

Greenville–Mauldin–Easley, SC National Compensation Survey October 2007



U.S. Department of Labor
Elaine L. Chao, Secretary

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Keith Hall, Commissioner

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Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction.....	1
Tables:	
1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics.....	3
2. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	4
3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	7
4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	10
5. Combined work levels for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers	11
6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	14
7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles	16
8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles	18
9. Full-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles	19
10. Part-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	21
11. Full-time civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	22
12. Full-time private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	25
13. Full-time State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	27
14. Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings of private industry establishments for major occupational groups.....	28
15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time private industry workers	29
16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time private industry workers	30
17. Union and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups	32
18. Time and incentive workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups	33
19. Industry sector: Mean hourly earnings for private industry workers by major occupational group	34
Appendixes:	
A. Technical Note.....	A – 1
Appendix table 1. Number of workers represented by the survey	A – 5
Appendix table 2. Survey establishment response	A – 6
B. Standard Occupational Classification System.....	B – 1

Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Greenville–Mauldin–Easley, SC, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Data were collected between March 2007 and April 2008; the average reference month is October 2007. Tabulations provide information on earnings of workers in a variety of occupations and at different work levels. Also contained in this bulletin are information on the program, a technical note describing survey procedures, and an appendix with detailed information on occupational classifications.

