

RSE Table 2

Full-time and part-time workers: Relative standard errors<sup>1</sup> of mean hourly earnings<sup>2</sup> for major occupational groups

Occupational group <sup>3</sup>	Full-time			Part-time		
	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers	Civilian workers	Private industry workers	State and local government workers
All workers .....	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%	2.2%
<b>Management, professional, and related</b> .....	.8	.9	1.3	2.1	2.3	3.2
Management, business, and financial .....	1.2	1.2	3.6	4.7	5.2	8.7
Professional and related .....	.9	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.6	3.4
<b>Service</b> .....	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
<b>Sales and office</b> .....	.8	.9	1.2	.8	.8	2.3
Sales and related .....	1.7	1.7	5.2	.8	.8	5.2
Office and administrative support .....	.7	.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.5
<b>Natural resources, construction, and maintenance</b> .....	1.3	1.4	1.7	6.0	6.0	13.5
Construction and extraction .....	1.5	1.7	2.0	6.0	6.4	20.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	1.7	1.7	3.0	10.1	10.3	16.0
<b>Production, transportation, and material moving</b> .....	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.1
Production .....	1.2	1.1	3.7	2.3	2.3	21.6
Transportation and material moving ...	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1

<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.