BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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## Highlights Of Providence-New Bedford-Fall River National Compensation Survey, February 2010

Workers in the Providence-New Bedford-Fall River metropolitan area earned an average of $\$ 22.37$ per hour in February 2010, according to new survey results from the National Compensation Survey (NCS) released by the U.S. Department of Labor’s Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Denis M. McSweeney noted that wage data were reported for workers in a wide range of occupational groups, including average hourly earnings of $\$ 41.71$ for healthcare practitioner and technical occupations and $\$ 14.88$ for healthcare support occupations. Another occupational group, food preparation and serving related, had a mean hourly wage rate of $\$ 9.28$. The NCS data available for the Providence area include earnings for 19 major occupational groups with additional detail for selected occupations within those groups. (See table 1.)

Registered nurses, part of the healthcare practitioner and technical occupational group, earned \$34.73 per hour. Within the healthcare support occupational group, nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants averaged $\$ 14.19$ per hour. Food preparation workers, within the food preparation and serving related occupational group, registered an average hourly wage of $\$ 9.91$. (See table 1.)

Broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics is available from the NCS for the local area. Full-time workers averaged $\$ 24.19$ per hour while their part-time counterparts earned $\$ 15.24$. Union workers earned $\$ 28.09$ and non-union workers, $\$ 21.29$. Workers in establishments with 1-99 workers averaged $\$ 17.65$ per hour, those in establishments with 100-499 workers earned $\$ 22.69$, and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned $\$ 31.14$.

The occupational wage data available from the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. NCS results also include the work level and respective earnings for occupations determined by a point factor leveling process. The four occupational leveling factors are: knowledge, job controls and complexity, contacts, and physical environment. Details on the NCS are available at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm.

The NCS data reported here covered 218 establishments with one or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. Agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government were excluded from the survey. This sample of establishments represented 615,700 workers in the Providence-New Bedford-Fall River Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which
is comprised of Bristol County in Massachusetts; and Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, and Washington Counties in Rhode Island.

## Survey Availablity

Complete survey results are contained in the Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA National Compensation Survey February 2010 which is available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey data, as well as other Bureau data, contact the New England Information Office by calling (617) 565-2327 from 8:30 a.m. to noon and 1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

This information will be made avaialble to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone : (617) 565-2072, Federal Relay Services : 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ for full-time and part-time workers ${ }^{2}$, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, February 2010


Table 1. Civilian workers: Mean hourly earnings ${ }^{1}$ for full-time and part-time workers ${ }^{2}$, Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA, February 2010 - Continued

| Occupation ${ }^{3}$ | Total |  | Full-time workers |  | Part-time workers |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | Relative error ${ }^{4}$ (percent) | Mean | Relative error ${ }^{4}$ (percent) | Mean | Relative error ${ }^{4}$ (percent) |
| Sales and related occupations | \$13.85 | 12.5 | \$16.95 | 4.4 | \$10.25 | 15.4 |
| First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers .............. | 20.96 | 10.4 | 20.96 | 10.4 | - | - |
| Retail sales workers .................................................. | 10.14 | 6.6 | 12.72 | . 5 | 8.71 | . 1 |
| Cashiers, all workers | 9.23 | . 9 | - | - | 8.64 | . 9 |
| Cashiers | 9.23 | . 9 | - | - | 8.64 | . 9 |
| Retail salespersons | 11.44 | 6.3 | 13.19 | . 7 | 8.89 | 2.3 |
| Office and administrative support occupations ............. | 16.47 | 3.1 | 17.13 | 3.7 | 13.34 | 6.4 |
| Financial clerks ......................................................... | 16.79 | 4.5 | 16.63 | 4.2 | - | - |
| Customer service representatives | 16.10 | 8.2 | 16.60 | 8.2 | - | - |
| Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks | 12.72 | 4.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Stock clerks and order fillers ...................................... | 11.40 | 5.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Secretaries and administrative assistants ..................... | 19.54 | 10.1 | 20.70 | 10.2 | - | - |
| Executive secretaries and administrative assistants .... | 22.95 | 12.1 | 22.95 | 12.1 | - | - |
| Office clerks, general ................................................. | 15.19 | 11.3 | - | - | - | - |
| Construction and extraction occupations ..................... | 21.16 | 12.2 | 21.28 | 11.8 | - | - |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations ......... | 21.55 | 7.8 | 21.55 | 7.8 | - | - |
| Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers $\qquad$ | 20.23 | 10.4 | 20.23 | 10.4 | - | - |
| Maintenance and repair workers, general ................... | 21.88 | 7.6 | 21.88 | 7.6 | - | - |
| Production occupations .............................................. | 15.17 | 4.8 | 15.30 | 5.4 | 13.31 | 7.0 |
| Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic | 19.65 | 11.7 | 19.65 | 11.7 | - | - |
| Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders | 12.79 | 3.3 | 12.79 | 3.3 | - | - |
| Miscellaneous production workers | 16.53 | 3.7 | 17.46 | 2.4 | - | - |
| Transportation and material moving occupations .......... | 16.16 | 10.0 | 16.59 | 11.3 | 12.82 | 16.2 |
| Driver/sales workers and truck drivers .......................... | 18.89 | 6.1 | - | - | - | - |
| Laborers and material movers, hand ............................. | 11.15 | 10.6 | 11.25 | 11.0 | - | - |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand | 11.39 | 13.3 | 11.54 | 15.1 | - | - |

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

2 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.

Workers are classified by occupation using the 2000 Standard

Occupational Classification (SOC) system.
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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey
NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not mee publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately

