

Work more, earn more:

Occupations that pay a premium for longer workweeks

Why do some people work more than 44 hours per week?
One possible answer: more money.

by Gregory Niemesh

Are you willing to work more hours to earn more money? Or would you rather work less and have more time for other activities? Depending on your occupation, working more hours each week could increase your earnings significantly.

It's a common dilemma: More time at work means less time for family, fun, and other activities. But time away from work usually means less money. Some workers are satisfied working fewer hours and earning smaller incomes. Others value a high income over leisure time and are willing to work more hours to achieve it.

Knowing which occupations require and reward working more hours can help jobseekers make informed choices about their lifestyles and finances. The hours-to-earnings connection might seem straightforward. Usually, the more hours people work, the more money they earn. For example, a person who earns \$10 an hour will earn \$350 for working 35 hours a week, compared with \$400 for working 40 hours.

But the relationship between earnings and hours is

not always so simple. Sometimes, lower paying jobs within an occupation require people to work more hours. And salaried occupations, such as many types of engineers and managers, usually pay the same per year no matter the number of hours worked. People who log more hours in these occupations can actually earn less per hour even though they earn more overall than other workers.

Conversely, some occupations pay overtime—paying more per hour for every hour worked over the standard workweek—and in some occupations, working more hours is required in higher paying positions.

This article presents data from the 2006 Current Population Survey that compare hours and earnings within and across occupations. The data, published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), show which wage-and-salary workers put in more hours and in which occupations they worked. The data also show which occupations pay a premium for more hours at work—and offer clues about why.

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Who works more hours?

In 2006, full-time workers put in an average of 43 hours per week in their primary job, not including hours worked by the self-employed. About 75 percent of all full-time employees worked standard hours, defined in this article as between 35 and 44 hours per week. Twenty-five percent had an extended workweek of 45 hours or more. Nine percent worked more than 55 hours each week.

Men who were employed full-time in 2006 worked more hours, on average, than women did: 31 percent of working men had an extended workweek, compared with 17 percent of working women. (See chart 1.)

People who had more formal education also had

longer workweeks, as shown in chart 2. (See next page.) This might be because people with more education qualify for occupations that encourage or require more time at work, such as those related to management.

Chart 1
Full-time workers by sex and hours worked, 2006 (percent)

