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Area Wage Survey

The Cleveland, Ohio, Metropolitan Area

September 1969

Bulletin 1660-22

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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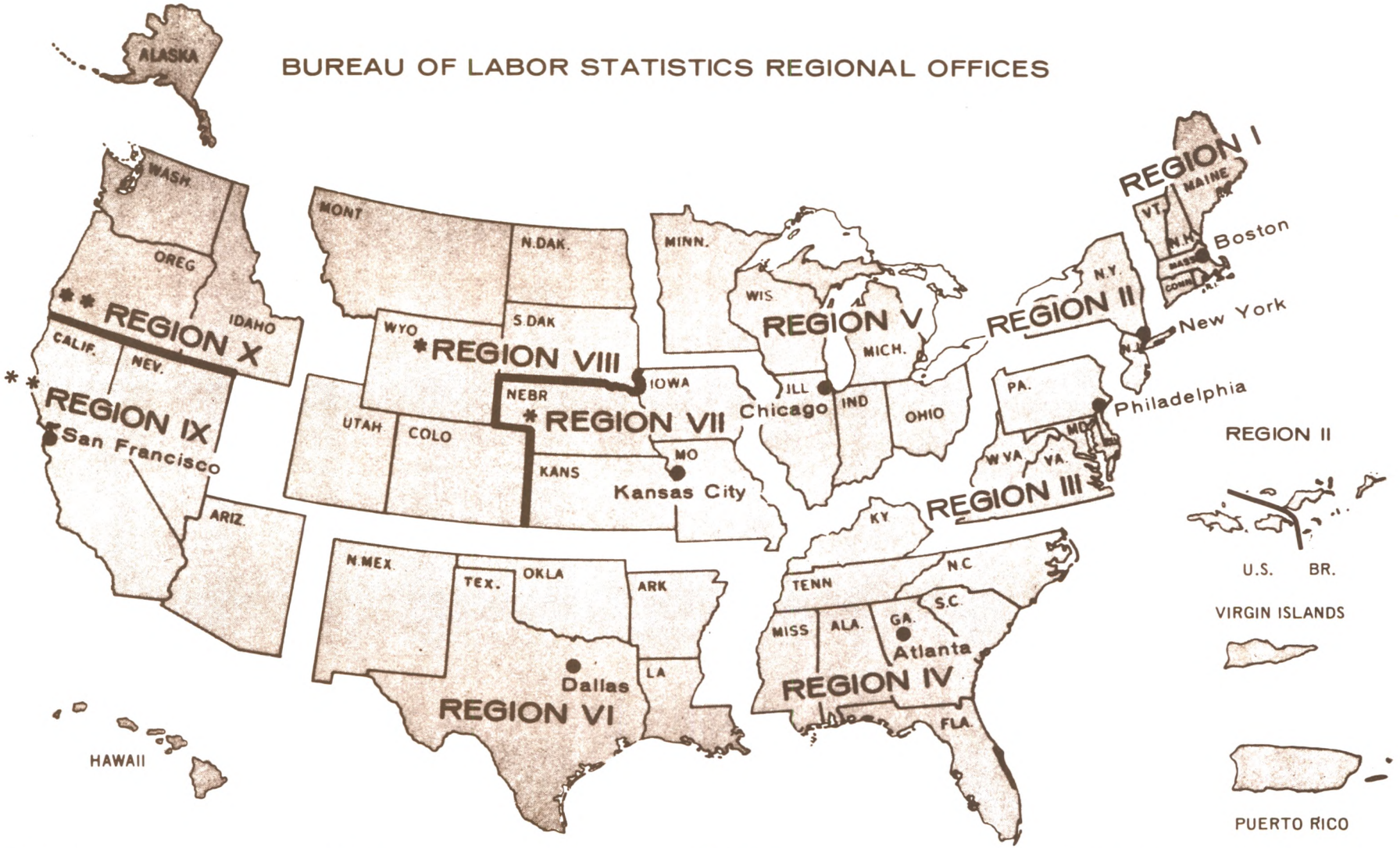

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February 1970

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

George P. Shultz, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Geoffrey H. Moore, Commissioner

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Preface

The Bureau of Labor Statistics program of annual occupational wage surveys in metropolitan areas is designed to provide data on occupational earnings, and establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions. It yields detailed data by selected industry division for each of the areas studied, for geographic regions, and for the United States. A major consideration in the program is the need for greater insight into (1) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level, and (2) the structure and level of wages among areas and industry divisions.

At the end of each survey, an individual area bulletin presents survey results for each area studied. After completion of all of the individual area bulletins for a round of surveys, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings data for each of the metropolitan areas studied into one bulletin. The second presents information which has been projected from individual metropolitan area data to relate to geographic regions and the United States.

Ninety areas currently are included in the program. In each area, information on occupational earnings is collected annually and on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions biennially.

This bulletin presents results of the survey in Cleveland, Ohio, in September 1969. The Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Bureau of the Budget through January 1968, consists of Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, and Medina Counties. This study was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., under the general direction of Woodrow C. Linn, Assistant Regional Director for Operations.

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NOTE: Similar tabulations are available for other areas. (See inside back cover.)

Current reports on occupational earnings and supplementary wage provisions in the Cleveland area are also available for contract cleaning services (July 1968), the machinery industries (October 1968), power laundries (April 1968); and on earnings only for laundry and dry cleaning occupations (September 1969). Union scales, indicative of prevailing pay levels, are available for building construction; printing; local-transit operating employees; and motortruck drivers, helpers, and allied occupations.

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Area Wage Survey—

The Cleveland, Ohio, Metropolitan Area

Introduction

This area is 1 of 90 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits on an areawide basis.[1]

This bulletin presents current occupational employment and earnings information obtained largely by mail from the establishments visited by Bureau field economists in the last previous survey for occupations reported in that earlier study. Personal visits were made to nonrespondents and to those respondents reporting unusual changes since the previous survey.

In each area, data are obtained from representative establishments within six broad industry divisions: Manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Major industry groups excluded from these studies are government operations and the construction and extractive industries. Establishments having fewer than a prescribed number of workers are omitted because they tend to furnish insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant inclusion. Separate tabulations are provided for each of the broad industry divisions which meet publication criteria.

These surveys are conducted on a sample basis because of the unnecessary cost involved in surveying all establishments. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than of small establishments is studied. In combining the data, however, all establishments are given their appropriate weight. Estimates based on the establishments studied are presented, therefore, as relating to all establishments in the industry grouping and area, except for those below the minimum size studied.

Occupations and Earnings

The occupations selected for study are common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, and are of the following types: (1) Office clerical; (2) professional and technical; (3) maintenance and powerplant; and (4) custodial and material movement. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. The occupations selected for study are listed and described in the appendix. The earnings data following the job titles are for all industries combined. Earnings data for some of the occupations listed and described, or for some industry divisions within occupations, are not presented in the A-series tables because either (1) employment in the occupation is too small to provide enough data to merit presentation, or (2) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule in the given occupational classification. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Nonproduction bonuses are excluded, but cost-of-living allowances and incentive earnings are included. Where weekly hours are reported, as for office clerical occupations, reference is to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest half dollar.

The averages presented reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing and, thus, contribute differently to the estimates for each job. The pay relationship obtainable from the averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage spread or differential maintained among jobs in individual establishments. Similarly, differences in average pay levels for men and women in any of the selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay treatment of the sexes within individual establishments. Other possible factors which may contribute to differences in pay for men and women include: Differences in progression within established rate ranges, since only the actual rates paid incumbents are collected; and differences in specific duties performed, although the workers are classified appropriately within the same survey job description. Job descriptions used in classifying employees in these surveys are usually more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in the specific duties performed.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because of differences in occupational structure among establishments, the estimates of occupational employment obtained from the sample of establishments studied serve only to indicate the relative importance of the jobs studied. These differences in occupational structure do not affect materially the accuracy of the earnings data.

Establishment Practices and Supplementary Wage Provisions

Tabulations on selected establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions (B-series tables) are not presented in this bulletin. Information for these tabulations is collected biennially. These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced women office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

[1] Included in the 90 areas are four studies conducted under contract with the New York State Department of Labor. These areas are Binghamton (New York portion only); Rochester (office occupations only); Syracuse; and Utica—Rome. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in 78 areas at the request of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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Table 1. Establishments and Workers Within Scope of Survey and Number Studied in Cleveland, Ohio,[1] by Major Industry Division,[2] September 1969

Industry division	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study[3]	Studied	Within scope of study[4]		Studied
				Number	Percent	
All establishments						
All divisions	-	1,114	321	415,713	100	280,700
Manufacturing	100	472	150	254,388	61	177,198
Nonmanufacturing	-	642	171	161,325	39	103,502
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities[5]	100	70	29	35,981	9	29,574
Wholesale trade[6]	50	196	35	22,620	6	6,812
Retail trade[6]	100	90	33	58,954	14	47,439
Finance, insurance, and real estate[6]	50	119	32	22,263	5	10,943
Services[6 7]	50	167	42	21,507	5	8,734
Large establishments						
All divisions	-	152	121	268,046	100	240,607
Manufacturing	500	105	79	180,926	67	159,510
Nonmanufacturing	-	47	42	87,120	33	81,097
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities[5]	500	11	11	25,577	10	25,577
Wholesale trade[6]	500	5	4	3,322	1	2,815
Retail trade[6]	500	20	17	47,353	18	43,776
Finance, insurance, and real estate[6]	500	7	6	8,258	3	6,319
Services[6 7]	500	4	4	2,610	1	2,610

[1] The Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Bureau of the Budget through January 1968, consists of Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, and Medina Counties. The "workers within scope of study" estimates shown in this table provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. The estimates are not intended, however, to serve as a basis of comparison with other employment indexes for the area to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires the use of establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[2] The 1967 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division.

[3] Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within the area) of companies in such industries as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters are considered as 1 establishment.

[4] Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

[5] Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation were excluded. Local-transit operations and an electric utility (supplying less than half the electricity consumed in the Cleveland area) are municipally owned and are excluded by definition from the scope of the survey.

[6] This industry division is represented in estimates for "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" in the Series A tables. Separate presentation of data for this division is not made for one or more of the following reasons: (1) Employment in the division is too small to provide enough data to merit separate study, (2) the sample was not designed initially to permit separate presentation, (3) response was insufficient or inadequate to permit separate presentation, and (4) there is possibility of disclosure of individual establishment data.

[7] Hotels and motels; laundries and other personal services; business services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); and engineering and architectural services.

Over three-fifths of the workers within scope of the survey in the Cleveland area were employed in manufacturing firms. The following presents the major industry groups and specific industries as a percent of all manufacturing:

Industry groups		Specific industries	
Machinery, except electrical	16	Motor vehicles and equipment	9
Primary metal industries	15	Blast furnace and basic steel products	7
Transportation equipment	14	Metalworking machinery	6
Fabricated metal products	13	Aircraft and parts	5
Electrical equipment and supplies	12	Metal stampings	5
Chemicals and allied products	5		
Printing and publishing	5		

This information is based on estimates of total employment derived from universe materials compiled prior to actual survey. Proportions in various industry divisions may differ from proportions based on the results of the survey as shown in table 1 above.

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Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups

Presented in table 2 are indexes and percentages of change in average salaries of office clerical workers and industrial nurses, and in average earnings of selected plant worker groups. The indexes are a measure of wages at a given time, expressed as a percent of wages during the base period (date of the area survey conducted between July 1960 and June 1961). Subtracting 100 from the index yields the percentage change in wages from the base period to the date of the index. The percentages of change or increase relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. These estimates are measures of change in averages for the area; they are not intended to measure average pay changes in the establishments in the area.

Method of Computing

Each of the selected key occupations within an occupational group was assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group. These constant weights reflect base year employments wherever possible. The average (mean) earnings for each occupation were multiplied by the occupational weight, and the products for all occupations in the group were totaled. The aggregates for 2 consecutive years were related by dividing the aggregate for the later year by the aggregate for the earlier year. The resultant relative, less 100 percent, shows the percentage change. The index is the product of multiplying the base year relative (100) by the relative for the next succeeding year and continuing to multiply (compound) each year's relative by the previous year's index. Average earnings for the following occupations were used in computing the wage trends:

Office clerical (men and women):
- Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B
- Clerks, accounting, classes A and B
- Clerks, file, classes A, B, and C
- Clerks, order
- Clerks, payroll
- Comptometer operators
- Keypunch operators, classes A and B
- Office boys and girls

Office clerical (men and women)— Continued
- Secretaries
- Stenographers, general
- Stenographers, senior
- Switchboard operators, classes A and B
- Tabulating-machine operators, class B
- Typists, classes A and B

Industrial nurses (men and women):
- Nurses, industrial (registered)

Skilled maintenance (men):
- Carpenters
- Electricians
- Machinists
- Mechanics
- Mechanics (automotive)
- Painters
- Pipefitters
- Tool and die makers

Unskilled plant (men):
- Janitors, porters, and cleaners
- Laborers, material handling

For office clerical workers and industrial nurses, the wage trends relate to regular weekly salaries for the normal workweek, exclusive of earnings for overtime. For plant worker groups, they measure changes in average straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. The percentages are based on data for selected key occupations and include most of the numerically important jobs within each group.

Limitations of Data

The indexes and percentages of change, as measures of change in area averages, are influenced by: (1) general salary and wage changes, (2) merit or other increases in pay received by individual workers while in the same job, and (3) changes in average wages due to changes in the labor force resulting from labor turnover, force expansions, force reductions, and changes in the proportions of workers employed by establishments with different pay levels. Changes in the labor force can cause increases or decreases in the occupational averages without actual wage changes. It is conceivable that even though all establishments in an area gave wage increases, average wages may have declined because lower-paying establishments entered the area or expanded their work forces. Similarly, wages may have remained relatively constant, yet the averages for an area may have risen considerably because higher-paying establishments entered the area.

The use of constant employment weights eliminates the effect of changes in the proportion of workers represented in each job included in the data. The percentages of change reflect only changes in average pay for straight-time hours. They are not influenced by changes in standard work schedules, as such, or by premium pay for overtime. Where necessary, data were adjusted to remove from the indexes and percentages of change any significant effect caused by changes in the scope of the survey.

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Table 2. Indexes of Standard Weekly Salaries and Straight-Time Hourly Earnings for Selected Occupational Groups in Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969 and September 1968, and Percents of Increase for Selected Periods

Period	All industries				Manufacturing			
	Office clerical (men and women)	Industrial nurses (men and women)	Skilled maintenance trades (men)	Unskilled plant workers (men)	Office clerical (men and women)	Industrial nurses (men and women)	Skilled maintenance trades (men)	Unskilled plant workers (men)
	Indexes (September 1960=100)							
September 1969	131.9	148.5	141.6	135.5	129.2	148.3	140.9	135.1
September 1968	125.8	138.4	134.6	131.1	123.7	138.2	134.3	128.2
	Percents of increase							
September 1968 to September 1969	4.8	7.3	5.2	3.4	4.5	7.3	5.0	5.5
September 1967 to September 1968	4.9	9.2	9.1	8.2	4.0	9.1	9.2	6.1
September 1966 to September 1967	4.0	5.5	3.6	4.6	4.5	5.4	3.3	3.6
September 1965 to September 1966	2.3	4.4	4.3	2.2	2.3	4.4	4.3	3.1
September 1964 to September 1965	3.1	4.1	3.4	2.7	2.9	4.1	3.4	2.8
September 1963 to September 1964	1.4	.9	1.1	1.6	.5	.9	.9	1.5
September 1962 to September 1963	2.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.4
September 1961 to September 1962	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.9	3.4	2.6
September 1960 to September 1961	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.2
September 1959 to September 1960	4.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	4.2

