RSE Table 19

Private industry sector[1]: Relative standard errors[2] of mean hourly earnings[3] for major occupational groups

Occupational group[4]	Goods producing		Service providing						
	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
	Relative error[5]								
All workers	–	4.2%	–	–	–	–	1.7%	9.5%	–
Management, professional, and related	–	3.1	–	–	–	–	1.8	7.7	–
Management, business, and financial	–	4.6	–	–	–	–	2.2	14.2	–
Professional and related	–	2.5	–	–	–	–	1.8	14.7	–
Service	–	18.1	–	–	–	–	1.3	7.2	–
Sales and office	–	5.1	–	–	–	–	2.2	17.3	–
Sales and related	–	14.1	–	–	–	–	22.5	10.5	–
Office and administrative support	–	2.9	–	–	–	–	2.0	17.5	–
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	–	7.6	–	–	–	–	4.7	19.1	–
Installation, maintenance, and repair	–	6.1	–	–	–	–	9.4	–	–
Production, transportation, and material moving	–	2.9	–	–	–	–	28.3	30.8	–
Production	–	2.8	–	–	–	–	13.3	44.9	–
Transportation and material moving	–	4.6	–	–	–	–	32.2	6.5	–

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.