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

NCS products

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

Changes to the publications

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

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

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

About the tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³	Hourly earnings		Mean weekly hours ³
	Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)		Mean	Relative error ² (percent)	
All workers	\$16.03	4.9	36.9	\$15.33	5.3	36.8	\$23.43	3.7	37.3
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	30.91	8.2	38.0	31.23	11.1	38.5	30.16	6.7	36.9
Management, business, and financial	40.31	11.7	41.4	39.91	14.8	42.0	41.95	8.0	39.2
Professional and related	25.12	3.7	36.2	24.59	4.5	36.2	26.10	6.6	36.2
Service	9.28	5.4	33.7	8.85	3.7	33.3	12.88	13.2	37.9
Sales and office	12.62	4.8	35.4	12.45	5.0	35.2	15.46	6.5	37.7
Sales and related	10.56	4.3	33.1	10.56	4.3	33.1	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	13.61	4.8	36.6	13.44	5.2	36.5	15.46	6.5	37.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	13.83	11.4	39.3	13.74	11.8	39.2	—	—	—
Construction and extraction	12.32	19.0	40.0	12.23	19.9	40.0	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.07	7.5	38.2	15.97	7.7	38.2	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.88	3.6	38.4	14.90	3.6	38.4	—	—	—
Production	16.40	3.6	39.4	16.40	3.6	39.4	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.06	4.5	37.1	13.08	4.5	37.2	—	—	—
Full time	16.57	4.6	39.6	15.85	5.0	39.8	23.89	3.3	38.1
Part time	9.74	7.6	20.5	9.47	7.3	20.3	14.52	22.6	26.0
Union	17.51	9.4	40.0	17.22	10.0	40.0	—	—	—
Nonunion	16.01	5.0	36.8	15.30	5.4	36.8	23.45	3.8	37.3
Time	15.54	4.5	36.8	14.73	4.8	36.7	23.43	3.7	37.3
Incentive	22.20	28.1	38.1	22.20	28.1	38.1	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	19.45	6.1	40.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	13.31	11.3	36.0	13.31	11.3	36.0	—	—	—
100-499 workers	16.11	6.3	37.7	16.05	6.8	37.6	16.92	8.9	38.5
500 workers or more	20.86	4.0	37.8	19.34	4.7	38.1	25.21	5.4	37.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.03	4.9	\$16.57	4.6	\$9.74	7.6
Management occupations	44.54	12.3	44.54	12.3	—	—
Level 9	28.65	10.3	28.65	10.3	—	—
Not able to be leveled	49.49	6.6	49.49	6.6	—	—
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	—	—
Level 9	34.40	4.5	34.40	4.5	—	—
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	—	—
Level 7	20.97	46.6	—	—	—	—
Level 8	32.41	4.9	32.41	4.9	—	—
Level 9	31.18	3.5	31.18	3.5	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	36.58	10.7	36.58	10.7	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	32.42	1.0	32.42	1.0	—	—
Level 9	31.18	3.5	31.18	3.5	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	31.53	2.3	31.53	2.3	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.74	5.2	23.66	6.3	24.22	4.3
Level 4	16.24	5.3	16.32	5.4	—	—
Level 7	25.29	4.2	—	—	25.06	6.8
Level 9	27.62	2.2	27.52	2.4	—	—
Registered nurses	30.65	7.7	31.73	12.1	—	—
Level 7	25.81	.2	—	—	—	—
Level 9	27.51	2.1	27.37	2.3	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.61	4.2	16.66	4.5	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.39	5.7	11.03	4.5	—	—
Level 3	10.53	9.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.94	4.7	10.22	4.0	—	—
Level 3	9.44	4.1	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.33	7.7	10.52	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
Level 1	7.49	5.4	7.25	7.5	—	—
Level 2	8.03	6.8	—	—	—	—
Cooks	10.96	10.2	11.01	10.6	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.96	10.2	11.01	10.6	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.86	6.7	9.10	6.0	—	—
Level 1	7.69	6.1	8.10	4.3	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.37	5.7	8.59	4.9	—	—
Level 1	7.72	6.8	8.16	4.9	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and 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
Level 2	7.87	2.6	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.81	6.9	9.99	10.8	—	—
Level 4	10.74	.0	11.64	.0	—	—
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	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.12	.9	9.73	3.1	7.82	3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Sales and related occupations —Continued						
Retail sales workers —Continued						
Level 2	\$7.87	2.6	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.72	9.5	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.35	3.1	\$8.50	2.3	—	—
Cashiers	8.35	3.1	8.50	2.3	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.58	.9	10.89	3.6	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.61	4.8	13.84	5.3	\$10.36	6.6
Level 2	9.47	9.0	9.53	9.5	—	—
Level 3	12.14	7.7	12.73	8.5	10.10	4.8
Level 4	13.74	2.9	13.86	2.8	—	—
Level 5	17.17	5.6	17.17	5.6	—	—
Level 6	17.95	3.6	18.29	3.1	—	—
Level 7	19.60	3.2	19.60	3.2	—	—
Financial clerks	14.06	8.5	14.11	8.6	—	—
Level 4	13.30	6.8	13.30	6.8	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.21	12.8	14.22	12.9	—	—
Level 4	11.92	5.7	11.91	5.8	—	—
Customer service representatives	14.41	4.9	14.72	4.7	—	—
Level 3	11.61	3.6	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.76	4.8	—	—	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.79	7.5	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.99	3.8	15.05	3.8	—	—
Level 4	14.14	7.2	14.14	7.2	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	16.93	6.3	16.93	6.3	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.58	9.6	14.72	9.6	—	—
Level 4	14.45	10.6	14.45	10.6	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.24	7.2	13.84	5.4	—	—
Level 4	13.58	7.6	—	—	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	12.32	19.0	12.32	19.0	—	—
Level 6	16.68	8.5	16.68	8.5	—	—
Helpers, construction trades	9.10	23.4	9.10	23.4	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.07	7.5	16.20	7.8	—	—
Level 4	13.07	4.6	13.07	4.6	—	—
Level 5	14.51	13.6	14.78	15.6	—	—
Level 6	19.10	7.3	19.10	7.3	—	—
Level 7	23.40	10.2	23.40	10.2	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.29	8.9	18.29	8.9	—	—
Level 5	17.84	5.3	17.84	5.3	—	—
Level 6	21.96	4.5	21.96	4.5	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.97	14.7	18.97	14.7	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.56	9.8	17.56	9.8	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.36	3.4	11.36	3.4	—	—
Helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.02	2.6	11.02	2.6	—	—
Production occupations	16.40	3.6	16.55	3.8	—	—
Level 1	10.78	6.8	11.26	5.9	—	—
Level 2	12.25	4.7	12.40	5.2	—	—
Level 3	13.96	6.8	13.96	6.8	—	—
Level 4	19.83	2.0	19.83	2.0	—	—
Level 5	17.53	5.7	17.53	5.7	—	—
Level 6	22.15	.9	22.15	.9	—	—
Level 7	23.95	7.1	23.95	7.1	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	21.79	5.5	21.79	5.5	—	—
Level 7	21.60	9.7	21.60	9.7	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	17.60	8.6	19.19	4.5	—	—
Level 2	11.34	8.8	—	—	—	—
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	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007** — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Production occupations —Continued						
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	\$12.52	7.6	\$12.52	7.6	—	—
Level 2	12.32	2.9	12.32	2.9	—	—
Level 3	12.51	5.1	12.51	5.1	—	—
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
Level 1	8.46	5.7	8.83	9.3	—	—
Level 2	11.79	5.8	12.31	7.1	—	—
Level 3	11.28	3.8	11.21	4.4	—	—
Level 4	16.08	2.2	16.08	2.2	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.22	5.9	15.69	6.7	—	—
Level 4	15.92	2.2	15.92	2.2	—	—
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	—	—
Level 2	12.94	13.5	14.51	8.9	—	—
Level 3	11.33	13.5	10.80	13.9	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.20	6.7	11.76	8.4	—	—
Level 1	8.41	6.2	8.80	9.9	—	—
Level 2	11.33	6.1	11.50	6.2	—	—
Level 3	12.40	12.5	12.40	12.5	—	—
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	—	—
Level 1	8.34	9.0	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$15.33	5.3	\$15.85	5.0	\$9.47	7.3
Management occupations	45.44	15.9	45.44	15.9	—	—
Level 9	29.03	11.8	29.03	11.8	—	—
Not able to be leveled	45.66	6.1	45.66	6.1	—	—
Financial managers	38.98	12.3	38.98	12.3	—	—
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	28.86	3.2	28.86	3.2	—	—
Engineers	32.86	2.5	32.86	2.5	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.53	5.2	22.53	5.2	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	30.18	11.8	31.49	9.8	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.54	6.5	24.85	7.9	23.07	3.3
Level 4	17.14	3.0	17.31	2.5	—	—
Level 7	25.31	4.2	—	—	—	—
Level 9	28.43	2.1	28.43	2.1	—	—
Registered nurses	32.95	8.1	35.17	14.6	—	—
Level 7	25.81	.2	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.32	4.4	16.35	4.7	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.29	6.5	11.07	5.5	—	—
Level 3	10.64	12.2	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.26	2.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.33	4.7	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.56	2.7	8.66	2.7	8.06	3.0
Level 1	7.49	5.4	7.25	7.5	—	—
Level 2	8.02	6.9	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.61	7.0	8.86	6.3	—	—
Level 1	7.63	5.8	8.03	4.0	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.20	5.7	8.44	5.0	—	—
Level 1	7.65	6.5	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.11	5.9	8.37	5.3	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	9.66	15.4	—	—	10.38	24.9
Sales and related occupations	10.56	4.3	11.40	5.8	7.89	2.9
Level 2	7.87	2.6	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.81	6.9	9.99	10.8	—	—
Level 4	10.74	.0	11.64	.0	—	—
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	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.12	.9	9.73	3.1	7.82	3.6
Level 2	7.87	2.6	—	—	—	—
Level 3	9.72	9.5	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.35	3.1	8.50	2.3	—	—
Cashiers	8.35	3.1	8.50	2.3	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.58	.9	10.89	3.6	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.44	5.2	13.68	5.8	10.26	6.9
Level 2	9.47	9.0	9.53	9.5	—	—
Level 3	12.19	7.8	12.82	8.6	10.10	4.8
Level 4	13.68	3.3	13.79	3.1	—	—
Level 5	16.06	3.8	16.06	3.8	—	—
Level 6	18.15	3.8	18.55	3.2	—	—
Level 7	19.60	3.2	19.60	3.2	—	—
Financial clerks	13.93	9.9	13.98	10.1	—	—
Level 4	12.88	8.5	12.88	8.6	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.14	13.6	14.14	13.7	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Office and administrative support occupations						
–Continued						
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks						
–Continued						
Level 4	\$11.65	5.1	\$11.64	5.1	–	–
Customer service representatives	14.41	4.9	14.72	4.7	–	–
Level 3	11.61	3.6	–	–	–	–
Level 4	13.76	4.8	–	–	–	–
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.79	7.5	–	–	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.93	4.4	15.00	4.4	–	–
Level 4	14.15	8.5	14.15	8.5	–	–
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	17.19	9.3	17.19	9.3	–	–
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.58	9.6	14.72	9.6	–	–
Level 4	14.45	10.6	14.45	10.6	–	–
Office clerks, general	13.20	8.1	13.86	6.3	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	12.23	19.9	12.23	19.9	–	–
Level 6	16.65	8.9	16.65	8.9	–	–
Helpers, construction trades	9.10	23.4	9.10	23.4	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.97	7.7	16.09	8.0	–	–
Level 4	13.07	4.6	13.07	4.6	–	–
Level 5	14.51	13.6	14.78	15.6	–	–
Level 6	19.41	7.9	19.41	7.9	–	–
Level 7	24.20	13.5	24.20	13.5	–	–
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.39	9.1	18.39	9.1	–	–
Level 5	17.84	5.3	17.84	5.3	–	–
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.97	14.7	18.97	14.7	–	–
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.71	10.6	17.71	10.6	–	–
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.36	3.4	11.36	3.4	–	–
Helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.02	2.6	11.02	2.6	–	–
Production occupations	16.40	3.6	16.55	3.8	–	–
Level 1	10.78	6.8	11.26	5.9	–	–
Level 2	12.25	4.7	12.40	5.2	–	–
Level 3	13.96	6.8	13.96	6.8	–	–
Level 4	19.83	2.0	19.83	2.0	–	–
Level 5	17.53	5.7	17.53	5.7	–	–
Level 6	22.15	.9	22.15	.9	–	–
Level 7	23.95	7.1	23.95	7.1	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	21.79	5.5	21.79	5.5	–	–
Level 7	21.60	9.7	21.60	9.7	–	–
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	17.60	8.6	19.19	4.5	–	–
Level 2	11.34	8.8	–	–	–	–
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	–	–
Level 2	12.32	2.9	12.32	2.9	–	–
Level 3	12.51	5.1	12.51	5.1	–	–
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	13.08	4.5	13.58	5.5	\$9.45	8.8
Level 1	8.48	5.9	8.83	9.3	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Transportation and material moving occupations						
–Continued						
Level 2	\$11.78	6.1	\$12.32	7.4	–	–
Level 3	11.29	3.8	11.22	4.4	–	–
Level 4	16.08	2.2	16.08	2.2	–	–
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.22	5.9	15.69	6.7	–	–
Level 4	15.92	2.2	15.92	2.2	–	–
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	–	–
Level 2	12.94	13.5	14.51	8.9	–	–
Level 3	11.33	13.5	10.80	13.9	–	–
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.21	6.9	11.75	8.5	–	–
Level 1	8.44	6.4	8.80	9.9	–	–
Level 2	11.28	6.4	11.45	6.5	–	–
Level 3	12.40	12.5	12.40	12.5	–	–
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	13.27	7.7	13.48	8.6	–	–
Machine feeders and offbearers	10.31	8.5	10.31	8.5	–	–
Packers and packagers, hand	8.99	9.3	9.64	13.1	–	–
Level 1	8.34	9.0	–	–	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Table 4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$23.43	3.7	\$23.89	3.3	\$14.52	22.6
Management occupations	41.95	8.0	41.95	8.0	–	–
Education, training, and library occupations	29.57	11.8	32.24	8.3	–	–
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	32.74	.2	32.74	.2	–	–
Elementary and middle school teachers	31.78	1.9	31.78	1.9	–	–
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	22.31	6.8	21.76	8.7	–	–
Protective service occupations	15.98	14.7	15.98	14.7	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	15.46	6.5	15.53	6.3	–	–
Level 4	14.28	3.8	14.35	3.5	–	–

