

Charleston–North Charleston, SC National Compensation Survey May 2006



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Philip L. Rones, Acting 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 firms and government jurisdictions that provided pay data included in this bulletin. The Bureau thanks these respondents for their cooperation.

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

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Charleston–North Charleston, SC, metropolitan area. Data were collected between March 2006 and July 2006; the average reference month is May 2006. 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 have undergone a number of significant changes. Beginning with the 3135 bulletin series, the releases employ:

1. The 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)
2. An expanded scope of establishments, lowering the minimum establishment size for private industry from 50 workers to 1 worker
3. Imputation for temporary non-response situations
4. Benchmarking of estimated employment
5. Redesigned tables, to reflect the new classification system and to emphasize work levels

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 occupational aggregation, full-time or part-time status, union or nonunion status, and time or incentive pay. Establishment characteristics include goods and service producing and size of establishment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

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	\$16.46	4.8	36.4	\$15.55	5.7	35.9	\$20.47	6.4	38.8
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	26.56	5.9	38.4	25.67	7.8	38.0	28.42	9.0	39.1
Management, business, and financial	29.83	9.0	41.5	26.67	5.8	41.8	43.45	25.9	40.2
Professional and related	24.83	7.3	36.9	24.94	11.6	35.7	24.67	6.0	38.9
Service	8.97	1.8	32.6	7.77	3.1	31.1	12.77	4.8	38.4
Sales and office	13.88	4.2	35.5	13.98	4.7	35.0	13.11	6.9	39.2
Sales and related	15.38	9.2	33.6	15.38	9.2	33.6	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	13.00	2.7	36.7	12.97	2.9	36.1	13.11	6.9	39.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	14.82	2.9	40.6	14.78	3.3	40.7	15.19	3.7	39.6
Construction and extraction	13.68	4.2	40.2	13.54	4.1	40.2	15.45	12.9	39.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.40	5.1	41.2	16.65	6.1	41.6	15.13	3.7	39.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.78	8.6	36.8	13.84	8.7	36.9	—	—	—
Production	16.27	12.4	38.0	16.27	12.4	38.0	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	11.52	6.2	35.8	11.56	6.4	36.0	—	—	—
Full time	17.41	5.1	40.0	16.55	6.2	40.0	20.81	7.1	40.0
Part time	8.81	8.4	21.2	8.83	8.8	21.3	8.45	5.4	19.1
Union	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonunion	16.43	4.9	36.4	15.50	5.8	35.9	20.47	6.4	38.8
Time	16.13	4.8	36.1	15.07	5.8	35.5	20.47	6.4	38.8
Incentive	21.87	13.3	42.7	21.87	13.3	42.7	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	17.98	5.8	40.5	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	14.22	5.5	34.3	14.23	5.5	34.3	—	—	—
100-499 workers	17.24	12.3	38.3	17.36	13.1	38.1	15.83	5.6	39.6
500 workers or more	19.10	7.2	38.2	16.59	12.3	37.7	21.19	6.7	38.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006**

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	\$16.46	4.8	\$17.41	5.1	\$8.81	8.4
Management occupations	33.64	11.4	33.82	11.4	—	—
Level 9	26.09	5.9	26.09	5.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	45.01	24.5	46.02	24.6	—	—
General and operations managers	37.08	8.6	37.08	8.6	—	—
Financial managers	37.27	8.5	37.27	8.5	—	—
Education administrators	56.95	20.7	56.95	20.7	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	22.05	14.7	22.05	14.7	—	—
Level 7	19.06	9.1	19.06	9.1	—	—
Accountants and auditors	16.64	10.3	16.64	10.3	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	29.62	4.1	29.62	4.1	—	—
Engineers	35.36	4.9	35.36	4.9	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	28.30	10.2	28.30	10.2	—	—
Community and social services occupations	12.77	10.4	12.81	10.6	—	—
Social workers	15.63	4.3	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	27.87	10.2	27.86	10.2	—	—
Level 7	26.07	8.7	26.07	8.7	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	38.21	6.8	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	25.07	11.0	25.07	11.0	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	15.87	9.9	17.14	9.6	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.70	6.5	24.75	7.1	24.38	14.5
Level 4	11.75	7.7	—	—	—	—
Level 5	14.76	4.2	15.00	3.7	—	—
Level 6	16.00	5.5	—	—	—	—
Level 7	23.83	8.5	23.78	8.7	—	—
Level 8	26.87	6.3	25.34	6.8	—	—
Level 9	29.75	5.7	30.29	6.5	—	—
Registered nurses	27.51	3.4	27.35	4.0	28.29	5.3
Level 7	26.75	4.0	—	—	—	—
Level 9	28.19	5.3	28.61	5.9	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.70	6.3	16.53	6.7	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	9.94	4.4	10.21	4.4	—	—
Level 3	9.00	3.8	9.36	.0	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.62	6.8	10.05	6.5	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.62	6.8	10.05	6.5	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.39	3.3	10.39	3.3	—	—
Protective service occupations	14.25	3.9	14.26	3.8	—	—
Level 5	10.96	6.5	10.96	6.5	—	—
Level 6	14.86	1.1	14.86	1.1	—	—
Fire fighters	10.83	.3	10.83	.3	—	—
Level 5	10.25	1.1	10.25	1.1	—	—
Police officers	16.33	3.3	16.33	3.3	—	—
Level 6	15.96	5.8	15.96	5.8	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.33	3.3	16.33	3.3	—	—
Level 6	15.96	5.8	15.96	5.8	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	12.22	5.6	—	—	—	—
Security guards	12.22	5.6	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.58	4.3	7.06	6.0	5.95	3.0
Level 1	6.03	1.6	5.88	6.0	6.16	1.9
Level 2	5.77	10.1	6.58	16.7	4.94	13.4
Level 3	7.71	15.3	7.38	15.1	—	—
Cooks	9.32	3.4	9.33	2.4	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.10	1.4	4.25	7.1	3.68	18.9
Level 1	4.43	23.9	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006** — 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)
Waiters and waitresses	\$2.58	7.4	\$2.34	10.6	—	—
Level 1	2.61	5.8	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	6.51	.8	7.28	2.5	\$6.06	5.2
Level 1	6.40	.8	—	—	6.24	2.0
Level 2	6.48	1.6	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.45	1.1	7.17	2.9	6.06	5.3
Level 1	6.41	.5	—	—	6.25	1.8
Level 2	6.27	1.6	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.09	4.2	9.56	5.3	—	—
Level 1	7.83	2.6	8.01	2.0	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.06	4.3	8.39	5.3	—	—
Level 1	7.68	3.2	7.90	2.5	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.42	6.0	8.95	7.4	—	—
Level 1	7.91	4.3	8.24	3.7	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.24	4.3	—	—	—	—
Level 1	7.24	4.3	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	8.85	13.1	—	—	8.30	4.5
Miscellaneous entertainment attendants and related workers	6.77	5.7	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	15.38	9.2	17.22	9.4	8.16	6.1
Level 1	7.88	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 2	9.24	9.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	8.23	6.4	—	—	—	—
Level 4	18.94	9.3	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	18.73	18.0	18.73	18.0	—	—
Retail sales workers	11.29	5.4	12.78	10.1	7.67	1.9
Level 1	7.88	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 2	9.24	9.3	—	—	—	—
Level 3	8.27	8.2	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.23	5.2	8.84	6.9	7.52	.9
Level 1	7.88	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.17	1.8	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.23	5.2	8.84	6.9	7.52	.9
Level 1	7.88	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.17	1.8	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	14.61	12.6	15.22	15.2	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.00	2.7	13.22	2.8	10.74	14.0
Level 1	7.89	10.9	—	—	—	—
Level 2	9.78	3.2	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.12	3.3	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.50	2.8	—	—	—	—
Level 5	13.27	5.7	—	—	—	—
Level 6	18.10	8.0	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	20.75	8.2	20.75	8.2	—	—
Financial clerks	11.85	4.9	12.24	4.5	—	—
Level 4	11.20	8.3	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	11.84	7.1	12.40	6.4	—	—
Level 4	10.92	10.7	11.63	6.5	—	—
Customer service representatives	11.79	9.2	12.89	7.1	—	—
File clerks	12.72	5.0	12.88	4.6	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	10.58	9.7	11.34	9.6	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	8.85	3.9	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.71	7.1	14.62	7.5	—	—
Level 4	15.65	3.5	15.61	4.0	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.42	7.6	12.42	7.6	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.20	4.1	11.90	3.3	—	—
Level 4	12.65	4.6	12.17	2.4	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	13.68	4.2	13.82	4.5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006** — 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)
Construction and extraction occupations —Continued						
Level 2	\$9.26	6.2	—	—	—	—
Level 7	18.40	2.9	\$18.40	2.9	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.40	5.1	16.40	5.1	—	—
Level 5	13.87	4.5	—	—	—	—
Level 6	18.59	6.4	—	—	—	—
Level 7	18.33	3.1	—	—	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	14.63	14.7	14.63	14.7	—	—
Level 7	16.29	1.3	16.29	1.3	—	—
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	14.53	16.2	14.53	16.2	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.76	6.8	16.76	6.8	—	—
Level 6	17.04	6.3	17.04	6.3	—	—
Level 7	19.96	3.5	19.96	3.5	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	21.13	3.5	21.13	3.5	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.77	7.9	14.77	7.9	—	—
Production occupations	16.27	12.4	16.69	12.0	—	—
Level 2	12.79	4.5	—	—	—	—
Level 3	11.55	7.5	—	—	—	—
Level 4	16.71	4.7	—	—	—	—
Level 5	16.95	19.1	—	—	—	—
Level 6	21.89	1.9	—	—	—	—
Level 7	18.31	12.1	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	14.25	13.0	14.29	13.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.52	6.2	12.02	6.4	\$8.10	5.6
Level 1	9.11	4.9	—	—	—	—
Level 2	10.68	4.5	—	—	—	—
Level 3	13.89	5.3	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.20	11.6	14.23	12.0	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.39	10.1	11.01	12.0	7.44	9.2
Level 1	8.62	5.4	9.00	5.6	7.44	9.2
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.40	10.4	10.51	11.0	—	—
Level 1	9.03	6.9	9.03	7.8	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

