



Providence–New Bedford– Fall River, RI–MA National Compensation Survey January 2007

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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 establishments and government agencies 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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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction.....	1
Tables:	
1. Summary: Mean hourly earnings and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics.....	3
2. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	4
3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	8
4. State and local government workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers by work levels.....	11
5. Combined work levels for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings for full-time and part-time workers	12
6. Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	16
7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles	18
8. State and local government workers: Hourly wage percentiles	20
9. Full-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles	21
10. Part-time civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles.....	23
11. Full-time civilian workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	24
12. Full-time private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	27
13. Full-time State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours	29
14. Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings of private industry establishments for major occupational groups.....	30
15. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time private industry workers	31
16. Establishments with 100 workers or more: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours for full-time private industry workers	32
17. Union and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups	34
18. Time and incentive workers: Mean hourly earnings for major occupational groups	35
19. Industry sector: Mean hourly earnings for private industry workers by major occupational group	36
Appendixes:	
A. Technical Note.....	A – 1
Appendix table 1. Number of workers represented by the survey	A – 5
Appendix table 2. Survey establishment response	A – 6
B. Standard Occupational Classification System.....	B – 1

Introduction

The tables in this bulletin summarize the NCS results for the Providence–New Bedford–Fall River, RI–MA, Metropolitan Statistical Area. Data were collected between June 2006 and July 2007; the average reference month is January 2007. 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 are undergoing a number of significant changes. Please see the bulletins published between September 2006 and July 2007 for information on earlier changes.

The areas covered by the publications are currently being updated to the December 2003 definitions of Combined Statistical Areas, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, as determined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This bulletin includes a new State and local government sample that reflects the new area definition.

In appendix table 2, the total numbers of establishments in the sampling frame are now benchmarked to the latest available establishment counts, adjusted for establishments that are out of scope for NCS.

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

Table 2 presents mean hourly earnings data by work level for occupational major 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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

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	\$20.18	4.9	33.8	\$18.92	5.9	33.8	\$28.44	4.0	33.8
Worker characteristics^{4,5}									
Management, professional, and related	34.54	5.0	35.9	33.86	6.6	37.4	36.71	5.2	32.0
Management, business, and financial	37.26	10.6	38.6	38.14	11.5	39.4	30.90	9.6	33.4
Professional and related	32.95	4.0	34.5	30.64	5.3	36.0	38.05	6.5	31.7
Service	12.56	3.9	30.6	11.27	3.2	30.2	20.78	3.4	34.1
Sales and office	14.50	4.6	32.8	14.06	5.2	32.5	19.01	5.7	36.8
Sales and related	13.15	10.3	29.1	13.15	10.3	29.1	—	—	—
Office and administrative support	15.29	2.9	35.5	14.67	3.0	35.3	19.01	5.7	36.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	21.00	4.7	38.7	21.05	4.8	38.7	—	—	—
Construction and extraction	21.17	4.2	38.0	21.27	4.3	38.0	—	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	20.73	7.9	39.7	20.73	7.9	39.7	—	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.81	5.3	35.4	14.61	5.4	35.2	—	—	—
Production	15.02	8.6	37.5	15.02	8.6	37.5	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.39	7.1	32.1	13.68	8.3	31.0	—	—	—
Full time	21.88	5.1	39.1	20.60	6.2	39.5	29.26	4.4	36.6
Part time	11.15	6.2	19.7	10.89	6.7	20.0	15.85	7.3	15.5
Union	24.50	5.7	34.0	18.45	10.9	31.2	28.94	4.4	36.3
Nonunion	19.10	6.1	33.7	18.97	6.3	34.1	24.97	10.0	22.8
Time	20.00	5.0	33.7	18.66	6.0	33.7	28.44	4.0	33.8
Incentive	27.05	19.5	36.3	27.05	19.5	36.3	—	—	—
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	—	—	—	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Service providing	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	18.93	7.4	33.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
1-99 workers	15.63	6.0	32.4	15.28	6.3	32.2	—	—	—
100-499 workers	18.62	7.0	34.4	17.47	7.5	34.9	32.23	10.2	29.9
500 workers or more	29.40	7.4	35.5	30.01	10.6	36.3	28.26	4.5	34.0

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 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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007**

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	\$20.18	4.9	\$21.88	5.1	\$11.15	6.2
Management occupations	40.20	13.6	40.15	13.6	—	—
Level 7	20.63	9.0	20.63	9.0	—	—
Level 9	31.01	2.6	31.01	2.6	—	—
Level 10	29.95	3.7	29.95	3.7	—	—
Level 11	44.22	5.9	44.22	5.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	62.29	13.4	62.20	13.4	—	—
Marketing and sales managers	65.99	23.8	65.99	23.8	—	—
Financial managers	47.67	34.5	47.67	34.5	—	—
Education administrators	32.40	10.9	32.40	10.9	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	28.82	10.7	29.24	10.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	33.11	17.5	34.60	18.0	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	35.49	9.6	35.49	9.6	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.10	5.9	28.10	5.9	—	—
Engineers	39.16	4.3	39.16	4.3	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	23.14	4.8	23.14	4.8	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	30.14	10.8	30.14	10.8	—	—
Community and social services occupations	23.98	8.6	24.06	8.9	—	—
Level 9	25.24	7.3	25.24	7.3	—	—
Social workers	22.32	10.9	22.30	11.0	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	43.75	5.6	46.67	6.3	15.62	8.3
Level 4	14.78	10.8	—	—	—	—
Level 7	19.84	22.1	—	—	—	—
Level 9	46.08	6.2	46.08	6.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	48.93	11.0	48.93	11.0	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	68.53	7.2	68.53	7.2	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	46.57	1.2	47.33	1.9	—	—
Level 9	45.97	6.4	45.97	6.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	49.22	1.1	49.22	1.1	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	45.00	3.0	45.37	3.1	—	—
Level 9	43.20	4.2	43.20	4.2	—	—
Not able to be leveled	48.05	5.3	48.05	5.3	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	46.24	4.6	46.94	5.0	—	—
Level 9	47.08	3.4	47.08	3.4	—	—
Not able to be leveled	46.81	10.1	46.81	10.1	—	—
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	43.45	5.8	43.45	5.8	—	—
Level 9	39.79	9.2	39.79	9.2	—	—
Secondary school teachers	47.71	1.8	49.97	4.7	—	—
Level 9	47.32	7.2	47.32	7.2	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	51.71	5.1	51.71	5.1	—	—
Teacher assistants	15.47	5.1	16.01	6.8	—	—
Level 4	14.78	10.8	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	22.32	8.6	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	30.11	6.5	30.83	8.5	27.99	5.5
Level 5	23.20	.2	22.00	3.6	—	—
Level 6	22.71	4.4	23.96	1.4	—	—
Level 7	27.45	6.9	27.18	8.4	28.69	8.9
Level 8	28.48	5.2	27.93	6.6	—	—
Level 9	29.91	3.4	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	39.19	23.4	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	29.24	3.0	28.78	3.4	30.63	7.0
Level 7	29.78	1.4	30.12	2.5	28.75	9.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007 — 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)
Registered nurses –Continued						
Level 8	\$26.86	5.6	–	–	–	–
Not able to be leveled	29.66	7.6	–	–	–	–
Therapists	38.07	20.3	\$39.21	20.3	–	–
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	18.60	17.8	–	–	–	–
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	23.91	.5	23.86	1.2	–	–
Healthcare support occupations	15.04	3.2	15.21	2.5	\$14.40	5.9
Level 2	10.75	8.7	–	–	–	–
Level 3	13.52	2.9	13.41	3.7	13.85	3.4
Not able to be leveled	14.51	9.1	–	–	–	–
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	13.23	3.0	13.18	3.8	13.43	3.0
Level 3	13.52	2.9	13.41	3.7	13.86	3.4
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	13.51	4.3	13.47	5.3	13.66	3.7
Level 3	13.52	2.9	13.41	3.7	13.86	3.4
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	16.92	1.9	17.33	1.5	–	–
Protective service occupations	19.26	13.2	19.72	14.9	–	–
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.01	3.6	11.96	7.4	6.03	7.9
Level 1	6.80	1.8	–	–	6.63	2.7
Level 3	9.72	43.3	–	–	–	–
Cooks	14.54	6.3	14.54	6.3	–	–
Food service, tipped	4.70	2.5	–	–	4.05	21.2
Fast food and counter workers	7.85	.6	–	–	7.91	.5
Level 1	7.80	.4	–	–	–	–
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.92	6.4	14.08	7.3	8.86	8.5
Level 1	10.53	5.0	–	–	7.79	3.5
Level 2	15.17	3.8	15.17	3.8	–	–
Building cleaning workers	12.93	4.4	14.06	5.6	8.75	6.9
Level 1	11.04	7.5	–	–	–	–
Level 2	15.17	3.8	15.17	3.8	–	–
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.86	7.0	14.94	6.1	–	–
Level 1	9.90	8.9	–	–	–	–
Level 2	15.49	5.1	15.49	5.1	–	–
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.04	4.6	13.18	5.0	–	–
Personal care and service occupations	12.14	4.0	12.31	4.5	–	–
Sales and related occupations	13.15	10.3	15.51	11.0	8.49	2.5
Level 1	7.88	1.1	–	–	7.88	1.1
Level 2	8.95	2.6	10.65	3.1	8.26	1.2
Level 3	9.87	7.2	10.49	5.4	8.06	7.9
Level 4	14.09	5.0	14.73	4.6	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	14.95	16.6	14.95	16.6	–	–
Retail sales workers	9.68	1.6	10.95	2.3	8.25	1.2
Level 1	7.88	1.1	–	–	7.88	1.1
Level 2	8.95	2.6	10.65	3.1	8.26	1.2
Level 3	9.70	9.4	10.48	7.5	8.06	7.9
Level 4	12.42	.4	–	–	–	–
Cashiers, all workers	8.81	2.3	10.07	2.9	8.22	1.1
Level 2	8.68	.3	–	–	8.34	.2
Level 3	8.81	7.0	–	–	–	–
Cashiers	8.81	2.3	10.07	2.9	8.22	1.1
Level 2	8.68	.3	–	–	8.34	.2
Level 3	8.81	7.0	–	–	–	–
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	8.36	6.6	–	–	–	–
Counter and rental clerks	8.36	6.6	–	–	–	–
Retail salespersons	11.01	5.6	11.68	4.8	8.68	5.2
Level 3	11.74	.1	–	–	–	–
Level 4	12.42	.4	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. **Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007** — 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)
Office and administrative support occupations	\$15.29	2.9	\$15.65	3.0	\$12.35	8.9
Level 2	9.96	6.2	10.40	3.7	—	—
Level 3	13.83	3.4	13.82	3.1	13.93	12.6
Level 4	15.65	4.0	15.68	4.3	15.34	4.1
Level 5	17.32	5.3	17.36	5.7	—	—
Level 6	20.57	7.1	20.57	7.1	—	—
Level 7	23.27	12.2	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	15.36	12.6	15.49	13.0	—	—
Financial clerks	14.72	6.3	14.89	7.1	13.14	7.1
Level 3	13.26	2.6	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.62	5.4	13.47	6.3	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	12.65	5.6	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	17.12	16.5	17.67	20.2	—	—
Tellers	12.96	7.4	—	—	—	—
Customer service representatives	17.97	8.7	18.10	8.4	—	—
Receptionists and information clerks	13.02	13.9	—	—	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.03	5.7	12.25	5.6	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	14.04	15.2	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.75	6.0	15.72	6.4	—	—
Level 4	14.87	6.9	—	—	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.38	10.4	18.38	10.7	—	—
Medical secretaries	14.92	6.3	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.05	4.6	13.80	4.6	—	—
Office clerks, general	14.70	7.8	14.36	8.5	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	21.17	4.2	21.38	3.6	—	—
Level 7	27.46	16.0	27.46	16.0	—	—
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	29.36	1.8	29.36	1.8	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	29.36	1.8	29.36	1.8	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.73	7.9	20.73	7.9	—	—
Level 5	17.54	3.7	17.54	3.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	25.87	16.1	25.87	16.1	—	—
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.92	4.5	16.92	4.5	—	—
Line installers and repairers	28.66	11.3	28.66	11.3	—	—
Production occupations	15.02	8.6	15.20	8.8	—	—
Level 1	10.39	2.2	10.39	2.2	—	—
Level 2	11.18	3.5	10.99	2.6	—	—
Level 3	13.46	1.5	14.08	4.8	—	—
Level 4	14.55	4.3	14.55	4.3	—	—
Level 5	22.94	10.6	22.94	10.6	—	—
Level 7	23.86	4.2	23.86	4.2	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	23.18	11.6	23.18	11.6	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	11.99	3.9	11.99	3.9	—	—
Level 2	10.65	2.1	10.65	2.1	—	—
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	15.70	8.5	15.70	8.5	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.57	18.8	11.57	18.8	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	12.52	16.0	12.74	17.0	—	—
Level 1	9.47	.8	9.47	.8	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.39	7.1	15.25	8.5	11.95	11.2
Level 1	9.35	5.0	10.00	7.3	8.60	6.2
Level 2	13.41	7.3	13.41	7.3	—	—
Level 3	15.05	3.8	15.76	3.8	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.97	13.8	15.97	13.8	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	19.28	5.2	19.28	5.2	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.35	8.9	11.06	11.4	8.60	6.2
Level 1	9.35	5.0	10.00	7.3	8.60	6.2
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.10	10.0	11.52	11.8	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007 — 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—Continued						
Level 1	\$10.11	7.0	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	8.89	1.2	\$9.75	6.5	—	—
Level 1	8.51	3.9	—	—	—	—

