

Table 39

Summary: Mean hourly earnings¹ and weekly hours for metropolitan and non-metropolitan area by geographic areas

Geographic area	Civilian workers			Metropolitan areas			Nonmetropolitan areas		
	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	\$19.29	1.2%	35.6	\$20.08	0.9%	35.6	\$15.01	2.7%	35.7
Geographic areas									
Northeast									
New England	22.50	1.5	34.1	23.12	1.5	34.2	17.72	8.1	33.6
Middle Atlantic	21.64	1.2	34.8	21.98	1.2	34.8	16.49	3.9	34.8
South									
South Atlantic	18.00	1.6	35.9	18.64	1.8	35.8	14.36	2.5	36.2
East South Central	16.53	5.8	37.0	17.73	4.7	36.7	14.31	9.4	37.8
West South Central	17.12	1.5	36.7	17.69	1.5	36.7	14.11	2.4	36.2
Midwest									
East North Central	19.03	1.1	34.9	19.60	1.2	34.9	15.92	2.0	34.8
West North Central	17.50	1.9	35.1	18.79	2.5	35.4	14.16	4.5	34.3
West									
Mountain	18.03	3.8	36.0	18.49	4.9	36.1	16.33	2.5	35.7
Pacific	21.98	1.2	35.6	22.31	1.2	35.7	17.28	1.6	34.4

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 appendix A.

³ Mean weekly hours are the hours an employee is scheduled to work in a week, exclusive of overtime.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.