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HIGHLIGHTS OF AUGUSTA-AIKEN, GA-SC NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY JANUARY 2006

Workers in the Augusta-Aiken metropolitan area averaged \$19.83 per hour during January 2006, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin reported that white-collar workers averaged \$24.67 per hour and accounted for 56 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$15.97 per hour and represented 29 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$10.51 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 172 firms representing 85,400 workers in the Augusta-Aiken metropolitan area, which is comprised of Columbia, McDuffie, and Richmond Counties in Georgia; and Aiken and Edgefield Counties in South Carolina. Seventy-one percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Augusta-Aiken metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 31 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, registered nurses averaged \$25.78 per hour; licensed practical nurses, \$13.94; and order clerks, \$12.91. Blue-collar occupations included machinery maintenance workers earning \$16.05 per hour, assemblers at \$13.37, and stock handlers and baggers at \$10.50. In the service occupations, nursing aides, orderlies and attendants averaged \$8.67 and maids and housemen, \$6.84.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Augusta-Aiken area averaged \$20.21 per hour and part-timers earned \$13.19. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$15.27 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$16.18. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$13.79 per hour, while those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$27.08.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that integrates three previously separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an

occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgement, supervision received, and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC National Compensation Survey January 2006 (Bulletin 3130-57). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Atlanta Information Office by calling 404-331-3415. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Atlanta by dialing 404-331-3403 and requesting document 9435.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Atlanta Information Office at 404-331-3415 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, January 2006

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$19.83	4.4	\$19.99	5.6	\$19.39	5.9
All excluding sales	20.25	4.3	20.60	5.4	19.39	5.9
White collar	24.67	6.1	25.16	8.2	23.56	7.4
White collar excluding sales	26.13	5.4	27.48	7.1	23.56	7.4
Professional specialty and technical	28.27	4.5	28.60	5.4	27.80	7.7
Professional specialty	31.35	4.4	32.32	5.1	30.27	7.5
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	38.44	6.2	38.44	6.2	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	29.57	11.0	27.64	2.7	31.57	19.6
Registered nurses	25.78	2.2	26.63	1.2	—	—
Teachers, college and university	31.88	3.2	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	30.36	.9	—	—	30.55	.9
Elementary school teachers	30.72	1.9	—	—	31.32	.8
Secondary school teachers	32.06	1.5	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	20.41	6.5	21.99	6.3	15.54	17.6
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	19.86	7.3	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	13.94	1.2	—	—	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	18.72	16.6	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	37.55	9.9	37.70	10.4	—	—
Executives, administrators, and managers	44.84	8.9	45.25	10.0	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	42.08	12.0	42.08	12.0	—	—
Management related	32.51	12.9	32.93	13.2	—	—
Sales	13.43	16.8	13.43	16.8	—	—
Cashiers	8.05	6.2	8.05	6.2	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.20	4.2	13.71	6.9	12.43	2.2
Secretaries	15.33	7.5	17.09	7.2	13.31	5.7
Order clerks	12.91	2.6	—	—	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	12.75	6.3	11.40	7.3	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	12.33	2.8	12.33	2.8	—	—
General office clerks	15.31	7.6	16.99	8.7	12.98	5.9
Administrative support, n.e.c.	13.66	5.6	14.61	8.7	—	—
Blue collar	15.97	5.6	16.13	5.7	13.72	13.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.11	7.6	21.52	7.7	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	24.20	8.5	24.20	8.5	—	—
Machinery maintenance	16.05	3.5	15.53	4.8	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	17.45	5.4	17.72	5.7	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.84	5.9	15.84	5.9	—	—
Winding and twisting machine operators	11.88	7.9	11.88	7.9	—	—
Extruding and forming machine operators	14.86	9.3	14.86	9.3	—	—
Mixing and blending machine operators	15.69	10.0	15.69	10.0	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	20.92	7.5	20.92	7.5	—	—
Assemblers	13.37	4.9	13.37	4.9	—	—
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners ..	12.84	22.7	12.84	22.7	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.56	6.2	13.85	6.3	—	—
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators ..	13.43	7.8	13.43	7.8	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.39	7.1	11.18	7.9	—	—
Production helpers	11.36	15.4	11.36	15.4	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	10.50	5.0	10.50	5.0	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	10.70	1.5	10.70	1.5	—	—
Hand packers and packagers	11.88	8.1	11.88	8.1	—	—
Service	10.51	13.2	7.82	5.1	12.70	12.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, January 2006 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service—Continued						
Protective service	\$13.18	15.0	—	—	\$15.41	3.0
Food service	8.48	4.6	\$8.18	2.4	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other food service	8.61	5.4	8.32	3.5	—	—
Health service	8.70	3.8	8.52	4.7	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.67	3.8	8.52	4.7	—	—
Cleaning and building service	8.24	7.3	6.84	8.9	9.04	8.6
Maids and housemen	6.84	1.9	6.54	4.8	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	8.77	10.2	—	—	9.50	10.2
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. **Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, January 2006**

