

Charleston-North Charleston, SC National Compensation Survey July 1999



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Preface

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

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

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

2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001, or call (202) 691-6199, or send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

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

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

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Charleston-North Charleston, SC, metropolitan area. 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 several appendixes with detailed information on occupational classifications and the generic leveling methodology.

NCS products

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

Ongoing changes

The NCS is implementing changes to its sample design and timing of data collection and publication. Because of these ongoing changes, it is not possible to produce median wages and other wage percentiles for this area publication. Estimates describing the distribution of wages by occupation will be available on the BLS Internet site, or by calling (202) 691-6199, in the late spring of 2000.

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 480 detailed occupations are used to describe all occupations in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding the Federal Government and private households), as explained in Appendix A. The table footnotes include information on survey concepts and definitions.

Table 1-1 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 major occupational group, full-time or part-time status, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Establishment characteristics include goods and service producing (within private industry) and size of establishment.

Table 2-1 presents estimates of mean hourly earnings, and the relative standard errors associated with them, for detailed occupations within all industries, private industry, and State and local government. 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 2-2 presents the same type of information only for full-time workers. Table 2-3 provides similar data for workers designated as part-time.

Table 3-1 presents mean weekly earnings data, with relative standard errors, and weekly hours for full-time employees in specific occupations across all industries, private industry, and State and local government. The mean hours reflect hours employees are scheduled to work, excluding overtime hours. Table 3-2 provides annual earnings, relative standard error, and annual hours for full-time employees in specific occupations.

Table 4-1 presents mean hourly earnings data by work level for occupational groups and for detailed occupations. Separate data are also shown for private industry and government workers. Table 4-2 provides work level data for full-time workers. Table 4-3 provides similar data for workers designated as part-time.

Table 5-1 presents mean hourly earnings data for selected worker characteristics by major occupational groups. The worker characteristics include full-time or part-time designation, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Table 5-2 presents mean hourly earnings data for major industry divisions by occupational groups; these estimates are limited to the private sector. Table 5-3 presents mean hourly earnings data for establishment employment sizes by major occupational groups; these estimates are also limited to the private sector.

Appendix table 1 provides the employment scope of this survey. The occupation employment estimates relate to all employers in the area, rather than just those surveyed. Appendix table 2 presents the number of establishments studied by industry group and employment size.

Table 1-1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours by selected characteristics, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999

Worker and establishment characteristics	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	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)	
Total	\$13.71	3.4	37.1	\$12.32	3.8	36.4	\$16.54	5.2	38.8
Worker characteristics:⁴									
White-collar occupations ⁵	16.82	4.0	37.6	14.69	4.4	36.2	19.44	5.7	39.5
Professional specialty and technical	20.30	3.3	37.3	20.61	5.8	34.7	20.11	4.0	39.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.04	8.6	40.6	21.50	5.1	40.6	30.46	11.5	40.5
Sales	9.36	10.8	32.7	9.38	10.9	32.6	—	—	—
Administrative support	10.29	3.8	38.6	10.15	4.7	38.1	10.56	6.0	39.6
Blue-collar occupations ⁵	12.00	4.7	38.7	12.19	5.1	38.8	10.13	5.3	36.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.38	5.3	40.0	14.73	6.0	40.1	12.26	2.6	39.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.13	5.3	39.9	12.13	5.3	39.9	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	10.92	5.6	42.5	11.24	5.5	45.6	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.84	19.0	34.5	10.06	20.5	34.0	7.85	2.9	40.0
Service occupations ⁵	8.17	4.3	33.8	6.82	4.8	31.8	10.21	4.9	37.3
Full time	14.52	3.5	40.3	13.19	4.1	40.5	16.93	5.4	40.1
Part time	7.44	5.1	23.1	7.55	5.5	23.4	6.43	1.8	20.7
Union	20.10	9.3	39.1	20.10	9.3	39.1	—	—	—
Nonunion	13.43	3.4	37.1	11.81	3.4	36.2	16.54	5.2	38.8
Time	13.77	3.5	36.8	12.32	4.0	35.9	16.54	5.2	38.8
Incentive	12.26	8.8	46.1	12.26	8.8	46.1	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics:									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	15.58	4.8	39.8	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
50-99 workers ⁷	10.03	6.3	35.4	9.86	6.5	35.1	—	—	—
100-499 workers	11.96	6.8	36.3	12.06	7.3	36.2	10.89	6.3	38.2
500 workers or more	16.08	4.3	38.4	14.65	5.6	37.9	17.13	5.7	38.7

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

² 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 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁶ Classification of establishments into goods-producing and service-producing industries applies to private industry only.

