

# Area Wage Survey Indianapolis, Indiana, Metropolitan Area, October 1976

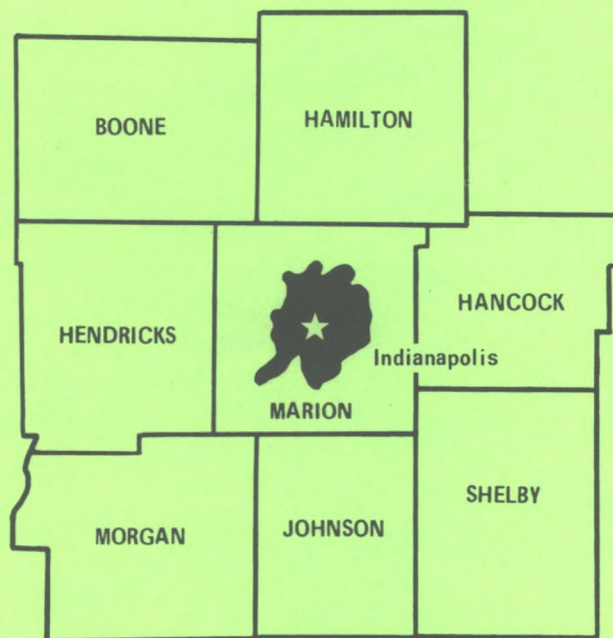


Bulletin 1900-58

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## Preface

This bulletin provides results of an October 1976 survey of occupational earnings in the Indianapolis, Indiana, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby Counties). The survey was made as part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual area wage survey program, which is designed to yield data for individual metropolitan areas as well as national and regional estimates for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

A major consideration in the area wage survey program is the need to describe the level and movement of wages in a variety of labor markets, through the analysis of (1) the level and distribution of wages by occupation, and (2) the movement of wages by occupational category and skill level. The program develops information that may be used for many purposes, including wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, and assistance in determining plant location. Survey results also are used by the U.S. Department of Labor to make wage determinations under the Service Contract Act of 1965.

Currently, 84 areas are included in the program. (See list of areas on inside back cover.) In each area, occupational earnings data are collected annually. Information on establishment practices and supplementary wage benefits is obtained every third year.

Each year after all individual area wage surveys have been completed, two summary bulletins are issued. The first brings together data for each metropolitan area surveyed; the second presents national and regional estimates, projected from individual metropolitan area data.

The Indianapolis survey was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., under the general direction of Lois L. Orr, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Operations. The survey could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the many firms whose wage and salary data provided the basis for the statistical information in this bulletin. The Bureau wishes to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation received.

### Note:

Also available for the Indianapolis area are listings of union wage rates for building trades, printing trades, local-transit operating employees, local truckdrivers and helpers, and grocery store employees. Free copies of these are available from the Bureau's regional offices. (See back cover for addresses.)

# Area Wage Survey: Indianapolis, Indiana, Metropolitan Area October 1976

Bulletin 1900-58      January 1977



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, W. J. Usery, Jr., Secretary  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, Julius Shiskin, Commissioner

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## Introduction

This area is 1 of 84 in which the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts surveys of occupational earnings and related benefits. In this area, data were obtained by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview. Representative establishments within six broad industry divisions were contacted: 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 of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Separate tabulations are provided for each of the broad industry divisions which meet publication criteria.

### A-series tables

Tables A-1 through A-6 provide estimates of straight-time weekly or hourly earnings for workers in occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. Occupations were selected from the following categories: (a) Office clerical, (b) professional and technical,

(c) maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant, and (d) material movement and custodial. In the 31 largest survey areas, tables A-1a through A-6a provide similar data for establishments employing 500 workers or more.

Table A-7 provides percent changes in average hourly earnings of office clerical workers, electronic data processing workers, industrial nurses, skilled maintenance trades workers, and unskilled plant workers. Where possible, data are presented for all industries, manufacturing, and nonmanufacturing. This table provides a measure of wage trends after elimination of changes in average earnings caused by employment shifts among establishments as well as turnover of establishments included in survey samples. For further details, see appendix A.

### Appendixes

Appendix A describes the methods and concepts used in the area wage survey program and provides information on the scope of the survey.

Appendix B provides job descriptions used by Bureau field economists to classify workers by occupation.

Earnings data reflect wages paid in October 1976 when approximately 19 percent of the workers in manufacturing were working under expired contracts.



# A. Earnings

Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Indianapolis, Ind., October 1976

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	540	560	580	600	620	640	660	680	700	720	740	760	780	800	820	840	860	880	900	920	940	960	980	1000	1020	1040	1060	1080	1100	1120	1140	1160	1180	1200	1220	1240	1260	1280	1300	1320	1340	1360	1380	1400	1420	1440	1460	1480	1500	1520	1540	1560	1580	1600	1620	1640	1660	1680	1700	1720	1740	1760	1780	1800	1820	1840	1860	1880	1900	1920	1940	1960	1980	2000	2020	2040	2060	2080	2100	2120	2140	2160	2180	2200	2220	2240	2260	2280	2300	2320	2340	2360	2380	2400	2420	2440	2460	2480	2500	2520	2540	2560	2580	2600	2620	2640	2660	2680	2700	2720	2740	2760	2780	2800	2820	2840	2860	2880	2900	2920	2940	2960	2980	3000	3020	3040	3060	3080	3100	3120	3140	3160	3180	3200	3220	3240	3260	3280	3300	3320	3340	3360	3380	3400	3420	3440	3460	3480	3500	3520	3540	3560	3580	3600	3620	3640	3660	3680	3700	3720	3740	3760	3780	3800	3820	3840	3860	3880	3900	3920	3940	3960	3980	4000	4020	4040	4060	4080	4100	4120	4140	4160	4180	4200	4220	4240	4260	4280	4300	4320	4340	4360	4380	4400	4420	4440	4460	4480	4500	4520	4540	4560	4580	4600	4620	4640	4660	4680	4700	4720	4740	4760	4780	4800	4820	4840	4860	4880	4900	4920	4940	4960	4980	5000	5020	5040	5060	5080	5100	5120	5140	5160	5180	5200	5220	5240	5260	5280	5300	5320	5340	5360	5380	5400	5420	5440	5460	5480	5500	5520	5540	5560	5580	5600	5620	5640	5660	5680	5700	5720	5740	5760	5780	5800	5820	5840	5860	5880	5900	5920	5940	5960	5980	6000	6020	6040	6060	6080	6100	6120	6140	6160	6180	6200	6220	6240	6260	6280	6300	6320	6340	6360	6380	6400	6420	6440	6460	6480	6500	6520	6540	6560	6580	6600	6620	6640	6660	6680	6700	6720	6740	6760	6780	6800	6820	6840	6860	6880	6900	6920	6940	6960	6980	7000	7020	7040	7060	7080	7100	7120	7140	7160	7180	7200	7220	7240	7260	7280	7300	7320	7340	7360	7380	7400	7420	7440	7460	7480	7500	7520	7540	7560	7580	7600	7620	7640	7660	7680	7700	7720	7740	7760	7780	7800	7820	7840	7860	7880	7900	7920	7940	7960	7980	8000	8020	8040	8060	8080	8100	8120	8140	8160	8180	8200	8220	8240	8260	8280	8300	8320	8340	8360	8380	8400	8420	8440	8460	8480	8500	8520	8540	8560	8580	8600	8620	8640	8660	8680	8700	8720	8740	8760	8780	8800	8820	8840	8860	8880	8900	8920	8940	8960	8980	9000	9020	9040	9060	9080	9100	9120	9140	9160	9180	9200	9220	9240	9260	9280	9300	9320	9340	9360	9380	9400	9420	9440	9460	9480	9500	9520	9540	9560	9580	9600	9620	9640	9660	9680	9700	9720	9740	9760	9780	9800	9820	9840	9860	9880	9900	9920	9940	9960	9980	10000

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Indianapolis, Ind., October 1976—Continued**

