

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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## HIGHLIGHTS OF GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG-ANDERSON, SC NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY SEPTEMBER 2003

Workers in the Greenville, South Carolina metropolitan area averaged \$16.04 per hour during September 2003, 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 \$21.47 per hour and accounted for 37 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$13.85 per hour and represented 47 percent of the workforce, while the remaining 16 percent worked in service occupations and earned \$9.87 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 121 firms representing 208,000 workers in the Greenville metropolitan area, which includes Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties in South Carolina. Eighty percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Greenville metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 29 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, registered nurses averaged \$24.85 per hour; electrical and electronic technicians, \$20.59; and general office clerks, \$11.86. Blue-collar occupations included welders and cutters earning \$19.70, truck drivers, \$15.68, and winding and twisting machine operators at \$10.80. In the service occupations, nursing aides, orderlies and attendants averaged \$10.94 per hour; guards and police, except public service, \$9.21; and janitors and cleaners, \$8.26.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Greenville area averaged \$16.47 per hour and part-timers earned \$9.38. Blue-collar workers paid solely on an hourly rate or salary averaged \$13.80 per hour, while blue-collar workers whose wages were at least partially based on incentive payments made \$14.44. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$14.37 per hour, while those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$17.79.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that has integrated three 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 judgment, supervision received, and other factors required on the job.

## **Survey Availability**

Complete survey results are contained in the <u>Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC National</u> <u>Compensation Survey September 2003</u> (Bulletin 3120-76). 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-ondemand service in Atlanta by dialing 404-331-3403 and requesting document 9465.

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,<sup>1</sup> all workers:<sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2003

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent
	\$16.04	2.2 2.5	\$15.49 15.59	2.6 3.1	\$18.61	2.2 2.2
All excluding sales	16.15	2.5	15.59	3.1	18.61	2.2
White collar	21.47 22.51	4.3 3.5	20.78 22.17	6.1 5.0	23.23 23.23	2.7 2.7
Professional specialty and technical	25.66	3.3	25.36	6.0	26.03	1.5
Professional specialty	28.21	3.7	29.39	8.0	27.36	1.7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	36.41	15.3	36.56	15.4	-	-
Mathematical and computer scientists	_	_	_	_	_	_
Natural scientists Health related	_ 24.29	4.4	26.06	7.0	22.17	3.4
Registered nurses	24.29	4.4	26.44	8.1	22.17	1.8
Teachers, college and university	31.15	6.2	_	-	_	_
Teachers, except college and university	29.22	1.1	-	_	29.41	.9
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	-	-	_	-	-
Social scientists and urban planners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawyers and judges Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and	-	-	-	-	-	-
professionals, n.e.c.	_	-	-	_	_	-
Technical	19.63	6.2	20.76	5.9	12.17	8.5
Licensed practical nurses	14.67	3.9	15.11	3.2	-	-
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c	12.27	12.6	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronic technicians	20.59	5.2	20.59	5.2	-	-
Executive, administrative, and managerial	33.39	4.0	34.37	4.6	30.40	7.7
Executives, administrators, and managers	34.63	3.9	35.25	5.1	33.05	3.2
Managers and administrators, n.e.c Management related	35.91 29.94	5.5 15.3	36.31 32.30	5.7 13.3	_	-
Sales	13.59	25.9	13.59	25.9	_	-
Administrative support, including clerical	13.59	5.2	14.08	5.9	11.64	1.5
Secretaries	13.99	6.9	14.62	9.0	12.61	4.3
Order clerks	16.34	7.1	16.34	7.1	-	-
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.58	4.1	11.58	4.1	-	-
General office clerks	11.86	4.3	12.94	8.2	-	-
Blue collar	13.85	2.1	13.90	2.1	12.31	4.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.30	2.6	17.68	2.7	13.68	3.3
Industrial machinery repairers	17.06	16.0	17.06	16.0	-	-
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	17.03	5.5	-	-	-	-
Supervisors, production	20.04	4.6	20.01	4.6	-	-
Machinists	19.54	13.3	19.54	13.3	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c	13.47 12.51	1.3 4.6	13.49 12.51	1.3 4.6	_	-
Winding and twisting machine operators	12.51	4.0	12.51	4.0	_	_
Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine					_	
operators Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	11.54 13.39	2.8 2.4	11.54 13.39	2.8 2.4	_	
Welders and cutters	19.70	2.4	19.70	2.4	_	_
Assemblers	15.05	10.6	15.05	10.6	-	-
Production inspectors, checkers and examiners	11.93	5.8	11.93	5.8	-	-
Transportation and material moving	13.35	3.7	13.52	3.4	10.70	5.5
Truck drivers	15.68	7.5	15.68	7.6	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.09	4.0	11.12	4.0	_	_
Stock handlers and baggers	10.11	15.1	10.11	15.1	_	-
Machine feeders and offbearers	9.13	.6	9.13	.6	-	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	14.05	10.4	14.05	10.4	-	-
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See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,	<sup>1</sup> all workers: <sup>2</sup> Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government,
National Compensation Survey	, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2003 — Continued

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
Service –Continued						
Protective service	\$12.67	14.3	\$9.52	7.6	\$14.81	9.8
Guards and police, except public service	9.21	4.5	9.21	4.5	-	-
Food service	7.69	10.6	7.46	11.2	9.16	7.6
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other food service	7.60	7.0	-	-	9.16	7.6
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.14	4.9	-	-	-	-
Health service	10.55	2.9	9.13	2.0	11.51	3.5
Health aides, except nursing	10.02	5.6	_	_	_	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	10.94	3.0	9.01	2.5	11.62	4.2
Cleaning and building service	8.41	7.2	8.27	11.2	8.65	3.2
Janitors and cleaners	8.26	7.2	_	-	8.44	1.7
Personal service	9.75	3.5	9.37	5.7	_	-

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.
 All workers include full-time and part-time workers.
 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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.

