United States Department of Labor

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## OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN BOSTON-CAMBRIDGE-QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS, MAY 2006

Workers in the Boston metropolitan area ${ }^{1}$ had an overall average (mean) hourly wage of $\$ 25.05$, significantly above the national average of $\$ 18.84$ in May 2006, according to the U.S. Department of Labor’s Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Denis M. McSweeney noted that after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were measurably higher than their respective national averages for 21 of the 22 major occupational groups. In addition, when compared to the national distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 10 of the 22 occupational groups including 9 of the 10 management, professional, and related occupational groups ${ }^{2}$. (See table $A$ and box note at end of release.)

These estimates of employment and wages are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey, a Federal-State cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Division of Unemployment Assistance. The OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and up to 801 non-military detailed occupations for the Nation, States, and 409 metropolitan areas, including Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Massachusetts.

## Occupational wages in the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy area

Management and legal occupations were the two highest-paid occupational groups in the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy area in May 2006, with those in management averaging \$53.50 an hour and those in legal occupations, $\$ 46.00$. (See chart A and table A.) Nationwide, these were also the two highest-paying groups, with earnings of $\$ 44.20$ in management and $\$ 41.04$ in legal occupations.

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[^0]Locally, two of the higher-paid jobs within the management group were chief executives and natural science managers earning hourly wages of $\$ 75.79$ and $\$ 67.19$, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were education administrators, preschool and child care center/program (\$25.01) and food service managers (\$25.22).

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and Boston metropolitan division, and measures of statistical significance, May 2006

| Major occupational group | Employment share (percent of total) |  |  | Average (mean) hourly wage |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United States | Boston | Significant difference ${ }^{1}$ | United States | Boston | Significant difference ${ }^{1}$ |
| Management | 4.4\% | 6.6\% | Yes | \$44.20 | \$53.50 | Yes |
| Business and financial operations | 4.4 | 6.9 | Yes | 28.85 | 34.73 | Yes |
| Computer and mathematical | 2.3 | 4.7 | Yes | 33.29 | 38.54 | Yes |
| Architecture and engineering | 1.8 | 2.6 | Yes | 31.82 | 36.35 | Yes |
| Life, physical, and social science | 0.9 | 1.9 | Yes | 28.68 | 33.58 | Yes |
| Community and social services | 1.3 | 1.6 | Yes | 18.75 | 20.39 | Yes |
| Legal | 0.7 | 1.1 | Yes | 41.04 | 46.00 | Yes |
| Education, training, and library | 6.2 | 6.4 | No | 21.79 | 26.14 | Yes |
| Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media | 1.3 | 1.9 | Yes | 22.17 | 26.27 | Yes |
| Healthcare practitioner and technical | 5.1 | 6.5 | Yes | 29.82 | 34.54 | Yes |
| Healthcare support | 2.6 | 2.6 | No | 11.83 | 14.15 | Yes |
| Protective service | 2.3 | 2.3 | No | 17.81 | 19.99 | Yes |
| Food preparation and serving related | 8.3 | 7.5 | Yes | 8.86 | 11.04 | Yes |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance | 3.3 | 3.4 | Yes | 10.86 | 13.19 | Yes |
| Personal care and service | 2.5 | 2.2 | Yes | 11.02 | 14.88 | Yes |
| Sales and related | 10.6 | 9.7 | Yes | 16.52 | 21.73 | Yes |
| Office and administrative support | 17.4 | 17.8 | No | 14.60 | 17.74 | Yes |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry | 0.3 | 0.1 | Yes | 10.49 | 11.26 | No |
| Construction and extraction | 5.0 | 3.2 | Yes | 18.89 | 26.16 | Yes |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair | 4.0 | 2.9 | Yes | 18.78 | 22.71 | Yes |
| Production | 7.7 | 3.9 | Yes | 14.65 | 16.87 | Yes |
| Transportation and material moving | 7.3 | 4.3 | Yes | 14.16 | 15.84 | Yes |

${ }^{1}$ Statistical significance testing at the 90-percent confidence level.
Within the legal occupational group in the Boston area, lawyers were among the higher paid at $\$ 61.27$ an hour, while law clerks were at the lower end averaging $\$ 22.88$. (Detailed occupational data are presented in table 1.)