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A. Occupational Earnings

Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard) Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— $55 and under $60	$60–65	$65–70	$70–75	$75–80	$80–85	$85–90	$90–95	$95–100	$100–105	$105–110	$110–115	$115–120	$120–130	$130–140	$140–150	$150–160	$160–170	$170–180	$180–190	$190 and over
MEN																										
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A	374	39.5	$146.50	$148.00	$131.50-162.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	2	6	3	19	51	58	56	55	63	39	9	7
MANUFACTURING	279	40.0	149.00	150.00	134.00-164.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	12	38	48	36	44	50	34	7	5
NONMANUFACTURING	95	39.5	140.50	142.50	125.50-158.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	2	7	13	10	20	11	13	5	2	2
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B	118	39.5	124.50	126.00	113.50-138.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	6	10	2	7	11	29	22	17	1	6	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	86	39.5	124.00	126.50	110.50-138.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	4	10	1	6	8	17	17	10	1	6	-	-	-
CLERKS, ORDER	560	40.0	133.50	134.50	122.50-146.50	-	-	-	17	-	3	-	26	4	8	16	19	23	85	181	57	53	23	21	12	6
MANUFACTURING	242	39.5	136.00	137.00	126.00-151.50	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	2	4	8	7	3	6	42	56	33	30	20	5	8	4
NONMANUFACTURING	318	40.0	131.50	133.50	120.50-139.50	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	24	-	-	9	16	23	43	125	24	23	3	16	4	2
WHOLESALE TRADE	314	40.0	131.50	133.50	120.00-139.50	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	24	-	-	9	16	23	41	125	24	21	3	16	4	2
CLERKS, PAYROLL	66	39.5	141.50	139.50	126.50-161.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	3	1	5	13	7	8	8	6	1	2
MANUFACTURING	54	39.5	144.50	147.50	128.00-165.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	1	6	8	5	8	8	6	1	2
OFFICE BOYS	338	38.5	91.00	89.00	81.50- 95.00	-	1	17	12	36	58	57	73	11	25	16	3	1	14	10	4	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	116	39.0	90.50	87.50	82.50- 95.00	-	-	1	5	8	32	27	15	4	7	5	3	1	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	222	38.0	91.00	90.50	80.50- 96.00	-	1	16	7	28	26	30	58	7	18	11	-	-	7	10	3	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	34	40.0	116.00	125.50	100.00-132.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	5	5	-	-	-	7	10	3	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	124	37.0	89.00	90.50	82.00- 94.00	-	-	1	4	19	18	15	48	2	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A	69	39.0	143.50	145.00	126.00-159.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	9	9	12	12	3	-	1
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B	106	39.5	123.50	116.50	108.00-139.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	11	15	18	13	12	6	7	8	-	8	2	-
NONMANUFACTURING	62	40.0	124.00	117.00	105.50-140.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	13	2	7	8	3	2	4	-	7	2	-
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS C	59	39.0	112.00	113.50	100.00-123.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	5	1	12	3	5	14	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN																										
BILLERS, MACHINE (BILLING MACHINE)	280	39.5	90.00	88.50	79.50- 99.50	-	12	22	1	38	37	45	33	24	18	17	6	3	7	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	79	40.0	90.50	85.00	79.50-101.50	-	-	-	-	23	17	7	2	8	10	2	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	201	39.0	90.00	89.00	80.00- 99.00	-	12	22	1	15	20	38	31	16	8	15	1	-	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	33	40.0	119.50	130.50	108.00-133.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	58	40.0	89.50	90.00	86.00- 94.00	-	-	-	-	8	10	32	31	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BILLERS, MACHINE (BOOKKEEPING MACHINE)	161	39.5	96.00	98.50	85.50-110.00	-	-	9	3	22	5	14	6	30	25	6	29	3	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	76	39.0	101.50	103.50	96.00-112.50	-	-	-	3	4	4	5	1	14	11	6	21	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	85	39.5	91.00	95.50	78.50-102.50	-	-	9	-	18	1	9	5	16	14	-	8	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A	181	38.5	114.00	111.00	105.00-123.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	14	24	41	32	13	25	14	10	-	1	1	-	-
MANUFACTURING	83	39.5	117.50	114.00	106.50-126.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	13	16	9	18	4	4	-	1	1	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	98	37.5	111.00	109.00	104.00-119.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	13	28	16	4	7	10	6	-	-	-	-	-
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B	396	39.0	98.50	98.00	89.00-105.50	-	-	-	8	15	33	56	53	54	74	36	17	20	21	8	-	1	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	193	39.5	97.50	95.00	87.00-103.00	-	-	-	3	11	24	27	33	34	22	4	3	6	18	7	-	1	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	203	38.5	99.50	101.50	91.00-107.00	-	-	-	5	4	9	29	20	20	52	32	14	14	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	112	39.0	102.50	103.50	99.50-109.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	4	7	40	18	11	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	57	38.5	98.00	99.00	90.50-106.00	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	8	9	10	13	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard) Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— $ 55 and under 60	$ 60 - 65	$ 65 - 70	$ 70 - 75	$ 75 - 80	$ 80 - 85	$ 85 - 90	$ 90 - 95	$ 95 - 100	$ 100 - 105	$ 105 - 110	$ 110 - 115	$ 115 - 120	$ 120 - 130	$ 130 - 140	$ 140 - 150	$ 150 - 160	$ 160 - 170	$ 170 - 180	$ 180 - 190	$ 190 and over
WOMEN - CONTINUED																										
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A	935	39.0	$ 122.00	$ 121.00	$ 109.00-134.00	-	-	-	2	-	5	21	29	35	86	74	71	118	209	126	87	40	16	13	3	-
MANUFACTURING	515	39.5	125.50	124.50	113.50-137.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	14	26	30	31	18	59	128	86	53	29	12	11	3	-
NONMANUFACTURING	420	39.0	117.50	117.00	106.50-128.00	-	-	-	2	-	2	9	15	9	56	43	53	59	81	40	34	11	4	2	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	119	39.0	117.00	115.00	104.00-124.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	8	4	2	28	13	23	2	9	7	2	2	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	108	40.0	120.00	119.00	108.50-130.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	26	-	25	21	20	6	1	1	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	96	38.0	115.50	113.00	104.50-126.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	24	11	18	11	17	6	5	1	1	-	-	-
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B	1,945	39.0	94.50	93.00	84.50-103.00	-	6	48	115	121	210	314	289	246	179	99	105	50	101	38	15	8	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	873	39.5	98.00	96.00	86.50-108.00	-	6	12	39	53	74	115	119	100	103	60	53	20	73	27	13	6	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	1,072	39.0	91.50	90.50	83.00- 99.00	-	-	36	76	68	136	199	170	146	76	39	52	30	28	11	2	2	1	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	119	39.0	102.00	104.00	90.50-113.00	-	-	-	-	4	18	7	8	20	4	22	12	10	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	234	40.0	95.00	93.50	88.00-102.50	-	-	-	7	9	15	49	51	29	33	-	19	9	10	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	272	39.5	86.50	86.50	77.00- 93.50	-	-	36	25	18	39	69	25	24	12	7	4	-	7	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	330	37.0	91.50	91.50	84.00- 98.50	-	-	-	23	17	54	53	67	51	27	10	17	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS A	148	39.0	99.50	97.50	90.00-109.50	-	-	-	9	13	5	9	35	7	9	28	4	9	15	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	51	39.5	99.50	102.00	87.50-110.00	-	-	-	8	2	1	4	5	4	5	10	-	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	97	39.0	99.00	94.50	90.50-109.50	-	-	-	1	11	4	5	30	3	4	18	4	-	15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	58	38.5	102.00	99.00	92.00-112.00	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	22	2	2	11	3	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS B	636	39.0	85.50	83.50	78.00- 91.00	7	12	26	55	105	171	92	56	13	22	17	44	6	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	186	40.0	93.00	90.50	82.00-110.50	-	-	-	5	21	52	14	26	2	13	5	32	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	452	38.5	82.50	82.00	76.00- 87.50	7	12	26	50	84	119	78	30	11	9	12	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	87	39.0	93.00	88.00	83.00-106.00	-	-	-	-	1	34	14	10	2	3	9	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	83	39.5	79.50	80.00	72.50- 84.50	-	-	8	27	7	24	5	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	52	39.5	75.00	74.00	68.50- 82.00	-	4	13	12	10	2	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	203	37.5	81.00	81.50	77.50- 86.50	7	8	-	5	66	55	44	14	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C	549	39.0	78.00	77.50	74.00- 81.50	-	13	40	107	217	113	26	11	4	2	5	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	145	40.0	80.00	80.00	74.00- 84.00	-	-	9	33	32	44	11	8	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	404	39.6	77.50	77.50	74.00- 80.00	-	13	31	74	185	69	15	3	1	-	2	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	56	40.0	75.00	75.00	70.00- 78.50	-	-	14	15	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	246	38.5	77.00	77.50	75.00- 79.50	-	4	7	47	137	36	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLERKS, ORDER	653	39.5	92.50	90.50	81.50-101.50	-	39	9	47	41	87	96	75	77	61	51	6	21	9	12	9	5	8	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	270	40.0	96.50	93.00	84.50-102.50	-	-	1	11	29	30	46	33	47	12	12	4	12	7	12	9	5	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	383	39.5	90.00	89.00	80.00-101.50	-	39	8	36	12	57	50	42	30	49	39	2	9	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	206	40.0	99.00	99.00	88.50-105.00	-	-	-	-	2	32	26	24	26	46	34	-	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	134	39.0	76.00	73.50	64.50- 83.50	-	36	5	36	10	21	18	1	-	-	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLERKS, PAYROLL	712	39.5	109.50	105.00	96.00-125.50	-	-	9	19	41	22	18	60	57	128	55	43	38	92	56	34	25	11	4	-	-
MANUFACTURING	432	39.5	112.50	107.00	99.50-128.00	-	-	-	5	22	16	7	26	35	93	33	16	27	61	43	11	23	10	4	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	280	39.5	105.00	103.50	91.50-120.00	-	-	9	14	19	6	11	34	22	35	22	27	11	31	13	23	2	1	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	68	40.0	120.00	116.00	103.50-141.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	8	4	10	2	7	4	19	2	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	76	40.0	104.00	103.50	96.00-112.00	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	6	7	20	10	7	1	9	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	73	39.5	96.00	96.00	78.00-112.00	-	-	-	13	10	5	-	8	4	7	5	9	1	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS	504	39.0	101.50	98.00	88.50-111.50	-	-	5	8	29	29	81	68	53	57	36	38	8	42	23	11	16	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	253	39.0	106.00	101.50	91.00-116.00	-	-	-	-	2	5	49	30	35	21	21	26	6	30	10	3	15	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	251	39.0	97.50	94.00	85.00-105.50	-	-	5	8	27	24	32	38	18	36	15	12	2	12	13	8	1	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	29	40.0	126.00	132.00	107.50-139.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	2	12	5	1	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	80	40.0	93.50	90.50	86.00- 94.50	-	-	-	-	8	7	22	26	-	6	2	4	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	133	38.0	92.50	93.50	80.50-103.50	-	-	5	8	19	17	10	11	15	23	10	6	2	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard) Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— $55 and under 60	$60-65	$65-70	$70-75	$75-80	$80-85	$85-90	$90-95	$95-100	$100-105	$105-110	$110-115	$115-120	$120-130	$130-140	$140-150	$150-160	$160-170	$170-180	$180-190	$190 and over
WOMEN - CONTINUED																										
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A	739	39.5	$106.00	$104.50	$96.00-116.00	-	-	-	21	8	12	37	82	101	122	93	63	66	79	38	11	3	3	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	489	39.5	105.00	104.00	95.50-115.50	-	-	-	21	6	8	29	51	72	70	72	35	56	42	21	-	3	3	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	250	39.0	108.00	105.00	98.00-120.50	-	-	-	-	2	4	8	31	29	52	21	28	10	37	17	11	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	32	40.0	126.00	129.00	115.50-138.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	5	9	6	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	89	40.0	108.50	107.00	99.00-121.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	12	16	10	9	5	15	6	3	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	110	38.5	102.00	102.00	94.50-110.50	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	21	14	32	6	11	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B	1,173	39.5	97.50	94.50	84.00-105.50	-	7	18	38	74	186	135	141	129	146	46	61	42	40	60	26	3	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	447	39.5	101.00	97.50	86.50-114.00	-	1	8	15	33	44	39	57	56	41	27	20	26	31	22	23	3	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	726	39.0	95.50	92.50	83.50-103.50	-	6	10	23	41	142	96	84	73	105	19	41	16	9	58	3	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	191	39.5	105.50	98.50	84.50-134.50	-	-	-	2	2	48	13	21	14	13	3	13	1	4	54	3	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	235	40.0	94.00	93.50	84.00-104.00	-	6	9	-	3	50	34	24	22	36	9	24	11	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	64	39.5	85.50	83.50	78.50- 95.50	-	-	1	8	11	18	4	6	7	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	198	38.0	90.00	90.50	83.50- 99.50	-	-	-	13	21	24	38	29	28	37	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OFFICE GIRLS	302	39.5	81.00	79.00	74.00- 86.50	-	3	25	59	81	48	34	20	11	2	9	6	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	127	39.5	82.50	80.00	74.00- 88.50	-	-	5	33	26	21	16	6	6	2	5	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	175	40.0	80.00	78.50	74.00- 85.50	-	3	20	26	55	27	18	14	5	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	37	40.0	92.00	90.50	84.50- 98.50	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	7	5	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	55	39.5	79.50	78.00	75.50- 84.00	-	-	-	11	28	4	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES[5]	4,046	39.0	127.50	125.00	109.50-142.00	-	-	-	2	3	24	41	128	201	350	282	239	418	685	566	422	250	183	114	71	47
MANUFACTURING	2,418	39.0	130.50	128.50	113.50-145.50	-	-	-	-	2	7	10	50	97	175	160	140	252	371	417	274	169	143	68	52	31
NONMANUFACTURING	1,628	38.5	122.50	120.50	105.00-136.50	-	-	-	2	1	17	31	78	104	175	122	99	166	314	169	148	81	40	46	19	16
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	269	39.5	139.50	140.50	122.50-154.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	5	9	9	5	16	45	32	46	39	18	16	6	9
WHOLESALE TRADE	258	39.5	122.50	118.50	105.00-136.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	13	48	20	11	43	42	29	20	13	3	5	2	3
RETAIL TRADE	187	39.5	117.50	117.50	104.50-130.50	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	9	6	22	12	21	22	36	19	18	2	7	-	-	1
FINANCE[4]	679	38.0	117.50	115.50	102.50-128.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	45	60	82	64	60	55	135	66	40	13	12	13	9	3
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	402	39.0	152.00	150.00	134.50-170.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	4	45	20	63	61	52	51	26	43	30
MANUFACTURING	263	39.0	154.50	153.50	134.00-176.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	3	21	14	33	34	38	38	20	38	17
NONMANUFACTURING	139	39.0	147.50	143.00	135.00-161.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	6	30	27	14	13	6	5	13
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	1,062	39.0	136.00	132.50	121.00-151.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	7	9	53	31	39	87	258	142	150	93	76	70	19	15
MANUFACTURING	596	39.0	139.50	139.00	123.00-154.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	20	18	20	55	107	77	112	52	62	32	6	12
NONMANUFACTURING	466	38.5	132.50	127.50	120.00-144.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	7	1	33	13	19	32	151	65	38	31	14	38	13	3
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	69	40.0	152.00	154.00	129.00-172.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	6	3	11	10	14	4	1
WHOLESALE TRADE	65	38.5	130.50	127.00	115.50-132.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	6	6	27	1	-	9	-	3	2	1
FINANCE[4]	214	37.5	127.00	124.50	117.50-135.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	1	19	2	8	21	63	41	18	8	2	11	5	1
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	1,687	39.0	122.50	120.50	107.00-136.00	-	-	-	-	2	13	3	50	107	184	163	121	181	291	242	158	92	53	16	9	2
MANUFACTURING	1,043	39.0	125.00	122.50	109.50-137.50	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	23	51	97	96	72	125	174	187	86	63	42	14	8	2
NONMANUFACTURING	644	39.0	118.50	117.00	103.50-131.50	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	27	56	87	67	49	56	117	55	72	29	11	2	1	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	114	39.5	140.00	144.50	129.50-150.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	7	18	19	38	22	4	-	1	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	106	39.5	117.50	109.00	101.50-134.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	13	23	14	-	9	9	13	12	2	3	2	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	92	39.5	113.50	116.00	104.00-126.00	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	5	1	12	7	10	16	16	9	8	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	285	38.5	112.00	110.00	102.00-122.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	16	34	49	42	36	21	58	12	6	3	4	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	891	38.5	114.50	114.00	101.50-128.50	-	-	-	2	1	10	26	67	85	113	85	75	105	116	137	53	13	1	2	-	-
MANUFACTURING	514	39.0	119.00	119.00	105.00-132.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	23	38	58	43	45	51	76	118	42	6	1	2	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	377	38.0	108.50	107.00	97.50-118.50	-	-	-	2	1	4	21	44	47	55	42	30	54	40	19	11	7	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	149	37.0	107.00	106.00	96.00-116.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	22	25	14	20	16	13	13	10	5	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	1,575	39.0	101.00	99.00	87.00-113.00	-	-	8	30	58	251	115	173	181	165	128	120	101	145	79	18	3	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	808	39.5	103.00	102.50	91.00-116.50	-	-	8	19	17	84	54	87	87	99	74	60	63	121	32	2	1	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	767	38.5	98.50	96.00	84.00-109.50	-	-	-	11	41	167	61	86	94	66	54	60	38	24	47	16	2	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	309	40.0	104.00	99.00	84.50-120.50	-	-	-	-	5	83	9	24	44	10	23	33	1	17	47	11	2	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	77	39.5	101.00	102.50	88.00-117.00	-	-	-	2	-	11	10	8	2	11	2	2	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	294	37.5	92.50	91.50	83.00-100.50	-	-	-	3	36	54	39	51	35	37	9	25	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-1. Office Occupations—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard) Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— $55 and under 60	$60-65	$65-70	$70-75	$75-80	$80-85	$85-90	$90-95	$95-100	$100-105	$105-110	$110-115	$115-120	$120-130	$130-140	$140-150	$150-160	$160-170	$170-180	$180-190	$190 and over
WOMEN - CONTINUED																										
			$	$	$ $																					
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	1,125	39.5	116.50	116.50	103.00-128.50	-	-	-	8	5	10	25	58	112	114	76	114	128	226	118	82	39	9	1	-	-
MANUFACTURING	652	39.5	120.50	120.50	108.50-131.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	17	60	48	39	45	99	160	89	47	31	5	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	473	39.0	111.50	110.50	99.00-123.00	-	-	-	8	5	10	13	41	52	66	37	69	29	66	29	35	8	4	1	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	180	40.0	116.00	112.50	99.00-134.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	21	21	16	13	26	17	11	13	22	8	4	1	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	73	39.5	111.50	112.00	102.50-123.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	9	9	9	14	2	18	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	188	38.0	105.00	104.50	96.50-115.50	-	-	-	8	5	4	5	19	21	38	15	26	8	32	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS A	135	39.0	116.50	119.50	101.50-130.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	17	8	7	19	4	7	31	24	9	-	2	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	74	39.5	118.50	121.00	103.00-130.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	4	3	7	3	5	21	8	8	-	2	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	61	38.5	114.00	110.00	100.50-131.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	4	4	12	1	2	10	16	1	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	39	39.5	121.50	128.00	107.50-132.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	-	-	10	15	1	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS B	386	39.5	92.00	91.50	78.50-105.50	15	1	22	31	40	40	33	39	30	35	32	15	30	19	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	86	39.5	103.50	106.00	95.50-113.00	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	12	12	7	21	7	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	300	39.5	88.50	86.50	76.00-101.50	15	1	21	30	37	38	31	27	18	28	11	8	19	12	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	57	40.0	102.50	103.50	90.50-114.00	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	8	-	10	6	7	-	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	74	39.5	77.50	74.50	71.00- 83.00	-	1	12	28	11	7	8	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	71	37.5	94.50	93.50	87.00-102.50	-	-	-	-	2	12	10	17	5	17	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	651	39.0	95.50	93.50	87.50-102.50	-	9	10	6	18	62	128	132	78	97	22	21	19	36	9	2	2	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	326	39.5	98.00	97.00	88.00-104.50	-	-	6	5	4	29	67	35	44	59	12	20	18	15	8	2	2	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	325	39.0	92.50	92.00	86.50- 99.00	-	9	4	1	14	33	61	97	34	38	10	1	1	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	25	39.5	102.50	94.50	91.00-121.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	-	2	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	154	39.5	94.50	93.00	88.00-101.00	-	-	-	-	7	16	25	51	13	20	8	1	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	62	37.0	90.00	90.00	86.50- 96.00	-	-	4	-	5	-	22	14	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B	101	39.5	114.00	108.00	99.50-129.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	11	6	18	11	7	6	11	2	7	12	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	69	39.5	113.50	106.00	94.00-141.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	10	5	10	4	5	6	2	-	7	11	-	-	-	-
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL	316	38.5	96.00	95.00	87.00-103.00	-	-	-	10	12	43	32	60	55	41	19	19	9	8	5	3	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	126	39.5	96.00	93.50	87.00-107.00	-	-	-	3	6	15	19	28	10	10	12	10	4	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	190	38.0	96.00	96.00	87.50-102.00	-	-	-	7	6	28	13	32	45	31	7	9	5	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	83	37.0	89.50	91.50	84.00- 96.50	-	-	-	7	4	12	11	24	19	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS A	1,102	39.5	100.00	98.00	88.00-109.50	-	-	-	4	63	112	170	114	153	128	89	48	82	91	29	19	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	645	39.5	103.50	101.50	91.00-116.00	-	-	-	-	20	50	78	62	85	89	58	30	53	85	22	13	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	457	39.0	95.00	92.50	85.50-103.00	-	-	-	4	43	62	92	52	68	39	31	18	29	6	7	6	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	87	39.5	98.50	94.00	83.50-111.00	-	-	-	-	2	29	8	6	7	8	4	10	2	2	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	139	39.5	89.50	87.00	80.50- 95.50	-	-	-	-	34	17	46	7	11	4	3	2	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	148	38.5	96.00	96.50	89.50-104.50	-	-	-	-	6	6	29	23	34	15	24	1	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS B	1,965	39.0	86.50	85.00	79.00- 92.50	-	11	70	188	276	448	365	240	102	115	33	61	28	23	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	743	39.5	89.50	88.00	82.00- 96.50	-	2	24	44	65	126	180	103	50	76	19	22	13	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	1,222	38.5	84.50	83.00	77.50- 90.00	-	9	46	144	211	322	185	137	52	39	14	39	15	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	217	40.0	82.50	82.50	74.50- 88.50	-	-	10	52	19	55	37	29	-	8	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	614	37.0	83.50	82.00	76.00- 90.00	-	9	31	76	163	72	109	81	43	6	9	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

[2] The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—half of the employees surveyed receive more than the rate shown; half receive less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by 2 rates of pay; a fourth of the workers earn less than the lower of these rates and a fourth earn more than the higher rate.

