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# Area Wage Survey Los Angeles—Long Beach, California, Metropolitan Area, October 1976



Bulletin 1900-77

U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics



SEP 29 '77

## Preface

This bulletin provides results of an October 1976 survey of occupational earnings in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, California, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (Los Angeles County). 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 Los Angeles-Long Beach survey was conducted by the Bureau's regional office in San Francisco, Calif., under the general direction of Milton Keenan, 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 Los Angeles-Long Beach and Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove areas are reports on occupational earnings and supplementary benefits for the machinery (January 1975), women's footwear (April 1975), nonferrous foundries (May 1975), candy (August 1975), and hospitals (January 1976) industries. Reports on occupational earnings only are available for refuse hauling (October 1976). Listings of union wage rates are also available 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: Los Angeles—Long Beach, California, Metropolitan Area, October 1976

Bulletin 1900-77 March 1977



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Ray Marshall, 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.

# A. Earnings

## Table A-1. Weekly earnings of office workers in Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., 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>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
						90 and under	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	and over						
<b>ALL WORKERS</b>						100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	over							
SECRETARIES -----	20,840	39.5	\$212.00	\$207.00	\$184.00-\$238.00	-	-	23	83	210	496	771	1494	1641	1774	2009	2315	1883	3066	2509	1469	614	256	140	65	22							
MANUFACTURING -----	8,472	39.5	219.50	217.00	193.00-247.50	-	-	-	9	53	110	181	510	471	627	708	946	884	1415	1173	859	322	114	77	9	4							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	12,368	39.0	207.00	201.50	178.00-230.00	-	-	23	74	157	386	590	984	1170	1147	1301	1369	999	1651	1336	610	292	142	63	56	18							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,501	39.0	232.50	235.50	190.50-262.50	-	-	-	-	6	32	141	89	103	81	84	87	171	306	152	124	65	48	11	1								
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,546	40.0	201.50	195.50	176.00-225.00	-	-	-	-	35	122	122	194	136	280	141	82	226	97	66	24	11	5	3	2								
RETAIL TRADE -----	841	40.0	198.00	196.00	174.00-219.00	-	-	18	41	18	31	34	56	48	127	66	111	97	69	30	34	25	32	4	-	-							
FINANCE -----	4,120	39.0	190.50	190.00	167.00-209.50	-	-	5	27	113	249	296	426	502	470	539	474	340	370	221	63	24	1	-	-	-							
SERVICES -----	3,558	39.0	209.00	207.50	184.00-229.50	-	-	-	6	26	65	105	231	326	300	329	481	351	705	389	171	49	23	-	1	-							
MOTION PICTURES -----	802	39.5	252.50	250.00	229.50-270.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	11	11	6	78	42	110	293	124	46	10	6	41	15							
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	1,304	39.5	252.00	255.00	218.50-287.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	31	29	94	65	67	127	232	215	153	121	64	15	21							
MANUFACTURING -----	563	40.0	253.00	259.00	225.50-285.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	16	-	9	40	49	123	114	77	53	19	2	3							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	741	39.5	251.50	250.00	200.50-287.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	31	13	94	56	27	78	109	101	76	68	45	13	18							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	111	39.0	293.50	307.00	270.50-323.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	5	10	24	5	15	35	9	1							
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	129	39.5	219.50	196.00	185.00-245.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	15	10	30	10	-	6	22	17	-	2	1	2	2							
FINANCE -----	201	39.0	225.50	230.00	195.50-253.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	59	6	5	40	34	36	5	-	-	-	-	-							
SERVICES -----	145	39.5	257.00	271.50	230.00-294.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	25	1	25	13	8	44	22	-	1	-							
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	4,191	39.5	235.00	233.00	212.00-257.00	-	-	-	-	1	47	96	88	210	231	286	376	1090	797	547	257	80	55	29	1								
MANUFACTURING -----	1,910	39.5	242.50	242.00	223.00-265.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	40	36	60	80	154	480	424	334	152	44	42	7	1							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,281	39.0	228.50	226.50	205.50-251.00	-	-	-	-	1	47	40	48	174	171	206	222	610	373	213	105	36	13	22	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	247	39.5	261.00	266.00	237.00-292.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	8	3	6	4	10	31	47	32	71	19	9	1	-								
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	370	40.0	221.50	226.00	187.00-241.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	54	33	19	17	100	31	41	19	7	4	1	-							
FINANCE -----	889	38.5	216.00	218.00	196.50-230.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	36	92	104	112	118	237	152	8	-	1	-	-	-							
SERVICES -----	612	39.5	235.50	232.50	221.50-252.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	11	55	66	216	126	121	3	1	-	-	-							
MOTION PICTURES -----	71	40.0	279.00	274.50	230.00-350.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	14	13	2	9	5	-	20	-							
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	7,686	39.5	212.50	209.50	189.50-235.00	-	-	-	70	46	179	436	677	656	751	1066	882	1207	971	524	158	24	19	20	-								
MANUFACTURING -----	3,251	39.5	220.00	217.00	196.50-243.00	-	-	-	29	2	11	106	150	245	331	454	439	595	419	358	81	15	16	-	-								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,435	39.0	207.00	205.50	180.00-229.00	-	-	-	41	44	168	330	527	411	420	612	443	612	552	166	77	9	3	20	-								
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	668	39.0	227.00	228.50	195.50-259.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	72	29	43	44	48	57	92	169	67	38	6	2	-	-								
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	482	40.0	194.50	191.50	172.50-209.00	-	-	-	-	-	38	34	115	42	71	67	36	40	26	6	5	2	-	-	-								
RETAIL TRADE -----	212	40.0	200.00	200.00	182.00-212.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	15	18	31	21	49	29	12	10	10	3	-	-	-	-							
FINANCE -----	1,427	39.0	189.00	190.00	172.50-207.00	-	-	-	36	35	106	128	236	218	189	231	138	91	-	-	19	-	-	-	-								
SERVICES -----	1,400	39.0	213.50	217.50	191.00-235.00	-	-	-	5	6	12	80	126	77	94	189	175	349	243	42	2	-	-	-	-								
MOTION PICTURES -----	246	39.5	254.00	250.00	235.50-264.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	28	8	28	104	41	10	1	1	20	-							
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	7,555	39.5	192.00	189.50	165.50-210.00	-	-	23	83	140	445	541	884	841	875	921	878	532	628	503	181	46	31	2	1	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	2,644	39.5	196.00	195.00	172.50-213.00	-	-	-	9	24	104	166	282	277	326	305	383	225	277	201	51	12	2	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,911	39.0	189.50	186.50	162.00-207.00	-	-	23	74	116	341	375	602	564	549	616	495	307	351	302	130	34	29	2	1	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	475	39.0	211.50	199.50	172.00-253.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	29	66	52	57	30	32	14	43	80	29	10	25	2	1	-							
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	565	40.0	190.00	195.50	166.00-207.00	-	-	-	-	-	35	40	76	64	30	146	45	29	80	18	2	-	-	-	-	-							
FINANCE -----	1,603	39.0	174.00	170.50	155.50-192.00	-	-	5	27	77	214	190	269	214	160	187	125	79	2	35	19	-	-	-	-	-							
SERVICES -----	1,401	39.0	187.00	188.00	172.50-204.00	-	-	6	21	59	93	150	200	209	220	212	109	115	7	-	-	-	-	-	-								
MOTION PICTURES -----	419	39.5	241.00	245.00	220.00-295.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	10	5	43	30	68	152	71	21	4	-	-	-							
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	1,239	39.5	186.50	182.00	153.50-217.00	-	5	1	20	82	153	144	127	75	80	77	123	62	185	74	15	13	3	-	-	-							
MANUFACTURING -----	368	40.0	193.00	195.50	165.00-217.50	-	-	-	4	3	29	32	35	33	35	27	56	28	54	32	-	-	-	-	-	-							
NONMANUFACTURING -----	871	39.5	184.00	172.00	148.50-217.00	-	5	1	16	79	124	112	92	42	45	50	67	34	131	42	15	13	3	-	-	-							
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	338	39.5	215.00	211.50	190.00-239.00	-	-	-	-	-	17	11	8	26	31	12	63	19	93	27	15	13	3	-	-	-							
FINANCE -----	161	39.0	143.50	144.00	134.00-155.50	-	5	1	13	52	29	46	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
MOTION PICTURES -----	34	40.0	214.50	216.00	205.00-229.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	11	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-							

See footnotes at end of tables.