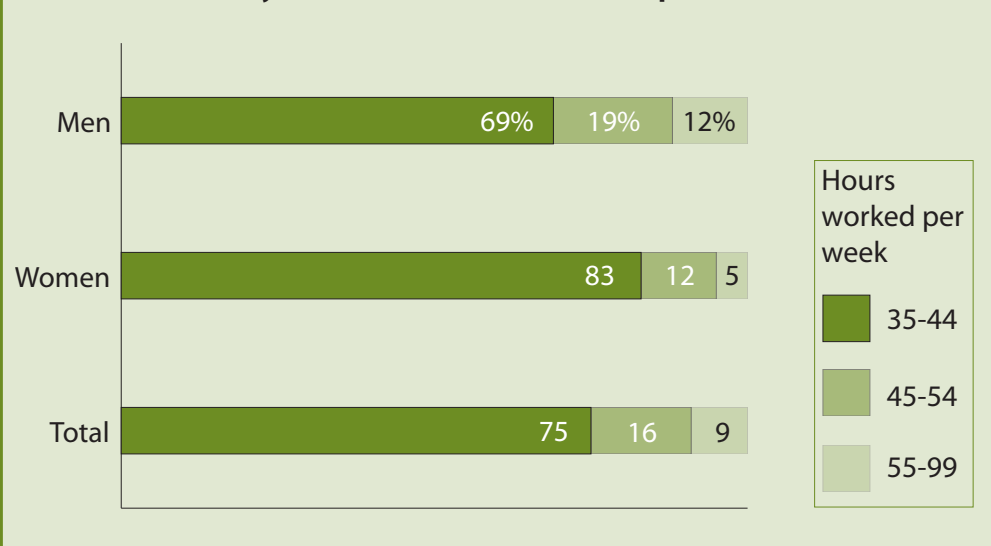
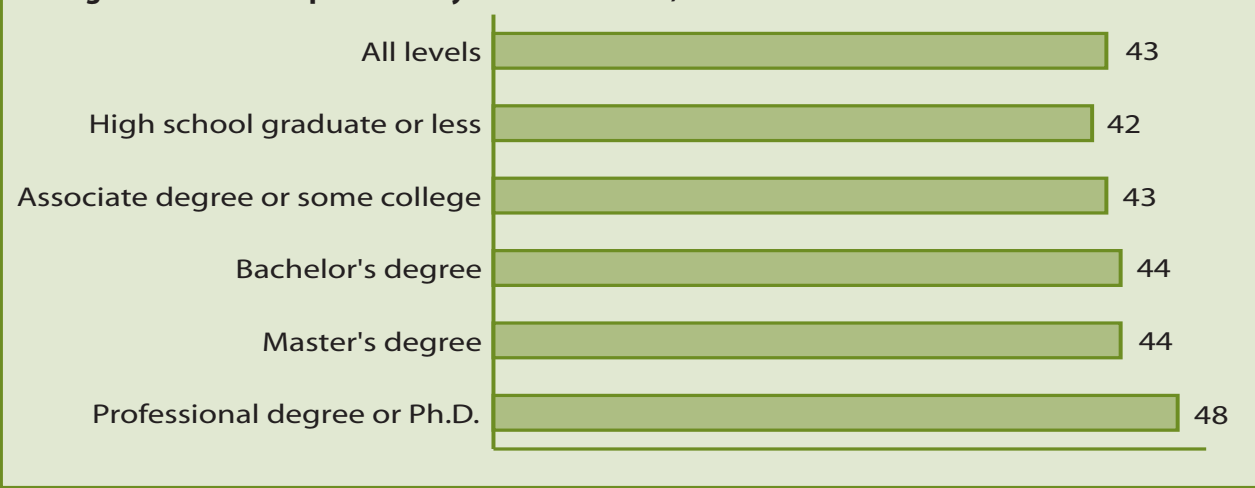




Chart 2
Average hours worked per week by education level, 2006



People's occupations, too, affect how many hours they work. Hours vary by workers' broad occupational group and by their specific occupation.

Hours by occupational group. Chart 3 shows the percent of workers in each of 10 broad occupational groups who worked 45 or more hours per week in 2006.

Workers in the management, business, and financial operations occupations group were the most likely to have an extended workweek in 2006. Jobs in this group tend to have considerable responsibilities that may take more time to complete. In addition, managers and financial professionals may choose to work more hours because of the high compensation that they receive in return. As a group, managers and financial operations professionals were some of the highest paid workers. They had median weekly earnings of \$1,038 in 2006, compared with a median of \$671 for all occupations.

A high proportion of workers in sales and sales-related occupations and in transportation and material moving occupations also had an extended workweek. This might be because many salesworkers earn a commission based on the sales that they make, and many taxi

drivers and truck drivers are paid by the mile. Working more hours increases the ability of salesworkers and drivers to make sales, and, in turn, boosts their weekly earnings.

Hours by occupation. Studying specific occupations reveals more complexity. Many occupations in each broad occupational group had workers who logged extended workweeks. Occupations in which most people worked an extended workweek include agricultural managers (69 percent of whom worked more than 44 hours), fire fighters (65 percent), and chief executives (59 percent). (See table 1, beginning on page 20.)

Other occupations in which many employees worked more than 44 hours per week include lawyers and clergy (58 percent), food service managers (53 percent), and emergency medical technicians and paramedics (45 percent). Jobseekers who choose any of these occupations are likely to work long weeks at least some of the time.

But other occupations had a low percentage of people working more than 44 hours per week. This category includes cashiers and janitors and building cleaners (7 percent), secretaries and administrative assistants



(7 percent), and security guards and gaming surveillance workers (10 percent).

Does it pay to work more hours?

Table 2, which begins on page 24, shows how earnings in different occupations varied by hours worked in 2006. In nearly all occupations, people who worked more earned more per week on average.

In many occupations, an extended workweek also led to higher hourly earnings. This difference in hourly earnings is commonly referred to as an earnings premium. In six of the occupations for which there are reliable data, people who worked an extended workweek earned at least 40 percent more per hour. Personal financial advisors showed the largest difference in hourly earn-

ings between those who worked a standard week and those who worked more: They earned 55 percent more per hour and twice as much per week. Chart 4 (see next page) shows the occupations that pay the largest premiums for those who spend more hours at work.