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. 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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

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	\$18.92	5.9	\$20.60	6.2	\$10.89	6.7
Management occupations	42.03	15.2	42.03	15.2	—	—
Level 7	20.63	9.0	20.63	9.0	—	—
Level 9	31.01	2.6	31.01	2.6	—	—
Not able to be leveled	64.63	13.5	64.63	13.5	—	—
Marketing and sales managers	65.99	23.8	65.99	23.8	—	—
Financial managers	57.86	34.5	57.86	34.5	—	—
Education administrators	28.96	7.7	28.96	7.7	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	28.82	10.7	29.24	10.9	—	—
Not able to be leveled	33.11	17.5	34.60	18.0	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	35.77	10.0	35.77	10.0	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.10	5.9	28.10	5.9	—	—
Engineers	39.16	4.3	39.16	4.3	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	23.14	4.8	23.14	4.8	—	—
Community and social services occupations	19.89	12.8	19.88	13.3	—	—
Social workers	19.89	14.5	—	—	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	45.43	18.0	47.90	20.0	—	—
Level 9	30.73	11.8	30.73	11.8	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	66.75	11.6	66.75	11.6	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	29.03	12.0	29.03	12.0	—	—
Level 9	29.03	12.0	29.03	12.0	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	22.91	8.1	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	29.85	7.1	30.48	9.3	28.17	5.4
Level 5	23.20	.2	22.00	3.6	—	—
Level 6	22.71	4.4	23.96	1.4	—	—
Level 7	27.13	7.4	26.74	9.1	28.69	8.9
Level 8	28.39	5.6	27.71	7.3	—	—
Level 9	30.82	5.3	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	29.29	3.5	28.61	3.9	31.16	6.5
Level 7	29.68	1.5	30.06	3.1	28.75	9.2
Level 8	26.86	5.6	—	—	—	—
Therapists	31.39	1.0	—	—	—	—
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	18.60	17.8	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	23.91	.5	23.86	1.2	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	15.00	3.4	15.17	2.8	14.40	5.9
Level 2	10.75	8.7	—	—	—	—
Level 3	12.98	3.1	12.57	4.1	13.85	3.4
Not able to be leveled	14.51	9.1	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	12.91	4.1	12.76	5.3	13.43	3.0
Level 3	12.98	3.1	12.57	4.1	13.86	3.4
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	13.15	5.7	12.98	7.3	13.66	3.7
Level 3	12.98	3.1	12.57	4.1	13.86	3.4
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	16.92	1.9	17.33	1.5	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.81	2.6	11.59	7.1	6.03	7.9
Level 1	6.80	1.8	—	—	6.63	2.7
Level 3	9.72	43.3	—	—	—	—
Cooks	14.54	6.3	14.54	6.3	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.70	2.5	—	—	4.05	21.2
Fast food and counter workers	7.85	.6	—	—	7.91	.5
Level 1	7.80	.4	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.79	4.1	12.84	5.0	8.86	8.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007 — 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)
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations —Continued						
Level 1	\$10.31	6.1	—	—	\$7.79	3.5
Building cleaning workers	12.16	5.7	\$13.40	6.2	8.75	6.9
Level 1	10.81	8.7	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.02	9.8	14.31	8.8	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	11.96	3.4	12.09	3.6	—	—
Sales and related occupations	13.15	10.3	15.51	11.0	8.49	2.5
Level 1	7.88	1.1	—	—	7.88	1.1
Level 2	8.95	2.6	10.65	3.1	8.26	1.2
Level 3	9.87	7.2	10.49	5.4	8.06	7.9
Level 4	14.09	5.0	14.73	4.6	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	14.95	16.6	14.95	16.6	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.68	1.6	10.95	2.3	8.25	1.2
Level 1	7.88	1.1	—	—	7.88	1.1
Level 2	8.95	2.6	10.65	3.1	8.26	1.2
Level 3	9.70	9.4	10.48	7.5	8.06	7.9
Level 4	12.42	.4	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.81	2.3	10.07	2.9	8.22	1.1
Level 2	8.68	.3	—	—	8.34	.2
Level 3	8.81	7.0	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.81	2.3	10.07	2.9	8.22	1.1
Level 2	8.68	.3	—	—	8.34	.2
Level 3	8.81	7.0	—	—	—	—
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	8.36	6.6	—	—	—	—
Counter and rental clerks	8.36	6.6	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	11.01	5.6	11.68	4.8	8.68	5.2
Level 3	11.74	.1	—	—	—	—
Level 4	12.42	.4	—	—	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	14.67	3.0	15.04	3.2	11.93	9.7
Level 2	9.96	6.2	10.40	3.7	—	—
Level 3	13.46	2.9	13.44	1.7	13.59	13.9
Level 4	15.22	3.7	15.25	3.9	14.63	2.0
Level 5	16.61	8.0	16.58	9.2	—	—
Level 6	20.18	11.1	20.18	11.1	—	—
Level 7	23.27	12.2	—	—	—	—
Not able to be leveled	14.43	10.8	14.55	11.2	—	—
Financial clerks	14.39	6.7	14.54	7.6	13.14	7.1
Level 3	13.26	2.6	—	—	—	—
Level 4	13.62	5.4	13.47	6.3	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	12.65	5.6	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	16.23	23.0	—	—	—	—
Tellers	12.96	7.4	—	—	—	—
Customer service representatives	17.97	8.7	18.10	8.4	—	—
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.03	5.7	12.25	5.6	—	—
Stock clerks and order fillers	14.04	15.2	—	—	—	—
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.43	6.3	15.45	6.4	—	—
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	17.94	11.5	17.93	11.8	—	—
Medical secretaries	14.92	6.3	—	—	—	—
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.79	4.5	13.80	4.6	—	—
Office clerks, general	14.16	8.4	13.78	9.0	—	—
Construction and extraction occupations	21.27	4.3	21.49	3.7	—	—
Level 7	27.46	16.0	27.46	16.0	—	—
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	29.36	1.8	29.36	1.8	—	—
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	29.36	1.8	29.36	1.8	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.73	7.9	20.73	7.9	—	—
Level 5	17.54	3.7	17.54	3.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	25.87	16.1	25.87	16.1	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Private industry workers: Mean hourly earnings¹ for full-time and part-time workers² by work levels³, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007 — 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)
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	\$16.92	4.5	\$16.92	4.5	—	—
Line installers and repairers	28.66	11.3	28.66	11.3	—	—
Production occupations	15.02	8.6	15.20	8.8	—	—
Level 1	10.39	2.2	10.39	2.2	—	—
Level 2	11.18	3.5	10.99	2.6	—	—
Level 3	13.46	1.5	14.08	4.8	—	—
Level 4	14.55	4.3	14.55	4.3	—	—
Level 5	22.94	10.6	22.94	10.6	—	—
Level 7	23.86	4.2	23.86	4.2	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	23.18	11.6	23.18	11.6	—	—
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	11.99	3.9	11.99	3.9	—	—
Level 2	10.65	2.1	10.65	2.1	—	—
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	15.70	8.5	15.70	8.5	—	—
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.57	18.8	11.57	18.8	—	—
Miscellaneous production workers	12.52	16.0	12.74	17.0	—	—
Level 1	9.47	.8	9.47	.8	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.68	8.3	14.44	10.5	\$11.95	11.2
Level 1	9.35	5.0	10.00	7.3	8.60	6.2
Level 3	15.04	4.2	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.97	13.8	15.97	13.8	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	19.28	5.2	19.28	5.2	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	9.98	9.3	10.59	12.4	8.60	6.2
Level 1	9.35	5.0	10.00	7.3	8.60	6.2
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.59	10.9	10.92	12.9	—	—
Level 1	10.11	7.0	—	—	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	8.89	1.2	9.75	6.5	—	—
Level 1	8.51	3.9	—	—	—	—