⁷ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$13.71	3.4	\$12.32	3.8	\$16.54	5.2
All excluding sales	13.93	3.4	12.55	3.9	16.56	5.2
White collar	16.82	4.0	14.69	4.4	19.44	5.7
White collar excluding sales	17.63	4.0	15.81	4.5	19.47	5.6
Professional specialty and technical	20.30	3.3	20.61	5.8	20.11	4.0
Professional specialty	22.25	3.1	23.48	6.6	21.66	3.3
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.14	9.0	31.14	9.0	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	22.75	7.2	23.04	10.8	—	—
Registered nurses	21.01	4.1	20.43	3.7	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	20.84	1.8	—	—	20.86	1.8
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.65	6.1	—	—	—	—
Social workers	12.65	6.1	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	17.23	10.9	—	—	—	—
Technical	13.87	6.3	15.51	6.8	11.40	12.0
Licensed practical nurses	12.71	9.1	11.64	4.7	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.04	8.6	21.50	5.1	30.46	11.5
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.12	9.6	21.78	7.5	35.14	9.7
Administrators and officials, public administration	39.22	23.6	—	—	39.22	23.6
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	22.70	10.5	22.70	10.5	—	—
Management related	19.23	6.6	21.25	7.4	14.71	3.5
Accountants and auditors	20.59	12.1	22.56	14.4	—	—
Sales	9.36	10.8	9.38	10.9	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	8.63	12.2	8.63	12.2	—	—
Cashiers	5.91	1.4	5.87	1.3	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	10.29	3.8	10.15	4.7	10.56	6.0
Secretaries	10.48	4.1	10.83	8.1	10.22	3.4
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.14	9.5	10.35	10.9	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.65	6.3	9.65	6.3	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	11.00	8.6	11.00	8.6	—	—
General office clerks	9.60	3.9	9.15	6.4	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.81	14.0	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	12.00	4.7	12.19	5.1	10.13	5.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.38	5.3	14.73	6.0	12.26	2.6
Automobile mechanics	14.80	6.0	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	18.51	5.6	18.51	5.6	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	13.46	5.2	14.85	7.7	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.13	5.3	12.13	5.3	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.16	11.1	15.16	11.1	—	—
Welders and cutters	11.74	7.0	11.74	7.0	—	—
Assemblers	11.07	9.0	11.07	9.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving	10.92	5.6	11.24	5.5	—	—
Truck drivers	11.99	4.4	12.03	4.4	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.84	19.0	10.06	20.5	7.85	2.9
Stock handlers and baggers	7.28	5.6	7.28	5.6	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	7.80	13.1	7.80	13.1	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.09	5.0	6.84	6.1	—	—
Service	8.17	4.3	6.82	4.8	10.21	4.9
Protective service	12.33	3.2	—	—	12.29	3.4
Firefighting	10.26	9.5	—	—	10.26	9.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Protective service—Continued						
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	\$13.37	2.6	—	—	\$13.37	2.6
Food service	6.57	7.4	\$6.58	8.1	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.76	3.8	2.76	3.8	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.80	3.4	5.80	3.4	—	—
Health service	7.50	9.0	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	6.95	5.2	6.66	6.6	7.59	8.9
Maids and housemen	5.70	2.5	5.70	2.5	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.15	4.8	7.28	7.0	—	—
Personal service	6.83	4.8	6.52	3.9	7.19	7.9

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.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$14.52	3.5	\$13.19	4.1	\$16.93	5.4
All excluding sales	14.66	3.6	13.32	4.1	16.94	5.4
White collar	17.39	4.1	15.43	4.8	19.48	5.7
White collar excluding sales	17.87	4.1	16.11	4.8	19.52	5.6
Professional specialty and technical	20.49	3.4	21.16	6.2	20.11	4.0
Professional specialty	22.38	3.3	24.11	7.3	21.66	3.3
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.14	9.0	31.14	9.0	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	23.22	8.0	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	21.19	4.7	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	20.86	1.8	—	—	20.86	1.8
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.64	6.3	—	—	—	—
Social workers	12.64	6.3	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	17.23	10.9	—	—	—	—
Technical	14.12	6.4	16.13	6.4	11.40	12.0
Licensed practical nurses	13.67	9.2	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.26	8.5	21.50	5.1	31.02	11.2
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.56	9.4	21.78	7.5	36.01	9.2
Administrators and officials, public administration	39.22	23.6	—	—	39.22	23.6
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	22.70	10.5	22.70	10.5	—	—
Management related	19.23	6.6	21.25	7.4	14.71	3.5
Accountants and auditors	20.59	12.1	22.56	14.4	—	—
Sales	10.77	13.8	10.84	14.0	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	9.07	12.9	9.07	12.9	—	—
Cashiers	6.06	1.9	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	10.43	3.9	10.37	5.1	10.56	6.0
Secretaries	10.48	4.1	10.83	8.1	10.22	3.4
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.34	10.8	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.81	6.6	9.81	6.6	—	—
General office clerks	9.61	3.9	9.16	6.5	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	14.54	12.7	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	12.64	4.8	12.88	5.2	10.39	5.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.51	5.3	14.88	6.1	12.26	2.6
Automobile mechanics	14.80	6.0	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	18.51	5.6	18.51	5.6	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	13.46	5.2	14.85	7.7	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.18	5.4	12.18	5.4	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.57	11.3	15.57	11.3	—	—
Welders and cutters	11.74	7.0	11.74	7.0	—	—
Assemblers	11.07	9.0	11.07	9.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.29	5.1	11.45	5.1	—	—
Truck drivers	12.08	4.1	12.12	4.1	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.35	20.7	11.94	22.1	7.85	2.9
Stock handlers and baggers	8.72	8.2	8.72	8.2	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	8.11	14.1	8.11	14.1	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.88	4.4	7.73	5.2	—	—
Service	8.82	5.2	7.18	6.4	10.75	4.9
Protective service	12.30	3.3	—	—	12.33	3.4
Firefighting	10.26	9.5	—	—	10.26	9.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-2. Mean hourly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Protective service—Continued						
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	\$13.37	2.6	—	—	\$13.37	2.6
Food service	7.21	12.1	\$7.22	12.3	—	—
Health service	7.50	9.1	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.06	5.7	6.78	7.7	7.59	8.9
Janitors and cleaners	7.18	5.1	7.34	7.8	—	—
Personal service	7.45	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.

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 2-3. Mean hourly earnings¹, part-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$7.44	5.1	\$7.55	5.5	\$6.43	1.8
All excluding sales	7.54	5.7	7.70	6.4	6.43	1.8
White collar	9.79	8.2	9.85	8.3	—	—
White collar excluding sales	12.38	10.1	12.60	10.1	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	16.62	10.1	16.62	10.1	—	—
Professional specialty	19.42	2.6	19.42	2.6	—	—
Health related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	6.83	8.8	6.83	8.8	—	—
Cashiers	5.78	1.8	5.78	1.8	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	7.79	6.4	7.79	6.4	—	—
Blue collar	6.54	4.6	6.51	5.0	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.03	3.6	6.03	3.6	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	5.66	1.6	5.66	1.6	—	—
Service	6.10	4.0	6.06	5.0	6.26	2.0
Protective service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food service	5.81	4.4	5.70	5.4	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	6.12	6.8	6.12	6.8	—	—
Personal service	6.16	1.9	—	—	5.98	2.9

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.