**Table A-1a. Weekly earnings of office workers—large establishments in Los Angeles—  
Long Beach, Calif., 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>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$												
						90 and under	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	over														
<b>ALL WORKERS--</b>																																									
<b>CONTINUED</b>																																									
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	1,071	39.5	\$ 167.50	\$ 152.00	\$ 141.00-184.50	-	-	8	87	141	243	169	69	56	48	32	31	22	53	104	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	338	39.5	184.00	163.00	144.00-250.00	-	-	2	24	25	84	28	16	16	9	8	12	7	13	92	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	733	39.0	160.00	151.00	139.00-172.00	-	-	6	63	116	159	141	53	40	39	24	19	15	40	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
FINANCE -----	546	39.0	146.00	144.50	137.00-154.00	-	-	6	63	113	155	130	41	24	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	1,678	39.5	150.00	140.50	129.00-171.50	-	45	137	251	390	176	160	79	184	63	62	48	37	23	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MANUFACTURING -----	522	40.0	174.00	173.00	152.00-195.00	-	8	10	14	40	37	76	47	70	60	58	39	26	17	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,156	39.5	139.50	133.00	123.00-148.00	-	37	127	237	350	139	84	32	114	3	4	9	11	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
FINANCE -----	799	39.5	131.50	132.50	121.00-139.00	-	34	86	197	306	101	58	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	135	39.0	188.00	159.00	146.50-250.00	-	-	-	4	14	24	29	8	3	-	4	-	4	4	28	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	112	39.0	177.00	153.00	144.00-220.00	-	-	-	4	14	24	29	8	3	-	1	-	4	3	10	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
FILE CLERKS, CLASS B -----	419	39.0	151.00	134.00	121.50-163.50	-	53	47	81	72	34	14	17	13	-	7	16	17	24	13	8	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	402	38.5	150.00	133.00	120.50-160.00	-	53	47	80	70	34	11	13	11	-	7	13	17	22	13	8	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
FINANCE -----	287	38.5	125.50	126.00	114.00-135.00	-	53	44	80	67	34	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	483	39.0	126.50	116.00	106.50-127.50	79	55	161	73	10	23	15	9	12	8	13	6	8	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	116	40.0	158.00	151.50	126.00-182.00	-	-	9	30	2	16	12	7	10	6	12	4	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	367	39.0	116.50	111.00	100.00-118.00	79	55	152	43	8	7	3	2	2	2	1	2	7	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
FINANCE -----	260	39.0	110.50	111.00	100.00-117.50	63	29	128	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MESSENGERS -----	641	39.5	142.50	130.00	117.50-164.00	35	78	65	142	61	55	26	33	27	27	18	29	28	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	162	39.0	153.50	140.00	122.00-178.50	-	12	4	42	13	19	9	11	12	6	7	12	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	479	39.5	138.50	127.00	111.50-157.00	35	66	61	100	48	36	17	22	15	21	11	17	19	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE -----	287	39.5	121.50	121.00	109.00-130.00	35	44	52	82	29	27	8	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	1,268	39.5	166.50	158.00	136.00-197.50	-	18	163	71	132	151	120	76	81	87	68	68	57	124	36	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	366	40.0	186.50	196.00	153.00-210.50	-	-	-	2	35	41	71	20	22	21	40	38	34	49	21	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	902	39.5	158.50	149.50	126.00-183.00	-	18	163	69	97	110	79	56	59	66	28	30	23	75	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	117	39.0	208.50	225.00	180.00-234.50	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	6	4	17	5	8	5	49	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE -----	233	39.5	142.50	140.50	126.50-156.50	-	5	30	31	42	46	30	23	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SERVICES -----	241	39.5	133.00	123.00	112.50-142.50	-	-	119	16	33	24	7	8	16	10	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MOTION PICTURES -----	77	39.5	210.00	213.50	186.50-227.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	8	10	5	9	4	21	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS- NONMANUFACTURING -----	290 192	40.0 40.0	174.00 172.50	154.00 145.50	136.00-227.50 132.00-234.00	- -	12 12	15 12	21 21	39 30	48 25	23 8	15 7	1 1	20 8	3 3	- -	4 4	7 6	8 7	4 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -			
ORDER CLERKS -----	348	39.5	173.00	167.50	152.00-196.00	-	10	32	8	12	20	79	15	54	9	30	12	9	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	209	39.5	180.00	160.00	154.00-198.00	-	-	-	2	4	18	75	15	23	8	12	-	6	28	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	2,473	39.5	194.50	187.50	165.00-220.00	-	-	-	14	96	140	206	291	285	389	196	152	86	235	180	129	56	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MANUFACTURING -----	995	40.0	194.00	187.00	168.00-206.50	-	-	-	6	17	44	85	125	142	144	116	80	22	39	92	57	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,478	39.5	194.50	187.50	162.00-227.50	-	-	-	8	79	96	121	166	143	245	80	72	64	196	88	72	42	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	347	40.0	221.50	227.50	197.00-238.50	-	-	-	2	4	1	27	23	18	16	22	25	15	15	31	13	11	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	434	40.0	186.50	187.50	158.00-189.50	-	-	-	4	48	27	48	17	32	159	11	15	-	17	3	27	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
FINANCE -----	367	39.0	166.00	166.00	149.50-180.00	-	-	-	4	29	61	54	70	56	45	24	14	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	104	40.0	178.50	172.50	161.00-192.50	-	-	-	-	3	17	7	27	27	9	16	5	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MOTION PICTURES -----	107	39.5	238.00	240.00	217.50-260.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	1	1	3	18	22	27	23	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	2,379	40.0	171.50	160.50	138.50-195.50	4	55	75	171	313	302	209	276	202	97	99	38	24	284	122	97	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	711	39.5	158.00	153.00	138.00-168.00	-	2	2	34	167	120	71	162	36	55	24	6	3	4	21	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,668	40.0	177.50	167.00	140.00-225.00	4	53	73	137	146	182	138	114	166	42	75	32	21																							



**Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Los Angeles—  
Long Beach, Calif., 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>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
						150	160	170	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	
<b>ALL WORKERS</b>						Under \$ 150	and under 160	170	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	over
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	1,108	39.5	\$ 393.50	\$ 387.50	\$ 350.00-435.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	53	33	85	217	134	98	105	141	97	41	33	69	
MANUFACTURING	510	39.5	402.50	399.00	350.00-436.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	44	104	61	43	43	101	38	22	24	26	
NONMANUFACTURING	598	39.5	386.00	375.00	345.00-430.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	52	30	41	113	73	55	62	40	59	19	9	43	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	52	40.0	424.00	423.00	372.00-460.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	4	7	3	7	7	2	2	9	
SERVICES	231	40.0	412.00	420.00	362.50-450.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	19	22	16	23	24	23	41	16	-	-	33	
MOTION PICTURES	28	39.5	434.00	433.00	403.00-491.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	5	4	4	1	7	1	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	720	39.5	329.00	322.00	288.00-362.00	-	-	-	-	-	14	18	87	133	90	98	89	71	55	21	21	12	6	5	-	
MANUFACTURING	370	39.5	333.50	330.00	288.00-365.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	57	59	41	48	59	28	37	18	13	5	2	1	-	
NONMANUFACTURING	350	39.0	324.00	318.50	287.00-359.50	-	-	-	-	-	14	16	30	74	49	50	30	43	18	3	8	7	4	4	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	52	39.5	384.50	371.00	335.50-433.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	11	7	6	3	2	7	6	4	2	-	
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	152	39.5	276.50	283.00	253.00-299.00	-	-	-	-	10	12	19	31	60	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING	127	39.5	274.50	284.00	249.00-299.00	-	-	-	-	10	12	16	21	55	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A	671	39.0	341.50	338.50	309.50-368.50	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	58	40	121	114	111	69	30	56	24	19	5	4	2	
MANUFACTURING	298	39.5	344.50	341.00	303.50-368.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	38	13	45	39	59	31	21	9	13	14	5	3	2	
NONMANUFACTURING	373	38.5	339.50	333.50	310.00-368.00	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	20	27	76	75	52	38	9	47	11	5	-	1	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	65	40.0	368.50	358.50	330.00-410.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	3	9	12	3	4	12	7	5	-	1	-	
MOTION PICTURES	27	40.0	336.50	334.00	316.00-364.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	6	4	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B	903	39.5	278.00	270.50	241.50-307.50	-	-	-	-	4	47	141	190	156	112	99	70	29	25	16	12	2	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING	329	40.0	292.50	295.00	253.00-322.00	-	-	-	-	20	29	53	25	55	58	50	20	5	8	4	2	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING	574	39.0	269.50	261.00	241.50-287.50	-	-	-	-	4	27	112	137	131	57	41	20	9	20	8	8	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	89	40.0	330.50	340.50	284.00-374.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	9	8	6	9	20	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE	185	40.0	251.00	241.50	230.00-267.50	-	-	-	-	13	71	47	21	9	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE	186	38.0	258.00	253.00	253.00-271.50	-	-	-	-	1	14	15	75	61	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C	246	39.5	236.50	230.00	209.50-264.50	-	1	-	31	17	43	49	35	26	25	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING	95	40.0	225.50	217.50	178.00-256.00	-	-	-	31	2	17	4	20	13	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING	151	39.5	243.50	235.00	219.00-264.50	-	1	-	31	15	26	45	15	13	23	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A	839	39.5	246.00	246.00	218.00-273.00	-	-	3	3	73	144	173	113	179	81	50	13	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING	328	39.5	250.00	252.50	220.00-276.00	-	-	-	2	10	70	72	27	79	25	33	7	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING	511	39.5	243.50	245.50	217.00-268.50	-	-	3	1	63	74	101	86	100	56	17	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES	81	40.0	275.50	264.50	264.50-302.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	7	33	11	14	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE	123	39.5	239.00	249.00	195.00-266.50	-	-	1	-	34	3	12	34	23	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE	121	38.5	234.00	230.00	218.00-254.50	-	-	1	1	14	26	34	18	14	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES	103	39.5	226.00	229.00	209.50-236.00	-	-	1	-	15	21	43	12	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B	1,397	40.0	214.50	208.50	185.00-238.00	2	11	49	208	272	215	298	243	37	39	5	2	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING	466	40.0	216.50	214.00	178.50-238.00	-	-	13	107	76	51	127	36	25	15	4	2	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING	931	39.5	213.50	207.00	185.00-240.00	2	11	36	101	196	164	171	207	12	24	1	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE	331	40.0	214.00	207.00	188.00-230.00	1	3	2	34	66	97	55	54	-	13	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE	72	40.0	212.50	194.00	184.00-224.50	-	-	12	-	26	7	11	5	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FINANCE	156	39.0	199.00	184.00	174.00-225.50	-	7	1	47	40	18	27	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES	131	39.5	189.50	188.50	173.00-195.00	1	1	21	20	61	9	12	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