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	\$15.55	5.7	\$16.55	6.2	\$8.83	8.8
Management occupations	29.25	5.9	29.26	5.9	—	—
Level 9	25.99	6.1	25.99	6.1	—	—
Not able to be leveled	36.41	9.3	36.58	9.5	—	—
Financial managers	37.27	8.5	37.27	8.5	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	22.30	15.8	22.30	15.8	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.51	2.0	30.51	2.0	—	—
Engineers	35.36	4.9	35.36	4.9	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	17.79	22.2	17.75	22.2	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	15.60	9.5	16.87	9.4	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	27.19	9.4	27.96	10.8	24.38	14.5
Level 6	16.00	5.5	—	—	—	—
Level 7	25.89	6.2	25.90	6.3	—	—
Level 9	31.58	9.9	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	27.54	3.2	27.27	3.9	28.29	5.3
Level 7	26.75	4.0	—	—	—	—
Level 9	27.36	7.3	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.79	3.8	15.51	3.1	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	9.68	4.3	9.99	4.0	—	—
Level 3	8.91	5.0	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.88	4.5	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.88	4.5	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.39	3.3	10.39	3.3	—	—
Protective service occupations	12.70	5.5	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.56	4.5	7.06	6.0	5.87	3.1
Level 1	6.02	1.6	5.84	6.2	6.16	1.9
Level 2	5.77	10.1	6.58	16.7	4.94	13.4
Level 3	7.76	17.7	7.38	15.1	—	—
Cooks	9.32	3.4	9.33	2.4	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.10	1.4	4.25	7.1	3.68	18.9
Level 1	4.43	23.9	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.58	7.4	2.34	10.6	—	—
Level 1	2.61	5.8	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	6.51	.8	7.28	2.5	6.06	5.2
Level 1	6.40	.8	—	—	6.24	2.0
Level 2	6.48	1.6	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.45	1.1	7.17	2.9	6.06	5.3
Level 1	6.41	.5	—	—	6.25	1.8
Level 2	6.27	1.6	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	8.88	4.5	9.49	6.1	—	—
Level 1	7.59	3.5	7.74	3.0	—	—
Building cleaning workers	7.89	5.6	8.28	7.4	—	—
Level 1	7.36	4.0	7.51	3.1	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.33	8.7	9.32	13.0	—	—
Level 1	7.45	5.3	—	—	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.24	4.3	—	—	—	—
Level 1	7.24	4.3	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	8.33	13.0	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	15.38	9.2	17.22	9.4	8.16	6.1
Level 1	7.88	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 2	9.24	9.3	10.38	10.3	7.80	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Sales and related occupations —Continued						
Level 3	\$8.23	6.4	—	—	—	—
Level 4	18.94	9.3	\$19.52	9.0	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	18.73	18.0	18.73	18.0	—	—
Retail sales workers	11.29	5.4	12.78	10.1	\$7.67	1.9
Level 1	7.88	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 2	9.24	9.3	10.38	10.3	7.80	3.8
Level 3	8.27	8.2	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.23	5.2	8.84	6.9	7.52	.9
Level 1	7.88	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.17	1.8	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.23	5.2	8.84	6.9	7.52	.9
Level 1	7.88	6.1	—	—	—	—
Level 2	8.17	1.8	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	14.61	12.6	15.22	15.2	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations						
Level 1	7.89	10.9	—	—	7.09	8.6
Level 2	9.77	3.2	9.80	3.4	—	—
Level 3	12.27	3.5	12.31	3.5	—	—
Level 4	13.76	3.3	13.91	3.2	12.97	15.6
Level 5	13.02	6.6	13.02	6.6	—	—
Level 6	17.90	9.3	17.90	9.3	—	—
Financial clerks	11.85	5.0	12.24	4.6	—	—
Level 4	11.18	8.6	11.81	5.2	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	11.84	7.1	12.40	6.4	—	—
Level 4	10.92	10.7	11.63	6.5	—	—
Customer service representatives	11.79	9.2	12.89	7.1	—	—
File clerks	12.75	7.0	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	10.50	10.0	11.29	9.9	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	8.89	5.4	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.69	4.0	15.66	4.6	—	—
Level 4	16.03	2.9	—	—	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.08	7.5	11.39	6.0	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations						
Level 2	13.54	4.1	13.68	4.5	—	—
Level 7	9.16	6.8	—	—	—	—
Level 7	18.40	2.9	18.40	2.9	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations						
Level 6	16.65	6.1	16.65	6.1	—	—
Level 7	21.94	6.3	21.94	6.3	—	—
Level 7	18.45	3.4	18.45	3.4	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	14.17	18.1	14.17	18.1	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.63	8.7	17.63	8.7	—	—
Level 7	19.96	3.5	19.96	3.5	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	21.13	3.5	21.13	3.5	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.87	13.4	14.87	13.4	—	—
Production occupations						
Level 2	16.27	12.4	16.69	12.0	—	—
Level 3	12.79	4.5	13.17	3.4	—	—
Level 4	11.55	7.5	12.02	5.4	—	—
Level 5	16.71	4.7	16.71	4.7	—	—
Level 6	16.95	19.1	16.95	19.1	—	—
Level 7	21.89	1.9	21.89	1.9	—	—
Level 7	18.31	12.1	18.31	12.1	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	14.25	13.0	14.29	13.0	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations						
Level 1	11.56	6.4	12.05	6.6	7.98	5.8
Level 2	9.10	5.0	9.59	6.4	7.44	7.2
Level 3	10.74	4.9	10.97	5.3	—	—
Level 3	13.91	5.6	13.94	6.7	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.20	11.6	14.23	12.0	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.39	10.1	11.01	12.0	7.44	9.2
Level 1	8.62	5.4	9.00	5.6	7.44	9.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006 — Continued

