

Table 18

**Time and incentive workers¹: Mean hourly earnings²
for major occupational groups**

Occupational group ³	Time		Incentive	
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers
All workers	\$18.93	\$18.09	\$26.64	\$26.45
Management, professional, and related	29.76	29.71	–	–
Management, business, and financial	32.85	32.65	46.77	46.77
Professional and related	28.47	28.14	–	–
Service	11.37	10.13	13.60	13.60
Sales and office	14.48	14.31	26.19	26.24
Sales and related	12.99	12.94	29.77	29.84
Office and administrative support	15.09	14.94	14.57	14.57
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	20.36	20.71	21.92	21.92
Construction and extraction	–	21.27	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	20.36	20.39	21.22	21.22
Production, transportation, and material moving	15.81	15.71	18.94	18.94
Production	16.02	15.87	19.68	19.68
Transportation and material moving	15.55	15.50	18.51	18.51
	Relative error			
All workers	1.2%	1.2%	11.0%	11.1%
Management, professional, and related	2.5	1.8	–	–
Management, business, and financial	3.1	2.5	13.0	13.0
Professional and related	2.7	2.4	–	–
Service	2.2	1.9	4.6	4.6
Sales and office	1.2	1.6	9.2	9.2
Sales and related	3.9	4.2	9.7	9.8
Office and administrative support	1.2	1.1	6.1	6.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	3.0	3.3	4.3	4.3
Construction and extraction	–	4.4	–	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	2.8	3.1	6.0	6.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	2.2	2.2	4.7	4.7
Production	3.1	3.1	9.9	9.9
Transportation and material moving	5.2	5.3	6.2	6.2

¹ 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.

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, 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.

³ 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.

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 chapter 8 of the BLS Handbook of Methods, at http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch8_a.htm.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.