Several occupations showed a decrease in hourly earnings for people who worked more than 44 hours per week. But that doesn't mean that working more didn't pay; although what they earned by the hour was less, these workers still earned more overall than did their counterparts who worked less.

Several factors affect the earnings of salaried and hourly workers who stay late on the job.

Salaried earnings. Salaried workers' earnings are typically based on a 35- to 40-hour workweek. Salaried

Chart 3

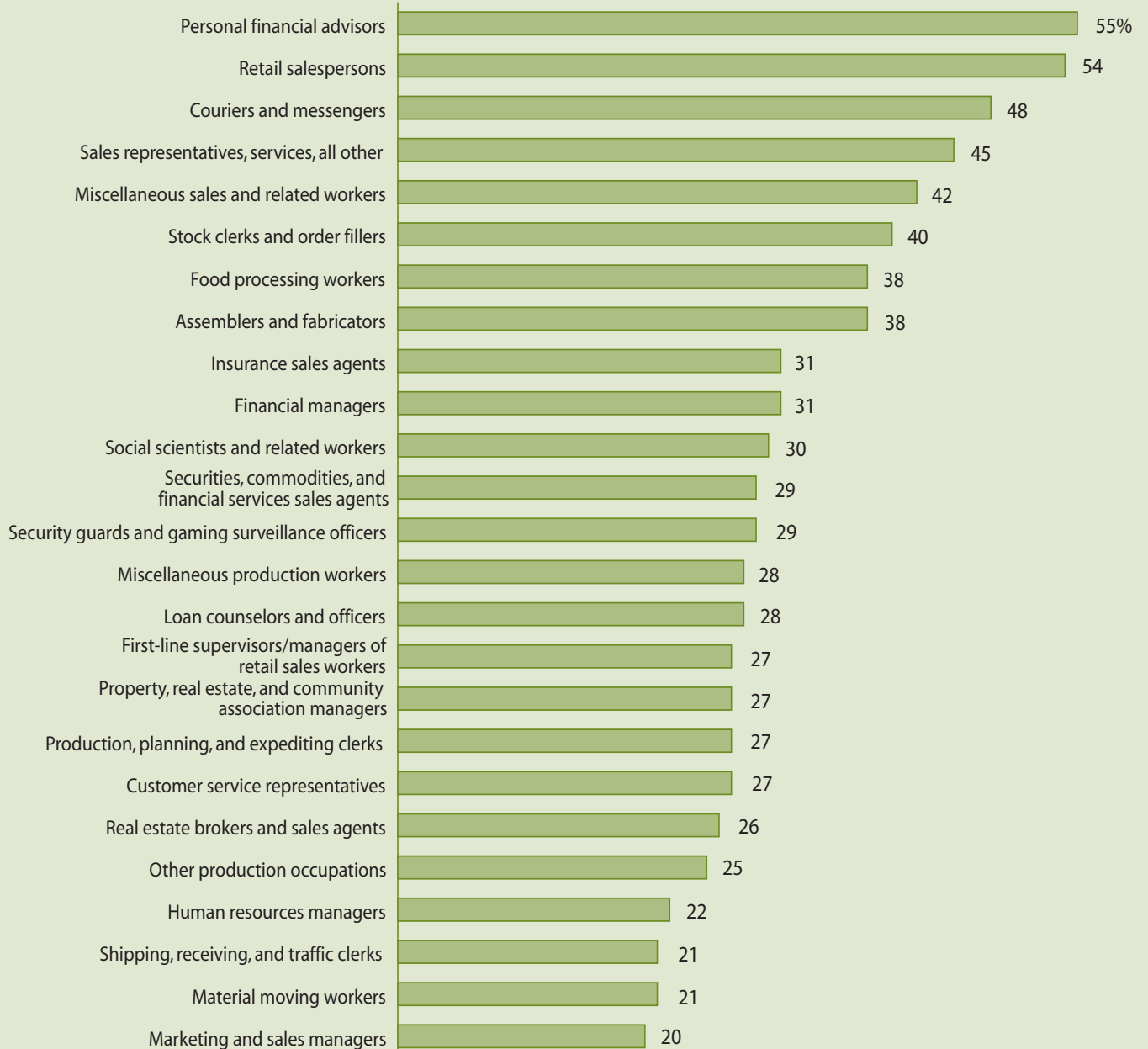
Workers who averaged 45-99 hours per week by occupational group, 2006 (percent)