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2,200	\$ 2,220	\$ 2,240	\$ 2,260	\$ 2,280	\$ 2,300	\$ 2,320	\$ 2,340	\$ 2,360	\$ 2,380	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,420	\$ 2,440	\$ 2,460	\$ 2,480	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,520	\$ 2,540	\$ 2,560	\$ 2,580	\$ 2,600	\$ 2,620	\$ 2,640	\$ 2,660	\$ 2,680	\$ 2,700	\$ 2,720	\$ 2,740	\$ 2,760	\$ 2,780	\$ 2,800	\$ 2,820	\$ 2,840	\$ 2,860	\$ 2,880	\$ 2,900	\$ 2,920	\$ 2,940	\$ 2,960	\$ 2,980	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,020	\$ 3,040	\$ 3,060	\$ 3,080	\$ 3,100	\$ 3,120	\$ 3,140	\$ 3,160	\$ 3,180	\$ 3,200	\$ 3,220	\$ 3,240	\$ 3,260	\$ 3,280	\$ 3,300	\$ 3,320	\$ 3,340	\$ 3,360	\$ 3,380	\$ 3,400	\$ 3,420	\$ 3,440	\$ 3,460	\$ 3,480	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,520	\$ 3,540	\$ 3,560	\$ 3,580	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,620	\$ 3,640	\$ 3,660	\$ 3,680	\$ 3,700	\$ 3,720	\$ 3,740	\$ 3,760	\$ 3,780	\$ 3,800	\$ 3,820	\$ 3,840	\$ 3,860	\$ 3,880	\$ 3,900	\$ 3,920	\$ 3,940	\$ 3,960	\$ 3,980	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,020	\$ 4,040	\$ 4,060	\$ 4,080	\$ 4,100	\$ 4,120	\$ 4,140	\$ 4,160	\$ 4,180	\$ 4,200	\$ 4,220	\$ 4,240	\$ 4,260	\$ 4,280	\$ 4,300	\$ 4,320	\$ 4,340	\$ 4,360	\$ 4,380	\$ 4,400	\$ 4,420	\$ 4,440	\$ 4,460	\$ 4,480	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,520	\$ 4,540	\$ 4,560	\$ 4,580	\$ 4,600	\$ 4,620	\$ 4,640	\$ 4,660	\$ 4,680	\$ 4,700	\$ 4,720	\$ 4,740	\$ 4,760	\$ 4,780	\$ 4,800	\$ 4,820	\$ 4,840	\$ 4,860	\$ 4,880	\$ 4,900	\$ 4,920	\$ 4,940	\$ 4,960	\$ 4,980	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,020	\$ 5,040	\$ 5,060	\$ 5,080	\$ 5,100	\$ 5,120	\$ 5,140	\$ 5,160	\$ 5,180	\$ 5,200	\$ 5,220	\$ 5,240	\$ 5,260	\$ 5,280	\$ 5,300	\$ 5,320	\$ 5,340	\$ 5,360	\$ 5,380	\$ 5,400	\$ 5,420	\$ 5,440	\$ 5,460	\$ 5,480	\$ 5,500	\$ 5,520	\$ 5,540	\$ 5,560	\$ 5,580	\$ 5,600	\$ 5,620	\$ 5,640	\$ 5,660	\$ 5,680	\$ 5,700	\$ 5,720	\$ 5,740	\$ 5,760	\$ 5,780	\$ 5,800	\$ 5,820	\$ 5,840	\$ 5,860	\$ 5,880	\$ 5,900	\$ 5,920	\$ 5,940	\$ 5,960	\$ 5,980	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,020	\$ 6,040	\$ 6,060	\$ 6,080	\$ 6,100	\$ 6,120	\$ 6,140	\$ 6,160	\$ 6,180	\$ 6,200	\$ 6,220	\$ 6,240	\$ 6,260	\$ 6,280	\$ 6,300	\$ 6,320	\$ 6,340	\$ 6,360	\$ 6,380	\$ 6,400	\$ 6,420	\$ 6,440	\$ 6,460	\$ 6,480	\$ 6,500	\$ 6,520	\$ 6,540	\$ 6,560	\$ 6,580	\$ 6,600	\$ 6,620	\$ 6,640	\$ 6,660	\$ 6,680	\$ 6,700	\$ 6,720	\$ 6,740	\$ 6,760	\$ 6,780	\$ 6,800	\$ 6,820	\$ 6,840	\$ 6,860	\$ 6,880	\$ 6,900	\$ 6,920	\$ 6,940	\$ 6,960	\$ 6,980	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,020	\$ 7,040	\$ 7,060	\$ 7,080	\$ 7,100	\$ 7,120	\$ 7,140	\$ 7,160	\$ 7,180	\$ 7,200	\$ 7,220	\$ 7,240	\$ 7,260	\$ 7,280	\$ 7,300	\$ 7,320	\$ 7,340	\$ 7,360	\$ 7,380	\$ 7,400	\$ 7,420	\$ 7,440	\$ 7,460	\$ 7,480	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,520	\$ 7,540	\$ 7,560	\$ 7,580	\$ 7,600	\$ 7,620	\$ 7,640	\$ 7,660	\$ 7,680	\$ 7,700	\$ 7,720	\$ 7,740	\$ 7,760	\$ 7,780	\$ 7,800	\$ 7,820	\$ 7,840	\$ 7,860	\$ 7,880	\$ 7,900	\$ 7,920	\$ 7,940	\$ 7,960	\$ 7,980	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,020	\$ 8,040	\$ 8,060	\$ 8,080	\$ 8,100	\$ 8,120	\$ 8,140	\$ 8,160	\$ 8,180	\$ 8,200	\$ 8,220	\$ 8,240	\$ 8,260	\$ 8,280	\$ 8,300	\$ 8,320	\$ 8,340	\$ 8,360	\$ 8,380	\$ 8,400	\$ 8,420	\$ 8,440	\$ 8,460	\$ 8,480	\$ 8,500	\$ 8,520	\$ 8,540	\$ 8,560	\$ 8,580	\$ 8,600	\$ 8,620	\$ 8,640	\$ 8,660	\$ 8,680	\$ 8,700	\$ 8,720	\$ 8,740	\$ 8,760	\$ 8,780	\$ 8,800	\$ 8,820	\$ 8,840	\$ 8,860	\$ 8,880	\$ 8,900	\$ 8,920	\$ 8,940	\$ 8,960	\$ 8,980	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,020	\$ 9,040	\$ 9,060	\$ 9,080	\$ 9,100	\$ 9,120	\$ 9,140	\$ 9,160	\$ 9,180	\$ 9,200	\$ 9,220	\$ 9,240	\$ 9,260	\$ 9,280	\$ 9,300	\$ 9,320	\$ 9,340	\$ 9,360	\$ 9,380	\$ 9,400	\$ 9,420	\$ 9,440	\$ 9,460	\$ 9,480	\$ 9,500	\$ 9,520	\$ 9,540	\$ 9,560	\$ 9,580	\$ 9,600	\$ 9,620	\$ 9,640	\$ 9,660	\$ 9,680	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,720	\$ 9,740	\$ 9,760	\$ 9,780	\$ 9,800	\$ 9,820	\$ 9,840	\$ 9,860	\$ 9,880	\$ 9,900	\$ 9,920	\$ 9,940	\$ 9,960	\$ 9,980	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,020	\$ 10,040	\$ 10,060	\$ 10,080	\$ 10,100	\$ 10,120	\$ 10,140	\$ 10,160	\$ 10,180	\$ 10,200	\$ 10,220	\$ 10,240	\$ 10,260	\$ 10,280	\$ 10,300	\$ 10,320	\$ 10,340	\$ 10,360	\$ 10,380	\$ 10,400	\$ 10,420	\$ 10,440	\$ 10,460	\$ 10,480	\$ 10,500	\$ 10,520	\$ 10,540	\$ 10,560	\$ 10,580	\$ 10,600	\$ 10,620	\$ 10,640	\$ 10,660	\$ 10,680	\$ 10,700	\$ 10,720	\$ 10,740	\$ 10,760	\$ 10,780	\$ 10,800	\$ 10,820	\$ 10,840	\$ 10,860	\$ 10,880	\$ 10,900	\$ 10,920	\$ 10,940	\$ 10,960	\$ 10,980	\$ 11,000	\$ 11,020	\$ 11,040	\$ 11,060	\$ 11,080	\$ 11,100	\$ 11,120	\$ 11,140	\$ 11,160	\$ 11,180	\$ 11,200	\$ 11,220	\$ 11,240	\$ 11,260	\$ 11,280	\$ 11,300	\$ 11,320	\$ 11,340	\$ 11,360	\$ 11,380	\$ 11,400	\$ 11,420	\$ 11,440	\$ 11,460	\$ 11,480	\$ 11,500	\$ 11,520	\$ 11,540	\$ 11,560	\$ 11,580	\$ 11,600	\$ 11,620	\$ 11,640	\$ 11,660	\$ 11,680	\$ 11,700	\$ 11,720	\$ 11,740	\$ 11,760	\$ 11,780	\$ 11,800	\$ 11,820	\$ 11,840	\$ 11,860	\$ 11,880	\$ 11,900	\$ 11,920	\$ 11,940	\$ 11,960	\$ 11,980	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,020	\$ 12,040	\$ 12,060	\$ 12,080	\$ 12,100	\$ 12,120	\$ 12,140	\$ 12,160	\$ 12,180	\$ 12,200	\$ 12,220	\$ 12,240	\$ 12,260	\$ 12,280	\$ 12,300	\$ 12,320	\$ 12,340	\$ 12,360	\$ 12,380	\$ 12,400	\$ 12,420	\$ 12,440	\$ 12,460	\$ 12,480	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,520	\$ 12,540	\$ 12,560	\$ 12,580	\$ 12,600	\$ 12,620	\$ 12,640	\$ 12,660	\$ 12,680	\$ 12,700	\$ 12,720	\$ 12,740	\$ 12,760	\$ 12,780	\$ 12,800	\$ 12,820	\$ 12,840	\$ 12,860	\$ 12,880	\$ 12,900	\$ 12,920	\$ 12,940	\$ 12,960	\$ 12,980	\$ 13,000	\$ 13,020	\$ 13,040	\$ 13,060	\$ 13,080	\$ 13,100	\$ 13,120	\$ 13,140	\$ 13,160	\$ 13,180	\$ 13,200	\$ 13,220	\$ 13,240	\$ 13,260	\$ 13,280	\$ 13,300	\$ 13,320	\$ 13,340	\$ 13,360	\$ 13,380	\$ 13,400	\$ 13,420	\$ 13,440	\$ 13,460	\$ 13,480	\$ 13,500	\$ 13,520	\$ 13,540	\$ 13,560	\$ 13,580	\$ 13,600	\$ 13,620	\$ 13,640	\$ 13,660	\$ 13,680	\$ 13,700	\$ 13,720	\$ 13,740	\$ 13,760	\$ 13,780	\$ 13,800	\$ 13,820	\$ 13,840	\$ 13,860	\$ 13,880	\$ 13,900	\$ 13,920	\$ 13,940	\$ 13,960	\$ 13,980	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,020	\$ 14,040	\$ 14,060	\$ 14,080	\$ 14,100	\$ 14,120	\$ 14,140	\$ 14,160	\$ 14,180	\$ 14,200	\$ 14,220	\$ 14,240	\$ 14,260	\$ 14,280	\$ 14,300	\$ 14,320	\$ 14,340	\$ 14,360	\$ 14,380	\$ 14,400	\$ 14,420	\$ 14,440	\$ 14,460	\$ 14,480	\$ 14,500	\$ 14,520	\$ 14,540	\$ 14,560	\$ 14,580	\$ 14,600	\$ 14,620	\$ 14,640	\$ 14,660	\$ 14,680	\$ 14,700	\$ 14,720	\$ 14,740	\$ 14,760	\$ 14,780	\$ 14,800	\$ 14,820	\$ 14,840	\$ 14,860	\$ 14,880	\$ 14,900	\$ 14,920	\$ 14,940	\$ 14,960	\$ 14,980	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,020	\$ 15,040	\$ 15,060	\$ 15,080	\$ 15,100	\$ 15,120	\$ 15,140	\$ 15,160	\$ 15,180	\$ 15,200	\$ 15,220	\$ 15,240	\$ 15,260	\$ 15,280	\$ 15,300	\$ 15,320	\$ 15,340	\$ 15,360	\$ 15,380	\$ 15,400	\$ 15,420	\$ 15,440	\$ 15,460	\$ 15,480	\$ 15,500	\$ 15,520	\$ 15,540	\$ 15,560	\$ 15,580	\$ 15,600	\$ 15,620	\$ 15,640	\$ 15,660	\$ 15,680	\$ 15,700	\$ 15,720	\$ 15,740	\$ 15,760	\$ 15,780	\$ 15,800	\$ 15,820	\$ 15,840	\$ 15,860	\$ 15,880	\$ 15,900	\$ 15,920	\$ 15,940	\$ 15,960	\$ 15,980	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,020	\$ 16,040	\$ 16,060	\$ 16,080	\$ 16,100	\$ 16,120	\$ 16,140	\$ 16,160	\$ 16,180	\$ 16,200	\$ 16,220	\$ 16,240	\$ 16,260	\$ 16,280	\$ 16,300	\$ 16,320	\$ 16,340	\$ 16,360	\$ 16,380	\$ 16,400	\$ 16,420	\$ 16,440	\$ 16,460	\$ 16,480	\$ 16,500	\$ 16,520	\$ 16,540	\$ 16,560	\$ 16,580	\$ 16,600	\$ 16,620	\$ 16,640	\$ 16,660	\$ 16,680	\$ 16,700	\$ 16,720	\$ 16,740	\$ 16,760	\$ 16,780	\$ 16,800	\$ 16,820	\$ 16,840	\$ 16,860	\$ 16,880	\$ 16,900	\$ 16,920	\$ 16,940	\$ 16,960	\$ 16,980	\$ 17,000	\$ 17,020	\$ 17,040	\$ 17,060	\$ 17,080	\$ 17,100	\$ 17,120	\$ 17,140	\$ 17,160	\$ 17,180	\$ 17,200	\$ 17,220	\$ 17,240	\$ 17,260	\$ 17,280	\$ 17,300	\$ 17,320	\$ 17,340	\$ 17,360	\$ 17,380	\$ 17,400	\$ 17,420	\$ 17,440	\$ 17,460	\$ 17,480	\$ 17,500	\$ 17,520	\$ 17,540	\$ 17,560	\$ 17,580	\$ 17,600	\$ 17,620	\$ 17,640	\$ 17,660	\$ 17,680	\$ 17,700	\$ 17,720	\$ 17,740	\$ 17,760	\$ 17,780	\$ 17,800	\$ 17,820	\$ 17,840	\$ 17,860	\$ 17,880	\$ 17,900	\$ 17,920	\$ 17,940	\$ 17,960	\$ 17,980	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,020	\$ 18,040	\$ 18,060	\$ 18,080	\$ 18,100	\$ 18,120	\$ 18,140	\$ 18,160	\$ 18,180	\$ 18,200	\$ 18,220	\$ 18,240	\$ 18,260	\$ 18,280	\$ 18,300	\$ 18,320	\$ 18,340	\$ 18,360	\$ 18,380	\$ 18,400	\$ 18,420	\$ 18,440	\$ 18,460	\$ 18,480	\$ 18,500	\$ 18,520	\$ 18,540	\$ 18,560	\$ 18,580	\$ 18,600	\$ 18,620	\$ 18,640	\$ 18,660	\$ 18,680	\$ 18,700	\$ 18,720	\$ 18,740	\$ 18,760	\$ 18,780	\$ 18,800	\$ 18,820	\$ 18,840	\$ 18,860	\$ 18,880	\$ 18,900	\$ 18,920	\$ 18,940	\$ 18,960	\$ 18,980	\$ 19,000	\$ 19,020	\$ 19,040	\$ 19,060	\$ 19,080	\$ 19,100	\$ 19,120	\$ 19,140	\$ 19,160	\$ 19,180	\$ 19,200	\$ 19,220	\$ 19,240	\$ 19,260	\$ 19,280	\$ 19,300	\$ 19,320	\$ 19,340	\$ 19,360	\$ 19,380	\$ 19,400	\$ 19,420	\$ 19,440	\$ 19,460	\$ 19,480	\$ 19,500	\$ 19,520	\$ 19,540	\$ 19,560	\$ 19,580	\$ 19,600	\$ 19,620	\$ 19,640	\$ 19,660	\$ 19,680	\$ 19,700	\$ 19,720	\$ 19,740	\$ 19,760	\$ 19,780	\$ 19,800	\$ 19,820	\$ 19,840	\$ 19,860	\$ 19,880	\$ 19,900	\$ 19,920	\$ 19,940	\$ 19,960	\$ 19,980	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,020	\$ 20,040	\$ 20,060	\$ 20,080	\$ 20,100	\$ 20,120	\$ 20,140	\$ 20,160	\$ 20,180	\$ 20,200	\$ 20,220	\$ 20,240	\$ 20,260	\$ 20,280	\$ 20,300	\$ 20,320	\$ 20,340	\$ 20,360	\$ 20,380	\$ 20,400	\$ 20,420	\$ 20,440	\$ 20,460	\$ 20,480	\$ 20,500	\$ 20,520	\$ 20,540	\$ 20,560	\$ 20,580	\$ 20,600	\$ 20,620	\$ 20,640	\$ 20,660	\$ 20,680	\$ 20,700	\$ 20,720	\$ 20,740	\$ 20,760	\$ 20,780	\$ 20,800	\$ 20,820	\$ 20,840	\$ 20,860	\$ 20,880	\$ 20,900	\$ 20,920	\$ 20,940	\$ 20,960	\$ 20,980	\$ 21,000	\$ 21,020	\$ 21,040	\$ 21,060	\$ 21,080	\$ 21,100	\$ 21,120	\$ 21,140	\$ 21,160	\$ 21,180	\$ 21,200	\$ 21,220	\$ 21,240	\$ 21,260	\$ 21,280	\$ 21,300	\$ 21,320	\$ 21,34

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-1a. Weekly earnings of office workers—large establishments in Indianapolis., Ind., October 1976**