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. See appendix A for more information.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$16.03	4.9	\$16.57	4.6	\$9.74	7.6
Management occupations	44.54	12.3	44.54	12.3	—	—
Group II	29.59	13.5	—	—	—	—
Group III	36.74	7.7	—	—	—	—
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	—	—
Group II	26.58	19.1	—	—	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.23	1.3	26.23	1.3	—	—
Group II	26.16	1.8	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.56	4.7	28.56	4.7	—	—
Group II	21.48	3.5	—	—	—	—
Group III	34.86	2.8	—	—	—	—
Engineers	32.89	2.4	32.89	2.4	—	—
Group III	34.73	3.0	—	—	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.53	5.2	22.53	5.2	—	—
Group II	20.74	5.4	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	29.70	9.8	32.07	7.0	—	—
Group II	27.24	19.7	—	—	—	—
Group III	31.05	3.3	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	36.58	10.7	36.58	10.7	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	32.42	1.0	32.42	1.0	—	—
Group II	33.61	1.5	—	—	—	—
Group III	31.18	3.5	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	31.53	2.3	31.53	2.3	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.74	5.2	23.66	6.3	24.22	4.3
Group I	16.24	5.3	—	—	—	—
Group II	21.00	8.8	—	—	—	—
Group III	32.37	15.0	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	30.65	7.7	31.73	12.1	—	—
Group II	25.81	.2	—	—	—	—
Group III	32.72	15.1	33.15	17.0	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.61	4.2	16.66	4.5	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	10.39	5.7	11.03	4.5	—	—
Group I	10.11	5.3	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.94	4.7	10.22	4.0	—	—
Group I	9.94	4.7	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.33	7.7	10.52	7.0	—	—
Group I	10.33	7.7	10.52	7.0	—	—
Protective service occupations	10.97	21.3	10.90	22.5	—	—
Group II	15.98	14.7	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.58	2.6	8.68	2.6	8.06	3.0
Group I	7.99	3.0	—	—	—	—
Cooks	10.96	10.2	11.01	10.6	—	—
Group I	9.10	3.7	—	—	—	—
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	10.96	10.2	11.01	10.6	—	—
Group I	9.10	3.7	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.86	6.7	9.10	6.0	—	—
Group I	8.44	7.1	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.37	5.7	8.59	4.9	—	—
Group I	7.97	5.0	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.31	6.0	8.54	5.2	—	—
Group I	7.85	5.1	8.08	4.3	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
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
Group I	9.35	2.0	—	—	—	—
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	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.12	.9	9.73	3.1	7.82	3.6
Group I	9.09	.9	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.35	3.1	8.50	2.3	—	—
Group I	8.23	5.2	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.35	3.1	8.50	2.3	—	—
Group I	8.23	5.2	8.37	5.1	—	—
Retail salespersons	9.58	.9	10.89	3.6	—	—
Group I	9.54	1.3	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.61	4.8	13.84	5.3	10.36	6.6
Group I	12.44	4.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	18.61	4.9	—	—	—	—
Financial clerks	14.06	8.5	14.11	8.6	—	—
Group I	12.91	6.4	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.21	12.8	14.22	12.9	—	—
Group I	11.92	5.7	11.91	5.8	—	—
Customer service representatives	14.41	4.9	14.72	4.7	—	—
Group I	12.85	4.6	12.99	2.6	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	11.79	7.5	—	—	—	—
Group I	11.56	8.6	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.99	3.8	15.05	3.8	—	—
Group I	14.29	4.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.37	5.0	—	—	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	16.93	6.3	16.93	6.3	—	—
Group II	17.51	6.1	17.51	6.1	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.58	9.6	14.72	9.6	—	—
Group I	14.29	10.8	14.45	10.6	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.24	7.2	13.84	5.4	—	—
Group I	13.47	6.7	14.13	4.4	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	12.32	19.0	12.32	19.0	—	—
Group I	9.66	19.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.22	5.0	—	—	—	—
Helpers, construction trades	9.10	23.4	9.10	23.4	—	—
Group I	9.10	23.4	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.07	7.5	16.20	7.8	—	—
Group I	11.34	7.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	18.48	9.0	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.29	8.9	18.29	8.9	—	—
Group II	19.89	6.5	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.97	14.7	18.97	14.7	—	—
Group II	20.02	10.8	20.02	10.8	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.56	9.8	17.56	9.8	—	—
Group II	19.67	7.5	19.67	7.5	—	—
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.36	3.4	11.36	3.4	—	—
Helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.02	2.6	11.02	2.6	—	—
Production occupations	16.40	3.6	16.55	3.8	—	—
Group I	15.02	5.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	21.34	2.7	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	21.79	5.5	21.79	5.5	—	—
Group II	21.60	5.8	21.60	5.8	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	17.60	8.6	19.19	4.5	—	—
Group I	17.60	8.6	—	—	—	—
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	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Production occupations —Continued						
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	—	—
Group I	12.09	4.5	—	—	—	—
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.95	7.9	12.95	7.9	—	—
Group I	12.51	4.0	12.51	4.0	—	—
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.23	7.9	12.23	7.9	—	—
Group I	11.79	6.1	11.79	6.1	—	—
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	17.11	4.5	17.11	4.5	—	—
Group I	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	—	—
Group I	13.38	7.3	13.38	7.3	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	12.94	5.9	13.15	6.0	—	—
Group I	13.72	9.3	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.06	4.5	13.57	5.5	\$9.40	8.6
Group I	11.94	4.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.32	10.0	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.22	5.9	15.69	6.7	—	—
Group I	13.92	7.6	—	—	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	15.54	11.0	15.54	11.0	—	—
Group I	13.57	14.2	13.57	14.2	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor operators	12.00	11.9	12.16	11.1	—	—
Group I	12.00	11.9	12.16	11.1	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.20	6.7	11.76	8.4	—	—
Group I	10.38	6.9	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	13.16	7.4	13.45	8.3	—	—
Group I	11.89	12.0	12.22	13.9	—	—
Machine feeders and offbearers	10.31	8.5	10.31	8.5	—	—
Group I	10.31	8.5	10.31	8.5	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	8.99	9.3	9.64	13.1	—	—
Group I	8.99	9.3	9.64	13.1	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.60	\$9.50	\$13.25	\$18.98	\$26.44
Management occupations	26.11	27.04	39.24	50.32	80.67
Financial managers	22.71	36.17	39.24	43.58	47.32
Medical and health services managers	26.44	26.44	36.36	55.43	60.93
Business and financial operations occupations	18.27	18.98	21.50	37.11	40.48
Computer and mathematical science occupations	20.81	22.29	25.11	28.15	34.34
Architecture and engineering occupations	17.25	22.23	26.56	34.62	37.88
Engineers	22.23	26.56	34.62	36.06	41.45
Engineering technicians, except drafters	17.02	18.18	22.71	25.84	25.84
Education, training, and library occupations	9.57	24.12	30.44	36.24	43.50
Postsecondary teachers	25.63	29.26	32.12	44.13	54.00
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	23.60	26.54	31.97	37.64	41.41
Elementary and middle school teachers	23.72	26.07	31.27	36.80	41.00
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.81	16.29	23.05	27.25	30.83
Registered nurses	23.00	24.79	26.39	30.83	62.33
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.49	15.22	17.05	17.91	18.38
Healthcare support occupations	7.50	9.22	10.00	11.75	13.67
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.00	8.75	9.48	10.77	12.04
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.12	9.02	10.11	11.40	13.09
Protective service occupations	6.00	7.46	9.00	14.33	17.76
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.00	7.94	8.00	9.00	10.00
Cooks	8.25	9.33	9.45	15.13	15.13
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	8.25	9.33	9.45	15.13	15.13
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	7.71	8.30	10.27	11.00
Building cleaning workers	6.95	7.71	7.71	9.58	10.27
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.75	7.71	7.71	9.58	10.27
Personal care and service occupations	6.50	7.66	8.26	13.04	18.24
Sales and related occupations	6.58	8.00	9.00	12.64	15.06
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	6.50	11.27	13.25	16.23	17.22
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	6.50	11.27	13.25	16.23	17.22
Retail sales workers	6.58	7.60	8.80	9.76	12.49
Cashiers, all workers	6.25	7.30	8.59	9.00	9.70
Cashiers	6.25	7.30	8.59	9.00	9.70
Retail salespersons	6.58	7.75	8.62	11.43	13.22
Office and administrative support occupations	9.00	10.31	13.13	16.25	19.03
Financial clerks	10.07	11.43	13.46	16.70	19.03
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.00	11.00	13.05	19.03	19.03
Customer service representatives	11.06	12.35	14.00	16.30	18.13
Stock clerks and order fillers	8.00	9.50	10.56	16.08	16.65
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.50	12.68	14.36	17.40	20.31
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	12.63	14.19	16.77	19.38	22.50
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.50	10.50	15.45	17.12	20.31
Office clerks, general	9.00	11.91	13.78	14.70	15.23
Construction and extraction occupations	5.82	7.25	12.50	15.50	19.07
Helpers, construction trades	5.82	5.82	5.82	12.00	15.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8.75	10.52	14.64	20.00	24.96
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	12.00	14.00	19.06	21.83	26.07
Industrial machinery mechanics	10.52	14.56	19.95	21.83	23.60
Maintenance and repair workers, general	12.00	13.46	17.50	19.69	26.07
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	9.75	10.44	10.44	12.00	14.47

