

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	—	4.1%	—	—	—	—	2.5%	5.2%	6.0%
Management, professional, and related	—	3.3	—	—	—	—	3.1	5.9	15.0
Management, business, and financial	—	3.8	—	—	—	—	1.7	9.7	22.7
Professional and related	—	3.5	—	—	—	—	3.7	11.3	—
Service	—	19.5	—	—	—	—	1.3	3.2	12.1
Sales and office	—	5.6	—	—	—	—	2.5	17.3	5.7
Sales and related	—	13.8	—	—	—	—	22.2	10.2	16.4
Office and administrative support	—	3.2	—	—	—	—	2.6	18.1	4.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	—	5.3	—	—	—	—	5.0	17.2	13.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair	—	4.1	—	—	—	—	8.3	17.3	13.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	—	2.1	—	—	—	—	23.0	30.2	4.3
Production	—	2.1	—	—	—	—	13.3	32.2	7.8
Transportation and material moving	—	3.0	—	—	—	—	27.5	3.4	12.5

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.