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. 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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

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	\$28.44	4.0	\$29.26	4.4	\$15.85	7.3
Management occupations	30.90	9.6	30.55	8.8	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	43.27	4.9	46.31	5.6	15.44	10.4
Level 9	49.93	4.0	49.93	4.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	44.24	5.1	44.24	5.1	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	48.68	.9	49.60	1.8	—	—
Level 9	49.93	4.0	49.93	4.0	—	—
Not able to be leveled	49.22	1.1	49.22	1.1	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	47.77	1.5	48.23	1.7	—	—
Level 9	48.44	1.7	48.44	1.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	48.05	5.3	48.05	5.3	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	46.96	4.3	47.71	4.7	—	—
Not able to be leveled	46.81	10.1	46.81	10.1	—	—
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	49.05	3.0	49.05	3.0	—	—
Secondary school teachers	48.54	.7	50.97	4.0	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	53.14	3.8	53.14	3.8	—	—
Teacher assistants	15.39	5.3	15.94	7.2	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	32.76	8.1	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	22.88	3.2	24.10	5.2	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	18.57	8.4	18.57	8.4	—	—
Building cleaning workers	16.05	3.5	16.05	3.5	—	—
Office and administrative support occupations	19.01	5.7	19.13	6.0	—	—

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 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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

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	\$20.18	4.9	\$21.88	5.1	\$11.15	6.2
Management occupations	40.20	13.6	40.15	13.6	—	—
Group II	21.47	8.1	—	—	—	—
Group III	33.98	5.0	—	—	—	—
Marketing and sales managers	65.99	23.8	65.99	23.8	—	—
Financial managers	47.67	34.5	47.67	34.5	—	—
Education administrators	32.40	10.9	32.40	10.9	—	—
Group III	33.92	10.3	—	—	—	—
Business and financial operations occupations	28.82	10.7	29.24	10.9	—	—
Group II	19.91	9.4	—	—	—	—
Group III	32.72	3.4	—	—	—	—
Computer and mathematical science occupations	35.49	9.6	35.49	9.6	—	—
Group II	27.05	7.4	—	—	—	—
Group III	36.84	5.0	—	—	—	—
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.10	5.9	28.10	5.9	—	—
Group II	23.62	9.7	—	—	—	—
Engineers	39.16	4.3	39.16	4.3	—	—
Engineering technicians, except drafters	23.14	4.8	23.14	4.8	—	—
Life, physical, and social science occupations	30.14	10.8	30.14	10.8	—	—
Community and social services occupations	23.98	8.6	24.06	8.9	—	—
Group II	18.96	10.8	—	—	—	—
Group III	25.65	7.1	—	—	—	—
Social workers	22.32	10.9	22.30	11.0	—	—
Education, training, and library occupations	43.75	5.6	46.67	6.3	15.62	8.3
Group I	14.79	8.6	—	—	—	—
Group II	18.91	12.5	—	—	—	—
Group III	47.65	4.8	—	—	—	—
Postsecondary teachers	68.53	7.2	68.53	7.2	—	—
Group III	59.61	2.6	—	—	—	—
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	46.57	1.2	47.33	1.9	—	—
Group III	45.97	6.4	—	—	—	—
Elementary and middle school teachers	45.00	3.0	45.37	3.1	—	—
Group III	43.20	4.2	—	—	—	—
Elementary school teachers, except special education	46.24	4.6	46.94	5.0	—	—
Group III	47.08	3.4	47.08	3.4	—	—
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	43.45	5.8	43.45	5.8	—	—
Group III	39.79	9.2	39.79	9.2	—	—
Secondary school teachers	47.71	1.8	49.97	4.7	—	—
Group III	47.32	7.2	—	—	—	—
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	51.71	5.1	51.71	5.1	—	—
Teacher assistants	15.47	5.1	16.01	6.8	—	—
Group I	14.78	10.8	—	—	—	—
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	22.32	8.6	—	—	—	—
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	30.11	6.5	30.83	8.5	27.99	5.5
Group II	27.02	5.2	—	—	—	—
Group III	33.99	6.0	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	29.24	3.0	28.78	3.4	30.63	7.0
Group II	28.64	3.4	28.43	4.7	29.37	7.8
Group III	32.84	7.2	—	—	—	—
Therapists	38.07	20.3	39.21	20.3	—	—
Group II	31.39	1.0	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007** — 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)
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	\$18.60	17.8	—	—	—	—
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	23.91	.5	\$23.86	1.2	—	—
Group II	23.91	.5	23.86	1.2	—	—
Healthcare support occupations	15.04	3.2	15.21	2.5	\$14.40	5.9
Group I	14.11	5.1	—	—	—	—
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	13.23	3.0	13.18	3.8	13.43	3.0
Group I	13.08	4.9	—	—	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	13.51	4.3	13.47	5.3	13.66	3.7
Group I	13.08	4.9	12.89	5.7	13.66	3.7
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	16.92	1.9	17.33	1.5	—	—
Protective service occupations	19.26	13.2	19.72	14.9	—	—
Group II	23.69	8.1	—	—	—	—
Food preparation and serving related occupations	8.01	3.6	11.96	7.4	6.03	7.9
Group I	7.42	3.0	—	—	—	—
Cooks	14.54	6.3	14.54	6.3	—	—
Food service, tipped	4.70	2.5	—	—	4.05	21.2
Fast food and counter workers	7.85	.6	—	—	7.91	.5
Group I	7.85	.6	—	—	—	—
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.92	6.4	14.08	7.3	8.86	8.5
Group I	12.22	4.4	—	—	—	—
Building cleaning workers	12.93	4.4	14.06	5.6	8.75	6.9
Group I	12.49	3.4	—	—	—	—
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.86	7.0	14.94	6.1	—	—
Group I	12.06	5.4	14.22	4.2	—	—
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.04	4.6	13.18	5.0	—	—
Group I	13.04	4.6	13.18	5.0	—	—
Personal care and service occupations	12.14	4.0	12.31	4.5	—	—
Group I	11.89	5.2	—	—	—	—
Sales and related occupations	13.15	10.3	15.51	11.0	8.49	2.5
Group I	10.35	4.8	—	—	—	—
Group II	21.66	11.0	—	—	—	—
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	14.95	16.6	14.95	16.6	—	—
Retail sales workers	9.68	1.6	10.95	2.3	8.25	1.2
Group I	9.42	2.0	—	—	—	—
Cashiers, all workers	8.81	2.3	10.07	2.9	8.22	1.1
Group I	8.61	2.1	—	—	—	—
Cashiers	8.81	2.3	10.07	2.9	8.22	1.1
Group I	8.61	2.1	10.03	2.3	8.19	1.4
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	8.36	6.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.36	6.6	—	—	—	—
Counter and rental clerks	8.36	6.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	8.36	6.6	—	—	—	—
Retail salespersons	11.01	5.6	11.68	4.8	8.68	5.2
Group I	10.96	5.2	11.91	2.4	8.65	6.0
Office and administrative support occupations	15.29	2.9	15.65	3.0	12.35	8.9
Group I	14.07	3.2	—	—	—	—
Group II	19.59	5.0	—	—	—	—
Financial clerks	14.72	6.3	14.89	7.1	13.14	7.1
Group I	12.90	5.1	—	—	—	—
Group II	21.07	13.2	—	—	—	—
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	12.65	5.6	—	—	—	—
Group I	12.65	5.6	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	17.12	16.5	17.67	20.2	—	—
Tellers	12.96	7.4	—	—	—	—
Group I	12.96	7.4	—	—	—	—
Customer service representatives	17.97	8.7	18.10	8.4	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007 — 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)
Customer service representatives –Continued						
Group I	\$15.44	10.4	–	–	–	–
Receptionists and information clerks	13.02	13.9	–	–	–	–
Group I	13.26	15.8	–	–	–	–
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.03	5.7	\$12.25	5.6	–	–
Stock clerks and order fillers	14.04	15.2	–	–	–	–
Group I	13.77	23.2	–	–	–	–
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.75	6.0	15.72	6.4	–	–
Group I	13.65	3.7	–	–	–	–
Group II	20.95	2.7	–	–	–	–
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.38	10.4	18.38	10.7	–	–
Group II	21.02	2.7	–	–	–	–
Medical secretaries	14.92	6.3	–	–	–	–
Group I	14.92	6.3	–	–	–	–
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14.05	4.6	13.80	4.6	–	–
Group I	13.45	5.3	–	–	–	–
Office clerks, general	14.70	7.8	14.36	8.5	–	–
Group I	15.75	4.7	15.17	6.2	–	–
Construction and extraction occupations	21.17	4.2	21.38	3.6	–	–
Group II	25.14	13.3	–	–	–	–
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	29.36	1.8	29.36	1.8	–	–
Group II	29.36	1.8	–	–	–	–
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	29.36	1.8	29.36	1.8	–	–
Group II	29.36	1.8	29.36	1.8	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.73	7.9	20.73	7.9	–	–
Group I	16.30	6.9	–	–	–	–
Group II	21.46	9.8	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.92	4.5	16.92	4.5	–	–
Group II	17.79	4.4	–	–	–	–
Line installers and repairers	28.66	11.3	28.66	11.3	–	–
Production occupations	15.02	8.6	15.20	8.8	–	–
Group I	11.73	3.0	–	–	–	–
Group II	23.59	6.1	–	–	–	–
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	23.18	11.6	23.18	11.6	–	–
Group II	26.02	25.4	26.02	25.4	–	–
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	11.99	3.9	11.99	3.9	–	–
Group I	11.99	3.9	–	–	–	–
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	15.70	8.5	15.70	8.5	–	–
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.57	18.8	11.57	18.8	–	–
Group I	11.29	17.2	11.29	17.2	–	–
Miscellaneous production workers	12.52	16.0	12.74	17.0	–	–
Group I	11.20	8.3	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Combined work levels¹ for civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings² for full-time and part-time workers³, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007 — 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)
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$14.39	7.1	\$15.25	8.5	\$11.95	11.2
Group I	13.25	8.1	—	—	—	—
Group II	20.82	4.9	—	—	—	—
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.97	13.8	15.97	13.8	—	—
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	19.28	5.2	19.28	5.2	—	—
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.35	8.9	11.06	11.4	8.60	6.2
Group I	10.68	9.9	—	—	—	—
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.10	10.0	11.52	11.8	—	—
Group I	11.99	8.7	13.02	6.5	—	—
Packers and packagers, hand	8.89	1.2	9.75	6.5	—	—
Group I	8.89	1.2	9.75	6.5	—	—