\* Workers were distributed as follows: 4 at \$500 to \$520; and 5 at \$520 to \$540.

\*\* Workers were at \$500 to \$520.

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-2. Weekly earnings of professional and technical workers in Los Angeles—  
Long Beach, Calif., 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>	Under \$150	\$150	\$160	\$170	\$180	\$200	\$220	\$240	\$260	\$280	\$300	\$320	\$340	\$360	\$380	\$400	\$420	\$440	\$460	\$480	\$500
						and under \$150	150	160	170	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500
<b>ALL WORKERS-- CONTINUED</b>																										
COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	441	39.5	\$178.00	\$173.00	\$150.00-199.50	*50	131	33	25	93	66	26	8	4	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	162	40.0	167.50	152.00	149.50-186.50	42	12	7	11	12	16	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	339	39.5	181.50	180.00	150.00-202.50	8	119	26	14	81	50	25	7	4	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	1,704	40.0	308.00	286.00	255.00-370.00	-	-	-	-	1	87	183	230	158	300	163	82	39	101	180	-	-	108	72	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	770	40.0	255.50	253.00	230.00-279.00	-	-	-	-	1	86	171	197	127	117	17	46	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	934	40.0	351.00	350.00	290.00-394.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	33	31	183	146	36	31	101	180	-	-	108	72	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	55	40.0	319.00	323.50	274.00-349.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	4	3	10	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	1,644	40.0	234.50	220.00	200.00-253.00	-	-	4	107	271	400	291	180	120	64	70	58	41	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,082	40.0	218.00	215.00	196.50-236.00	-	-	-	105	175	359	186	153	61	16	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	562	40.0	266.00	260.00	219.50-318.00	-	-	4	2	96	41	105	27	59	48	43	58	41	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	181	40.0	248.50	236.00	222.50-269.00	-	-	-	-	18	26	82	3	13	11	5	18	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	758	40.0	188.50	180.00	164.00-210.00	**92	82	64	91	201	68	68	38	40	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	509	40.0	175.50	175.00	159.00-187.50	86	82	63	75	117	23	61	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS -----	3,478	40.0	273.50	283.00	241.50-313.50	2	10	26	95	181	253	288	397	405	575	772	362	46	33	8	25	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,993	40.0	263.00	273.00	232.00-299.50	2	7	22	65	158	149	214	221	243	416	379	81	16	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,485	40.0	287.50	302.00	250.00-316.00	-	3	4	30	23	104	74	176	162	159	393	281	30	21	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS A-----	1,805	40.0	296.00	298.00	279.00-317.50	-	-	-	-	2	17	80	157	204	467	438	362	37	33	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	1,280	40.0	288.00	295.00	270.00-305.50	-	-	-	-	1	17	74	146	154	395	376	81	16	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	525	40.0	315.50	331.50	297.00-331.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	11	50	72	62	281	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B-----	1,227	40.0	264.50	263.50	233.50-313.50	-	-	-	-	69	123	167	225	193	107	334	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	429	40.0	235.00	234.50	207.00-260.00	-	-	-	-	67	76	109	68	85	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C-----	417	40.0	196.00	195.50	177.00-210.00	2	10	26	95	110	113	41	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	284	40.0	194.50	193.50	177.00-208.00	2	7	22	65	90	56	31	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	386	40.0	257.50	259.00	234.00-275.00	-	-	-	8	6	20	77	105	95	41	23	3	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	292	40.0	257.00	259.00	234.00-272.00	-	-	-	6	6	12	58	82	78	24	15	3	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	94	39.5	258.00	258.00	235.00-283.00	-	-	-	2	-	8	19	23	17	17	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Workers were distributed as follows: 1 at \$120 to \$130; 4 at \$130 to \$140; and 45 at \$140 to \$150.

\*\* Workers were distributed as follows: 50 at \$130 to \$140; and 42 at \$140 to \$150.

See footnotes at end of tables.





**Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., 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)
<b>OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - MEN</b>				<b>OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED</b>				<b>OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED</b>			
MESSENGERS -----	720	39.0	\$ 137.00	SECRETARIES - CONTINUED				SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	1,900	39.5	\$ 157.50
MANUFACTURING -----	140	39.0	152.50	SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	7,029	39.5	\$ 191.50	MANUFACTURING -----	449	39.5	188.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	580	39.0	133.00	MANUFACTURING -----	2,638	39.5	196.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,451	39.0	148.00
FINANCE -----	301	39.0	131.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,391	39.0	189.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	184	40.0	154.00
ORDER CLERKS -----	1,301	40.0	211.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	459	39.0	210.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	206	40.0	142.50
MANUFACTURING -----	216	40.0	171.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	565	40.0	190.00	FINANCE -----	340	39.0	138.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,085	40.0	219.00	FINANCE -----	1,509	39.0	175.00	SERVICES -----	519	38.5	134.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,085	40.0	219.00	MOTION PICTURES -----	359	39.5	241.00	MOTION PICTURES -----	88	39.5	203.00
ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A:				STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	1,167	39.5	186.00	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-	2,248	39.5	154.00
NONMANUFACTURING:				MANUFACTURING -----	368	40.0	193.00	MANUFACTURING -----	803	40.0	152.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	161	40.0	200.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	799	39.5	182.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,445	39.5	155.00
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	145	39.0	233.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	293	39.5	211.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	474	40.0	161.00
MANUFACTURING -----	125	39.0	235.00	MOTION PICTURES -----	34	40.0	214.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	203	40.0	150.50
MOTION PICTURES -----	53	40.0	273.50	STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	2,043	39.5	195.00	FINANCE -----	392	38.5	138.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				MANUFACTURING -----	783	40.0	219.50	SERVICES -----	283	39.0	154.00
SECRETARIES -----	19,288	39.5	211.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,260	39.5	180.00	ORDER CLERKS -----	2,281	40.0	171.00
MANUFACTURING -----	8,342	39.5	220.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	276	40.0	182.00	MANUFACTURING -----	959	39.5	170.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	10,946	39.0	204.50	SERVICES -----	316	39.0	183.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,322	40.0	171.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,413	39.0	230.00	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	417	38.0	157.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,251	40.0	173.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,545	40.0	201.50	MANUFACTURING -----	387	38.0	155.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	4,989	39.5	188.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	839	40.0	198.50	FINANCE -----	330	37.5	152.50	MANUFACTURING -----	2,265	39.5	186.50
FINANCE -----	3,919	39.0	191.50	TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	2,206	39.5	168.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,724	39.5	189.00
MOTION PICTURES -----	663	39.5	250.50	MANUFACTURING -----	616	39.5	177.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	397	39.5	224.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	1,210	39.5	249.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,590	39.5	164.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	785	40.0	193.00
MANUFACTURING -----	559	40.0	253.50	FINANCE -----	775	39.5	146.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	544	40.0	179.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	651	39.0	246.00	SERVICES -----	472	39.0	170.50	FINANCE -----	604	38.0	168.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	108	39.0	291.50	TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	3,317	39.5	141.00	SERVICES -----	331	39.0	185.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	129	39.5	219.50	MANUFACTURING -----	919	39.5	160.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B -----	4,535	39.5	157.00
FINANCE -----	188	39.0	225.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,398	39.0	133.00	MANUFACTURING -----	1,746	39.5	154.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	3,937	39.5	234.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	283	39.5	119.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,789	39.5	158.00
MANUFACTURING -----	1,878	39.5	242.50	FINANCE -----	1,620	39.0	129.50	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,127	40.0	143.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,059	39.0	226.50	SERVICES -----	286	39.5	139.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	536	40.0	183.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	231	39.5	257.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS A -----	437	39.5	155.00	FINANCE -----	486	38.0	135.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	370	40.0	221.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	414	39.5	150.00	SERVICES -----	241	39.0	152.00
FINANCE -----	850	38.5	216.50	FILE CLERKS, CLASS C -----	1,685	39.0	117.00	MOTION PICTURES -----	63	40.0	209.00
MOTION PICTURES -----	46	40.0	303.00	MANUFACTURING -----	174	40.0	140.50	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS,			
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	7,096	39.0	211.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,511	39.0	114.50	CLASS A -----	187	39.0	202.00
MANUFACTURING -----	3,251	39.5	220.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	463	40.0	114.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	144	39.5	195.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,845	39.0	204.00	FINANCE -----	808	38.0	106.00	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATORS,			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	615	39.0	223.50	MESSENGERS -----	514	39.5	130.50	CLASS B -----	187	39.5	169.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	481	40.0	194.50	MANUFACTURING -----	111	40.0	128.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	117	39.5	172.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	212	40.0	200.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	403	39.5	131.50	BILLING-MACHINE BILLERS -----	328	39.0	210.00
FINANCE -----	1,372	39.0	189.50				NONMANUFACTURING -----	175	38.0	247.50	
MOTION PICTURES -----	239	39.5	254.50				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	131	38.0	283.00	
							BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE BILLERS -----	227	39.0	172.00	