Chart 4

Highest hourly earnings premiums for extended workweeks by occupation, 2006 (percent)





workers are not paid by the hour but instead earn a set amount of money no matter how many hours they work. Many of these workers aren't explicitly paid for extra hours, even though they may be expected to put in more than 44 hours per week. Reasons vary for why workers agree to work more hours for the same base pay. For jobs in many salaried occupations, it may take more than 44 hours to complete the required duties, the worker could be seeking a job promotion or bonus, or the worker might want to be known as industrious.

Because more hours are expected of these workers, their base salaries may be higher than those of their counterparts who are not expected to work as long.

A number of salaried workers earned much less per hour in 2006 than did those working a standard workweek in their occupation—although their total weekly earnings were usually higher. Social workers, for example, are often paid a weekly salary; in 2006, the median was about \$728 a week, which translates into \$18.20 an hour if they worked 40 hours. Social workers who worked more than 44 hours per week, however, earned \$15.42 per hour.

Teachers also earned less per hour, on average, if they worked more. One reason for this might be work experience. As in many occupations, it often takes new teachers more time to complete their work, and these same new workers usually earn lower salaries. Experienced workers, who usually earn more, need less time.

Similarly, new workers in some occupations are expected to work more than experienced workers do. Physicians and surgeons are a good example of this. Those who work extended hours often earn less, in part because the people who work long hours are completing low-paying postdoctoral appointments.

Hourly earnings. For jobs that pay an hourly wage, the number of hours worked directly affects earnings. On top of getting paid more for working more hours at the normal hourly rate, many workers earn overtime

for exceeding 40 hours per week. Overtime pay is often called “time and a half,” because workers receive 1½ times the standard hourly rate for working any hours more than 40.

Most workers in the production, construction, transportation, and manufacturing occupations are paid by the hour. In most of these occupations, hourly earnings were higher in 2006 for those who worked more hours. For example, machinists and electricians who put in more than 44 hours per week earned more per hour than their standard-week counterparts. In a few occupations, hourly rates were lower even though weekly earnings were higher for working more than 44 hours per week, probably in part because less experienced workers tend to work longer and be paid less while they learn on the job.

Data and methodology

These data are from the Current Population Survey, a monthly household survey that gathers employment and other data directly from workers and other individuals. The article reflects the 2006 usual weekly or hourly earnings as well as hours worked in a respondent's primary job. The data cover wage-and-salary workers (those who work for someone else and receive a paycheck) and exclude the self-employed (those who earn a profit from their own businesses). Self-employed workers are more likely than wage-and-salary workers to have an extended workweek.

The survey asks workers or people in the workers' households to estimate their hours and earnings and to define their occupation. But all surveys are subject to error because the information gathered is sometimes incorrect and because not every worker is surveyed.

Data are presented only for occupations in which enough respondents worked extended weeks to provide statistically reliable earnings data.



Table 1
Usual weekly hours of workers employed full time, by detailed occupation, 2006

Occupation	Average hours	Percent of workers in each hours-worked group ²		
		35-44	45-54	55-99
Total, all occupations	43	75%	16%	9%
Management occupations	46	53	28	20
Chief executives	49	40	32	27
General and operations managers	48	42	35	23
Marketing and sales managers	46	49	33	18
Computer and information systems managers	45	58	31	11
Financial managers	44	62	27	11
Human resources managers	45	55	31	13
Industrial production managers	46	50	34	16
Transportation, storage, and distribution managers	44	63	27	11
Agricultural managers	55	31	18	51
Construction managers	47	52	27	21
Education administrators	45	58	26	16
Food service managers	49	46	24	29
Lodging managers	48	52	20	28
Medical and health services managers	44	61	28	11
Property, real estate, and community association managers	44	69	18	13
Social and community service managers	44	68	22	11
Managers, all other	46	58	27	15
Business and financial operations occupations	43	74	19	7
Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products	43	68	23	9
Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products	42	78	18	4
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	42	76	19	5
Accountants and auditors	43	75	19	7
Personal financial advisors	45	58	29	13
Loan counselors and officers	42	76	18	6
Professional and related occupations	43	74	17	9
Computer scientists and systems analysts	43	74	20	6
Computer programmers	42	78	17	5
Computer software engineers	43	73	20	7
Network systems and data communications analysts	43	73	18	8
Architects, except naval	45	57	29	14
Engineers	44	66	25	9
Civil engineers	44	68	20	12