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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.50	\$11.50	\$16.20	\$24.48	\$33.65
Management occupations	18.51	24.75	31.95	44.36	65.83
Marketing and sales managers	28.85	28.85	51.66	76.81	152.08
Financial managers	21.22	24.75	33.65	58.19	154.63
Education administrators	26.86	26.89	30.56	38.46	42.90
Business and financial operations occupations	16.43	20.44	27.94	34.61	42.78
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.49	28.85	33.36	40.91	49.65
Architecture and engineering occupations	20.09	22.11	25.02	31.25	44.13
Engineers	30.84	31.25	42.38	45.23	47.08
Engineering technicians, except drafters	19.23	20.81	23.59	25.02	25.02
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.07	22.26	33.64	35.22	40.00
Community and social services occupations	16.34	20.28	23.31	29.03	31.32
Social workers	14.83	19.60	21.55	24.68	29.03
Education, training, and library occupations	14.74	27.38	46.12	57.94	66.91
Postsecondary teachers	40.68	58.87	80.92	82.61	83.03
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	27.39	37.44	49.80	56.76	63.11
Elementary and middle school teachers	25.06	34.62	46.99	55.46	63.14
Elementary school teachers, except special education	28.54	39.23	48.91	55.68	63.75
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.06	30.21	44.28	55.25	60.49
Secondary school teachers	29.86	40.27	50.10	58.78	63.32
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	33.53	44.02	53.24	61.73	63.98
Teacher assistants	12.19	13.14	15.04	17.39	18.76
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	18.65	18.65	21.79	26.44	26.44
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.60	23.87	28.00	31.74	37.79
Registered nurses	23.15	25.56	28.70	32.19	34.53
Therapists	26.39	29.26	33.82	36.66	59.67
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	9.28	13.10	19.15	24.86	25.17
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	21.58	23.00	23.50	25.15	26.00
Healthcare support occupations	11.35	12.62	15.44	17.56	18.50
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.00	11.65	12.75	14.58	15.95
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.00	11.84	13.48	15.00	16.13
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	14.00	15.97	17.30	18.50	18.50
Protective service occupations	9.77	11.75	21.40	25.03	30.12
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.89	5.00	7.50	10.30	13.98
Cooks	10.50	13.00	13.75	16.80	17.62
Food service, tipped	2.89	2.89	5.00	5.00	6.00
Fast food and counter workers	7.20	7.50	7.50	8.00	9.00
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.75	10.30	12.26	14.16	16.56
Building cleaning workers	8.00	11.25	12.60	15.12	16.51
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.75	8.20	12.67	15.73	17.74
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.00	12.26	12.26	13.83	15.91
Personal care and service occupations	9.10	10.70	11.45	13.00	15.24
Sales and related occupations	7.64	8.50	10.50	14.90	20.95
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	10.50	10.50	15.50	20.95	20.95
Retail sales workers	7.50	7.88	9.20	10.96	13.00
Cashiers, all workers	7.50	7.65	8.50	9.78	10.96

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. **Civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007** — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Cashiers	\$7.50	\$7.65	\$8.50	\$9.78	\$10.96
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	7.10	7.25	8.50	8.70	9.94
Counter and rental clerks	7.10	7.25	8.50	8.70	9.94
Retail salespersons	7.97	9.05	10.97	12.75	14.51
Office and administrative support occupations	10.32	12.22	14.58	17.64	20.61
Financial clerks	10.00	12.31	14.47	16.50	18.51
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	10.50	10.71	13.09	13.27	14.74
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.31	12.31	14.50	20.65	31.95
Tellers	9.74	10.15	12.86	15.23	15.65
Customer service representatives	13.72	14.00	17.50	22.72	23.11
Receptionists and information clerks	8.00	11.51	13.69	14.58	19.27
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.10	9.67	11.04	13.43	15.32
Stock clerks and order fillers	7.50	8.76	14.96	17.76	22.38
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.98	12.98	14.00	17.60	20.61
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	13.10	13.10	20.61	20.61	22.90
Medical secretaries	10.46	12.24	15.19	16.75	17.57
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.10	12.98	13.52	14.75	16.81
Office clerks, general	10.32	11.53	15.85	17.64	18.00
Construction and extraction occupations	13.00	14.00	18.50	25.00	33.53
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	16.53	28.69	29.50	33.53	41.23
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	16.53	28.69	29.50	33.53	41.23
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	14.14	17.13	17.84	23.19	31.31
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.75	16.34	17.25	17.84	18.50
Line installers and repairers	15.62	28.59	31.31	32.22	35.21
Production occupations	8.50	9.77	13.30	18.55	25.21
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	16.50	16.50	23.80	27.67	35.13
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	9.66	10.53	11.85	13.09	13.97
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	10.87	13.06	17.44	17.89	17.89
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	8.00	8.77	11.12	15.45	16.00
Miscellaneous production workers	8.50	9.09	10.18	14.12	21.50
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.12	10.00	14.00	17.50	21.85
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.00	12.00	15.00	19.50	22.20
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	16.42	16.42	22.19	22.20	22.20
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.29	8.12	9.38	12.00	15.49
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.50	8.39	10.00	13.00	16.70
Packers and packagers, hand	6.82	8.00	8.41	9.65	10.61