Five occupational groups had average wages that were clustered between $\$ 33.00$ to $\$ 39.00$ an hour-business and financial operations; computer and mathematical science; architecture and engineering; life, physical, and social science; and healthcare practitioner and technical.


Workers in the construction and extraction occupational group in Boston were also well paid, averaging $\$ 26.16$ per hour, significantly higher than the $\$ 18.89$ earned by their counterparts at the national level. This occupational group had the distinction of having the largest positive pay differential as a percentage when compared with the national average. Some of the better-paid occupations within this group included plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (\$29.27); electricians (\$28.52); and carpenters (\$25.83).

One of the lower-paid occupational groups in Boston was food preparation and serving related Locally, workers in this group averaged $\$ 11.04$ per hour. Nationwide, food preparation and serving was the lowest-paying occupational group with an average wage of $\$ 8.86$. Within food preparation and serving related jobs, wages paid to chefs and head cooks, at $\$ 21.55$ an hour were among the higher paid.

On the other end of the wage scale, food preparation and serving related workers, all other earned $\$ 8.80$ per hour.

## Occupational employment in the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy area

With more than 1.6 million employed in the Boston metropolitan area, the largest major occupational group was office and administrative support with 293,420 workers representing 17.8 percent of area employment. (See chart B and table A.) This group’s local employment share did not differ significantly from the U.S. average of 17.4 percent. Nationally, this was also the largest occupational group.

As noted, 10 of the 22 occupational groups had higher-than-average concentrations in the Boston area. More specifically, 9 of the 10 occupational groups classified as management, professional, and related had higher employment shares locally than nationally, with education, training, and library being the only exception. For example, the business and financial operations group accounted for 6.9 percent of the Boston area employment, but 4.4 percent of United States employment. Similarly, the computer and mathematical science group made up 4.7 percent of the local workforce, but 2.3 percent of the national workforce. The healthcare practitioner and technical occupational group had a local employment share of 6.5 percent compared to the 5.1 percent national share.


In contrast, 8 of the 22 occupations had lower-than-average concentrations of employment within the Boston metropolitan area. Workers in construction and extraction and production jobs accounted for 3.2 and 3.9 percent, respectively, of local area employment, compared with 5.0 and 7.7 percent, respectively, nationally. Within the construction and extraction group, three occupations accounted for more than 42 percent of local employment-carpenters, electricians, and construction laborers. Team assemblers and inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers made up 15 percent of the local employment in the production occupational group. Similarly, the transportation and material moving occupational group made up 4.3 percent of local employment, measurably below this group's national employment share of 7.3 percent. Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand had the largest local employment in the transportation and material moving group.

The OES wage and employment data for the 22 major occupational groups in the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy metropolitan division were compared with their respective national averages based on statistical significance testing. Only those occupations with wages or employment shares above or below the national wage or share after testing for significance at the 90-percent confidence level meet the criterion. NOTE: A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with the ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

## Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands also are surveyed, but their data are not included in this release. OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Forms are mailed to approximately 200,000 establishments in May and November of each year for a 3-year period. The nationwide response rate for the May 2006 survey was 78.1 percent based on establishments and 73.4 percent based on employment. The survey included establishments sampled in the May 2006, November 2005, May 2005, November 2004, May 2004, and November 2003 semiannual panels. The sample in the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy metropolitan division included 9844 establishments with a response rate of 67 percent.

## The occupational coding system

The OES survey uses the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) occupational classification system, the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The SOC system is the first OMB-required occupational classification system for Federal agencies. The OES survey categorizes workers in 1 of 801 detailed occupations. Together, these detailed occupations make up 23 major occupational groups, 22 of which are covered in this release. The one exception is military specific occupations which are not included in the OES survey.

