

RSE Table 17 Union and nonunion workers: Relative standard errors¹ of mean hourly earnings² by major sector and for major occupational groups

Occupational group ³	Union			Nonunion		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers	7.3%	8.5%	6.0%	4.0%	4.6%	4.5%
Management, professional, and related	8.0	17.1	6.7	2.5	2.9	3.2
Management, business, and financial	–	–	–	3.7	4.1	5.3
Professional and related	5.3	17.2	7.6	3.0	3.7	4.0
Service	6.1	15.3	5.5	4.3	2.5	5.9
Sales and office	4.1	4.0	–	5.8	6.5	4.4
Sales and related	9.3	9.3	–	12.3	12.4	–
Office and administrative support	6.5	6.8	–	2.1	2.3	4.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	6.5	6.6	9.3	4.0	4.4	2.7
Construction and extraction	5.3	5.6	–	2.4	2.6	4.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7.1	7.2	–	7.8	8.5	6.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	10.4	10.4	–	.9	.9	6.6
Production	12.0	12.0	–	1.0	1.1	8.0
Transportation and material moving ...	12.1	12.2	–	2.1	2.2	7.9

¹ 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.

² 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 A classification system including about 800 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that data did not meet publication criteria. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.