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																										
			Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	\$ 80 and under	\$ 90	\$ 100	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 230	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400		
						90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	over		
ALL WORKERS																																
SECRETARIES -----	1,839	39.5	213.50	210.00	164.50-258.00	-	-	6	14	56	84	124	124	103	96	92	91	126	81	102	91	205	178	160	85	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,160	40.0	231.50	237.00	193.50-274.00	-	-	5	9	25	28	42	40	35	51	32	53	95	56	57	79	143	163	146	80	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	679	39.0	182.00	172.00	149.50-212.50	-	-	1	5	31	56	82	84	68	45	60	38	31	25	45	12	62	15	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	156	39.0	167.00	166.00	142.00-185.50	-	-	-	2	15	14	12	26	14	12	31	9	8	-	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	89	40.0	268.50	283.50	229.00-303.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	1	7	2	5	2	7	8	18	23	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	409	40.0	231.50	231.00	190.00-274.00	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	19	20	27	24	29	28	21	21	16	51	53	69	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	233	40.0	254.00	263.50	219.50-284.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	9	7	10	16	8	7	12	31	47	57	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	176	39.5	202.00	194.50	170.00-224.50	-	-	-	1	2	6	17	15	18	17	19	12	13	14	4	20	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	53	40.0	225.50	241.00	170.00-259.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	5	3	1	-	1	2	2	2	16	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	754	39.5	221.00	229.00	167.50-268.50	-	-	-	4	29	27	63	41	33	27	19	24	47	32	36	44	93	107	72	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	541	40.0	238.00	248.00	205.00-278.50	-	-	-	2	12	5	28	18	16	19	5	12	39	25	24	39	71	98	72	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	213	39.0	177.50	163.00	144.00-210.50	-	-	-	2	17	22	35	23	17	8	14	12	8	7	12	5	22	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	581	39.5	182.50	177.00	149.50-216.50	-	-	6	9	27	54	53	62	47	40	42	37	44	26	40	29	54	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	329	40.0	194.50	199.50	164.50-227.00	-	-	5	7	13	22	13	20	14	23	19	30	40	23	26	26	37	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	252	38.5	167.00	157.50	142.50-184.00	-	-	1	2	14	32	40	42	33	17	23	7	4	3	14	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	161	39.5	172.50	147.50	134.50-218.50	-	-	1	9	20	26	28	9	6	4	2	6	4	8	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	69	39.5	148.50	141.50	134.50-157.00	-	-	-	-	12	18	19	4	4	4	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	92	39.5	190.50	212.00	136.00-246.50	-	-	1	9	8	8	9	5	2	4	-	3	1	8	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	64	40.0	216.00	246.50	195.00-246.50	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	1	-	-	-	3	1	8	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	312	40.0	196.00	202.00	159.00-221.50	-	-	-	3	7	15	24	30	13	17	27	17	33	46	27	7	18	19	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	206	40.0	206.50	207.50	174.50-229.00	-	-	-	1	3	4	11	23	2	13	11	13	24	23	27	7	18	19	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	106	39.5	175.00	180.00	144.50-205.50	-	-	-	2	4	11	13	7	11	4	16	4	9	23	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	58	40.0	195.50	205.00	180.50-210.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	6	2	11	2	8	23	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	63	39.0	132.50	127.00	114.00-145.00	-	1	7	13	11	13	3	10	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	236	39.5	151.50	144.50	126.50-162.50	-	-	9	8	55	29	48	16	19	12	6	13	5	6	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	133	40.0	154.00	146.00	127.00-162.50	-	-	4	3	55	16	29	9	14	4	4	9	4	-	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	103	39.5	148.50	141.00	125.00-160.00	-	-	5	5	26	13	19	7	5	8	2	4	1	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	40.0	174.00	163.50	135.50-216.00	-	-	-	-	4	5	3	1	4	1	2	1	1	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	313	38.5	112.00	106.00	101.00-115.00	-	48	140	69	19	13	9	8	2	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	56	40.0	121.50	111.50	108.00-138.00	-	-	24	9	6	7	4	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	257	38.5	110.00	106.00	100.00-114.00	-	48	116	60	13	6	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	57	39.0	146.50	133.00	118.00-160.00	-	3	4	8	9	12	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	152	38.5	115.50	110.00	104.00-120.50	-	15	62	31	20	11	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	127	38.5	114.50	112.00	104.00-121.00	-	15	41	31	19	11	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	192	38.5	113.50	98.50	92.00-115.00	22	76	39	14	7	5	5	-	4	-	3	2	6	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	185	38.0	113.00	98.00	92.00-114.00	22	75	37	14	7	3	3	-	4	-	3	2	6	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MESSENGERS -----	171	39.5	144.50	132.50	112.00-161.00	3	14	19	20	17	29	9	17	3	4	3	5	15	-	1	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	135	39.0	136.00	112.00	110.00-155.00	3	14	16	20	11	22	7	16	2	4	3	3	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	46	40.0	159.00	165.50	120.00-201.50	-	3	4	3	6	5	-	1	2	4	1	3	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.



Table A-1a. Weekly earnings of office workers—large establishments in Indianapolis, Ind., October 1976—Continued

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																							
			Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	\$ 80 and under	\$ 90	\$ 100	\$ 110	\$ 120	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 150	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 190	\$ 200	\$ 210	\$ 220	\$ 230	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320			
						90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	260	280	300	320	over			
ALL WORKERS-- CONTINUED																													
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	93 59	39.5 39.5	\$159.50 \$145.50	\$147.00 \$140.00	\$130.00-177.00 \$121.50-163.00	- -	4 4	3 3	6 5	9 8	12 9	13 10	7 3	12 5	4 2	2 -	3 2	5 4	3 3	- -	1 1	5 -	4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
ORDER CLERKS -----	349	40.0	139.00	128.50	114.00-151.00	6	7	43	67	68	37	30	17	25	5	11	9	5	3	3	1	3	3	4	2	-			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING ----- RETAIL TRADE -----	529 192 337 137	39.5 40.0 39.5 39.0	172.50 194.00 160.00 150.50	160.00 169.00 155.50 144.00	140.50-192.00 145.00-230.00 136.50-180.50 130.50-169.00	6 - 6 6	3 -	1 -	18 -	24 4	75 23	79 40	58 12	68 23	22 7	42 8	18 7	25 6	12 6	19 7	9 6	14 9	8 8	11 9	6 6	11 11			
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING ----- RETAIL TRADE -----	877 317 560 350	39.5 40.0 39.5 39.5	135.00 141.00 131.50 133.00	129.00 131.00 128.00 132.00	114.00-147.50 115.00-154.00 112.00-144.50 108.50-150.00	3 -	19 -	150 56	107 41	169 48	113 39	118 45	74 23	28 8	20 15	18 7	18 10	5 2	10 4	18 14	2 2	2 2	3 3	- -	- -	- -			
PAYROLL CLERKS ----- MANUFACTURING -----	102 63	39.5 40.0	189.50 204.00	185.00 201.50	161.50-212.50 183.50-224.00	- -	- -	3 -	2 -	7 4	4 -	6 5	3 -	5 3	8 2	19 8	4 3	14 14	4 4	8 8	2 2	2 2	4 4	5 2	1 1	1 1			
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING ----- PUBLIC UTILITIES ----- RETAIL TRADE -----	461 153 308 113 58	39.5 40.0 39.5 40.0 39.5	173.00 187.50 166.00 203.50 140.50	161.00 170.00 156.50 209.00 132.00	143.00-209.00 149.00-236.00 138.00-195.00 182.00-231.50 120.50-161.00	- -	- -	- -	16 13	45 13	44 21	61 13	53 40	54 19	40 23	12 4	15 1	23 5	10 2	4 4	52 10	15 15	10 10	7 7	- -				
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B ----- MANUFACTURING ----- NONMANUFACTURING -----	381 161 220	39.5 40.0 39.0	148.50 171.00 132.00	139.50 163.50 130.50	120.00-168.50 139.50-196.00 112.00-145.00	- -	2 -	33 -	58 17	41 11	59 14	39 15	31 19	23 7	15 2	26 25	18 18	12 12	4 4	6 3	5 5	7 7	2 2	- -	- -	- -			

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Indianapolis, Ind., October 1976

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																									
			Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500					
						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	and over
						120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	over					
ALL WORKERS																															
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	187	39.5	\$ 362.50	\$ 350.00	\$ 319.50-392.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	22	37	24	16	25	1	13	7	3	6	8					
MANUFACTURING -----	92	40.0	385.50	374.50	326.00-442.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	9	17	9	5	13	1	7	7	3	6	8					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	95	39.5	340.00	334.00	307.00-365.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	13	20	15	11	12	-	6	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	291	39.5	331.00	317.00	285.00-375.00	-	-	-	-	4	5	2	22	33	38	49	20	25	24	22	18	6	12	10	1	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	131	40.0	347.00	343.50	288.50-413.00	-	-	-	-	4	5	2	6	11	11	18	8	10	5	13	9	6	12	10	1	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	160	39.0	318.00	316.50	283.50-348.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	22	27	31	12	15	19	9	9	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	147	39.0	281.00	269.00	235.00-323.00	-	-	-	-	8	3	35	18	16	15	13	12	9	10	4	4	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	105	38.5	258.00	247.00	231.00-283.00	-	-	-	-	7	3	33	18	15	11	9	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	174	39.5	284.50	281.50	256.00-309.50	-	-	-	-	4	11	14	26	29	40	21	8	4	6	3	5	2	1	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	130	39.5	267.00	269.00	244.00-298.00	-	-	-	-	4	11	13	25	27	33	15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	178	39.0	230.00	223.50	201.50-253.50	-	-	-	13	27	44	18	35	23	8	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	138	38.5	222.50	212.00	195.00-250.00	-	-	-	12	25	38	15	26	15	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	75	39.0	185.50	184.50	165.50-212.00	-	-	16	17	17	21	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	39.0	187.00	184.50	175.50-213.00	-	-	12	13	14	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	157	39.0	229.50	217.50	199.00-259.00	-	2	5	18	15	48	10	20	16	11	3	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	75	39.5	245.50	248.00	201.00-279.50	-	-	2	10	1	20	-	17	6	9	2	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	82	38.5	215.00	210.00	194.00-232.00	-	2	3	8	14	28	10	3	10	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	292	39.5	197.50	188.00	163.50-215.00	1	7	44	65	63	57	5	18	4	12	9	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	84	40.0	235.50	215.00	187.00-290.00	-	-	4	13	17	10	5	4	3	12	9	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	208	39.0	182.00	182.00	161.00-201.50	1	7	40	52	46	47	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	140	39.0	160.00	150.00	138.00-177.00	2	46	36	39	4	2	3	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	113	39.0	153.50	150.00	138.00-173.50	2	35	33	39	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	273	40.0	336.00	318.50	261.00-408.00	-	-	-	-	1	15	32	19	20	25	28	11	4	17	15	26	19	29	8	1	3					
MANUFACTURING -----	233	40.0	350.50	366.50	282.00-422.00	-	-	-	-	1	8	16	12	20	22	27	5	4	17	15	26	19	29	8	1	3					
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	206	40.0	228.00	211.50	188.50-249.50	-	-	-	11	57	54	13	29	14	6	2	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	161	40.0	229.50	210.00	185.00-253.00	-	-	-	11	50	30	12	23	10	3	2	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	166	40.0	190.00	184.00	155.00-222.50	-	11	35	21	36	1	43	15	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	66	40.0	192.00	181.00	155.00-235.50	-	-	24	5	17	1	2	13	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	167	40.0	266.00	239.00	226.00-306.50	-	-	-	-	1	11	74	3	5	6	33	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	130	40.0	261.50	226.50	226.00-318.00	-	-	-	-	1	8	65	3	4	6	12	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -----	106	40.0	250.50	226.50	226.00-292.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	65	-	5	6	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	96	40.0	259.00	254.50	221.00-301.50	-	-	2	2	6	13	21	6	10	8	18	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	90	40.0	261.50	254.50	221.00-303.50	-	-	-	2	6	13	20	6	7	8	18	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-2a. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers—large establishments  
in Indianapolis, Ind., October 1976**

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)			Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																									
			Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	\$ 110 and under	\$ 120	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 180	\$ 200	\$ 220	\$ 240	\$ 260	\$ 280	\$ 300	\$ 320	\$ 340	\$ 360	\$ 380	\$ 400	\$ 420	\$ 440	\$ 460	\$ 480	\$ 500					
						120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	over					
ALL WORKERS																															
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	131	40.0	\$ 364.50	\$ 340.50	\$ 317.00-393.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	18	30	16	9	9	1	7	7	3	6	8					
MANUFACTURING -----	85	40.0	384.00	366.50	326.00-448.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	17	9	5	8	1	7	7	3	6	8					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	224	39.5	341.50	342.00	287.50-393.00	-	-	-	-	4	5	2	14	23	24	18	20	21	24	22	18	6	12	10	1	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	121	40.0	350.00	353.50	284.00-419.00	-	-	-	-	4	5	2	6	11	11	8	8	10	5	13	9	6	12	10	1	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	103	38.5	331.00	328.00	288.00-372.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	13	10	12	11	19	9	9	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	91	39.0	306.00	309.50	270.00-351.00	-	-	-	-	2	3	9	6	8	11	13	12	9	10	4	4	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	95	40.0	282.50	268.00	225.00-322.00	-	-	-	-	4	11	14	14	10	13	5	3	4	6	3	5	2	1	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	39.5	248.00	248.00	220.00-274.00	-	-	-	-	4	11	13	13	8	9	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	108	39.0	239.00	242.00	207.50-264.00	-	-	-	7	9	22	12	26	15	7	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	71	38.5	229.00	226.50	202.00-251.00	-	-	-	6	7	17	11	17	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	112	39.5	228.50	217.50	196.50-256.00	-	1	3	15	12	33	8	15	11	4	2	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	53	40.0	250.00	248.00	209.50-280.50	-	-	-	10	-	11	-	12	6	4	2	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	59	39.0	209.50	210.00	194.00-224.50	-	1	3	5	12	22	8	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	146	39.5	206.50	185.50	166.00-243.50	-	7	20	33	30	13	5	7	3	12	9	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	66	40.0	246.00	247.50	188.00-297.00	-	-	4	10	10	2	5	4	3	12	9	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
NONMANUFACTURING -----	80	39.0	174.50	175.00	156.50-188.50	-	7	16	23	20	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	66	39.0	166.50	155.00	136.00-183.50	2	20	18	9	4	2	3	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	209	40.0	365.00	377.00	301.00-424.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	5	10	25	25	11	4	17	15	26	19	29	8	1	3					
MANUFACTURING -----	198	40.0	369.00	388.50	301.50-430.00	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	5	10	22	25	5	4	17	15	26	19	29	8	1	3					
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	77	40.0	270.00	260.50	236.00-322.50	-	-	-	-	6	9	5	17	12	6	2	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	66	40.0	273.00	260.50	241.50-328.00	-	-	-	-	6	6	4	17	8	3	2	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	149	40.0	268.00	269.50	226.00-306.50	-	-	-	-	1	8	65	-	5	6	33	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	127	40.0	261.50	226.50	226.00-319.50	-	-	-	-	1	8	65	-	4	6	12	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -----	103	40.0	248.50	226.00	226.00-292.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	65	-	5	6	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	88	40.0	262.00	254.50	222.00-305.00	-	-	2	1	4	12	21	6	6	8	18	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
MANUFACTURING -----	82	40.0	264.50	254.50	222.50-309.00	-	-	-	1	4	12	20	6	3	8	18	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

See footnotes at end of tables.



**Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Indianapolis, Ind., October 1976**

Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> )		Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> )		Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> )	
		Weekly hour <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)			Weekly hour <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)			Weekly hour <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
MESSENGERS -----	111	38.5	\$ 143.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	727	38.5	\$ 117.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	167	39.5	\$ 366.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	87	38.5	131.00	MANUFACTURING -----	150	39.5	120.50	MANUFACTURING -----	77	40.0	395.00
ORDER CLERKS -----	167	40.5	198.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	577	38.0	116.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	39.5	341.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	137	40.5	193.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	90	38.5	136.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	243	39.5	335.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	88	40.0	206.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	66	38.0	135.50	MANUFACTURING -----	115	40.0	354.50
MANUFACTURING -----	54	40.0	220.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	225	39.0	117.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	128	39.0	317.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	125	40.0	156.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	190	39.0	116.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	112	39.0	287.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	116	40.5	157.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	481	38.0	108.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	77	38.5	263.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				NONMANUFACTURING -----	455	38.0	107.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	143	39.5	290.00
SECRETARIES -----	2,815	39.5	197.50	MESSENGERS -----	131	39.5	127.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	106	39.0	272.00
MANUFACTURING -----	1,393	40.0	223.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	115	39.0	125.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	144	39.0	233.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,422	38.5	172.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	32	40.0	144.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	108	39.0	226.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	178	40.0	235.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	180	39.5	138.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	51	39.5	188.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	251	39.5	162.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	135	39.5	129.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	143	39.0	230.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	202	39.5	236.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- MANUFACTURING -----	384	39.0	139.50	MANUFACTURING -----	69	39.5	249.00
MANUFACTURING -----	111	40.0	248.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	113	40.0	141.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	74	38.5	213.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	91	39.5	221.00	ORDER CLERKS -----	271	39.0	139.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	243	39.5	199.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	634	39.5	212.00	MANUFACTURING -----	684	40.0	140.50	MANUFACTURING -----	66	40.0	247.50
MANUFACTURING -----	282	40.0	241.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	236	40.0	131.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	177	39.0	182.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	352	39.0	188.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	448	40.0	145.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	104	39.0	161.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	63	40.0	235.00	MANUFACTURING -----	956	39.0	162.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	93	39.0	155.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	61	40.0	167.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	255	40.0	173.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	272	40.0	336.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	1,077	39.5	204.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	701	39.0	158.00	MANUFACTURING -----	233	40.0	350.50
MANUFACTURING -----	608	40.0	231.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	212	39.0	153.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	206	40.0	228.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	469	39.0	169.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,593	39.5	132.50	MANUFACTURING -----	161	40.0	229.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	105	39.5	154.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	530	40.0	142.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	111	40.0	181.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	896	39.0	170.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,063	39.0	128.00	MANUFACTURING -----	66	40.0	192.00
MANUFACTURING -----	392	40.0	190.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	90	40.0	139.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	165	40.0	265.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	504	38.5	155.00	STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	414	39.5	129.50	MANUFACTURING -----	128	40.0	260.50
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	416	39.5	154.50	MANUFACTURING -----	166	40.0	142.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -----	106	40.0	250.50
MANUFACTURING -----	166	40.0	142.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	250	39.0	162.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	250	39.0	162.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	70	40.0	213.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	95	40.0	258.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	70	40.0	213.00	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	469	39.5	192.50	MANUFACTURING -----	89	40.0	260.50
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	469	39.5	192.50	MANUFACTURING -----	241	40.0	204.50				
MANUFACTURING -----	241	40.0	204.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	228	39.5	179.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	228	39.5	179.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	83	40.0	216.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	83	40.0	216.50	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	196	38.0	127.50				
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	196	38.0	127.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	170	38.0	126.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	170	38.0	126.00	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	447	39.0	143.50				
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	447	39.0	143.50	MANUFACTURING -----	199	40.0	151.00				
MANUFACTURING -----	199	40.0	151.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	248	38.5	138.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	248	38.5	138.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	38	39.5	165.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	38	39.5	165.50	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	737	39.5	173.00				
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	737	39.5	173.00	MANUFACTURING -----	177	40.0	183.00				
MANUFACTURING -----	177	40.0	183.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	560	39.5	170.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	560	39.5	170.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	158	40.0	231.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	158	40.0	231.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	66	39.5	140.00				
RETAIL TRADE -----	66	39.5	140.00	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	733	39.5	139.00				
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	733	39.5	139.00	MANUFACTURING -----	243	40.0	161.50				
MANUFACTURING -----	243	40.0	161.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	490	39.5	128.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	490	39.5	128.00								

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-3a. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex—large establishments in Indianapolis, Ind., October 1976**

Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> )		Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> )		Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> )	
		Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)			Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)			Weekly hours <sup>1</sup> (standard)	Weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (standard)
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN				OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			
MESSENGERS -----	66	39.0	\$ 160.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	312	38.5	\$ 112.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	111	40.0	\$ 370.50
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	57	40.0	140.50	MANUFACTURING -----	56	40.0	121.50	MANUFACTURING -----	70	40.0	399.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	53	40.0	141.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	256	38.5	110.00				
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	56	39.0	147.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	190	39.5	347.50
SECRETARIES -----	1,838	39.5	213.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	149	38.5	115.00	MANUFACTURING -----	105	40.0	359.50
MANUFACTURING -----	1,160	40.0	231.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	124	38.5	114.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	85	38.5	332.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	678	39.0	182.00	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	191	38.5	113.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	78	39.0	309.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	155	39.0	167.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	184	38.0	113.50				
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	89	40.0	268.50	MESSENGERS -----	105	39.5	134.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	70	40.0	291.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	409	40.0	231.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	89	39.5	132.00				
MANUFACTURING -----	233	40.0	254.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	32	40.0	144.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	84	39.0	244.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	176	39.5	202.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	93	39.5	159.50	MANUFACTURING -----	51	38.5	234.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	53	40.0	225.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	59	39.5	145.50				
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	753	39.5	221.00	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	486	39.5	166.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	102	39.5	230.50
MANUFACTURING -----	541	40.0	234.00	MANUFACTURING -----	168	40.0	180.50	MANUFACTURING -----	50	40.0	254.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	212	39.0	174.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	318	39.5	159.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	52	39.0	208.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	581	39.5	182.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	136	39.0	150.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	116	39.5	213.50
MANUFACTURING -----	329	40.0	194.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	820	39.5	134.50	MANUFACTURING -----	53	40.0	262.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	252	38.5	167.00	MANUFACTURING -----	313	40.0	141.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	63	39.0	172.50
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	156	39.5	170.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	507	39.5	136.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	208	40.0	365.50
MANUFACTURING -----	69	39.5	148.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	320	39.5	131.50	MANUFACTURING -----	198	40.0	369.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	87	39.5	187.00	PAYROLL CLERKS -----	98	39.5	186.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	77	40.0	270.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	59	40.0	213.50	MANUFACTURING -----	60	40.0	201.50	MANUFACTURING -----	66	40.0	273.00
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	311	40.0	195.50	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	450	39.5	171.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	147	40.0	267.50
MANUFACTURING -----	205	40.0	206.50	MANUFACTURING -----	153	40.0	187.50	MANUFACTURING -----	125	40.0	261.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	106	39.5	175.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	297	39.0	163.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	58	40.0	195.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	102	40.0	200.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B -----	103	40.0	248.50
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	63	39.0	132.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	58	39.5	140.50	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	235	39.5	151.50	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	379	39.5	148.50	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	87	40.0	261.00
MANUFACTURING -----	133	40.0	154.00	MANUFACTURING -----	160	40.0	170.50	MANUFACTURING -----	81	40.0	264.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	102	39.5	148.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	219	39.0	132.50				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	30	40.0	174.00								

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in Indianapolis, Ind., October 1976**

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																															
		Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
					4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40										
					Under \$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	and over
					4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60	9.00	9.40											
ALL WORKERS																																				
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	168	\$ 7.22	\$ 7.50	\$ 6.75- 7.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	4	5	1	11	4	3	13	8	24	11	69	-	-	3	4									
MANUFACTURING -----	135	7.31	7.85	6.98- 7.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	5	-	4	2	3	7	7	24	7	69	-	-	1	-									
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	775	7.40	7.53	6.57- 8.02	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	21	11	50	7	36	48	38	38	16	88	48	250	-	61	60	-									
MANUFACTURING -----	685	7.47	8.02	6.57- 8.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	49	6	33	48	37	34	16	33	40	250	-	61	60	-									
NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	6.84	7.31	6.45- 7.31	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	11	1	1	3	-	1	4	-	55	8	-	-	-	-	-									
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	103	7.11	6.98	6.34- 7.77	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	5	6	8	6	9	11	1	34	-	15	-	-	-									
MANUFACTURING -----	91	7.18	7.50	6.50- 7.77	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	6	6	6	4	11	1	34	-	13	-	-	-									
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	279	6.97	6.77	6.28- 7.48	-	3	-	3	3	-	4	-	-	15	9	16	21	17	51	3	52	42	14	-	-	26	-									
MANUFACTURING -----	269	6.96	6.77	6.28- 7.50	-	3	-	3	3	-	4	-	-	15	9	16	21	17	50	3	43	42	14	-	-	26	-									
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	998	7.18	7.53	6.13- 8.02	4	16	4	5	15	6	36	21	4	93	42	8	67	6	26	24	44	100	336	-	124	17	-									
MANUFACTURING -----	987	7.18	7.53	6.13- 8.02	4	16	4	5	10	6	36	21	4	93	42	8	67	6	26	24	44	100	330	-	124	17	-									
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	626	7.33	7.86	6.85- 8.01	-	-	-	15	8	16	4	24	1	2	14	2	15	42	10	33	32	38	350	12	-	8	-									
MANUFACTURING -----	145	6.74	7.30	5.30- 7.85	-	-	-	15	8	-	-	16	-	2	11	-	5	4	5	13	10	44	12	-	-	-	-									
NONMANUFACTURING -----	481	7.50	7.86	7.13- 8.01	-	-	-	-	16	4	8	1	-	3	2	15	37	6	28	19	28	306	-	-	8	-										
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	433	7.53	8.01	7.30- 8.01	-	-	-	-	16	4	8	1	-	3	1	15	37	6	15	5	17	297	-	-	8	-										
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	318	7.58	7.81	7.15- 7.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	1	1	13	21	20	25	44	124	33	-	18	-									
MANUFACTURING -----	308	7.63	7.81	7.15- 7.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1	-	13	18	20	25	44	124	33	-	18	-									
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	103	7.73	7.81	7.54- 7.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	6	25	55	-	-	8	-									
MANUFACTURING -----	103	7.73	7.81	7.54- 7.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	6	25	55	-	-	8	-									
MILLWRIGHTS -----	474	7.81	7.85	7.74- 8.49	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	5	10	38	-	3	26	13	-	-	18	189	69	-	97	-									
MANUFACTURING -----	458	7.85	7.85	7.81- 8.49	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	5	10	38	-	-	26	-	-	-	18	189	69	-	97	-									
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	137	5.16	5.05	4.57- 6.08	*26	-	-	19	1	15	14	3	6	13	3	19	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
MANUFACTURING -----	106	5.14	5.05	4.57- 5.82	17	-	-	14	-	15	11	3	6	13	3	19	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	678	7.48	8.02	6.32- 8.14	-	-	-	14	22	7	-	7	2	60	47	6	6	-	-	11	19	20	310	93	47	7	-									
MANUFACTURING -----	678	7.48	8.02	6.32- 8.14	-	-	-	14	22	7	-	7	2	60	47	6	6	-	-	11	19	20	310	93	47	7	-									
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	922	7.54	8.14	6.29- 8.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	5	-	16	24	40	138	31	6	14	19	21	217	279	49	34	-									
MANUFACTURING -----	922	7.54	8.14	6.29- 8.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	5	-	16	24	40	138	31	6	14	19	21	217	279	49	34	-									
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	323	6.30	5.73	4.75- 7.85	1	6	-	1	98	-	16	2	-	38	-	1	11	10	6	9	16	20	62	-	10	16	-									
MANUFACTURING -----	218	7.04	7.25	5.66- 7.85	-	-	-	-	5	-	16	1	-	37	-	1	11	10	5	8	16	20	62	-	10	16	-									
BOILER TENDERS -----	122	5.37	4.91	4.25- 5.89	-	30	10	-	5	18	4	9	13	-	4	-	-	10	2	-	4	4	-	9	-	-	-									
MANUFACTURING -----	122	5.37	4.91	4.25- 5.89	-	30	10	-	5	18	4	9	13	-	4	-	-	10	2	-	4	4	-	9	-	-	-									

\* Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$2.60 to \$2.80; 1 at \$3.20 to \$3.40; 5 at \$3.40 to \$3.60; 13 at \$3.60 to \$3.80; and 6 at \$3.80 to \$4.

See footnotes at end of tables.