For more information about the SOC system, please see the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Web site at http://www.bls.gov/soc/.

## The industry coding system

The OES survey uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information about NAICS, see the BLS Web site at http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

## Survey sample

BLS funds the survey and provides the procedures and technical support, while the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) collect most of the data. BLS produces cross-industry and industry-specific estimates for the Nation, States, and metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs). Industry-specific estimates are produced at the NAICS sector, 3-digit, 4-digit, and selected 5-digit industry levels. BLS releases all cross-industry and national estimates; the SWAs
release industry-specific estimates at the State and MSA levels.
State Unemployment Insurance (UI) files provide the universe from which the OES survey draws its sample. Employment benchmarks are obtained from reports submitted by employers to the UI program. The OES survey sample is stratified by metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas and industry. Samples selected in panels prior to May 2005 were stratified using MSA definitions based on the 1990 Metropolitan Statistical Area standards. Beginning with the May 2005 panel, the sample was stratified using new MSA definitions based on the 2000 Metropolitan Statistical Area standards.

## Concepts

Occupational employment is the estimate of total wage and salary employment in an occupation across the industries surveyed. The OES survey defines employment as the number of workers who can be classified as full- or part-time employees, including workers on paid vacations or other types of paid leave; workers on unpaid short-term absences; salaried officers, executives, and staff members of incorporated firms; employees temporarily assigned to other units; and employees for whom the reporting unit is their permanent duty station regardless of whether that unit prepares their paycheck.

Wages for the OES survey are straight-time, gross pay, exclusive of premium pay. Base rate, cost-of-living allowances, guaranteed pay, hazardous-duty pay, incentive pay including commissions and production bonuses, tips, and on-call pay are included. Excluded are: back pay, jury duty pay, overtime pay, severance pay, shift differentials, non-production bonuses, employer cost for supplementary benefits, and tuition reimbursements.

Mean hourly wage. The mean hourly wage rate for an occupation is the total wages that all workers in the occupation earn in an hour divided by the total employment of the occupation. To calculate the mean hourly wage of each occupation, total weighted hourly wages are summed across all intervals and divided by the occupation's weighted survey employment. The mean wage for each interval is based on occupational wage data collected by the BLS Office of Compensation and Working Conditions for the National Compensation Survey (NCS).

Annual Wage. Many employees are paid at an hourly rate by their employers and may work more than or less than 40 hours per week. Annual wage estimates for most occupations in this release are calculated by multiplying the mean hourly wage by a "year-round, full-time" figure of 2,080 hours ( 52 weeks by 40 hours). Thus, annual wage estimates may not represent the actual annual pay received by the employee if they work more or less than 2,080 hours per year. Some workers typically work less than fulltime, year round. For these occupations, the OES survey collects and reports either the annual salary or the hourly wage rate, depending on how the occupation is typically paid, but not both. For example, teachers, flight attendants, and pilots may be paid an annual salary, but do not work the usual 2,080 hours per year. In this case, an annual salary is reported. Other workers, such as entertainment workers, are paid hourly rates, but generally do not work full time, year round. For these workers, only an hourly wage is reported.

Hourly versus Annual Wage Reporting. For each occupation, respondents are asked to report the number of employees paid within specific wage intervals. The intervals are defined both as hourly rates and the corresponding annual rates, where the annual rate for an occupation is calculated by multiplying the hourly wage rate by a typical work year of 2,080 hours. The responding establishment can reference either the hourly or the annual rate for full-time workers, but they are instructed to report the hourly rate for part-time workers.

## Estimation methodology

Each OES panel includes approximately 200,000 establishments. The OES survey is designed to produce estimates using six panels (3 years) of data. The full six-panel sample of 1.2 million establishments allows the production of estimates at detailed levels of geography, industry, and occupation.

