

RSE Table 19

Private industry sector¹: Relative standard errors² of mean hourly earnings³ for major occupational groups

Occupational group ⁴	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
	Relative error ⁵								
All workers	-	3.8%	-	9.0%	3.8%	-	4.0%	-	6.7%
Management, professional, and related	-	2.8	-	8.5	3.8	-	7.3	-	19.9
Management, business, and financial	-	5.7	-	12.9	5.3	-	8.3	-	10.0
Professional and related	-	2.6	-	8.0	4.9	-	8.0	-	24.8
Service	-	12.3	-	-	8.7	-	7.3	-	6.3
Sales and office	-	6.5	-	15.6	5.1	-	4.2	-	14.9
Sales and related	-	17.4	-	28.8	9.4	-	19.8	-	32.7
Office and administrative support	-	3.2	-	8.9	2.7	-	3.9	-	4.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	7.7	-	5.0	25.5	-	17.5	-	5.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair	-	9.1	-	5.0	14.6	-	20.3	-	7.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	3.3	-	7.7	-	-	9.2	-	4.6
Production	-	3.5	-	11.8	-	-	10.2	-	5.2
Transportation and material moving	-	6.6	-	5.1	-	-	9.7	-	8.9

¹ Industry sectors are determined by the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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 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.

⁴ A classification system including about 800 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian

economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁵ 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.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.