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. 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, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$586	3.6	40.3	\$533	4.0	40.5	\$678	5.6	40.1
All excluding sales	591	3.6	40.3	538	4.1	40.4	679	5.6	40.1
White collar	695	4.3	39.9	620	4.9	40.2	772	6.0	39.6
White collar excluding sales	712	4.2	39.8	645	4.9	40.0	774	6.0	39.6
Professional specialty and technical	810	3.4	39.6	849	6.3	40.1	790	4.1	39.3
Professional specialty	884	3.3	39.5	970	7.3	40.2	849	3.4	39.2
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	1,246	9.0	40.0	1,246	9.0	40.0	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	925	8.0	39.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered nurses	848	4.7	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	807	1.9	38.7	-	-	-	807	1.9	38.7
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	506	6.3	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	506	6.3	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	677	9.8	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	562	6.5	39.8	645	6.9	40.0	451	11.7	39.5
Licensed practical nurses	525	8.6	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,079	9.3	41.1	874	5.7	40.6	1,287	12.3	41.5
Executives, administrators, and managers	1,273	10.3	41.7	896	9.0	41.1	1,512	10.1	42.0
Administrators and officials, public administration	1,569	23.6	40.0	-	-	-	1,569	23.6	40.0
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	956	13.2	42.1	956	13.2	42.1	-	-	-
Management related	772	6.6	40.1	855	7.4	40.2	588	3.5	40.0
Accountants and auditors	832	12.3	40.4	916	14.6	40.6	-	-	-
Sales	446	16.3	41.4	449	16.5	41.4	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	363	12.9	40.0	363	12.9	40.0	-	-	-
Cashiers	234	3.8	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	414	3.9	39.7	412	5.0	39.7	418	6.1	39.6
Secretaries	416	4.2	39.7	433	8.1	40.0	404	3.8	39.5
Records clerks, n.e.c.	414	10.8	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	392	6.6	40.0	392	6.6	40.0	-	-	-
General office clerks	383	4.0	39.8	363	6.8	39.7	-	-	-
Administrative support, n.e.c.	575	13.3	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue collar	518	4.5	41.0	530	4.9	41.1	412	4.9	39.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	585	5.4	40.3	602	6.1	40.5	485	2.7	39.6
Automobile mechanics	601	8.8	40.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	727	5.8	39.3	727	5.8	39.3	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-1. Mean weekly earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵	Weekly earnings		Mean weekly hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued									
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	\$544	5.2	40.4	\$606	7.3	40.8	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	489	5.3	40.1	489	5.3	40.1	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	623	11.3	40.0	623	11.3	40.0	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	470	7.0	40.0	470	7.0	40.0	—	—	—
Assemblers	443	9.0	40.0	443	9.0	40.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	534	11.0	47.4	554	11.2	48.4	—	—	—
Truck drivers	611	11.0	50.6	617	11.0	50.9	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	447	19.8	39.3	468	21.1	39.2	\$314	2.9	40.0
Stock handlers and baggers ...	347	7.8	39.8	347	7.8	39.8	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	322	14.1	39.7	322	14.1	39.7	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	315	4.4	40.0	309	5.2	40.0	—	—	—
Service	356	5.9	40.3	281	7.1	39.1	450	5.8	41.8
Protective service	531	3.7	43.2	—	—	—	534	3.7	43.3
Firefighting	544	9.5	53.0	—	—	—	544	9.5	53.0
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	535	2.6	40.0	—	—	—	535	2.6	40.0
Food service	288	12.8	39.9	288	13.0	39.9	—	—	—
Health service	297	9.7	39.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	268	7.9	37.9	252	11.4	37.2	298	8.0	39.3
Janitors and cleaners	286	5.1	39.8	294	7.8	40.0	—	—	—
Personal service	292	4.7	39.2	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

⁵ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
All	\$29,402	3.6	2,025	\$27,706	4.0	2,101	\$32,157	5.6	1,900
All excluding sales	29,617	3.6	2,020	27,950	4.1	2,098	32,186	5.6	1,900
White collar	33,887	4.3	1,948	32,170	4.9	2,084	35,486	6.0	1,821
White collar excluding sales	34,587	4.2	1,935	33,428	4.9	2,075	35,533	6.0	1,821
Professional specialty and technical	37,473	3.4	1,829	43,753	6.3	2,068	34,583	4.1	1,719
Professional specialty	39,701	3.3	1,774	49,725	7.3	2,062	36,351	3.4	1,678
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	64,772	9.0	2,080	64,772	9.0	2,080	-	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health related	47,507	8.0	2,046	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered nurses	44,077	4.7	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	31,372	1.9	1,504	-	-	-	31,372	1.9	1,504
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	26,298	6.3	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social workers	26,298	6.3	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	35,186	9.8	2,042	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	28,848	6.5	2,042	33,516	6.9	2,078	22,770	11.7	1,997
Licensed practical nurses	25,660	8.6	1,878	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	55,831	9.3	2,126	45,450	5.7	2,114	66,317	12.3	2,138
Executives, administrators, and managers	65,699	10.3	2,150	46,584	9.0	2,139	77,659	10.1	2,157
Administrators and officials, public administration	81,582	23.6	2,080	-	-	-	81,582	23.6	2,080
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	49,689	13.2	2,189	49,689	13.2	2,189	-	-	-
Management related	40,146	6.6	2,088	44,445	7.4	2,091	30,601	3.5	2,080
Accountants and auditors	43,276	12.3	2,101	47,608	14.6	2,110	-	-	-
Sales	23,175	16.3	2,151	23,342	16.5	2,153	-	-	-
Sales workers, other commodities	18,873	12.9	2,080	18,873	12.9	2,080	-	-	-
Cashiers	12,189	3.8	2,012	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	21,064	3.9	2,019	21,425	5.0	2,067	20,432	6.1	1,935
Secretaries	19,201	4.2	1,832	22,513	8.1	2,078	17,198	3.8	1,683
Records clerks, n.e.c.	21,511	10.8	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	20,386	6.6	2,079	20,386	6.6	2,079	-	-	-
General office clerks	19,902	4.0	2,072	18,893	6.8	2,063	-	-	-
Administrative support, n.e.c.	29,917	13.3	2,058	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue collar	26,951	4.5	2,132	27,551	4.9	2,140	21,414	4.9	2,061
Precision production, craft, and repair	30,416	5.4	2,097	31,292	6.1	2,103	25,236	2.7	2,058
Automobile mechanics	31,229	8.8	2,110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery repairers	37,826	5.8	2,044	37,826	5.8	2,044	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3-2. Mean annual earnings¹, full-time workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total			Private industry			State and local government		
	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵	Annual earnings		Mean annual hours ⁵
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)		Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	
Blue collar —Continued									
Precision production, craft, and repair —Continued									
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	\$28,279	5.2	2,101	\$31,491	7.3	2,121	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	25,421	5.3	2,087	25,421	5.3	2,087	—	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	32,393	11.3	2,080	32,393	11.3	2,080	—	—	—
Welders and cutters	24,418	7.0	2,080	24,418	7.0	2,080	—	—	—
Assemblers	23,027	9.0	2,080	23,027	9.0	2,080	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	27,788	11.0	2,462	28,833	11.2	2,519	—	—	—
Truck drivers	31,795	11.0	2,632	32,066	11.0	2,645	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	23,220	19.8	2,045	24,347	21.1	2,039	\$16,321	2.9	2,080
Stock handlers and baggers ...	18,026	7.8	2,068	18,026	7.8	2,068	—	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	16,756	14.1	2,066	16,756	14.1	2,066	—	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	16,388	4.4	2,080	16,081	5.2	2,080	—	—	—
Service	18,401	5.9	2,085	14,590	7.1	2,032	23,137	5.8	2,152
Protective service	27,612	3.7	2,245	—	—	—	27,744	3.7	2,251
Firefighting	28,287	9.5	2,756	—	—	—	28,287	9.5	2,756
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	27,813	2.6	2,080	—	—	—	27,813	2.6	2,080
Food service	14,955	12.8	2,074	14,968	13.0	2,074	—	—	—
Health service	15,439	9.7	2,059	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	13,919	7.9	1,971	13,115	11.4	1,935	15,490	8.0	2,041
Janitors and cleaners	14,859	5.1	2,069	15,274	7.8	2,080	—	—	—
Personal service	14,049	4.7	1,885	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