Table 1
Usual weekly hours of workers employed full time, by detailed occupation, 2006 (continued)

Occupation	Average hours	Percent of workers in each hours-worked group ²		
		35-44	45-54	55-99
Electrical and electronics engineers	43	68%	24%	8%
Industrial engineers, including health and safety	44	60	31	9
Mechanical engineers	44	62	31	7
Engineers, all other	44	69	22	8
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	42	82	14	4
Life scientists	44	69	19	11
Physical scientists	43	73	21	7
Social scientists and related workers	44	64	27	10
Counselors	41	84	13	3
Social workers	41	89	8	3
Clergy	49	43	28	30
Lawyers	48	42	34	24
Legal support workers	41	86	12	2
Postsecondary teachers	45	62	23	15
Elementary and middle school teachers	43	72	20	8
Secondary school teachers	44	66	22	11
Special education teachers	42	75	19	5
Other teachers and instructors	42	80	14	6
Designers	43	76	16	8
Writers and editors	43	73	19	8
Physicians and surgeons ¹	49	39	27	34
Registered nurses	41	87	10	3
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	47	55	22	23
Service occupations	42	84	10	6
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	41	93	5	3
Supervisors, protective service workers	44	68	21	11
Fire fighters	51	35	32	33
Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	42	87	9	4
Police and sheriffs patrol officers	42	79	15	6
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	41	90	7	3
Chefs and head cooks	45	68	16	17
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	44	69	19	12
Cooks	41	89	7	4
Waiters and waitresses	40	91	7	2
Supervisors, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers	44	67	19	15
Janitors and building cleaners	41	93	5	2



Table 1

Usual weekly hours of workers employed full time, by detailed occupation, 2006 (continued)

Occupation	Average hours	Percent of workers in each hours-worked group ²		
		35-44	45-54	55-99
Grounds maintenance workers	41	86%	9%	5%
Supervisors, personal care and service workers	46	64	20	15
Barbers and cosmetologists	41	81	15	4
Child care workers	45	61	22	17
Personal and home care aides	44	78	8	14
Sales and related occupations	44	67	21	12
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	46	56	27	18
First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers	46	51	30	18
Cashiers	40	93	5	2
Retail salespersons	42	78	14	8
Insurance sales agents	43	73	19	8
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	45	63	25	11
Sales representatives, services, all other	44	67	23	10
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	44	61	27	12
Real estate brokers and sales agents	45	59	23	18
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	43	73	18	9
Office and administrative support occupations	41	90	8	2
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	42	81	16	4
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	41	90	8	2
Customer service representatives	41	89	9	2
Couriers and messengers	43	66	25	9
Postal service workers	42	80	17	3
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	42	79	17	4
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	41	89	9	2
Stock clerks and order fillers	41	91	7	2
Secretaries and administrative assistants	40	92	6	1
Other office and administrative support workers	40	93	5	2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	46	62	19	19
Agricultural workers	45	62	20	19
Construction and extraction occupations	42	78	14	7
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	45	63	22	15
Carpenters	42	81	14	5
Construction laborers	42	84	11	5



Table 1
Usual weekly hours of workers employed full time, by detailed occupation, 2006 (continued)