See footnotes at end of tables.



**Table A-3. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex, in Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., October 1976—Continued**

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)
<b>OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN--CONTINUED</b>				<b>PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED</b>				<b>PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED</b>			
PAYROLL CLERKS -----	1,288	39.5	\$ 200.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	509	39.0	\$ 347.50	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS: MANUFACTURING -----	1,597	40.0	\$ 261.50
MANUFACTURING -----	527	39.5	195.00	MANUFACTURING -----	210	39.5	352.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS B: MANUFACTURING -----	341	40.0	234.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	761	39.0	204.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	299	38.5	345.00	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIANS, CLASS C: MANUFACTURING -----	237	40.0	196.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	176	38.5	255.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	52	40.0	374.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	145	39.5	207.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	712	39.5	277.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A: MANUFACTURING -----	83	39.5	370.00
RETAIL TRADE -----	130	40.0	182.00	MANUFACTURING -----	242	40.0	295.00	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	156	39.0	310.00
FINANCE -----	147	38.5	171.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	470	39.0	268.50	MANUFACTURING -----	76	39.5	304.00
SERVICES -----	140	39.5	185.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	69	40.0	333.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	138	39.0	317.00
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	2,866	39.5	182.00	FINANCE -----	166	37.5	257.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	68	39.0	314.00
MANUFACTURING -----	1,003	40.0	190.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	175	39.5	242.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	168	39.5	279.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,863	39.0	177.50	MANUFACTURING -----	53	40.0	241.00	MANUFACTURING -----	79	39.5	283.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	132	40.0	204.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	122	39.5	243.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	89	39.5	275.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	606	39.5	186.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	715	39.5	245.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	70	40.0	221.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	304	40.0	180.50	MANUFACTURING -----	285	39.5	249.50	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B: MANUFACTURING -----	81	40.0	226.50
FINANCE -----	529	38.0	167.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	430	39.5	242.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	211	40.0	166.50
SERVICES -----	273	39.5	159.00	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	118	39.5	239.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	131	40.0	223.00
KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	3,527	39.5	164.50	FINANCE -----	121	38.5	234.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	103	40.0	182.50
MANUFACTURING -----	910	40.0	173.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B: MANUFACTURING -----	381	40.0	213.50	MANUFACTURING -----	84	40.0	175.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,617	39.5	161.50	NONMANUFACTURING: WHOLESALE TRADE -----	258	40.0	218.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	352	40.0	256.00
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	872	40.0	167.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	66	40.0	209.00	MANUFACTURING -----	286	40.0	257.50
RETAIL TRADE -----	540	39.5	148.50	FINANCE -----	123	38.5	202.00				
FINANCE -----	650	39.0	163.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	205	39.0	189.00				
MOTION PICTURES -----	49	40.0	223.00	MANUFACTURING -----	54	39.5	167.00				
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	151	39.0	197.00				
<b>PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN</b>				DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	1,577	40.0	310.00				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	844	39.5	400.00	MANUFACTURING -----	697	40.0	254.50				
MANUFACTURING -----	417	39.5	410.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	880	40.0	354.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	427	39.5	389.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	1,488	40.0	235.00				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	533	39.5	336.00	MANUFACTURING -----	994	40.0	217.00				
MANUFACTURING -----	294	39.5	341.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	494	40.0	271.00				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	239	39.5	330.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	128	40.0	251.50				
COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	92	40.0	282.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	639	40.0	189.50				
				MANUFACTURING -----	417	40.0	175.00				

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-3a. Average weekly earnings of office, professional, and technical workers, by sex—large establishments in Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., 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--CONTINUED			
MESSENGERS:											
MANUFACTURING -----	112	39.0	\$ 159.50	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS -----	1,175	39.5	\$ 164.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	413	39.5	\$ 297.00
				MANUFACTURING -----	366	40.0	186.50	MANUFACTURING -----	199	40.0	308.00
				NONMANUFACTURING -----	809	39.5	154.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	214	39.5	286.50
OFFICE OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN				FINANCE -----	229	39.5	143.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	64	40.0	341.00
				MOTION PICTURES -----	64	39.0	200.00				
				SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-RECEPTIONISTS-----	247	40.0	163.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS C -----	92	39.5	252.50
SECRETARIES -----	12,028	39.5	215.50	ORDER CLERKS -----	297	39.5	166.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	59	39.5	248.00
MANUFACTURING -----	5,807	40.0	226.50	MANUFACTURING -----	178	39.5	174.00	COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	556	39.5	251.50
NONMANUFACTURING:				ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS A -----	1,936	40.0	195.00	MANUFACTURING -----	249	39.5	257.00
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,186	39.0	232.50	MANUFACTURING -----	831	40.0	195.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	307	39.5	247.50
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	431	40.0	220.50	NONMANUFACTURING:				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B:			
RETAIL TRADE -----	750	40.0	195.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,105	39.5	195.50	MANUFACTURING -----	270	40.0	221.00
FINANCE -----	2,531	39.5	190.50	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	299	40.0	220.00	NONMANUFACTURING:			
MOTION PICTURES -----	353	39.0	240.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	420	40.0	186.00	RETAIL TRADE -----	66	40.0	209.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS A -----	499	39.5	275.50	ACCOUNTING CLERKS, CLASS B:				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS C -----	183	39.0	189.00
MANUFACTURING -----	225	40.0	285.50	MANUFACTURING -----	587	40.0	159.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	142	39.0	194.00
SECRETARIES, CLASS B -----	2,327	39.5	244.50	NONMANUFACTURING:				DRAFTERS, CLASS A -----	318	40.0	270.50
MANUFACTURING -----	1,365	40.0	253.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	467	40.0	191.00	MANUFACTURING -----	257	40.0	263.00
NONMANUFACTURING:				PAYROLL CLERKS -----	478	39.5	200.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	40.0	302.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	292	39.5	255.50	MANUFACTURING -----	182	40.0	202.00				
FINANCE -----	441	39.0	216.50	NONMANUFACTURING -----	296	39.5	198.50	DRAFTERS, CLASS B -----	274	40.0	248.50
SECRETARIES, CLASS C -----	4,448	39.5	217.50	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS A -----	1,615	39.5	188.00	MANUFACTURING -----	178	40.0	237.00
MANUFACTURING -----	2,278	40.0	226.50	MANUFACTURING -----	648	40.0	195.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	96	40.0	270.00
NONMANUFACTURING:				NONMANUFACTURING:				PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	56	40.0	289.50
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	556	39.0	229.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	277	40.0	178.50				
RETAIL TRADE -----	200	40.0	200.00	FINANCE -----	356	38.0	176.00	DRAFTERS, CLASS C -----	126	40.0	195.00
FINANCE -----	843	39.5	190.50	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS, CLASS B -----	1,666	39.5	176.50	MANUFACTURING -----	100	40.0	180.00
MOTION PICTURES -----	101	38.5	246.50	MANUFACTURING -----	485	40.0	188.50				
SECRETARIES, CLASS D -----	4,738	39.5	192.50	NONMANUFACTURING:				PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,923	39.5	199.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	446	39.5	147.50				
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,815	39.5	188.00	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN				COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B:			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	342	38.5	210.50					MANUFACTURING -----	56	39.0	318.50
FINANCE -----	1,157	39.5	175.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	665	39.5	405.50	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A:			
MOTION PICTURES -----	214	39.0	232.00	MANUFACTURING -----	382	39.5	411.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	61	39.0	315.50
STENOGRAPHERS, GENERAL -----	877	39.5	193.50	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	466	39.5	338.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS B -----	123	39.5	289.00
MANUFACTURING -----	308	40.0	200.50	MANUFACTURING -----	268	39.5	340.00	MANUFACTURING -----	66	39.5	288.00
NONMANUFACTURING -----	569	39.5	189.50	NONMANUFACTURING:				COMPUTER OPERATORS, CLASS B:			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	263	39.5	210.50	RETAIL TRADE -----	198	39.5	336.00	MANUFACTURING -----	51	40.0	233.00
STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR -----	1,445	40.0	196.00	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS (BUSINESS), CLASS A -----	421	39.0	344.00				
MANUFACTURING -----	636	40.0	220.50	MANUFACTURING -----	175	40.0	353.00	REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL NURSES -----	265	40.0	259.50
NONMANUFACTURING -----	809	39.5	177.00	NONMANUFACTURING -----	246	38.5	337.50	MANUFACTURING -----	200	40.0	262.50
TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE TYPISTS -----	114	38.0	168.00	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	52	40.0	374.00				
TYPISTS, CLASS A -----	883	39.5	169.00								
MANUFACTURING -----	337	39.5	184.00								
TYPISTS, CLASS B -----	1,553	39.5	151.00								
MANUFACTURING -----	493	40.0	175.00								
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,060	39.5	139.50								

