

**Table 2**

**Full-time and part-time<sup>1</sup> workers: Mean hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> for major occupational groups**

Occupational group <sup>3</sup>	Full-time			Part-time		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
<b>All workers</b> .....	\$22.77	\$22.02	\$26.75	\$12.10	\$11.78	\$16.39
Management, professional, and related .....	35.02	35.50	33.61	26.63	27.79	22.19
Management, business, and financial .....	38.87	39.48	35.39	35.01	35.75	30.86
Professional and related .....	33.16	33.14	33.19	25.96	27.10	21.70
Service .....	13.62	11.69	20.10	8.81	8.65	11.67
Sales and office .....	17.59	17.57	17.75	10.66	10.59	12.49
Sales and related .....	19.97	19.99	17.80	9.39	9.38	10.60
Office and administrative support .....	16.57	16.38	17.74	12.27	12.24	12.67
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance .....	21.39	21.42	21.14	13.97	13.99	13.81
Construction and extraction .....	21.29	21.41	20.26	14.91	15.13	13.29
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	21.61	21.54	22.18	13.98	14.10	12.55
Production, transportation, and material moving .....	16.53	16.40	20.14	10.94	10.73	15.17
Production .....	16.48	16.39	21.68	10.73	10.69	22.09
Transportation and material moving .....	16.58	16.41	19.59	11.00	10.75	15.07

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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, weighted by hours.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.