**Table A-4a. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers—large establishments in Indianapolis, Ind., October 1976**

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Indianapolis, Ind., October 1976**

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings <sup>4</sup>			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
		Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00			
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					2.00	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	over		
ALL WORKERS																														
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	3,113	\$ 6.72	\$ 7.30	\$ 5.64- 7.86	-	2	12	20	6	5	21	20	14	91	99	12	29	83	77	29	321	302	71	242	290	1321	46	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	490	6.28	7.03	5.31- 7.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	14	27	30	-	-	9	23	15	35	18	33	38	232	3	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,623	6.80	7.67	5.90- 7.86	-	2	12	20	6	5	18	10	-	64	69	12	29	74	54	14	286	284	38	204	58	1318	46			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,327	7.84	7.86	7.86- 7.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	4	-	-	1272	46			
RETAIL TRADE -----	368	6.13	6.96	5.50- 7.39	-	-	10	16	-	-	16	10	-	18	9	2	-	5	-	14	8	32	28	96	58	46	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	465	5.48	4.70	4.15- 7.67	-	2	12	20	6	3	2	6	-	25	84	10	25	75	3	4	2	15	4	-	-	167	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	67	4.70	4.14	4.14- 5.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	28	-	-	6	-	4	2	15	1	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	398	5.62	4.70	4.15- 7.67	-	2	12	20	6	3	2	-	-	20	56	10	25	69	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	167	-			
RETAIL TRADE -----	51	5.20	2.75	2.75- 7.85	-	-	10	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	726	6.44	6.32	5.64- 7.86	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	14	4	12	13	-	2	8	52	8	68	252	14	6	42	218	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	108	6.07	6.61	5.00- 7.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	17	8	13	-	14	-	42	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	618	6.51	6.32	6.32- 7.86	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	-	12	13	-	2	5	35	-	55	252	-	6	-	218	-			
RETAIL TRADE -----	60	4.96	4.10	3.40- 7.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	-	10	9	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (TRAILER) -----	1,431	7.33	7.86	7.00- 7.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	39	2	-	-	-	22	16	65	18	35	226	89	861	46			
MANUFACTURING -----	111	6.18	7.03	5.38- 7.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	2	-	-	-	6	2	20	-	-	28	31	3	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,320	7.43	7.86	7.00- 7.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	16	14	45	18	35	198	58	858	46			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	902	7.87	7.86	7.86- 7.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	855	46			
RETAIL TRADE -----	231	6.73	6.96	6.52- 7.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	18	28	96	58	3	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (OTHER THAN TRAILER) -----	428	6.56	7.30	5.60- 7.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	2	2	-	-	-	182	-	-	-	156	75	-			
NONMANUFACTURING: -----					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	75	7.86	7.86	7.86- 7.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-			
SHIPPING CLERKS -----	171	5.17	5.03	3.99- 6.36	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	4	15	15	9	10	10	3	7	8	11	24	33	8	-	-	1			
MANUFACTURING -----	138	5.28	5.63	4.14- 6.46	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	2	15	9	10	10	3	7	1	10	19	32	8	-	-	-			
RECEIVING CLERKS -----	357	4.68	4.43	3.75- 5.33	-	1	-	4	1	1	25	10	61	18	24	26	25	27	41	20	9	29	2	33	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	167	4.80	4.45	3.80- 5.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	14	9	16	12	4	27	5	9	5	2	22	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	190	4.58	4.40	3.62- 5.36	-	1	-	4	1	1	25	8	21	4	15	10	13	23	14	15	-	24	-	11	-	-	-			
RETAIL TRADE -----	88	4.54	4.50	3.50- 4.95	-	1	-	3	1	1	10	8	6	-	6	3	8	8	14	8	-	-	-	11	-	-	-			
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS -----	136	4.78	4.70	4.40- 4.70	-	-	-	6	-	2	1	-	3	-	1	16	8	66	-	18	1	3	2	9	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	86	4.69	4.70	4.66- 4.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	7	66	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	50	4.94	5.25	4.25- 5.73	-	-	-	6	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	13	1	-	-	13	1	3	-	9	-	-	-			
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,175	5.64	4.77	4.29- 7.86	-	-	-	-	16	5	38	5	28	32	68	255	7	153	45	11	83	9	8	36	-	376	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	494	4.46	4.29	4.29- 4.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	22	15	18	221	2	96	44	10	38	-	2	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	681	6.49	7.86	4.75- 7.86	-	-	-	-	16	5	12	5	6	17	50	34	5	57	1	1	45	9	6	36	-	376	-			
RETAIL TRADE -----	127	4.54	4.75	3.70- 4.75	-	-	-	-	16	5	5	3	6	3	4	9	-	57	-	1	-	3	-	15	-	-	-			
ORDER FILLERS -----	1,749	4.45	4.05	3.57- 5.28	-	-	4	22	88	52	166	107	64	223	351	46	72	78	36	33	27	255	86	29	10	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	421	3.84	3.54	3.28- 4.00	-	-	-	-	24	20	136	47	8	80	28	6	11	-	12	14	17	11	7	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,328	4.64	4.05	3.85- 6.32	-	-	4	22	64	32	30	60	56	143	323	40	61	78	24	19	10	244	79	29	10	-	-			
RETAIL TRADE -----	425	4.51	4.30	3.50- 4.75	-	-	4	13	37	23	19	12	10	5	75	24	35	78	10	2	2	-	37	29	10	-	-			
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	1,906	4.29	3.93	3.66- 4.75	-	13	16	81	155	41	73	73	190	454	66	32	42	199	117	2	3	196	148	2	3	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,551	4.51	3.98	3.91- 4.90	-	13	13	39	52	13	47	32	164	439	3	27	39	199	117	2	3	196	148	2	3	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	355	3.33	3.23	2.85- 3.71	-	-	3	42	103	28	26	41	26	15	63	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Indianapolis, Ind., October 1976—Continued**

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings <sup>4</sup>			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																										
		Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00				
					and under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	and
					2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	over				
ALL WORKERS-- CONTINUED																															
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	2,952	\$ 5.35	\$ 5.20	\$ 3.79- 7.12	-	3	13	182	137	127	101	101	125	16	149	163	40	145	169	53	59	309	249	299	50	462	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	1,245	5.20	5.45	4.15- 6.34	-	-	-	4	9	46	33	63	112	-	50	147	16	74	41	42	18	289	249	52	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,707	5.47	5.00	3.24- 7.86	-	3	13	178	128	81	68	38	13	16	99	16	24	71	128	11	41	20	-	247	50	462	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	851	7.32	7.86	7.12- 7.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	5	9	39	-	-	247	50	462	-				
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,741	5.60	6.25	4.57- 6.61	-	-	-	-	4	11	73	40	38	37	19	80	152	185	76	37	113	78	583	208	4	-	3				
MANUFACTURING -----	1,430	5.62	6.45	4.57- 6.61	-	-	-	-	4	5	59	35	38	28	12	76	138	133	46	35	68	9	583	154	4	-	3				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	311	5.47	5.78	4.70- 6.32	-	-	-	-	6	14	5	-	9	7	4	14	52	30	2	45	69	-	54	-	-	-	-				
RETAIL TRADE -----	96	4.87	4.80	3.50- 6.25	-	-	-	-	6	14	5	-	3	7	4	4	3	21	2	-	9	-	18	-	-	-	-				
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	219	5.51	5.04	4.99- 6.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	9	9	1	15	59	12	4	20	40	31	1	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	96	5.85	6.03	4.99- 6.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	30	12	4	20	14	15	-	-	-				
GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	1,616	3.59	2.50	2.33- 4.36	-	662	165	10	25	53	39	78	35	26	58	65	12	22	44	35	24	29	214	20	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	554	5.25	5.34	3.69- 6.73	-	-	-	4	-	46	10	65	18	7	18	48	6	11	35	16	24	20	210	16	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,062	2.73	2.33	2.30- 2.50	-	662	165	6	25	7	29	13	17	19	40	17	6	11	9	19	-	9	4	4	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	27	6.08	6.10	5.49- 6.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	9	4	4	-	-	-				
GUARDS: MANUFACTURING -----	457	5.59	6.37	4.36- 6.73	-	-	-	-	-	43	10	1	14	3	18	37	6	11	31	16	21	20	210	16	-	-	-				
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	3,191	3.74	3.41	2.65- 4.45	5	494	268	200	143	262	147	328	89	201	154	92	164	16	67	70	89	300	86	16	-	-	-				
MANUFACTURING -----	1,273	4.71	4.45	3.98- 6.23	-	5	14	35	24	72	42	49	10	189	101	80	143	9	17	59	73	289	62	-	-	-	-				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,918	3.09	2.85	2.31- 3.50	5	489	254	165	119	190	105	279	79	12	53	12	21	7	50	11	16	11	24	16	-	-	-				
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	183	4.68	4.70	3.65- 5.03	-	-	-	3	14	1	10	7	27	-	9	5	11	5	46	8	8	-	15	14	-	-	-				
RETAIL TRADE -----	292	3.19	2.82	2.50- 3.50	5	43	51	39	28	23	16	18	11	7	13	7	9	2	4	3	-	2	9	2	-	-	-				

See footnotes at end of tables.



**Table A-5a. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers—large establishments in Indianapolis, Ind., October 1976**

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Hourly earnings <sup>4</sup>			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings of—																									
		Mean <sup>2</sup>	Median <sup>2</sup>	Middle range <sup>2</sup>	\$ 2.30 and under	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.80	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.60	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.40	\$ 7.80	\$ 8.20			
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60			
ALL WORKERS																														
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	655	\$ 7.16	\$ 7.48	\$ 6.96- 7.73	2	2	4	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	15	7	6	18	126	101	185	156	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	162	6.64	7.18	5.89- 7.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	14	7	2	5	27	63	25	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	493	7.34	7.67	6.96- 7.86	2	2	4	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	4	13	99	38	160	156	-			
RETAIL TRADE -----	197	7.17	6.96	6.96- 7.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	12	96	38	18	28	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	87	6.83	7.37	6.61- 7.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	4	2	1	-	6	42	14	4	-			
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (TRAILER) -----	279	7.39	7.39	6.96- 7.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	97	50	28	95	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	233	7.46	7.39	6.96- 7.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	96	38	3	95	-			
SHIPPING CLERKS -----	109	5.72	6.23	4.59- 6.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	4	7	8	3	1	-	6	14	34	13	8	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	104	5.71	6.23	4.58- 6.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	4	7	8	3	1	-	4	13	32	13	8	-	-	-			
RECEIVING CLERKS -----	171	4.86	4.75	4.04- 5.43	1	-	4	1	1	6	6	8	8	15	14	15	10	17	20	11	9	5	-	20	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	98	5.03	4.95	4.29- 5.60	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	9	11	7	2	12	12	17	5	9	5	-	9	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	73	4.61	4.50	3.60- 5.25	1	-	4	1	1	6	4	6	-	6	3	8	8	5	3	6	-	-	-	11	-	-	-			
RETAIL TRADE -----	72	4.64	4.50	3.60- 5.25	1	-	3	1	1	6	4	6	-	6	3	8	8	5	3	6	-	-	-	11	-	-	-			
WAREHOUSEMEN -----	450	4.54	4.29	4.29- 4.78	-	-	-	16	-	6	3	8	14	22	223	2	57	32	2	39	-	5	6	15	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	74	4.65	4.15	3.29- 6.74	-	-	-	16	-	6	3	5	4	4	9	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	6	15	-	-	-			
ORDER FILLERS -----	486	4.48	4.23	3.26- 5.49	-	4	13	61	40	32	26	12	5	46	30	45	10	10	23	27	18	1	56	27	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	162	4.24	3.80	3.09- 5.49	-	-	-	24	20	16	20	8	-	3	6	10	-	4	2	23	18	1	7	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	324	4.60	4.30	3.26- 5.28	-	4	13	37	20	16	6	4	5	43	24	35	10	6	21	4	-	-	49	27	-	-	-			
RETAIL TRADE -----	305	4.57	4.25	3.26- 5.65	-	4	13	37	20	16	6	2	5	43	24	35	10	6	4	4	-	-	49	27	-	-	-			
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	972	4.28	3.93	3.66- 4.67	-	1	34	102	27	21	43	86	324	4	21	38	46	54	3	2	2	143	16	2	3	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	757	4.63	3.93	3.93- 4.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	80	321	1	21	35	46	54	3	2	2	143	16	2	3	-	-			
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	1,765	5.41	6.17	3.34- 6.86	1	11	166	128	81	68	38	12	6	43	15	22	102	8	39	6	180	334	66	297	-	142	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	694	6.06	6.23	6.08- 6.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	1	47	-	25	4	180	334	66	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,071	4.98	4.45	2.92- 7.12	1	11	166	128	81	68	38	12	6	6	15	21	55	8	14	2	-	-	297	-	142	-				
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	958	6.13	6.61	5.64- 6.61	-	-	-	-	6	14	5	4	5	3	64	35	17	7	36	74	-	163	500	22	-	-	3			
MANUFACTURING -----	886	6.22	6.61	5.67- 6.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	62	31	14	2	34	74	-	154	500	4	-	-	3			
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	153	6.02	6.23	5.04- 6.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	29	12	19	17	59	1	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	66	6.25	6.24	5.96- 6.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	19	17	17	-	-	-	-			
GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	1,095	4.00	3.60	2.33- 5.75	352	141	6	7	8	15	17	23	26	58	65	7	22	8	46	26	37	29	187	15	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	424	5.89	6.54	4.63- 6.73	-	-	-	-	1	10	4	13	7	18	48	1	11	5	31	16	28	29	187	15	-	-	-			
GUARDS: -----																														
MANUFACTURING -----	398	5.90	6.66	5.11- 6.73	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	13	3	18	37	1	11	5	27	13	28	29	187	15	-	-	-			
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	1,245	4.57	4.05	3.65- 6.25	5	36	86	63	68	40	11	42	200	112	46	35	8	34	55	19	33	265	73	14	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	772	5.17	5.28	3.98- 6.29	1	2	5	5	4	-	-	-	189	101	34	14	1	1	41	16	33	263	62	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	473	3.60	3.15	2.89- 4.17	4	34	81	58	64	40	11	42	11	11	12	21	7	33	14	3	-	2	11	14	-	-	-			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	120	4.66	4.69	3.74- 4.96	-	-	3	1	1	2	3	27	-	5	5	11	5	29	14	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-			
RETAIL TRADE -----	164	3.56	3.10	2.89- 4.02	2	14	35	20	17	15	2	11	7	3	7	9	2	4	-	3	-	2	11	-	-	-	-			

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in Indianapolis, Ind., October 1976**

Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings <sup>4</sup>	Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings <sup>4</sup>	Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings <sup>4</sup>
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	168	\$ 7.22	TRUCKDRIVERS--CONTINUED			FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,716	\$ 5.61
MANUFACTURING -----	135	7.31				MANUFACTURING -----	1,412	5.64
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	775	7.40	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	445	\$ 5.42	NONMANUFACTURING -----	304	5.50
MANUFACTURING -----	685	7.47	MANUFACTURING -----	67	4.70	RETAIL TRADE -----	95	4.88
NONMANUFACTURING -----	90	6.84	NONMANUFACTURING -----	378	5.55			
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	103	7.11	RETAIL TRADE -----	51	5.20	POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----		
MANUFACTURING -----	91	7.18	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	726	6.44	MANUFACTURING -----	219	5.51
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	279	6.97	MANUFACTURING -----	108	6.07		96	5.85
MANUFACTURING -----	269	6.96	NONMANUFACTURING -----	618	6.51	GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	1,418	3.65
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	997	7.17	RETAIL TRADE -----	60	4.96	MANUFACTURING -----	538	5.24
MANUFACTURING -----	986	7.18	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (TRAILER) -----	1,428	7.33	NONMANUFACTURING -----	880	2.68
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	626	7.33	MANUFACTURING -----	111	6.18	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	27	6.08
MANUFACTURING -----	145	6.74	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,317	7.43	RETAIL TRADE -----	52	4.05
NONMANUFACTURING -----	481	7.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	899	7.87			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	433	7.53	RETAIL TRADE -----	231	6.73	GUARDS: MANUFACTURING -----	441	5.59
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	318	7.58	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (OTHER THAN TRAILER) -----	428	6.56	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	2,459	3.87
MANUFACTURING -----	308	7.63	NONMANUFACTURING: PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	75	7.86	MANUFACTURING -----	1,053	4.80
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	103	7.73	SHIPPING CLERKS -----	143	5.32	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,406	3.18
MANUFACTURING -----	103	7.73	MANUFACTURING -----	110	5.51	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	142	4.86
MILLWRIGHTS -----	473	7.81	RECEIVING CLERKS -----	319	4.79	RETAIL TRADE -----	222	3.32
MANUFACTURING -----	457	7.85	MANUFACTURING -----	148	4.90			
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	134	5.18	NONMANUFACTURING -----	171	4.69	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
MANUFACTURING -----	104	5.14	RETAIL TRADE -----	69	4.80	ORDER FILLERS -----	673	3.62
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	675	7.48	SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS ---	135	4.79	NONMANUFACTURING -----	432	3.63
MANUFACTURING -----	675	7.48	MANUFACTURING -----	86	4.69	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	979	3.86
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	921	7.54	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	1,036	5.82	MANUFACTURING -----	722	4.13
MANUFACTURING -----	921	7.54	MANUFACTURING -----	356	4.52	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS: MANUFACTURING -----	98	4.82
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	322	6.29	NONMANUFACTURING -----	680	6.50	GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	198	3.17
MANUFACTURING -----	217	7.04	RETAIL TRADE -----	126	4.54	NONMANUFACTURING -----	182	2.95
BOILER TENDERS -----	122	5.37	ORDER FILLERS -----	1,076	4.97	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	732	3.28
MANUFACTURING -----	122	5.37	MANUFACTURING -----	180	4.15	MANUFACTURING -----	220	4.28
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			NONMANUFACTURING -----	896	5.13	NONMANUFACTURING -----	512	2.84
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	3,089	6.72	RETAIL TRADE -----	276	5.10	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	41	4.04
MANUFACTURING -----	489	6.28	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	927	4.74	RETAIL TRADE -----	70	2.75
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,600	6.80	MANUFACTURING -----	829	4.84			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,307	7.84	NONMANUFACTURING -----	98	3.92			
RETAIL TRADE -----	368	6.13	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	2,471	5.70			
			MANUFACTURING -----	1,147	5.23			
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,324	6.11			
			PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	841	7.32			
			RETAIL TRADE -----	272	3.47			

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-6a. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex—large establishments in Indianapolis, Ind., October 1976**

Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings <sup>4</sup>	Sex, <sup>3</sup> occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average (mean <sup>2</sup> ) hourly earnings <sup>4</sup>
MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	139	\$ 7.32	RECEIVING CLERKS -----	145	\$ 5.02
MANUFACTURING -----	121	7.35	MANUFACTURING -----	83	5.21
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	692	7.53	NONMANUFACTURING -----	62	4.76
MANUFACTURING -----	620	7.58	RETAIL TRADE -----	61	4.80
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	103	7.11	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	311	4.66
MANUFACTURING -----	91	7.18	MANUFACTURING -----	238	4.66
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	204	7.23	NONMANUFACTURING -----	73	4.67
MANUFACTURING -----	194	7.24	ORDER FILLERS -----	289	5.13
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	730	7.48	MANUFACTURING -----	102	4.52
MANUFACTURING -----	724	7.48	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	398	5.16
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	282	7.45	MANUFACTURING -----	398	5.16
MANUFACTURING -----	88	7.44	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	1,356	6.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	194	7.45	MANUFACTURING -----	668	6.06
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	172	7.48	NONMANUFACTURING -----	688	5.95
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	318	7.58	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	482	7.10
MANUFACTURING -----	308	7.63	RETAIL TRADE -----	206	3.26
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS ---	103	7.73	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	943	6.15
MANUFACTURING -----	103	7.73	MANUFACTURING -----	872	6.25
MILLWRIGHTS -----	467	7.85	POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER		
MANUFACTURING -----	451	7.89	THAN FORKLIFT) -----	153	6.02
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	606	7.70	MANUFACTURING -----	66	6.25
MANUFACTURING -----	606	7.70	GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	925	4.13
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	791	7.76	MANUFACTURING -----	408	5.81
MANUFACTURING -----	791	7.76	NONMANUFACTURING: -----		
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	202	7.16	RETAIL TRADE -----	52	4.05
MANUFACTURING -----	196	7.21	GUARDS: -----		
BOILER TENDERS -----	55	6.38	MANUFACTURING -----	382	5.91
MANUFACTURING -----	55	6.38	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	918	4.80
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MANUFACTURING -----	573	5.44
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	631	7.17	NONMANUFACTURING -----	345	3.73
MANUFACTURING -----	161	6.65	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	79	4.98
NONMANUFACTURING -----	470	7.35	RETAIL TRADE -----	125	3.70
RETAIL TRADE -----	197	7.17	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	87	6.83	ORDER FILLERS -----	197	3.53
TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (TRAILER) -----	276	7.39	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	574	3.66
NONMANUFACTURING -----	230	7.46	GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	170	3.30
SHIPPING CLERKS -----	91	5.88	NONMANUFACTURING -----	154	3.05
			JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS ---	327	3.95
			MANUFACTURING -----	199	4.39
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	128	3.27
			PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	41	4.04

See footnotes at end of tables.



**Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, adjusted for employment shifts, in Indianapolis, Ind., for selected periods**

Industry and occupational group (men and women combined)	October 1972 to October 1973	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976
<b>All industries:</b>				
Office clerical .....	6.3	8.6	8.4	6.4
Electronic data processing .....	*	7.6	7.6	5.6
Industrial nurses .....	7.9	10.4	9.2	5.2
Skilled maintenance trades ** .....	7.3	9.5	8.7	8.0
Unskilled plant workers ** .....	6.4	10.4	9.6	8.2
<b>Manufacturing:</b>				
Office clerical .....	6.8	8.9	8.5	6.4
Electronic data processing .....	*	6.7	9.4	4.3
Industrial nurses .....	8.0	10.6	9.2	5.4
Skilled maintenance trades ** .....	7.2	9.6	9.1	7.6
Unskilled plant workers ** .....	7.1	10.4	10.1	8.0
<b>Nonmanufacturing:</b>				
Office clerical .....	6.1	8.4	8.4	6.5
Electronic data processing .....	*	8.4	6.5	6.4
Industrial nurses .....	***	***	***	***
Skilled maintenance trades ** .....	***	***	***	***
Unskilled plant workers ** .....	5.0	10.4	9.0	8.3

\* Data not available.

\*\* Percent increases for periods ending prior to 1976 relate to men only.

\*\*\* Data do not meet publication criteria.

## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 and 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.

<sup>3</sup> Earnings data relate only to workers whose sex identification was provided by the establishment.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

## Appendix A

Area wage and related benefits data are obtained by personal visits of Bureau field representatives at 3-year intervals.<sup>1</sup> In each of the intervening years, information on employment and occupational earnings is collected by a combination of personal visit, mail questionnaire, and telephone interview from establishments participating in the previous survey.

In each of the 84<sup>2</sup> areas currently surveyed, 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 of insufficient employment in the occupations studied. Separate tabulations are provided for each of the broad industry divisions which meet publication criteria.

These surveys are conducted on a sample basis. The sampling procedures involve detailed stratification of all establishments within the scope of an individual area survey by industry and number of employees. From this stratified universe a probability sample is selected, with each establishment having a predetermined chance of selection. To obtain optimum accuracy at minimum cost, a greater proportion of large than small establishments is selected. When data are combined, each establishment is weighted according to its probability of selection, so that unbiased estimates are generated. For example, if one out of four establishments is selected, it is given a weight of four to represent itself plus three others. An alternate of the same original probability is chosen in the same industry-size classification if data are not available from the original sample member. If no suitable substitute is available, additional weight is assigned to a sample member that is similar to the missing unit.

### Occupations and earnings

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, toolroom, and powerplant; and (4) material movement and custodial. Occupational classification is based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of interestablishment variation in duties within the same job. Occupations selected for study are listed and described in appendix B. Unless otherwise indicated, 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 the scope of the survey, 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. Separate men's and women's earnings data are not presented when the number of workers not identified by sex is 20 percent or more of the men or women identified in an occupation. Earnings data not shown separately for industry divisions are included in data for all industries combined. Likewise, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification of electronics technicians, secretaries, or truckdrivers is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Occupational employment and earnings data are shown for full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work a regular weekly schedule. 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 bonuses are included. Weekly hours for office clerical and professional and technical occupations refer to the standard workweek (rounded to the nearest half hour) for which employees receive regular straight-time salaries (exclusive of pay for overtime at regular and/or premium rates). Average weekly earnings for these occupations are rounded to the nearest half dollar.

These surveys measure the level of occupational earnings in an area at a particular time. Comparisons of individual occupational averages over time may not reflect expected wage changes. The averages for individual jobs are affected by changes in wages and employment patterns. For example, proportions of workers employed by high- or low-wage firms may change, or high-wage workers may advance to better jobs and be replaced by new workers at lower rates. Such shifts in employment could decrease an occupational average even though most establishments in an area increase wages during the year. Changes in earnings of occupational groups, shown in table A-7, are better indicators of wage trends than are earnings changes for individual jobs within the groups.

Average earnings reflect composite, areawide estimates. Industries and establishments differ in pay level and job staffing, and thus contribute differently to the estimates for each job. Pay averages may fail to reflect accurately the wage differential among jobs in individual establishments.

Average pay levels for men and women in selected occupations should not be assumed to reflect differences in pay of the sexes within individual establishments. Factors which may contribute to differences include progression within established rate ranges (only the rates paid incumbents are collected) and performance of specific duties within the general survey job descriptions. Job descriptions used to classify employees in these surveys usually are more generalized than those used in individual establishments and allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.

<sup>1</sup> Personal visits were on a 2-year cycle before July 1972.

<sup>2</sup> Included in the 84 areas are 14 studies conducted by the Bureau under contract. These areas are Akron, Ohio; Austin, Tex.; Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa.; Birmingham, Ala.; Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.; Lexington-Fayette, Ky.; Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa, Fla.; Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C.; Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y.; Raleigh-Durham, N.C.; Stamford, Conn.; Syracuse, N.Y.; Utica-Rome, N.Y.; and Westchester County, N.Y. In addition, the Bureau conducts more limited area studies in approximately 100 areas at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Occupational employment estimates represent the total in all establishments within the scope of the study and not the number actually surveyed. Because occupational structures among establishments differ, 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.

#### Wage trends for selected occupational groups

The percent increases presented in table A-7 are based on changes in average hourly earnings for establishments reporting the trend jobs in both the current and previous year (matched establishments). The data are adjusted to remove the effects on average earnings of employment shifts among establishments and turnover of establishments included in survey samples. The percent increases, however, are still affected by factors other than wage increases. Hirings, layoffs, and turnover may affect an establishment average for an occupation when workers are paid under plans providing a range of wage rates for individual jobs. In periods of increased hiring, for example, new employees enter at the bottom of the range, depressing the average without a change in wage rates.

The percent changes relate to wage changes between the indicated dates. When the time span between surveys is other than 12 months, annual rates are shown. (It is assumed that wages increase at a constant rate between surveys.)

Occupations used to compute wage trends are:

#### Office clerical (men and women):

Secretaries  
Stenographers, general  
Stenographers, senior  
Typists, classes A and B  
File clerks, classes A, B, and C  
Messengers  
Switchboard operators  
Order clerks

#### Office clerical (men and women)—Continued

Accounting clerks, classes A and B  
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B  
Payroll clerks  
Keypunch operators, classes A and B  
Tabulating-machine operators, class B

#### Electronic data processing (men and women):

Computer systems analysts, classes A, B, and C  
Computer programmers, classes A, B, and C  
Computer operators, classes A, B, and C

#### Skilled maintenance (men and women):

Carpenters  
Electricians  
Painters  
Machinists  
Mechanics (machinery)  
Mechanics (motor vehicle)  
Pipefitters  
Tool and die makers

#### Industrial nurses (men and women):

Registered industrial nurses

#### Unskilled plant (men and women):

Janitors, porters, and cleaners  
Material handling laborers

Percent changes for individual areas in the program are computed as follows:

1. Each occupation is assigned a weight based on its proportionate employment in the occupational group in the base year.
2. These weights are used to compute group averages. Each occupation's average (mean) earnings is multiplied by its weight. The products are totaled to obtain a group average.
3. The ratio of group averages for 2 consecutive years is computed by dividing the average for the current year by the average for the earlier year. The result—expressed as a percent—less 100 is the percent change.

