

RSE Table 21

Civilian supervisory workers: Relative standard errors of mean weekly and annual earnings for selected management occupations

Occupation ¹	Weekly ²		Annual ⁴	
	Mean earnings	Relative error ³	Mean earnings	Relative error ³
Management occupations				
Team leader	\$1,517	8.0%	\$77,833	8.0%
First line	1,502	3.5	77,832	3.5
Second line	1,935	8.6	100,607	8.6
Chief executives				
Second line	1,814	18.8	94,305	18.8
General and operations managers				
First line	1,539	9.0	80,016	9.0
Second line	1,437	9.2	74,735	9.2
Marketing managers				
Team leader	1,569	6.5	81,587	6.5
Administrative services managers				
First line	1,523	13.6	79,196	13.6
Computer and information systems managers				
First line	1,966	11.3	102,233	11.3
Financial managers				
First line	1,475	10.4	76,691	10.4
Industrial production managers				
First line	1,298	14.6	67,496	14.6
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school				
First line	1,780	3.4	86,863	3.4
Education administrators, postsecondary				
First line	1,103	1.2	57,345	1.2
Engineering managers				
First line	2,260	6.6	117,530	6.6
Medical and health services managers				
First line	1,407	7.4	73,183	7.4

¹ 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.

² Mean weekly earnings are based on the straight-time weekly wages or salaries paid to employees, exclusive of overtime.

³ 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.

⁴ Mean annual earnings are based on the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that data did not meet publication criteria. Broad occupational groups may include data for subordinate occupational groups not shown separately.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.