⁵ 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, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$13.71	3.4	\$12.32	3.8	\$16.54	5.2
All excluding sales	13.93	3.4	12.55	3.9	16.56	5.2
White collar	16.82	4.0	14.69	4.4	19.44	5.7
1	5.98	3.3	5.98	3.3	—	—
2	7.47	3.3	7.17	3.7	—	—
3	8.64	3.1	8.35	3.7	—	—
4	9.70	2.8	9.82	4.8	9.58	3.0
5	12.59	4.2	12.74	5.4	12.12	2.7
6	15.65	9.2	15.18	11.9	—	—
7	18.62	3.3	16.64	6.0	19.24	3.2
8	19.82	3.3	17.24	6.3	20.90	3.3
9	20.53	2.6	19.88	2.6	22.14	5.2
10	23.76	5.2	23.76	5.2	—	—
11	29.00	3.1	31.10	4.9	27.34	3.9
12	32.96	4.4	33.39	5.6	—	—
White collar excluding sales	17.63	4.0	15.81	4.5	19.47	5.6
2	7.90	3.6	7.66	4.7	—	—
3	8.83	3.7	8.41	4.3	—	—
4	9.77	2.4	9.98	3.9	9.58	3.0
5	12.03	3.5	12.00	4.8	12.12	2.7
6	15.67	9.5	15.18	12.4	—	—
7	18.63	3.4	16.55	6.5	19.24	3.2
8	19.82	3.3	17.24	6.3	20.90	3.3
9	20.53	2.6	19.88	2.6	22.14	5.2
10	23.76	5.2	23.76	5.2	—	—
11	28.85	3.1	30.86	5.1	27.34	3.9
12	32.96	4.4	33.39	5.6	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	20.30	3.3	20.61	5.8	20.11	4.0
Professional specialty	22.25	3.1	23.48	6.6	21.66	3.3
5	12.34	6.2	—	—	—	—
8	20.74	4.0	—	—	21.41	3.0
9	20.86	2.9	20.40	3.4	—	—
11	28.51	2.9	—	—	—	—
12	32.37	6.4	34.71	5.7	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.14	9.0	31.14	9.0	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	22.75	7.2	23.04	10.8	—	—
9	20.17	2.8	19.85	4.2	—	—
Registered nurses	21.01	4.1	20.43	3.7	—	—
9	20.23	1.9	19.88	3.0	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	20.84	1.8	—	—	20.86	1.8
8	21.77	2.8	—	—	21.77	2.8
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.65	6.1	—	—	—	—
Social workers	12.65	6.1	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	17.23	10.9	—	—	—	—
Technical	13.87	6.3	15.51	6.8	11.40	12.0
8	18.33	4.8	18.33	4.8	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	12.71	9.1	11.64	4.7	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.04	8.6	21.50	5.1	30.46	11.5
7	16.52	6.6	17.76	9.7	14.79	4.1
8	16.63	9.9	—	—	—	—
9	20.77	6.2	19.80	3.2	—	—
11	29.70	8.0	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.12	9.6	21.78	7.5	35.14	9.7
9	21.97	9.7	—	—	—	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	39.22	23.6	—	—	39.22	23.6
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	22.70	10.5	22.70	10.5	—	—
Management related	19.23	6.6	21.25	7.4	14.71	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Executive, administrative, and managerial –Continued						
Management related –Continued						
7	\$17.33	6.7	\$18.72	9.2	–	–
9	19.44	5.0	19.56	5.3	–	–
Accountants and auditors	20.59	12.1	22.56	14.4	–	–
7	18.41	10.3	–	–	–	–
Sales	9.36	10.8	9.38	10.9	–	–
2	6.04	2.1	6.04	2.1	–	–
4	8.79	14.8	8.79	14.8	–	–
5	14.68	5.7	14.68	5.7	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	8.63	12.2	8.63	12.2	–	–
4	8.70	15.0	8.70	15.0	–	–
Cashiers	5.91	1.4	5.87	1.3	–	–
2	5.96	1.9	5.96	1.9	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	10.29	3.8	10.15	4.7	\$10.56	6.0
2	7.99	3.9	7.73	5.1	–	–
3	8.83	3.7	8.41	4.3	–	–
4	9.90	2.6	9.98	3.9	9.80	3.2
5	11.71	4.6	11.70	5.0	–	–
6	16.02	16.6	16.64	17.7	–	–
7	16.50	6.2	–	–	–	–
Secretaries	10.48	4.1	10.83	8.1	10.22	3.4
4	10.27	6.3	10.18	9.2	–	–
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.14	9.5	10.35	10.9	–	–
4	10.14	11.0	–	–	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.65	6.3	9.65	6.3	–	–
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	11.00	8.6	11.00	8.6	–	–
General office clerks	9.60	3.9	9.15	6.4	–	–
2	7.57	6.3	–	–	–	–
4	10.18	2.8	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.81	14.0	–	–	–	–
Blue collar	12.00	4.7	12.19	5.1	10.13	5.3
1	6.49	2.8	6.39	3.0	–	–
2	7.46	2.8	7.41	3.2	–	–
3	9.59	4.5	9.68	4.9	–	–
4	11.29	9.2	11.35	9.4	–	–
5	12.75	4.0	12.85	4.3	–	–
6	15.68	11.3	16.18	12.3	–	–
7	15.43	4.6	15.60	4.8	–	–
9	21.08	4.0	21.08	4.0	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.38	5.3	14.73	6.0	12.26	2.6
5	11.68	3.9	11.72	4.3	–	–
6	12.84	3.2	12.99	5.2	–	–
7	15.65	4.7	15.90	5.0	–	–
Automobile mechanics	14.80	6.0	–	–	–	–
7	14.92	5.8	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery repairers	18.51	5.6	18.51	5.6	–	–
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	13.46	5.2	14.85	7.7	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.13	5.3	12.13	5.3	–	–
2	7.00	2.5	7.00	2.5	–	–
3	10.53	2.9	10.53	2.9	–	–
5	13.96	6.9	13.96	6.9	–	–
6	14.15	5.5	14.15	5.5	–	–
7	14.57	10.1	14.57	10.1	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.16	11.1	15.16	11.1	–	–
Welders and cutters	11.74	7.0	11.74	7.0	–	–
Assemblers	11.07	9.0	11.07	9.0	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-1. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² all workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999 — Continued