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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$8.20	\$10.99	\$14.90	\$22.38	\$32.50
Management occupations	17.19	24.62	32.00	51.97	74.65
Marketing and sales managers	28.85	28.85	51.66	76.81	152.08
Financial managers	21.22	21.22	46.28	58.19	154.63
Education administrators	14.90	26.86	28.68	30.56	38.46
Business and financial operations occupations	16.43	20.44	27.94	34.61	42.78
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.49	28.85	34.35	40.91	49.65
Architecture and engineering occupations	20.09	22.11	25.02	31.25	44.13
Engineers	30.84	31.25	42.38	45.23	47.08
Engineering technicians, except drafters	19.23	20.81	23.59	25.02	25.02
Community and social services occupations	14.83	16.98	20.76	23.31	23.62
Social workers	14.83	16.98	20.76	23.31	24.47
Education, training, and library occupations	17.01	27.38	33.14	74.75	82.61
Postsecondary teachers	38.76	51.10	80.92	82.61	82.61
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	23.36	24.17	27.39	32.35	37.44
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	18.65	18.65	21.79	26.44	26.44
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.60	23.63	27.93	31.74	37.79
Registered nurses	23.24	25.50	28.70	32.96	35.03
Therapists	26.39	28.15	30.32	34.32	36.66
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	9.28	13.10	19.15	24.86	25.17
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	21.58	23.00	23.50	25.15	26.00
Healthcare support occupations	11.35	12.53	15.33	17.70	18.50
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.94	11.35	12.62	13.84	15.78
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.71	11.50	13.00	14.19	15.78
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	14.00	15.97	17.30	18.50	18.50
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.89	5.00	7.50	9.50	13.79
Cooks	10.50	13.00	13.75	16.80	17.62
Food service, tipped	2.89	2.89	5.00	5.00	6.00
Fast food and counter workers	7.20	7.50	7.50	8.00	9.00
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.75	10.00	12.26	12.82	14.88
Building cleaning workers	7.75	10.00	12.26	13.40	15.43
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.75	8.20	12.67	13.40	17.50
Personal care and service occupations	9.25	10.70	11.45	13.00	14.90
Sales and related occupations	7.64	8.50	10.50	14.90	20.95
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	10.50	10.50	15.50	20.95	20.95
Retail sales workers	7.50	7.88	9.20	10.96	13.00
Cashiers, all workers	7.50	7.65	8.50	9.78	10.96
Cashiers	7.50	7.65	8.50	9.78	10.96
Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	7.10	7.25	8.50	8.70	9.94
Counter and rental clerks	7.10	7.25	8.50	8.70	9.94
Retail salespersons	7.97	9.05	10.97	12.75	14.51
Office and administrative support occupations	9.87	11.75	13.75	16.76	20.04
Financial clerks	9.74	12.31	14.14	15.71	18.47
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	10.50	10.71	13.09	13.27	14.74
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.31	12.31	12.31	14.50	31.95
Tellers	9.74	10.15	12.86	15.23	15.65
Customer service representatives	13.72	14.00	17.50	22.72	23.11
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.10	9.67	11.04	13.43	15.32
Stock clerks and order fillers	7.50	8.76	14.96	17.76	22.38
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.61	12.98	13.80	17.55	20.61

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Private industry workers: Hourly wage percentiles¹, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	\$13.10	\$13.10	\$20.61	\$20.61	\$22.75
Medical secretaries	10.46	12.24	15.19	16.75	17.57
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.10	12.98	12.98	14.00	16.81
Office clerks, general	10.32	11.00	13.00	16.76	18.00
Construction and extraction occupations	13.00	14.00	18.50	25.05	33.53
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	16.53	28.69	29.50	33.53	41.23
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	16.53	28.69	29.50	33.53	41.23
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	14.14	17.13	17.84	23.19	31.31
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.75	16.34	17.25	17.84	18.50
Line installers and repairers	15.62	28.59	31.31	32.22	35.21
Production occupations	8.50	9.77	13.30	18.55	25.21
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	16.50	16.50	23.80	27.67	35.13
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	9.66	10.53	11.85	13.09	13.97
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	10.87	13.06	17.44	17.89	17.89
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	8.00	8.77	11.12	15.45	16.00
Miscellaneous production workers	8.50	9.09	10.18	14.12	21.50
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.00	9.45	12.70	16.78	21.85
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.00	12.00	15.00	19.50	22.20
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	16.42	16.42	22.19	22.20	22.20
Laborers and material movers, hand	7.29	8.05	9.05	10.90	14.34
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7.50	8.39	9.45	12.20	14.34
Packers and packagers, hand	6.82	8.00	8.41	9.65	10.61

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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

Occupation ²	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$15.00	\$17.88	\$24.67	\$31.42	\$52.99
Management occupations	24.75	24.75	27.59	32.24	43.46
Education, training, and library occupations	13.57	24.25	47.69	57.51	63.64
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	31.61	41.55	51.37	57.51	63.37
Elementary and middle school teachers	30.73	40.77	50.52	56.76	63.75
Elementary school teachers, except special education	24.32	40.92	50.36	56.76	63.89
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	32.99	40.03	50.52	57.31	63.67
Secondary school teachers	30.89	41.30	50.66	59.37	63.37
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	39.11	45.81	53.64	61.73	64.01
Teacher assistants	12.19	12.97	15.04	17.54	18.76
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	26.49	28.08	29.99	32.85	59.67
Protective service occupations	13.95	20.92	22.72	27.13	30.12
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	14.35	15.70	16.26	19.29	29.30
Building cleaning workers	14.17	15.51	15.73	16.51	19.29
Office and administrative support occupations	13.69	17.14	17.91	20.51	23.87

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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$10.35	\$12.72	\$17.30	\$25.93	\$35.68
Management occupations	18.51	24.75	31.95	44.36	64.92
Marketing and sales managers	28.85	28.85	51.66	76.81	152.08
Financial managers	21.22	24.75	33.65	58.19	154.63
Education administrators	26.86	26.89	30.56	38.46	42.90
Business and financial operations occupations	16.43	20.66	27.94	34.67	42.78
Computer and mathematical science occupations	25.49	28.85	33.36	40.91	49.65
Architecture and engineering occupations	20.09	22.11	25.02	31.25	44.13
Engineers	30.84	31.25	42.38	45.23	47.08
Engineering technicians, except drafters	19.23	20.81	23.59	25.02	25.02
Life, physical, and social science occupations	22.07	22.26	33.64	35.22	40.00
Community and social services occupations	15.96	20.28	23.31	29.03	31.32
Social workers	14.83	19.60	21.55	24.79	29.03
Education, training, and library occupations	17.06	32.10	49.09	59.66	68.43
Postsecondary teachers	40.68	58.87	80.92	82.61	83.03
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	28.50	38.81	50.10	57.31	63.14
Elementary and middle school teachers	27.39	35.43	47.21	55.58	63.14
Elementary school teachers, except special education	30.05	39.81	49.31	56.05	63.75
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	25.06	30.21	44.28	55.25	60.49
Secondary school teachers	32.91	41.98	50.66	59.61	63.48
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	33.53	44.02	53.24	61.73	63.98
Teacher assistants	12.28	13.45	16.97	17.81	18.76
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	20.60	23.64	27.35	32.18	43.19
Registered nurses	23.64	25.53	28.56	31.74	33.80
Therapists	28.15	30.28	33.82	59.67	59.67
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	21.21	23.28	23.37	25.15	26.50
Healthcare support occupations	11.33	12.62	15.88	17.83	18.50
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	9.94	11.50	12.71	14.15	16.09
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	9.38	11.73	13.48	14.96	17.24
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	15.88	16.23	17.70	18.50	18.50
Protective service occupations	10.00	12.00	21.40	25.03	30.12
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.50	8.00	11.22	15.00	17.50
Cooks	10.50	13.00	13.75	16.80	17.62
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	11.00	12.00	12.67	15.07	18.06
Building cleaning workers	12.26	12.26	13.03	15.70	16.87
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	10.90	12.67	14.91	16.03	20.17
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	12.26	12.26	12.26	14.12	15.91
Personal care and service occupations	10.35	10.70	11.45	13.75	15.24
Sales and related occupations	9.10	10.46	12.75	16.53	22.00
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	10.50	10.50	15.50	20.95	20.95
Retail sales workers	8.50	9.60	10.50	12.18	14.51
Cashiers, all workers	8.80	9.70	9.78	10.96	11.06
Cashiers	8.80	9.70	9.78	10.96	11.06
Retail salespersons	8.90	10.00	11.50	13.25	14.80
Office and administrative support occupations	10.66	12.75	14.63	17.64	21.00
Financial clerks	9.74	12.31	14.25	16.79	19.60

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Full-time¹ civilian workers: Hourly wage percentiles², Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007 — Continued