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$20.21	\$13.19	\$15.57	\$20.20	\$19.76	\$22.73
All excluding sales	20.54	14.46	15.47	20.67	20.14	–
White collar	25.04	18.37	–	24.79	24.77	22.73
White-collar excluding sales	26.23	23.78	–	26.22	25.94	–
Professional specialty and technical	28.55	24.49	–	28.30	28.27	–
Professional specialty	32.02	24.79	–	31.35	31.35	–
Technical	20.45	–	–	20.36	20.41	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	37.60	–	–	37.55	36.55	–
Sales	14.56	7.42	–	13.14	10.84	18.10
Administrative support, including clerical	13.24	–	–	13.10	13.13	–
Blue collar	16.06	8.23	15.27	16.18	15.97	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.11	–	23.02	20.82	21.11	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.87	–	14.32	16.34	15.84	–
Transportation and material moving	13.55	–	16.27	13.03	13.56	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.55	–	12.90	10.59	11.39	–
Service	11.13	6.74	–	10.51	10.51	–
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	4.2	22.2	3.2	4.8	4.4	26.2
All excluding sales	4.1	23.8	3.1	4.6	4.2	–
White collar	6.0	15.4	–	6.1	6.4	26.2
White-collar excluding sales	5.6	2.2	–	5.4	5.4	–
Professional specialty and technical	4.3	2.5	–	4.5	4.5	–
Professional specialty	3.6	3.1	–	4.4	4.4	–
Technical	6.6	–	–	6.7	6.5	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.9	–	–	9.9	10.1	–
Sales	16.8	4.5	–	17.8	13.4	25.7
Administrative support, including clerical	4.2	–	–	4.4	4.2	–
Blue collar	5.6	12.2	3.4	7.8	5.6	–
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.6	–	8.2	10.2	7.6	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.0	–	6.6	7.8	5.9	–
Transportation and material moving	6.3	–	9.2	6.8	6.2	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.3	–	6.0	8.2	7.1	–
Service	12.4	13.9	–	13.2	13.2	–

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.

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

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

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

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, January 2006

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$19.99	\$13.79	\$21.06	\$14.50	\$27.08
All excluding sales	20.60	12.98	21.71	14.98	27.09
White collar	25.16	18.60	26.19	16.55	31.72
White-collar excluding sales	27.48	19.99	28.23	19.13	31.75
Professional specialty and technical	28.60	25.20	28.87	20.24	30.84
Professional specialty	32.32	25.55	33.16	24.20	34.73
Technical	21.99	–	22.02	16.36	23.84
Executive, administrative, and managerial	37.70	–	38.42	35.96	–
Sales	13.43	16.83	11.50	11.24	–
Administrative support, including clerical	13.71	12.61	13.93	12.74	16.10
Blue collar	16.13	10.98	16.76	14.01	20.80
Precision production, craft, and repair	21.52	–	22.38	19.18	25.50
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.84	10.62	16.24	13.39	19.46
Transportation and material moving	13.85	–	14.36	13.62	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.18	7.98	11.72	11.03	14.55
Service	7.82	7.52	8.00	8.31	–
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	5.6	13.0	6.1	5.8	6.7
All excluding sales	5.4	14.3	5.4	4.6	6.7
White collar	8.2	9.0	9.3	12.5	7.1
White-collar excluding sales	7.1	12.0	7.4	7.8	7.1
Professional specialty and technical	5.4	11.9	5.6	4.8	5.6
Professional specialty	5.1	11.9	4.9	2.9	6.0
Technical	6.3	–	6.3	7.0	4.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10.4	–	10.8	18.9	–
Sales	16.8	9.6	14.9	14.2	–
Administrative support, including clerical	6.9	11.9	7.3	6.7	7.9
Blue collar	5.7	8.4	6.9	5.4	7.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	7.7	–	8.3	11.6	8.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.9	22.8	7.4	2.3	6.7
Transportation and material moving	6.3	–	8.0	10.6	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.9	6.1	8.5	9.0	7.7
Service	5.1	5.9	6.0	4.9	–

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

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

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

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

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