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-4. Hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant workers in Los Angeles—  
Long Beach, Calif., 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>	\$ 4.40	\$ 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	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.40	\$ 7.60	\$ 7.80	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.40	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.20	
					Under and under \$ 4.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ALL WORKERS</b>					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	7,20	7,40	7,60	7,80	8,00	8,40	8,80	9,20	over	
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	725	6.68	6.87	5.91- 7.60	23	36	6	39	15	19	6	32	24	39	62	22	15	69	29	75	18	33	73	31	26	33	-
MANUFACTURING -----	489	6.58	6.87	5.97- 7.47	-	36	-	37	12	17	3	9	18	38	42	12	13	58	17	53	8	17	73	5	20	1	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	236	6.88	7.06	5.79- 8.22	23	-	6	2	3	2	3	23	6	1	20	10	2	11	12	22	10	16	-	26	6	32	-
SERVICES -----	78	6.42	7.06	4.14- 7.57	*23	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	1	1	1	-	2	9	6	8	-	-	13	6	-	-
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	2,001	7.27	7.38	6.55- 8.03	-	-	-	2	-	60	61	24	46	66	124	144	204	85	128	75	122	240	108	283	193	-	36
MANUFACTURING -----	1,640	7.17	7.07	6.48- 7.85	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	23	45	62	121	137	201	81	42	58	101	229	102	106	177	-	35
NONMANUFACTURING -----	361	7.74	8.20	7.04- 8.26	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	4	3	7	3	4	86	17	21	11	6	177	16	-	1
SERVICES -----	68	7.64	7.79	7.57- 8.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	4	2	1	-	-	-	15	11	6	18	3	-	1
MOTION PICTURES -----	75	7.10	7.03	7.03- 7.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	530	7.01	6.99	6.34- 7.59	-	2	-	2	1	27	24	16	12	34	18	18	30	98	38	27	52	2	16	59	53	1	-
MANUFACTURING -----	331	6.99	6.99	6.35- 7.45	-	1	-	-	4	18	8	6	34	12	9	15	91	26	14	13	2	15	30	32	1	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	199	7.04	7.20	6.34- 8.03	-	1	-	2	1	23	6	8	6	-	6	9	15	7	12	13	39	-	1	29	21	-	-
SERVICES -----	102	7.20	7.57	5.91- 8.27	-	-	-	-	23	-	2	2	-	1	1	15	-	4	1	7	-	-	-	25	21	-	-
MOTION PICTURES -----	25	7.54	7.59	7.59- 7.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	15	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	1,051	6.99	6.71	6.26- 7.82	-	-	6	-	-	93	47	72	45	58	99	131	54	69	4	61	17	94	102	7	44	48	-
MANUFACTURING -----	915	6.89	6.66	6.00- 7.53	-	-	6	-	-	92	47	53	45	55	99	131	54	54	4	58	17	89	12	7	44	48	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	136	7.70	8.26	7.04- 8.26	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	-	3	-	-	-	15	-	3	-	5	90	-	-	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	3,700	6.67	6.60	6.01- 7.30	-	15	27	40	2	261	189	229	100	171	245	477	203	311	369	407	150	52	111	299	20	22	-
MANUFACTURING -----	3,448	6.64	6.60	6.00- 7.28	-	15	15	40	-	255	185	224	96	169	242	459	197	297	343	351	146	-	111	268	13	22	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	252	7.10	7.20	6.90- 7.70	-	-	12	-	2	6	4	5	4	2	3	18	6	14	26	56	4	52	-	31	7	-	-
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	2,428	7.44	7.48	6.75- 8.63	44	1	-	2	-	100	44	16	80	63	24	96	217	359	44	87	115	122	100	188	538	112	76
MANUFACTURING -----	616	6.77	6.66	5.49- 7.66	36	-	-	-	-	95	33	-	37	6	14	38	115	44	12	6	24	44	-	-	27	9	**76
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,812	7.67	7.72	6.93- 8.71	8	1	-	2	-	5	11	16	43	57	10	58	102	315	32	81	91	78	100	188	511	103	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,241	7.90	8.13	6.93- 8.71	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	53	18	307	14	-	74	39	24	99	483	103	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	423	7.15	7.23	6.75- 7.85	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	-	38	38	10	-	84	8	-	65	14	-	54	72	28	-	-
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	480	7.82	7.85	7.47- 8.49	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	6	3	-	63	-	21	42	-	173	19	144	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	476	7.82	7.85	7.47- 8.49	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	6	3	-	63	-	21	39	-	173	19	144	-	-	
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS -----	89	7.11	7.22	6.94- 7.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	3	-	-	25	12	36	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	78	7.14	7.27	6.94- 7.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	25	2	36	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	993	4.49	4.08	3.70- 5.06	†590	60	75	10	32	2	4	12	2	122	1	77	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	842	4.38	4.08	3.70- 4.64	533	59	75	1	24	2	1	9	2	58	1	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MACHINE-TOOL OPERATORS (TOOLROOM) -	305	6.95	7.23	6.00- 7.64	-	-	-	-	15	6	-	21	40	-	-	28	3	8	82	8	94	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANUFACTURING -----	269	7.11	7.23	6.75- 7.64	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	9	28	-	-	28	3	8	82	8	94	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	1,985	7.15	7.16	6.75- 7.57	-	-	-	-	22	-	3	-	42	115	133	330	94	490	181	125	211	107	33	99	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,984	7.15	7.16	6.75- 7.57	-	-	-	-	22	-	3	-	42	115	133	330	94	490	180	125	211	107	33	99	-	-	
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	859	7.85	8.14	7.25- 8.36	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	3	25	22	12	17	77	39	34	53	14	-	396	107	-	50	
MANUFACTURING -----	561	7.71	8.14	7.01- 8.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	13	11	17	77	31	21	25	8	-	276	60	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	298	8.12	8.27	7.60- 8.67	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	3	3	9	1	-	-	8	13	28	6	-	120	47	-	**50	
SERVICES -----	210	8.33	8.27	8.15- 8.67	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	28	-	-	105	21	-	46	

\* Workers were at \$4 to \$4.20.

\*\* Workers were at \$9.20 to \$9.60.