Occupation ³	Full-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	\$12.31	\$12.31	\$12.98	\$21.04	\$31.95
Customer service representatives	13.72	13.72	17.50	22.72	23.11
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	9.20	9.90	11.40	13.75	15.32
Secretaries and administrative assistants	12.98	12.98	13.80	17.60	20.61
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	13.10	13.10	20.61	20.61	22.90
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	12.10	12.98	12.98	14.00	16.81
Office clerks, general	10.32	11.50	14.36	16.76	17.64
Construction and extraction occupations	13.00	14.00	18.50	25.00	33.53
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	16.53	28.69	29.50	33.53	41.23
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	16.53	28.69	29.50	33.53	41.23
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	14.14	17.13	17.84	23.19	31.31
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	13.75	16.34	17.25	17.84	18.50
Line installers and repairers	15.62	28.59	31.31	32.22	35.21
Production occupations	8.50	9.63	13.41	18.55	25.85
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	16.50	16.50	23.80	27.67	35.13
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	9.66	10.53	11.85	13.09	13.97
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	10.87	13.06	17.44	17.89	17.89
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	8.00	8.77	11.12	15.45	16.00
Miscellaneous production workers	8.50	8.50	11.00	14.12	24.43
Transportation and material moving occupations	8.41	11.00	14.34	19.79	21.85
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	12.00	12.00	15.00	19.50	22.20
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	16.42	16.42	22.19	22.20	22.20
Laborers and material movers, hand	8.00	8.39	9.83	13.90	16.70
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	8.00	8.39	10.50	14.34	18.00
Packers and packagers, hand	8.12	8.30	9.53	9.99	13.90

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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

Occupation ³	Part-time workers				
	10	25	Median 50	75	90
All workers	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$8.85	\$13.10	\$18.00
Education, training, and library occupations	11.54	12.48	14.74	19.71	19.71
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	21.22	25.67	29.00	30.65	35.00
Registered nurses	21.38	27.10	30.65	33.66	37.79
Healthcare support occupations	11.74	12.53	14.19	16.88	16.88
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	10.61	12.00	13.83	15.00	15.78
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	10.58	12.00	13.84	15.44	15.78
Food preparation and serving related occupations	2.89	3.50	5.00	7.55	9.00
Food service, tipped	2.89	2.89	4.00	5.00	5.00
Fast food and counter workers	7.10	7.50	7.50	8.50	9.00
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	6.99	7.10	7.75	8.75	12.82
Building cleaning workers	7.25	7.75	8.07	8.30	10.11
Sales and related occupations	7.25	7.64	7.88	9.10	10.97
Retail sales workers	7.25	7.50	7.85	8.70	10.00
Cashiers, all workers	7.30	7.60	7.75	8.69	10.00
Cashiers	7.30	7.60	7.75	8.69	10.00
Retail salespersons	7.87	7.88	7.97	9.35	10.18
Office and administrative support occupations	8.00	8.11	11.50	16.72	18.00
Financial clerks	10.00	11.50	14.50	14.50	16.02
Transportation and material moving occupations	7.10	8.50	12.40	16.20	16.78
Laborers and material movers, hand	6.82	7.29	8.30	9.45	10.60

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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

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	\$21.88	\$17.30	\$855	\$692	39.1	\$43,157	\$35,880	1,972
Management occupations	40.15	31.95	1,610	1,222	40.1	83,743	63,554	2,086
Marketing and sales managers	65.99	51.66	2,633	2,066	39.9	136,914	107,453	2,075
Financial managers	47.67	33.65	1,884	1,346	39.5	97,969	70,000	2,055
Education administrators	32.40	30.56	1,226	1,222	37.8	63,741	63,554	1,967
Business and financial operations occupations	29.24	27.94	1,110	1,055	38.0	57,739	54,858	1,975
Computer and mathematical science occupations	35.49	33.36	1,370	1,334	38.6	71,264	69,378	2,008
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.10	25.02	1,112	1,001	39.6	57,803	52,050	2,057
Engineers	39.16	42.38	1,566	1,695	40.0	81,444	88,150	2,080
Engineering technicians, except drafters	23.14	23.59	911	916	39.4	47,348	47,628	2,046
Life, physical, and social science occupations	30.14	33.64	1,166	1,128	38.7	60,653	58,640	2,013
Community and social services occupations	24.06	23.31	921	874	38.3	47,360	45,456	1,968
Social workers	22.30	21.55	849	833	38.1	44,144	43,310	1,979
Education, training, and library occupations	46.67	49.09	1,566	1,632	33.6	57,193	60,165	1,226
Postsecondary teachers	68.53	80.92	2,551	2,990	37.2	91,219	95,680	1,331
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	47.33	50.10	1,569	1,662	33.1	57,258	61,041	1,210
Elementary and middle school teachers	45.37	47.21	1,510	1,629	33.3	55,120	60,138	1,215
Elementary school teachers, except special education	46.94	49.31	1,554	1,662	33.1	56,871	61,159	1,212
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	43.45	44.28	1,455	1,493	33.5	52,967	54,481	1,219
Secondary school teachers	49.97	50.66	1,638	1,672	32.8	59,644	61,192	1,194
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	51.71	53.24	1,691	1,810	32.7	61,502	66,243	1,189
Teacher assistants	16.01	16.97	500	509	31.2	18,092	18,324	1,130
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	30.83	27.35	1,198	1,047	38.9	61,480	54,469	1,994
Registered nurses	28.78	28.56	1,111	1,093	38.6	57,112	55,965	1,985
Therapists	39.21	33.82	1,440	1,379	36.7	66,254	66,234	1,690
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	23.86	23.37	950	935	39.8	49,395	48,610	2,070
Healthcare support occupations	15.21	15.88	591	634	38.9	30,733	32,947	2,021
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	13.18	12.71	507	508	38.5	26,388	26,437	2,003
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	13.47	13.48	524	524	38.9	27,256	27,225	2,023
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	17.33	17.70	680	694	39.2	35,351	36,075	2,039
Protective service occupations	19.72	21.40	775	809	39.3	40,282	42,051	2,042
Food preparation and serving related occupations	11.96	11.22	478	449	39.9	24,839	23,338	2,076
Cooks	14.54	13.75	579	550	39.8	30,128	28,600	2,072

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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	\$14.08	\$12.67	\$561	\$507	39.8	\$29,173	\$26,349	2,072
Building cleaning workers	14.06	13.03	561	521	39.9	29,152	27,102	2,073
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	14.94	14.91	594	593	39.7	30,862	30,811	2,066
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.18	12.26	527	491	40.0	27,417	25,509	2,080
Personal care and service occupations	12.31	11.45	486	458	39.5	25,125	23,816	2,041
Sales and related occupations	15.51	12.75	615	500	39.7	31,648	25,480	2,040
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	14.95	15.50	618	597	41.3	32,139	31,054	2,149
Retail sales workers	10.95	10.50	429	411	39.2	21,877	21,370	1,998
Cashiers, all workers	10.07	9.78	396	391	39.3	20,587	20,342	2,045
Cashiers	10.07	9.78	396	391	39.3	20,587	20,342	2,045
Retail salespersons	11.68	11.50	456	440	39.0	23,701	22,859	2,029
Office and administrative support occupations	15.65	14.63	611	577	39.0	31,747	30,001	2,028
Financial clerks	14.89	14.25	582	569	39.1	30,268	29,576	2,033
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	17.67	12.98	660	600	37.3	34,306	31,195	1,942
Customer service representatives	18.10	17.50	717	700	39.6	37,275	36,400	2,060
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.25	11.40	490	456	40.0	25,479	23,712	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.72	13.80	619	552	39.4	32,211	28,700	2,049
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	18.38	20.61	714	802	38.9	37,132	41,678	2,020
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.80	12.98	548	519	39.7	28,507	26,998	2,066
Office clerks, general	14.36	14.36	568	548	39.6	29,552	28,499	2,059
Construction and extraction occupations	21.38	18.50	861	740	40.3	44,795	38,480	2,095
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	29.36	29.50	1,174	1,180	40.0	61,065	61,360	2,080
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	29.36	29.50	1,174	1,180	40.0	61,065	61,360	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.73	17.84	824	714	39.7	41,700	36,400	2,011
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.92	17.25	667	690	39.4	32,601	34,216	1,927
Line installers and repairers	28.66	31.31	1,146	1,252	40.0	59,605	65,119	2,080
Production occupations	15.20	13.41	602	536	39.6	31,303	27,889	2,059
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	23.18	23.80	892	952	38.5	46,392	49,500	2,001
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	11.99	11.85	480	474	40.0	24,943	24,648	2,080
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	15.70	17.44	628	698	40.0	32,650	36,275	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.57	11.12	463	445	40.0	24,070	23,123	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	12.74	11.00	509	440	40.0	26,494	22,880	2,080

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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Transportation and material moving occupations	\$15.25	\$14.34	\$610	\$574	40.0	\$28,730	\$29,245	1,884
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.97	15.00	639	600	40.0	26,591	24,960	1,666
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	19.28	22.19	771	888	40.0	40,101	46,155	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand ..	11.06	9.83	442	393	40.0	20,929	19,240	1,892
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	11.52	10.50	461	420	40.0	23,959	21,840	2,080
Packers and packagers, hand	9.75	9.53	390	381	40.0	14,632	17,264	1,501

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.