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	\$10.40	10.4	\$10.51	11.0	—	—
Level 1	9.03	6.9	9.03	7.8	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 4. **State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006**

Occupation ⁴ and level	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁵ (percent)
All workers	\$20.47	6.4	\$20.81	7.1	\$8.45	5.4
Management occupations	47.63	27.8	48.76	27.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	50.88	36.7	52.66	36.9	—	—
Community and social services occupations	14.83	4.2	15.02	3.2	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	31.90	6.9	31.90	6.9	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	21.21	4.5	21.21	4.5	—	—
Protective service occupations	14.64	4.5	14.67	4.3	—	—
Level 5	10.96	6.5	10.96	6.5	—	—
Level 6	14.99	1.4	14.99	1.4	—	—
Fire fighters	10.83	.3	10.83	.3	—	—
Level 5	10.25	1.1	10.25	1.1	—	—
Police officers	16.33	3.3	16.33	3.3	—	—
Level 6	15.96	5.8	15.96	5.8	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.33	3.3	16.33	3.3	—	—
Level 6	15.96	5.8	15.96	5.8	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.74	10.7	9.74	10.7	—	—
Level 1	8.64	5.4	8.64	5.4	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.60	5.9	8.60	5.9	—	—
Level 1	8.60	5.9	8.60	5.9	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.60	5.9	8.60	5.9	—	—
Level 1	8.60	5.9	8.60	5.9	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	11.03	7.2	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.11	6.9	13.11	6.9	—	—
Level 4	12.67	1.8	12.67	1.8	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	15.45	12.9	15.45	12.9	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.13	3.7	15.13	3.7	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	14.63	5.2	14.63	5.2	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.63	5.2	14.63	5.2	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

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	\$16.46	4.8	\$17.41	5.1	\$8.81	8.4
Management occupations	33.64	11.4	33.82	11.4	—	—
Group III	29.85	7.0	—	—	—	—
General and operations managers	37.08	8.6	37.08	8.6	—	—
Financial managers	37.27	8.5	37.27	8.5	—	—
Education administrators	56.95	20.7	56.95	20.7	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	22.05	14.7	22.05	14.7	—	—
Group II	17.42	8.5	—	—	—	—
Accountants and auditors	16.64	10.3	16.64	10.3	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	29.62	4.1	29.62	4.1	—	—
Group II	20.38	10.4	—	—	—	—
Group III	33.69	1.5	—	—	—	—
Engineers	35.36	4.9	35.36	4.9	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	28.30	10.2	28.30	10.2	—	—
Community and social services occupations	12.77	10.4	12.81	10.6	—	—
Group II	12.65	11.8	—	—	—	—
Social workers	15.63	4.3	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	27.87	10.2	27.86	10.2	—	—
Group II	24.94	9.3	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	38.21	6.8	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	25.07	11.0	25.07	11.0	—	—
Group II	25.07	11.0	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	15.87	9.9	17.14	9.6	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.70	6.5	24.75	7.1	24.38	14.5
Group I	11.26	7.4	—	—	—	—
Group II	22.38	5.6	—	—	—	—
Group III	32.79	10.1	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	27.51	3.4	27.35	4.0	28.29	5.3
Group II	26.29	4.3	25.00	3.0	—	—
Group III	28.03	5.3	28.42	5.9	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.70	6.3	16.53	6.7	—	—
Group II	16.73	6.5	16.55	7.0	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	9.94	4.4	10.21	4.4	—	—
Group I	9.94	4.4	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.62	6.8	10.05	6.5	—	—
Group I	9.62	6.8	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.62	6.8	10.05	6.5	—	—
Group I	9.62	6.8	10.05	6.5	—	—
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.39	3.3	10.39	3.3	—	—
Group I	10.39	3.3	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	14.25	3.9	14.26	3.8	—	—
Group II	14.62	4.0	—	—	—	—
Fire fighters	10.83	.3	10.83	.3	—	—
Group II	10.83	.3	10.83	.3	—	—
Police officers	16.33	3.3	16.33	3.3	—	—
Group II	16.33	3.3	—	—	—	—
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.33	3.3	16.33	3.3	—	—
Group II	16.33	3.3	16.33	3.3	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	12.22	5.6	—	—	—	—
Security guards	12.22	5.6	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.58	4.3	7.06	6.0	5.95	3.0
Group I	6.27	2.7	—	—	—	—
Cooks	9.32	3.4	9.33	2.4	—	—
Group I	9.32	3.4	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006** — 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)
Food service, tipped	\$4.10	1.4	\$4.25	7.1	\$3.68	18.9
Group I	4.10	1.4	—	—	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.58	7.4	2.34	10.6	—	—
Group I	2.58	7.4	2.34	10.6	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	6.51	.8	7.28	2.5	6.06	5.2
Group I	6.51	.8	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.45	1.1	7.17	2.9	6.06	5.3
Group I	6.45	1.1	7.17	2.9	6.06	5.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.09	4.2	9.56	5.3	—	—
Group I	8.35	3.8	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	8.06	4.3	8.39	5.3	—	—
Group I	8.03	4.6	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.42	6.0	8.95	7.4	—	—
Group I	8.38	6.2	8.92	7.8	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.24	4.3	—	—	—	—
Group I	7.24	4.3	—	—	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	8.85	13.1	—	—	8.30	4.5
Group I	7.77	3.6	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous entertainment attendants and related workers	6.77	5.7	—	—	—	—
Group I	6.77	5.7	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	15.38	9.2	17.22	9.4	8.16	6.1
Group I	13.79	10.1	—	—	—	—
Group II	23.40	9.2	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	18.73	18.0	18.73	18.0	—	—
Retail sales workers	11.29	5.4	12.78	10.1	7.67	1.9
Group I	11.36	6.2	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.23	5.2	8.84	6.9	7.52	.9
Group I	8.01	2.0	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.23	5.2	8.84	6.9	7.52	.9
Group I	8.01	2.0	8.50	3.9	7.52	.9
Retail salespersons	14.61	12.6	15.22	15.2	—	—
Group I	15.62	13.9	16.58	17.2	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	13.00	2.7	13.22	2.8	10.74	14.0
Group I	12.38	2.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	16.96	7.5	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	20.75	8.2	20.75	8.2	—	—
Group II	20.75	8.2	20.75	8.2	—	—
Financial clerks	11.85	4.9	12.24	4.5	—	—
Group I	11.39	4.8	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	11.84	7.1	12.40	6.4	—	—
Group I	11.21	7.6	11.85	5.0	—	—
Customer service representatives	11.79	9.2	12.89	7.1	—	—
Group I	11.29	10.3	—	—	—	—
File clerks	12.72	5.0	12.88	4.6	—	—
Group I	12.78	5.3	—	—	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	10.58	9.7	11.34	9.6	—	—
Group I	10.60	9.7	11.38	9.5	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	8.85	3.9	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.85	3.9	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.71	7.1	14.62	7.5	—	—
Group I	14.39	7.8	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.42	7.6	12.42	7.6	—	—
Group I	12.24	7.5	12.24	7.5	—	—
Office clerks, general	12.20	4.1	11.90	3.3	—	—
Group I	12.15	4.2	11.82	3.2	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	13.68	4.2	13.82	4.5	—	—
Group I	12.09	13.4	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006 — 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)
Construction and extraction occupations —Continued						
Group II	\$15.11	4.9	—	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.40	5.1	\$16.40	5.1	—	—
Group I	10.51	8.5	—	—	—	—
Group II	17.25	4.4	—	—	—	—
Automotive technicians and repairers	14.63	14.7	14.63	14.7	—	—
Group II	16.87	.3	—	—	—	—
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	14.53	16.2	14.53	16.2	—	—
Group II	16.88	.2	16.88	.2	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.76	6.8	16.76	6.8	—	—
Group II	18.31	5.2	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery mechanics	21.13	3.5	21.13	3.5	—	—
Group II	21.13	3.5	21.13	3.5	—	—
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.77	7.9	14.77	7.9	—	—
Group II	16.55	5.0	16.55	5.0	—	—
Production occupations	16.27	12.4	16.69	12.0	—	—
Group I	12.50	5.9	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.23	3.2	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	14.25	13.0	14.29	13.0	—	—
Group I	12.51	10.0	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.52	6.2	12.02	6.4	\$8.10	5.6
Group I	10.38	4.5	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.20	11.6	14.23	12.0	—	—
Group I	12.48	7.0	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.39	10.1	11.01	12.0	7.44	9.2
Group I	9.76	7.5	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.40	10.4	10.51	11.0	—	—
Group I	10.40	10.4	10.51	11.0	—	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.35	\$9.50	\$13.41	\$19.81	\$29.47
Management occupations	20.67	24.25	27.89	36.77	53.63
General and operations managers	26.23	31.07	36.77	41.08	53.63
Financial managers	26.01	31.76	34.10	51.09	51.09
Education administrators	23.00	41.37	59.08	59.08	105.64
Business and financial operations occupations	13.25	16.83	19.95	26.45	34.14
Accountants and auditors	12.40	13.25	16.83	18.50	21.89
Architecture and engineering occupations	18.00	22.84	27.15	36.07	42.43
Engineers	25.31	32.05	35.10	39.43	46.57
Life, physical, and social science occupations	19.94	23.28	25.04	33.50	33.50
Community and social services occupations	8.69	8.86	13.46	14.84	16.97
Social workers	12.22	13.43	15.82	17.56	18.54
Education, training, and library occupations	10.18	20.70	27.55	30.80	42.90
Postsecondary teachers	21.59	27.86	34.67	46.80	57.69
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	10.18	21.26	27.55	29.47	29.47
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	10.32	11.39	15.64	17.77	22.56
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.95	15.85	23.85	30.00	34.36
Registered nurses	21.26	24.00	27.61	30.25	34.36
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.65	14.65	15.74	17.00	20.00
Healthcare support occupations	8.00	8.73	9.61	11.00	11.92
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.00	8.00	9.00	11.89	11.92
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.00	8.00	9.00	11.89	11.92
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.00	9.50	9.61	11.00	12.36
Protective service occupations	9.82	12.14	13.83	16.00	19.00
Fire fighters	9.15	9.53	10.62	11.98	12.63
Police officers	13.87	14.44	15.58	18.12	19.77
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	13.87	14.44	15.58	18.12	19.77
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	8.73	12.69	12.69	13.48	13.48
Security guards	8.73	12.69	12.69	13.48	13.48
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.75	5.11	6.30	8.00	9.35
Cooks	7.50	8.25	9.25	10.04	11.54
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	4.00	5.00	7.50
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.18	2.75	3.25
Fast food and counter workers	5.50	5.92	6.25	7.00	8.50
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.50	5.92	6.25	6.80	8.50
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.50	7.10	8.00	9.62	14.00
Building cleaning workers	6.50	7.00	7.72	8.02	9.85
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.50	7.10	8.00	9.00	10.39
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.50	6.50	7.21	7.72	7.96
Personal care and service occupations	6.50	6.87	7.10	9.55	11.28
Miscellaneous entertainment attendants and related workers	5.15	5.15	7.00	7.50	8.75
Sales and related occupations	7.25	8.50	12.00	18.88	26.18
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	9.03	16.11	17.00	23.00	23.00
Retail sales workers	6.83	7.73	9.50	12.00	21.58
Cashiers, all workers	6.50	7.25	8.00	8.90	10.00
Cashiers	6.50	7.25	8.00	8.90	10.00
Retail salespersons	8.75	10.24	12.00	21.58	21.58
Office and administrative support occupations	8.99	10.64	12.10	15.02	18.45