† Workers were distributed as follows: 11 at \$2.80 to \$3; 108 at \$3.20 to \$3.40; 93 at \$3.40 to \$3.60; 119 at \$3.60 to \$3.80; 23 at \$3.80 to \$4; 170 at \$4 to \$4.20; and 66 at \$4.20 to \$4.40.

See footnotes at end of tables.



**Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Los Angeles—  
Long Beach, Calif., 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>	Under	\$ 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	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	and over		
					\$ 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	5.20	5.40	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	over			
<b>ALL WORKERS</b>																														
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	16,541	\$ 6.58	\$ 6.95	\$ 5.46- 7.76	92	-	60	189	128	166	268	177	238	267	84	294	79	477	1459	399	414	1050	1784	2674	1553	2954*	1735	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	4,607	6.37	6.59	5.28- 7.03	-	-	-	27	29	134	108	31	91	75	21	86	63	361	281	100	160	389	1007	606	285	-	-	753	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	11,934	6.66	7.16	5.61- 7.76	92	-	60	162	99	32	160	146	147	192	63	208	16	116	1178	299	254	661	777	2068	1268	2954	982	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	4,780	7.62	7.91	7.16- 7.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	16	48	7	108	1212	453	1963	970	-	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	4,952	5.90	5.55	5.30- 7.19	32	-	-	101	96	32	93	111	131	164	27	197	13	80	1174	240	181	30	659	640	428	523	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	1,454	6.58	7.26	5.90- 7.63	-	-	60	61	-	-	67	-	16	28	35	10	1	36	3	39	15	-	-	216	387	468	12	-	-	
MOTION PICTURES -----	206	6.04	6.04	6.04- 6.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK</b>																														
MANUFACTURING -----	335	4.68	5.00	3.85- 5.20	60	-	60	161	128	1	180	147	153	176	22	50	9	27	103	28	12	419	21	794	36	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,252	5.42	6.15	3.85- 7.16	60	-	60	134	99	-	153	146	120	164	12	39	3	26	102	19	12	411	4	788	36	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK</b>																														
MANUFACTURING -----	1,528	5.96	6.06	5.08- 6.91	32	-	-	-	133	29	-	58	16	11	30	11	306	24	21	79	172	96	322	1	1	1	219	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,154	6.29	6.58	5.35- 7.28	32	-	-	28	-	32	7	-	27	1	51	4	13	36	946	257	44	47	612	106	151	760	-	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	894	7.72	7.91	7.91- 7.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	42	1	4	82	-	760	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	2,020	5.75	5.35	5.35- 6.60	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	27	-	15	2	12	-	946	224	2	30	598	24	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (TRAILER)</b>																														
MANUFACTURING -----	1,536	6.73	6.59	6.59- 7.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	20	362	77	159	154	795	1208	1282	1311	1085	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,926	7.36	7.48	7.11- 7.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	20	212	27	95	100	102	1074	1018	1311	958	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	2,107	7.70	7.92	7.48- 8.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	41	332	390	388	946	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,687	6.99	7.19	7.11- 7.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	209	8	80	-	61	538	316	455	-	-	-	-
RETAIL TRADE -----	1,032	7.40	7.59	7.22- 7.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	3	9	15	-	-	204	312	468	12	-	-	-
<b>TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (OTHER THAN TRAILER)</b>																														
MANUFACTURING -----	945	7.16	6.84	6.28- 9.02	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	73	-	174	46	40	-	-	-	10	140	196	190	63	275	407	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	721	6.61	6.95	4.61- 7.92	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	46	-	18	46	-	-	-	-	6	140	140	90	-	-	407	-	-	-
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	494	7.50	7.92	6.95- 7.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	100	63	275	-	-	-	-
<b>SHIPPING CLERKS</b>																														
MANUFACTURING -----	391	4.89	4.57	4.18- 5.53	-	-	-	-	-	17	105	72	42	43	32	19	29	21	30	37	59	12	4	46	5	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	182	5.32	5.55	3.85- 6.25	-	-	-	-	-	2	73	40	42	43	20	19	29	21	6	37	36	12	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-
<b>RECEIVING CLERKS</b>																														
MANUFACTURING -----	573	4.75	4.76	3.85- 5.51	29	-	-	28	11	41	17	32	41	37	32	26	36	60	37	39	12	32	4	52	-	7	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	495	5.35	5.55	4.76- 6.22	-	-	-	15	36	4	4	4	16	30	-	31	20	1	52	72	73	71	-	3	59	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	291	5.41	5.35	4.77- 5.55	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	15	6	-	30	12	-	52	72	-	11	-	2	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS</b>																														
MANUFACTURING -----	1,088	5.57	5.90	4.75- 6.56	-	-	-	4	38	85	84	50	59	80	92	186	86	99	43	117	38	818	-	36	12	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	883	5.57	5.77	4.50- 6.75	-	-	-	-	44	40	47	20	14	64	32	99	22	45	-	66	13	329	-	36	12	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	344	5.23	4.92	4.62- 5.77	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	50	31	97	19	32	-	66	6	-	-	20	12	-	-	-	-	-
<b>WAREHOUSEMEN</b>																														
MANUFACTURING -----	2,801	4.76	4.64	3.85- 5.78	32	7	143	201	107	170	308	419	325	283	114	231	133	130	674	108	598	957	1171	608	89	60	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,067	5.82	6.36	5.25- 6.72	32	7	113	93	107	23	51	47	116	96	25	38	39	27	587	51	292	483	1129	582	69	60	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	2,459	5.42	5.25	4.50- 6.36	32	7	113	93	106	22	50	44	71	66	16	32	35	12	576	38	87	481	226	292	-	60	-	-	-	-
<b>ORDER FILLERS</b>																														
MANUFACTURING -----	639	3.60	3.36	3.03- 4.10	96	256	130	284	1013	224	126	47	301	13	83	100	20	33	202	4	384	64	902	213	343	-	-	-	-	-
NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,199	4.96	4.79	3.25- 6.75	96	124	115	220	891	136	93	36	265	-	30	100	14	27	202	4	324	64	902	213	343	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	3,408	4.96	4.66	3.25- 6.75	96	124	115	220	873	132	79	12	27	-	12	100	-	-	-	4	96	64	902	213	343	-	-	-	-	-

\* Workers were distributed as follows: 1,181 at \$8 to \$8.40; 130 at \$8.40 to \$8.80; and 424 at \$8.80 to \$9.20.