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Transportation and material moving	\$10.92	5.6	\$11.24	5.5	—	—
3	9.98	7.6	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers	11.99	4.4	12.03	4.4	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.84	19.0	10.06	20.5	\$7.85	2.9
1	6.62	2.9	6.51	3.2	—	—
2	8.04	4.2	7.99	4.9	—	—
3	8.95	5.2	9.04	5.4	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.28	5.6	7.28	5.6	—	—
1	6.10	3.5	6.10	3.5	—	—
3	8.73	7.2	8.73	7.2	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	7.80	13.1	7.80	13.1	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.09	5.0	6.84	6.1	—	—
1	6.77	5.2	6.68	5.9	—	—
Service	8.17	4.3	6.82	4.8	10.21	4.9
1	6.03	2.2	5.73	1.1	6.84	3.3
2	5.21	15.7	4.81	19.0	—	—
3	7.43	4.8	7.47	6.1	—	—
4	8.06	7.5	—	—	—	—
5	8.94	6.2	—	—	9.50	5.1
6	12.36	2.8	—	—	12.74	2.7
Protective service	12.33	3.2	—	—	12.29	3.4
5	9.71	5.0	—	—	9.50	5.1
6	12.68	2.7	—	—	12.79	2.8
Firefighting	10.26	9.5	—	—	10.26	9.5
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	13.37	2.6	—	—	13.37	2.6
Food service	6.57	7.4	6.58	8.1	—	—
1	5.57	2.0	5.54	2.1	—	—
3	7.17	7.1	7.49	9.0	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.76	3.8	2.76	3.8	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	5.80	3.4	5.80	3.4	—	—
1	5.73	1.0	5.73	1.0	—	—
Health service	7.50	9.0	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	6.95	5.2	6.66	6.6	7.59	8.9
1	6.40	3.1	6.05	3.4	—	—
Maids and housemen	5.70	2.5	5.70	2.5	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.15	4.8	7.28	7.0	—	—
1	6.74	2.4	6.47	3.1	—	—
Personal service	6.83	4.8	6.52	3.9	7.19	7.9

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

³ All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

⁴ 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.