[3] Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

[4] Finance, insurance, and real estate.

[5] May include workers other than those presented separately.

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Table A-1a. Office Occupations—Large Establishments—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied in establishments employing 500 workers or more by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard) Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— $60 and under 65	$65 – 70	$70 – 75	$75 – 80	$80 – 85	$85 – 90	$90 – 95	$95 – 100	$100 – 105	$105 – 110	$110 – 115	$115 – 120	$120 – 125	$125 – 130	$130 – 140	$140 – 150	$150 – 160	$160 – 170	$170 – 180	$180 – 190	$190 and over
MEN																										
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A	256	40.0	$152.50	$154.50	$138.50-167.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	5	17	10	30	40	39	53	39	9	7
MANUFACTURING	209	40.0	152.50	155.50	138.00-168.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	5	13	8	27	29	31	45	34	7	5
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B	77	39.5	120.00	122.50	104.00-135.50	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	4	10	2	7	6	6	9	13	11	1	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	59	39.5	118.50	120.00	102.50-136.00	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	4	10	1	6	3	4	6	8	9	1	1	-	-	-
CLERKS, ORDER	126	40.0	143.50	143.50	127.00-159.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	1	3	5	8	17	16	22	16	18	-	6	6
MANUFACTURING	106	40.0	142.00	143.00	126.50-156.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	3	4	8	13	14	19	16	15	-	2	4
OFFICE BOYS	155	39.5	94.50	89.50	82.50-104.00	1	2	10	9	34	24	16	11	12	9	3	1	5	7	7	4	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	70	39.5	92.00	88.00	82.50-102.00	-	1	5	4	16	16	6	4	3	5	3	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	85	39.5	96.00	92.50	82.50-105.50	1	1	5	5	18	8	10	7	9	4	-	-	3	4	7	3	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	27	40.0	116.50	126.00	98.00-133.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	5	1	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	-	-	-	-	-
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A	56	40.0	139.50	134.50	124.50-153.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	7	9	7	7	6	3	-	1
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B	83	40.0	119.00	114.50	108.00-127.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	9	18	13	4	6	4	6	6	-	1	-	-
WOMEN																										
BILLERS, MACHINE (BOOKKEEPING MACHINE)	55	40.0	102.50	107.50	89.00-113.50	-	-	-	8	1	6	1	8	3	2	18	3	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B	148	39.0	97.50	93.50	88.00-105.50	-	-	2	8	11	29	33	15	13	8	8	6	8	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	84	39.0	99.50	94.50	88.50-109.50	-	-	-	4	5	18	17	9	7	4	1	6	8	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	64	39.5	94.50	93.00	87.00-103.00	-	-	2	4	6	11	16	6	6	4	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A	440	39.5	124.50	124.50	110.00-140.00	-	-	2	-	5	13	22	19	27	22	49	38	27	39	68	46	35	15	10	3	-
MANUFACTURING	306	39.0	127.00	127.00	111.00-144.00	-	-	-	-	3	8	10	10	24	19	18	33	16	34	46	35	27	12	8	3	-
NONMANUFACTURING	134	40.0	119.50	115.50	106.00-135.50	-	-	2	-	2	5	12	9	3	3	31	5	11	5	22	11	8	3	2	-	-
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B	683	39.5	98.00	94.00	83.00-110.50	6	16	39	67	76	80	74	53	52	47	28	25	30	35	31	15	8	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	436	39.5	100.00	96.00	84.00-115.00	6	12	13	42	43	49	48	26	38	34	17	20	23	26	20	13	6	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	247	39.5	94.50	91.00	81.00-105.00	-	4	26	25	33	31	26	27	14	13	11	5	7	9	11	2	2	1	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	36	40.0	115.00	114.50	103.00-129.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	4	4	3	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	176	39.5	89.00	87.00	79.00- 96.00	-	4	25	18	28	31	23	20	6	7	2	-	5	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS A	55	39.5	103.00	101.50	92.00-116.50	-	-	1	3	2	5	8	7	6	3	4	9	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS B	247	39.5	90.50	86.00	80.00-104.50	4	13	13	29	58	30	21	5	15	7	34	6	9	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	113	40.0	99.00	104.00	82.50-113.00	-	-	1	19	16	6	3	2	13	5	32	6	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	134	39.5	83.50	83.50	77.50- 89.00	4	13	12	10	42	24	18	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C	177	39.5	79.50	79.00	74.00- 84.50	7	17	25	49	39	18	10	4	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	84	39.5	82.00	81.50	74.50- 88.00	-	6	17	13	21	11	8	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	93	39.5	77.00	78.00	73.50- 82.50	7	11	8	36	18	7	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	55	39.0	78.50	78.50	76.50- 82.50	-	2	3	31	11	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLERKS, ORDER	205	39.0	88.00	80.50	71.00- 96.50	36	6	47	12	30	11	11	5	4	5	6	2	3	1	12	9	5	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	80	39.5	108.00	102.00	83.00-138.00	-	1	11	2	10	1	11	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	12	9	5	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	125	39.0	75.00	73.00	64.50- 82.00	36	5	36	10	20	10	-	2	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	121	39.0	74.00	73.00	64.00- 81.00	36	5	36	10	20	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-1a. Office Occupations—Large Establishments—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied in establishments employing 500 workers or more by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard) Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— $60 and under 65	$65-70	$70-75	$75-80	$80-85	$85-90	$90-95	$95-100	$100-105	$105-110	$110-115	$115-120	$120-125	$125-130	$130-140	$140-150	$150-160	$160-170	$170-180	$180-190	$190 and over
WOMEN - CONTINUED																										
			$	$	$ $																					
CLERKS, PAYROLL	327	39.5	119.50	119.00	102.50-135.00	-	-	3	1	9	8	30	11	37	25	17	27	21	31	43	33	17	10	4	-	-
MANUFACTURING	227	39.5	121.50	121.00	104.00-134.00	-	-	1	1	4	6	19	3	27	15	12	23	16	25	35	11	15	10	4	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	100	39.5	115.00	112.50	98.50-140.00	-	-	2	-	5	2	11	8	10	10	5	4	5	6	8	22	2	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	44	40.0	129.00	139.00	115.50-143.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	1	2	4	2	4	19	2	-	-	-	-
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS	307	39.0	106.50	104.00	92.50-121.00	-	5	8	19	20	15	20	28	47	32	25	8	21	11	23	9	16	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	134	39.5	115.50	112.00	101.50-126.00	-	-	-	-	3	5	9	12	15	17	17	6	16	6	10	3	15	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	173	38.5	99.50	100.00	83.50-109.00	-	5	8	19	17	10	11	16	32	15	8	2	5	5	13	6	1	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	29	40.0	126.00	132.00	107.50-139.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	2	12	5	1	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	132	38.0	92.50	94.00	80.50-103.50	-	5	8	19	17	10	10	15	23	10	6	2	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A	480	39.5	109.00	107.00	97.50-119.50	-	-	-	8	12	28	36	67	65	58	34	58	35	31	34	8	3	3	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	377	39.5	107.00	105.00	97.00-117.50	-	-	-	6	8	26	30	61	59	46	24	48	19	23	21	-	3	3	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	103	40.0	115.00	117.00	105.00-127.50	-	-	-	2	4	2	6	6	6	12	10	10	16	8	13	8	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	31	40.0	125.50	127.50	115.00-136.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	3	2	9	5	-	-	-	-	-
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B	730	39.5	101.50	97.50	84.50-115.00	1	5	31	42	111	50	90	75	68	35	42	39	16	19	76	26	3	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	364	39.5	104.00	100.00	90.00-118.00	1	4	11	20	37	19	52	40	38	24	12	26	16	15	22	23	3	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	366	39.5	99.00	94.50	83.50-112.00	-	1	20	22	74	31	38	35	30	11	30	13	-	4	54	3	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	181	40.0	106.50	98.00	84.50-135.00	-	-	-	-	48	13	21	14	7	3	13	1	-	4	54	3	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	60	39.5	85.50	84.00	78.00- 96.00	-	1	8	11	14	4	6	7	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	85	39.0	88.00	88.00	79.50- 98.00	-	-	12	11	12	14	8	12	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OFFICE GIRLS	160	40.0	84.50	81.00	76.50- 90.50	-	5	18	50	31	16	11	11	2	7	6	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	86	39.5	84.00	80.00	76.00- 90.50	-	5	12	26	14	8	3	6	2	3	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	74	40.0	84.50	82.00	77.50- 91.00	-	-	6	24	17	8	8	5	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	36	40.0	91.50	90.50	84.00- 98.00	-	-	-	-	11	7	7	5	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES[5]	2,543	39.0	131.00	129.00	113.00-147.00	-	-	-	1	8	19	49	107	195	166	146	220	166	230	409	299	198	153	95	40	42
MANUFACTURING	1,841	39.0	132.50	130.50	115.50-147.50	-	-	-	-	1	7	25	76	138	106	93	163	112	171	338	218	143	121	66	34	29
NONMANUFACTURING	702	39.5	127.50	124.50	108.50-145.50	-	-	-	1	7	12	24	31	57	60	53	57	54	59	71	81	55	32	29	6	13
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	162	40.0	150.00	149.00	137.00-161.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	4	9	7	17	42	35	15	17	3	6
WHOLESALE TRADE	69	40.0	142.50	140.00	127.50-157.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	4	4	7	14	12	11	3	3	2	3
RETAIL TRADE	157	39.5	117.00	117.00	105.00-128.00	-	-	-	1	3	4	9	6	16	10	21	20	20	14	12	12	2	6	-	-	1
FINANCE[4]	307	39.5	118.50	114.50	103.50-129.00	-	-	-	-	2	7	15	24	39	43	26	29	20	31	28	15	7	8	9	1	3
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	206	39.0	161.50	162.00	147.00-178.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	11	15	28	33	39	25	20	25
MANUFACTURING	167	39.0	161.00	161.50	147.50-177.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	9	10	23	30	32	20	20	15
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	591	39.0	142.00	140.00	125.50-158.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	16	15	20	40	46	71	79	95	64	58	54	11	15
MANUFACTURING	428	39.0	142.00	141.00	126.00-156.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	12	11	12	32	24	56	57	80	44	46	30	6	12
NONMANUFACTURING	163	39.5	142.50	139.00	123.50-165.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	8	8	22	15	22	15	20	12	24	5	3
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	35	40.0	168.00	170.00	160.00-177.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	9	14	2	1
FINANCE[4]	71	39.0	134.00	130.00	121.50-144.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	6	11	10	15	6	3	2	7	1	1
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	1,197	39.0	126.00	124.00	109.50-140.00	-	-	-	-	6	2	23	53	114	113	89	121	93	100	184	131	90	53	14	9	2
MANUFACTURING	815	39.0	127.50	125.50	111.00-140.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	36	77	70	57	85	64	63	151	73	63	42	14	8	2
NONMANUFACTURING	382	39.5	123.00	121.00	107.50-140.50	-	-	-	-	5	2	14	17	37	43	32	36	29	37	33	58	27	11	-	1	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	94	40.0	143.00	146.50	133.00-152.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	7	6	9	38	22	4	-	1	-
RETAIL TRADE	70	39.5	112.50	116.00	105.00-123.50	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	1	8	5	10	14	9	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	545	39.0	118.50	119.00	103.50-132.50	-	-	-	1	1	15	26	50	65	38	36	51	26	48	129	45	11	1	2	-	-
MANUFACTURING	429	39.0	121.00	124.50	105.50-133.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	16	36	49	25	24	38	24	43	118	42	6	1	2	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	116	39.5	109.50	107.50	97.50-119.00	-	-	-	1	1	10	10	14	16	13	12	13	2	5	11	3	5	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-1a. Office Occupations—Large Establishments—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied in establishments employing 500 workers or more by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard) Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— $60 and under 65	$65-70	$70-75	$75-80	$80-85	$85-90	$90-95	$95-100	$100-105	$105-110	$110-115	$115-120	$120-125	$125-130	$130-140	$140-150	$150-160	$160-170	$170-180	$180-190	$190 and over
WOMEN - CONTINUED																										
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	895	39.5	$105.00	$104.50	$90.00-120.00	-	2	18	32	114	61	73	79	75	72	89	58	98	31	77	13	3	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	569	39.0	106.50	106.50	94.50-120.00	-	2	15	12	27	40	51	64	56	52	55	52	93	17	30	2	1	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	326	39.5	102.50	98.50	83.50-118.50	-	-	3	20	87	21	22	15	19	20	34	6	5	14	47	11	2	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	248	40.0	105.50	105.00	83.50-129.50	-	-	-	5	77	9	16	12	5	18	28	1	5	12	47	11	2	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[4]	60	39.0	88.50	86.50	79.00-101.00	-	-	3	15	10	9	5	1	11	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	743	39.5	119.50	118.50	106.00-130.50	-	-	-	1	1	10	54	48	60	48	68	113	71	77	88	57	39	7	1	-	-
MANUFACTURING	488	39.5	123.00	122.50	113.50-132.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	19	32	30	35	85	59	65	72	39	31	5	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	255	39.5	112.50	110.50	97.50-122.50	-	-	-	1	1	7	41	29	28	18	33	28	12	12	16	18	8	2	1	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS A	98	39.5	121.00	124.00	107.00-132.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	7	3	7	4	5	15	14	21	8	-	2	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	68	39.5	121.00	122.00	107.50-132.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	1	7	3	5	15	6	6	8	-	2	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS B	222	39.5	95.50	94.50	81.50-109.00	1	17	15	15	25	13	27	14	14	31	15	13	6	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	83	39.5	103.50	106.00	95.00-113.50	-	1	1	3	2	2	12	9	7	21	7	11	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	139	39.5	90.50	87.00	76.50-105.50	1	16	14	12	23	11	15	5	7	10	8	2	1	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	49	40.0	102.00	105.00	86.00-114.50	-	-	-	-	12	2	8	-	3	6	7	-	1	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	55	39.5	78.00	76.50	70.50- 84.50	1	12	12	11	7	5	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS	87	39.5	104.00	103.00	94.00-114.50	-	-	1	2	6	4	11	6	25	4	8	8	3	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	59	40.0	109.00	105.00	101.00-117.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	20	3	8	7	2	3	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B	81	39.5	112.00	107.00	95.50-125.50	-	-	-	-	6	3	11	6	11	10	7	6	1	4	2	1	12	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	55	39.5	111.50	106.50	92.50-127.50	-	-	-	-	6	3	10	5	3	3	5	6	-	2	-	1	11	-	-	-	-
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL	103	39.5	104.00	104.00	95.50-111.00	-	-	-	1	5	12	6	16	16	19	12	4	4	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	64	39.5	104.50	105.50	95.50-113.00	-	-	-	1	-	8	6	9	7	12	10	4	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS A	695	39.5	102.00	99.00	88.00-115.50	-	-	-	25	83	111	70	71	72	50	33	58	64	17	27	14	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	526	39.5	103.50	101.50	89.00-118.00	-	-	-	20	50	78	51	48	59	40	22	45	63	15	22	13	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	169	39.5	96.50	93.50	85.50-106.00	-	-	-	5	33	33	19	23	13	10	11	13	1	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[3]	67	40.0	98.50	96.00	83.50-111.00	-	-	-	-	24	6	3	6	6	4	8	2	-	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS B	910	39.5	88.50	85.50	81.00- 94.50	2	12	69	85	271	147	111	50	58	25	50	13	11	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	459	39.5	91.00	89.00	82.50- 99.00	2	12	27	40	74	98	63	37	40	19	22	13	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	451	39.5	86.00	83.50	80.50- 90.50	-	-	42	45	197	49	48	13	18	6	28	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
[2] For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.
[3] Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.
[4] Finance, insurance, and real estate.
[5] May include workers other than those presented separately.

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Table A-2. Professional and Technical Occupations—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard) Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— Under $ 90	$ 90 and under 100	$ 100 - 110	$ 110 - 120	$ 120 - 130	$ 130 - 140	$ 140 - 150	$ 150 - 160	$ 160 - 170	$ 170 - 180	$ 180 - 190	$ 190 - 200	$ 200 - 210	$ 210 - 220	$ 220 - 230	$ 230 - 240	$ 240 - 250	$ 250 - 260	$ 260 - 270	$ 270 - 280	$ 280 and over
MEN																										
			$	$	$ $																					
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	91	39.5	149.50	146.50	130.00-164.50	-	-	1	7	15	16	14	10	9	8	4	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	66	39.5	151.50	147.00	130.00-171.50	-	-	-	5	12	13	6	6	7	7	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	243	39.5	141.00	136.50	121.50-159.50	-	11	6	37	48	26	36	20	20	16	15	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	148	39.5	148.00	145.50	127.00-168.00	-	-	2	20	25	17	24	12	16	10	14	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	95	39.0	129.50	125.50	116.50-147.50	-	11	4	17	23	9	12	8	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[3]	67	39.0	121.00	121.00	113.00-130.00	-	11	3	17	20	5	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	89	39.0	117.50	114.50	105.00-132.00	1	17	14	22	11	14	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	56	39.5	125.00	127.00	111.50-137.50	-	5	8	11	8	14	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS, BUSINESS, CLASS A	181	39.5	215.50	212.50	194.00-235.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	12	7	10	17	23	36	9	15	7	10	8	10	7
MANUFACTURING	101	39.5	207.50	212.00	196.00-226.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	5	3	9	10	14	27	9	10	5	4	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	80	40.0	225.00	214.00	192.50-268.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	7	4	1	7	9	9	-	5	2	6	8	10	7
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS, BUSINESS, CLASS B	277	39.5	177.00	175.00	157.00-194.00	-	-	-	4	3	17	28	25	51	29	37	29	20	7	7	8	7	-	2	1	2
MANUFACTURING	165	39.5	176.00	175.00	161.50-193.00	-	-	-	-	1	8	14	13	39	20	22	20	16	6	4	1	-	-	1	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	112	39.5	179.00	175.50	149.50-198.50	-	-	-	4	2	9	14	12	12	9	15	9	4	1	3	7	7	-	1	1	2
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS, BUSINESS, CLASS C	147	39.5	152.00	151.50	134.50-171.00	-	1	9	5	16	19	22	12	25	14	9	11	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	58	39.5	151.00	149.50	135.50-164.50	-	-	-	-	7	13	10	7	13	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	89	40.0	153.00	154.00	127.50-177.00	-	1	9	5	9	6	12	5	12	11	5	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS, BUSINESS, CLASS A	178	39.5	239.00	241.50	206.00-264.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	20	22	11	16	5	24	15	14	14	[4]26
MANUFACTURING	130	39.5	236.00	241.50	202.50-263.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	18	15	8	8	3	15	14	11	10	17
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS, BUSINESS, CLASS B	117	39.5	202.00	205.00	182.00-222.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	5	11	10	16	12	18	12	11	4	2	2	-	2
MANUFACTURING	72	39.5	203.00	207.50	176.50-228.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	9	7	4	7	9	8	7	4	2	1	-	2
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A	823	40.0	187.00	185.50	169.50-200.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	20	45	144	133	137	128	112	44	19	8	11	10	6	-	-
MANUFACTURING	525	40.0	187.00	186.00	168.00-202.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	20	45	72	77	88	74	52	39	17	8	11	10	6	-	-
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B	960	40.0	152.50	149.50	138.50-164.50	-	-	39	36	67	119	235	139	123	84	63	18	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	836	40.0	151.00	149.00	136.50-164.00	-	-	39	36	65	109	196	125	98	69	57	17	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	124	40.0	160.00	158.00	143.00-172.50	-	-	-	-	2	10	39	14	25	15	6	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[5]	40	40.0	177.00	173.50	160.50-201.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	7	7	3	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C	535	40.0	127.00	126.50	115.50-137.50	6	51	39	96	120	116	40	32	14	14	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	459	40.0	127.50	127.00	115.00-138.50	6	35	37	96	82	101	36	31	14	14	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	76	40.0	122.00	126.00	120.50-131.50	-	16	2	-	38	15	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS	118	40.0	108.00	109.00	95.00-118.50	14	17	32	32	10	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	117	40.0	107.50	108.50	95.00-118.50	14	17	32	32	10	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN																										
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	83	39.5	111.50	115.50	102.50-123.00	4	10	15	28	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	56	39.5	107.50	110.00	100.00-117.50	4	10	14	19	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS, BUSINESS, CLASS B	69	39.5	173.50	165.00	146.00-202.00	-	-	1	-	3	8	7	15	3	8	3	3	6	3	4	3	1	-	-	-	1

