RSE Table 19

Industry sector[1]: Relative standard errors[2] of mean hourly earnings[3] for private industry workers by major occupational group

Occupational group[4]	Goods producing		Service providing						
	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Trade, transpor-tation, and utilities	Infor-mation	Financial activities	Profes-sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
	Relative error[5]								
All workers	6.8%	2.6%	2.2%	6.5%	4.3%	–	3.0%	2.2%	6.1%
Management, professional, and related	5.1	2.4	3.2	6.1	6.6	–	4.8	10.2	6.2
Management, business, and financial	6.8	4.2	4.4	9.6	8.1	–	5.1	11.2	7.3
Professional and related	8.2	2.8	5.5	7.2	6.1	–	5.2	13.1	11.2
Service	–	6.8	6.3	–	3.6	–	2.5	2.6	13.4
Sales and office	15.3	3.5	2.0	7.5	4.4	–	3.8	18.6	14.7
Sales and related	23.8	8.0	2.9	13.6	10.5	–	18.2	–	–
Office and administrative support	3.4	2.7	1.6	4.7	3.7	–	3.7	5.9	7.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	3.4	5.3	3.5	4.1	7.7	–	10.2	5.6	7.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair	6.0	5.6	3.6	4.1	7.8	–	10.7	6.2	9.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	4.5	4.0	6.6	6.1	13.1	–	8.0	3.6	3.5
Production	8.8	4.4	4.9	15.8	–	–	5.7	10.6	4.6
Transportation and material moving	5.8	3.8	7.6	2.1	18.7	–	12.7	2.2	7.9

[1] Industry sectors are classified according to 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 chapter 8 of the BLS Handbook of Methods, at http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch8_a.htm.
[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] The NCS uses the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification coding structure, which defines more than 800

unique occupations, to match jobs sampled by the survey. Military occupations are excluded from the survey.
[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 chapter 8 of the BLS Handbook of Methods, at http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch8_a.htm.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that data did not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.

NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY