.00	377	380	36.7	19,614	19,760	1,909
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.17	7.25	266	258	37.2	13,804	13,000	1,926
Cooks	9.47	9.51	351	360	37.1	18,271	18,720	1,930
Food service, tipped	4.22	4.00	153	150	36.3	7,969	7,800	1,890
Waiters and waitresses	2.34	2.13	83	75	35.3	4,293	3,877	1,837
Fast food and counter workers	7.07	6.50	263	247	37.2	13,517	12,797	1,911
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.00	6.50	261	240	37.2	13,557	12,480	1,936
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10.24	8.05	404	322	39.5	21,031	16,744	2,053
Building cleaning workers	8.96	8.05	350	322	39.1	18,211	16,744	2,033
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.58	8.05	383	322	40.0	19,917	16,744	2,080
Sales and related occupations	17.25	14.01	672	560	39.0	34,951	29,141	2,026
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	17.92	16.11	717	644	40.0	37,297	33,500	2,082
Retail sales workers	12.23	10.32	486	408	39.7	25,273	21,237	2,066
Cashiers, all workers	9.18	9.07	363	362	39.5	18,853	18,824	2,053
Cashiers	9.18	9.07	363	362	39.5	18,853	18,824	2,053
Retail salespersons	14.27	12.03	569	481	39.9	29,576	25,024	2,073
Office and administrative support occupations	13.72	13.35	547	527	39.9	28,400	27,423	2,070
Financial clerks	13.29	12.83	523	508	39.3	26,976	25,730	2,029
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.77	12.37	499	495	39.1	25,666	25,730	2,009
Customer service representatives	14.34	13.18	573	527	40.0	29,820	27,423	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks ..	11.69	12.02	460	481	39.3	23,898	25,002	2,044
Secretaries and administrative assistants	16.33	15.90	653	636	40.0	33,938	33,072	2,078
Office clerks, general	12.20	12.00	488	480	40.0	25,367	24,960	2,079

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Construction and extraction occupations	\$14.00	\$13.50	\$568	\$540	40.6	\$29,537	\$28,088	2,109
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.47	17.20	728	720	41.7	37,772	37,461	2,162
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.99	19.92	720	797	40.0	37,228	40,524	2,069
Industrial machinery mechanics	21.69	21.55	868	862	40.0	44,600	44,822	2,056
Maintenance and repair workers, general	15.02	16.00	601	640	40.0	31,235	33,280	2,080
Production occupations	17.08	15.47	681	586	39.9	35,138	30,484	2,057
Miscellaneous production workers	15.03	13.63	601	545	40.0	30,901	28,350	2,056
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.71	12.30	513	492	40.3	26,484	25,584	2,084
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.91	14.75	616	590	41.3	32,038	30,680	2,149
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	11.43	10.51	458	420	40.0	23,779	21,861	2,080
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.81	11.00	432	440	40.0	22,484	22,880	2,079

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$20.83	\$16.53	\$807	\$671	38.7	\$38,990	\$33,781	1,871
Management occupations	33.74	30.77	1,382	1,077	41.0	71,868	56,000	2,130
Business and financial operations occupations	19.06	20.43	768	780	40.3	39,952	40,548	2,096
Community and social services occupations	18.32	18.18	701	702	38.2	35,520	35,560	1,939
Counselors	21.31	20.10	816	759	38.3	39,706	37,823	1,864
Education, training, and library occupations	27.35	25.16	1,009	906	36.9	39,541	36,655	1,446
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	29.16	28.09	1,056	1,018	36.2	40,116	38,690	1,376
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	31.86	25.74	1,308	1,030	41.0	67,932	53,539	2,132
Protective service occupations	14.43	13.64	597	562	41.4	31,034	29,224	2,150
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.79	12.50	457	442	35.7	23,752	22,987	1,856
Office and administrative support occupations	14.04	13.86	546	535	38.9	28,379	27,814	2,021
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.04	15.14	585	568	38.9	30,401	29,523	2,022
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	14.96	14.42	580	558	38.8	30,165	28,999	2,016

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$16.27	\$14.87	\$17.61	\$18.47
Management, professional, and related	27.12	26.73	27.30	27.54
Management, business, and financial	28.35	27.30	29.51	28.69
Professional and related	26.21	26.13	26.06	26.84
Service	8.02	7.70	9.20	7.44
Sales and office	14.28	14.27	14.73	13.06
Sales and related	15.42	15.56	15.40	14.17
Office and administrative support	13.39	13.39	13.85	12.54
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.22	15.12	14.60	18.67
Construction and extraction	13.84	15.04	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	17.47	15.37	17.37	21.74
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.48	12.44	13.12	20.93
Production	16.69	13.42	14.49	22.59
Transportation and material moving	12.19	11.87	11.44	15.94
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	5.8	6.1	12.3	13.0
Management, professional, and related	7.7	7.4	12.3	11.7
Management, business, and financial	5.3	8.7	6.5	26.6
Professional and related	11.8	13.9	19.6	8.1
Service	3.1	5.2	6.3	19.9
Sales and office	4.9	7.2	8.3	12.2
Sales and related	9.8	15.4	13.2	28.8
Office and administrative support	2.9	3.9	7.1	6.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	5.4	6.3	5.9	6.2
Construction and extraction	7.2	7.9	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5.3	9.7	6.2	3.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	8.4	3.5	4.5	18.8
Production	12.2	8.4	6.3	16.8
Transportation and material moving	5.4	4.8	9.6	20.9

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$16.11	\$14.75	\$639	\$580	39.7	\$33,012	\$29,963	2,049
Management occupations	28.41	28.89	1,154	1,101	40.6	60,009	57,260	2,113
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	33.59	27.04	1,317	1,080	39.2	68,493	56,160	2,039
Registered nurses	29.61	32.35	1,097	1,080	37.1	57,062	56,160	1,927
Healthcare support occupations	9.58	9.50	348	360	36.3	18,079	18,720	1,888
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.06	6.50	253	228	35.8	13,075	11,856	1,851
Food service, tipped	3.99	2.25	133	75	33.4	6,939	3,877	1,737
Fast food and counter workers	6.96	6.50	257	240	37.0	13,185	12,480	1,894
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.88	6.50	254	239	36.9	13,208	12,429	1,921
Sales and related occupations	17.73	16.00	687	576	38.7	35,727	29,963	2,015
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	16.86	16.11	679	644	40.3	35,317	33,500	2,095
Retail sales workers	10.01	9.50	401	380	40.0	20,830	19,760	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	13.83	13.45	551	538	39.8	28,564	27,976	2,066
Financial clerks	13.60	14.15	532	531	39.1	27,376	25,730	2,014
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.96	12.37	504	495	38.9	25,872	25,730	1,997
Construction and extraction occupations	15.04	15.88	616	635	41.0	32,036	33,028	2,130
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.37	16.13	683	645	44.4	35,504	33,544	2,310
Production occupations	14.10	12.89	554	507	39.2	28,783	26,354	2,041
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.37	12.00	504	480	40.7	25,936	24,960	2,097

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$18.59	\$14.45	\$746	\$577	40.1	\$38,595	\$30,014	2,076
Management occupations	35.89	34.74	1,649	1,737	46.0	85,771	90,334	2,390
Business and financial operations occupations ...	24.22	23.40	969	936	40.0	50,374	48,672	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.52	32.30	1,286	1,292	40.8	66,664	64,251	2,115
Engineers	36.58	36.02	1,511	1,530	41.3	78,133	79,535	2,136
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	16.75	14.42	643	572	38.4	33,427	29,765	1,996
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	27.14	24.46	991	903	36.5	51,543	46,958	1,899
Registered nurses	26.82	27.33	943	909	35.2	49,043	47,258	1,829
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.32	7.75	289	290	39.5	15,025	15,080	2,052
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.99	8.05	399	322	39.9	20,735	16,744	2,075
Building cleaning workers	9.38	8.05	374	322	39.9	19,458	16,744	2,075
Sales and related occupations	16.55	14.01	650	560	39.3	33,790	29,141	2,042
Retail sales workers	14.64	11.30	577	444	39.4	30,022	23,088	2,051
Retail salespersons	16.74	15.24	666	605	39.7	34,608	31,450	2,067
Office and administrative support occupations	13.49	12.55	539	502	40.0	28,043	26,104	2,079
Financial clerks	12.43	12.22	496	489	39.9	25,795	25,418	2,076
Construction and extraction occupations	12.49	12.51	499	500	40.0	25,973	26,015	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.39	18.01	746	738	40.5	38,678	38,397	2,103
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	19.52	20.26	781	810	40.0	40,352	40,524	2,068
Industrial machinery mechanics	21.69	21.55	868	862	40.0	44,600	44,822	2,056
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.27	17.01	691	680	40.0	35,928	35,381	2,080
Production occupations	18.43	15.77	740	631	40.2	38,031	32,802	2,064
Miscellaneous production workers	15.36	13.63	614	545	40.0	31,416	28,350	2,045
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.21	12.30	525	492	39.8	27,288	25,584	2,065
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.97	11.79	479	472	40.1	24,890	24,523	2,080
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.92	12.41	436	496	40.0	22,691	25,813	2,078

