

DEPARTMENT OF LABORBUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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HIGHLIGHTS OF GREENVILLE-MAULDIN-EASLEY, SC NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY OCTOBER 2007

Workers in the Greenville-Mauldin-Easley Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) earned an average of \$16.03 per hour in October 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 \$23.74 for healthcare practitioner and technical occupations and \$13.61 for office and administrative support occupations. Another occupational group, sales and related occupations, had a mean hourly wage rate of \$10.56. The NCS data available for the Greenville-Mauldin-Easley area include earnings for 17 major occupational groups with additional detail for selected occupations within those groups. (See table 1.)

Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, part of the healthcare practitioner and technical occupational group, earned \$16.61 per hour. Within the office and administrative support occupations, customer service representatives averaged \$14.41 per hour. Retail salespersons, an occupation within the sales and related occupational group, averaged \$9.58, and cashiers earned \$8.35 per hour. (See table 1.)

Broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics is available from NCS for the local area. Full-time workers averaged \$16.57 per hour while their part-time counterparts earned \$9.74. Union workers earned \$17.51 and non-union workers, \$16.01. Workers in establishments with 1-99 workers averaged \$13.31 per hour, those in establishments with 100-499 workers earned \$16.11, and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$20.86.

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 237 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 436,600 workers in the Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which is comprised of Greenville, Laurens, and Pickens Counties in South Carolina.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC National Compensation Survey October 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 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers², Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 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)
All workers	\$16.03	4.9	\$16.57	4.6	\$9.74	7.6
Management occupations	44.54	12.3	44.54	12.3	_	_
Financial managers	38.98	12.3	38.98	12.3	_	_
Medical and health services managers	40.25	15.2	40.25	15.2	-	_
Business and financial operations occupations	26.74	13.8	26.79	13.8	-	_
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.23	1.3	26.23	1.3	-	_
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.56	4.7	28.56	4.7	_	_
Engineers	32.89	2.4	32.89	2.4	_	_
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.53	5.2	22.53	5.2	-	-
Education, training, and library occupations	29.70	9.8	32.07	7.0	_	_
Postsecondary teachers	36.58	10.7	36.58	10.7	_	_
Primary, secondary, and special education school	20.40	1.0	20.40	10		
teachers Elementary and middle school teachers	32.42 31.53	1.0	32.42 31.53	1.0 2.3	_	_
·						
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.74	5.2	23.66	6.3	24.22	4.3
Registered nurses	30.65 16.61	7.7 4.2	31.73 16.66	12.1 4.5	_	_
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	10.01	4.2	10.00	4.5	_	_
Healthcare support occupations	10.39	5.7	11.03	4.5	-	_
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.94 10.33	4.7 7.7	10.22 10.52	4.0 7.0	_	_
					_	
Protective service occupations	10.97	21.3	10.90	22.5	_	_
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.58	2.6	8.68	2.6	8.06	3.0
Cooks Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.96 10.96	10.2 10.2	11.01 11.01	10.6 10.6	_	_
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance						
occupations	8.86	6.7	9.10	6.0	_	_
Building cleaning workers	8.37	5.7	8.59	4.9	_	_
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and	0.21	6.0	8.54	F 2		
housekeeping cleaners	8.31	6.0	8.54	5.2	_	_
Personal care and service occupations	10.69	10.8	_	_	11.55	15.9
Sales and related occupations	10.56	4.3	11.40	5.8	7.89	2.9
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	13.91	2.0	13.91	2.0	-	_
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	13.91	2.0	13.91	2.0	_ 7.00	_
Retail sales workers	9.12 8.35	.9 3.1	9.73 8.50	3.1 2.3	7.82	3.6
Cashiers, all workers	8.35	3.1	8.50	2.3	-	_
Retail salespersons	9.58	.9	10.89	3.6	_	_
·	10.64	4.0		F 2	10.06	6.6
Office and administrative support occupations Financial clerks	13.61 14.06	4.8 8.5	13.84 14.11	5.3 8.6	10.36 –	6.6
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.21	12.8	14.11	12.9	_	_
Customer service representatives	14.41	4.9	14.72	4.7	_	_
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.79	7.5			_	_
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.99	3.8	15.05	3.8	_	_
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	16.93	6.3	16.93	6.3	_	-
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive Office clerks, general	14.58 13.24	9.6 7.2	14.72 13.84	9.6 5.4	_	_
-	10.24	1.2	10.04	5.4	_	_
Construction and extraction occupations	12.32	19.0	12.32	19.0	-	_
Helpers, construction trades	9.10	23.4	9.10	23.4	-	_
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.07	7.5	16.20	7.8	-	_
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance	40.00		40.00			
workersIndustrial machinery mechanics	18.29 18.07	8.9	18.29	8.9 14.7	_	_
moustial machinery mechanics	18.97	14.7	18.97	14./	_	_

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings1 for full-time and part-time workers2, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 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)
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations						
-Continued						
Maintenance and repair workers, general	\$17.56	9.8	\$17.56	9.8	-	-
workers	11.36	3.4	11.36	3.4	_	_
Helpersinstallation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.02	2.6	11.02	2.6	_	_
Troiporo inotaliation, maintonarios, and ropali womoro	11.02		11.02			
Production occupations	16.40	3.6	16.55	3.8	_	_
First-line supervisors/managers of production and						
operating workers	21.79	5.5	21.79	5.5	_	_
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	17.60	8.6	19.19	4.5	_	_
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	20.87	7.4	20.87	7.4	_	_
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	21.55	9.4	21.55	9.4	_	_
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	16.35	9.2	16.35	9.2	_	_
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.52	7.6	12.52	7.6	_	_
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters,						
operators, and tenders	12.95	7.9	12.95	7.9	_	_
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine						
setters, operators, and tenders	12.23	7.9	12.23	7.9	_	_
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending						
workers	17.11	4.5	17.11	4.5	_	_
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine						
setters, operators, and tenders	19.40	7.1	19.40	7.1	_	_
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	15.25	5.6	15.25	5.6	_	_
Miscellaneous production workers	12.94	5.9	13.15	6.0	_	_
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.06	4.5	13.57	5.5	\$9.40	8.6
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.22	5.9	15.69	6.7	_	_
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	15.54	11.0	15.54	11.0	_	_
Industrial truck and tractor operators	12.00	11.9	12.16	11.1	_	_
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.20	6.7	11.76	8.4	_	_
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers,						
hand	13.16	7.4	13.45	8.3	_	_
Machine feeders and offbearers	10.31	8.5	10.31	8.5	_	_
Packers and packagers, hand	8.99	9.3	9.64	13.1	_	_
. actore and packagers, flatta minimum	3.00	3.0] 3.0 1	.3.1		

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

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

tips. The fleah 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.

Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard

Occupational Classification (SOC) system. $^4\,$ 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