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 12. Full-time¹ private industry workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

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	\$20.60	\$16.43	\$815	\$641	39.5	\$41,846	\$33,030	2,031
Management occupations	42.03	32.00	1,702	1,346	40.5	88,489	70,000	2,106
Marketing and sales managers	65.99	51.66	2,633	2,066	39.9	136,914	107,453	2,075
Financial managers	57.86	46.28	2,275	1,851	39.3	118,286	96,264	2,044
Education administrators	28.96	28.68	1,076	1,147	37.2	55,969	59,659	1,933
Business and financial operations occupations	29.24	27.94	1,110	1,055	38.0	57,739	54,858	1,975
Computer and mathematical science occupations	35.77	34.35	1,383	1,374	38.7	71,931	71,448	2,011
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.10	25.02	1,112	1,001	39.6	57,803	52,050	2,057
Engineers	39.16	42.38	1,566	1,695	40.0	81,444	88,150	2,080
Engineering technicians, except drafters	23.14	23.59	911	916	39.4	47,348	47,628	2,046
Community and social services occupations	19.88	20.76	766	796	38.6	39,855	41,375	2,005
Education, training, and library occupations	47.90	37.44	1,726	1,294	36.0	64,608	52,999	1,349
Postsecondary teachers	66.75	80.92	2,411	2,990	36.1	90,433	95,680	1,355
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	29.03	27.39	1,042	959	35.9	37,014	34,510	1,275
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	30.48	26.41	1,195	1,022	39.2	62,129	53,138	2,038
Registered nurses	28.61	27.93	1,105	1,056	38.6	57,457	54,933	2,009
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	23.86	23.37	950	935	39.8	49,395	48,610	2,070
Healthcare support occupations	15.17	15.88	591	635	39.0	30,758	33,030	2,027
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	12.76	12.53	494	478	38.7	25,700	24,854	2,014
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	12.98	12.62	510	505	39.3	26,512	26,250	2,043
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	17.33	17.70	680	694	39.2	35,351	36,075	2,039
Food preparation and serving related occupations	11.59	11.22	463	449	39.9	24,071	23,338	2,076
Cooks	14.54	13.75	579	550	39.8	30,128	28,600	2,072
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.84	12.26	511	491	39.8	26,588	25,509	2,070
Building cleaning workers	13.40	12.50	533	500	39.8	27,739	26,000	2,071
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	14.31	13.40	567	536	39.6	29,502	27,870	2,061
Personal care and service occupations	12.09	11.45	479	458	39.6	24,905	23,816	2,060
Sales and related occupations	15.51	12.75	615	500	39.7	31,648	25,480	2,040
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers	14.95	15.50	618	597	41.3	32,139	31,054	2,149
Retail sales workers	10.95	10.50	429	411	39.2	21,877	21,370	1,998
Cashiers, all workers	10.07	9.78	396	391	39.3	20,587	20,342	2,045
Cashiers	10.07	9.78	396	391	39.3	20,587	20,342	2,045
Retail salespersons	11.68	11.50	456	440	39.0	23,701	22,859	2,029

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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007 — Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Office and administrative support occupations	\$15.04	\$13.85	\$593	\$551	39.4	\$30,821	\$28,676	2,049
Financial clerks	14.54	14.14	570	551	39.2	29,649	28,676	2,039
Customer service representatives	18.10	17.50	717	700	39.6	37,275	36,400	2,060
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.25	11.40	490	456	40.0	25,479	23,712	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.45	13.80	612	552	39.6	31,842	28,700	2,061
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	17.93	20.61	707	824	39.5	36,780	42,858	2,052
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	13.80	12.98	548	519	39.7	28,507	26,998	2,066
Office clerks, general	13.78	12.98	544	519	39.5	28,307	27,005	2,055
Construction and extraction occupations	21.49	18.50	869	740	40.4	45,193	38,480	2,103
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	29.36	29.50	1,174	1,180	40.0	61,065	61,360	2,080
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	29.36	29.50	1,174	1,180	40.0	61,065	61,360	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	20.73	17.84	824	714	39.7	41,700	36,400	2,011
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.92	17.25	667	690	39.4	32,601	34,216	1,927
Line installers and repairers	28.66	31.31	1,146	1,252	40.0	59,605	65,119	2,080
Production occupations	15.20	13.41	602	536	39.6	31,303	27,889	2,059
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	23.18	23.80	892	952	38.5	46,392	49,500	2,001
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	11.99	11.85	480	474	40.0	24,943	24,648	2,080
Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	15.70	17.44	628	698	40.0	32,650	36,275	2,080
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	11.57	11.12	463	445	40.0	24,070	23,123	2,080
Miscellaneous production workers	12.74	11.00	509	440	40.0	26,494	22,880	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	14.44	14.00	577	560	40.0	26,597	24,960	1,842
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	15.97	15.00	639	600	40.0	26,591	24,960	1,666
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	19.28	22.19	771	888	40.0	40,101	46,155	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.59	9.53	424	381	40.0	19,856	18,720	1,875
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	10.92	9.25	437	370	40.0	22,723	19,240	2,080
Packers and packagers, hand	9.75	9.53	390	381	40.0	14,632	17,264	1,501

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.

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 13. Full-time¹ State and local government workers: Mean and median hourly, weekly, and annual earnings and mean weekly and annual hours, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

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	\$29.26	\$24.88	\$1,072	\$989	36.6	\$49,433	\$49,777	1,689
Management occupations	30.55	27.59	1,169	1,104	38.3	60,775	57,387	1,990
Education, training, and library occupations	46.31	50.30	1,524	1,662	32.9	55,301	61,080	1,194
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	49.60	51.53	1,628	1,709	32.8	59,623	62,900	1,202
Elementary and middle school teachers	48.23	50.84	1,588	1,670	32.9	58,179	61,338	1,206
Elementary school teachers, except special education	47.71	50.84	1,574	1,681	33.0	57,668	61,506	1,209
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	49.05	50.52	1,609	1,662	32.8	58,966	61,159	1,202
Secondary school teachers	50.97	51.53	1,656	1,700	32.5	60,503	62,232	1,187
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	53.14	53.64	1,717	1,833	32.3	62,731	66,866	1,181
Teacher assistants	15.94	16.47	490	487	30.7	17,828	17,636	1,118
Protective service occupations	24.10	24.41	941	896	39.1	48,944	46,573	2,031
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	18.57	16.26	743	650	40.0	38,617	33,821	2,080
Building cleaning workers	16.05	15.73	642	629	40.0	33,380	32,718	2,080
Office and administrative support occupations	19.13	18.00	706	705	36.9	36,704	36,644	1,919

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.

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 14. **Size of establishment: Mean hourly earnings¹ of private industry establishments for major occupational groups, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007**

Occupational group ²	Total	1-99 workers	100-499 workers	500 workers or more
All workers	\$18.92	\$15.28	\$17.47	\$30.01
Management, professional, and related	33.86	27.92	29.12	39.97
Management, business, and financial	38.14	29.34	33.71	46.09
Professional and related	30.64	26.65	26.21	35.42
Service	11.27	10.53	11.78	15.03
Sales and office	14.06	14.10	13.05	16.43
Sales and related	13.15	13.37	11.89	—
Office and administrative support	14.67	14.68	13.90	16.19
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	21.05	17.56	28.43	21.82
Construction and extraction	21.27	17.94	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	20.73	16.75	25.59	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.61	14.13	14.72	18.41
Production	15.02	14.54	15.07	18.63
Transportation and material moving	13.68	12.60	14.33	—
	Relative error ³ (percent)			
All workers	5.9	6.3	7.5	10.6
Management, professional, and related	6.6	12.2	6.0	8.2
Management, business, and financial	11.5	26.0	7.0	11.3
Professional and related	5.3	3.0	4.5	8.6
Service	3.2	4.7	5.8	2.3
Sales and office	5.2	9.9	3.9	3.0
Sales and related	10.3	17.6	8.5	—
Office and administrative support	3.0	5.0	6.1	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	4.8	9.5	8.5	3.5
Construction and extraction	4.3	13.7	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7.9	3.2	8.4	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	5.4	14.4	11.1	1.1
Production	8.6	18.2	10.9	1.3
Transportation and material moving	8.3	8.0	13.3	—

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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

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	\$16.96	\$14.14	\$672	\$560	39.6	\$34,358	\$29,120	2,026
Management occupations	31.45	24.62	1,323	923	42.1	68,814	48,009	2,188
Sales and related occupations	16.32	10.99	646	420	39.6	32,848	21,840	2,013
Retail sales workers	10.16	9.94	398	398	39.2	19,741	20,342	1,942
Office and administrative support occupations	15.13	13.25	593	520	39.2	30,850	27,040	2,039
Financial clerks	13.96	12.76	544	510	39.0	28,293	26,520	2,026
Construction and extraction occupations	18.15	18.50	737	740	40.6	38,325	38,480	2,112
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	16.75	17.19	662	688	39.5	32,693	35,620	1,952
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	16.50	17.25	648	690	39.3	31,326	29,744	1,898
Production occupations	14.80	12.50	582	500	39.3	30,280	26,000	2,046
Miscellaneous production workers	12.76	9.77	510	391	40.0	26,545	20,322	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	13.58	12.00	543	480	40.0	21,692	24,960	1,598
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	13.84	12.00	553	480	40.0	21,510	24,960	1,555
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.31	9.50	412	380	40.0	16,297	16,890	1,581

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.