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-2. Professional and Technical Occupations—Men and Women—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																			
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under $ 90	$ 90 and under 100	$ 100 - 110	$ 110 - 120	$ 120 - 130	$ 130 - 140	$ 140 - 150	$ 150 - 160	$ 160 - 170	$ 170 - 180	$ 180 - 190	$ 190 - 200	$ 200 - 210	$ 210 - 220	$ 220 - 230	$ 230 - 240	$ 240 - 250	$ 250 - 260	$ 260 - 270	$ 270 - 280	$ 280 and over
WOMEN - CONTINUED																									
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS,			$	$	$ $																				
BUSINESS, CLASS C ----------	86	39.5	150.00	149.50	131.00-170.50	-	-	7	10	4	9	14	9	12	5	9	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING ----------	68	39.0	150.50	152.00	123.00-173.50	-	-	7	9	4	1	12	6	10	5	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED) ---	213	40.0	147.50	148.00	137.50-157.00	-	-	-	10	20	35	59	50	18	16	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING ----------	187	40.0	147.50	148.00	137.50-157.00	-	-	-	7	17	31	56	42	18	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
[2] For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.
[3] Finance, insurance, and real estate.
[4] Workers were distributed as follows: 7 at $280 to $290; 11 at $290 to $300; 4 at $310 to $320; 3 at $320 to $330; and 1 at $330 to $340.
[5] Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

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Table A-2a. Professional and Technical Occupations—Large Establishments—Men and Women

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied in establishments employing 500 workers or more by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																				
			Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	$ 80 and under 90	$ 90 - 100	$ 100 - 110	$ 110 - 120	$ 120 - 130	$ 130 - 140	$ 140 - 150	$ 150 - 160	$ 160 - 170	$ 170 - 180	$ 180 - 190	$ 190 - 200	$ 200 - 210	$ 210 - 220	$ 220 - 230	$ 230 - 240	$ 240 - 250	$ 250 - 260	$ 260 - 270	$ 270 - 280	$ 280 and over
MEN			$	$	$ $																					
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	89	39.5	149.50	146.00	129.50-164.00	-	-	1	7	15	16	14	9	8	8	4	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	65	39.5	151.00	146.00	129.50-172.00	-	-	-	5	12	13	6	6	6	7	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	201	39.5	140.50	133.00	121.00-159.00	-	5	5	37	44	23	22	17	12	13	15	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	137	39.5	148.00	145.50	126.50-169.00	-	-	2	20	22	17	20	12	12	10	14	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	64	39.5	125.00	122.50	116.50-132.00	-	5	3	17	22	6	2	5	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCE[3]	51	39.5	119.50	121.00	115.50-126.50	-	5	2	17	19	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	77	39.0	116.50	113.00	102.00-132.00	1	17	12	18	8	12	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS, BUSINESS, CLASS A	152	40.0	216.50	211.50	194.50-235.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	8	7	10	17	23	23	8	15	4	8	6	10	7
MANUFACTURING	88	39.5	204.50	209.00	190.50-224.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	5	3	9	10	14	19	8	10	2	3	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	64	40.0	233.00	234.50	200.00-272.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	7	9	4	-	5	2	5	6	10	7
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS, BUSINESS, CLASS B	221	39.5	181.50	179.50	161.50-197.00	-	-	-	-	3	10	18	19	37	25	33	27	17	6	7	7	7	-	2	1	2
MANUFACTURING	152	39.5	176.00	176.00	160.50-194.00	-	-	-	-	1	8	14	13	30	20	19	20	16	5	4	1	-	-	1	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	69	40.0	193.00	186.00	165.50-231.00	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	7	5	14	7	1	1	3	6	7	-	1	1	2
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS, BUSINESS, CLASS C	126	39.5	157.50	157.00	139.00-173.50	-	1	-	1	13	19	21	12	21	14	9	11	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	54	39.0	150.50	148.00	135.00-165.00	-	-	-	-	7	13	10	7	9	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS, BUSINESS, CLASS A	148	39.5	244.00	245.50	211.50-271.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	10	15	8	13	4	21	15	14	11	[4]26
MANUFACTURING	121	39.5	239.50	244.00	207.00-264.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	9	15	8	8	3	15	14	11	10	17
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS, BUSINESS, CLASS B	94	39.5	205.50	206.50	186.00-225.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	11	8	15	9	15	8	11	4	2	1	-	2
MANUFACTURING	63	39.5	210.50	212.50	185.00-231.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	7	4	7	9	8	7	4	2	1	-	2
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A	354	40.0	194.50	190.00	176.00-210.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	25	34	39	73	50	40	33	19	8	11	10	6	-	-
MANUFACTURING	347	40.0	194.00	189.50	175.50-209.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	25	34	39	73	48	40	30	17	8	11	10	6	-	-
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B	459	40.0	158.50	156.00	142.00-173.50	-	-	2	9	35	48	96	75	59	57	29	18	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	415	40.0	156.50	153.50	141.50-171.00	-	-	2	9	33	48	93	69	53	49	23	17	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING: PUBLIC UTILITIES[5]	39	40.0	177.50	174.00	160.00-201.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	6	7	3	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C	279	40.0	131.00	129.50	112.00-148.50	6	28	29	34	45	45	26	31	14	14	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	272	40.0	130.50	129.50	111.50-149.00	6	28	29	34	41	44	25	30	14	14	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS	83	40.0	112.00	110.00	102.50-122.00	8	8	26	18	10	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	82	40.0	111.50	110.00	102.00-121.50	8	8	26	18	10	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOMEN																										
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS, BUSINESS, CLASS B	51	40.0	177.50	171.00	145.00-210.00	-	-	-	-	3	8	4	7	3	5	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	-	-	-	1
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS, BUSINESS, CLASS C	67	40.0	157.50	160.00	138.00-180.00	-	-	3	3	4	9	6	9	12	5	9	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)	211	40.0	147.50	148.00	137.50-157.00	-	-	-	10	19	35	59	49	18	16	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	185	40.0	148.00	148.00	138.00-157.00	-	-	-	7	16	31	56	41	18	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
[2] For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.
[3] Finance, insurance, and real estate.
[4] See footnote 4, table A-2.
[5] Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

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Table A-3. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—Men and Women Combined

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average: Weekly earnings[1] (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS			
BILLERS, MACHINE (BILLING MACHINE)	295	39.5	$ 91.50
MANUFACTURING	79	40.0	90.50
NONMANUFACTURING	216	39.5	91.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	34	40.0	120.00
WHOLESALE TRADE	112	40.0	92.00
BILLERS, MACHINE (BOOKKEEPING MACHINE)	161	39.5	96.00
MANUFACTURING	76	39.0	101.50
NONMANUFACTURING	85	39.5	91.00
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A	181	38.5	114.00
MANUFACTURING	83	39.5	117.50
NONMANUFACTURING	98	37.5	111.00
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B	396	39.0	98.50
MANUFACTURING	193	39.5	97.50
NONMANUFACTURING	203	38.5	99.50
WHOLESALE TRADE	112	39.0	102.50
FINANCE[3]	57	38.5	98.00
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A	1,309	39.5	129.00
MANUFACTURING	794	39.5	133.50
NONMANUFACTURING	515	39.0	122.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	153	39.5	125.50
WHOLESALE TRADE	128	40.0	122.00
FINANCE[3]	126	38.5	118.00
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B	2,063	39.0	96.00
MANUFACTURING	959	39.5	100.50
NONMANUFACTURING	1,104	39.0	92.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	130	39.0	104.50
WHOLESALE TRADE	249	40.0	97.00
RETAIL TRADE	274	39.5	86.50
FINANCE[3]	332	37.0	91.50
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS A	154	39.0	101.00
MANUFACTURING	52	39.5	100.00
NONMANUFACTURING	102	39.0	102.00
FINANCE[3]	58	38.5	102.00
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS B	641	39.0	85.50
MANUFACTURING	186	40.0	93.00
NONMANUFACTURING	455	38.5	82.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	88	39.0	93.50
WHOLESALE TRADE	85	39.5	79.50
RETAIL TRADE	52	39.5	75.00
FINANCE[3]	203	37.5	81.00
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C	551	39.0	78.00
MANUFACTURING	147	40.0	80.00
NONMANUFACTURING	404	39.0	77.50
WHOLESALE TRADE	56	40.0	75.00
FINANCE[3]	246	38.5	77.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
CLERKS, ORDER	1,213	39.5	$ 111.50
MANUFACTURING	512	40.0	115.50
NONMANUFACTURING	701	39.5	108.50
WHOLESALE TRADE	520	40.0	118.50
RETAIL TRADE	138	39.0	78.00
CLERKS, PAYROLL	778	39.5	112.50
MANUFACTURING	486	39.5	116.00
NONMANUFACTURING	292	39.5	106.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	76	40.0	121.00
WHOLESALE TRADE	77	40.0	104.50
RETAIL TRADE	73	39.5	96.00
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS	504	39.0	101.50
MANUFACTURING	253	39.0	106.00
NONMANUFACTURING	251	39.0	97.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	29	40.0	126.00
WHOLESALE TRADE	80	40.0	93.50
RETAIL TRADE	133	38.0	92.50
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A	774	39.5	107.00
MANUFACTURING	501	39.5	105.00
NONMANUFACTURING	273	39.5	110.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	55	40.0	130.00
WHOLESALE TRADE	89	40.0	108.50
FINANCE[3]	110	38.5	102.00
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B	1,176	39.5	97.50
MANUFACTURING	450	39.5	101.00
NONMANUFACTURING	726	39.0	95.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	191	39.5	105.50
WHOLESALE TRADE	235	40.0	94.00
RETAIL TRADE	64	39.5	85.50
FINANCE[3]	196	38.0	90.00
OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS	640	39.0	86.50
MANUFACTURING	243	39.0	86.50
NONMANUFACTURING	397	39.0	86.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	71	40.0	103.50
WHOLESALE TRADE	77	40.0	76.50
FINANCE[3]	179	37.5	86.00
SECRETARIES[4]	4,077	39.0	127.50
MANUFACTURING	2,422	39.0	130.50
NONMANUFACTURING	1,655	38.5	123.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	284	39.5	141.00
WHOLESALE TRADE	270	39.5	124.00
RETAIL TRADE	187	39.5	117.50
FINANCE[3]	679	38.0	117.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	411	39.0	152.50
MANUFACTURING	263	39.0	154.50
NONMANUFACTURING	148	39.0	149.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	26	40.0	179.00
WHOLESALE TRADE	50	40.0	135.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
SECRETARIES[4] - CONTINUED			
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	1,076	39.0	$ 136.50
MANUFACTURING	596	39.0	139.50
NONMANUFACTURING	480	38.5	133.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	77	40.0	152.50
WHOLESALE TRADE	71	38.5	131.50
FINANCE[3]	214	37.5	127.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	1,695	39.0	122.50
MANUFACTURING	1,047	39.0	125.00
NONMANUFACTURING	648	39.0	119.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	115	39.5	140.50
WHOLESALE TRADE	109	39.5	117.50
RETAIL TRADE	92	39.5	113.50
FINANCE[3]	285	38.5	112.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	891	38.5	114.50
MANUFACTURING	514	39.0	119.00
NONMANUFACTURING	377	38.0	108.50
FINANCE[3]	149	37.0	107.00
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	1,576	39.0	101.00
MANUFACTURING	809	39.5	103.00
NONMANUFACTURING	767	38.5	98.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	309	40.0	104.00
WHOLESALE TRADE	77	39.5	101.00
FINANCE[3]	294	37.5	92.50
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	1,130	39.5	117.00
MANUFACTURING	652	39.5	120.50
NONMANUFACTURING	478	39.0	112.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	184	40.0	117.00
WHOLESALE TRADE	74	39.5	112.00
FINANCE[3]	188	38.0	105.00
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS A	135	39.0	116.50
MANUFACTURING	74	39.5	118.50
NONMANUFACTURING	61	38.5	114.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	39	39.5	121.50
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS B	386	39.5	92.00
MANUFACTURING	86	39.5	103.50
NONMANUFACTURING	300	39.5	88.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	57	40.0	102.50
RETAIL TRADE	74	39.5	77.50
FINANCE[3]	71	37.5	94.50
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS	653	39.0	95.50
MANUFACTURING	326	39.5	98.00
NONMANUFACTURING	327	39.0	92.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	25	39.5	102.50
WHOLESALE TRADE	154	39.5	94.50
FINANCE[3]	62	37.0	90.00
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A	84	39.0	142.50

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-3. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—Men and Women Combined—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average: Weekly earnings[1] (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS,			$
CLASS B	207	39.5	119.00
MANUFACTURING	76	39.5	120.00
NONMANUFACTURING	131	39.5	118.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	39	39.5	119.50
FINANCE[3]	62	39.5	107.50
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS,			
CLASS C	86	39.5	109.00
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS,			
GENERAL	316	38.5	96.00
MANUFACTURING	126	39.5	96.00
NONMANUFACTURING	190	38.0	96.00
FINANCE[3]	83	37.0	89.50
TYPISTS, CLASS A	1,106	39.5	100.00
MANUFACTURING	646	39.5	103.50
NONMANUFACTURING	460	39.0	95.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	90	39.5	100.00
WHOLESALE TRADE	139	39.5	89.50
FINANCE[3]	148	38.5	96.00
TYPISTS, CLASS B	1,969	39.0	86.50
MANUFACTURING	747	39.5	89.50
NONMANUFACTURING	1,222	38.5	84.50
WHOLESALE TRADE	217	40.0	82.50
FINANCE[3]	614	37.0	83.50

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average: Weekly earnings[1] (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS			
			$
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	110	39.5	148.50
MANUFACTURING	69	39.5	151.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	275	39.0	139.00
MANUFACTURING	167	39.5	146.50
NONMANUFACTURING	108	39.0	128.00
FINANCE[3]	74	39.0	120.00
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	172	39.5	114.50
MANUFACTURING	83	39.5	123.50
NONMANUFACTURING	89	39.0	106.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS,			
BUSINESS, CLASS A	208	39.5	212.00
MANUFACTURING	112	39.5	207.00
NONMANUFACTURING	96	39.5	218.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS,			
BUSINESS, CLASS B	346	39.5	176.50
MANUFACTURING	203	39.5	174.00
NONMANUFACTURING	143	39.5	180.00
FINANCE[3]	53	39.0	151.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS,			
BUSINESS, CLASS C	233	39.5	151.50
MANUFACTURING	76	39.5	150.00
NONMANUFACTURING	157	39.5	152.00

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average: Weekly earnings[1] (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS,			$
BUSINESS, CLASS A	185	39.5	236.50
MANUFACTURING	136	39.5	233.00
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS,			
BUSINESS, CLASS B	123	39.5	200.50
MANUFACTURING	76	39.5	202.00
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A	825	40.0	187.00
MANUFACTURING	527	40.0	187.50
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B	988	40.0	152.00
MANUFACTURING	864	40.0	150.50
NONMANUFACTURING	124	40.0	160.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	40	40.0	177.00
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C	580	40.0	126.00
MANUFACTURING	501	40.0	126.50
NONMANUFACTURING	79	40.0	122.00
DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS	212	40.0	100.00
MANUFACTURING	141	40.0	105.50
NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)	215	40.0	147.00
MANUFACTURING	189	40.0	147.50

[1] Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
[2] Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.
[3] Finance, insurance, and real estate.
[4] May include workers other than those presented separately.