Wage Updating. Significant reductions in sampling errors are obtained by combining six panels of data, particularly for small geographic areas and occupations. Wages for the current panel need no adjustment. However, wages in the five previous panels need to be updated to the current panel's reference period.

The OES program uses the BLS Employment Cost Index (ECI) to adjust survey data from prior panels before combining them with the current panel's data. The wage updating procedure adjusts each detailed occupation's wage rate, as measured in the earlier panel, according to the average movement of its broader occupational division. The procedure assumes that there are no major differences by geography, industry, or detailed occupation within the occupational division.

May 2006 OES survey estimates. The May 2006 OES survey estimates are based on all data collected from establishments in the May 2006, November 2005, May 2005, November 2004, May 2004, November 2003 semiannual samples.

Reliability of the estimates. Estimates calculated from a sample survey are subject to two types of error: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling error occurs when estimates are calculated from a subset (that is, a sample) of the population instead of the full population. When a sample of the population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimate of the characteristic of interest may differ from the population value of that characteristic. Differences between the sample estimate and the population value will vary depending on the sample selected. This variability can be estimated by calculating the standard error (SE) of the sample estimate. If we were to repeat the sampling and estimation process countless times using the same survey design, approximately 90 percent of the intervals created by adding and subtracting 1.645 SEs from the sample estimate would include the population value. These intervals are called 90-percent confidence intervals. The OES survey, however, usually uses the relative standard error (RSE) of a sample estimate instead of its SE to measure sampling error. RSE is defined as the SE of a sample estimate divided by the sample estimate itself. This statistic provides the user with a measure of the relative precision of the sample estimate. RSEs are calculated for both occupational employment and mean wage rate estimates. Occupational employment RSEs are calculated using a subsample, random group replication technique called the jackknife. Mean wage rate RSEs are calculated using a variance components model that accounts for both the observed and unobserved components of the wage data. The variances of the unobserved components are estimated using wage data from the BLS National Compensation Survey. In general, estimates based on many establishments have lower RSEs than estimates based on few establishments. If the distributional assumptions of the models are violated, the resulting confidence intervals may not reflect the prescribed level of confidence.

Nonsampling error occurs for a variety of reasons, none of which are directly connected to sampling. Examples of nonsampling error include: nonresponse, data incorrectly reported by the respondent, mistakes made in entering collected data into the database, and
mistakes made in editing and processing the collected data.

## Additional information

The May 2006 OES national data by occupation, comparable to data in table 1, are available on the BLS Web site at http://www.bls.gov/oes. Users also may access each occupation's definition and percentile wages. The May 2006 cross-industry data for States and metropolitan areas are also available on the BLS Web site, as are the industry staffing patterns at the sector, 3-, 4-, and selected 5-digit NAICS levels. These data include industry-specific occupational employment and wage data. A more detailed technical note for OES is available at http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

OES data are available on our regional web page at http://www.bls.gov/ro1/home.htm. If you have additional questions, contact the BLS New England (Boston) Economic Analysis and Information Unit at 617-565-2327. This information will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (617) 565-2072, Federal Relay Services: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation,