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007** —
Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations					
-Continued					
Helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers	\$9.25	\$10.44	\$10.44	\$11.50	\$12.75
Production occupations					
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	10.10	12.48	14.50	20.53	25.40
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	13.46	20.19	21.64	24.72	28.50
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	8.58	12.47	13.87	25.40	25.40
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	14.04	16.50	25.40	25.40	26.39
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	15.20	17.00	25.40	25.40	26.39
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.88	14.20	15.18	19.32	19.66
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.10	11.07	12.93	13.43	15.00
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.82	11.07	13.17	14.01	15.00
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	9.79	10.82	12.30	13.43	13.96
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders	11.82	14.43	14.43	22.71	22.71
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	14.00	15.02	21.19	22.71	22.71
Miscellaneous production workers	10.36	11.83	14.12	16.06	23.70
	8.39	9.08	12.30	15.16	20.87
Transportation and material moving occupations					
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	7.90	9.83	12.93	15.50	20.03
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	10.00	11.57	15.43	20.03	20.54
Industrial truck and tractor operators	10.00	12.21	15.50	20.54	20.54
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.50	8.50	12.64	13.94	19.72
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.00	8.45	10.25	14.50	15.85
Machine feeders and offbearers	9.78	9.83	14.20	15.85	15.85
Packers and packagers, hand	8.67	8.67	9.62	11.56	14.50
	7.00	7.00	7.90	10.25	12.17

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.50	\$9.12	\$13.00	\$17.91	\$25.40
Management occupations	26.44	27.04	39.24	48.94	80.67
Financial managers	22.71	36.17	39.24	43.58	47.32
Business and financial operations occupations	18.27	18.98	21.50	37.11	40.48
Computer and mathematical science occupations	20.81	22.29	25.11	28.15	34.34
Architecture and engineering occupations	18.18	22.31	26.98	34.62	37.50
Engineers	24.52	27.87	34.62	35.90	40.03
Engineering technicians, except drafters	17.02	18.18	22.71	25.84	25.84
Education, training, and library occupations	17.08	28.71	31.25	32.89	44.59
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.81	17.05	21.03	28.37	31.69
Registered nurses	22.18	25.03	28.42	30.91	62.33
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.36	15.22	16.29	17.91	17.91
Healthcare support occupations	7.00	8.50	10.00	11.75	13.67
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	7.75	8.12	9.02	9.78	11.40
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.00	8.25	9.22	9.77	11.40
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.00	7.94	8.00	9.00	10.00
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.95	7.71	7.71	10.27	10.80
Building cleaning workers	6.50	7.68	7.71	9.06	10.27
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.50	7.50	7.71	9.00	10.27
Personal care and service occupations	6.00	7.66	8.26	9.00	18.24
Sales and related occupations	6.58	8.00	9.00	12.64	15.06
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	6.50	11.27	13.25	16.23	17.22
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	6.50	11.27	13.25	16.23	17.22
Retail sales workers	6.58	7.60	8.80	9.76	12.49
Cashiers, all workers	6.25	7.30	8.59	9.00	9.70
Cashiers	6.25	7.30	8.59	9.00	9.70
Retail salespersons	6.58	7.75	8.62	11.43	13.22
Office and administrative support occupations	9.00	10.00	12.71	15.54	19.03
Financial clerks	10.00	11.00	13.05	16.70	19.03
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.00	11.00	12.50	19.03	19.03
Customer service representatives	11.06	12.35	14.00	16.30	18.13
Stock clerks and order fillers	8.00	9.50	10.56	16.08	16.65
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.50	12.68	13.94	17.55	20.31
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	11.05	14.01	17.15	20.43	23.58
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.50	10.50	15.45	17.12	20.31
Office clerks, general	8.00	11.91	13.78	14.70	15.23
Construction and extraction occupations	5.82	7.25	12.50	15.50	19.00
Helpers, construction trades	5.82	5.82	5.82	12.00	15.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8.75	10.52	14.56	20.00	25.94
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	12.00	14.00	19.06	21.83	26.07
Industrial machinery mechanics	10.52	14.56	19.95	21.83	23.60
Maintenance and repair workers, general	12.00	13.50	18.23	19.69	26.07
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	9.75	10.44	10.44	12.00	14.47
Helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers	9.25	10.44	10.44	11.50	12.75
Production occupations	10.10	12.48	14.50	20.53	25.40
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	13.46	20.19	21.64	24.72	28.50
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	8.58	12.47	13.87	25.40	25.40
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	14.04	16.50	25.40	25.40	26.39
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	15.20	17.00	25.40	25.40	26.39
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	12.88	14.20	15.18	19.32	19.66