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006** —
Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	\$15.00	\$19.76	\$22.08	\$22.96	\$24.58
Financial clerks	8.00	11.00	11.90	13.40	15.39
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	8.00	11.00	11.90	13.46	15.48
Customer service representatives	8.50	8.50	11.58	11.58	17.65
File clerks	9.00	11.28	12.98	14.88	15.87
Receptionists and information clerks	5.50	9.50	10.58	12.36	13.02
Stock clerks and order fillers	7.00	7.50	8.97	9.73	10.47
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.07	11.28	14.82	17.33	19.42
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.07	11.07	12.02	12.69	15.96
Office clerks, general	9.18	10.71	11.56	13.44	15.85
Construction and extraction occupations	8.56	11.95	14.00	15.41	17.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10.00	12.50	16.51	19.82	22.68
Automotive technicians and repairers	10.00	10.00	15.00	19.00	22.00
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	10.00	10.00	14.00	19.00	22.00
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	10.88	13.94	16.51	20.06	21.23
Industrial machinery mechanics	19.82	20.06	20.61	21.23	25.10
Maintenance and repair workers, general	8.00	12.00	15.35	16.54	18.37
Production occupations	9.16	11.48	14.09	18.84	25.98
Miscellaneous production workers	9.10	10.53	13.09	18.86	19.81
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.50	9.00	10.92	13.00	16.99
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.00	11.00	12.30	16.99	19.28
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.50	8.00	9.63	12.47	13.46
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.50	8.25	10.00	13.00	13.50

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$7.00	\$9.06	\$13.00	\$18.96	\$27.18
Management occupations	21.24	24.25	27.18	31.76	39.30
Financial managers	26.01	31.76	34.10	51.09	51.09
Business and financial operations occupations	12.90	16.77	21.67	27.81	34.15
Architecture and engineering occupations	19.25	23.98	30.01	36.25	43.62
Engineers	25.31	32.05	35.10	39.43	46.57
Education, training, and library occupations	8.57	10.18	18.06	21.79	30.00
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	10.32	11.39	15.00	17.77	22.56
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	14.65	16.55	24.69	30.00	42.31
Registered nurses	21.40	24.00	28.19	30.00	33.25
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.65	14.65	15.74	16.24	18.50
Healthcare support occupations	8.00	8.73	9.50	11.00	12.18
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.00	8.00	8.73	9.00	10.67
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.00	8.00	8.73	9.00	10.67
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.00	9.50	9.61	11.00	12.36
Protective service occupations	8.87	12.69	12.69	13.48	14.38
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.75	5.11	6.25	8.00	9.48
Cooks	7.50	8.25	9.25	10.04	11.54
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	4.00	5.00	7.50
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.18	2.75	3.25
Fast food and counter workers	5.50	5.92	6.25	7.00	8.50
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.50	5.92	6.25	6.80	8.50
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.50	7.00	7.75	8.25	14.00
Building cleaning workers	6.50	7.00	7.72	8.02	9.08
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.50	7.10	8.00	8.02	9.62
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.50	6.50	7.21	7.72	7.96
Personal care and service occupations	6.50	6.87	7.00	9.41	11.00
Sales and related occupations	7.25	8.50	12.00	18.88	26.18
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	9.03	16.11	17.00	23.00	23.00
Retail sales workers	6.83	7.73	9.50	12.00	21.58
Cashiers, all workers	6.50	7.25	8.00	8.90	10.00
Cashiers	6.50	7.25	8.00	8.90	10.00
Retail salespersons	8.75	10.24	12.00	21.58	21.58
Office and administrative support occupations	8.91	10.58	12.10	15.32	18.27
Financial clerks	8.00	11.00	11.90	13.46	15.48
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	8.00	11.00	11.90	13.46	15.48
Customer service representatives	8.50	8.50	11.58	11.58	17.65
File clerks	9.00	9.23	12.98	15.87	17.05
Receptionists and information clerks	5.50	9.50	10.37	13.02	14.37
Stock clerks and order fillers	6.50	7.20	9.46	10.47	10.47
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.65	12.02	15.60	18.27	20.00
Office clerks, general	8.50	10.75	11.00	12.70	18.38
Construction and extraction occupations	8.56	12.00	14.00	15.09	17.00
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10.00	12.06	17.31	20.06	22.68
Automotive technicians and repairers	10.00	10.00	10.00	19.00	23.00
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	8.00	16.40	18.37	20.61	24.50
Industrial machinery mechanics	19.82	20.06	20.61	21.23	25.10
Maintenance and repair workers, general	8.00	11.12	16.50	16.54	19.32
Production occupations	9.16	11.48	14.09	18.84	25.98