	Private industry and State and local government						
Occupational group	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Union <sup>4</sup>	Nonunion <sup>4</sup>	Time <sup>5</sup>	Incentive <sup>5</sup>	
	Mean						
All occupations	\$16.47	\$9.38	_	\$16.05	\$15.89	\$18.99	
All excluding sales	16.54	9.49	-	16.16	16.11	17.09	
White collar	21.84	11.89	-	21.49	21.07	33.94	
White-collar excluding sales	22.68	14.98	-	22.53	22.27	-	
Professional specialty and technical	25.75	21.54	-	25.66	25.66	-	
Professional specialty	28.40	21.88	-	28.21	28.21	-	
Technical	19.64	-	-	19.63	19.63	-	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	33.39	-	-	33.39	32.11	-	
Sales	14.51	-	-	13.59	10.30	-	
Administrative support, including clerical	13.72	9.92	-	13.60	13.61	-	
Blue collar	14.19	8.80	-	13.82	13.80	14.44	
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.40	-	-	17.24	17.30	-	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.54	-	-	13.43	13.51	-	
Transportation and material moving	14.04	9.16	-	13.35	12.64	15.01	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.58	-	-	11.07	11.08	-	
Service	10.04	8.29	-	9.87	9.87	-	
	Relative error <sup>6</sup> (percent)						
All occupations	2.1	6.2	_	2.2	2.3	17.2	
All excluding sales	2.5	7.1	-	2.6	2.5	11.6	
White collar	4.2	16.0	_	4.3	4.0	11.7	
White-collar excluding sales	3.7	20.9	-	3.5	3.5	-	
Professional specialty and technical	3.3	17.9	_	3.3	3.3	_	
Professional specialty	3.8	18.8	_	3.7	3.7	_	
Technical	6.2	-	_	6.2	6.2	_	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.0	_	_	4.0	4.6	_	
Sales	26.7		_	25.9	4.0 8.2		
Administrative support, including clerical	5.2	10.9	_	5.2	5.0	_	
Blue collar	2.5	4.8		2.0	2.1	4.5	
Precision production, craft, and repair	2.5	4.0	_	2.0	2.1	4.5	
			_				
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1.3	-	-	1.1	1.5	-	
Transportation and material moving	3.7	1.9	-	3.7	6.1	3.0	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.9	-	_	4.0	4.0	-	
Service	9.4	4.7	-	8.6	8.6	-	

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> by occupational group,<sup>2</sup> National Compensation Survey, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2003

<sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>2</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Union workers are those whose wages are determined through

Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.
 <sup>5</sup> 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.

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

	Full-time and part-time workers						
Occupational group	All private industry workers		100 workers or more				
Occupational group		50 - 99 workers <sup>3</sup>	Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more		
			Mean				
All occupations All excluding sales	\$15.49 15.59	\$14.37 14.01	\$15.89 16.13	\$14.99 15.30	\$17.79 17.79		
White collar		19.65	21.05	19.81	23.69		
White-collar excluding sales	22.17	20.02	22.58	21.94	23.69		
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.39	22.55 _ _ _	25.76 29.18 20.84 32.40	24.45 27.75 - 31.53	27.28 31.11 22.70 34.17		
Sales	13.59	18.84	-	_	-		
Administrative support, including clerical	14.08	12.28	14.59	15.41	12.65		
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving	13.90 17.68 13.49 13.52	14.71 15.73 - 14.65	13.64 18.64 13.38 12.66	12.66 17.29 12.52 12.19	16.12 21.41 15.30 -		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.12	13.61	9.69	8.71	12.03		
Service	8.24	7.39	9.17	9.03	9.25		
	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)						
All occupations All excluding sales	2.6 3.1	5.9 8.0	4.0 4.1	5.3 5.4	7.3 7.3		
White collar	6.1	11.8	6.6	7.4	10.8		
White-collar excluding sales	5.0	16.6	5.0	3.6	10.8		
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical	6.0 8.0 5.9	12.6 	6.4 8.3 5.8	3.5 3.0	12.5 18.1 8.1		
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.6	-	5.9	7.0	7.0		
Sales Administrative support, including clerical	25.9 5.9	21.6 3.4	- 6.5	7.3	- 5.0		
Blue collar	2.1	7.0	3.8	3.9	4.6		
Precision production, craft, and repair	2.1	2.8	3.5	3.9	2.7		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1.3		1.1	2.0	3.9		
Transportation and material moving	3.4	13.5	4.3	4.1	_		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.0	10.7	6.3	4.5	5.6		
Service	7.4	10.8	2.4	4.7	3.4		

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> by occupational group,<sup>2</sup> private industry, National Compensation Survey, Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, September 2003

<sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>2</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

 $^{3}$  Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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