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007
— Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Production occupations –Continued					
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	\$10.10	\$11.07	\$12.93	\$13.43	\$15.00
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.82	11.07	13.17	14.01	15.00
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	9.79	10.82	12.30	13.43	13.96
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	11.82	14.43	14.43	22.71	22.71
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders	14.00	15.02	21.19	22.71	22.71
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	10.36	11.83	14.12	16.06	23.70
Miscellaneous production workers	8.39	9.08	12.30	15.16	20.87
Transportation and material moving occupations					
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	7.90	9.83	12.93	15.50	20.03
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	10.00	11.57	15.43	20.03	20.54
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	10.00	12.21	15.50	20.54	20.54
Industrial truck and tractor operators	7.50	8.50	12.64	13.94	19.72
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.00	8.45	10.25	14.50	15.85
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.78	9.83	14.20	15.85	15.85
Machine feeders and offbearers	8.67	8.67	9.62	11.56	14.50
Packers and packagers, hand	7.00	7.00	7.90	10.25	12.17

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

Table 8. **State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007**

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$9.59	\$13.43	\$19.44	\$29.10	\$43.47
Management occupations	21.54	29.10	42.82	55.43	60.93
Education, training, and library occupations	9.57	23.60	29.84	37.48	43.50
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	24.06	26.71	32.21	37.87	42.23
Elementary and middle school teachers	24.06	26.07	31.27	36.93	41.02
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	15.02	15.38	24.67	26.39	29.07
Protective service occupations	10.03	13.38	15.57	17.76	21.40
Office and administrative support occupations	11.28	13.05	15.40	17.42	20.02

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.94	\$10.00	\$13.94	\$19.23	\$26.89
Management occupations	26.11	27.04	39.24	50.32	80.67
Financial managers	22.71	36.17	39.24	43.58	47.32
Medical and health services managers	26.44	26.44	36.36	55.43	60.93
Business and financial operations occupations	18.27	18.98	21.50	37.11	40.48
Computer and mathematical science occupations	20.81	22.29	25.11	28.15	34.34
Architecture and engineering occupations	17.25	22.23	26.56	34.62	37.88
Engineers	22.23	26.56	34.62	36.06	41.45
Engineering technicians, except drafters	17.02	18.18	22.71	25.84	25.84
Education, training, and library occupations	22.03	25.69	31.27	37.48	43.81
Postsecondary teachers	25.63	29.26	32.12	44.13	54.00
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	23.60	26.54	31.97	37.64	41.41
Elementary and middle school teachers	23.72	26.07	31.27	36.80	41.00
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.81	15.38	21.70	27.25	30.83
Registered nurses	22.18	25.15	26.66	30.83	62.33
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.36	15.22	17.91	17.91	18.38
Healthcare support occupations	9.22	9.77	10.25	11.85	13.67
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.19	9.23	9.78	11.15	12.33
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.12	9.22	10.20	11.40	13.15
Protective service occupations	6.00	7.25	9.00	14.26	17.76
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.00	7.94	8.25	9.00	9.59
Cooks	8.25	9.33	9.45	15.13	15.13
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	8.25	9.33	9.45	15.13	15.13
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.25	7.71	8.65	10.27	11.00
Building cleaning workers	7.05	7.71	8.00	9.58	10.27
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.00	7.71	7.71	9.58	10.27
Sales and related occupations	7.95	8.80	10.37	13.25	16.23
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	6.50	11.27	13.25	16.23	17.22
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	6.50	11.27	13.25	16.23	17.22
Retail sales workers	7.80	8.52	9.00	11.08	12.64
Cashiers, all workers	6.50	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.40
Cashiers	6.50	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.40
Retail salespersons	8.52	8.60	10.80	12.64	14.42
Office and administrative support occupations	9.00	10.50	13.25	16.70	19.03
Financial clerks	10.07	11.43	13.48	16.70	19.03
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.00	11.00	13.05	19.03	19.03
Customer service representatives	12.02	12.37	14.00	17.39	18.13
Secretaries and administrative assistants	10.50	12.68	14.36	17.40	20.31
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	12.63	14.19	16.77	19.38	22.50
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	10.50	10.50	15.45	17.12	20.31
Office clerks, general	11.00	13.78	13.78	14.70	15.78
Construction and extraction occupations	5.82	7.25	12.50	15.50	19.07
Helpers, construction trades	5.82	5.82	5.82	12.00	15.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8.75	10.52	14.72	20.00	25.94
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	12.00	14.00	19.06	21.83	26.07
Industrial machinery mechanics	10.52	14.56	19.95	21.83	23.60
Maintenance and repair workers, general	12.00	13.46	17.50	19.69	26.07
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	9.75	10.44	10.44	12.00	14.47
Helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers	9.25	10.44	10.44	11.50	12.75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007
— Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Production occupations	\$10.36	\$12.76	\$15.00	\$20.57	\$25.40
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	13.46	20.19	21.64	24.72	28.50
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	12.47	12.92	25.40	25.40	25.40
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	14.04	16.50	25.40	25.40	26.39
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	15.20	17.00	25.40	25.40	26.39
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	12.88	14.20	15.18	19.32	19.66
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.10	11.07	12.93	13.43	15.00
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	10.82	11.07	13.17	14.01	15.00
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	9.79	10.82	12.30	13.43	13.96
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	11.82	14.43	14.43	22.71	22.71
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders	14.00	15.02	21.19	22.71	22.71
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	10.36	11.83	14.12	16.06	23.70
Miscellaneous production workers	8.39	9.08	12.30	15.16	20.87
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.67	10.00	13.39	15.85	20.31
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	10.00	13.07	15.43	20.03	20.54
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	10.00	12.21	15.50	20.54	20.54
Industrial truck and tractor operators	7.50	8.75	12.93	13.94	20.64
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.00	9.19	10.83	14.60	15.85
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.83	10.58	14.60	15.85	15.85
Machine feeders and offbearers	8.67	8.67	9.62	11.56	14.50
Packers and packagers, hand	7.00	7.00	9.19	10.34	14.00

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

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

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

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

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

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$6.58	\$7.50	\$8.20	\$10.12	\$12.67
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	17.05	20.23	24.58	27.80	30.97
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.00	7.55	8.00	8.00	10.00
Personal care and service occupations	6.00	7.66	11.55	16.00	18.24
Sales and related occupations	6.25	6.58	7.41	8.62	9.89
Retail sales workers	6.25	6.58	7.30	8.62	9.89
Office and administrative support occupations	8.00	8.13	10.35	12.00	13.23
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.50	7.90	8.75	10.12	12.64

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

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

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

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

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

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$16.57	\$13.94	\$656	\$540	39.6	\$33,658	\$28,080	2,031
Management occupations	44.54	39.24	1,869	1,602	42.0	97,130	83,325	2,181
Financial managers	38.98	39.24	1,638	1,743	42.0	85,198	90,636	2,186
Medical and health services managers	40.25	36.36	1,619	1,528	40.2	84,170	79,456	2,091
Business and financial operations occupations	26.79	21.50	1,068	906	39.9	55,561	47,100	2,074
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.23	25.11	1,068	1,004	40.7	55,525	52,229	2,117
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.56	26.56	1,182	1,038	41.4	61,441	53,957	2,151
Engineers	32.89	34.62	1,393	1,406	42.4	72,446	73,125	2,203
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.53	22.71	901	908	40.0	46,858	47,226	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	32.07	31.27	1,186	1,154	37.0	45,973	46,581	1,433
Postsecondary teachers	36.58	32.12	1,467	1,385	40.1	58,858	57,200	1,609
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	32.42	31.97	1,157	1,144	35.7	43,925	43,471	1,355
Elementary and middle school teachers	31.53	31.27	1,124	1,119	35.7	42,681	42,521	1,354
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.66	21.70	910	828	38.5	45,959	37,960	1,942
Registered nurses	31.73	26.66	1,211	1,041	38.2	58,926	52,582	1,857
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.66	17.91	623	627	37.4	32,199	32,587	1,933
Healthcare support occupations	11.03	10.25	427	410	38.7	22,207	21,320	2,013
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.22	9.78	394	379	38.5	20,476	19,723	2,004
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.52	10.20	403	408	38.3	20,966	21,216	1,993
Protective service occupations	10.90	9.00	411	360	37.8	21,395	18,720	1,963
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.68	8.25	323	320	37.2	16,623	16,640	1,915
Cooks	11.01	9.45	389	378	35.4	19,502	19,402	1,771
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	11.01	9.45	389	378	35.4	19,502	19,402	1,771
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.10	8.65	363	340	39.9	18,753	17,680	2,061
Building cleaning workers	8.59	8.00	342	315	39.8	17,670	16,380	2,058
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.54	7.71	340	308	39.8	17,559	16,037	2,056
Sales and related occupations	11.40	10.37	454	422	39.9	23,634	21,965	2,073
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	13.91	13.25	565	568	40.6	29,389	29,540	2,112
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	13.91	13.25	565	568	40.6	29,389	29,540	2,112
Retail sales workers	9.73	9.00	386	360	39.7	20,068	18,720	2,063
Cashiers, all workers	8.50	9.00	334	352	39.3	17,392	18,304	2,046
Cashiers	8.50	9.00	334	352	39.3	17,392	18,304	2,046
Retail salespersons	10.89	10.80	436	432	40.0	22,651	22,464	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	13.84	13.25	540	520	39.0	28,030	27,086	2,025
Financial clerks	14.11	13.48	561	539	39.7	29,149	28,038	2,066

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Office and administrative support occupations –Continued								
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	\$14.22	\$13.05	\$562	\$522	39.6	\$29,239	\$27,144	2,057
Customer service representatives	14.72	14.00	576	524	39.1	29,953	27,269	2,034
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.05	14.36	572	560	38.0	29,751	29,141	1,977
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	16.93	16.77	661	649	39.0	34,360	33,727	2,030
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.72	15.45	581	603	39.4	30,188	31,333	2,050
Office clerks, general	13.84	13.78	551	551	39.8	28,645	28,662	2,070
Construction and extraction occupations								
Helpers, construction trades	9.10	5.82	364	233	40.0	18,926	12,106	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations								
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.29	19.06	725	762	39.7	37,724	39,639	2,063
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.97	19.95	744	786	39.2	38,672	40,866	2,038
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.56	17.50	703	700	40.0	36,535	36,400	2,080
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.36	10.44	455	418	40.0	23,637	21,721	2,080
Helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.02	10.44	441	418	40.0	22,923	21,721	2,080
Production occupations								
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	21.79	21.64	902	865	41.4	46,926	45,001	2,153
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	19.19	25.40	768	1,016	40.0	39,916	52,832	2,080
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	20.87	25.40	835	1,016	40.0	43,408	52,832	2,080
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	21.55	25.40	862	1,016	40.0	44,817	52,832	2,080
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	16.35	15.18	654	607	40.0	34,016	31,574	2,080
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.52	12.93	501	517	40.0	26,046	26,894	2,080
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.95	13.17	518	527	40.0	26,932	27,398	2,080
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.23	12.30	489	492	40.0	25,436	25,584	2,080
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	17.11	14.43	685	577	40.0	35,595	30,019	2,080
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders	19.40	21.19	776	848	40.0	40,343	44,075	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	15.25	14.12	610	565	40.0	31,720	29,361	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	13.15	12.30	526	492	40.0	27,346	25,584	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations								
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.69	15.43	670	630	42.7	34,854	32,760	2,222
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	15.54	15.50	683	620	43.9	35,493	32,240	2,284
Industrial truck and tractor operators	12.16	12.93	487	517	40.0	25,300	26,894	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.76	10.83	470	433	40.0	24,456	22,531	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Transportation and material moving occupations —Continued								
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	\$13.45	\$14.60	\$538	\$584	40.0	\$27,969	\$30,362	2,080
Machine feeders and offbearers	10.31	9.62	412	385	40.0	21,444	20,010	2,080
Packers and packagers, hand	9.64	9.19	386	368	40.0	20,056	19,115	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$15.85	\$13.46	\$630	\$527	39.8	\$32,606	\$27,310	2,057
Management occupations	45.44	39.24	1,954	1,570	43.0	101,624	81,623	2,237
Financial managers	38.98	39.24	1,638	1,743	42.0	85,198	90,636	2,186
Business and financial operations occupations	26.79	21.50	1,068	906	39.9	55,561	47,100	2,074
Computer and mathematical science occupations	26.23	25.11	1,068	1,004	40.7	55,525	52,229	2,117
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.86	26.98	1,213	1,062	42.0	63,070	55,236	2,186
Engineers	32.86	34.62	1,436	1,500	43.7	74,675	78,000	2,272
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.53	22.71	901	908	40.0	46,858	47,226	2,080
Education, training, and library occupations	31.49	31.25	1,294	1,321	41.1	53,941	57,001	1,713
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.85	19.85	956	756	38.5	49,691	39,291	2,000
Registered nurses	35.17	30.83	1,381	1,166	39.3	71,792	60,611	2,041
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.35	15.29	609	627	37.2	31,645	32,587	1,935
Healthcare support occupations	11.07	10.25	426	410	38.4	22,135	21,320	1,999
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.66	8.25	324	320	37.4	16,830	16,640	1,944
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.86	8.00	353	315	39.9	18,362	16,380	2,073
Building cleaning workers	8.44	7.71	336	308	39.8	17,479	16,037	2,072
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.37	7.71	333	308	39.8	17,327	16,037	2,071
Sales and related occupations	11.40	10.37	454	422	39.9	23,634	21,965	2,073
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	13.91	13.25	565	568	40.6	29,389	29,540	2,112
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	13.91	13.25	565	568	40.6	29,389	29,540	2,112
Retail sales workers	9.73	9.00	386	360	39.7	20,068	18,720	2,063
Cashiers, all workers	8.50	9.00	334	352	39.3	17,392	18,304	2,046
Cashiers	8.50	9.00	334	352	39.3	17,392	18,304	2,046
Retail salespersons	10.89	10.80	436	432	40.0	22,651	22,464	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	13.68	13.22	534	509	39.0	27,771	26,445	2,030
Financial clerks	13.98	13.33	556	534	39.8	28,913	27,747	2,069
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.14	12.50	561	520	39.7	29,167	27,040	2,062
Customer service representatives	14.72	14.00	576	524	39.1	29,953	27,269	2,034
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.00	14.01	568	558	37.9	29,560	28,995	1,971
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	17.19	17.15	687	686	40.0	35,746	35,672	2,080
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.72	15.45	581	603	39.4	30,188	31,333	2,050
Office clerks, general	13.86	13.78	554	551	40.0	28,797	28,662	2,078
Construction and extraction occupations	12.23	12.50	489	500	40.0	24,477	22,360	2,001
Helpers, construction trades	9.10	5.82	364	233	40.0	18,926	12,106	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	\$16.09	\$14.72	\$638	\$589	39.7	\$33,199	\$30,618	2,063
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.39	19.06	729	762	39.7	37,918	39,639	2,062
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.97	19.95	744	786	39.2	38,672	40,866	2,038
Maintenance and repair workers, general	17.71	18.23	709	729	40.0	36,843	37,918	2,080
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.36	10.44	455	418	40.0	23,637	21,721	2,080
Helpers--installation, maintenance, and repair workers	11.02	10.44	441	418	40.0	22,923	21,721	2,080
Production occupations	16.55	15.00	662	590	40.0	34,418	30,680	2,080
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	21.79	21.64	902	865	41.4	46,926	45,001	2,153
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	19.19	25.40	768	1,016	40.0	39,916	52,832	2,080
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	20.87	25.40	835	1,016	40.0	43,408	52,832	2,080
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	21.55	25.40	862	1,016	40.0	44,817	52,832	2,080
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	16.35	15.18	654	607	40.0	34,016	31,574	2,080
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.52	12.93	501	517	40.0	26,046	26,894	2,080
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.95	13.17	518	527	40.0	26,932	27,398	2,080
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.23	12.30	489	492	40.0	25,436	25,584	2,080
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	17.11	14.43	685	577	40.0	35,595	30,019	2,080
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders	19.40	21.19	776	848	40.0	40,343	44,075	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	15.25	14.12	610	565	40.0	31,720	29,361	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	13.15	12.30	526	492	40.0	27,346	25,584	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.58	13.39	557	536	41.0	28,942	27,849	2,132
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.69	15.43	670	630	42.7	34,854	32,760	2,222
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	15.54	15.50	683	620	43.9	35,493	32,240	2,284
Industrial truck and tractor operators ..	12.16	12.93	487	517	40.0	25,300	26,894	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	11.75	10.58	470	423	40.0	24,440	22,015	2,080
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	13.48	14.60	539	584	40.0	28,048	30,362	2,080
Machine feeders and offbearers	10.31	9.62	412	385	40.0	21,444	20,010	2,080
Packers and packagers, hand	9.64	9.19	386	368	40.0	20,056	19,115	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Table 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$23.89	\$20.02	\$912	\$744	38.1	\$43,082	\$35,917	1,803
Management occupations	41.95	42.82	1,645	1,602	39.2	85,333	83,325	2,034
Education, training, and library occupations	32.24	31.27	1,160	1,119	36.0	44,185	43,664	1,371
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	32.74	32.21	1,171	1,149	35.8	44,508	43,664	1,359
Elementary and middle school teachers	31.78	31.27	1,133	1,119	35.7	43,067	42,521	1,355
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	21.76	24.24	837	890	38.5	40,409	36,618	1,857
Protective service occupations	15.98	15.57	640	603	40.0	33,261	31,366	2,081
Office and administrative support occupations	15.53	15.67	597	613	38.4	30,707	32,019	1,977