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Miscellaneous production workers	\$9.10	\$10.53	\$13.09	\$18.86	\$19.81
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.50	9.00	11.00	13.00	17.65
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.00	11.00	12.30	16.99	19.28
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.50	8.00	9.63	12.47	13.46
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.50	8.25	10.00	13.00	13.50

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$9.34	\$11.58	\$15.51	\$26.52	\$35.26
Management occupations	18.53	28.18	44.13	59.08	85.19
Education, training, and library occupations	21.94	27.04	29.47	34.00	48.06
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	8.96	12.77	19.86	28.09	32.88
Protective service occupations	10.19	11.95	14.32	16.95	19.79
Fire fighters	9.15	9.53	10.62	11.98	12.63
Police officers	13.87	14.44	15.58	18.12	19.77
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	13.87	14.44	15.58	18.12	19.77
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.70	7.74	9.47	10.83	13.41
Building cleaning workers	6.45	7.50	8.23	9.84	10.85
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	6.45	7.50	8.23	9.84	10.85
Personal care and service occupations	6.50	8.89	9.25	10.15	21.49
Office and administrative support occupations	9.18	10.93	12.08	14.63	18.94
Construction and extraction occupations	9.86	10.96	13.99	16.81	18.47
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	12.28	12.88	15.43	16.70	18.48
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	11.55	12.84	14.52	16.52	17.81
Maintenance and repair workers, general	11.55	12.84	14.52	16.52	17.81

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

nonproduction bonuses; and tips.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.20	\$10.53	\$14.37	\$21.00	\$29.95
Management occupations	21.24	24.25	27.89	36.77	53.63
General and operations managers	26.23	31.07	36.77	41.08	53.63
Financial managers	26.01	31.76	34.10	51.09	51.09
Education administrators	23.00	41.37	59.08	59.08	105.64
Business and financial operations occupations	13.25	16.83	19.95	26.45	34.14
Accountants and auditors	12.40	13.25	16.83	18.50	21.89
Architecture and engineering occupations	18.00	22.84	27.15	36.07	42.43
Engineers	25.31	32.05	35.10	39.43	46.57
Life, physical, and social science occupations	19.94	23.28	25.04	33.50	33.50
Community and social services occupations	8.69	8.86	13.46	14.85	17.06
Education, training, and library occupations	10.18	20.70	27.55	30.80	42.90
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	10.18	21.26	27.55	29.47	29.47
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	11.99	13.45	15.88	19.49	23.72
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	11.11	15.74	23.50	29.52	36.30
Registered nurses	21.23	23.68	27.18	30.58	34.36
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	14.65	14.65	15.62	16.01	20.00
Healthcare support occupations	8.70	9.00	9.61	11.77	11.92
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	8.50	8.73	9.50	11.92	11.92
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.50	8.73	9.50	11.92	11.92
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	9.00	9.50	9.61	11.00	12.36
Protective service occupations	9.98	12.14	13.84	16.00	19.01
Fire fighters	9.15	9.53	10.62	11.98	12.63
Police officers	13.87	14.44	15.58	18.12	19.77
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	13.87	14.44	15.58	18.12	19.77
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.13	5.11	7.25	9.00	10.75
Cooks	7.50	8.24	9.25	10.04	11.54
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.13	4.00	7.25	7.50
Waiters and waitresses	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.75	2.75
Fast food and counter workers	5.50	6.00	7.25	8.32	9.25
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.50	5.80	6.80	8.50	9.25
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.00	7.45	8.02	10.00	16.59
Building cleaning workers	6.50	7.21	7.74	8.48	10.39
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.10	7.47	8.02	9.62	11.58
Sales and related occupations	8.00	9.56	14.37	21.58	31.25
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	9.03	16.11	17.00	23.00	23.00
Retail sales workers	7.57	8.65	10.90	16.67	21.58
Cashiers, all workers	7.50	7.75	8.50	9.50	10.46
Cashiers	7.50	7.75	8.50	9.50	10.46
Retail salespersons	9.34	11.06	12.10	21.58	21.58
Office and administrative support occupations	9.50	11.00	12.28	15.00	18.27
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	15.00	19.76	22.08	22.96	24.58
Financial clerks	10.64	11.00	11.90	13.46	15.48
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	10.64	11.00	12.00	13.46	15.48
Customer service representatives	10.72	11.58	11.58	13.08	18.04
File clerks	9.00	11.28	12.98	14.88	16.97
Receptionists and information clerks	9.50	9.50	11.54	13.02	14.37
Secretaries and administrative assistants	11.07	11.07	13.14	17.33	19.76

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006
 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	\$11.07	\$11.07	\$12.02	\$12.69	\$15.96
Office clerks, general	9.18	10.58	11.30	12.91	15.13
Construction and extraction occupations	9.00	12.00	14.00	15.50	17.50
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10.00	12.50	16.51	19.82	22.68
Automotive technicians and repairers	10.00	10.00	15.00	19.00	22.00
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	10.00	10.00	14.00	19.00	22.00
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	10.88	13.94	16.51	20.06	21.23
Industrial machinery mechanics	19.82	20.06	20.61	21.23	25.10
Maintenance and repair workers, general	8.00	12.00	15.35	16.54	18.37
Production occupations	9.34	11.85	15.00	18.86	25.98
Miscellaneous production workers	9.10	10.55	13.09	18.86	19.81
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.25	9.25	11.00	13.00	17.94
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	11.00	11.00	12.30	16.99	19.28
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.50	8.25	10.00	13.00	13.50
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.50	8.25	10.00	13.00	13.50

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 10. Part-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$5.50	\$6.10	\$7.25	\$9.16	\$13.70
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	10.10	20.61	30.00	30.00	30.00
Registered nurses	24.00	25.64	30.00	30.00	30.00
Food preparation and serving related occupations	3.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.59
Food service, tipped	2.13	2.75	4.00	4.00	6.00
Fast food and counter workers	5.50	5.92	6.10	6.50	7.00
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	5.50	5.92	6.15	6.50	7.00
Personal care and service occupations	5.15	6.12	9.00	10.30	11.28
Sales and related occupations	6.45	6.75	7.50	8.83	12.00
Retail sales workers	6.00	6.59	7.30	8.40	9.50
Cashiers, all workers	6.45	6.65	7.25	8.30	8.82
Cashiers	6.45	6.65	7.25	8.30	8.82
Office and administrative support occupations	6.28	6.50	8.50	16.07	18.45
Transportation and material moving occupations	6.00	6.50	8.00	9.00	13.70
Laborers and material movers, hand	5.50	6.00	7.75	9.00	9.00

