

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE 61 FORSYTH STREET, SW, ROOM 7T50 ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 TELEPHONE: (404) 893-4222

Media Contact: Karen Ransom (404) 893-4220

Internet address: www.bls.gov/ro4/home.htm

FOR RELEASE: THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 2008

HIGHLIGHTS OF CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-CONCORD, NC-SC NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY JUNE 2007

Workers in the Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord metropolitan area earned an average of \$20.63 per hour in June 2007, according to new survey results from the National Compensation Survey (NCS) released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that wage data were reported for workers in a wide range of occupational groups, including average hourly earnings of \$47.63 for business and financial operations occupations and \$21.62 for healthcare practitioner and technical. Another occupational group, office and administration support, had a mean hourly wage rate of \$15.38. The NCS data available for the Charlotte area include earnings for 20 major occupational groups with additional detail for selected occupations within those groups. (See table 1.)

Financial analysts, part of the business and financial operations occupational group, earned \$40.18 per hour. Within the healthcare practitioner and technical occupational group, registered nurses averaged \$25.61 per hour and licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, \$19.18. Customer service representatives, an occupation within the office and administrative support group, registered an average hourly rate of \$14.54, and stock clerks and order fillers earned \$11.67 per hour. (See table 1.)

Broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics is available from NCS for the local area. Full-time workers averaged \$22.08 per hour while their part-time counterparts earned \$9.85. Union workers earned \$24.06 and non-union workers, \$20.51. Workers in establishments with 1-99 workers averaged \$16.60 per hour, those in establishments with 100-499 workers earned \$18.63, and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$28.83.

The occupational wage data available from NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. NCS results also include the work level and respective earnings for occupations determined by a point factor leveling process. The four occupational leveling factors are: knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. Details on the NCS are available at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm.

The NCS data reported here covered 343 establishments with one or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. Agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government were excluded from the survey. This sample of establishments represented 878,000 workers in the Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which is comprised of Anson, Cabarrus, Gaston, Mecklenburg, and Union Counties in North Carolina; and York County in South Carolina.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC National Compensation Survey June 2007 which is available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey data, as well as other Bureau data, contact the Southeast Information Office by calling (404) 893-4222 from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers², Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC, June 2007

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent
ıll workers	\$20.63	4.5	\$22.08	4.5	\$9.85	6.5
Management accumptions	38.41	8.7	38.55	8.8		
Management occupations	33.51	18.1	34.27	22.5	_	_
Financial managers	32.65	16.5	32.65	16.5	_	_
Pusiness and financial energtions accumptions	47.62	9.0	47.62			
Business and financial operations occupations	47.63 27.34	8.9 9.8	47.63 27.34	8.9 9.8	_	_
Human resources, training, and labor relations	27.34	9.0	27.54	9.0	_	_
specialists	28.67	9.2	28.67	9.2	_	_
Training and development specialists	28.23	11.1	28.23	11.1	_	_
Accountants and auditors	26.66	8.2	26.66	8.2	_	
Financial analysts and advisors	43.19	8.1	43.19	8.1		
Financial analysts	40.18	9.2	40.18	9.2	_	
i iriariciai arialysis	40.10	9.2	40.16	9.2	_	_
Computer and mathematical science occupations	38.19	4.6	38.19	4.6	_	_
Computer software engineers	41.82	4.8	41.82	4.8	_	-
Computer software engineers	40.00	9.0	40.00	9.0	_	
Computer systems analysis	₹0.00	3.0	70.00	3.0	-	_
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.90	19.9	28.90	19.9	_	_
Engineers	37.34	4.5	37.34	4.5	_	_
Electrical and electronics engineers	45.66	1.3	45.66	1.3	_	_
Electrical engineers	45.66	1.3	45.66	1.3	_	_
Engineering technicians, except drafters	27.54	8.8	27.54	8.8	_	_
Life, physical, and social science occupations	23.86	8.4	23.94	8.5	_	_
Community and social services occupations Counselors	18.91 18.61	4.2 5.9	18.62 18.36	4.2 7.1	_	_
Couriseiors	10.01	3.9	10.30	/.1	_	_
Education, training, and library occupations	24.67	7.0	24.68	7.1	_	_
Postsecondary teachers	45.02	16.7	45.81	16.0	_	_
Primary, secondary, and special education school	.0.02		.0.0.			
teachers	27.32	1.2	27.33	1.2	_	_
Elementary and middle school teachers	26.92	.7	26.94	.7	_	_
Elementary school teachers, except special education	26.94	.9	26.96	.9		
Middle school teachers, except special and	20.94	.9	20.90	.9	_	_
vocational education	26.85	1.3	26.85	1.3	_	_
Secondary school teachers	28.29	4.1	28.29	4.1	_	
Secondary school teachers, except special and	20.23	7.1	20.23	7.1		
vocational education	28.29	4.1	28.29	4.1	_	_
Teacher assistants	10.76	3.1	10.76	3.1	_	_
reduiter desistants	10.70	0.1	10.70	0.1		
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media						
occupations	16.47	11.8	_	-	8.29	9.5
Athletes, coaches, umpires, and related workers	16.07	22.6	_	_	_	-
Coaches and scouts	16.07	22.6	_	_	_	_
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	21.62	5.7	20.94	6.7	24.79	2.8
Registered nurses	25.61	4.0	26.05	5.4	24.68	1.6
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support	19.62	7.4	19.62	7.4	-	_
technicians	11.86	13.2	11.86	13.2	_	_
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	19.18	1.5	19.18	1.5	-	_
Healthcare support occupations	12.14	3.0	11.91	2.5	12.99	5.5
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.82	3.8	10.83	4.5	10.82	3.1
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.66	4.2	10.61	4.9	10.82	3.1
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	13.37	4.9	13.07	5.1	-	_
Protective service occupations	19.84	11.2	20.44	10.8	_	_
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	11.41	7.1		'0.5	_	_
Security guards and garning surveillance officers	11.41	7.1	_	_	_	_
, ,			0.56	10.0	6 44	10.4
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.20 9.61	6.1 7.4	8.56	10.9	6.44	10.4
Cooks	9.61	1.4	11.13	.6	_	_

