

**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 .....	7.7%	8.5%	5.9%	3.9%	4.5%	4.3%
Management, professional, and related .....	18.8	22.4	5.5	2.6	3.2	2.2
Management, business, and financial .....	–	–	–	4.1	4.4	6.3
Professional and related .....	19.4	–	6.3	2.9	4.1	2.7
Service .....	22.5	10.6	4.9	4.7	2.8	6.2
Sales and office .....	4.1	4.0	–	5.1	5.8	4.8
Sales and related .....	–	–	–	10.8	10.9	–
Office and administrative support .....	7.2	7.6	–	2.0	2.4	5.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance .....	6.6	6.7	8.9	4.5	5.1	2.9
Construction and extraction .....	6.3	6.6	–	3.3	3.7	4.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair .....	8.2	8.4	–	7.1	7.8	6.5
Production, transportation, and material moving .....	7.9	7.9	–	1.1	1.1	6.7
Production .....	11.5	11.5	–	1.8	1.8	7.8
Transportation and material moving ...	7.5	7.5	–	2.3	2.2	8.1

<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.