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.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

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	\$17.41	\$14.37	\$696	\$576	40.0	\$35,535	\$29,921	2,041
Management occupations	33.82	27.89	1,431	1,213	42.3	74,248	63,050	2,196
General and operations managers	37.08	36.77	1,641	1,643	44.3	85,333	85,442	2,301
Financial managers	37.27	34.10	1,461	1,279	39.2	75,976	66,501	2,039
Education administrators	56.95	59.08	2,413	2,051	42.4	123,974	102,523	2,177
Business and financial operations occupations	22.05	19.95	896	833	40.6	46,590	43,290	2,113
Accountants and auditors	16.64	16.83	692	757	41.6	35,960	39,382	2,161
Architecture and engineering occupations	29.62	27.15	1,207	1,183	40.8	62,589	59,216	2,113
Engineers	35.36	35.10	1,460	1,443	41.3	75,526	75,024	2,136
Life, physical, and social science occupations	28.30	25.04	1,113	1,001	39.3	54,408	52,758	1,923
Community and social services occupations	12.81	13.46	520	505	40.6	27,063	26,251	2,112
Education, training, and library occupations	27.86	27.55	1,062	1,033	38.1	42,563	39,259	1,528
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	25.07	27.55	939	1,032	37.4	36,449	39,259	1,454
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	17.14	15.88	666	635	38.9	34,638	33,035	2,021
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	24.75	23.50	962	856	38.9	49,614	44,495	2,005
Registered nurses	27.35	27.18	1,032	1,034	37.7	53,670	53,783	1,963
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.53	15.62	647	590	39.1	32,491	30,693	1,966
Healthcare support occupations	10.21	9.61	386	380	37.8	20,051	19,760	1,964
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.05	9.50	393	366	39.1	20,417	19,019	2,031
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.05	9.50	393	366	39.1	20,417	19,019	2,031
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.39	9.61	378	380	36.4	19,661	19,760	1,892
Protective service occupations	14.26	13.84	611	601	42.9	31,797	31,262	2,230
Fire fighters	10.83	10.62	574	563	53.0	29,837	29,269	2,756
Police officers	16.33	15.58	671	643	41.1	34,886	33,415	2,136
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	16.33	15.58	671	643	41.1	34,886	33,415	2,136
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.06	7.25	263	263	37.3	13,642	13,520	1,932
Cooks	9.33	9.25	347	360	37.2	18,065	18,720	1,937
Food service, tipped	4.25	4.00	155	150	36.4	8,045	7,800	1,892
Waiters and waitresses	2.34	2.13	83	75	35.3	4,306	3,877	1,838
Fast food and counter workers	7.28	7.25	273	270	37.5	14,009	13,000	1,925
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.17	6.80	267	245	37.2	13,870	12,714	1,935
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.56	8.02	378	320	39.5	19,646	16,640	2,054
Building cleaning workers	8.39	7.74	330	309	39.4	17,169	16,058	2,047
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.95	8.02	356	321	39.8	18,517	16,682	2,069
Sales and related occupations	17.22	14.37	681	575	39.6	35,426	29,890	2,057

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	\$18.73	\$17.00	\$745	\$680	39.8	\$38,730	\$35,360	2,068
Retail sales workers	12.78	10.90	524	418	41.0	27,231	21,736	2,130
Cashiers, all workers	8.84	8.50	349	334	39.5	18,139	17,368	2,053
Cashiers	8.84	8.50	349	334	39.5	18,139	17,368	2,053
Retail salespersons	15.22	12.10	638	480	41.9	33,160	24,960	2,178
Office and administrative support occupations	13.22	12.28	525	490	39.7	27,052	25,168	2,046
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	20.75	22.08	818	883	39.4	42,513	45,926	2,049
Financial clerks	12.24	11.90	481	476	39.3	24,828	24,748	2,029
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.40	12.00	485	480	39.1	24,897	24,748	2,007
Customer service representatives	12.89	11.58	516	463	40.0	26,820	24,093	2,080
File clerks	12.88	12.98	507	498	39.3	26,349	25,875	2,045
Receptionists and information clerks ..	11.34	11.54	446	462	39.4	23,216	24,003	2,048
Secretaries and administrative assistants	14.62	13.14	570	514	39.0	27,664	25,623	1,892
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.42	12.02	475	462	38.2	21,916	22,659	1,765
Office clerks, general	11.90	11.30	476	452	40.0	24,756	23,500	2,080
Construction and extraction occupations	13.82	14.00	560	560	40.5	29,096	29,120	2,105
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.40	16.51	676	675	41.2	35,105	35,173	2,140
Automotive technicians and repairers	14.63	15.00	600	597	41.0	31,186	31,044	2,131
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	14.53	14.00	596	580	41.0	30,999	30,167	2,134
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.76	16.51	670	660	40.0	34,737	34,341	2,072
Industrial machinery mechanics	21.13	20.61	845	824	40.0	43,439	42,869	2,056
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.77	15.35	591	614	40.0	30,724	31,928	2,080
Production occupations	16.69	15.00	665	576	39.9	34,302	29,952	2,055
Miscellaneous production workers	14.29	13.09	572	524	40.0	29,311	27,227	2,051
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.02	11.00	485	440	40.3	25,062	22,880	2,084
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.23	12.30	589	492	41.4	30,610	25,584	2,151
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	11.01	10.00	441	400	40.0	22,891	20,800	2,080
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.51	10.00	420	400	40.0	21,859	20,800	2,079

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

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	\$16.55	\$13.75	\$661	\$548	40.0	\$34,188	\$28,080	2,066
Management occupations	29.26	27.18	1,245	1,116	42.6	64,754	58,011	2,213
Financial managers	37.27	34.10	1,461	1,279	39.2	75,976	66,501	2,039
Business and financial operations occupations	22.30	21.67	907	874	40.7	47,179	45,469	2,116
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.51	30.01	1,245	1,237	40.8	64,536	64,299	2,115
Engineers	35.36	35.10	1,460	1,443	41.3	75,526	75,024	2,136
Education, training, and library occupations	17.75	18.06	670	722	37.7	28,509	26,400	1,606
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	16.87	15.88	655	635	38.8	34,044	33,035	2,018
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	27.96	24.56	1,064	872	38.1	55,321	45,327	1,979
Registered nurses	27.27	26.90	983	982	36.0	51,103	51,085	1,874
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	15.51	15.24	611	590	39.4	31,756	30,693	2,048
Healthcare support occupations	9.99	9.61	370	360	37.1	19,256	18,720	1,927
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.39	9.61	378	380	36.4	19,661	19,760	1,892
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.06	7.25	263	263	37.3	13,627	13,416	1,931
Cooks	9.33	9.25	347	360	37.2	18,065	18,720	1,937
Food service, tipped	4.25	4.00	155	150	36.4	8,045	7,800	1,892
Waiters and waitresses	2.34	2.13	83	75	35.3	4,306	3,877	1,838
Fast food and counter workers	7.28	7.25	273	270	37.5	14,009	13,000	1,925
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.17	6.80	267	245	37.2	13,870	12,714	1,935
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.49	8.00	375	318	39.5	19,494	16,557	2,055
Building cleaning workers	8.28	7.72	325	309	39.3	16,914	16,058	2,042
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9.32	8.02	373	321	40.0	19,379	16,682	2,080
Sales and related occupations	17.22	14.37	681	575	39.6	35,426	29,890	2,057
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	18.73	17.00	745	680	39.8	38,730	35,360	2,068
Retail sales workers	12.78	10.90	524	418	41.0	27,231	21,736	2,130
Cashiers, all workers	8.84	8.50	349	334	39.5	18,139	17,368	2,053
Cashiers	8.84	8.50	349	334	39.5	18,139	17,368	2,053
Retail salespersons	15.22	12.10	638	480	41.9	33,160	24,960	2,178
Office and administrative support occupations	13.25	12.35	528	491	39.9	27,426	25,532	2,070
Financial clerks	12.24	11.90	481	476	39.3	24,828	24,748	2,028
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.40	12.00	485	480	39.1	24,897	24,748	2,007
Customer service representatives	12.89	11.58	516	463	40.0	26,820	24,093	2,080
Receptionists and information clerks ..	11.29	11.54	444	462	39.3	23,089	24,003	2,046
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.66	15.60	626	624	40.0	32,534	32,448	2,078
Office clerks, general	11.39	11.00	456	440	40.0	23,688	22,880	2,079
Construction and extraction occupations	13.68	14.00	555	560	40.6	28,857	29,120	2,110