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 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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

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	\$23.71	\$18.50	\$935	\$739	39.5	\$48,266	\$38,459	2,036
Management occupations	48.24	37.42	1,911	1,462	39.6	99,379	76,016	2,060
Marketing and sales managers	65.99	51.66	2,633	2,066	39.9	136,914	107,453	2,075
Business and financial operations occupations ...	31.49	30.14	1,214	1,118	38.6	63,135	58,115	2,005
Computer and mathematical science occupations	36.03	34.35	1,389	1,374	38.6	72,218	71,448	2,005
Architecture and engineering occupations	28.10	25.02	1,112	1,001	39.6	57,803	52,050	2,057
Engineers	39.16	42.38	1,566	1,695	40.0	81,444	88,150	2,080
Engineering technicians, except drafters	23.14	23.59	911	916	39.4	47,348	47,628	2,046
Community and social services occupations	17.49	17.31	691	692	39.5	35,928	36,005	2,055
Education, training, and library occupations	52.54	47.16	1,905	1,525	36.3	71,913	59,492	1,369
Postsecondary teachers	66.75	80.92	2,411	2,990	36.1	90,433	95,680	1,355
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	31.91	27.86	1,247	1,056	39.1	64,852	54,933	2,032
Registered nurses	28.61	27.93	1,105	1,056	38.6	57,457	54,933	2,009
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	23.86	23.37	950	935	39.8	49,395	48,610	2,070
Healthcare support occupations	13.97	13.48	548	539	39.2	28,487	28,043	2,038
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	13.03	13.00	512	517	39.3	26,641	26,887	2,044
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	13.14	13.27	515	517	39.2	26,763	26,887	2,037
Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	16.45	17.30	640	649	38.9	33,277	33,743	2,023
Food preparation and serving related occupations	13.94	12.50	554	500	39.7	28,807	26,000	2,066
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	12.80	12.28	508	491	39.7	26,404	25,509	2,064
Building cleaning workers	12.75	12.26	508	491	39.8	26,404	25,509	2,070
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	13.02	12.94	515	507	39.6	26,804	26,349	2,058
Sales and related occupations	14.83	14.13	589	544	39.7	30,612	28,289	2,064
Retail sales workers	11.50	11.09	451	436	39.2	23,451	22,690	2,040
Retail salespersons	11.93	11.66	466	466	39.1	24,237	24,253	2,031
Office and administrative support occupations	14.98	14.00	592	560	39.5	30,801	29,120	2,056
Financial clerks	15.42	15.80	610	620	39.6	31,739	32,240	2,058
Customer service representatives	17.50	17.46	698	710	39.9	36,283	36,920	2,073
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	12.25	11.40	490	456	40.0	25,479	23,712	2,080
Secretaries and administrative assistants	15.64	14.00	616	560	39.4	32,036	29,120	2,048
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	16.20	13.10	634	524	39.1	32,949	27,242	2,034
Office clerks, general	13.37	12.00	527	480	39.4	27,406	24,960	2,050
Construction and extraction occupations	30.35	28.69	1,214	1,148	40.0	63,128	59,673	2,080
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	25.07	23.68	1,003	947	40.0	52,149	49,254	2,080
Line installers and repairers	28.66	31.31	1,146	1,252	40.0	59,605	65,119	2,080
Production occupations	15.80	14.32	632	573	40.0	32,871	29,786	2,080
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	26.02	27.67	1,041	1,107	40.0	54,119	57,554	2,080
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	11.99	11.85	480	474	40.0	24,943	24,648	2,080

See footnotes at end of table.

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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007**
— Continued

Occupation ²	Hourly earnings ³		Weekly earnings ⁴			Annual earnings ⁵		
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean weekly hours	Mean	Median	Mean annual hours
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	\$13.37	\$12.22	\$535	\$489	40.0	\$27,805	\$25,418	2,080
Transportation and material moving occupations	15.08	14.21	603	568	40.0	31,360	29,548	2,080
Laborers and material movers, hand	10.74	9.53	430	381	40.0	22,341	19,822	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.

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 17. Union¹ and nonunion workers: Mean hourly earnings² for major occupational groups, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

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	\$24.50	\$18.45	\$28.94	\$19.10	\$18.97	\$24.97
Management, professional, and related	37.60	32.16	38.60	33.62	33.94	28.37
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	37.79	38.14	33.59
Professional and related	38.51	32.16	39.80	30.08	30.51	20.46
Service	17.02	11.85	21.43	11.18	11.19	10.57
Sales and office	16.86	14.02	19.02	14.11	14.06	—
Sales and related	8.87	8.87	—	13.41	13.41	—
Office and administrative support	18.26	16.72	19.02	14.59	14.51	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	29.48	31.63	—	19.37	19.37	—
Construction and extraction	—	—	—	19.70	19.70	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	29.40	29.40	—	18.83	18.83	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	17.81	17.57	—	13.95	13.95	—
Production	20.41	20.41	—	14.17	14.17	—
Transportation and material moving	16.02	14.46	—	13.38	13.38	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)					
All workers	5.7	10.9	4.4	6.1	6.3	10.0
Management, professional, and related	6.3	10.9	7.3	6.5	6.8	9.8
Management, business, and financial	—	—	—	10.8	11.5	10.5
Professional and related	6.7	10.9	7.9	5.1	5.2	32.6
Service	7.1	5.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	12.6
Sales and office	7.1	11.7	6.3	5.3	5.4	—
Sales and related6	.6	—	10.1	10.1	—
Office and administrative support	6.3	14.7	6.3	3.1	3.1	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	9.3	5.1	—	1.5	1.5	—
Construction and extraction	—	—	—	3.7	3.7	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5.3	5.3	—	7.3	7.3	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	6.6	8.2	—	6.4	6.4	—
Production	6.5	6.5	—	9.3	9.3	—
Transportation and material moving	8.2	9.9	—	11.5	11.5	—

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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$20.00	\$18.66	\$27.05	\$27.05
Management, professional, and related	34.53	33.82	—	—
Management, business, and financial	37.37	38.33	—	—
Professional and related	32.95	30.64	—	—
Service	12.56	11.27	—	—
Sales and office	14.05	13.53	22.06	22.06
Sales and related	11.61	11.61	23.51	23.51
Office and administrative support	15.30	14.68	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	20.06	20.09	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	20.29	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	19.77	19.77	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	14.81	14.61	—	—
Production	15.02	15.02	—	—
Transportation and material moving	14.39	13.68	—	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)			
All workers	5.0	6.0	19.5	19.5
Management, professional, and related	5.1	6.8	—	—
Management, business, and financial	11.2	12.2	—	—
Professional and related	4.0	5.3	—	—
Service	3.9	3.2	—	—
Sales and office	3.3	3.6	31.3	31.3
Sales and related	6.8	6.8	33.6	33.6
Office and administrative support	2.9	3.1	—	—
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	3.0	3.1	—	—
Construction and extraction	—	2.4	—	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7.6	7.6	—	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	5.3	5.4	—	—
Production	8.6	8.6	—	—
Transportation and material moving	7.1	8.3	—	—

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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007

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	-	-	\$17.06	\$26.89	\$18.55	-	\$20.47	\$9.15	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	37.99	32.10	29.75	-	29.01	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	-	53.66	34.49	27.49	-	23.88	-	-
Professional and related	-	-	-	28.10	-	-	29.98	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.74	7.93	-
Sales and office	-	-	13.18	19.72	14.50	-	15.44	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	11.97	-	14.03	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	15.49	19.72	14.69	-	15.44	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	22.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	-	22.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	15.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	-	20.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	14.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)								
All workers	-	-	17.2	13.3	6.7	-	7.4	10.2	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	7.2	1.2	5.9	-	7.1	-	-
Management, business, and financial	-	-	22.0	1.8	6.6	-	10.1	-	-
Professional and related	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	8.2	-	-
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	5.9	-
Sales and office	-	-	11.9	4.6	5.1	-	5.7	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	14.4	-	18.3	-	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	6.6	4.6	3.6	-	5.7	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	-	-	19.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

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); State governments; and local governments. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, 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 agency within the sampled area.

The statistical area covered by this survey is defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of December 2003. The Providence–New Bedford–Fall River, RI–MA, Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, and Washington Counties, RI; and Bristol County, MA.

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 employment 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. 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 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. When workers could be classified in more than one occupation, they were classified in the occupation that required the higher skill level. When there was no perceptible difference in skill level, the workers were classified in the occupation that described their primary activity.

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 met-

ropolitan 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 reflects 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)
- 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.

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, post-stratification, 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 me-

dian, 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 \$17.46 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, computer edits of the data, and detailed data review.

Appendix table 1. **Number of workers¹ represented by the survey, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007**

Occupational group ²	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	532,600	451,700	80,900
Management, professional, and related	148,300	100,400	47,800
Management, business, and financial	46,700	40,100	6,600
Professional and related	101,600	60,300	41,300
Service	131,900	114,500	17,400
Sales and office	149,800	137,900	12,000
Sales and related	62,600	62,600	—
Office and administrative support	87,200	75,300	12,000
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	33,200	32,300	—
Construction and extraction	21,000	20,100	—
Installation, maintenance, and repair	12,200	12,200	—
Production, transportation, and material moving	69,400	66,600	—
Production	40,900	40,900	—
Transportation and material moving	28,600	25,700	—

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, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, January 2007**

Establishments	Total	Private industry	State and local government
Total in sampling frame ¹	26,270	25,391	878
Total in sample	264	243	21
Responding	161	140	21
Refused or unable to provide data	64	64	0
Out of business or not in survey scope	39	39	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.