Table 1   Summary: Mean hourly earnings[1] and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Mean hourly earnings	Relative error[2]	Mean weekly hours[3]	Mean hourly earnings	Relative error[2]	Mean weekly hours[3]	Mean hourly earnings	Relative error[2]	Mean weekly hours[3]
All workers	$23.44	0.8%	34.5	$22.32	1.0%	34.4	$30.28	2.2%	34.9
Worker characteristics[4,5]									
Management, professional, and related	37.11	1.5	35.2	36.49	1.6	35.5	39.37	2.4	34.2
Management, business, and financial	41.33	1.7	38.3	41.78	2.0	38.7	37.56	3.1	35.0
Professional and related ...	35.23	1.9	34.0	33.63	2.2	34.0	39.69	2.5	34.1
Service	13.76	2.9	30.9	11.87	3.2	30.1	22.31	2.4	35.4
Sales and office	18.25	1.2	34.1	18.02	1.1	34.1	20.74	3.1	34.4
Sales and related	19.36	3.5	31.8	19.35	3.6	31.8	20.27	11.2	32.4
Office and administrative support	17.69	1.4	35.4	17.27	1.8	35.5	20.77	3.6	34.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	23.99	2.3	38.4	24.06	2.2	38.5	23.34	7.0	37.9
Construction and extraction	26.36	2.2	38.3	26.96	2.3	38.5	22.50	8.0	37.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	21.99	2.1	38.7	21.75	2.2	38.6	24.87	7.5	39.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	16.25	1.2	37.2	15.92	1.4	37.1	22.36	1.2	37.5
Production	16.59	1.9	38.6	16.45	1.8	38.6	22.92	11.6	39.7
Transportation and material moving	15.96	1.6	36.0	15.45	1.5	36.0	22.22	4.1	37.0
Full time	25.11	.9	38.8	24.00	1.0	39.2	31.38	2.0	37.2
Part time	12.52	1.0	20.0	12.36	1.4	20.1	14.66	6.7	18.5
Union	26.28	1.1	36.1	22.06	1.5	36.0	31.16	1.6	36.2
Nonunion	22.50	1.1	34.0	22.37	1.1	34.2	26.18	6.7	29.9
Time	23.33	1.0	34.4	22.13	1.2	34.3	30.28	2.2	34.9
Incentive	26.05	6.5	37.1	26.05	6.5	37.1	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1 Summary: Mean hourly earnings[1] and weekly hours for selected worker and establishment characteristics–Continued

Worker and establishment characteristics	Civilian workers			Private industry workers			State and local government workers		
	Mean hourly earnings	Relative error[2]	Mean weekly hours[3]	Mean hourly earnings	Relative error[2]	Mean weekly hours[3]	Mean hourly earnings	Relative error[2]	Mean weekly hours[3]
Establishment characteristics									
Goods producing	(6)	(6)	(6)	22.32	1.9	39.3	(6)	(6)	(6)
Service providing	(6)	(6)	(6)	22.32	1.1	33.6	(6)	(6)	(6)
1-49 workers	19.15	1.8	33.4	19.16	1.9	33.5	18.82	5.5	27.9
50-99 workers	22.44	5.0	33.2	22.32	5.2	33.2	25.73	7.6	33.4
100-499 workers	22.87	1.8	35.3	21.89	2.3	35.3	31.17	3.6	35.0
500 workers or more	29.23	1.7	35.7	28.34	2.8	35.8	30.91	2.1	35.5

[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, and holidays; nonproduction bonuses; and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighed by hours.
[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 chapter 8 of the BLS Handbook of Methods, at http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch8_a.htm.
[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 earnings are determined through collective bargaining. Earnings of time workers are based solely on hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose earnings are

at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses. For more information, see chapter 8 of the BLS Handbook of Methods, at http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch8_a.htm.
[5] The NCS uses the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification coding structure, which defines more than 800 unique occupations, to match jobs sampled by the survey. Military occupations are excluded from the survey.
[6] Estimates for goods-producing and service-providing industries are published for private industry only. The NCS uses the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to determine the industry of each sampled establishment.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that data did not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.