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Table A-3a. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—Large Establishments—Men and Women Combined

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied in establishments employing 500 workers or more by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Average: Weekly earnings[1] (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS			
BILLERS, MACHINE (BOOKKEEPING MACHINE)	55	40.0	$ 102.50
BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B	148	39.0	97.50
MANUFACTURING	84	39.0	99.50
NONMANUFACTURING	64	39.5	94.50
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS A	696	39.5	135.00
MANUFACTURING	515	39.5	137.50
NONMANUFACTURING	181	40.0	128.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	97	40.0	127.50
CLERKS, ACCOUNTING, CLASS B	760	39.5	100.00
MANUFACTURING	495	39.5	102.00
NONMANUFACTURING	265	39.5	96.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	42	40.0	116.00
RETAIL TRADE	178	39.5	89.50
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS A	57	39.5	104.00
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS B	250	39.5	90.50
MANUFACTURING	113	40.0	99.00
NONMANUFACTURING	137	39.5	84.00
CLERKS, FILE, CLASS C	179	39.5	79.50
MANUFACTURING	86	39.5	82.00
NONMANUFACTURING	93	39.5	77.00
FINANCE[3]	55	39.0	78.50
CLERKS, ORDER	331	39.5	109.00
MANUFACTURING	186	40.0	127.50
NONMANUFACTURING	145	39.0	86.00
RETAIL TRADE	121	39.0	74.00
CLERKS, PAYROLL	374	39.5	123.00
MANUFACTURING	267	39.5	125.50
NONMANUFACTURING	107	39.5	116.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	50	40.0	128.50
COMPTOMETER OPERATORS	307	39.0	106.50
MANUFACTURING	134	39.5	115.50
NONMANUFACTURING	173	38.5	99.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	29	40.0	126.00
RETAIL TRADE	132	38.0	92.50
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A	515	39.5	110.00
MANUFACTURING	389	39.5	107.50
NONMANUFACTURING	126	40.0	119.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	54	40.0	130.00
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B	733	39.5	101.50
MANUFACTURING	367	39.5	104.00
NONMANUFACTURING	366	39.5	99.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	181	40.0	106.50
RETAIL TRADE	60	39.5	85.50
FINANCE[3]	85	39.0	88.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
OFFICE BOYS AND GIRLS	315	39.5	$ 89.50
MANUFACTURING	156	39.5	88.00
NONMANUFACTURING	159	39.5	90.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	63	40.0	102.00
FINANCE[3]	76	39.5	83.00
SECRETARIES[4]	2,562	39.0	131.50
MANUFACTURING	1,845	39.0	132.50
NONMANUFACTURING	717	39.5	128.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	177	40.0	151.00
WHOLESALE TRADE	69	40.0	142.50
RETAIL TRADE	157	39.5	117.00
FINANCE[3]	307	39.5	118.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS A	212	39.0	162.00
MANUFACTURING	167	39.0	161.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B	599	39.0	142.00
MANUFACTURING	428	39.0	142.00
NONMANUFACTURING	171	39.5	143.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	43	40.0	166.00
FINANCE[3]	71	39.0	134.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C	1,202	39.0	126.00
MANUFACTURING	819	39.0	127.50
NONMANUFACTURING	383	39.5	123.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	95	40.0	143.00
RETAIL TRADE	70	39.5	112.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS D	545	39.0	118.50
MANUFACTURING	429	39.0	121.00
NONMANUFACTURING	116	39.5	109.50
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL	896	39.5	105.00
MANUFACTURING	570	39.0	106.50
NONMANUFACTURING	326	39.5	102.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	248	40.0	105.50
FINANCE[3]	60	39.0	88.50
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR	747	39.5	119.50
MANUFACTURING	488	39.5	123.00
NONMANUFACTURING	259	39.5	113.00
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS A	98	39.5	121.00
MANUFACTURING	68	39.5	121.00
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, CLASS B	222	39.5	95.50
MANUFACTURING	83	39.5	103.50
NONMANUFACTURING	139	39.5	90.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	49	40.0	102.00
RETAIL TRADE	55	39.5	78.00
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS	87	39.5	104.00
MANUFACTURING	59	40.0	109.00
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS A	71	40.0	139.00
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED			
TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATORS, CLASS B	164	39.5	$ 115.50
MANUFACTURING	69	39.5	120.00
NONMANUFACTURING	95	40.0	112.00
FINANCE[3]	53	40.0	107.00
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATORS, GENERAL	103	39.5	104.00
MANUFACTURING	64	39.5	104.50
TYPISTS, CLASS A	696	39.5	102.00
MANUFACTURING	527	39.5	103.50
NONMANUFACTURING	169	39.5	96.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	67	40.0	98.50
TYPISTS, CLASS B	914	39.5	88.50
MANUFACTURING	463	39.5	91.00
NONMANUFACTURING	451	39.5	86.00
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS			
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	108	39.5	148.00
MANUFACTURING	68	39.5	150.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	224	39.5	139.50
MANUFACTURING	156	39.5	146.50
NONMANUFACTURING	68	39.5	124.50
FINANCE[3]	53	39.5	119.50
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C	116	39.0	112.00
MANUFACTURING	52	39.5	124.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS, BUSINESS, CLASS A	173	39.5	215.00
MANUFACTURING	99	39.5	204.00
NONMANUFACTURING	74	40.0	230.00
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS, BUSINESS, CLASS B	272	39.5	180.50
MANUFACTURING	181	39.5	174.50
NONMANUFACTURING	91	40.0	192.50
COMPUTER PROGRAMERS, BUSINESS, CLASS C	193	39.5	157.50
MANUFACTURING	72	39.5	149.50
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS, BUSINESS, CLASS A	155	39.5	241.00
MANUFACTURING	127	39.5	236.00

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-3a. Office, Professional, and Technical Occupations—Large Establishments—Men and Women Combined—Continued

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings for selected occupations studied in establishments employing 500 workers or more by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average	
		Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)			Weekly hours[1] (standard)	Weekly earnings[1] (standard)
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED				**PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED**				**PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - CONTINUED**			
			$				$				$
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS, BUSINESS, CLASS B	100	39.5	203.50	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS B	473	40.0	158.00	DRAFTSMEN-TRACERS	174	40.0	100.00
MANUFACTURING	67	39.5	209.00	MANUFACTURING	429	40.0	156.00	MANUFACTURING	103	40.0	108.00
DRAFTSMEN, CLASS A	356	40.0	194.50	NONMANUFACTURING: PUBLIC UTILITIES[2]	39	40.0	177.50	NURSES, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)	213	40.0	147.00
MANUFACTURING	349	40.0	194.00	DRAFTSMEN, CLASS C	298	40.0	129.00	MANUFACTURING	187	40.0	147.50
				MANUFACTURING	290	40.0	129.00				

[1] Standard hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates), and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
[2] Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.
[3] Finance, insurance, and real estate.
[4] May include workers other than those presented separately.

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Table A-4. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																						
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under $ 2.60	$ 2.60 and under 2.70	$ 2.70 - 2.80	$ 2.80 - 2.90	$ 2.90 - 3.00	$ 3.00 - 3.10	$ 3.10 - 3.20	$ 3.20 - 3.30	$ 3.30 - 3.40	$ 3.40 - 3.50	$ 3.50 - 3.60	$ 3.60 - 3.70	$ 3.70 - 3.80	$ 3.80 - 3.90	$ 3.90 - 4.00	$ 4.00 - 4.10	$ 4.10 - 4.20	$ 4.20 - 4.40	$ 4.40 - 4.60	$ 4.60 - 4.80	$ 4.80 - 5.00	$ 5.00 - 5.20	$ 5.20 and over
CARPENTERS, MAINTENANCE	375	$ 4.24	$ 3.92	$ 3.67- 4.44	-	1	1	8	-	1	1	-	7	26	18	44	44	32	21	5	21	41	30	26	-	10	38
MANUFACTURING	288	3.96	3.89	3.70- 4.34	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	7	26	18	15	43	32	21	5	21	37	29	25	-	1	1
NONMANUFACTURING	87	5.17	5.03	3.66- 5.84	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	29	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	9	[3]37
ELECTRICIANS, MAINTENANCE	1,684	4.25	4.32	3.92- 4.71	-	-	15	7	6	2	14	19	29	36	47	55	124	51	67	152	123	219	217	266	226	-	9
MANUFACTURING	1,520	4.28	4.32	3.95- 4.73	-	-	-	-	6	2	14	6	29	36	37	53	122	41	67	146	112	214	135	266	226	-	8
NONMANUFACTURING	164	4.05	4.42	3.56- 4.55	-	-	15	7	-	-	-	13	-	-	10	2	2	10	-	6	11	5	82	-	-	-	1
ENGINEERS, STATIONARY	262	4.10	4.08	3.69- 4.37	1	-	-	3	-	3	1	7	9	-	11	36	4	33	4	23	26	45	25	10	3	2	16
MANUFACTURING	213	4.12	4.06	3.69- 4.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	11	36	4	31	3	18	22	35	13	8	3	2	16
FIREMEN, STATIONARY BOILER	287	3.67	3.60	3.19- 4.04	2	-	5	-	24	23	21	18	13	16	23	14	16	12	22	19	-	13	18	28	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	264	3.72	3.67	3.23- 4.07	-	-	-	-	24	23	17	9	13	16	22	13	16	11	22	19	-	13	18	28	-	-	-
HELPERS, MAINTENANCE TRADES	819	3.26	3.26	3.03- 3.50	56	10	15	15	57	183	42	50	35	153	104	35	29	20	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	7	-
MANUFACTURING	757	3.26	3.25	3.03- 3.49	47	8	11	15	57	173	42	50	27	153	83	33	23	20	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	7	-
NONMANUFACTURING	62	3.23	3.38	2.95- 3.57	9	2	4	-	-	10	-	-	8	-	21	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS, TOOLROOM	1,317	4.24	4.25	3.78- 4.73	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	3	12	33	57	122	112	58	36	64	74	163	139	345	47	23	17
MANUFACTURING	1,317	4.24	4.25	3.78- 4.73	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	3	12	33	57	122	112	58	36	64	74	163	139	345	47	23	17
MACHINISTS, MAINTENANCE	951	4.18	4.13	3.84- 4.59	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	51	9	8	64	72	66	31	147	78	143	40	197	28	3	6
MANUFACTURING	949	4.18	4.12	3.84- 4.59	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	51	9	8	64	72	66	31	147	78	141	40	197	28	3	6
MECHANICS, AUTOMOTIVE (MAINTENANCE)	943	4.14	4.11	3.89- 4.49	-	-	-	6	-	1	32	5	3	9	41	1	51	102	99	105	192	57	123	74	-	-	42
MANUFACTURING	416	4.16	3.94	3.81- 4.62	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	1	2	-	41	-	43	92	62	13	5	21	13	74	-	-	42
NONMANUFACTURING	527	4.12	4.14	4.03- 4.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	4	1	9	-	1	8	10	37	92	187	36	110	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[4]	336	4.10	4.12	4.04- 4.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	10	33	90	159	32	8	-	-	-	-
MECHANICS, MAINTENANCE	1,950	4.16	4.17	3.74- 4.68	-	-	-	25	5	5	26	37	106	70	115	19	180	59	79	74	237	156	185	237	335	-	-
MANUFACTURING	1,773	4.16	4.17	3.75- 4.72	-	-	-	25	5	5	19	37	106	69	92	2	180	56	75	62	232	143	93	237	335	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	177	4.15	4.41	3.68- 4.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	23	17	-	3	4	12	5	13	92	-	-	-	-
MILLWRIGHTS	1,147	4.34	4.54	3.97- 4.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	19	45	29	50	30	11	142	29	78	65	155	451	2	-	35
MANUFACTURING	1,147	4.34	4.54	3.97- 4.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	19	45	29	50	30	11	142	29	78	65	155	451	2	-	35
OILERS	490	3.68	3.61	3.26- 3.74	5	-	11	3	21	38	30	23	27	43	34	120	30	17	1	9	-	-	1	-	-	77	-
MANUFACTURING	490	3.68	3.61	3.26- 3.74	5	-	11	3	21	38	30	23	27	43	34	120	30	17	1	9	-	-	1	-	-	77	-
PAINTERS, MAINTENANCE	249	4.16	4.17	3.71- 4.57	-	6	2	-	-	1	-	3	14	2	6	27	22	8	3	11	27	25	45	34	1	-	12
MANUFACTURING	178	4.14	4.18	3.74- 4.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	1	6	21	16	6	3	9	21	16	45	22	1	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	71	4.20	4.17	3.63- 4.66	-	6	2	-	-	1	-	-	6	1	-	6	6	2	-	2	6	9	-	12	-	-	12
PIPEFITTERS, MAINTENANCE	723	4.23	4.25	3.85- 4.66	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	14	14	17	37	73	51	18	28	66	98	30	275	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	721	4.23	4.25	3.85- 4.66	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	14	14	17	37	73	51	18	28	66	96	30	275	-	-	-
SHEET-METAL WORKERS, MAINTENANCE	195	4.21	4.55	3.66- 4.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	8	48	3	-	-	7	10	7	6	94	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	142	4.42	4.65	4.21- 4.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	2	1	3	-	-	7	10	7	6	94	-	-	-
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	1,802	4.51	4.66	4.19- 4.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	47	43	127	20	146	55	207	211	97	820	3	6
MANUFACTURING	1,802	4.51	4.66	4.19- 4.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	47	43	127	20	146	55	207	211	97	820	3	6

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.
[3] Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at $5.80 to $6; 10 at $6.20 to $6.40; 2 at $6.40 to $6.60; and 24 at $7.20 to $7.40.
[4] Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

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Table A-4a. Maintenance and Powerplant Occupations—Large Establishments

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations studied in establishments employing 500 workers or more by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																					
		Mean[2]	Median[2]	Middle range[2]	Under $ 2.90	$ 2.90 and under 3.00	$ 3.00 - 3.10	$ 3.10 - 3.20	$ 3.20 - 3.30	$ 3.30 - 3.40	$ 3.40 - 3.50	$ 3.50 - 3.60	$ 3.60 - 3.70	$ 3.70 - 3.80	$ 3.80 - 3.90	$ 3.90 - 4.00	$ 4.00 - 4.10	$ 4.10 - 4.20	$ 4.20 - 4.30	$ 4.30 - 4.40	$ 4.40 - 4.50	$ 4.50 - 4.60	$ 4.60 - 4.70	$ 4.70 - 4.80	$ 4.80 - 5.00	$ 5.00 - 5.20	$ 5.20 and over
CARPENTERS, MAINTENANCE	302	$ 4.33	$ 4.11	$ 3.74- $ 4.48	2	-	1	1	-	4	23	2	33	27	32	20	5	21	13	24	25	5	25	1	-	4	34
MANUFACTURING	231	4.06	3.99	3.78- 4.40	-	-	1	-	-	4	23	2	8	26	32	20	5	21	9	24	24	5	25	-	-	1	1
NONMANUFACTURING	71	5.23	5.03	3.66- 5.85	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	[3]33
ELECTRICIANS, MAINTENANCE	1,443	4.34	4.39	4.05- 4.73	5	-	2	6	11	9	17	31	30	103	24	67	112	118	48	149	65	152	69	197	226	-	2
MANUFACTURING	1,317	4.35	4.38	4.05- 4.75	-	-	2	6	-	9	17	27	30	103	20	67	106	107	48	147	55	80	69	197	226	-	1
ENGINEERS, STATIONARY	196	4.13	4.10	3.73- 4.37	4	-	3	1	4	5	-	11	20	4	21	4	22	18	20	16	4	10	-	8	3	2	16
MANUFACTURING	169	4.19	4.11	3.79- 4.41	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	11	20	4	19	3	18	18	11	15	4	9	-	8	3	2	16
FIREMEN, STATIONARY BOILER	225	3.84	3.77	3.45- 4.24	2	-	8	17	9	13	16	23	14	16	12	17	19	-	8	5	2	16	-	28	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	220	3.85	3.78	3.45- 4.26	-	-	8	17	9	13	16	22	13	16	11	17	19	-	8	5	2	16	-	28	-	-	-
HELPERS, MAINTENANCE TRADES	685	3.24	3.20	3.03- 3.48	67	57	178	42	23	21	150	83	33	8	15	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	663	3.26	3.24	3.03- 3.49	53	57	170	42	23	21	150	83	33	8	15	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS, TOOLROOM	1,095	4.34	4.41	3.98- 4.74	-	-	-	-	-	9	15	50	77	66	33	31	32	68	139	18	100	25	17	328	47	23	17
MANUFACTURING	1,095	4.34	4.41	3.98- 4.74	-	-	-	-	-	9	15	50	77	66	33	31	32	68	139	18	100	25	17	328	47	23	17
MACHINISTS, MAINTENANCE	730	4.29	4.23	4.02- 4.72	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	8	31	65	31	19	115	78	27	100	13	13	10	187	14	3	6
MANUFACTURING	728	4.29	4.23	4.02- 4.72	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	8	31	65	31	19	115	78	25	100	13	13	10	187	14	3	6
MECHANICS, AUTOMOTIVE (MAINTENANCE)	417	4.17	4.11	4.00- 4.38	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	5	-	15	2	72	101	60	44	11	4	23	74	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	210	4.23	4.23	3.95- 4.63	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	5	-	11	2	62	13	5	14	7	2	11	74	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	207	4.12	4.09	4.04- 4.19	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	10	88	55	30	4	2	12	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[4]	168	4.12	4.08	4.04- 4.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	88	29	28	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-
MECHANICS, MAINTENANCE	1,507	4.31	4.39	4.08- 4.77	1	-	1	15	4	91	44	23	2	125	16	21	44	230	42	103	136	37	109	128	335	-	-
MANUFACTURING	1,392	4.31	4.36	4.05- 4.79	1	-	1	14	4	91	43	14	2	125	14	19	44	225	40	94	70	19	109	128	335	-	-
MILLWRIGHTS	1,084	4.32	4.54	3.98- 4.70	-	-	-	-	-	9	42	23	47	30	11	142	29	78	10	55	17	138	172	279	2	-	-
MANUFACTURING	1,084	4.32	4.54	3.98- 4.70	-	-	-	-	-	9	42	23	47	30	11	142	29	78	10	55	17	138	172	279	2	-	-
OILERS	350	3.48	3.60	3.32- 3.68	10	21	26	11	16	25	35	29	120	30	16	1	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	350	3.48	3.60	3.32- 3.68	10	21	26	11	16	25	35	29	120	30	16	1	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAINTERS, MAINTENANCE	201	4.19	4.18	3.69- 4.57	7	-	-	-	3	7	2	6	27	10	8	3	11	21	12	4	-	45	22	-	1	-	12
MANUFACTURING	171	4.16	4.20	3.75- 4.56	-	-	-	-	3	7	1	6	21	10	6	3	9	21	12	4	-	45	22	-	1	-	-
PIPEFITTERS, MAINTENANCE	706	4.24	4.26	3.87- 4.67	-	-	2	-	-	14	5	17	30	73	51	17	28	66	82	16	23	7	149	126	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	704	4.24	4.26	3.87- 4.67	-	-	2	-	-	14	5	17	30	73	51	17	28	66	80	16	23	7	149	126	-	-	-
SHEET-METAL WORKERS, MAINTENANCE	184	4.24	4.61	3.68- 4.71	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	46	3	-	-	7	10	7	-	-	6	45	49	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	139	4.44	4.66	4.24- 4.73	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	1	3	-	-	7	10	7	-	-	6	45	49	-	-	-
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS	1,473	4.59	4.83	4.32- 4.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	41	125	18	68	42	47	69	120	38	38	47	796	3	6
MANUFACTURING	1,473	4.59	4.83	4.32- 4.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	41	125	18	68	42	47	69	120	38	38	47	796	3	6

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[2] For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.
[3] Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at $5.80 to $6; 10 at $6.20 to $6.40; 2 at $6.40 to $6.60; and 20 at $7.20 to $7.40.
[4] Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