|  | Employment | Mean wages |  | Median hourly wages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hourly | Annual (1) |  |
| All Occupations | 1,649,960 | \$25.05 | \$52,100 | \$19.96 |
| Management occupations | 108,880 | \$53.50 | \$111,280 | \$48.24 |
| Chief Executives | 11,290 | \$75.79 | \$157,640 | (2) |
| General and Operations Managers | 24,320 | \$55.35 | \$115,130 | \$49.68 |
| Advertising and Promotions Managers | 690 | \$51.47 | \$107,050 | \$43.75 |
| Marketing Managers | 4,420 | \$57.61 | \$119,830 | \$55.67 |
| Sales Managers | 5,780 | \$57.85 | \$120,330 | \$54.34 |
| Public Relations Managers | 1,280 | \$55.20 | \$114,820 | \$49.66 |
| Administrative Services Managers | 4,940 | \$40.80 | \$84,870 | \$36.27 |
| Computer and Information Systems Managers | 7,460 | \$57.40 | \$119,390 | \$54.24 |
| Financial Managers | 12,230 | \$55.99 | \$116,450 | \$50.39 |
| Compensation and Benefits Managers | 1,330 | \$51.48 | \$107,070 | \$46.83 |
| Training and Development Managers | 730 | \$55.77 | \$116,000 | \$55.01 |
| Human Resources Managers, All Other | 910 | \$55.19 | \$114,800 | \$52.45 |
| Industrial Production Managers | 1,410 | \$48.41 | \$100,700 | \$44.51 |
| Purchasing Managers | 1,170 | \$43.68 | \$90,860 | \$41.92 |
| Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Managers | 970 | \$36.23 | \$75,360 | \$33.54 |
| Construction Managers | 2,590 | \$50.11 | \$104,230 | \$45.73 |
| Education Administrators, Preschool and Child Care Center/Program | 1,250 | \$25.01 | \$52,010 | \$22.82 |
| Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School | 2,660 | (3) | \$89,550 | (3) |
| Education Administrators, All Other | 760 | \$41.11 | \$85,510 | \$39.38 |
| Engineering Managers | 3,170 | \$60.91 | \$126,690 | \$58.52 |
| Food Service Managers | 2,860 | \$25.22 | \$52,450 | \$23.75 |
| Lodging Managers | 190 | \$29.96 | \$62,320 | \$25.35 |
| Medical and Health Services Managers | 4,590 | \$48.31 | \$100,480 | \$44.57 |
| Natural Sciences Managers | 900 | \$67.19 | \$139,750 | \$66.52 |
| Postmasters and Mail Superintendents | 90 | \$32.49 | \$67,580 | \$32.97 |
| Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers | 2,420 | \$31.09 | \$64,680 | \$28.68 |
| Social and Community Service Managers | 2,160 | \$30.03 | \$62,460 | \$27.24 |
| Managers, All Other | 3,060 | \$46.90 | \$97,560 | \$45.22 |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 113,190 | \$34.73 | \$72,230 | \$31.14 |
| Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Except Farm Products | 2,090 | \$25.85 | \$53,760 | \$23.68 |
| Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products | 3,880 | \$30.65 | \$63,750 | \$29.65 |
| Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators | 4,510 | \$27.28 | \$56,750 | \$25.21 |
| Insurance Appraisers, Auto Damage | 440 | \$26.76 | \$55,660 | \$26.71 |
| Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation | 4,220 | \$30.41 | \$63,250 | \$29.35 |
| Cost Estimators | 2,990 | \$39.33 | \$81,800 | \$35.12 |
| Emergency Management Specialists | 80 | \$28.97 | \$60,260 | \$28.72 |
| Employment, Recruitment, and Placement Specialists | 4,160 | \$31.15 | \$64,790 | \$25.30 |
| Compensation, Benefits, and Job Analysis Specialists | 2,540 | \$29.42 | \$61,190 | \$27.32 |
| Training and Development Specialists | 3,440 | \$29.44 | \$61,230 | \$27.87 |
| Human Resources, Training, and Labor Relations Specialists, All Other | 2,030 | \$31.04 | \$64,560 | \$29.80 |
| Logisticians | 1,240 | \$31.59 | \$65,710 | \$30.07 |
| Management Analysts | 15,080 | \$44.29 | \$92,130 | \$40.34 |
| Meeting and Convention Planners | 1,060 | \$25.25 | \$52,520 | \$23.75 |
| Business Operations Specialists, All Other | 14,450 | \$32.38 | \$67,350 | \$30.88 |
| Accountants and Auditors | 21,290 | \$30.43 | \$63,290 | \$28.55 |
| Appraisers and Assessors of Real Estate | 1,050 | \$37.35 | \$77,700 | \$38.09 |
| Budget Analysts | 1,110 | \$33.60 | \$69,890 | \$32.43 |
| Credit Analysts | 1,190 | \$30.61 | \$63,660 | \$26.10 |
| Financial Analysts | 8,100 | \$41.62 | \$86,570 | \$35.75 |
| Personal Financial Advisors | 3,740 | \$53.09 | \$110,420 | \$46.05 |
| Insurance Underwriters | 2,000 | \$34.25 | \$71,250 | \$32.49 |
| Financial Examiners | 1,150 | \$33.82 | \$70,350 | \$30.27 |
| Loan Officers | 5,310 | \$40.64 | \$84,530 | \$36.35 |
| Tax Examiners, Collectors, and Revenue Agents | 1,150 | \$29.73 | \$61,830 | \$29.68 |
| Financial Specialists, All Other | 2,380 | \$31.03 | \$64,540 | \$28.94 |
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See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation,
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA NECTA Division, May 2006