For a more detailed description of the method used to compute these wage trends, see "Improving Area Wage Survey Indexes," Monthly Labor Review, January 1973, pp. 52-57.

#### 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 at 3-year intervals.<sup>1</sup> These tabulations on minimum entrance salaries for inexperienced office workers; shift differentials; scheduled weekly hours and days; paid holidays; paid vacations; and health, insurance, and pension plans are presented (in the B-series tables) in previous bulletins for this area.

<sup>1</sup> Personal visits were on a 2-year cycle before July 1972.

**Appendix table 1. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Indianapolis, Ind., October 1976**

Industry division <sup>2</sup>	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of study	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments		
		Within scope of study <sup>3</sup>	Studied	Within scope of study <sup>4</sup>		Studied
				Number	Percent	
<b>ALL ESTABLISHMENTS</b>						
ALL DIVISIONS -----	-	950	215	232,225	100	138,425
MANUFACTURING -----	50	295	81	112,559	48	77,137
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	655	134	119,666	52	61,288
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES <sup>5</sup> -----	50	79	21	24,222	10	17,352
WHOLESALE TRADE <sup>6</sup> -----	50	126	24	15,283	7	4,716
RETAIL TRADE -----	50	221	42	44,077	19	22,144
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE <sup>6</sup> -----	50	116	22	23,694	10	13,150
SERVICES <sup>6,7</sup> -----	50	113	25	12,390	5	3,926
<b>LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS</b>						
ALL DIVISIONS -----	-	79	63	124,831	100	112,740
MANUFACTURING -----	500	40	32	73,099	59	67,424
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	39	31	51,732	41	45,316
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES <sup>5</sup> -----	500	7	7	14,800	12	14,800
WHOLESALE TRADE <sup>6</sup> -----	500	2	2	1,129	1	1,129
RETAIL TRADE -----	500	21	13	24,340	19	17,924
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE <sup>6</sup> -----	500	8	8	10,936	9	10,936
SERVICES <sup>6,7</sup> -----	500	1	1	527	1	527

<sup>1</sup> The Indianapolis Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby 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. Estimates are not intended, however, for comparison with other employment indexes to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

<sup>2</sup> The 1967 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division.

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes all workers in all establishments with total employment (within the area) at or above the minimum limitation.

<sup>5</sup> Abbreviated to "public utilities" in the A-series tables. Taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation are excluded. Indianapolis' gas utilities and local transit system are municipally operated and are excluded by definition from the scope of the survey.

<sup>6</sup> This division is represented in estimates for "all industries" and "nonmanufacturing" in the A-series tables. Separate presentation of data is not made for one or more of the following reasons: (1) Employment 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.



## Appendix B. 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

#### SECRETARY

Assigned as personal secretary, normally to one individual. Maintains a close and highly responsive relationship to the day-to-day work 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 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, memorandums, and reports prepared by others for the supervisor's signature to assure procedural and typographic accuracy;
- f. Performs stenographic and typing work.

#### SECRETARY—Continued

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;

Beginning with calendar year 1976 surveys, the Bureau has grouped occupations studied in its area wage surveys into job families in order to present information on related occupations in sequence. Job families have not been titled, however, since doing so might have added extraneous elements to the job matching process.

The Bureau has also revised several occupational titles. The titles more nearly reflect usual word order and are more descriptive of the survey jobs.

SECRETARY—Continued

Exclusions—Continued

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 corporatewide 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

1. 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

2. 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

3. 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

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

2. 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

3. Secretary to the head, immediately below the officer level, over either a major corporationwide 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

4. 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

5. 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) or a company that employs, in all, over 25,000 persons.

SECRETARY—Continued

Class C

1. 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 organizational unit 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

2. 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

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

2. 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

Primary duty is to take dictation using shorthand, and to transcribe the dictation. May also type from written copy. May operate from a stenographic pool. May occasionally transcribe from voice recordings (if primary duty is transcribing from recordings, see Transcribing-Machine Typist).

NOTE: This job is distinguished from that of a secretary in that a secretary normally works in a confidential relationship with only one manager or executive and performs more responsible and discretionary tasks as described in the secretary job definition.

Stenographer, General

Dictation involves a normal routine vocabulary. May maintain files, keep simple records, or perform other relatively routine clerical tasks.

Stenographer, Senior

Dictation involves a varied technical or specialized vocabulary such as in legal briefs or reports on scientific research. May also set up and maintain files, keep records, etc.

OR

Performs stenographic duties requiring significantly greater independence and responsibility than stenographer, general, as evidenced by the following: Work requires a high degree of stenographic speed and accuracy; a thorough working knowledge of general business and office procedure; 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, and letters; composing simple letters from general instructions; reading and routing incoming mail; and answering routine questions, etc.

## TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPIST

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.

### TYPIST

Uses a typewriter to make copies of various materials 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; or 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; or routine typing of forms, insurance policies, etc.; or setting up simple standard tabulations; or copying more complex tables already set up and spaced properly.

### FILE CLERK

Files, classifies, and retrieves material in an established filing system. May perform clerical and manual tasks required to maintain files. Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Classifies and indexes file material such as correspondence, reports, technical documents, etc., in an established filing system containing a number of varied subject matter files. 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. May perform simple clerical and manual tasks required to maintain and service files.

### MESSENGER

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. Exclude positions that require operation of a motor vehicle as a significant duty.

## SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR

Operates a telephone switchboard or console used with a private branch exchange (PBX) system to relay incoming, outgoing, and intrasystem calls. May provide information to callers, record and transmit messages, keep record of calls placed and toll charges. Besides operating a telephone switchboard or console, may also type or perform routine clerical work (typing or routine clerical work may occupy the major portion of the worker's time, and is usually performed while at the switchboard or console). Chief or lead operators in establishments employing more than one operator are excluded. For an operator who also acts as a receptionist, see Switchboard Operator-Receptionist.

### SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST

At a single-position telephone switchboard or console, acts both as an operator—see Switchboard Operator—and as a receptionist. Receptionist's work involves such duties as greeting visitors; determining nature of visitor's business and providing appropriate information; referring visitor to appropriate person in the organization or contacting that person by telephone and arranging an appointment; keeping a log of visitors.

### ORDER CLERK

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.

### ACCOUNTING CLERK

Performs one or more accounting clerical tasks such as posting to registers and ledgers; reconciling bank accounts; verifying the internal consistency, completeness, and mathematical accuracy of accounting documents; assigning prescribed accounting distribution codes; examining and verifying for clerical accuracy various types of reports, lists, calculations, posting, etc.; or preparing simple or assisting in preparing more complicated journal vouchers. May work in either a manual or automated accounting system.

The work requires a knowledge of clerical methods and office practices and procedures which relates to the clerical processing and recording of transactions and accounting information. With experience, the worker typically becomes familiar with the bookkeeping and accounting terms and procedures used in the assigned work, but is not required to have a knowledge of the formal principles of bookkeeping and accounting.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Under general supervision, performs accounting clerical operations which require the application of experience and judgment, for example, clerically processing complicated or nonrepetitive accounting transactions, selecting among a substantial variety of prescribed accounting codes and classifications, or tracing transactions through previous accounting actions to determine source of discrepancies. May be assisted by one or more class B accounting clerks.



Class B. Under close supervision, following detailed instructions and standardized procedures, performs one or more routine accounting clerical operations, such as posting to ledgers, cards, or worksheets where identification of items and locations of postings are clearly indicated; checking accuracy and completeness of standardized and repetitive records or accounting documents; and coding documents using a few prescribed accounting codes.

#### BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates a bookkeeping machine (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 machine biller), cost distribution, expense distribution, inventory control, etc. May check or assist in preparation of trial balances and prepare control sheets for the accounting department.

#### MACHINE BILLER

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, machine billers are classified by type of machine, as follows:

Billing-machine biller. Uses a special billing machine (combination typing and adding machine) 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.

Bookkeeping-machine biller. Uses a bookkeeping machine (with or without a 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.

#### PAYROLL CLERK

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.

#### KEYPUNCH OPERATOR

Operates a keypunch machine to record or verify alphabetic and/or numeric data on tabulating cards or on tape.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Work requires the application of experience and judgment in selecting procedures to be followed and in searching for, interpreting, selecting, or coding items to be keypunched from a variety of source documents. On occasion may also perform some routine keypunch work. May train inexperienced keypunch operators.

Class B. Work is routine and repetitive. Under close supervision or following specific procedures or instructions, works from various standardized source documents which have been coded, and follows specified procedures which have been prescribed in detail and require little or no selecting, coding, or interpreting of data to be recorded. Refers to supervisor problems arising from erroneous items or codes or missing information.

#### TABULATING-MACHINE OPERATOR

Operates one or a variety of machines such as the tabulator, calculator, collator, interpreter, sorter, reproducing punch, etc. Excluded from this definition are working supervisors. Also excluded are operators of electronic digital computers, even though they may also operate electric accounting machine equipment.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Performs complete reporting and tabulating assignments including devising difficult control panel wiring under general supervision. Assignments typically involve a variety of long and complex reports which often are irregular or nonrecurring, requiring some planning of the nature and sequencing of operations, and the use of a variety of machines. Is typically involved in training new operators in machine operations or training lower level operators in wiring from diagrams and in the operating sequences of long and complex reports. Does not include positions in which wiring responsibility is limited to selection and insertion of prewired boards.

Class B. Performs work according to established procedures and under specific instructions. Assignments typically involve complete but routine and recurring reports or parts of larger and more complex reports. Operates more difficult tabulating or electrical accounting machines such as the tabulator and calculator, in addition to the simpler machines used by class C operators. May be required to do some wiring from diagrams.

Class C. Under specific instructions, operates simple tabulating or electrical accounting machines such as the sorter, interpreter, reproducing punch, collator, etc. Assignments typically involve portions of a work unit, for example, individual sorting or collating runs, or repetitive operations. May perform simple wiring from diagrams, and do some filing work.



## PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL

### 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 programmers 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 programming (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 programming 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 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 system 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, 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 alignment with the overall system.

### COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYST, BUSINESS—Continued

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 programmers from information developed by the higher level analyst.

### COMPUTER PROGRAMMER, 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 programmer 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 programmed; 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 programming 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 employees, or programmers primarily concerned with scientific and/or engineering problems.

For wage study purposes, programmers are classified as follows:

Class A. Works independently or under only general direction on complex problems which require competence in all phases of programming 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 programming actions needed to efficiently utilize the computer system in achieving desired end products.

At this level, programming 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 programmers who are assigned to assist.

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 recordkeeping operations.

OR

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

May guide or instruct lower level programmers.

Class C. Makes practical applications of programming 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 OPERATOR

Monitors and operates the control console of a digital computer to process data according to operating instructions, usually prepared by a programmer. 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 programmer; 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 reasonably short time. In common error situations, diagnoses cause and takes corrective action. This usually involves applying previously programmed 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.

## DRAFTER

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 drafters.

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 dimensions 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.

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.

## ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

Works on various types of electronic equipment and related devices by performing one or a combination of the following: Installing, maintaining, repairing, overhauling, troubleshooting, modifying, constructing, and testing. Work requires practical application of technical knowledge of electronics principles, ability to determine malfunctions, and skill to put equipment in required operating condition.

The equipment—consisting of either many different kinds of circuits or multiple repetition of the same kind of circuit—includes, but is not limited to, the following: (a) Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment (e.g., radar, radio, television, telephone, sonar, navigational aids), (b) digital and analog computers, and (c) industrial and medical measuring and controlling equipment.

This classification excludes repairers of such standard electronic equipment as common office machines and household radio and television sets; production assemblers and testers; workers whose primary duty is servicing electronic test instruments; technicians who have administrative or supervisory responsibility; and drafters, designers, and professional engineers.

Positions are classified into levels on the basis of the following definitions.

Class A. Applies advanced technical knowledge to solve unusually complex problems (i.e., those that typically cannot be solved solely by reference to manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Examples of such problems include location and density of circuitry, electromagnetic radiation, isolating malfunctions, and frequent engineering changes. Work involves: A detailed understanding of the interrelationships of circuits; exercising independent judgment in performing such tasks as making circuit analyses, calculating wave forms, tracing relationships in signal flow; and regularly using complex test instruments (e.g., dual trace oscilloscopes, Q-meters, deviation meters, pulse generators).

Work may be reviewed by supervisor (frequently an engineer or designer) for general compliance with accepted practices. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class B. Applies comprehensive technical knowledge to solve complex problems (i.e., those that typically can be solved solely by properly interpreting manufacturers' manuals or similar documents) in working on electronic equipment. Work involves: A familiarity with the interrelationships of circuits; and judgment in determining work sequence and in selecting tools and testing instruments, usually less complex than those used by the class A technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician, and work is reviewed for specific compliance with accepted practices and work assignments. May provide technical guidance to lower level technicians.

Class C. Applies working technical knowledge to perform simple or routine tasks in working on electronic equipment, following detailed instructions which cover virtually all procedures. Work typically involves such tasks as: Assisting higher level technicians by performing such activities as replacing components, wiring circuits, and taking test readings; repairing simple electronic equipment; and using tools and common test instruments (e.g., multimeters, audio signal generators, tube testers, oscilloscopes). Is not required to be familiar with the interrelationships of circuits. This knowledge, however, may be acquired through assignments designed to increase competence (including classroom training) so that worker can advance to higher level technician.

Receives technical guidance, as required, from supervisor or higher level technician. Work is typically spot checked, but is given detailed review when new or advanced assignments are involved.

## REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSE

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. Nursing supervisors or head nurses in establishments employing more than one nurse are excluded.

## MAINTENANCE, TOOLROOM, AND POWERPLANT

## MAINTENANCE CARPENTER

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;

## MAINTENANCE CARPENTER—Continued

using a variety 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.



## MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIAN

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.

## MAINTENANCE PAINTER

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.

## MAINTENANCE MACHINIST

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 this 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.

## MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Machinery)

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 the machine to a machine shop for major repairs; preparing written specifications for major repairs or for the production of parts ordered from machine shops; reassembling machines; and making all necessary adjustments for operation. In general, the work of a machinery 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.

## MAINTENANCE MECHANIC (Motor vehicle)

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, gauges, drills, or specialized equipment in disassembling or fitting parts; replacing broken or defective parts from stock; grinding and adjusting valves; reassembling and installing the various assemblies in the vehicle and making necessary adjustments; and aligning wheels, adjusting brakes and lights, or tightening body bolts. In general, the work of the motor vehicle maintenance mechanic requires rounded training and experience usually acquired through a formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

This classification does not include mechanics who repair customers' vehicles in automobile repair shops.

## MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTER

Installs or repairs water, steam, gas, or other types of pipe and pipefittings in an establishment. Work involves most of the following: Laying out 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 machines; 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.

## MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKER

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 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.

## 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 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; aligning and balancing 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.



## MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPER

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 operating one or more than one type of machine tool (e.g., jig borer, grinding machine, engine lathe, milling machine) to machine metal for use in making or maintaining jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and performing difficult machining operations which require complicated setups or a high degree of accuracy; setting up machine tool or tools (e.g., install cutting tools and adjust guides, stops, working tables, and other controls to handle the size of stock to be machined; determine proper feeds, speeds, tooling, and operation sequence or select those prescribed in drawings, blueprints, or layouts); using a variety of precision measuring instruments; making necessary adjustments during machining operation to achieve requisite dimensions to very close tolerances. May be required to select proper coolants and cutting and lubricating oils, to recognize when tools need dressing, and to dress tools. In general, the work of a machine-tool operator (toolroom) at the skill level called for in this classification requires extensive knowledge of machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through considerable on-the-job training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include machine-tool operators (toolroom) employed in tool and die jobbing shops.

## TOOL AND DIE MAKER

Constructs and repairs jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, gauges, or metal dies or molds used in shaping or forming metal or nonmetallic material (e.g., plastic, plaster, rubber, glass). Work typically involves: Planning and laying out work according to models, blueprints, drawings, or other written or oral specifications; understanding the working properties of common metals and alloys; selecting appropriate materials, tools, and processes required to complete tasks; making necessary shop computations; setting up and operating various machine tools and related equipment; using various tool and die maker's handtools and precision measuring instruments; working to very close tolerances; heat-treating metal parts and finished tools and dies to achieve required qualities; fitting and assembling parts to prescribed tolerances and allowances. In general, the tool and die maker's work requires rounded training in machine-shop and toolroom practice usually acquired through formal apprenticeship or equivalent training and experience.

For cross-industry wage study purposes, this classification does not include tool and die makers who (1) are employed in tool and die jobbing shops or (2) produce forging dies (die sinkers).

## STATIONARY ENGINEER

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.

## BOILER TENDER

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, gas, or oil burner; and checks water and safety valves. May clean, oil, or assist in repairing boilerroom equipment.

# MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL

## TRUCKDRIVER

Drives a truck within a city or industrial area to transport materials, merchandise, equipment, or workers 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. Sales-route 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—Continued

Truckdriver, light truck (under 1½ tons)  
Truckdriver, medium truck (1½ to and including 4 tons)  
Truckdriver, heavy truck (trailer) (over 4 tons)  
Truckdriver, heavy truck (other than trailer) (over 4 tons)

## 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 rates; and preparing records of the goods

## SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK—Continued

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:

- Shipping clerk
- Receiving clerk
- Shipping and receiving clerk

## WAREHOUSEMAN

As directed, performs a variety of warehousing duties which require an understanding of the establishment's storage plan. Work involves most of the following: Verifying materials (or merchandise) against receiving documents, noting and reporting discrepancies and obvious damages; routing materials to prescribed storage locations; storing, stacking, or palletizing materials in accordance with prescribed storage methods; rearranging and taking inventory of stored materials; examining stored materials and reporting deterioration and damage; removing material from storage and preparing it for shipment. May operate hand or power trucks in performing warehousing duties.

Exclude workers whose primary duties involve shipping and receiving work (see Shipping and Receiving Clerk and Shipping Packer), order filling (see Order Filler), or operating power trucks (see Power-Truck Operator).

## ORDER FILLER

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.

## SHIPPING PACKER

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 PACKER—Continued

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.

## MATERIAL HANDLING LABORER

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. Longshore workers, who load and unload ships, are excluded.

## POWER-TRUCK OPERATOR

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 power-truck, as follows:

- Forklift operator
- Power-truck operator (other than forklift)

## GUARD AND WATCHMAN

Guard. Performs routine police duties, either at fixed post or on tour, maintaining order, using arms or force where necessary. Includes guards 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

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.

## Available On Request—

The following areas are surveyed periodically for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Survey results are published in releases which, while supplies last, are or will be available at no cost from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover.

Alaska  
Albany, Ga.  
Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
Alexandria, La.  
Alpena, Standish, and Tawas City, Mich.  
Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Asheville, N.C.  
Atlantic City, N.J.  
Augusta, Ga.—S.C.  
Bakersfield, Calif.  
Baton Rouge, La.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Beaumont—Port Arthur—Orange, Tex.  
Biloxi—Gulfport and Pascagoula, Miss.  
Boise City, Idaho  
Bremerton, Wash.  
Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford, Conn.  
Brunswick, Ga.  
Burlington, Vt.—N.Y.  
Cape Cod, Mass.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Champaign—Urbana—Rantoul, Ill.  
Charleston, S.C.  
Charlotte—Gastonia, N.C.  
Cheyenne, Wyo.  
Clarksville—Hopkinsville, Tenn.—Ky.  
Colorado Springs, Colo.  
Columbia, S.C.  
Columbus, Ga.—Ala.  
Columbus, Miss.  
Crane, Ind.  
Decatur, Ill.  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Dothan, Ala.  
Duluth—Superior, Minn.—Wis.  
El Paso, Tex., and Alamogordo—Las Cruces, N. Mex.  
Eugene—Springfield, Oreg.  
Fayetteville, N.C.  
Fitchburg—Leominster, Mass.  
Fort Smith, Ark.—Okla.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Frederick—Hagerstown, Md.—Chambersburg, Pa.—  
Martinsburg, W. Va.  
Gadsden and Anniston, Ala.  
Goldsboro, N.C.  
Grand Island—Hastings, Nebr.  
Great Falls, Mont.  
Guam, Territory of  
Harrisburg—Lebanon, Pa.  
Huntington—Ashland, W. Va.—Ky.—Ohio  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
La Crosse, Wis.  
Laredo, Tex.  
Las Vegas, Nev.  
Lawton, Okla.  
Lima, Ohio  
Little Rock—North Little Rock, Ark.

Logansport—Peru, Ind.  
Lorain—Elyria, Ohio  
Lower Eastern Shore, Md.—Va.—Del.  
Lynchburg, Va.  
Macon, Ga.  
Madison, Wis.  
Mansfield, Ohio  
Marquette, Escanaba, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
McAllen—Pharr—Edinburg and Brownsville—  
Harlingen—San Benito, Tex.  
Medford—Klamath Falls—Grants Pass, Oreg.  
Meridian, Miss.  
Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Cos., N.J.  
Mobile and Pensacola, Ala.—Fla.  
Montgomery, Ala.  
Nashville—Davidson, Tenn.  
New Bern—Jacksonville, N.C.  
New London—Norwich, Conn.—R.I.  
North Dakota, State of  
Orlando, Fla.  
Oxnard—Simi Valley—Ventura, Calif.  
Panama City, Fla.  
Parkersburg—Marietta, W. Va.—Ohio  
Peoria, Ill.  
Phoenix, Ariz.  
Pine Bluff, Ark.  
Pocatello—Idaho Falls, Idaho  
Portsmouth, N.H.—Maine—Mass.  
Pueblo, Colo.  
Puerto Rico  
Reno, Nev.  
Richland—Kennewick—Walla Walla—  
Pendleton, Wash.—Oreg.  
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Salina, Kans.  
Salinas—Seaside—Monterey, Calif.  
Sandusky, Ohio  
Santa Barbara—Santa Maria—Lompoc, Calif.  
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An annual report on salaries for accountants, auditors, chief accountants, attorneys, job analysts, directors of personnel, buyers, chemists, engineers, engineering technicians, drafters, and clerical employees is available. Order as BLS Bulletin 1891, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay, March 1975, \$1.30 a copy, from any of the BLS regional sales offices shown on the back cover, or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.



## 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 Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor is available on request. Bulletins may be purchased from any of the BLS regional offices shown on the back cover or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Area	Bulletin number and price*	Area	Bulletin number and price*
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 1975	1850-80, 45 cents	Miami, Fla., Oct. 1975	1850-76, 95 cents
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1975 <sup>1</sup>	1850-63, \$1.20	Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1976	1900-22, 85 cents
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1975 <sup>1</sup>	1850-75, 85 cents	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis., Jan. 1976	1900-3, 95 cents
Atlanta, Ga., May 1976	1900-30, 85 cents	Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., June 1976	1900-35, 85 cents
Austin, Tex., Dec. 1975 <sup>1</sup>	1850-83, 75 cents	Newark, N.J., Jan. 1976	1900-10, 85 cents
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1976	1900-52, 85 cents	New Orleans, La., Jan. 1976	1900-2, 75 cents
Billings, Mont., July 1976	1900-39, 55 cents	New York, N.Y.-N.J., May 1976	1900-48, \$1.05
Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa., July 1976 <sup>1</sup>	1900-49, 85 cents	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.-N.C., May 1976 <sup>1</sup>	1900-27, 85 cents
Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 1976 <sup>1</sup>	1900-11, 95 cents	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth and Newport News-Hampton, Va.-N.C., May 1976 <sup>1</sup>	1900-33, 85 cents
Boston, Mass., Aug. 1976	1900-53, 85 cents	Northeast Pennsylvania, Aug. 1976	1900-43, 65 cents
Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 1975 <sup>1</sup>	1850-69, 95 cents	Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1976	1900-42, 55 cents
Canton, Ohio, May 1976	1900-28, 55 cents	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1975	1850-56, \$1.10
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga., Sept. 1976	1900-57, 55 cents	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J., June 1976	1900-38, 55 cents
Chicago, Ill., May 1976	1900-32, \$1.05	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J., Nov. 1975	1850-65, 85 cents
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., Mar. 1976	1900-7, 75 cents	Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1976 <sup>1</sup>	1900-1, \$1.15
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1975	1850-64, \$1.30	Portland, Maine, Nov. 1975	1850-72, 45 cents
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1975 <sup>1</sup>	1850-78, 95 cents	Portland, Oreg.-Wash., May 1976	1900-51, 75 cents
Corpus Christi, Tex., July 1976	1900-41, 55 cents	Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 1976	1900-50, 45 cents
Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1975 <sup>1</sup>	1850-59, \$1.50	Poughkeepsie-Kingston-Newburgh, N.Y., June 1976	1900-55, 55 cents
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill., Feb. 1976	1900-25, 55 cents	Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass., June 1976	1900-31, 75 cents
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 1975	1850-73, 45 cents	Raleigh-Durham, N.C., Feb. 1976	1900-18, 55 cents
Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 1976	1900-45, 45 cents	Richmond, Va., June 1976	1900-34, 65 cents
Denver-Boulder, Colo., Dec. 1975	1850-82, 75 cents	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., Mar. 1976 <sup>1</sup>	1900-19, \$1.25
Detroit, Mich., Mar. 1976 <sup>1</sup>	1900-15, \$1.25	Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 1975	1850-87, 45 cents
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla., Apr. 1976	1900-20, 55 cents	Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1975	1850-71, 35 cents
Fresno, Calif., June 1976	1900-29, 55 cents	Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah, Nov. 1975 <sup>1</sup>	1850-74, 75 cents
Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1976	1900-54, 45 cents	San Antonio, Tex., May 1976	1900-23, 65 cents
Green Bay, Wis., July 1976	1900-37, 55 cents	San Diego, Calif., Nov. 1975	1850-77, 45 cents
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C., Aug. 1976	1900-47, 65 cents	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1976	1900-9, 95 cents
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1976 <sup>1</sup>	1900-36, 85 cents	San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1976	1900-13, 75 cents
Hartford, Conn., Mar. 1976	1900-14, 55 cents	Seattle-Everett, Wash., Jan. 1976	1900-6, 65 cents
Houston, Tex., Apr. 1976	1900-26, 85 cents	South Bend, Ind., Mar. 1976	1900-5, 55 cents
Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 1976	1900-17, 55 cents	Stamford, Conn., May 1976 <sup>1</sup>	1900-40, 85 cents
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1976	1900-58, 75 cents	Syracuse, N.Y., July 1976	1900-44, 55 cents
Jackson, Miss., Feb. 1976	1900-8, 55 cents	Toledo, Ohio-Mich., May 1976	1900-24, 55 cents
Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1975	1850-81, 45 cents	Trenton, N.J., Sept. 1976	1900-56, 55 cents
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., Sept. 1975	1850-55, 80 cents	Utica-Rome, N.Y., July 1975 <sup>1</sup>	1850-48, 80 cents
Lexington-Fayette, Ky., Nov. 1975 <sup>1</sup>	1850-84, 75 cents	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va., Mar. 1976	1900-12, 85 cents
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., Oct. 1975 <sup>1</sup>	1850-86, \$1.15	Westchester County, N.Y., May 1976	1900-46, 55 cents
Louisville, Ky.-Ind., Nov. 1975	1850-79, 45 cents	Wichita, Kans., Apr. 1976	1900-21, 55 cents
Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa, Fla., Aug. 1975	1850-54, 65 cents	Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1976	1900-16, 55 cents
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1975	1850-85, 45 cents	York, Pa., Feb. 1976	1900-4, 55 cents

\* Prices are determined by the Government Printing Office and are subject to change.

<sup>1</sup> Data on establishment practices and supplementary wage provisions are also presented.



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