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Table A-5. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Occupation[1] and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	Under $ 1.60	$ 1.60 and under 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.40	$ 2.40 - 2.50	$ 2.50 - 2.60	$ 2.60 - 2.80	$ 2.80 - 3.00	$ 3.00 - 3.20	$ 3.20 - 3.40	$ 3.40 - 3.60	$ 3.60 - 3.80	$ 3.80 - 4.00	$ 4.00 - 4.20	$ 4.20 - 4.40	$ 4.40 - 4.60	$ 4.60 - 4.80	$ 4.80 and over
GUARDS AND WATCHMEN	1,839	$ 2.51	$ 2.43	$ 1.67- $ 3.35	-	624	122	25	11	68	24	25	10	34	4	61	165	81	162	213	124	85	1	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	850	3.24	3.33	2.95- 3.58	-	-	-	-	-	41	14	8	-	28	-	36	138	70	131	190	115	78	1	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	989	1.88	1.68	1.64- 1.80	-	624	122	25	11	27	10	17	10	6	4	25	27	11	31	23	9	7	-	-	-	-	-
GUARDS:																												
MANUFACTURING	682	3.37	3.44	3.11- 3.72	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	19	-	15	95	57	107	185	115	78	1	-	-	-	-
WATCHMEN:																												
MANUFACTURING	168	2.69	2.90	2.18- 3.01	-	-	-	-	-	31	14	8	-	9	-	21	43	13	24	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	4,076	2.65	2.61	2.32- 3.06	50	70	24	131	59	57	43	411	788	209	170	568	312	336	643	110	62	32	-	1	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	2,195	2.96	2.97	2.70- 3.31	-	-	-	17	-	3	5	38	168	62	107	471	259	275	627	97	37	29	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	1,881	2.29	2.33	2.22- 2.41	50	70	24	114	59	54	38	373	620	147	63	97	53	61	16	13	25	3	-	1	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[4]	124	2.99	3.05	2.66- 3.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	12	23	1	38	7	4	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	147	2.54	2.65	2.41- 2.82	-	-	5	10	3	7	8	3	-	8	11	50	30	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	422	2.07	1.96	1.81- 2.28	26	52	18	86	49	41	28	22	21	14	17	12	15	4	1	9	3	3	-	1	-	-	-
FINANCE[5]	127	2.37	2.41	2.32- 2.48	-	12	-	4	-	4	2	4	31	50	-	7	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS (WOMEN)	2,231	2.12	2.05	1.99- 2.11	16	59	32	50	464	1034	147	33	55	114	46	59	57	31	24	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	351	2.61	2.57	2.38- 2.85	-	-	7	1	7	12	11	10	53	42	46	59	54	15	24	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	1,880	2.03	2.03	1.97- 2.08	16	59	25	49	457	1022	136	23	2	72	-	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	145	1.76	1.76	1.66- 1.86	-	58	25	41	7	3	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LABORERS, MATERIAL HANDLING	5,744	3.12	3.14	2.67- 3.66	-	14	36	41	53	70	255	210	175	41	197	1066	448	372	596	425	581	652	435	28	24	-	25
MANUFACTURING	3,129	3.11	3.15	2.74- 3.54	-	-	-	-	-	13	159	10	139	29	112	559	319	293	558	321	349	106	89	24	24	-	25
NONMANUFACTURING	2,615	3.14	3.12	2.61- 3.88	-	14	36	41	53	57	96	200	36	12	85	507	129	79	38	104	232	546	346	4	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[4]	793	3.86	3.93	3.84- 4.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	4	3	3	13	18	1	22	441	273	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,064	2.58	2.64	2.29- 2.75	-	-	-	36	22	29	31	167	16	-	73	478	107	64	17	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	708	3.23	3.62	2.32- 3.81	-	14	32	5	25	25	53	21	12	2	8	20	19	1	1	78	210	105	73	4	-	-	-
ORDER FILLERS	2,326	3.11	3.22	2.74- 3.51	-	3	12	8	7	25	152	45	42	68	104	242	75	336	446	353	269	34	55	33	7	4	6
MANUFACTURING	915	3.29	3.29	3.06- 3.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	2	-	6	6	87	41	142	225	171	94	-	51	31	7	4	6
NONMANUFACTURING	1,411	2.99	3.15	2.54- 3.45	-	3	12	8	7	25	110	43	42	62	98	155	34	194	221	182	175	34	4	2	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,056	2.90	3.10	2.53- 3.26	-	3	11	8	-	21	48	41	40	59	97	153	33	192	210	108	11	15	4	2	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	333	3.26	3.60	3.10- 3.66	-	-	1	-	7	4	62	2	2	2	-	2	1	-	11	71	149	19	-	-	-	-	-
PACKERS, SHIPPING	1,589	2.95	2.95	2.68- 3.37	-	-	7	50	23	8	53	16	70	10	99	205	318	207	162	284	43	6	15	3	7	2	1
MANUFACTURING	1,377	3.02	3.00	2.77- 3.40	-	-	-	43	12	-	22	9	53	9	56	170	312	198	149	267	43	6	15	3	7	2	1
NONMANUFACTURING	212	2.52	2.54	2.17- 2.77	-	-	7	7	11	8	31	7	17	1	43	35	6	9	13	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	181	2.60	2.58	2.32- 2.82	-	-	-	5	8	8	16	5	16	-	43	35	6	9	13	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACKERS, SHIPPING (WOMEN)	741	2.32	2.26	2.02- 2.60	-	57	23	12	76	114	52	67	62	28	68	75	39	22	26	11	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	595	2.37	2.28	2.06- 2.60	-	10	-	-	75	106	52	67	62	23	54	39	39	22	26	11	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	146	2.08	1.83	1.68- 2.63	-	47	23	12	1	8	-	-	-	5	14	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	69	2.51	2.71	2.47- 2.75	-	-	-	6	-	8	-	-	-	5	14	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RECEIVING CLERKS	553	3.09	3.12	2.63- 3.59	-	-	-	1	2	15	14	11	40	13	28	62	71	59	39	65	79	21	21	10	1	1	-
MANUFACTURING	344	3.16	3.16	2.80- 3.61	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	-	24	4	16	28	54	47	34	31	64	1	18	8	-	1	-
NONMANUFACTURING	209	2.98	2.83	2.48- 3.56	-	-	-	1	2	7	8	11	16	9	12	34	17	12	5	34	15	20	3	2	1	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	87	2.71	2.68	2.49- 2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	8	12	22	16	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	105	3.20	3.52	2.66- 3.74	-	-	-	1	2	7	8	1	1	1	-	12	1	5	4	28	11	20	2	-	1	-	-
SHIPPING CLERKS	506	3.10	3.13	2.69- 3.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	33	24	19	53	60	94	62	50	50	25	13	5	2	-	1
MANUFACTURING	320	3.16	3.21	2.73- 3.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	24	18	14	35	41	53	33	36	24	11	5	1	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	186	2.99	3.03	2.69- 3.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	21	-	1	39	25	53	9	17	14	1	2	-	1	-	1
WHOLESALE TRADE	131	2.86	2.92	2.68- 3.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	26	23	51	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-5. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Occupation[1] and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																							
		Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	Under $ 1.60	$ 1.60 and under 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.40	$ 2.40 - 2.50	$ 2.50 - 2.60	$ 2.60 - 2.80	$ 2.80 - 3.00	$ 3.00 - 3.20	$ 3.20 - 3.40	$ 3.40 - 3.60	$ 3.60 - 3.80	$ 3.80 - 4.00	$ 4.00 - 4.20	$ 4.20 - 4.40	$ 4.40 - 4.60	$ 4.60 - 4.80	$ 4.80 and over
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS	366	$ 3.28	$ 3.34	$ 3.01- $ 3.62	-	-	1	-	12	-	1	-	11	1	1	39	23	42	90	40	67	4	25	6	3	-	-
MANUFACTURING	179	3.27	3.35	2.98- 3.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	13	25	30	27	45	3	-	1	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	187	3.29	3.33	3.04- 3.65	-	-	1	-	12	-	1	-	11	1	1	4	10	17	60	13	22	1	25	5	3	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[4]	74	3.72	3.67	3.40- 4.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	12	4	20	1	25	4	1	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	59	3.18	3.28	3.15- 3.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	5	32	9	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS[6]	4,038	3.78	4.01	3.65- 4.06	-	-	10	-	-	10	46	31	34	26	10	137	84	54	231	273	402	511	1957	73	43	91	15
MANUFACTURING	914	3.65	3.49	3.29- 3.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	16	8	4	17	44	43	226	135	81	120	6	58	43	91	15
NONMANUFACTURING	3,124	3.82	4.02	3.82- 4.06	-	-	10	-	-	10	39	31	18	18	6	120	40	11	5	138	321	391	1951	15	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[4]	2,147	3.98	4.03	4.00- 4.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	2	8	6	10	-	40	82	341	1649	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	451	3.41	3.78	2.73- 4.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	31	12	12	-	36	27	-	5	-	84	30	175	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	349	3.82	3.79	3.71- 4.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	7	4	1	-	14	155	20	127	15	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT (UNDER 1-1/2 TONS)	473	2.96	2.91	2.46- 3.46	-	-	10	-	-	10	38	31	17	22	4	92	30	10	37	99	39	1	1	32	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	128	3.39	3.32	2.97- 4.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	8	-	5	18	1	37	15	6	1	1	32	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	345	2.81	2.67	2.30- 3.44	-	-	10	-	-	10	36	31	15	14	4	87	12	9	-	84	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM (1-1/2 TO AND INCLUDING 4 TONS)	1,121	3.79	4.01	3.65- 4.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	-	2	15	26	27	83	94	181	83	586	15	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	298	3.37	3.40	3.21- 3.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	2	8	26	26	78	80	19	49	3	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	823	3.95	4.04	3.84- 4.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	1	5	14	162	34	583	15	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[4]	577	3.99	4.04	4.02- 4.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	65	-	510	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	168	3.82	3.75	3.68- 4.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	14	97	4	34	15	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY (OVER 4 TONS, TRAILER TYPE)	1,998	3.95	4.03	3.95- 4.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	20	6	105	20	149	312	1319	1	43	-	15
MANUFACTURING	298	3.79	3.69	3.37- 3.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	105	20	37	69	2	1	43	-	15
NONMANUFACTURING	1,700	3.98	4.04	4.00- 4.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	20	-	-	-	112	243	1317	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[4]	1,368	4.02	4.04	4.01- 4.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	1132	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	209	3.77	3.80	3.73- 4.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	-	-	-	84	-	101	-	-	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY (OVER 4 TONS, OTHER THAN TRAILER TYPE)	346	3.96	3.99	3.91- 4.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4	3	21	2	1	6	6	14	115	47	23	-	91	-
NONMANUFACTURING	206	3.77	3.95	3.88- 4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	18	2	1	-	3	14	114	47	-	-	-	-
TRUCKERS, POWER (FORKLIFT)	2,439	3.48	3.57	3.31- 3.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	18	83	167	157	338	527	792	245	51	7	20	-	1
MANUFACTURING	1,971	3.43	3.52	3.25- 3.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	18	77	167	150	321	459	617	98	17	2	20	-	1
NONMANUFACTURING	468	3.70	3.69	3.61- 3.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	6	-	7	17	68	175	147	34	5	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	209	3.51	3.61	3.54- 3.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	6	-	7	6	61	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	243	3.85	3.91	3.76- 3.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	55	147	18	5	-	-	-
TRUCKERS, POWER (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT)	374	3.82	3.58	3.50- 4.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	17	-	8	49	137	31	14	13	1	51	7	[7]43
MANUFACTURING	364	3.83	3.58	3.50- 4.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	17	-	8	49	127	31	14	13	1	51	7	43

[1] Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.
[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[3] For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.
[4] Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.
[5] Finance, insurance, and real estate.
[6] Includes all drivers, as defined, regardless of size and type of truck operated.
[7] All workers were at $5 to $5.20.

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Table A-5a. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—Large Establishments

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied in establishments employing 500 workers or more by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Occupation[1] and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																						
		Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	Under $1.60	$1.60 and under 1.70	$1.70 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.90	$1.90 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.50	$2.50 - 2.60	$2.60 - 2.70	$2.70 - 2.80	$2.80 - 2.90	$2.90 - 3.00	$3.00 - 3.20	$3.20 - 3.40	$3.40 - 3.60	$3.60 - 3.80	$3.80 - 4.00	$4.00 - 4.20	$4.20 - 4.40	$4.40 and over
GUARDS AND WATCHMEN	1,264	$2.74	$2.98	$1.73- 3.48	-	291	89	25	10	30	8	17	8	25	4	25	8	25	85	72	124	208	124	85	1	-	-
MANUFACTURING	714	3.35	3.42	3.04- 3.71	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	21	-	20	7	23	84	62	107	185	115	78	1	-	-
GUARDS:																											
MANUFACTURING	660	3.39	3.45	3.17- 3.72	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	19	-	8	7	23	50	57	107	185	115	78	1	-	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS	1,844	2.94	3.01	2.67- 3.34	13	8	18	45	45	37	20	28	121	18	52	78	214	120	100	116	611	105	62	32	-	1	-
MANUFACTURING	1,458	3.08	3.22	2.78- 3.35	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	4	96	6	38	70	186	107	93	86	609	92	37	29	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	386	2.39	2.25	1.93- 2.79	13	8	18	44	45	34	19	24	25	12	14	8	28	13	7	30	2	13	25	3	-	1	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES[4]	96	3.01	3.07	2.68- 3.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	4	4	19	-	1	24	1	4	22	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	256	2.18	2.03	1.88- 2.34	4	8	18	44	45	30	19	19	13	6	10	4	4	5	6	4	1	9	3	3	-	1	-
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS (WOMEN)	493	2.38	2.31	2.02- 2.77	-	18	26	39	23	100	24	13	29	30	37	10	30	34	23	23	24	10	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	272	2.67	2.68	2.42- 2.92	-	-	7	1	7	3	11	8	27	28	37	10	30	31	23	15	24	10	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	221	2.02	2.02	1.85- 2.08	-	18	19	38	16	97	13	5	2	2	-	-	-	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE	92	1.81	1.83	1.73- 1.89	-	18	19	38	7	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LABORERS, MATERIAL HANDLING	2,586	3.22	3.30	2.83- 3.65	-	14	11	5	14	25	139	22	111	16	79	56	125	100	124	192	351	306	542	189	130	6	29
MANUFACTURING	1,876	3.19	3.25	2.85- 3.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	1	94	7	67	46	118	84	118	178	334	219	338	86	57	2	29
NONMANUFACTURING	710	3.29	3.62	2.69- 3.81	-	14	11	5	14	25	41	21	17	9	12	10	7	16	6	14	17	87	204	103	73	4	-
RETAIL TRADE	640	3.32	3.63	2.73- 3.84	-	14	11	5	14	25	41	21	9	2	8	9	5	16	3	1	1	78	197	103	73	4	-
ORDER FILLERS	898	3.45	3.51	3.24- 3.65	-	-	1	-	7	4	2	4	2	4	3	18	30	12	9	89	176	228	176	34	47	33	17
MANUFACTURING	511	3.41	3.33	3.15- 3.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	16	30	11	9	77	153	114	5	-	43	31	17
NONMANUFACTURING	387	3.50	3.61	3.49- 3.68	-	-	1	-	7	4	2	2	2	3	1	2	-	1	-	12	25	114	171	34	4	2	-
RETAIL TRADE	266	3.50	3.62	3.54- 3.67	-	-	1	-	7	4	2	2	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	11	68	145	19	-	-	-
PACKERS, SHIPPING	701	3.26	3.37	3.04- 3.54	-	-	7	2	3	-	23	3	2	10	-	20	10	24	45	105	132	245	36	6	15	3	10
MANUFACTURING	661	3.30	3.37	3.05- 3.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	1	9	-	20	10	24	45	105	123	233	36	6	15	3	10
PACKERS, SHIPPING (WOMEN)	188	2.41	2.33	1.70- 3.09	-	47	23	6	1	-	7	5	18	-	11	8	-	11	3	2	26	11	7	2	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING	111	2.90	2.86	2.39- 3.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	18	-	11	8	-	11	3	2	26	11	7	2	-	-	-
RECEIVING CLERKS	300	3.25	3.43	2.80- 3.68	-	-	-	1	2	4	14	1	20	1	-	28	4	7	9	32	23	46	67	21	13	5	2
MANUFACTURING	206	3.25	3.30	2.90- 3.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	19	-	-	19	2	6	9	27	22	24	56	1	11	3	1
NONMANUFACTURING	94	3.24	3.55	2.66- 3.81	-	-	-	1	2	4	8	1	1	1	-	9	2	1	-	5	1	22	11	20	2	2	1
RETAIL TRADE	90	3.22	3.55	2.65- 3.81	-	-	-	1	2	4	8	1	1	1	-	9	2	1	-	5	1	20	11	20	2	-	1
SHIPPING CLERKS	198	3.30	3.29	3.12- 3.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	10	1	-	4	8	8	30	37	37	37	5	4	2	3
MANUFACTURING	159	3.26	3.26	3.12- 3.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	1	6	8	28	37	25	24	4	3	2	1
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS	143	3.59	3.64	3.37- 3.98	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	1	3	-	3	10	15	17	49	4	25	6	3
MANUFACTURING	59	3.54	3.61	3.39- 3.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	6	12	28	3	-	1	-
NONMANUFACTURING	84	3.63	3.67	3.36- 4.13	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	1	3	-	-	4	9	5	21	1	25	5	3
PUBLIC UTILITIES[4]	60	3.87	4.01	3.63- 4.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	20	1	25	4	1
TRUCKDRIVERS[5]	1,067	3.67	3.77	3.37- 4.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	6	6	66	4	5	18	29	143	110	172	64	366	52	16
MANUFACTURING	399	3.56	3.45	3.28- 3.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	4	-	-	2	15	18	138	56	49	51	6	37	16
NONMANUFACTURING	668	3.74	4.01	3.64- 4.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	2	66	4	3	3	11	5	54	123	13	360	15	-
RETAIL TRADE	274	3.92	4.00	3.75- 4.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	106	13	125	15	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT (UNDER 1-1/2 TONS)	164	3.22	3.02	2.66- 3.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	66	2	4	6	10	7	3	29	1	1	32	-
MANUFACTURING	57	3.83	4.21	3.42- 4.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	7	3	6	1	1	32	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM (1-1/2 TO AND INCLUDING 4 TONS)	467	3.77	4.00	3.55- 4.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	11	10	61	35	82	20	223	15	-
MANUFACTURING	136	3.32	3.27	3.21- 3.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	11	9	56	21	11	16	3	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING	331	3.95	4.04	3.79- 4.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	14	71	4	220	15	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-5a. Custodial and Material Movement Occupations—Large Establishments—Continued

(Average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations studied in establishments employing 500 workers or more by industry division, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1969)

Occupation[1] and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																					
		Mean[3]	Median[3]	Middle range[3]	Under $1.60	$1.60 and under 1.70	$1.70 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.90	$1.90 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.50	$2.50 - 2.60	$2.60 - 2.70	$2.70 - 2.80	$2.80 - 2.90	$2.90 - 3.00	$3.00 - 3.20	$3.20 - 3.40	$3.40 - 3.60	$3.60 - 3.80	$3.80 - 4.00	$4.00 - 4.20	$4.20 - 4.40	$4.40 and over
TRUCKDRIVERS[5] - CONTINUED																										
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY (OVER 4 TONS, TRAILER TYPE)	293	$ 3.83	$ 3.99	$ 3.40- $ 4.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	69	14	28	33	126	1	16
MANUFACTURING	154	3.67	3.42	3.35- 3.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	69	14	13	33	2	1	16
NONMANUFACTURING	139	4.01	4.04	4.02- 4.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	124	-	-
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY (OVER 4 TONS, OTHER THAN TRAILER TYPE)	63	3.50	3.65	3.25- 3.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	2	1	1	1	6	6	14	10	12	2	-
TRUCKERS, POWER (FORKLIFT)	1,838	3.55	3.61	3.42- 3.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	22	35	60	107	185	446	651	245	35	7	21
MANUFACTURING	1,595	3.51	3.58	3.37- 3.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	22	35	60	107	180	433	596	98	17	2	21
NONMANUFACTURING	243	3.85	3.91	3.76- 3.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	55	147	18	5	-
RETAIL TRADE	237	3.86	3.91	3.78- 3.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	55	147	18	5	-
TRUCKERS, POWER (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT)	359	3.85	3.58	3.51- 4.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	8	40	137	31	14	13	1	[6] 101
MANUFACTURING	349	3.86	3.59	3.51- 4.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	8	40	127	31	14	13	1	101

[1] Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.
[2] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.
[3] For definition of terms, see footnote 2, table A-1.
[4] Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.
[5] Includes all drivers, as defined, regardless of size and type of truck operated.
[6] Workers were distributed as follows: 51 at $4.40 to $4.60; 7 at $4.60 to $4.80; and 43 at $5 to $5.20.

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Appendix. Occupational Descriptions

The primary purpose of preparing job descriptions for the Bureau's wage surveys is to assist its field staff in classifying into appropriate occupations workers who are employed under a variety of payroll titles and different work arrangements from establishment to establishment and from area to area. This permits the grouping of occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Because of this emphasis on interestablishment and interarea comparability of occupational content, the Bureau's job descriptions may differ significantly from those in use in individual establishments or those prepared for other purposes. In applying these job descriptions, the Bureau's field economists are instructed to exclude working supervisors; apprentices; learners; beginners; trainees; and handicapped, part-time, temporary, and probationary workers.