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| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Computer and Mathematical Science Occupations |  |  |
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See footnotes at end of table.

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|  | Mean wages |  |

See footnotes at end of table

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA NECTA Division, May 2006

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## See footnotes at end of table.

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## See footnotes at end of table

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## See footnotes at end of table.

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Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA NECTA Division, May 2006

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## See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA NECTA Division, May 2006

|  | Employment | Mean wages |  | Median hourly wages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hourly | Annual (1) |  |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 47,330 | \$22.71 | \$47,230 | \$21.54 |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers | 3,790 | \$31.86 | \$66,260 | \$31.22 |
| Computer, Automated Teller, and Office Machine Repairers | 1,400 | \$21.02 | \$43,720 | \$20.81 |
| Radio Mechanics | 40 | \$23.86 | \$49,620 | \$21.63 |
| Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers | 2,750 | \$26.72 | \$55,580 | \$27.89 |
| Electric Motor, Power Tool, and Related Repairers | 90 | \$21.04 | \$43,760 | \$23.38 |
| Electrical and Electronics Installers and Repairers, Transportation Equipment | (4) | \$18.92 | \$39,350 | \$17.92 |
| Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment | 700 | \$24.79 | \$51,550 | \$24.49 |
| Electronic Equipment Installers and Repairers, Motor Vehicles | 130 | \$14.61 | \$30,390 | \$15.20 |
| Electronic Home Entertainment Equipment Installers and Repairers | 190 | \$18.38 | \$38,230 | \$18.11 |
| Security and Fire Alarm Systems Installers | 710 | \$22.11 | \$45,980 | \$22.25 |
| Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians | 660 | \$27.09 | \$56,360 | \$26.40 |
| Automotive Body and Related Repairers | 1,820 | \$25.40 | \$52,830 | \$22.19 |
| Automotive Glass Installers and Repairers | (4) | \$21.32 | \$44,340 | \$16.88 |
| Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics | 5,480 | \$21.38 | \$44,480 | \$19.76 |
| Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists | 2,030 | \$22.54 | \$46,870 | \$21.91 |
| Farm Equipment Mechanics | (4) | \$19.95 | \$41,490 | \$20.95 |
| Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines | 590 | \$22.76 | \$47,350 | \$21.91 |
| Motorboat Mechanics | (4) | \$21.54 | \$44,800 | \$22.33 |
| Motorcycle Mechanics | 90 | \$14.30 | \$29,750 | \$13.21 |
| Outdoor Power Equipment and Other Small Engine Mechanics | 130 | \$18.11 | \$37,680 | \$17.08 |
| Tire Repairers and Changers | 230 | \$10.67 | \$22,200 | \$9.86 |
| Control and Valve Installers and Repairers, Except Mechanical Door | (4) | \$24.85 | \$51,690 | \$24.13 |
| Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers | 3,120 | \$24.00 | \$49,930 | \$23.13 |
| Home Appliance Repairers | 340 | \$19.42 | \$40,400 | \$19.58 |
| Industrial Machinery Mechanics | 1,350 | \$22.60 | \$47,010 | \$23.07 |
| Maintenance and Repair Workers, General | 12,190 | \$19.41 | \$40,380 | \$19.12 |