See footnotes at end of table.

 $\label{thm:concord} \mbox{Table 1. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings1 for full-time and part-time workers2, Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC, June 2007 — Continued \\$

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent
Food preparation and serving related occupations						
-Continued						
Food service, tipped	\$3.38	15.5	\$4.02	20.5	\$2.89	15.6
Waiters and waitresses	2.60	3.5	-		2.51	9.2
Fast food and counter workers	7.90	2.7	_	_	7.57	.9
Combined food preparation and serving workers,						
including fast food	7.89	2.7	-	-	7.57	.9
Dishwashers	8.26	11.0	-	-	-	_
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance			40.04			
occupations	11.57	5.1	12.04	5.7	_	_
Building cleaning workers	9.63	11.2	9.89	7.4	_	_
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and	10.12	13.8	10.99	77		
housekeeping cleaners	10.12 8.49	6.6	8.49	7.7 6.9	_	_
maids and nodscreeping deaners	0.43	0.0	0.43	0.5	-	_
Personal care and service occupations	15.81	18.4	17.51	20.9	9.43	14.9
Recreation and fitness workers	10.42	13.5	_	-	-	_
Recreation workers	10.49	14.8	_	-	-	_
Sales and related occupations	19.29	18.5	22.95	17.5	8.72	3.2
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	23.36	6.4	23.36	6.4	_	_
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	22.70	11.0	22.70	11.0	_	_
Retail sales workers	9.63	4.4	10.60	3.0	8.47	3.0
Cashiers, all workers	8.89	3.5	9.48	5.4	8.43	5.6
Cashiers	8.89	3.5	9.48	5.4	8.43	5.6
Retail salespersons	9.65 35.51	1.4 7.3	10.56 35.51	3.0 7.3	8.51 –	4
Office and administrative support occupations	15.38	3.4	15.55	3.7	13.18	5.0
First-line supervisors/managers of office and						
administrative support workers	21.45	2.3	21.45	2.3	_	-
Financial clerks	14.43	5.8	14.60	5.9	_	_
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.32	6.1	14.72	6.1	_	_
Customer service representatives	14.54	7.6	15.62	4.9	_	_
Receptionists and information clerks	14.15 13.50	3.2 9.0	- 13.50	9.0	_	_
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.67	9.0	11.82	1.0	_	_
Secretaries and administrative assistants	19.72	6.3	19.74	6.4	_	_
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	19.65	8.6	19.65	8.6	_	_
Office clerks, general	13.92	5.9	13.93	6.3	-	_
Construction and extraction occupations	14.46	1.8	14.46	1.8	_	_
Electricians	18.19	7.8	18.19	7.8	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers,	20.45	9.5	20.45	9.5	-	_
and repairers	27.87	25.5	27.87	25.5	-	_
workers	19.49	4.4	19.49	4.4	_	_
Industrial machinery mechanics	23.66	11.6	23.66	11.6	_	_
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.55	6.7	17.55	6.7	_	_
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	21.30	16.7	21.30	16.7	_	_
Production occupations	16.32	4.2	16.49	3.9	-	_
operating workers	24.03	9.7	24.03	9.7	_	_
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	15.40	6.6	15.40	6.6	_	_
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders,						
metal and plastic Cutting, punching, and press machine setters,	14.06	7.8	14.06	7.8	-	_
operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	13.30	14.0	13.30	14.0	_	_
		1				1
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	16.11	1.8	16.11	1.8	_	_

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings1 for full-time and part-time workers2, Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC, June 2007 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$15.05	7.6	\$15.47	8.0	_	_
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	16.83	8.6	16.83	8.6	_	_
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.18	10.5	17.18	10.5	_	_
Industrial truck and tractor operators	14.40	4.1	14.40	4.1	_	_
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.35	6.5	11.35	6.3	_	_
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers,						
hand	11.77	6.7	11.44	7.1	_	_
Packers and packagers, hand	10.11	11.2	12.35	8.0	_	_

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

Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

4 The relative standard arm (SOC)

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

number of workers, weighted by hours.

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

3 Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard

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.