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006 — 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	\$16.65	\$17.31	\$692	\$700	41.6	\$35,939	\$36,421	2,158
Automotive technicians and repairers	14.17	10.00	591	405	41.7	30,727	21,060	2,168
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.63	18.37	705	735	40.0	36,483	38,214	2,069
Industrial machinery mechanics	21.13	20.61	845	824	40.0	43,439	42,869	2,056
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.87	16.50	595	660	40.0	30,935	34,320	2,080
Production occupations	16.69	15.00	665	576	39.9	34,302	29,952	2,055
Miscellaneous production workers	14.29	13.09	572	524	40.0	29,311	27,227	2,051
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.05	11.00	486	440	40.3	25,117	22,880	2,084
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	14.23	12.30	589	492	41.4	30,610	25,584	2,151
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	11.01	10.00	441	400	40.0	22,891	20,800	2,080
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.51	10.00	420	400	40.0	21,859	20,800	2,079

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
All workers	\$20.81	\$15.88	\$832	\$636	40.0	\$40,546	\$33,326	1,949
Management occupations	48.76	44.36	2,022	1,765	41.5	104,336	90,043	2,140
Education, training, and library occupations	31.90	29.47	1,222	1,105	38.3	47,815	41,998	1,499
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	21.21	19.86	844	800	39.8	43,149	40,059	2,034
Protective service occupations	14.67	14.35	635	619	43.3	33,034	32,178	2,251
Fire fighters	10.83	10.62	574	563	53.0	29,837	29,269	2,756
Police officers	16.33	15.58	671	643	41.1	34,886	33,415	2,136
Police and sheriff's patrol officers ...	16.33	15.58	671	643	41.1	34,886	33,415	2,136
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.74	9.47	385	369	39.5	19,999	19,188	2,052
Building cleaning workers	8.60	8.23	340	319	39.6	17,696	16,578	2,058
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.60	8.23	340	319	39.6	17,696	16,578	2,058
Office and administrative support occupations	13.11	12.08	514	472	39.2	25,745	24,024	1,964
Construction and extraction occupations	15.45	13.99	611	573	39.6	31,791	29,806	2,058
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.13	15.43	598	597	39.5	31,092	31,044	2,055
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	14.63	14.52	585	581	40.0	30,436	30,197	2,080
Maintenance and repair workers, general	14.63	14.52	585	581	40.0	30,436	30,197	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 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$15.55	\$14.23	\$17.36	\$16.59
Management, professional, and related	25.67	25.79	25.33	26.29
Management, business, and financial	26.67	26.83	26.41	26.88
Professional and related	24.94	24.79	24.71	25.93
Service	7.77	7.45	8.98	7.16
Sales and office	13.98	14.02	15.62	12.09
Sales and related	15.38	16.10	16.05	11.39
Office and administrative support	12.97	12.64	15.14	12.53
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	14.78	14.11	15.13	16.48
Construction and extraction	13.54	14.46	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.65	13.27	18.12	20.00
Production, transportation, and material moving	13.84	11.41	13.14	19.64
Production	16.27	12.46	14.56	20.83
Transportation and material moving	11.56	10.94	11.52	15.56
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	5.7	5.5	13.1	12.3
Management, professional, and related	7.8	6.0	14.6	11.8
Management, business, and financial	5.8	7.5	5.0	27.9
Professional and related	11.6	10.0	22.0	6.3
Service	3.1	4.8	5.3	19.6
Sales and office	4.7	6.9	11.6	7.6
Sales and related	9.2	14.3	18.0	13.3
Office and administrative support	2.9	4.1	7.5	7.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	3.3	4.0	5.6	10.6
Construction and extraction	4.1	4.1	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	6.1	5.9	5.1	4.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	8.7	6.0	5.1	20.9
Production	12.4	8.0	8.5	21.1
Transportation and material moving	6.4	8.0	9.2	20.5

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time¹ private industry workers, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

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	\$15.38	\$13.02	\$610	\$520	39.7	\$31,484	\$26,901	2,047
Management occupations	28.07	27.18	1,144	1,112	40.7	59,486	57,803	2,119
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	29.70	26.12	1,165	1,040	39.2	60,593	54,080	2,040
Registered nurses	29.25	30.81	1,086	1,064	37.1	56,457	55,328	1,930
Healthcare support occupations	9.87	9.61	355	360	36.0	18,481	18,720	1,873
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	10.09	9.61	359	360	35.6	18,655	18,720	1,849
Food preparation and serving related occupations	6.94	6.80	249	228	35.9	12,905	11,856	1,859
Food service, tipped	3.98	2.18	133	75	33.4	6,924	3,877	1,739
Fast food and counter workers	7.12	6.80	265	250	37.2	13,605	12,627	1,912
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	6.97	6.80	257	240	36.9	13,387	12,480	1,921
Sales and related occupations	18.33	16.46	707	576	38.6	36,774	29,963	2,006
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	17.87	17.00	715	680	40.0	37,162	35,360	2,080
Retail sales workers	10.58	9.50	423	380	40.0	22,008	19,760	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	13.06	12.44	520	498	39.8	26,976	25,480	2,066
Financial clerks	12.23	11.90	478	476	39.1	24,602	23,920	2,012
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.41	12.00	483	480	38.9	24,768	24,748	1,995
Receptionists and information clerks	11.30	10.58	443	423	39.2	23,058	22,006	2,041
Construction and extraction occupations	14.46	15.00	592	600	41.0	30,792	31,200	2,130
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	13.27	12.31	577	616	43.5	30,015	32,014	2,261
Production occupations	13.19	12.25	516	477	39.1	26,808	24,804	2,033
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.51	11.00	469	440	40.7	24,125	22,880	2,097
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.14	10.00	405	400	40.0	21,082	20,800	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, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