| Maintenance Workers, Machinery | 630 | \$22.50 | \$46,800 | \$20.86 |
| Millwrights | 120 | \$22.05 | \$45,860 | \$20.99 |
| Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers | 820 | \$27.21 | \$56,600 | \$27.87 |
| Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers | 2,420 | \$27.41 | \$57,000 | \$29.75 |
| Medical Equipment Repairers | 730 | \$19.59 | \$40,750 | \$15.69 |
| Musical Instrument Repairers and Tuners | 60 | \$15.66 | \$32,580 | \$14.92 |
| Watch Repairers | (4) | \$23.29 | \$48,450 | \$25.14 |
| Coin, Vending, and Amusement Machine Servicers and Repairers | 340 | \$16.15 | \$33,590 | \$15.94 |
| Locksmiths and Safe Repairers | 340 | \$19.84 | \$41,270 | \$18.15 |
| Riggers | (4) | \$21.83 | \$45,410 | \$21.52 |
| Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers | 1,250 | \$13.71 | \$28,510 | \$13.41 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other | 1,170 | \$23.16 | \$48,180 | \$22.81 |
| Production Occupations | 64,010 | \$16.87 | \$35,090 | \$15.61 |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers | 4,870 | \$27.39 | \$56,970 | \$26.09 |
| Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers | 3,570 | \$16.94 | \$35,240 | \$16.47 |
| Electromechanical Equipment Assemblers | 1,940 | \$15.12 | \$31,440 | \$14.63 |
| Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters | 560 | \$18.22 | \$37,900 | \$18.62 |
| Team Assemblers | 6,310 | \$13.59 | \$28,260 | \$13.13 |
| Timing Device Assemblers, Adjusters, and Calibrators | (4) | \$16.59 | \$34,500 | \$16.54 |
| Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other | 1,050 | \$13.90 | \$28,910 | \$12.80 |
| Bakers | 1,990 | \$12.83 | \$26,680 | \$11.81 |
| Butchers and Meat Cutters | 600 | \$19.13 | \$39,790 | \$18.70 |
| Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers | 880 | \$14.33 | \$29,820 | \$13.06 |
| Slaughterers and Meat Packers | 70 | \$14.09 | \$29,310 | \$11.70 |
| Food and Tobacco Roasting, Baking, and Drying Machine Operators and Tenders | 120 | \$14.64 | \$30,460 | \$15.12 |
| Food Batchmakers | 1,030 | \$11.89 | \$24,740 | \$11.67 |
| Food Cooking Machine Operators and Tenders | 150 | \$12.10 | \$25,170 | \$11.63 |
| Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic | 1,010 | \$17.48 | \$36,350 | \$17.17 |
| Numerical Tool and Process Control Programmers | 200 | \$20.32 | \$42,260 | \$21.53 |
| Extruding and Drawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic | 240 | \$16.19 | \$33,670 | \$16.02 |
| Rolling Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic | 120 | \$16.22 | \$33,740 | \$16.27 |
| Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic | 980 | \$16.27 | \$33,840 | \$15.50 |
| Drilling and Boring Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic | 230 | \$18.50 | \$38,480 | \$19.59 |
| Grinding, Lapping, Polishing, and Buffing Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Meta | 560 | \$19.42 | \$40,400 | \$16.99 |
| Lathe and Turning Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic | 380 | \$19.15 | \$39,840 | \$17.94 |
| Milling and Planing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic | 290 | \$17.82 | \$37,070 | \$16.85 |
| Machinists | 2,760 | \$20.00 | \$41,590 | \$19.23 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation,
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA NECTA Division, May 2006

| Bos |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | Median |  |
| hourly |  |  |
| wages |  |  |