OFFICE

BILLER, MACHINE

Prepares statements, bills, and invoices on a machine other than an ordinary or electromatic typewriter. May also keep records as to billings or shipping charges or perform other clerical work incidental to billing operations. For wage study purposes, billers, machine, are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Biller, machine (billing machine). Uses a special billing machine (Moon Hopkins, Elliott Fisher, Burroughs, etc., which are combination typing and adding machines) to prepare bills and invoices from customers' purchase orders, internally prepared orders, shipping memorandums, etc. Usually involves application of predetermined discounts and shipping charges, and entry of necessary extensions, which may or may not be computed on the billing machine, and totals which are automatically accumulated by machine. The operation usually involves a large number of carbon copies of the bill being prepared and is often done on a fanfold machine.

Biller, machine (bookkeeping machine). Uses a bookkeeping machine (Sundstrand, Elliott Fisher, Remington Rand, etc., which may or may not have typewriter keyboard) to prepare customers' bills as part of the accounts receivable operation. Generally involves the simultaneous entry of figures on customers' ledger record. The machine automatically accumulates figures on a number of vertical columns and computes, and usually prints automatically the debit or credit balances. Does not involve a knowledge of bookkeeping. Works from uniform and standard types of sales and credit slips.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (Remington Rand, Elliott Fisher, Sundstrand, Burroughs, National Cash Register, with or without a typewriter keyboard) to keep a record of business transactions.

Class A. Keeps a set of records requiring a knowledge of and experience in basic bookkeeping principles, and familiarity with the structure of the particular accounting system used. Determines proper records and distribution of debit and credit items to be used in each phase of the work. May prepare consolidated reports, balance sheets, and other records by hand.

Class B. Keeps a record of one or more phases or sections of a set of records usually requiring little knowledge of basic bookkeeping. Phases or sections include accounts payable, payroll, customers' accounts (not including a simple type of billing described under biller, machine), cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

CLERK, ACCOUNTING

Class A. Under general direction of a bookkeeper or accountant, has responsibility for keeping one or more sections of a complete set of books or records relating to one phase of an establishment's business transactions. Work involves posting and balancing subsidiary ledger or ledgers such as accounts receivable or accounts payable; examining and coding invoices or vouchers with proper accounting distribution; and requires judgment and experience in making proper assignations and allocations. May assist in preparing, adjusting, and closing journal entries; and may direct class B accounting clerks.

Class B. Under supervision, performs one or more routine accounting operations such as posting simple journal vouchers or accounts payable vouchers, entering vouchers in voucher registers; reconciling bank accounts; and posting subsidiary ledgers controlled by general ledgers, or posting simple cost accounting data. This job does not require a knowledge of accounting and bookkeeping principles but is found in offices in which the more routine accounting work is subdivided on a functional basis among several workers.

CLERK, FILE

Class A. In an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files, classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc. May also file this material. May keep records of various types in conjunction with the files. May lead a small group of lower level file clerks.

Class B. Sorts, codes, and files unclassified material by simple (subject matter) headings or partly classified material by finer subheadings. Prepares simple related index and cross-reference aids. As requested, locates clearly identified material in files and forwards material. May perform related clerical tasks required to maintain and service files.

Class C. Performs routine filing of material that has already been classified or which is easily classified in a simple serial classification system (e.g., alphabetical, chronological, or numerical). As requested, locates readily available material in files and forwards material; and may fill out withdrawal charge. Performs simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

CLERK, ORDER

Receives customers' orders for material or merchandise by mail, phone, or personally. Duties involve any combination of the following: Quoting prices to customers; making out an order sheet listing the items to make up the order; checking prices and quantities of items on order sheet; and distributing order sheets to respective departments to be filled. May check with credit department to determine credit rating of customer, acknowledge receipt of orders from customers, follow up orders to see that they have been filled, keep file of orders received, and check shipping invoices with original orders.

CLERK, PAYROLL

Computes wages of company employees and enters the necessary data on the payroll sheets. Duties involve: Calculating workers' earnings based on time or production records; and posting calculated data on payroll sheet, showing information such as worker's name, working days, time, rate, deductions for insurance, and total wages due. May make out paychecks and assist paymaster in making up and distributing pay envelopes. May use a calculating machine.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR

Primary duty is to operate a Comptometer to perform mathematical computations. This job is not to be confused with that of statistical or other type of clerk, which may involve frequent use of a Comptometer but, in which, use of this machine is incidental to performance of other duties.

KEYPUNCH OPERATOR

Class A. Operates a numerical and/or alphabetical or combination keypunch machine to transcribe data from various source documents to keypunch tabulating cards. Performs same tasks as lower level keypunch operator but, in addition, work requires application of coding skills and the making of some determinations, for example, locates on the source document the items to be punched; extracts information from several documents; and searches for and interprets information on the document to determine information to be punched. May train inexperienced operators.

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KEYPUNCH OPERATOR—Continued

Class B. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, transcribes data from source documents to punched cards. Operates a numerical and/or alphabetical or combination keypunch machine to keypunch tabulating cards. May verify cards. Working from various standardized source documents, follows specified sequences which have been coded or prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be punched. Problems arising from erroneous items or codes, missing information, etc., are referred to supervisor.

OFFICE BOY OR GIRL

Performs various routine duties such as running errands, operating minor office machines such as sealers or mailers, opening and distributing mail, and other minor clerical work.

SECRETARY

Assigned as personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day work activities of the supervisor. Works fairly independently receiving a minimum of detailed supervision and guidance. Performs varied clerical and secretarial duties, usually including most of the following: (a) Receives telephone calls, personal callers, and incoming mail, answers routine inquiries, and routes the technical inquiries to the proper persons; (b) establishes, maintains, and revises the supervisor's files; (c) maintains the supervisor's calendar and makes appointments as instructed; (d) relays messages from supervisor to subordinates; (e) reviews correspondence, memoranda, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to assure procedural and typographic accuracy; and (f) performs stenographic and typing work.

May also perform other clerical and secretarial tasks of comparable nature and difficulty. The work typically requires knowledge of office routine and understanding of the organization, programs, and procedures related to the work of the supervisor.

Exclusions

Not all positions that are titled "secretary" possess the above characteristics. Examples of positions which are excluded from the definition are as follows: (a) Positions which do not meet the "personal" secretary concept described above; (b) stenographers not fully trained in secretarial type duties; (c) stenographers serving as office assistants to a group of professional, technical, or managerial persons; (d) secretary positions in which the duties are either substantially more routine or substantially more complex and responsible than those characterized in the definition; and (e) assistant type positions which involve more difficult or more responsible technical, administrative, supervisory, or specialized clerical duties which are not typical of secretarial work.

NOTE: The term "corporate officer," used in the level definitions following, refers to those officials who have a significant corporate-wide policymaking role with regard to major company activities. The title "vice president," though normally indicative of this role, does not in all cases identify such positions. Vice presidents whose primary responsibility is to act personally on individual cases or transactions (e.g., approve or deny individual loan or credit actions; administer individual trust accounts; directly supervise a clerical staff) are not considered to be "corporate officers" for purposes of applying the following level definitions.

Class A

a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or

b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 persons; or

c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the corporate officer level) of a major segment or subsidiary of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

Class B

a. Secretary to the chairman of the board or president of a company that employs, in all, fewer than 100 persons; or

b. Secretary to a corporate officer (other than the chairman of the board or president) of a company that employs, in all, over 100 but fewer than 5,000 persons; or

c. Secretary to the head (immediately below the officer level) over either a major corporate-wide functional activity (e.g., marketing, research, operations, industrial relations, etc.) or a major geographic or organizational segment (e.g., a regional headquarters; a major division) of a company that employs, in all, over 5,000 but fewer than 25,000 employees; or

SECRETARY—Continued

d. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc. (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, over 5,000 persons; or

e. Secretary to the head of a large and important organizational segment (e.g., a middle management supervisor of an organizational segment often involving as many as several hundred persons) of a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

Class C

a. Secretary to an executive or managerial person whose responsibility is not equivalent to one of the specific level situations in the definition for class B, but whose subordinate staff normally numbers at least several dozen employees and is usually divided into organizational segments which are often, in turn, further subdivided. In some companies, this level includes a wide range of organizational echelons; in others, only one or two; or

b. Secretary to the head of an individual plant, factory, etc. (or other equivalent level of official) that employs, in all, fewer than 5,000 persons.

Class D

a. Secretary to the supervisor or head of a small organizational unit (e.g., fewer than about 25 or 30 persons); or

b. Secretary to a nonsupervisory staff specialist, professional employee, administrative officer, or assistant, skilled technician or expert. (NOTE: Many companies assign stenographers, rather than secretaries as described above, to this level of supervisory or nonsupervisory worker.)

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL

Primary duty is to take dictation involving a normal routine vocabulary from one or more persons either in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine; and transcribe dictation. May also type from written copy. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks. May operate from a stenographic pool. Does not include transcribing-machine work. (See transcribing-machine operator.)

STENOGRAPHER, SENIOR

Primary duty is to take dictation involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research from one or more persons either in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine; and transcribe dictation. May also type from written copy. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographers, general as evidenced by the following: Work requires high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; and a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedures and of the specific business operations, organization, policies, procedures, files, workflow, etc. Uses this knowledge in performing stenographic duties and responsible clerical tasks such as, maintaining followup files; assembling material for reports, memorandums, letters, etc.; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc. Does not include transcribing-machine work.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Class A. Operates a single- or multiple-position telephone switchboard handling incoming, outgoing, intraplant or office calls. Performs full telephone information service or handles complex calls, such as conference, collect, overseas, or similar calls, either in addition to doing routine work as described for switchboard operator, class B, or as a full-time assignment. ("Full" telephone information service occurs when the establishment has varied functions that are not readily understandable for telephone information purposes, e.g., because of overlapping or interrelated functions, and consequently present frequent problems as to which extensions are appropriate for calls.)

Class B. Operates a single- or multiple-position telephone switchboard handling incoming, outgoing, intraplant or office calls. May handle routine long distance calls and record tolls. May perform limited telephone information service. ("Limited" telephone information service occurs if the functions of the establishment serviced are readily understandable for telephone information purposes, or if the requests are routine, e.g., giving extension numbers when specific names are furnished, or if complex calls are referred to another operator.)

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SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

In addition to performing duties of operator on a single-position or monitor-type switchboard, acts as receptionist and may also type or perform routine clerical work as part of regular duties. This typing or clerical work may take the major part of this worker's time while at switchboard.

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Class A. Operates a variety of tabulating or electrical accounting machines, typically including such machines as the tabulator, calculator, interpreter, collator, and others. Performs complete reporting assignments without close supervision, and performs difficult wiring as required. The complete reporting and tabulating assignments typically involve a variety of long and complex reports which often are of irregular or nonrecurring type requiring some planning and sequencing of steps to be taken. As a more experienced operator, is typically involved in training new operators in machine operations, or partially trained operators in wiring from diagrams and operating sequences of long and complex reports. Does not include working supervisors performing tabulating-machine operations and day-to-day supervision of the work and production of a group of tabulating-machine operators.

Class B. Operates more difficult tabulating or electrical accounting machines such as the tabulator and calculator, in addition to the sorter, reproducer, and collator. This work is performed under specific instructions and may include the performance of some wiring from diagrams. The work typically involves, for example, tabulations involving a repetitive accounting exercise, a complete but small tabulating study, or parts of a longer and more complex report. Such reports and studies are usually of a recurring nature where the procedures are well established. May also include the training of new employees in the basic operation of the machine.

TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR—Continued

Class C. Operates simple tabulating or electrical accounting machines such as the sorter, reproducing punch, collator, etc., with specific instructions. May include simple wiring from diagrams and some filing work. The work typically involves portions of a work unit, for example, individual sorting or collating runs or repetitive operations.

TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR, GENERAL

Primary duty is to transcribe dictation involving a normal routine vocabulary from transcribing-machine records. May also type from written copy and do simple clerical work. Workers transcribing dictation involving a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as legal briefs or reports on scientific research are not included. A worker who takes dictation in shorthand or by Stenotype or similar machine is classified as a stenographer, general.

TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various material or to make out bills after calculations have been made by another person. May include typing of stencils, mats, or similar materials for use in duplicating processes. May do clerical work involving little special training, such as keeping simple records, filing records and reports, or sorting and distributing incoming mail.

Class A. Performs one or more of the following: Typing material in final form when it involves combining material from several sources or responsibility for correct spelling, syllabication, punctuation, etc., of technical or unusual words or foreign language material; and planning layout and typing of complicated statistical tables to maintain uniformity and balance in spacing. May type routine form letters varying details to suit circumstances.

Class B. Performs one or more of the following: Copy typing from rough or clear drafts; routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; and setting up simple standard tabulations, or copying more complex tables already setup and spaced properly.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL

COMPUTER OPERATOR

Monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data according to operating instructions, usually prepared by a programer. Work includes most of the following: Studies instructions to determine equipment setup and operations; loads equipment with required items (tape reels, cards, etc.); switches necessary auxiliary equipment into circuit, and starts and operates computer; makes adjustments to computer to correct operating problems and meet special conditions; reviews errors made during operation and determines cause or refers problem to supervisor or programer; and maintains operating records. May test and assist in correcting program.

For wage study purposes, computer operators are classified as follows:

Class A. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: New programs are frequently tested and introduced; scheduling requirements are of critical importance to minimize downtime; the programs are of complex design so that identification of error source often requires a working knowledge of the total program, and alternate programs may not be available. May give direction and guidance to lower level operators.

Class B. Operates independently, or under only general direction, a computer running programs with most of the following characteristics: Most of the programs are established production runs, typically run on a regularly recurring basis; there is little or no testing of new programs required; alternate programs are provided in case original program needs major change or cannot be corrected within a reasonable time. In common error situations, diagnoses cause and takes corrective action. This usually involves applying previously programed corrective steps, or using standard correction techniques.

OR

Operates under direct supervision a computer running programs or segments of programs with the characteristics described for class A. May assist a higher level operator by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing difficult tasks following detailed instructions and with frequent review of operations performed.

Class C. Works on routine programs under close supervision. Is expected to develop working knowledge of the computer equipment used and ability to detect problems involved in running routine programs. Usually has received some formal training in computer operation. May assist higher level operator on complex programs.

COMPUTER PROGRAMER, BUSINESS

Converts statements of business problems, typically prepared by a systems analyst, into a sequence of detailed instructions which are required to solve the problems by automatic data processing equipment. Working from charts or diagrams, the programer develops the precise instructions which, when entered into the computer system in coded language, cause the manipulation of data to achieve desired results. Work involves most of the following: Applies knowledge of computer capabilities, mathematics, logic employed by computers, and particular subject matter involved to analyze charts and diagrams of the problem to be programed. Develops sequence of program steps, writes detailed flow charts to show order in which data will be processed; converts these charts to coded instructions for machine to follow; tests and corrects programs; prepares instructions for operating personnel during production run; analyzes, reviews, and alters programs to increase operating efficiency or adapt to new requirements; maintains records of program development and revisions. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programing should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing (EDP) employees, or programers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programing concepts and practices. Working from diagrams and charts which identify the nature of desired results, major processing steps to be accomplished, and the relationships between various steps of the problem solving routine; plans the full range of programing actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programing is difficult because computer equipment must be organized to produce several interrelated but diverse products from numerous and diverse data elements. A wide variety and extensive number of internal processing actions must occur. This requires such actions as development of common operations which can be reused, establishment of linkage points between operations, adjustments to data when program requirements exceed computer storage capacity, and substantial manipulation and resequencing of data elements to form a highly integrated program.

May provide functional direction to lower level programers who are assigned to assist.

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COMPUTER PROGRAMER, BUSINESS—Continued

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on relatively simple programs, or on simple segments of complex programs. Programs (or segments) usually process information to produce data in two or three varied sequences or formats. Reports and listings are produced by refining, adapting, arraying, or making minor additions to or deletions from input data which are readily available. While numerous records may be processed, the data have been refined in prior actions so that the accuracy and sequencing of data can be tested by using a few routine checks. Typically, the program deals with routine record-keeping type operations.

OR

Works on complex programs (as described for class A) under close direction of a higher level programer or supervisor. May assist higher level programer by independently performing less difficult tasks assigned, and performing more difficult tasks under fairly close direction.

May guide or instruct lower level programers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programing practices and concepts usually learned in formal training courses. Assignments are designed to develop competence in the application of standard procedures to routine problems. Receives close supervision on new aspects of assignments; and work is reviewed to verify its accuracy and conformance with required procedures.

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS

Analyzes business problems to formulate procedures for solving them by use of electronic data processing equipment. Develops a complete description of all specifications needed to enable programers to prepare required digital computer programs. Work involves most of the following: Analyzes subject-matter operations to be automated and identifies conditions and criteria required to achieve satisfactory results; specifies number and types of records, files, and documents to be used; outlines actions to be performed by personnel and computers in sufficient detail for presentation to management and for programing (typically this involves preparation of work and data flow charts); coordinates the development of test problems and participates in trial runs of new and revised systems; and recommends equipment changes to obtain more effective overall operations. (NOTE: Workers performing both systems analysis and programing should be classified as systems analysts if this is the skill used to determine their pay.)

Does not include employees primarily responsible for the management or supervision of other electronic data processing (EDP) employees, or systems analysts primarily concerned with scientific or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, systems analysts are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems involving all phases of systems analysis. Problems are complex because of diverse sources of input data and multiple-use requirements of output data. (For example, develops an integrated production scheduling, inventory control, cost analysis, and sales analysis record in which every item of each type is automatically processed through the full system of records and appropriate followup actions are initiated by the computer.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of new or revised systems of data processing operations. Makes recommendations, if needed, for approval of major systems installations or changes and for obtaining equipment.

May provide functional direction to lower level systems analysts who are assigned to assist.

Class B. Works independently or under only general direction on problems that are relatively uncomplicated to analyze, plan, program, and operate. Problems are of limited complexity because sources of input data are homogeneous and the output data are closely related. (For example, develops systems for maintaining depositor accounts in a bank,

COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

maintaining accounts receivable in a retail establishment, or maintaining inventory accounts in a manufacturing or wholesale establishment.) Confers with persons concerned to determine the data processing problems and advises subject-matter personnel on the implications of the data processing systems to be applied.

OR

Works on a segment of a complex data processing scheme or system, as described for class A. Works independently on routine assignments and receives instruction and guidance on complex assignments. Work is reviewed for accuracy of judgment, compliance with instructions, and to insure proper alinement with the overall system.

Class C. Works under immediate supervision, carrying out analyses as assigned, usually of a single activity. Assignments are designed to develop and expand practical experience in the application of procedures and skills required for systems analysis work. For example, may assist a higher level systems analyst by preparing the detailed specifications required by programers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

DRAFTSMAN

Class A. Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works in close support with the design originator, and may recommend minor design changes. Analyzes the effect of each change on the details of form, function, and positional relationships of components and parts. Works with a minimum of supervisory assistance. Completed work is reviewed by design originator for consistency with prior engineering determinations. May either prepare drawings, or direct their preparation by lower level draftsmen.

Class B. Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Duties typically involve such work as: Prepares working drawings of subassemblies with irregular shapes, multiple functions, and precise positional relationships between components; prepares architectural drawings for construction of a building including detail drawings of foundations, wall sections, floor plans, and roof. Uses accepted formulas and manuals in making necessary computations to determine quantities of materials to be used, load capacities, strengths, stresses, etc. Receives initial instructions, requirements, and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical adequacy.