Occupation	Average hours	Percent of workers in each hours-worked group ²		
		35-44	45-54	55-99
Construction equipment operators	43	70%	21%	9%
Electricians	42	82	13	5
Painters and paperhangers	41	86	10	4
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	42	81	12	7
Other construction and related workers	42	83	12	6
Extraction workers	52	49	20	31
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	43	76	17	7
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	44	63	25	12
Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	42	82	14	4
Automotive technicians and repairers	43	72	20	8
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	43	73	18	9
Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians and mechanics	45	65	22	13
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	42	78	16	6
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	43	78	16	6
Line installers and repairers	42	81	13	6
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	43	77	15	8
Production occupations	42	82	14	5
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	44	65	26	10
Assemblers and fabricators	41	87	10	3
Food processing workers	41	86	9	5
Machinists	43	76	18	6
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	43	74	18	8
Metalworkers and plastic workers, all other	41	86	11	3
Textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	41	89	7	3
Other production occupations	42	83	12	4
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	42	80	15	5
Miscellaneous production workers	41	86	11	4
Transportation and material moving occupations	44	71	16	14
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	46	60	22	18
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	47	56	21	23
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	47	65	17	18
Material moving workers	41	85	11	4

¹ Hours for physicians exclude those working more than 74 hours a week because almost all have very low earnings and are presumed to be interns rather than licensed physicians.

² Percent distributions may not equal 100 due to rounding.



Table 2
Usual weekly and hourly earnings of workers employed full time, by occupation and hours worked, 2006

Occupation	Median weekly earnings			Median hourly earnings			Hourly premium, 45-99 over 35-44 (percent)
	35-99	35-44	45-99	35-99	35-44	45-99	
Median, all employed	\$ 671	\$ 608	\$1,016	\$16.11	\$15.15	\$19.86	31%
Management occupations	1,123	939	1,404	24.95	23.84	26.94	13
Chief executives	1,845	1,412	2,107	38.59	35.09	39.90	14
General and operations managers	1,162	1,007	1,268	24.76	25.14	24.01	-4
Marketing and sales managers	1,272	994	1,580	27.85	24.97	30.04	20
Computer and information systems managers	1,434	1,322	1,696	33.58	33.23	34.18	3
Financial managers	1,089	911	1,496	24.98	22.97	30.07	31
Human resources managers	1,052	929	1,436	24.55	23.00	28.11	22
Industrial production managers	1,130	938	1,345	24.19	23.88	24.94	4
Transportation, storage, and distribution managers	831	748	971	18.89	18.89	18.88	0
Agricultural managers	656	546	721	13.59	13.64	13.53	-1
Construction managers	1,141	1,033	1,228	25.08	26.31	24.28	-8
Education administrators	1,104	938	1,415	25.09	23.90	26.54	11
Food service managers	616	531	746	13.35	13.26	13.42	1
Lodging managers	645	582	766	14.47	14.73	14.10	-4
Medical and health services managers	1,150	1,011	1,424	26.25	25.45	27.49	8
Property, real estate, and community association managers	750	682	1,228	18.59	17.48	22.25	27
Social and community service managers	853	831	963	20.21	20.87	18.93	-9
Managers, all other	1,125	969	1,411	25.70	24.24	27.72	14
Business and financial operations occupations	925	847	1,268	21.91	21.30	24.87	17
Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products	770	728	872	18.30	18.63	17.97	-4
Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products	882	774	1,116	20.73	19.75	22.11	12
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	853	772	1,063	19.98	19.22	21.21	10
Management analysts	1,245	1,105	1,626	29.08	27.62	31.90	15
Accountants and auditors	936	861	1,265	22.18	21.60	24.94	15
Personal financial advisors	1,186	938	1,876	28.85	23.84	36.89	55
Loan counselors and officers	913	840	1,381	22.08	21.32	27.23	28
Professional and related occupations	932	871	1,161	22.34	22.04	23.05	5
Computer scientists and systems analysts	1,158	1,082	1,383	27.29	27.32	27.20	0
Computer programmers	1,145	1,108	1,273	27.78	28.02	27.04	-3
Computer software engineers	1,369	1,320	1,588	32.31	32.75	31.44	-4
Network systems and data communications analysts	1,083	1,000	1,451	25.95	25.16	29.54	17
Architects, except naval	1,117	1,069	1,283	26.42	26.70	25.44	-5
Engineers	1,327	1,243	1,440	30.50	31.38	28.93	-8
Civil engineers	1,255	1,199	1,363	28.92	30.14	27.00	-10