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	-	-	-	\$17.01	\$16.22	\$20.80
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	26.62	27.12	25.69
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	27.97	28.35	25.93
Professional and related	-	-	-	25.97	26.22	25.64
Service	-	-	-	8.95	8.02	13.12
Sales and office	-	-	-	14.25	14.27	14.04
Sales and related	-	-	-	15.43	15.42	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	-	13.46	13.37	13.95
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	15.12	15.00	17.26
Construction and extraction	-	-	-	13.84	13.73	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	-	-	17.15	17.12	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	14.25	14.33	-
Production	-	-	-	16.51	16.53	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	12.08	12.13	-
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	-	-	-	5.0	5.9	5.8
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	5.6	7.7	6.7
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	18.6
Professional and related	-	-	-	7.4	11.8	8.3
Service	-	-	-	2.8	3.1	5.3
Sales and office	-	-	-	4.4	4.9	4.2
Sales and related	-	-	-	9.7	9.8	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	-	2.4	2.9	4.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	5.1	5.3	6.6
Construction and extraction	-	-	-	6.9	6.9	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	-	-	5.1	5.2	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	9.0	9.3	-
Production	-	-	-	13.4	13.6	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	5.3	5.6	-

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

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

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

information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$16.65	\$15.73	\$23.14	\$23.14
Management, professional, and related	26.27	26.58	—	—
Management, business, and financial	27.81	28.18	—	—
Professional and related	25.52	25.43	—	—
Service	8.89	7.95	—	—
Sales and office	13.32	13.23	24.11	24.11
Sales and related	13.01	12.97	24.11	24.11
Office and administrative support	13.48	13.39	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.50	15.37	14.43	14.43
Construction and extraction	—	14.01	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	18.19	18.27	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.02	13.06	26.57	26.57
Production	14.68	14.66	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.35	11.36	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	5.0	5.9	14.2	14.2
Management, professional, and related	5.3	7.3	—	—
Management, business, and financial	5.4	5.4	—	—
Professional and related	7.1	11.0	—	—
Service	3.0	3.7	—	—
Sales and office	4.5	5.1	19.9	19.9
Sales and related	13.0	13.2	19.9	19.9
Office and administrative support	2.4	2.9	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.9
Construction and extraction	—	8.1	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	6.4	6.6	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	2.2	2.2	26.3	26.3
Production	3.8	3.8	—	—
Transportation and material moving	5.6	6.0	—	—

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

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

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	-	-	\$14.11	\$18.22	-	-	\$16.68	\$7.65	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	29.49	19.23	-	-	22.91	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.09	-	-
Professional and related	-	-	28.14	-	-	-	22.64	-	-
Service	-	-	11.60	-	-	-	9.41	6.59	-
Sales and office	-	-	12.90	17.20	-	-	12.73	8.75	-
Sales and related	-	-	12.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	13.28	17.80	-	-	12.73	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	18.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	-	-	17.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	12.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving ...	-	-	12.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	-	-	4.5	17.9	-	-	20.0	4.9	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	14.1	23.9	-	-	19.6	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.1	-	-
Professional and related	-	-	25.7	-	-	-	20.8	-	-
Service	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	8.9	4.6	-
Sales and office	-	-	2.7	10.8	-	-	4.0	5.3	-
Sales and related	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	6.4	20.3	-	-	4.0	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	9.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	-	-	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving ...	-	-	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

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

The statistical area covered by this survey is defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of December 2003. The Charleston–North Charleston, SC, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester 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. Approximately one-fifth of the sample is reselected each year.

Sample design

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

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational leveling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Combined work levels

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

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

Collection period

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

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

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

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

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

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

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$17.75, with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is from \$17.46 to \$18.04 (\$17.75 minus and plus \$0.29, where \$0.29 is the product of 1.645 times 1.0 percent times \$17.75). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	259,600	215,200	44,300
Management, professional, and related	73,600	46,400	27,200
Management, business, and financial	21,000	17,600	3,400
Professional and related	52,600	28,800	23,800
Service	50,800	43,200	7,600
Sales and office	66,800	60,500	6,300
Sales and related	28,000	27,800	–
Office and administrative support	38,800	32,700	6,100
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	29,900	28,200	1,700
Construction and extraction	18,300	17,700	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	11,500	10,500	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	38,600	37,000	–
Production	18,500	18,300	–
Transportation and material moving	20,000	18,700	–

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2007**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	11,329	11,194	136
Total in sample	258	238	20
Responding	150	131	19
Refused or unable to provide data	63	62	1
Out of business or not in survey scope	45	45	0

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

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.