

News

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Bureau of Labor Statistics

New York Office

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HIGHLIGHTS OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY MARCH 2007

Workers in the Rochester, New York metropolitan area earned an average of \$19.59 per hour in March 2007, according to new survey results from the National Compensation Survey (NCS) released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Michael L. Dolfman noted that wage data were reported for workers in a wide range of occupational groups, including average hourly earnings of \$23.49 for healthcare practitioner and technical occupations and \$23.74 for business and financial operations. Another occupational group, office and administrative support, had a mean hourly wage of \$14.98. The NCS data available for the Rochester area include earnings for 20 major occupational groups with additional detail for selected occupations within those groups. (See table 1.)

Registered nurses, part of the healthcare practitioner and technical occupational group, earned \$27.06 per hour. Within the business and financial operations occupational group, accountants and auditors averaged \$19.39 per hour. Customer service representatives in the office and administrative support group, registered an average \$16.58 an hour, while shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks earned \$12.46. (See table 1.)

Broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics is available from NCS for the local area. Full-time workers averaged \$20.82 per hour while their part-time counterparts earned \$10.60. Union workers earned \$22.74 and non-union workers, \$18.84. Workers in establishments with 1-99 workers averaged \$17.30 per hour, those in establishments with 100-499 workers earned \$17.62, and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$23.67.

The occupational wage data available from 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. NCS results also include the work level and respective earnings for occupations determined by a point factor leveling process. The four occupational leveling factors are: knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. Details on the NCS are available at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm>.



Round-the-clock recorded messages for the **Consumer Price Index** and a variety of other **Bureau of Labor Statistics** data are available by dialing the **New York Information Office's** main telephone number: **(646) 264-3600**. For recorded messages, press '2'.

The NCS data reported here covered 294 establishments with one or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. Agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government were excluded from the survey. This sample of establishments represented 486,600 workers in the Rochester Metropolitan Statistical Area which is comprised of Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, and Wayne Counties in New York.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Rochester, NY National Compensation Survey March 2007 which is available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm>.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey data, as well as other Bureau data, contact the New York Information Office by calling (646) 264-3600 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. ET.

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Labor – New York

Table 1. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers², Rochester, NY, March 2007**

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All workers	\$19.59	3.9	\$20.82	4.3	\$10.60	6.5
Management occupations	36.56	11.0	36.57	11.0	—	—
Financial managers	34.72	30.7	34.72	30.7	—	—
Education administrators	57.48	44.7	57.48	44.7	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	23.74	6.0	24.08	6.2	—	—
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	24.03	11.4	—	—	—	—
Accountants and auditors	19.39	6.2	19.39	6.2	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	31.10	8.6	30.60	8.7	—	—
Computer software engineers	38.67	6.1	38.67	6.1	—	—
Computer support specialists	30.91	17.0	30.91	17.0	—	—
Computer systems analysts	29.62	13.3	28.11	12.0	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	31.19	10.6	31.19	10.6	—	—
Engineers	36.48	3.5	36.48	3.5	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	23.47	12.7	23.40	12.8	—	—
Community and social services occupations	23.44	10.9	23.70	10.8	—	—
Social workers	19.87	3.5	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	33.39	11.5	36.43	11.1	10.82	6.0
Postsecondary teachers	58.54	24.3	58.78	24.5	—	—
Arts, communications, and humanities teachers, postsecondary	42.35	4.5	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	32.52	5.6	33.42	5.2	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	31.47	6.0	32.01	5.1	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	31.49	7.0	32.15	5.7	—	—
Secondary school teachers	33.99	5.4	33.99	5.4	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	32.75	8.8	32.75	8.8	—	—
Teacher assistants	10.68	9.9	11.63	14.7	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	26.28	14.3	26.28	14.3	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	23.49	6.3	23.36	5.3	24.35	17.6
Registered nurses	27.06	4.7	27.02	5.1	27.41	1.4
Therapists	26.52	6.9	26.56	7.9	—	—
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	17.05	12.0	17.01	12.0	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	16.88	2.5	16.62	1.4	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	11.03	4.8	11.15	5.6	9.73	7.8
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.54	5.0	10.64	5.8	9.73	7.8
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.41	8.2	10.57	9.2	9.74	8.9
Protective service occupations	24.43	6.2	25.38	6.6	—	—
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	14.50	4.6	14.42	6.2	—	—
Security guards	14.50	4.6	14.42	6.2	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.10	7.6	10.24	17.3	6.80	7.9
Food service, tipped	5.22	7.4	—	—	5.33	8.0
Waiters and waitresses	4.75	6.9	—	—	—	—
Fast food and counter workers	8.11	8.2	—	—	—	—
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	7.62	1.1	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.11	9.0	11.36	10.1	—	—
Building cleaning workers	10.52	6.7	10.69	7.7	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers², Rochester, NY, March 2007 — Continued**

Occupation ³	Total		Full-time workers		Part-time workers	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	\$10.74	7.5	\$10.77	8.2	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	10.39	6.6	—	—	\$9.93	7.5
Sales and related occupations	17.26	9.0	21.57	8.5	8.59	9.3
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	21.62	16.9	—	—	—	—
Retail sales workers	11.92	13.2	15.49	13.7	7.96	3.0
Cashiers, all workers	9.32	11.9	—	—	7.61	2.5
Cashiers	9.32	11.9	—	—	7.61	2.5
Retail salespersons	12.45	15.1	15.09	19.2	8.50	1.8
Office and administrative support occupations	14.98	3.3	15.30	3.4	10.32	7.8
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	19.42	10.5	19.42	10.5	—	—
Financial clerks	13.91	3.1	14.00	3.7	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	14.87	4.4	14.92	4.6	—	—
Customer service representatives	16.58	6.8	16.69	7.0	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	13.66	15.2	—	—	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.46	4.9	12.84	5.1	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	13.90	19.6	14.83	19.2	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	16.89	5.6	17.11	5.6	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	19.23	7.0	19.23	7.0	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	15.18	5.0	15.56	4.5	—	—
Data entry and information processing workers	12.55	7.8	12.55	7.8	—	—
Data entry keyers	12.01	9.3	12.01	9.4	—	—
Office clerks, general	13.72	6.7	13.89	6.9	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	20.55	17.9	20.51	18.2	—	—
Electricians	24.21	4.6	24.21	4.6	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	17.16	16.0	17.25	16.4	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	17.19	6.1	17.19	6.1	—	—
Line installers and repairers	32.82	1.4	32.82	1.4	—	—
Production occupations	15.74	5.0	15.82	5.3	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	13.97	26.7	13.97	26.7	—	—
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	11.88	10.2	11.88	10.2	—	—
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	14.02	2.9	14.02	2.9	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	18.10	12.2	18.10	12.2	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	12.33	32.3	13.25	27.9	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	11.37	7.1	12.10	6.5	9.10	13.5
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.72	9.1	12.84	9.5	—	—
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	11.83	11.9	—	—	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.41	10.1	10.44	7.4	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.12	8.0	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours. See appendix A of the full bulletin 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 Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard Occupational

Classification (SOC) system. See appendix B of the full bulletin 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 of the full bulletin.

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.