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, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 4-2. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$14.52	3.5	\$13.19	4.1	\$16.93	5.4
All excluding sales	14.66	3.6	13.32	4.1	16.94	5.4
White collar	17.39	4.1	15.43	4.8	19.48	5.7
2	7.87	3.9	7.60	5.1	—	—
3	8.76	3.5	8.42	4.1	—	—
4	9.70	2.9	9.82	5.1	9.58	3.0
5	12.74	4.2	12.94	5.4	12.12	2.7
6	15.85	9.4	15.43	12.5	—	—
7	18.62	3.3	16.64	6.0	19.24	3.2
8	19.82	3.3	17.24	6.3	20.90	3.3
9	20.64	2.9	19.92	2.9	22.14	5.2
10	23.77	5.3	23.77	5.3	—	—
11	29.00	3.1	31.10	4.9	27.34	3.9
12	32.96	4.4	33.39	5.6	—	—
White collar excluding sales	17.87	4.1	16.11	4.8	19.52	5.6
2	7.95	3.9	7.70	5.4	—	—
3	8.86	3.9	8.41	4.7	—	—
4	9.76	2.4	9.99	4.0	9.58	3.0
5	12.19	3.5	12.22	5.0	12.12	2.7
6	15.87	9.7	15.44	13.1	—	—
7	18.63	3.4	16.55	6.5	19.24	3.2
8	19.82	3.3	17.24	6.3	20.90	3.3
9	20.64	2.9	19.92	2.9	22.14	5.2
10	23.77	5.3	23.77	5.3	—	—
11	28.85	3.1	30.86	5.1	27.34	3.9
12	32.96	4.4	33.39	5.6	—	—
Professional specialty and technical	20.49	3.4	21.16	6.2	20.11	4.0
Professional specialty	22.38	3.3	24.11	7.3	21.66	3.3
5	12.34	6.2	—	—	—	—
8	20.74	4.0	—	—	21.41	3.0
9	21.09	3.3	20.65	4.3	—	—
11	28.51	2.9	—	—	—	—
12	32.37	6.4	34.71	5.7	—	—
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.14	9.0	31.14	9.0	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	23.22	8.0	—	—	—	—
9	20.19	3.3	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	21.19	4.7	—	—	—	—
9	20.27	2.3	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	20.86	1.8	—	—	20.86	1.8
8	21.77	2.8	—	—	21.77	2.8
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	12.64	6.3	—	—	—	—
Social workers	12.64	6.3	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	17.23	10.9	—	—	—	—
Technical	14.12	6.4	16.13	6.4	11.40	12.0
8	18.33	4.8	18.33	4.8	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	13.67	9.2	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.26	8.5	21.50	5.1	31.02	11.2
7	16.52	6.6	17.76	9.7	14.79	4.1
8	16.63	9.9	—	—	—	—
9	20.77	6.2	19.80	3.2	—	—
11	29.70	8.0	—	—	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	30.56	9.4	21.78	7.5	36.01	9.2
9	21.97	9.7	—	—	—	—
Administrators and officials, public administration	39.22	23.6	—	—	39.22	23.6
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	22.70	10.5	22.70	10.5	—	—
Management related	19.23	6.6	21.25	7.4	14.71	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
White collar –Continued						
Executive, administrative, and managerial –Continued						
Management related –Continued						
7	\$17.33	6.7	\$18.72	9.2	–	–
9	19.44	5.0	19.56	5.3	–	–
Accountants and auditors	20.59	12.1	22.56	14.4	–	–
7	18.41	10.3	–	–	–	–
Sales	10.77	13.8	10.84	14.0	–	–
3	8.30	8.5	–	–	–	–
5	14.76	5.4	14.76	5.4	–	–
Sales workers, other commodities	9.07	12.9	9.07	12.9	–	–
Cashiers	6.06	1.9	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, including clerical	10.43	3.9	10.37	5.1	\$10.56	6.0
2	8.06	4.3	7.79	5.9	–	–
3	8.86	3.9	8.41	4.7	–	–
4	9.90	2.6	9.99	4.0	9.80	3.2
5	11.71	4.6	11.70	5.0	–	–
6	16.02	16.6	16.64	17.7	–	–
7	16.50	6.2	–	–	–	–
Secretaries	10.48	4.1	10.83	8.1	10.22	3.4
4	10.27	6.3	10.18	9.2	–	–
Records clerks, n.e.c.	10.34	10.8	–	–	–	–
4	10.14	11.0	–	–	–	–
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	9.81	6.6	9.81	6.6	–	–
General office clerks	9.61	3.9	9.16	6.5	–	–
4	10.18	2.8	–	–	–	–
Administrative support, n.e.c.	14.54	12.7	–	–	–	–
Blue collar	12.64	4.8	12.88	5.2	10.39	5.0
1	7.09	3.4	7.01	4.0	–	–
2	7.51	3.3	7.44	3.5	–	–
3	9.76	4.5	9.90	4.9	–	–
4	11.29	9.2	11.35	9.4	–	–
5	12.91	4.0	13.03	4.3	–	–
6	15.68	11.3	16.18	12.3	–	–
7	15.43	4.6	15.60	4.8	–	–
9	21.08	4.0	21.08	4.0	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.51	5.3	14.88	6.1	12.26	2.6
5	11.98	3.5	12.06	3.9	–	–
6	12.84	3.2	12.99	5.2	–	–
7	15.65	4.7	15.90	5.0	–	–
Automobile mechanics	14.80	6.0	–	–	–	–
7	14.92	5.8	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery repairers	18.51	5.6	18.51	5.6	–	–
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	13.46	5.2	14.85	7.7	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.18	5.4	12.18	5.4	–	–
2	6.94	2.5	6.94	2.5	–	–
3	10.53	2.9	10.53	2.9	–	–
5	13.96	6.9	13.96	6.9	–	–
6	14.15	5.5	14.15	5.5	–	–
7	14.57	10.1	14.57	10.1	–	–
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	15.57	11.3	15.57	11.3	–	–
Welders and cutters	11.74	7.0	11.74	7.0	–	–
Assemblers	11.07	9.0	11.07	9.0	–	–
Transportation and material moving	11.29	5.1	11.45	5.1	–	–
3	9.94	8.5	–	–	–	–
Truck drivers	12.08	4.1	12.12	4.1	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-2. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² full-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	\$11.35	20.7	\$11.94	22.1	\$7.85	2.9
1	7.46	2.9	7.45	3.6	—	—
2	8.20	4.6	8.18	5.5	—	—
3	9.47	4.8	9.64	4.8	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	8.72	8.2	8.72	8.2	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	8.11	14.1	8.11	14.1	—	—
1	6.94	13.3	6.94	13.3	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.88	4.4	7.73	5.2	—	—
1	7.56	2.9	7.55	3.4	—	—
Service	8.82	5.2	7.18	6.4	10.75	4.9
1	6.28	2.9	5.80	1.7	7.08	2.9
2	5.27	16.6	—	—	—	—
3	7.81	4.7	7.67	5.8	—	—
4	8.96	4.2	—	—	—	—
5	8.83	6.3	—	—	9.50	5.1
6	12.36	2.8	—	—	12.74	2.7
Protective service	12.30	3.3	—	—	12.33	3.4
5	9.50	5.1	—	—	9.50	5.1
6	12.68	2.7	—	—	12.79	2.8
Firefighting	10.26	9.5	—	—	10.26	9.5
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	13.37	2.6	—	—	13.37	2.6
Food service	7.21	12.1	7.22	12.3	—	—
1	5.59	3.6	5.54	3.8	—	—
Health service	7.50	9.1	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.06	5.7	6.78	7.7	7.59	8.9
1	6.46	3.5	6.03	4.1	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.18	5.1	7.34	7.8	—	—
1	6.73	2.6	—	—	—	—
Personal service	7.45	6.0	—	—	—	—

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D 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 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.