## See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation,

|  | Employment | Mean wages |  | Median hourly wages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hourly | Annual (1) |  |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 71,120 | \$15.84 | \$32,950 | \$13.63 |
| Aircraft Cargo Handling Supervisors | 90 | \$24.12 | \$50,170 | \$20.59 |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand | 1,370 | \$22.80 | \$47,430 | \$20.42 |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators | 1,530 | \$27.24 | \$56,670 | \$25.22 |
| Air Traffic Controllers | 70 | \$60.40 | \$125,640 | \$63.48 |
| Ambulance Drivers and Attendants, Except Emergency Medical Technicians | 190 | \$11.43 | \$23,770 | \$11.04 |
| Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity | 1,050 | \$14.63 | \$30,430 | \$13.68 |
| Bus Drivers, School | 3,680 | \$14.55 | \$30,260 | \$14.99 |
| Driver/Sales Workers | 2,900 | \$15.58 | \$32,400 | \$14.93 |
| Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer | 9,420 | \$20.42 | \$42,470 | \$20.20 |
| Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services | 8,580 | \$15.40 | \$32,030 | \$14.79 |
| Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs | 2,750 | \$12.19 | \$25,360 | \$10.87 |
| Motor Vehicle Operators, All Other | 690 | \$14.05 | \$29,230 | \$11.87 |
| Sailors and Marine Oilers | (4) | \$16.07 | \$33,420 | \$16.40 |
| Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels | 450 | \$22.27 | \$46,320 | \$18.62 |
| Bridge and Lock Tenders | 40 | \$16.23 | \$33,750 | \$16.43 |
| Parking Lot Attendants | 2,470 | \$10.19 | \$21,200 | \$9.82 |
| Service Station Attendants | 1,070 | \$9.75 | \$20,290 | \$9.57 |
| Transportation Inspectors | 120 | \$32.64 | \$67,890 | \$38.46 |
| Conveyor Operators and Tenders | 300 | \$14.51 | \$30,180 | \$13.92 |
| Crane and Tower Operators | 150 | \$31.41 | \$65,330 | \$31.15 |
| Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators | 380 | \$23.96 | \$49,830 | \$22.22 |
| Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators | 3,120 | \$15.23 | \$31,680 | \$14.79 |
| Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment | 2,110 | \$11.15 | \$23,200 | \$10.63 |
| Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand | 17,140 | \$12.99 | \$27,010 | \$12.27 |
| Machine Feeders and Offbearers | 550 | \$13.15 | \$27,350 | \$13.39 |
| Packers and Packagers, Hand | 7,840 | \$9.98 | \$20,770 | \$9.18 |
| Pump Operators, Except Wellhead Pumpers | 50 | \$17.72 | \$36,850 | \$15.26 |
| Refuse and Recyclable Material Collectors | 680 | \$18.90 | \$39,300 | \$18.69 |
| Material Moving Workers, All Other | (4) | \$18.92 | \$39,350 | \$17.72 |

(1) Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a 'year-round,
full-time' hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly
mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data
(2) Represents a wage above $\$ 70.00$ per hour
(3) Hourly wage rates for occupations where workers typically work fewer than 2,080 hours per year are not available.
(4) Indicates that an employment estimate is not available.
(5) Indicates that a wage estimate is not available.
(6) There is a wide variation in the number of hours worked by those employed as actors, dancers, singers, and musicians. Many jobs are for the duration of 1 day or 1 week, and it is extremely rare for a performer to have guaranteed employment for a period that exceeds 3 to 6 months. Therefore only hourly wages are available for these occupations.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The Boston metropolitan area referenced in this release refers to the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy NECTA Division which includes parts of the following counties: Bristol, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester in Massachusetts. Boston, the Boston metropolitan area, and other such abbreviations are used interchangeably to refer to this officially designated NECTA division.
    ${ }^{2}$ Management, professional, and related occupations include: management; business and financial operations; computer and mathematical science; architecture and engineering; life, physical, and social science; community and social service; legal; education, training, and library; arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; and healthcare practitioner and technical occupations.