Class C. Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing, or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three diminsions in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Consolidates details from a number of sources and adjusts or transposes scale as required. Suggested methods of approach, applicable precedents, and advice on source materials are given with initial assignments. Instructions are less complete when assignments recur. Work may be spot-checked during progress.

DRAFTSMAN-TRACER

Copies plans and drawings prepared by others by placing tracing cloth or paper over drawings and tracing with pen or pencil. (Does not include tracing limited to plans primarily consisting of straight lines and a large scale not requiring close delineation.)

and/or

Prepares simple or repetitive drawings of easily visualized items. Work is closely supervised during progress.

NURSE, INDUSTRIAL (REGISTERED)

A registered nurse who gives nursing service under general medical direction to ill or injured employees or other persons who become ill or suffer an accident on the premises of a factory or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Giving first aid to the ill or injured; attending to subsequent dressing of employees' injuries; keeping records of patients treated; preparing accident reports for compensation or other purposes; assisting in physical examinations and health evaluations of applicants and employees; and planning and carrying out programs involving health education, accident prevention, evaluation of plant environment, or other activities affecting the health, welfare, and safety of all personnel.

MAINTENANCE AND POWERPLANT

CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE

Performs the carpentry duties necessary to construct and maintain in good repair building woodwork and equipment such as bins, cribs, counters, benches, partitions, doors, floors, stairs, casings, and trim made of wood in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from blueprints, drawings, models, or verbal instructions using a variety

CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE—Continued

of carpenter's handtools, portable power tools, and standard measuring instruments; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work; and selecting materials necessary for the work. In general, the work of the maintenance carpenter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

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ELECTRICIAN, MAINTENANCE

Performs a variety of electrical trade functions such as the installation, maintenance, or repair of equipment for the generation, distribution, or utilization of electric energy in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Installing or repairing any of a variety of electrical equipment such as generators, transformers, switchboards, controllers, circuit breakers, motors, heating units, conduit systems, or other transmission equipment; working from blueprints, drawings, layouts, or other specifications; locating and diagnosing trouble in the electrical system or equipment; working standard computations relating to load requirements of wiring or electrical equipment; and using a variety of electrician's handtools and measuring and testing instruments. In general, the work of the maintenance electrician requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

ENGINEER, STATIONARY

Operates and maintains and may also supervise the operation of stationary engines and equipment (mechanical or electrical) to supply the establishment in which employed with power, heat, refrigeration, or air-conditioning. Work involves: Operating and maintaining equipment such as steam engines, air compressors, generators, motors, turbines, ventilating and refrigerating equipment, steam boilers and boiler-fed water pumps; making equipment repairs; and keeping a record of operation of machinery, temperature, and fuel consumption. May also supervise these operations. Head or chief engineers in establishments employing more than one engineer are excluded.

FIREMAN, STATIONARY BOILER

Fires stationary boilers to furnish the establishment in which employed with heat, power, or steam. Feeds fuels to fire by hand or operates a mechanical stoker, or gas or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

HELPER, MAINTENANCE TRADES

Assists one or more workers in the skilled maintenance trades, by performing specific or general duties of lesser skill, such as keeping a worker supplied with materials and tools; cleaning working area, machine, and equipment; assisting journeyman by holding materials or tools; and performing other unskilled tasks as directed by journeyman. The kind of work the helper is permitted to perform varies from trade to trade: In some trades the helper is confined to supplying, lifting, and holding materials and tools and cleaning working areas; and in others he is permitted to perform specialized machine operations, or parts of a trade that are also performed by workers on a full-time basis.

MACHINE-TOOL OPERATOR, TOOLROOM

Specializes in the operation of one or more types of machine tools, such as jig borers, cylindrical or surface grinders, engine lathes, or milling machines, in the construction of machine-shop tools, gages, jigs, fixtures, or dies. Work involves most of the following: Planning and performing difficult machining operations; processing items requiring complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; using a variety of precision measuring instruments; selecting feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence; and making necessary adjustments during operation to achieve requisite tolerances or dimensions. May be required to recognize when tools need dressing, to dress tools, and to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils. For cross-industry wage study purposes, machine-tool operators, toolroom, in tool and die jobbing shops are excluded from this classification.

MACHINIST, MAINTENANCE

Produces replacement parts and new parts in making repairs of metal parts of mechanical equipment operated in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Interpreting written instructions and specifications; planning and laying out of work; using a variety of machinist's handtools and precision measuring instruments; setting up and operating standard machine tools; shaping of metal parts to close tolerances; making standard shop computations relating to dimensions of work, tooling, feeds, and speeds of machining; knowledge of the working properties of the common metals; selecting standard materials, parts, and equipment required for his work; and fitting and assembling parts into mechanical equipment. In general, the machinist's work normally requires a rounded training in machine-shop practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE (MAINTENANCE)

Repairs automobiles, buses, motortrucks, and tractors of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining automotive equipment to diagnose source of trouble; disassembling equipment and performing repairs that involve the use of such handtools as wrenches, gages, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing

MECHANIC, AUTOMOTIVE (MAINTENANCE)—Continued

the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and alining wheels, adjusting brakes and lights or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the automotive mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

MECHANIC, MAINTENANCE

Repairs machinery or mechanical equipment of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Examining machines and mechanical equipment to diagnose source of trouble; dismantling or partly dismantling machines and performing repairs that mainly involve the use of handtools in scraping and fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts with items obtained from stock; ordering the production of a replacement part by a machine shop or sending of the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shop; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Excluded from this classification are workers whose primary duties involve setting up or adjusting machines.

MILLWRIGHT

Installs new machines or heavy equipment, and dismantles and installs machines or heavy equipment when changes in the plant layout are required. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of the work; interpreting blueprints or other specifications; using a variety of handtools and rigging; making standard shop computations relating to stresses, strength of materials, and centers of gravity; alining and balancing of equipment; selecting standard tools, equipment, and parts to be used; and installing and maintaining in good order power transmission equipment such as drives and speed reducers. In general, the millwright's work normally requires a rounded training and experience in the trade acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

OILER

Lubricates, with oil or grease, the moving parts or wearing surfaces of mechanical equipment of an establishment.

PAINTER, MAINTENANCE

Paints and redecorates walls, woodwork, and fixtures of an establishment. Work involves the following: Knowledge of surface peculiarities and types of paint required for different applications; preparing surface for painting by removing old finish or by placing putty or filler in nail holes and interstices; and applying paint with spray gun or brush. May mix colors, oils, white lead, and other paint ingredients to obtain proper color or consistency. In general, the work of the maintenance painter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

PIPEFITTER, MAINTENANCE

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out of work and measuring to locate position of pipe from drawings or other written specifications; cutting various sizes of pipe to correct lengths with chisel and hammer or oxyacetylene torch or pipe-cutting machine; threading pipe with stocks and dies; bending pipe by hand-driven or power-driven machines; assembling pipe with couplings and fastening pipe to hangers; making standard shop computations relating to pressures, flow, and size of pipe required; and making standard tests to determine whether finished pipes meet specifications. In general, the work of the maintenance pipefitter requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience. Workers primarily engaged in installing and repairing building sanitation or heating systems are excluded.

PLUMBER, MAINTENANCE

Keeps the plumbing system of an establishment in good order. Work involves: Knowledge of sanitary codes regarding installation of vents and traps in plumbing system; installing or repairing pipes and fixtures; and opening clogged drains with a plunger or plumber's snake. In general, the work of the maintenance plumber requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE

Fabricates, installs, and maintains in good repair the sheet-metal equipment and fixtures (such as machine guards, grease pans, shelves, lockers, tanks, ventilators, chutes, ducts, metal roofing) of an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out all types of sheet-metal maintenance work from blueprints, models, or other specifications; setting up and operating all available types of sheet-metal working machines; using a variety of

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SHEET-METAL WORKER, MAINTENANCE—Continued

handtools in cutting, bending, forming, shaping, fitting, and assembling; and installing sheet-metal articles as required. In general, the work of the maintenance sheet-metal worker requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER

(Die maker; jig maker; tool maker; fixture maker; gage maker)

Constructs and repairs machine-shop tools, gages, jigs, fixtures or dies for forgings, punching, and other metal-forming work. Work involves most of the following: Planning and laying out of work from models, blueprints, drawings, or other oral and written specifications; using a variety of tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; understanding of the working properties of common metals and alloys; setting up and operating of machine tools and related equipment; making necessary shop computations relating to dimensions of work, speeds, feeds, and tooling of machines; heat-treating of metal parts during fabrication as well as of finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; working to close tolerances; fitting and assembling of parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances; and selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires a rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, tool and die makers in tool and die jobbing shops are excluded from this classification.

CUSTODIAL AND MATERIAL MOVEMENT

GUARD AND WATCHMAN

Guard. Performs routine police duties, either at fixed post or on tour, maintaining order, using arms or force where necessary. Includes gatemen who are stationed at gate and check on identity of employees and other persons entering.

Watchman. Makes rounds of premises periodically in protecting property against fire, theft, and illegal entry.

JANITOR, PORTER, OR CLEANER

(Sweeper; charwoman; janitress)

Cleans and keeps in an orderly condition factory working areas and washrooms, or premises of an office, apartment house, or commercial or other establishment. Duties involve a combination of the following: Sweeping, mopping or scrubbing, and polishing floors; removing chips, trash, and other refuse; dusting equipment, furniture, or fixtures; polishing metal fixtures or trimmings; providing supplies and minor maintenance services; and cleaning lavatories, showers, and restrooms. Workers who specialize in window washing are excluded.

LABORER, MATERIAL HANDLING

(Loader and unloader; handler and stacker; shelver; trucker; stockman or stock helper; warehouseman or warehouse helper)

A worker employed in a warehouse, manufacturing plant, store, or other establishment whose duties involve one or more of the following: Loading and unloading various materials and merchandise on or from freight cars, trucks, or other transporting devices; unpacking, shelving, or placing materials or merchandise in proper storage location; and transporting materials or merchandise by handtruck, car, or wheelbarrow. Longshoremen, who load and unload ships are excluded.

ORDER FILLER

(Order picker; stock selector; warehouse stockman)

Fills shipping or transfer orders for finished goods from stored merchandise in accordance with specifications on sales slips, customers' orders, or other instructions. May, in addition to filling orders and indicating items filled or omitted, keep records of outgoing orders, requisition additional stock or report short supplies to supervisor, and perform other related duties.

PACKER, SHIPPING

Prepares finished products for shipment or storage by placing them in shipping containers, the specific operations performed being dependent upon the type, size, and number of units to be packed, the type of container employed, and method of shipment. Work requires the placing of items in shipping containers and may involve one or more of the following: Knowledge of various items of stock in order to verify content; selection of appropriate type and size of container; inserting enclosures in container; using excelsior or other material to prevent breakage or damage; closing and sealing container; and applying labels or entering identifying data on container. Packers who also make wooden boxes or crates are excluded.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK

Prepares merchandise for shipment, or receives and is responsible for incoming shipments of merchandise or other materials. Shipping work involves: A knowledge of shipping procedures, practices, routes, available means of transportation, and rate; and preparing records of the goods shipped, making up bills of lading, posting weight and shipping charges, and keeping a file of shipping records. May direct or assist in preparing the merchandise for shipment. Receiving work involves: Verifying or directing others in verifying the correctness of shipments against bills of lading, invoices, or other records; checking for shortages and rejecting damaged goods; routing merchandise or materials to proper departments; and maintaining necessary records and files.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified as follows:

Receiving clerk
Shipping clerk
Shipping and receiving clerk

TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or men between various types of establishments such as: Manufacturing plants, freight depots, warehouses, wholesale and retail establishments, or between retail establishments and customers' houses or places of business. May also load or unload truck with or without helpers, make minor mechanical repairs, and keep truck in good working order. Driver-salesmen and over-the-road drivers are excluded.

For wage study purposes, truckdrivers are classified by size and type of equipment, as follows: (Tractor-trailer should be rated on the basis of trailer capacity.)

Truckdriver (combination of sizes listed separately)
Truckdriver, light (under $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons)
Truckdriver, medium ($1\frac{1}{2}$ to and including 4 tons)
Truckdriver, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)
Truckdriver, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)

TRUCKER, POWER

Operates a manually controlled gasoline- or electric-powered truck or tractor to transport goods and materials of all kinds about a warehouse, manufacturing plant, or other establishment.

For wage study purposes, workers are classified by type of truck, as follows:

Trucker, power (forklift)
Trucker, power (other than forklift)

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Available On Request—

The ninth annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, attorneys, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, draftsmen, tracers, job analysts, directors of personnel, managers of office services, buyers, and clerical employees.

Order as BLS Bulletin 1617, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay, June 1968. Seventy-five cents a copy.

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Area Wage Surveys

A list of the latest available bulletins is presented below. A directory of area wage studies including more limited studies conducted at the request of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Department of Labor is available on request. Bulletins may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, or from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the inside front cover.

Area	Bulletin number and price
Akron, Ohio, July 1969[1]	1625-89, 35 cents
Albany–Schenectady–Troy, N.Y., Mar. 1969[1]	1625-56, 35 cents
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Apr. 1969	1625-67, 30 cents
Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton, Pa.–N.J., May 1969	1625-86, 30 cents
Atlanta, Ga., May 1969	1625-77, 35 cents
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1969	1660-11, 35 cents
Beaumont–Port Arthur–Orange, Tex., May 1969[1]	1625-75, 35 cents
Binghamton, N.Y., July 1969	1660-5, 30 cents
Birmingham, Ala., Apr. 1969[1]	1625-65, 35 cents
Boise City, Idaho, July 1968[1]	1625-6, 35 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1969	1660-16, 45 cents
Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 1968[1]	1625-35, 50 cents
Burlington, Vt., Mar. 1969[1]	1625-54, 35 cents
Canton, Ohio, May 1969	1625-73, 30 cents
Charleston, W. Va., Apr. 1969	1625-71, 30 cents
Charlotte, N.C., Mar. 1969	1625-61, 30 cents
Chattanooga, Tenn.–Ga., Sept. 1969	1660-9, 30 cents
Chicago, Ill., Apr. 1969[1]	1625-82, 65 cents
Cincinnati, Ohio–Ky.–Ind., Mar. 1969[1]	1625-63, 45 cents
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1969	1660-22, 40 cents
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1968[1]	1625-24, 35 cents
Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1968[1]	1625-28, 50 cents
Davenport–Rock Island–Moline, Iowa–Ill., Oct. 1968	1625-16, 30 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 1969[1]	1625-42, 35 cents
Denver, Colo., Dec. 1968	1625-39, 30 cents
Des Moines, Iowa, Mar. 1969	1625-62, 30 cents
Detroit, Mich., Jan. 1969[1]	1625-58, 50 cents
Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1969	1660-18, 30 cents
Green Bay, Wis., July 1969	1660-8, 30 cents
Greenville, S.C., May 1969[1]	1625-70, 35 cents
Houston, Tex., May 1969[1]	1625-83, 45 cents
Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 1968[1]	1625-40, 35 cents
Jackson, Miss., Feb. 1969[1]	1625-45, 35 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 1969[1]	1625-37, 35 cents
Kansas City, Mo.–Kans., Sept. 1969	1660-10, 35 cents
Lawrence–Haverhill, Mass.–N.H., June 1969	1625-79, 30 cents
Little Rock–North Little Rock, Ark., July 1969	1660-2, 30 cents
Los Angeles–Long Beach and Anaheim–Santa Ana–Garden Grove, Calif., Mar. 1969[1]	1625-78, 50 cents
Louisville, Ky.–Ind., Nov. 1968	1625-33, 30 cents
Lubbock, Tex., Mar. 1969	1625-53, 30 cents
Manchester, N.H., July 1969	1660-3, 30 cents
Memphis, Tenn.–Ark., Nov. 1968	1625-30, 30 cents
Miami, Fla., Dec. 1968[1]	1625-29, 35 cents
Midland and Odessa, Tex., Mar. 1969	1625-49, 25 cents
Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1969	1625-66, 35 cents
Minneapolis–St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 1969	1625-47, 35 cents
Muskegon–Muskegon Heights, Mich., May 1969	1625-80, 30 cents
Newark and Jersey City, N.J., Jan. 1969	1625-46, 40 cents
New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1969	1625-38, 30 cents
New Orleans, La., Feb. 1969[1]	1625-51, 35 cents
New York, N.Y., Apr. 1969	1625-88, 60 cents
Norfolk–Portsmouth and Newport News–Hampton, Va., June 1968	1575-85, 30 cents
Oklahoma City, Okla., July 1969[1]	1660-17, 35 cents
Omaha, Nebr.–Iowa, Sept. 1969	1660-12, 30 cents
Paterson–Clifton–Passaic, N.J., May 1969	1625-87, 35 cents
Philadelphia, Pa.–N.J., Nov. 1968	1625-48, 50 cents
Phoenix, Ariz., Mar. 1969	1625-60, 30 cents
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1969	1625-59, 35 cents
Portland, Maine, Nov. 1968	1625-20, 30 cents
Portland, Oreg.–Wash., May 1969	1625-76, 30 cents
Providence–Pawtucket–Warwick, R.I.–Mass., May 1969[1]	1625-74, 35 cents
Raleigh, N.C., Aug. 1969	1660-6, 30 cents
Richmond, Va., Mar. 1969	1625-69, 30 cents
Rochester, N.Y. (office occupations only), July 1969	1660-4, 30 cents
Rockford, Ill., May 1969	1625-72, 30 cents
St. Louis, Mo.–Ill., Mar. 1969[1]	1625-64, 50 cents
Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 1968	1625-36, 30 cents
San Antonio, Tex., June 1969[1]	1625-85, 35 cents
San Bernardino–Riverside–Ontario, Calif., Oct. 1968[1]	1625-25, 40 cents
San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1968	1625-32, 30 cents
San Francisco–Oakland, Calif., Oct. 1968	1625-44, 35 cents
San Jose, Calif., Sept. 1968	1625-21, 30 cents
Savannah, Ga., May 1969	1625-68, 30 cents
Scranton, Pa., July 1969	1660-15, 30 cents
Seattle–Everett, Wash., Nov. 1968[1]	1625-43, 35 cents
Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Sept. 1969	1660-14, 25 cents
South Bend, Ind., Mar. 1969	1625-55, 30 cents
Spokane, Wash., June 1969	1625-81, 30 cents
Syracuse, N.Y., July 1969	1660-13, 30 cents
Tampa–St. Petersburg, Fla., Aug. 1969[1]	1660-7, 35 cents
Toledo, Ohio–Mich., Feb. 1969[1]	1625-57, 35 cents
Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1969	1660-21, 30 cents
Utica–Rome, N.Y., July 1969	1660-1, 30 cents
Washington, D.C.–Md.–Va., Sept. 1968	1625-22, 35 cents
Waterbury, Conn., Mar. 1969	1625-50, 30 cents
Waterloo, Iowa, Nov. 1968[1]	1625-31, 35 cents
Wichita, Kans., Dec. 1968	1625-41, 30 cents
Worcester, Mass., May 1969	1625-84, 30 cents
York, Pa., Feb. 1969	1625-52, 30 cents
Youngstown–Warren, Ohio, Nov. 1968	1625-34, 30 cents

[1] Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.

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