

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	—	1.6%	—	—	—	—	4.4%	1.9%	4.9%
Management, professional, and related	—	2.5	—	—	—	—	5.7	6.1	6.0
Management, business, and financial	—	5.3	—	—	—	—	4.3	6.3	7.3
Professional and related	—	2.3	—	—	—	—	6.2	13.3	12.5
Service	—	13.4	—	—	—	—	1.6	1.6	10.9
Sales and office	—	1.3	—	—	—	—	2.2	3.7	7.9
Sales and related	—	6.8	—	—	—	—	12.0	7.7	28.9
Office and administrative support	—	1.8	—	—	—	—	2.2	7.4	7.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	—	2.9	—	—	—	—	5.8	9.1	7.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair	—	3.9	—	—	—	—	6.3	9.5	7.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	—	1.3	—	—	—	—	6.3	6.4	5.1
Production	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	9.8	10.5	6.6
Transportation and material moving	—	4.2	—	—	—	—	7.6	4.4	7.4

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.