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$15.33	\$13.31	\$16.05	\$19.34
Management, professional, and related	31.23	32.63	29.79	31.10
Management, business, and financial	39.91	42.39	36.43	39.55
Professional and related	24.59	20.76	25.40	26.77
Service	8.85	8.71	9.21	—
Sales and office	12.45	11.95	13.45	13.65
Sales and related	10.56	10.12	11.35	—
Office and administrative support	13.44	12.92	15.43	13.55
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	13.74	12.16	16.11	18.72
Construction and extraction	12.23	11.21	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	15.97	14.25	16.55	18.72
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.90	13.32	13.20	18.32
Production	16.40	13.54	14.36	19.30
Transportation and material moving	13.08	13.25	11.60	15.76
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	5.3	11.3	6.8	4.7
Management, professional, and related	11.1	23.4	6.0	3.9
Management, business, and financial	14.8	27.8	8.6	5.6
Professional and related	4.5	15.3	7.1	3.5
Service	3.7	3.7	9.8	—
Sales and office	5.0	6.8	10.1	3.6
Sales and related	4.3	5.3	2.8	—
Office and administrative support	5.2	7.8	8.6	3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	11.8	15.1	3.7	3.2
Construction and extraction	19.9	21.0	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7.7	13.9	9.6	3.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	3.6	7.8	5.8	1.4
Production	3.6	5.6	4.9	1.9
Transportation and material moving	4.5	9.8	6.2	1.2

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

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

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$13.82	\$11.85	\$541	\$450	39.1	\$27,915	\$22,015	2,020
Management occupations	50.72	35.17	2,178	1,058	42.9	113,272	54,995	2,233
Architecture and engineering occupations	34.01	34.62	1,558	1,731	45.8	80,999	89,999	2,382
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.68	8.25	324	320	37.3	16,864	16,640	1,942
Sales and related occupations	11.15	9.76	439	390	39.4	22,813	20,299	2,047
Retail sales workers	9.42	9.00	372	360	39.5	19,353	18,720	2,054
Office and administrative support occupations	13.08	12.68	505	480	38.6	26,257	24,960	2,007
Financial clerks	14.51	13.46	575	538	39.7	29,909	28,001	2,062
Customer service representatives	14.81	14.30	574	572	38.8	29,869	29,744	2,017
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.59	13.25	540	464	37.0	28,091	24,117	1,926
Construction and extraction occupations	11.21	12.00	448	480	40.0	22,186	20,800	1,980
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	14.25	13.00	562	510	39.4	29,202	26,520	2,049
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.65	16.25	654	650	39.3	34,009	33,800	2,042
Maintenance and repair workers, general	15.56	15.00	622	600	40.0	32,362	31,200	2,080
Production occupations	13.54	13.50	540	508	39.8	28,060	26,414	2,072
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.62	13.23	553	529	40.6	28,746	27,518	2,111
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.25	15.43	627	620	41.1	32,581	32,240	2,137
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.98	10.25	399	410	40.0	20,762	21,320	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$17.98	\$15.16	\$727	\$601	40.4	\$37,707	\$31,262	2,097
Management occupations	41.34	39.24	1,780	1,657	43.1	92,568	86,152	2,239
Business and financial operations occupations ...	28.61	25.81	1,158	1,032	40.5	60,203	53,685	2,105
Computer and mathematical science occupations	27.17	26.00	1,111	1,126	40.9	57,765	58,542	2,126
Architecture and engineering occupations	27.01	25.84	1,103	1,034	40.8	57,333	53,749	2,123
Engineers	31.71	31.87	1,321	1,275	41.7	68,689	66,298	2,166
Engineering technicians, except drafters	22.14	22.71	886	908	40.0	46,050	47,226	2,080
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	26.11	22.83	1,023	910	39.2	53,177	47,299	2,036
Registered nurses	35.17	30.83	1,381	1,166	39.3	71,792	60,611	2,041
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.07	9.49	363	380	40.0	18,872	19,739	2,080
Building cleaning workers	8.90	9.00	356	360	40.0	18,515	18,720	2,080
Sales and related occupations	11.91	11.45	488	455	41.0	25,366	23,650	2,130
Retail sales workers	10.28	10.18	411	407	40.0	21,390	21,174	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	14.96	14.00	598	560	40.0	31,098	29,120	2,079
Financial clerks	13.08	13.00	523	520	40.0	27,205	27,040	2,080
Customer service representatives	14.51	12.75	580	510	40.0	30,176	26,522	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.87	15.45	633	618	39.9	32,938	32,138	2,076
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.33	19.95	733	798	40.0	38,124	41,496	2,080
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	19.94	20.00	798	800	40.0	41,473	41,600	2,080
Industrial machinery mechanics	18.25	19.19	730	768	40.0	37,966	39,915	2,080
Production occupations	16.93	15.03	678	601	40.0	35,235	31,262	2,081
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	22.94	21.71	927	868	40.4	48,222	45,157	2,102
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	19.19	25.40	768	1,016	40.0	39,916	52,832	2,080
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	20.87	25.40	835	1,016	40.0	43,408	52,832	2,080
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	21.55	25.40	862	1,016	40.0	44,817	52,832	2,080
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers ...	16.35	15.18	654	607	40.0	34,016	31,574	2,080
Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders ...	12.52	12.93	501	517	40.0	26,046	26,894	2,080
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.95	13.17	518	527	40.0	26,932	27,398	2,080
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	12.23	12.30	489	492	40.0	25,436	25,584	2,080
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders	19.40	21.19	776	848	40.0	40,343	44,075	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	16.62	15.03	665	601	40.0	34,571	31,262	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	13.00	11.50	520	460	40.0	27,045	23,920	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$13.55	\$13.85	\$559	\$558	41.3	\$29,078	\$29,001	2,146
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	16.61	18.14	774	821	46.6	40,262	42,715	2,424
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	17.82	20.54	858	821	48.2	44,618	42,715	2,504
Industrial truck and tractor operators	12.57	12.93	503	517	40.0	26,156	26,894	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand	12.36	13.98	495	559	40.0	25,717	29,080	2,080
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	14.88	14.60	595	584	40.0	30,948	30,362	2,080
Machine feeders and offbearers	10.31	9.62	412	385	40.0	21,444	20,010	2,080