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, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 4-3. Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All	\$7.44	5.1	\$7.55	5.5	\$6.43	1.8
All excluding sales	7.54	5.7	7.70	6.4	6.43	1.8
White collar	9.79	8.2	9.85	8.3	-	-
1	5.90	4.0	5.90	4.0	-	-
2	6.37	4.0	6.37	4.0	-	-
3	8.16	5.7	8.16	5.7	-	-
9	19.62	2.6	19.62	2.6	-	-
White collar excluding sales	12.38	10.1	12.60	10.1	-	-
9	19.62	2.6	19.62	2.6	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	16.62	10.1	16.62	10.1	-	-
Professional specialty	19.42	2.6	19.42	2.6	-	-
9	19.62	2.6	19.62	2.6	-	-
Health related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, except college and university	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives, administrators, and managers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	6.83	8.8	6.83	8.8	-	-
2	5.96	2.3	5.96	2.3	-	-
Cashiers	5.78	1.8	5.78	1.8	-	-
2	5.86	1.7	5.86	1.7	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	7.79	6.4	7.79	6.4	-	-
Blue collar	6.54	4.6	6.51	5.0	-	-
1	5.65	1.8	5.65	1.8	-	-
2	7.10	2.1	7.19	3.1	-	-
3	8.52	8.7	8.52	8.7	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.03	3.6	6.03	3.6	-	-
1	5.66	1.9	5.66	1.9	-	-
Stock handlers and baggers	5.66	1.6	5.66	1.6	-	-
1	5.65	1.6	5.65	1.6	-	-
Service	6.10	4.0	6.06	5.0	6.26	2.0
1	5.66	1.9	5.66	2.2	-	-
3	6.72	6.8	6.93	12.1	-	-
Protective service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food service	5.81	4.4	5.70	5.4	-	-
1	5.55	2.2	5.55	2.2	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4-3. **Selected occupations¹ and levels,² part-time workers:³ Mean hourly earnings,⁴ private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999 — Continued**

Occupation and level	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Service –Continued						
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	\$6.12	6.8	\$6.12	6.8	—	—
1	6.11	6.9	6.11	6.9	—	—
Personal service	6.16	1.9	—	—	\$5.98	2.9

¹ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

² Each occupation for which data are collected in an establishment is evaluated based on 10 factors, including knowledge, complexity, work environment, etc. Points are assigned based on the occupation's rank within each factor. The points are summed to determine the overall level of the occupation. See appendixes C and D 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 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.

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, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 5-1. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$14.52	\$7.44	\$20.10	\$13.43	\$13.77	\$12.26
All excluding sales	14.66	7.54	20.10	13.65	14.01	11.59
White collar	17.39	9.79	18.28	16.80	16.90	14.13
White-collar excluding sales	17.87	12.38	18.28	17.62	17.64	-
Professional specialty and technical	20.49	16.62	-	20.30	20.30	-
Professional specialty	22.38	19.42	-	22.25	22.25	-
Technical	14.12	-	-	13.68	13.87	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.26	-	-	26.04	26.04	-
Sales	10.77	6.83	-	9.36	7.85	14.12
Administrative support, including clerical	10.43	7.79	17.72	9.95	10.24	-
Blue collar	12.64	6.54	20.56	10.99	12.04	11.65
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.51	-	20.42	13.83	14.32	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.18	-	18.46	11.18	12.57	-
Transportation and material moving	11.29	-	-	10.79	9.97	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.35	6.03	-	7.44	9.89	-
Service	8.82	6.10	-	8.17	8.18	-
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	3.5	5.1	9.3	3.4	3.5	8.8
All excluding sales	3.6	5.7	9.3	3.4	3.5	9.4
White collar	4.1	8.2	19.6	4.1	4.0	11.1
White-collar excluding sales	4.1	10.1	19.6	4.0	4.0	-
Professional specialty and technical	3.4	10.1	-	3.4	3.3	-
Professional specialty	3.3	2.6	-	3.1	3.1	-
Technical	6.4	-	-	6.3	6.3	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	8.5	-	-	8.6	8.6	-
Sales	13.8	8.8	-	10.8	7.6	12.8
Administrative support, including clerical	3.9	6.4	23.6	3.0	3.8	-
Blue collar	4.8	4.6	7.3	3.4	5.2	10.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.3	-	2.6	5.6	5.4	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.4	-	9.1	5.1	5.4	-
Transportation and material moving	5.1	-	-	6.1	4.6	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20.7	3.6	-	3.3	19.2	-
Service	5.2	4.0	-	4.3	4.3	-

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B 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 Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ 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.

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Table 5-2. Major industry division: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers									
	All private industries	Goods-producing industries ³				Service-producing industries ⁴				
		Total	Mining	Con-struction	Manu-factur-ing	Total	Transporta-tion and public util-ities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Serv-ices
	Mean									
All occupations	\$12.32	\$15.58	-	-	\$15.93	-	-	-	-	-
All excluding sales	12.55	15.57	-	-	15.91	-	-	-	-	-
White collar	14.69	21.87	-	-	21.78	-	-	-	-	-
White-collar excluding sales	15.81	21.94	-	-	21.85	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	20.61	26.33	-	-	26.33	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty	23.48	29.16	-	-	29.16	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	15.51	20.36	-	-	20.36	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	21.50	23.32	-	-	22.96	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	9.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	10.15	11.71	-	-	11.84	-	-	-	-	-
Blue collar	12.19	13.34	-	-	13.65	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.73	14.94	-	-	16.05	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.13	12.88	-	-	12.87	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	11.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.06	9.06	-	-	9.30	-	-	-	-	-
Service	6.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁵ (percent)									
All occupations	3.8	4.8	-	-	4.6	-	-	-	-	-
All excluding sales	3.9	4.8	-	-	4.7	-	-	-	-	-
White collar	4.4	5.0	-	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
White-collar excluding sales	4.5	4.9	-	-	5.3	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty and technical	5.8	5.4	-	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty	6.6	5.8	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	6.8	6.6	-	-	6.6	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.1	5.0	-	-	6.4	-	-	-	-	-
Sales	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	4.7	7.6	-	-	7.8	-	-	-	-	-
Blue collar	5.1	5.0	-	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair	6.0	7.9	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.3	5.5	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20.5	7.2	-	-	9.9	-	-	-	-	-
Service	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁴ Service-producing industries include transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

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.