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-5. Hourly earnings of material movement and custodial workers in Los Angeles—  
Long Beach, Calif., 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>	Under	\$ 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	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.60	\$ 8.00	
					and under \$ 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	5.20	5.40	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	over	
<b>ALL WORKERS-- CONTINUED</b>																												
SHIPPING PACKERS -----	3,983	\$ 3.90	\$ 3.57	\$ 2.75- 5.04	*683	363	176	210	399	277	90	269	95	93	190	87	54	108	71	126	459	7	226	-	-	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	2,785	3.77	3.41	2.69- 4.96	619	363	30	82	259	213	45	233	95	22	30	47	54	108	9	90	409	7	70	-	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,198	4.20	3.89	3.00- 5.35	64	-	146	128	140	64	45	36	-	71	160	40	-	-	62	36	50	-	156	-	-	-	-	
MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	5,400	5.26	5.21	3.41- 7.48	415	215	150	303	249	221	93	119	54	18	173	339	111	180	318	230	396	155	135	101	244	1181	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	2,573	4.09	3.83	3.01- 5.32	†343	114	136	187	225	160	52	106	43	18	173	241	93	120	24	120	223	125	3	63	4	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,827	6.32	7.48	5.21- 7.92	72	101	14	116	24	61	41	13	11	-	-	98	18	60	294	110	173	30	132	38	240	1181	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,516	7.56	7.92	7.91- 7.92	5	1	-	42	18	8	8	5	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	240	1181	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	464	5.01	5.91	3.25- 6.64	32	30	14	39	6	32	33	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	63	30	131	38	-	-	-	
FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	4,441	5.90	5.82	4.73- 7.07	-	-	35	32	37	18	50	58	27	145	622	98	164	235	388	100	515	166	182	651	559	359	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	2,638	5.31	5.22	4.45- 5.82	-	-	3	-	5	18	50	58	5	113	542	98	164	215	305	100	417	112	179	219	35	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,803	6.76	7.17	6.30- 7.55	-	-	-	32	32	-	-	-	-	22	32	80	-	-	20	83	98	54	3	432	524	359	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	344	7.91	7.99	7.99- 7.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	329	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,073	6.37	7.07	5.30- 7.55	-	-	32	32	-	-	-	-	22	32	80	-	-	20	80	-	14	39	3	232	429	26	-	
POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER THAN FORKLIFT) -----	690	6.60	6.97	6.75- 7.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	81	84	387	-	25	24	
MANUFACTURING -----	278	6.02	6.15	4.37- 6.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	81	1	84	-	25	-	
GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	10,529	3.08	2.50	2.50- 3.00	†6345	1215	281	357	399	129	61	178	111	123	45	52	171	47	89	91	322	177	265	67	1	2	1	
MANUFACTURING -----	1,290	5.05	5.48	3.50- 6.33	-	-	-	204	88	51	27	27	45	39	14	32	72	11	19	34	151	174	231	67	1	2	1	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	9,239	2.80	2.50	2.50- 2.70	6345	1215	281	153	311	78	34	151	66	84	31	20	99	36	70	57	171	3	34	-	-	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	104	5.65	5.93	5.73- 6.58	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	46	3	34	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	8,317	2.65	2.50	2.50- 2.55	6345	1213	281	112	10	3	10	83	8	22	2	4	48	9	35	9	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MOTION PICTURES -----	103	5.34	5.32	5.32- 5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	16	7	32	45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GUARDS: MANUFACTURING -----	1,231	5.02	5.38	3.46- 6.33	-	-	-	204	88	51	27	27	34	39	14	32	72	11	19	34	104	174	230	67	1	2	1	
JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	19,346	3.89	4.04	3.00- 4.24	†2840	628	501	1409	544	716	257	835	6452	2127	320	477	111	292	158	220	595	345	404	44	71	-	-	
MANUFACTURING -----	4,137	4.53	4.37	3.55- 5.57	153	74	104	213	244	269	202	120	327	530	84	465	66	66	77	135	400	284	306	18	-	-	-	
NONMANUFACTURING -----	15,209	3.72	4.04	3.00- 4.14	2687	554	397	1196	300	447	55	715	6125	1597	236	12	45	226	81	85	195	61	98	26	71	-	-	
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	374	5.98	5.65	5.58- 6.09	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	21	81	130	45	18	-	71	-	
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	511	4.70	4.35	3.48- 5.84	-	43	34	39	-	41	20	-	71	12	-	4	24	36	-	-	65	16	80	26	-	-	-	
RETAIL TRADE -----	1,372	3.85	4.27	3.25- 4.27	43	96	59	84	101	113	14	78	83	612	10	-	12	3	60	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SERVICES -----	12,088	3.57	4.04	2.75- 4.14	2644	413	284	1065	190	238	18	37	5960	970	226	5	3	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MOTION PICTURES -----	169	4.85	5.08	5.07- 5.08	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

\* Workers were distributed as follows: 216 at \$2.20 to \$2.40; 467 at \$2.40 to \$2.60.

† Workers were at \$2.40 to \$2.60.

See footnotes at end of tables.







**Table A-6. Average hourly earnings of maintenance, toolroom, powerplant, material movement, and custodial workers, by sex, in Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., 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			MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN--CONTINUED		
		\$			\$			\$
MAINTENANCE CARPENTERS -----	699	6.66	TRUCKDRIVERS -----	16,402	6.58	ORDER FILLERS -----	3,994	4.96
MANUFACTURING -----	477	6.56	MANUFACTURING -----	4,607	6.37	MANUFACTURING -----	579	3.65
NONMANUFACTURING -----	222	6.88	NONMANUFACTURING -----	11,795	6.67	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,415	5.18
SERVICES -----	69	6.34	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	4,763	7.63	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	3,148	5.13
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	1,947	7.27	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	4,952	5.90	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	3,379	3.96
MANUFACTURING -----	1,608	7.16	RETAIL TRADE -----	1,453	6.58	MANUFACTURING -----	2,312	3.85
NONMANUFACTURING -----	339	7.76	TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK -----	2,580	5.33	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	5,327	5.28
SERVICES -----	57	7.61	MANUFACTURING -----	335	4.68	MANUFACTURING -----	2,545	4.09
MOTION PICTURES -----	75	7.10	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,245	5.42	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,782	6.36
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	502	7.01	TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	4,655	6.18	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,514	7.56
MANUFACTURING -----	319	6.98	MANUFACTURING -----	1,528	5.96	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	421	5.17
NONMANUFACTURING -----	183	7.07	NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,127	6.29	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	4,412	5.90
SERVICES -----	86	7.29	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	883	7.74	MANUFACTURING -----	2,622	5.31
MOTION PICTURES -----	25	7.54	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	2,020	5.75	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,790	6.76
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	1,048	6.99	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----			PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	331	7.97
MANUFACTURING -----	915	6.89	(TRAILER) -----	6,460	7.21	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,073	6.37
NONMANUFACTURING -----	133	7.70	MANUFACTURING -----	1,536	6.73	POWER-TRUCK OPERATORS (OTHER -----		
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) -	3,674	6.67	NONMANUFACTURING -----	4,924	7.36	THAN FORKLIFT) -----	690	6.60
MANUFACTURING -----	3,448	6.64	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	2,106	7.70	MANUFACTURING -----	278	6.02
NONMANUFACTURING -----	226	7.10	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	1,687	6.99	GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	10,123	3.03
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	2,409	7.44	RETAIL TRADE -----	1,031	7.40	MANUFACTURING -----	1,241	5.04
MANUFACTURING -----	616	6.77	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK -----			NONMANUFACTURING -----	8,882	2.75
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,793	7.67	(OTHER THAN TRAILER) -----	1,666	6.92	SERVICES -----	7,992	2.60
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,223	7.90	MANUFACTURING -----	945	7.16	MOTION PICTURES -----	101	5.33
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	423	7.15	NONMANUFACTURING -----	721	6.61	GUARDS: -----		
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	480	7.82	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	494	7.50	MANUFACTURING -----	1,185	5.01
MANUFACTURING -----	476	7.82	SHIPPING CLERKS -----	551	5.05	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS -----	14,795	3.84
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS -----	88	7.13	MANUFACTURING -----	368	4.91	MANUFACTURING -----	3,816	4.52
MANUFACTURING -----	78	7.14	NONMANUFACTURING -----	183	5.32	NONMANUFACTURING -----	10,979	3.60
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	978	4.49	RECEIVING CLERKS -----	993	5.10	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	479	4.83
MANUFACTURING -----	836	4.39	MANUFACTURING -----	535	4.86	RETAIL TRADE -----	1,152	3.89
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	1,961	7.14	NONMANUFACTURING -----	458	5.38	SERVICES -----	8,294	3.36
MANUFACTURING -----	1,960	7.14	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	278	5.31	MOTION PICTURES -----	123	4.76
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	844	7.86	SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS -----	1,929	5.59	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL -----		
MANUFACTURING -----	561	7.71	MANUFACTURING -----	1,059	5.61	OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN -----		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	283	8.16	NONMANUFACTURING -----	870	5.56	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	604	3.54
SERVICES -----	195	8.40	WHOLESALE TRADE -----	342	5.23	MANUFACTURING -----	473	3.38
			WAREHOUSEMEN -----	6,573	5.41	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS: -----		
			MANUFACTURING -----	2,638	4.71	MANUFACTURING -----	321	4.59
			NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,935	5.88	NONMANUFACTURING: -----		
			WHOLESALE TRADE -----	2,373	5.49	MOTION PICTURES -----	46	5.08