Table 2
Usual weekly and hourly earnings of workers employed full time, by occupation and hours worked, 2006 (continued)

Occupation	Median weekly earnings			Median hourly earnings			Hourly premium, 45-99 over 35-44 (percent)
	35-99	35-44	45-99	35-99	35-44	45-99	
Electrical and electronics engineers	\$1,394	\$1,300	\$1,640	\$32.61	\$32.37	\$32.76	1%
Industrial engineers, including health and safety	1,171	1,109	1,352	27.18	27.16	27.19	0
Mechanical engineers	1,256	1,213	1,334	29.02	30.30	27.05	-11
Engineers, all other	1,349	1,244	1,525	31.07	31.61	30.85	-2
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	816	778	1,051	19.87	19.49	21.24	9
Life scientists	904	827	1,265	21.49	20.45	24.09	18
Physical scientists	1,178	1,149	1,528	29.04	29.05	28.67	-1
Social scientists and related workers	1,016	913	1,521	24.07	23.12	30.06	30
Counselors	734	702	922	17.97	17.81	18.91	6
Social workers	728	719	789	18.05	18.22	15.42	-15
Clergy	781	743	837	17.28	18.86	15.63	-17
Lawyers	1,673	1,338	2,005	35.48	33.37	38.57	16
Legal support workers	754	716	1,013	18.73	18.24	20.38	12
Postsecondary teachers	1,067	962	1,360	24.73	24.36	25.05	3
Elementary and middle school teachers	842	836	859	19.59	21.25	16.72	-21
Secondary school teachers	918	912	926	21.01	23.12	17.57	-24
Special education teachers	844	840	891	20.56	21.37	18.12	-15
Other teachers and instructors	811	763	938	19.01	19.14	18.54	-3
Designers	775	732	1,057	18.90	18.57	20.81	12
Writers and editors	960	861	1,161	22.39	21.59	23.51	9
Physicians and surgeons ¹	1,831	1,560	1,919	37.07	39.33	35.13	-11
Registered nurses	975	956	1,153	24.45	24.71	23.16	-6
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	739	606	814	15.61	15.64	15.60	0
Service occupations	429	412	655	10.56	10.34	12.35	19
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	403	398	529	10.05	10.06	9.80	-3
Supervisors, protective service workers	957	843	1,143	20.18	20.57	19.91	-3
Fire fighters	921	792	973	18.69	19.68	17.85	-9
Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	609	596	700	14.79	14.88	13.57	-9
Police and sheriffs patrol officers	867	839	1,001	21.01	21.20	20.21	-5
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	486	473	781	11.89	11.77	15.13	29
Chefs and head cooks	505	483	643	11.84	11.92	11.48	-4
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	449	402	586	10.38	10.15	11.29	11
Cooks	368	356	479	9.13	9.15	9.07	-1
Waiters and waitresses	366	359	487	9.27	9.28	9.18	-1
Supervisors, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers	605	563	779	14.33	14.11	15.32	9
Janitors and building cleaners	421	415	617	10.36	10.27	11.85	15
Grounds maintenance workers	407	398	600	10.00	9.98	10.22	2
Supervisors, personal care and service workers	653	609	916	15.40	15.14	17.19	14
Barbers and cosmetologists	400	387	519	10.01	9.96	10.34	4



Table 2

Usual weekly and hourly earnings of workers employed full time, by occupation and hours worked, 2006 (continued)

