

**RSE Table 17 Union and nonunion workers: Relative standard errors<sup>1</sup> of mean hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> by major sector and for major occupational groups**

Occupational group <sup>3</sup>	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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<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, weighed by hours.

<sup>3</sup> 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.