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 Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., 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 -----	431	\$ 6.98	TRUCKDRIVERS - CONTINUED		
MANUFACTURING -----	301	7.02	TRUCKDRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK (TRAILER) -----	3,043	\$ 7.15
NONMANUFACTURING -----	130	6.90	NONMANUFACTURING -----	2,344	7.34
MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS -----	1,339	7.51	PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	918	7.54
MANUFACTURING -----	1,039	7.44	SHIPPING CLERKS -----	173	5.32
NONMANUFACTURING -----	300	7.75	MANUFACTURING -----	170	5.27
MAINTENANCE PAINTERS -----	392	6.99	RECEIVING CLERKS -----	306	5.39
MANUFACTURING -----	272	6.91	MANUFACTURING -----	197	5.45
NONMANUFACTURING -----	120	7.18	NONMANUFACTURING -----	109	5.27
MOTION PICTURES -----	25	7.54	SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERKS -----	753	5.72
MAINTENANCE MACHINISTS -----	509	7.64	MANUFACTURING -----	275	5.23
MANUFACTURING -----	395	7.54	WAREHOUSEMEN -----	2,750	5.87
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MACHINERY) - MANUFACTURING -----	1,752	6.84	MANUFACTURING -----	965	5.01
	1,632	6.84	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,785	6.34
MAINTENANCE MECHANICS (MOTOR VEHICLES) -----	1,396	7.64	ORDER FILLERS -----	243	5.22
MANUFACTURING -----	278	7.14	SHIPPING PACKERS -----	461	4.68
NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,118	7.77	MANUFACTURING -----	438	4.62
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	889	7.83	MATERIAL HANDLING LABORERS -----	2,248	5.70
MAINTENANCE PIPEFITTERS -----	472	7.84	MANUFACTURING -----	895	4.72
MANUFACTURING -----	468	7.85	NONMANUFACTURING -----	1,353	6.36
MAINTENANCE SHEET-METAL WORKERS -----	87	7.12	FORKLIFT OPERATORS -----	1,764	6.27
MANUFACTURING -----	77	7.13	MANUFACTURING -----	1,127	5.81
MAINTENANCE TRADES HELPERS -----	271	5.65	NONMANUFACTURING -----	637	7.08
MANUFACTURING -----	175	5.62	GUARDS AND WATCHMEN -----	2,518	4.11
TOOL AND DIE MAKERS -----	888	7.30	MANUFACTURING -----	915	5.60
MANUFACTURING -----	887	7.30	NONMANUFACTURING: MOTION PICTURES -----	53	5.48
STATIONARY ENGINEERS -----	444	7.42	GUARDS: MANUFACTURING -----	870	5.58
MANUFACTURING -----	303	7.30	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS: MANUFACTURING -----	1,820	5.23
NONMANUFACTURING -----	141	7.66	NONMANUFACTURING: RETAIL TRADE -----	978	3.86
MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - MEN			MOTION PICTURES -----	58	5.08
TRUCKDRIVERS -----	5,314	7.02			
MANUFACTURING -----	1,675	6.53	MATERIAL MOVEMENT AND CUSTODIAL OCCUPATIONS - WOMEN		
NONMANUFACTURING -----	3,639	7.24	JANITORS, PORTERS, AND CLEANERS: MANUFACTURING -----	257	4.85
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	1,998	7.38			
RETAIL TRADE -----	993	7.21			
TRUCKDRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK: MANUFACTURING -----	190	5.29			
TRUCKDRIVERS, MEDIUM TRUCK -----	850	7.14			
MANUFACTURING -----	344	7.22			
NONMANUFACTURING -----	506	7.09			
PUBLIC UTILITIES -----	333	7.46			

See footnotes at end of tables.

**Table A-7. Percent increases in average hourly earnings for selected occupational groups, adjusted for employment shifts, in Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif., for selected periods**

Industry and occupational group (men and women combined)	October 1973 to October 1974	October 1974 to October 1975	October 1975 to October 1976
<b>All industries:</b>			
Office clerical .....	7.0	8.6	7.3
Electronic data processing .....	7.2	8.2	7.0
Industrial nurses .....	9.3	9.2	7.8
Skilled maintenance trades * .....	7.9	8.2	7.4
Unskilled plant workers * .....	5.6	6.4	12.4
<b>Manufacturing:</b>			
Office clerical .....	6.7	8.7	7.7
Electronic data processing .....	7.5	10.0	6.4
Industrial nurses .....	9.5	9.3	8.0
Skilled maintenance trades * .....	8.1	8.5	7.1
Unskilled plant workers * .....	7.4	7.2	7.8
<b>Nonmanufacturing:</b>			
Office clerical .....	7.2	8.6	7.2
Electronic data processing .....	7.1	7.1	7.4
Industrial nurses .....	8.5	8.8	7.3
Skilled maintenance trades * .....	**	**	**
Unskilled plant workers * .....	4.8	6.0	14.4

\* 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 interest-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 Los Angeles—Long Beach, Calif.,<sup>1</sup> 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>						
<b>ALL DIVISIONS -----</b>	-	4,160	425	1,373,501	100	554,638
MANUFACTURING -----	100	1,424	130	556,374	41	190,001
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	2,736	295	817,127	59	364,637
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES <sup>5</sup> -----	100	162	41	132,298	10	111,347
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	50	783	61	114,752	8	20,499
RETAIL TRADE -----	100	397	44	251,729	18	100,837
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE <sup>6</sup> -----	50	482	47	132,409	10	63,081
SERVICES (EXCLUDING MOTION PICTURES) <sup>7</sup> -----	50	834	81	155,910	11	46,833
TELEVISION AND MOTION PICTURES <sup>8</sup> -----	50	78	21	30,029	2	22,040
<b>LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS</b>						
<b>ALL DIVISIONS -----</b>	-	431	180	755,327	100	501,769
MANUFACTURING -----	500	198	66	287,890	38	172,918
NONMANUFACTURING -----	-	233	114	467,437	62	328,851
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES <sup>5</sup> -----	500	30	25	111,209	15	107,883
WHOLESALE TRADE -----	500	23	10	22,399	3	11,550
RETAIL TRADE -----	500	94	29	192,491	25	97,620
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE <sup>6</sup> -----	500	42	18	76,674	10	58,170
SERVICES (EXCLUDING MOTION PICTURES) <sup>7</sup> -----	500	30	19	43,624	6	33,138
TELEVISION AND MOTION PICTURES <sup>8</sup> -----	500	14	13	21,040	3	20,490

<sup>1</sup> The Los Angeles—Long Beach Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Los Angeles County. 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. Electric utilities and most of the local transit for the city of Los Angeles are municipally operated and are excluded by definition from the scope of the study.

<sup>6</sup> Abbreviated to "finance" in the A-series tables.

<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.

<sup>8</sup> Motion picture production, tape production for television, and allied 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.



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.

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.

## MESSANGER

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.

## ACCOUNTING CLERK—Continued

**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.

## DRAFTER-TRACER

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

### AND/OR

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

## 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).

## 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;

### ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN—Continued

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 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.

## 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.)

## 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.

### 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	Logansport—Peru, Ind.
Albany, Ga.	Lorain—Elyria, Ohio
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Lower Eastern Shore, Md.—Va.—Del.
Alexandria, La.	Lynchburg, Va.
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Ann Arbor, Mich.	Madison, Wis.
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Burlington, Vt.—N.Y.	Orlando, Fla.
Cape Cod, Mass.	Oxnard—Simi Valley—Ventura, Calif.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Panama City, Fla.
Champaign—Urbana—Rantoul, Ill.	Parkersburg—Marietta, W. Va.—Ohio
Charleston, S.C.	Peoria, Ill.
Charlotte—Gastonia, N.C.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Pine Bluff, Ark.
Clarksville—Hopkinsville, Tenn.—Ky.	Pocatello—Idaho Falls, Idaho
Colorado Springs, Colo.	Portsmouth, N.H.—Maine—Mass.
Columbia, S.C.	Pueblo, Colo.
Columbus, Ga.—Ala.	Puerto Rico
Columbus, Miss.	Reno, Nev.
Crane, Ind.	Richland—Kennewick—Walla Walla— Pendleton, Wash.—Oreg.
Decatur, Ill.	Riverside—San Bernardino—Ontario, Calif.
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Dothan, Ala.	Salinas—Seaside—Monterey, Calif.
Duluth—Superior, Minn.—Wis.	Sandusky, Ohio
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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. 1976 <sup>1</sup>	1900-76, 85 cents	Miami, Fla., Oct. 1976	1900-66, 75 cents
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y., Sept. 1976	1900-59, 55 cents	Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 1976	1900-22, 85 cents
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif., Oct. 1976	1900-67, 75 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. 1976	1900-70, 75 cents	Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1976	1900-42, 55 cents
Canton, Ohio, May 1976	1900-28, 55 cents	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa, Oct. 1976	1900-61, 55 cents
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. 1976 <sup>1</sup>	1900-64, \$1.10
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind., Mar. 1976	1900-7, 75 cents	Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 1976 <sup>1</sup>	1900-1, \$1.15
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1976	1900-62, 95 cents	Portland, Maine, Dec. 1976 <sup>1</sup>	1900-72, 85 cents
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1976	1900-68, 75 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. 1976	1900-63, 85 cents	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. 1976	1900-73, 85 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. 1976	1900-71, 55 cents
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla., Apr. 1976	1900-20, 55 cents	Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 1976 <sup>1</sup>	1900-74, 75 cents
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Gainesville, Fla., Sept. 1976	1900-54, 45 cents	San Antonio, Tex., May 1976	1900-23, 65 cents
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Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C., June 1976 <sup>1</sup>	1900-36, 85 cents	San Jose, Calif., Mar. 1976	1900-13, 75 cents
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Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa, Fla., Aug. 1975	1850-54, 65 cents	Worcester, Mass., Apr. 1976	1900-16, 55 cents
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss., Nov. 1976 <sup>1</sup>	1900-75, 85 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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