

RSE Table 19

Private industry sector¹: Relative standard errors² of mean hourly earnings³ for major occupational groups

Occupational group ⁴	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construction	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
	Relative error ⁵								
All workers	5.4%	5.0%	4.4%	-	-	-	3.9%	-	-
Management, professional, and related	16.4	2.9	11.5	-	-	-	3.8	-	-
Management, business, and financial	13.7	4.2	8.1	-	-	-	8.4	-	-
Professional and related	-	2.6	16.5	-	-	-	3.3	-	-
Service	-	13.9	4.8	-	-	-	1.4	-	-
Sales and office	11.1	2.1	2.4	-	-	-	3.1	-	-
Sales and related	-	5.0	2.9	-	-	-	11.4	-	-
Office and administrative support	10.0	1.8	3.4	-	-	-	2.8	-	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	5.6	4.4	6.0	-	-	-	5.5	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	6.0	5.3	6.1	-	-	-	7.3	-	-
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	2.6	5.4	-	-	-	6.4	-	-
Production	-	2.8	21.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	4.2	4.8	-	-	-	6.1	-	-

¹ Industry sectors are determined by the 2007 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.