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	\$17.51	\$17.22	–	\$16.01	\$15.30	\$23.45
Management, professional, and related	–	–	–	30.91	31.23	30.16
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	40.31	39.91	41.95
Professional and related	–	–	–	25.12	24.59	26.10
Service	–	–	–	9.22	8.85	12.41
Sales and office	–	–	–	12.58	12.40	15.46
Sales and related	–	–	–	10.56	10.56	–
Office and administrative support	–	–	–	13.55	13.38	15.46
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	–	–	13.76	13.66	–
Construction and extraction	–	–	–	12.32	12.23	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	–	–	–	15.95	15.83	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	–	–	14.84	14.86	–
Production	–	–	–	16.40	16.40	–
Transportation and material moving	–	–	–	13.04	13.06	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	9.4	10.0	–	5.0	5.4	3.8
Management, professional, and related	–	–	–	8.2	11.1	6.7
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	11.7	14.8	8.0
Professional and related	–	–	–	3.7	4.5	6.6
Service	–	–	–	4.9	3.7	11.0
Sales and office	–	–	–	4.8	5.1	6.5
Sales and related	–	–	–	4.3	4.3	–
Office and administrative support	–	–	–	4.9	5.3	6.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	–	–	11.4	11.8	–
Construction and extraction	–	–	–	19.0	19.9	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	–	–	–	7.5	7.7	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	–	–	3.5	3.5	–
Production	–	–	–	3.4	3.4	–
Transportation and material moving	–	–	–	4.6	4.6	–

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

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

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

information.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$15.54	\$14.73	\$22.20	\$22.20
Management, professional, and related	28.62	27.92	60.30	60.30
Management, business, and financial	35.48	33.46	—	—
Professional and related	25.10	24.55	—	—
Service	9.28	8.85	—	—
Sales and office	12.64	12.45	12.45	12.45
Sales and related	10.24	10.24	11.50	11.50
Office and administrative support	13.55	13.37	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	13.80	13.70	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	12.23	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.05	15.94	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.72	14.74	16.19	16.19
Production	16.52	16.52	—	—
Transportation and material moving	12.32	12.34	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	4.5	4.8	28.1	28.1
Management, professional, and related	3.6	4.3	29.4	29.4
Management, business, and financial	5.9	7.2	—	—
Professional and related	3.8	4.6	—	—
Service	5.4	3.7	—	—
Sales and office	5.1	5.4	7.0	7.0
Sales and related	5.0	5.0	7.2	7.2
Office and administrative support	4.8	5.3	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	11.6	12.0	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	19.9	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7.8	8.0	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6
Production	4.0	4.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving	4.1	4.2	—	—

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

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

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Table 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007

Occupational group ³	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	\$15.30	\$20.65	–	\$22.11	\$21.12	–	–	–	\$11.86
Management, professional, and related	–	39.31	–	33.12	36.31	–	–	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	53.94	–	–	36.31	–	–	–	–
Professional and related	–	27.65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sales and office	–	17.85	–	12.70	15.03	–	–	–	–
Sales and related	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	17.85	–	13.62	16.15	–	–	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	14.81	20.92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	20.97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	16.18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production	–	16.87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	12.99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	7.1	6.9	–	19.8	25.8	–	–	–	0.0
Management, professional, and related	–	20.7	–	12.4	11.0	–	–	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	17.8	–	–	11.0	–	–	–	–
Professional and related	–	5.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sales and office	–	4.2	–	7.1	12.6	–	–	–	–
Sales and related	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	4.2	–	.2	11.5	–	–	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	6.2	4.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	5.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	5.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production	–	3.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	6.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

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

The statistical area covered by this survey is defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of December 2003. The area title was updated in December 2006. The Greenville–Mauldin–Easley, SC, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Greenville, Laurens, and Pickens Counties, SC.

Sampling frame

The list of establishments from which the survey sample was selected (sampling frame) was developed from State unemployment insurance reports. Due to the volatility of industries within the private sector, sampling frames were developed using the most recent month of reference available at the time the sample was selected. Approximately one-fifth of the sample is reselected each year.

Sample design

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

Data collection

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

Occupational selection and classification

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

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

For each occupation, wage data were collected for those workers whose jobs could be characterized by the criteria identified in the last three steps. If a specific work level could not be determined, wages were still collected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupational leveling

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

The NCS program is in the process of converting from a nine-factor to a four-factor occupational leveling system. The conversion is being phased in via annual NCS sample

replenishment groups and will require several years for full implementation. The four occupational leveling factors are:

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

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

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

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

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

Combined work levels

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

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

Collection period

Survey data were collected over a 13-month period for 60 metropolitan areas in the NCS program. For 20 small met-

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

Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing and analyzing the data

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

Weighting and nonresponse

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

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

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

Estimation

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

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

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

Percentiles

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

The published 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles designate position in the earnings distribution within each published occupation. At the 50th percentile, the me-

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	436,600	396,100	40,500
Management, professional, and related	74,900	50,100	24,800
Management, business, and financial	24,900	19,700	5,200
Professional and related	50,000	30,400	19,600
Service	76,200	68,600	7,500
Sales and office	106,800	101,200	5,700
Sales and related	36,900	36,900	–
Office and administrative support	69,900	64,200	5,700
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	60,500	58,500	–
Construction and extraction	36,000	34,800	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	24,500	23,700	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	118,200	117,700	–
Production	62,800	62,800	–
Transportation and material moving	55,400	54,900	–

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC, October 2007**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	17,127	16,783	344
Total in sample	237	221	16
Responding	145	132	13
Refused or unable to provide data	56	54	2
Out of business or not in survey scope	36	35	1

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

government entity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

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