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	\$17.78	\$14.65	\$716	\$576	40.3	\$37,075	\$29,968	2,086
Management occupations	31.29	24.72	1,442	1,236	46.1	74,980	64,272	2,397
Business and financial operations occupations ...	22.87	21.89	915	876	40.0	47,573	45,531	2,080
Architecture and engineering occupations	30.51	30.01	1,245	1,237	40.8	64,536	64,299	2,115
Engineers	35.36	35.10	1,460	1,443	41.3	75,526	75,024	2,136
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	17.02	14.67	652	600	38.3	33,924	31,200	1,994
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	25.55	24.00	933	852	36.5	48,539	44,325	1,900
Registered nurses	25.58	25.58	900	885	35.2	46,784	46,030	1,829
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.24	7.67	286	301	39.5	14,890	15,642	2,056
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	9.00	7.96	359	318	39.9	18,676	16,557	2,076
Building cleaning workers	8.53	7.72	341	309	39.9	17,709	16,058	2,076
Sales and related occupations	15.39	13.55	636	540	41.3	33,056	28,080	2,148
Retail sales workers	15.01	11.72	630	452	42.0	32,772	23,525	2,183
Retail salespersons	17.07	21.58	741	656	43.4	38,530	34,133	2,258
Office and administrative support occupations	13.63	12.28	545	491	40.0	28,335	25,532	2,079
Financial clerks	12.29	12.28	491	491	39.9	25,506	25,532	2,076
Construction and extraction occupations	12.52	12.50	501	500	40.0	26,050	26,000	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	18.61	18.75	754	750	40.5	39,131	39,000	2,102
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	18.91	19.82	756	793	40.0	39,105	39,640	2,068
Industrial machinery mechanics	21.13	20.61	845	824	40.0	43,439	42,869	2,056
Maintenance and repair workers, general	16.70	16.51	668	660	40.0	34,730	34,341	2,080
Production occupations	18.00	15.16	723	606	40.2	37,154	31,533	2,064
Miscellaneous production workers	15.02	13.80	601	552	40.0	30,718	27,227	2,045
Transportation and material moving occupations	12.90	12.30	513	492	39.8	26,643	25,584	2,065
Laborers and material movers, hand	11.66	12.27	467	491	40.1	24,249	25,522	2,080
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.69	13.00	427	520	40.0	22,213	27,040	2,078

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

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	-	-	-	\$16.43	\$15.50	\$20.47
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	26.57	25.67	28.42
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	29.83	26.67	43.45
Professional and related	-	-	-	24.84	24.95	24.67
Service	-	-	-	8.97	7.77	12.77
Sales and office	-	-	-	13.87	13.97	13.11
Sales and related	-	-	-	15.38	15.38	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	-	12.98	12.95	13.11
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	14.64	14.56	15.19
Construction and extraction	-	-	-	-	13.43	15.45
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	-	-	16.12	16.32	15.13
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	13.64	13.69	-
Production	-	-	-	16.10	16.10	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	11.47	11.50	-
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	-	-	-	4.9	5.8	6.4
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	5.9	7.8	9.0
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-	9.0	5.8	25.9
Professional and related	-	-	-	7.3	11.6	6.0
Service	-	-	-	1.8	3.1	4.8
Sales and office	-	-	-	4.3	4.7	6.9
Sales and related	-	-	-	9.2	9.2	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	-	2.8	2.9	6.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	2.8	3.1	3.7
Construction and extraction	-	-	-	-	3.7	12.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	-	-	5.1	6.1	3.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	9.5	9.6	-
Production	-	-	-	13.8	13.8	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	6.4	6.6	-

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

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

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

information.

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 18. Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$16.13	\$15.07	\$21.87	\$21.87
Management, professional, and related	26.34	25.32	—	—
Management, business, and financial	29.73	26.49	—	—
Professional and related	24.56	24.49	—	—
Service	8.92	7.70	—	—
Sales and office	13.08	13.07	22.77	22.77
Sales and related	13.26	13.26	22.77	22.77
Office and administrative support	13.00	12.97	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15.00	14.97	13.72	13.72
Construction and extraction	—	13.70	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	16.92	17.41	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	12.31	12.34	27.19	27.19
Production	14.27	14.27	—	—
Transportation and material moving	10.51	10.51	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	4.8	5.8	13.3	13.3
Management, professional, and related	5.8	7.6	—	—
Management, business, and financial	9.1	5.9	—	—
Professional and related	7.1	11.3	—	—
Service	2.0	3.6	—	—
Sales and office	4.4	5.0	18.9	18.9
Sales and related	13.5	13.5	18.9	18.9
Office and administrative support	2.7	2.9	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	3.2	3.6	7.8	7.8
Construction and extraction	—	4.8	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5.4	7.0	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	2.4	2.4	22.6	22.6
Production	4.2	4.2	—	—
Transportation and material moving	4.6	4.8	—	—

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

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

³ Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Table 19. Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

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	–	\$20.55	–	\$17.94	–	\$19.06	\$15.78	\$7.30	–
Management, professional, and related	–	36.94	–	19.02	–	29.00	21.46	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	43.01	–	–	–	–	25.66	–	–
Professional and related	–	32.59	–	–	–	30.95	20.94	–	–
Service	–	–	–	–	–	8.53	9.36	6.35	–
Sales and office	–	18.83	–	16.74	–	14.43	12.15	8.25	–
Sales and related	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	18.83	–	17.14	–	14.43	12.15	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	18.02	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	19.98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	17.37	–	–	–	9.89	–	–	–
Production	–	17.45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	16.82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	–	8.2	–	18.9	–	24.5	17.1	4.8	–
Management, professional, and related	–	5.3	–	25.5	–	13.0	16.9	–	–
Management, business, and financial	–	13.0	–	–	–	–	17.7	–	–
Professional and related	–	1.1	–	–	–	10.2	17.7	–	–
Service	–	–	–	–	–	11.0	6.4	4.3	–
Sales and office	–	10.5	–	10.1	–	1.9	3.6	6.5	–
Sales and related	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office and administrative support	–	10.5	–	20.4	–	1.9	3.6	–	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	7.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair ..	–	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	13.7	–	–	–	15.3	–	–	–
Production	–	13.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving ...	–	16.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix A: Technical Note

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

Planning for the survey

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

Survey scope

This survey covered establishments employing one worker or more in private goods-producing industries (mining, construction, and manufacturing); private service-providing industries (trade, transportation, and utilities, information, financial activities, professional and business services, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and other services); and State and local governments employing 50 or more workers. Agriculture, private households, and the Federal Government were excluded from the scope of the survey. For purposes of this survey, an establishment is an economic unit that produces goods or services, a central administrative office, or an auxiliary unit providing support services to a company. For private industries in this survey, the establishment is usually at a single physical location. For State and local governments, an establishment is defined as all locations of a government entity within the sampled area.

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

Sampling frame

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

ployment 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 during a personal visit. A complete list of employees was used for sampling,

with each selected worker representing a job within the establishment.

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

The number of jobs 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 now 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. For cases in which a job's duties overlapped two or more SOC classification codes, the duties used to set the wage level were used to classify the job. Classification by primary duties was the fallback.

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

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

Occupational leveling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Combined work levels

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

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

Collection period

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

flects 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, bonuses given by manufacturers to department store salespeople, referral incentives in real estate)
- 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. If only partial data were given by a sample establishment or occupation, or data were missing, the response was treated as a refusal.

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, poststratification, also called benchmarking, is introduced to adjust estimated employment totals to the current counts of employment by industry. The latest available employment counts were used to derive average hourly earnings in this publication.

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

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

Percentiles

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

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

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

Data reliability

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

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

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

The standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. As an example, suppose a table shows that mean hourly earnings for all workers were \$17.75, with a relative standard error of 1.0 percent for this estimate. At the 90-percent level, the confidence interval for this estimate is from \$16.46 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 by personal visit, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	242,800	198,400	44,500
Management, professional, and related	64,300	42,300	22,000
Management, business, and financial	19,600	15,800	3,800
Professional and related	44,600	26,500	18,100
Service	52,500	41,600	10,900
Sales and office	62,300	55,100	7,100
Sales and related	24,100	24,100	-
Office and administrative support	38,200	31,000	7,100
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	30,200	26,600	3,600
Construction and extraction	17,600	16,200	1,400
Installation, maintenance, and repair	12,500	10,400	2,200
Production, transportation, and material moving	33,600	32,800	-
Production	15,500	15,500	-
Transportation and material moving	18,200	17,300	-

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

² Workers are classified by occupation using the

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

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Appendix table 2. **Survey establishment response, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2006**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	16,252	16,220	32
Total in sample	256	237	19
Responding	151	135	16
Refused or unable to provide data	64	61	3
Out of business or not in survey scope	41	41	0

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

government entity.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.