Table 19

Industry sector¹: Mean hourly earnings² for private industry workers by major occupational group

	Goods producing		Service providing						
Occupational group ³	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Trade, transpor- tation, and utilities	Infor- mation	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
All workers	\$19.51	\$19.83	\$17.28	\$25.98	\$21.74	_	\$17.61	\$8.86	\$14.25
Management, professional, and related	41.69	39.02	36.88	33.40	34.61	_	26.41	26.24	22.56
financial	39.28	42.31	38.65	38.47	35.15	_	30.86	27.48	23.89
Professional and related	46.47	36.79	34.78	31.12	32.15	_	25.85	20.10	20.99
Service	_	12.70	12.18	_	12.00	_	9.90	7.44	12.48
Sales and office	20.25	19.72	14.23	19.22	17.26	_	13.37	13.30	13.98
Sales and related	39.59	29.83	14.47	26.20	26.00	_	16.53	_	_
Office and administrative									
support	16.18	17.05	13.66	16.80	15.23	_	13.27	11.64	13.69
Natural resources, construction,									
and maintenance	16.28	18.50	19.69	26.91	13.86	_	13.49	16.24	17.35
Installation, maintenance, and									
repair	19.22	20.58	19.79	26.91	13.90	_	13.43	16.35	17.75
Production, transportation, and									
material moving	15.93	14.76	16.13	14.81	16.78	_	10.01	8.64	9.62
Production	17.53	15.22	14.96	17.50	_	_	9.97	10.03	9.90
Transportation and material	17.00	10.22	1	17.00				10.02	
moving	14.71	12.63	16.39	12.64	14.94	_	10.04	7.99	8.91

unique occupations, to match jobs sampled by the survey. Military occupations are excluded from the survey.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

Industry sectors are classified according to the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).
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