Occupation	Median weekly earnings			Median hourly earnings			Hourly premium, 45-99 over 35-44 (percent)
	35-99	35-44	45-99	35-99	35-44	45-99	
Child care workers	\$355	\$351	\$ 393	\$ 8.97	\$ 9.13	\$ 7.65	-16%
Personal and home care aides	374	360	506	9.07	9.13	8.66	-5
Sales and related occupations	630	519	995	14.88	13.05	19.23	47
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	634	528	858	14.67	13.33	16.97	27
First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers	897	740	1,163	19.92	18.79	22.36	19
Cashiers	351	344	526	8.86	8.82	10.07	14
Retail salespersons	500	446	897	12.16	11.29	17.34	54
Insurance sales agents	743	689	1,207	18.46	17.37	22.84	31
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	977	800	1,354	22.41	20.04	25.86	29
Sales representatives, services, all other	830	676	1,344	19.10	17.14	24.84	45
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	937	777	1,166	21.25	19.68	23.23	18
Real estate brokers and sales agents	763	646	1,154	18.23	16.62	20.96	26
Miscellaneous sales and related workers	638	570	1,010	15.49	14.17	20.07	42
Office and administrative support occupations	575	554	833	14.23	14.01	17.17	23
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	699	656	953	17.12	16.68	19.22	15
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	587	579	745	14.57	14.53	16.10	11
Customer service representatives	559	537	848	13.81	13.50	17.12	27
Couriers and messengers	672	569	988	16.05	14.26	21.13	48
Postal service workers	847	818	1,005	20.60	20.54	20.71	1
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	671	629	975	16.35	15.67	19.94	27
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	512	496	731	12.60	12.38	15.00	21
Stock clerks and order fillers	448	432	774	11.10	10.89	15.28	40
Secretaries and administrative assistants	585	578	747	14.60	14.53	15.69	8
Other office and administrative support workers	571	559	762	14.22	14.14	15.72	11
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	393	349	494	8.95	8.93	8.98	1
Agricultural workers	382	341	463	8.76	8.79	8.63	-2
Construction and extraction occupations	622	596	865	15.08	14.95	16.88	13
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	863	771	1,050	19.83	19.31	21.03	9
Carpenters	600	585	742	14.87	14.83	15.55	5
Construction laborers	517	504	755	12.78	12.58	14.52	15
Construction equipment operators	722	694	835	17.16	17.41	16.36	-6
Electricians	744	705	966	17.94	17.74	19.80	12
Painters and paperhangers	497	483	637	12.01	11.95	13.35	12
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	706	664	901	16.96	16.80	17.74	6



Table 2
Usual weekly and hourly earnings of workers employed full time, by occupation and hours worked, 2006 (continued)

Occupation	Median weekly earnings			Median hourly earnings			Hourly premium, 45-99 over 35-44 (percent)
	35-99	35-44	45-99	35-99	35-44	45-99	
Other construction and related workers	\$686	\$661	\$ 907	\$16.54	\$16.35	\$17.21	5%
Extraction workers	823	695	1,067	17.59	17.42	18.26	5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	742	710	901	17.96	17.94	18.04	1
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	870	798	1,048	19.95	19.93	19.97	0
Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	777	764	890	19.14	19.23	18.34	-5
Automotive technicians and repairers	653	614	824	15.61	15.17	16.60	9
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	736	709	891	17.72	17.84	17.44	-2
Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians and mechanics	775	722	876	18.10	18.20	17.69	-3
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	761	732	905	18.75	18.78	18.32	-2
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	718	686	903	17.55	17.22	18.09	5
Line installers and repairers	881	847	1,107	21.18	21.21	21.10	-1
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair workers	651	625	882	15.77	15.76	15.88	1
Production occupations	556	515	842	13.51	12.92	16.99	32
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	762	663	979	17.64	16.61	19.43	17
Assemblers and fabricators	495	482	794	12.19	11.99	16.59	38
Food processing workers	456	440	767	11.27	11.06	15.31	38
Machinists	714	655	943	17.15	16.60	18.79	13
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	644	589	876	15.15	14.89	16.84	13
Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	536	511	764	13.10	12.88	14.81	15
Metalworkers and plastic workers, all other	522	503	760	12.89	12.65	14.47	14
Textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	390	385	537	9.80	9.80	9.27	-5
Other production occupations	529	502	765	12.95	12.49	15.57	25
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	580	540	764	13.90	13.64	15.42	13
Miscellaneous production workers	525	502	780	12.90	12.50	16.00	28
Transportation and material moving occupations	547	489	823	12.87	12.19	15.25	25
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	752	617	914	16.62	15.50	17.61	14
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	635	531	859	14.26	13.35	15.63	17
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	522	468	882	12.66	11.92	14.20	19
Material moving workers	462	436	682	11.20	10.97	13.25	21

¹ Hours for physicians exclude those working more than 74 hours a week because almost all have very low earnings and are presumed to be interns rather than licensed physicians.