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Table 5-3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
Mean					
All occupations	\$12.32	\$9.86	\$13.17	\$12.06	\$14.65
All excluding sales	12.55	9.89	13.44	12.40	14.67
White collar	14.69	11.39	15.41	14.16	16.44
White-collar excluding sales	15.81	12.28	16.42	16.29	16.49
Professional specialty and technical	20.61	—	21.24	21.85	21.05
Professional specialty	23.48	—	24.04	23.38	24.23
Technical	15.51	—	15.99	19.51	14.72
Executive, administrative, and managerial	21.50	—	21.24	21.65	20.62
Sales	9.38	9.65	9.24	9.29	—
Administrative support, including clerical	10.15	9.60	10.29	10.55	10.12
Blue collar	12.19	10.63	12.82	12.55	13.31
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.73	12.59	15.88	15.27	16.72
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.13	9.60	12.55	12.26	12.76
Transportation and material moving	11.24	11.35	11.17	11.31	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.06	8.40	10.86	11.49	7.41
Service	6.82	6.55	6.99	6.84	7.44
Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All occupations	3.8	6.5	4.5	7.3	5.6
All excluding sales	3.9	7.0	4.5	7.6	5.6
White collar	4.4	9.8	5.1	7.8	7.0
White-collar excluding sales	4.5	11.2	5.0	6.9	7.0
Professional specialty and technical	5.8	—	5.8	10.2	7.0
Professional specialty	6.6	—	6.7	15.6	7.3
Technical	6.8	—	6.8	6.2	8.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.1	—	5.7	6.7	10.4
Sales	10.9	14.5	15.2	15.4	—
Administrative support, including clerical	4.7	5.2	5.8	11.9	5.0
Blue collar	5.1	6.7	6.4	9.6	6.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	6.0	14.1	5.1	5.8	9.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.3	9.8	5.7	9.3	7.4
Transportation and material moving	5.5	7.3	8.6	8.5	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20.5	6.4	27.2	29.3	12.5
Service	4.8	6.1	6.8	8.6	9.5

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

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

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.

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Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing); service-producing industries (transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services industries); and State and local governments. Agriculture, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey an establishment 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 entity.

The Charleston-North Charleston, SC, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties.

Sampling frame

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

Sample design

The sample for this survey area was selected using a two-stage stratified design with probability proportional to employment sampling at each stage. The first stage of sample selection was a probability sample of establishments. The sample of establishments was drawn by first stratifying the sampling frame by industry and ownership. The number of sample establishments allocated to each stratum is approximately proportional to the stratum employment. Each sampled establishment is selected within a stratum with a probability proportional to its employment. Use of this technique means that the larger an establishment's employment, the greater its chance of selection. Weights were applied to each establishment when the data were tabulated so that it represents similar units (by industry and employment size) in the economy which were not selected for collection. See appendix table 1 for a count of establishments in the survey by employment size. The second stage of sample selection, detailed below, was a probability sample of occupations within a sampled establishment.

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers who met all the criteria identified in the last three steps. Special procedures were developed for jobs

for which a correct classification or level could not be determined.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B contains a complete list of all individual occupations, classified by the MOG to which they belong. In step three, certain other job characteristics of the chosen worker were identified. First, the worker was identified as holding either a full-time or part-time job, based on the establishment's definition of those terms. Then the worker was classified as having a time versus incentive job, de-

pending on whether any part of pay was directly based on the actual production of the worker, rather than solely on hours worked. Finally, the worker was identified as being in a union job or a nonunion job. See the "Definition of Terms" section on the following page for more detail.

Generic leveling through point factor analysis

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

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

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

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

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

Wage data collected in prior surveys using the new generic leveling method were evaluated by BLS researchers using regression techniques. For each of the major occupational groups, wages were compared to the 10 generic

level factors (and levels within those factors). The analysis showed that several of the generic level factors, most notably knowledge and supervision received, had strong explanatory power for wages. That is, as the levels within a given factor increased, the wages also increased. Detailed research continues in the area and will be published by BLS in the future.

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

Level. A ranking of an occupation based on the requirements of the position. (See the description in the technical note and the example for more details on the leveling process.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

establishments were classified into these cells according to industry and employment size. Responding and nonresponding occupations within responding establishments were classified into cells that were additionally defined by major occupation group and job level.

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

Survey response

	Establishments
Total in sample	237
Responding	126
Out of business or not in survey scope	28
Unable or refused to provide data	83

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

Estimation

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

Not all 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 publishing 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 only to indicate the relative importance of the

occupational groups studied.

Data reliability

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

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

A measure of the variation among these differing estimates is called the standard error or sampling error. It indicates the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error divided by the estimate. RSE data are provided alongside the earnings 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 was \$12.79 with a relative standard error of 3.6 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is \$13.55 to \$12.03 (1.645 times 3.6 percent = 5.922 percent times \$12.27, plus or minus \$0.76). If all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers		
	Total	Private industry	State and local government
All occupations	96,300	64,000	32,200
All excluding sales	91,100	58,900	32,200
White collar	48,700	26,500	22,200
White-collar excluding sales	43,500	21,400	22,200
Professional specialty and technical	23,100	8,800	14,300
Professional specialty	18,500	6,000	12,500
Technical	4,700	2,800	1,900
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5,800	2,900	3,000
Sales	5,200	5,100	–
Administrative support, including clerical	14,600	9,700	4,900
Blue collar	27,900	25,100	2,800
Precision production, craft, and repair	8,300	7,100	1,200
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6,900	6,900	–
Transportation and material moving	4,100	3,200	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8,600	7,900	800
Service	19,600	12,400	7,200

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. Both full-time and part-time workers were included in the survey.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Appendix table 2. **Number of establishments represented by survey and the number studied by industry division and establishment employment size, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, July 1999**

Industry	Number of establishments represented ¹	Number of establishments studied				
		Total studied	50 - 99 workers ²	100 workers or more		
				Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
All industries	600	101	33	68	44	24
Private industry	500	86	31	55	40	15
Goods-producing industries	100	26	7	19	12	7
Construction	(³)	5	4	1	1	-
Manufacturing	100	21	3	18	11	7
Service-producing industries	400	60	24	36	28	8
Transportation and public utilities	(³)	7	4	3	2	1
Wholesale and retail trade	200	25	13	12	12	-
Finance, insurance and real estate	(³)	3	-	3	3	-
Services	200	25	7	18	11	7
State and local government	(³)	15	2	13	4	9

¹ Number of establishments represented by the survey rounded to the nearest 100.

² Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

³ Number of establishments represented by the survey is fewer than 50.

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